



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS STATISTICS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**2015-2024**

STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM



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This Compendium presents data for monitoring progress toward the achievement of 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting key socio-economic indicators of the population's living conditions for the period 2015–2024. The compilation is based on data collected by the statistical authorities from enterprises, organizations, households, and administrative sources.

More detailed information on SDG indicators is available on the National SDG Reporting Platform at:  
[www.stat.gov.kg](http://www.stat.gov.kg) → Statistics → Sustainable Development Goals → Publications.

This publication is intended for use by government agencies, international organizations, research institutions, experts in socio-economic and environmental studies, enterprises, students, and other interested users.

Users of official statistical data and the corresponding metadata are required to provide a proper citation of the source (Article 30 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Official Statistics").

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National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

**Symbols and abbreviations used in the Compendium:**

- phenomenon not observed

... data not available

0,0 indicator value is less than the unit of measurement

*Minor discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding.*

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
<b>CCEF</b>	Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>HIS</b>	Integrated Household Survey
<b>MES</b>	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>FS</b>	Forest Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MoH KR</b>	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>MNRETS</b>	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>MWRAP</b>	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>NBKR</b>	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>NSC</b>	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>PLHIV</b>	People living with HIV
<b>PwD</b>	Persons with disabilities
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SCRSS</b>	State Communications Regulation and Supervision Service under the Ministry of Digital Development and Innovation Technologies of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization of the United Nations
<b>WRS</b>	Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2015, at a landmark United Nations summit, world leaders endorsed the global action plan: ***Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development***.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a universal call to action by all countries – low-, middle-, and high-income alike. They are aimed at enhancing well-being and safeguarding the planet. Countries acknowledge that poverty eradication efforts must be pursued in parallel with initiatives to promote economic growth and address a wide spectrum of issues in education, healthcare, social protection, and employment, as well as in combating climate change and protecting the environment. In accordance with the commitments undertaken, over the next 15 years, countries will scale up efforts to eliminate poverty in all its forms, reduce inequality, address climate-related challenges, and ensure that no one is left behind. The outcome document “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” sets out 17 global goals, 169 associated targets, and 232 indicators<sup>1</sup>.

The Kyrgyz Republic, together with other countries, has pledged to contribute to the achievement of the global SDGs, as well as to monitor the indicators of SDG progress. Pursuant to the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040, the Kyrgyz Republic is committed to achieving the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.

In July 2025, the Kyrgyz Republic presented its Second Voluntary National Review (VNR)<sup>2</sup> at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The VNR covered 16 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and reflects the Kyrgyz Republic’s commitment to building an inclusive, just, and sustainable society. The report places particular emphasis on poverty reduction, modernization of the social protection system, human capital development, digitalization, support for vulnerable population groups, and ensuring sustainable economic growth. In preparing the VNR, the SDG Tracker tool was utilized, enabling a structured approach to tracking and a comprehensive analysis of progress toward the SDGs. Its application contributed to enhanced transparency of monitoring, improved data comparability, identification of key trends and challenges, and the determination of priority areas for the country’s further sustainable development in the context of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic serves as the lead institution responsible for coordinating data collection efforts, producing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda, and establishing an evidence base related to the SDGs.

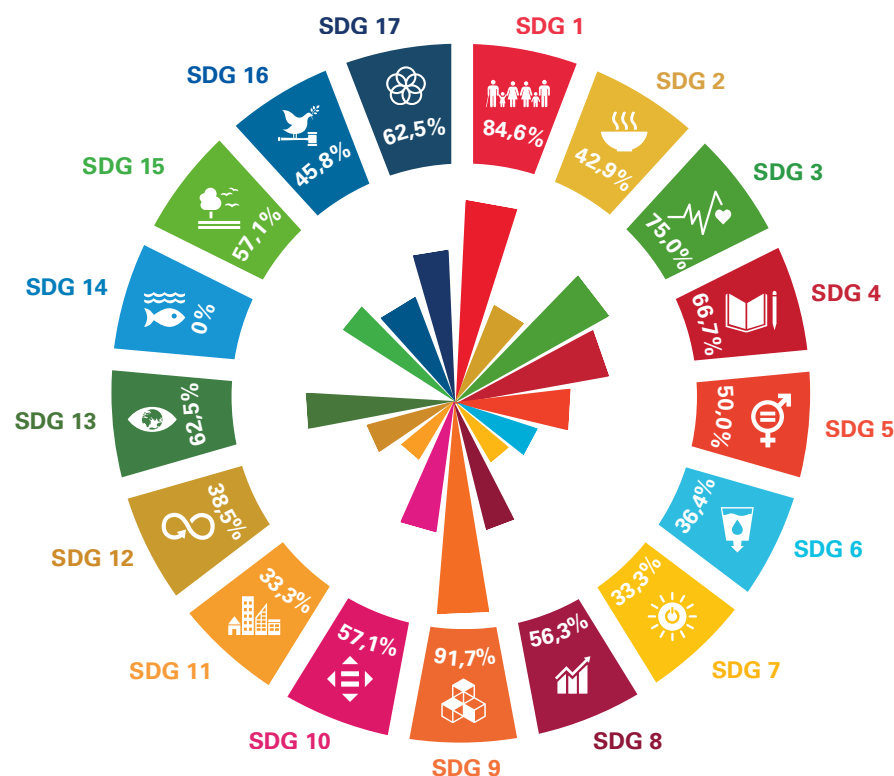
As of today, the Kyrgyz Republic is monitoring 217 SDG indicators, including 136 global, 59 national, and 22 proxy indicators. All are supported by disaggregated data, where available, and by accompanying metadata (methodological descriptions). All indicators are published on the National SDG Reporting Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic – Open SDG KG – available at [www.stat.gov.kg](http://www.stat.gov.kg) → Statistics → Sustainable Development Goals.

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<sup>1</sup><https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global-Indicator-Framework-after-2025-review-English.pdf>

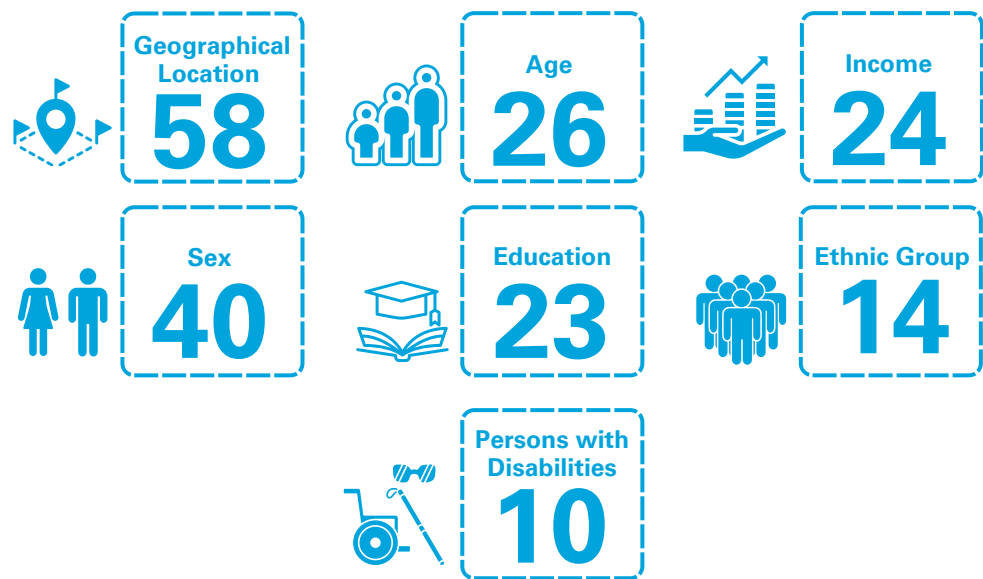
<sup>2</sup><https://hlpf.un.org/countries/kyrgyz-republic/voluntary-national-reviews-2025>

**Chart 1.** Analysis of the Availability of Global SDG Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic



The Kyrgyz Republic remains firmly committed to the core principle of the 2030 Agenda – “Leaving no one behind”. In line with this commitment, significant attention is given to the disaggregation of SDG indicators. As of 1 January 2025, analysis of the availability of global indicators shows that 58 indicators are available with disaggregation by geographical location, 40 by sex, 26 by age, 24 by income, 23 by educational attainment, and 14 by ethnic group. However, notable data gaps remain in terms of disaggregation by migratory status and for persons with disabilities (PwD).

**Chart 2.** Analysis of Data Disaggregation for Global SDG Indicators



The presented data are compiled from a comprehensive system of statistical and administrative sources. More detailed information on SDG indicators is available on the National SDG Monitoring and Reporting Platform<sup>3</sup>.

The electronic version of the statistical compendium “Sustainable Development Goals Statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015–2024” (short version) is available to users at the following link: <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/publications/> or via the QR code below.



The goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda referenced herein are sourced from the official UN website: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/sustainable-development-goals/>.

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<sup>3</sup>National SDG Reporting Platform: <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/>



# GOAL 1.

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS  
EVERYWHERE

## Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

Kyrgyzstanis living **in conditions  
of extreme poverty**

**198 285**

by national standards



The number of people living in extreme poverty **has fallen significantly**

2024



**198.3**

THOUSAND PEOPLE

2000



**1.6**

MILLION PEOPLE



**25.7%**

of the population lived **below  
the national poverty line**

**More than one quarter** of the  
population is living in poverty

Poverty disproportionately affects children.  
**Nearly half of all people living in poverty  
are children.**

The child poverty  
rate was

**33.1%**

**954 508 children**

living in poverty

of them

**3.9%**

**111 926 children**

living in extreme  
poverty

**1.9** MILLION  
PEOPLE

were living **below the  
national poverty line**



**The largest share of the poor population was  
concentrated in:**

(thousand people)

Jalal-Abad region

Bishkek city

Osh region

Batken region

**447.2**

**309.4**

**280.9**

**261.7**



Employment **does not  
guarantee** a decent  
standard of living

**17.3%**

of the employed  
population **were living  
in poverty**

In 2024 economic losses  
disasters evaluated in

**1 347.2**  
MILLION SOM





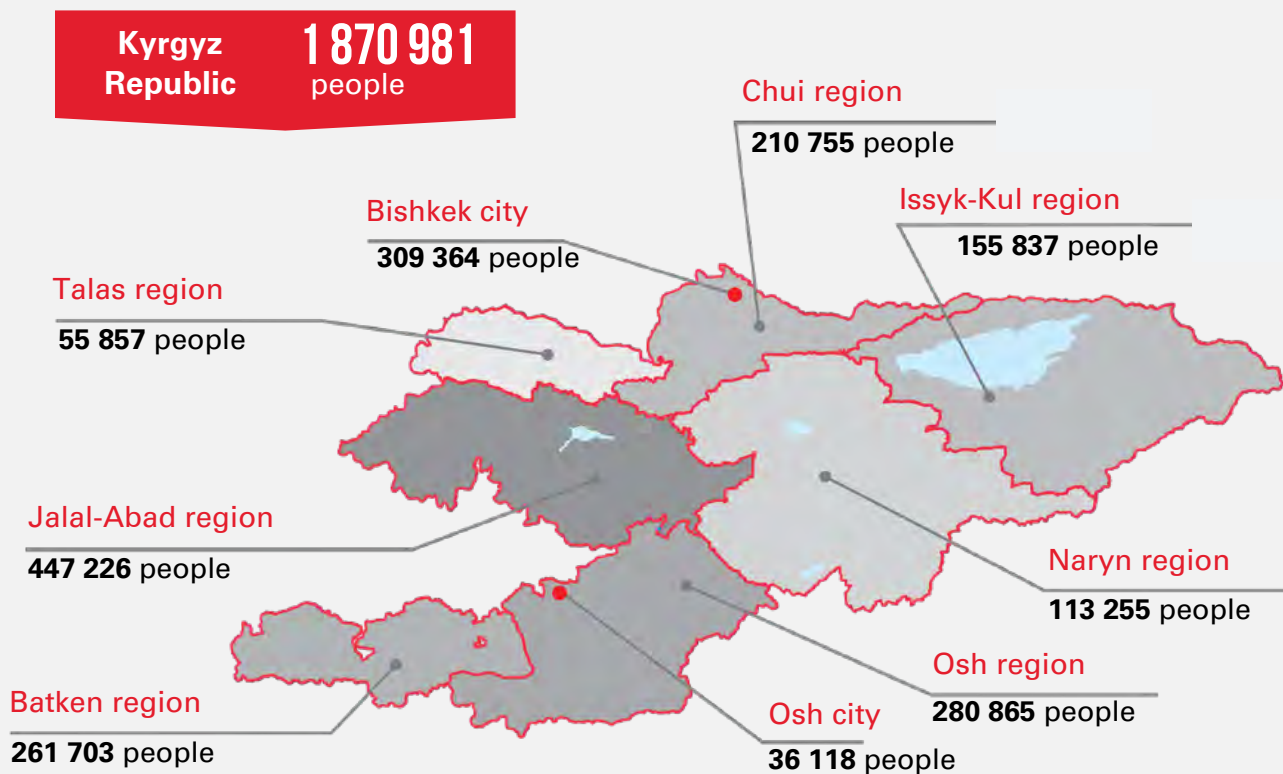


# GOAL 1.

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS  
EVERYWHERE

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

## Number of poor people by territory

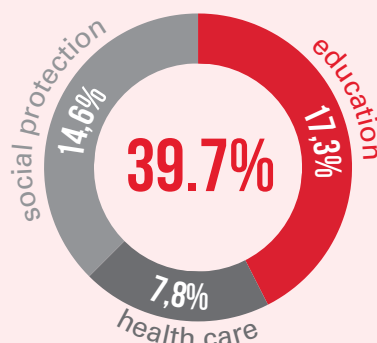


Social support in the form  
of **pensions and benefits**  
covers

# 16.1%

of the population

**Government expenditures** on  
basic social services



More than one third of the  
population lives in  
conditions of  
**multidimensional poverty**



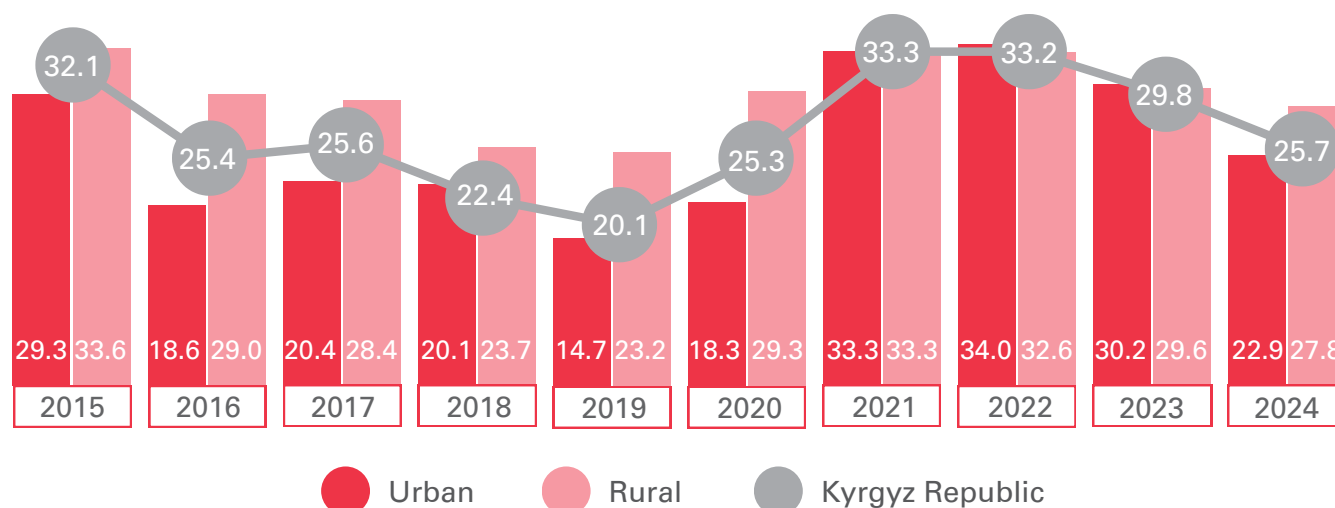


# GOAL 1.

## END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030 is one of the key objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. The level of extreme poverty—defined as living on less than 3 US dollars per person per day in 2021 purchasing power parity terms—has significantly declined over the past decades. Poverty is not solely defined by a lack of income or resources to secure sustainable livelihoods. It is also reflected in hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and essential social services, social discrimination and exclusion, and restricted participation in decision-making processes.

**Chart 3. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age**  
(percentage)



**1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age<sup>1</sup>**  
(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>By area</b>										
Urban	29.3	18.6	20.4	20.1	14.7	18.3	33.3	34.0	30.2	22.9
Rural	33.6	29.0	28.4	23.7	23.2	29.3	33.3	32.6	29.6	27.8
<b>By sex</b>										
Female	31.5	25.0	25.0	22.5	20.1	25.3	33.1	32.8	29.7	25.7
Male	32.7	25.7	26.3	22.2	20.2	25.3	33.4	33.5	30.0	25.7
<b>By age</b>										
Children (0–17 years)	40.5	31.5	32.0	28.3	25.7	31.8	40.5	40.3	36.7	33.1
Youth (14–28 years)	29.0	23.0	22.9	20.9	16.2	22.0	31.2	31.6	27.8	22.0
Working-age population (women: 16–57 years, men: 16–62 years)	27.9	21.8	22.0	19.3	17.1	21.7	29.7	30.3	26.9	21.7
Population above working age	21.8	19.9	18.9	14.8	13.3	17.8	24.1	22.7	19.9	18.2

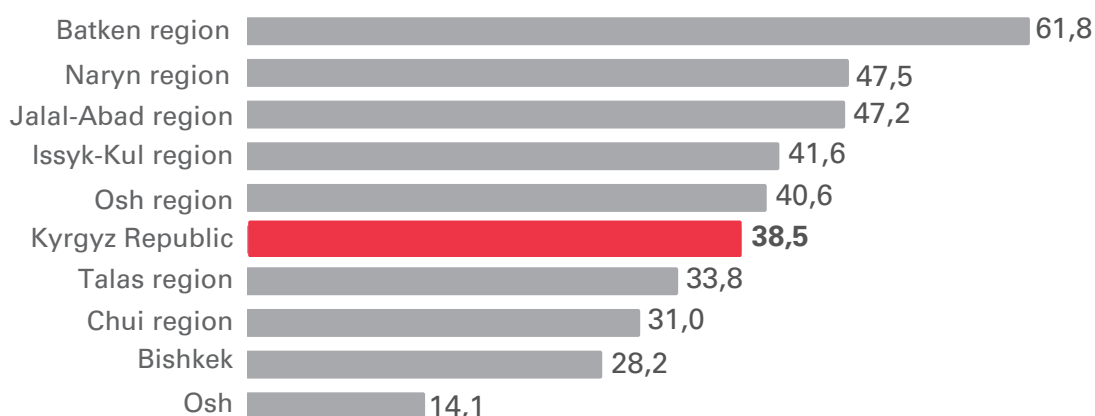


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By region</b>										
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Female	40.9	36.1	39.6	33.7	32.4	34.3	40.8	47.0	47.1	43.6
Male	41.4	38.0	41.5	33.9	32.8	35.1	40.5	50.1	49.2	44.5
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>
Female	45.2	33.1	34.0	33.4	27.8	39.0	43.3	47.2	36.4	34.1
Male	44.9	31.4	31.1	30.9	26.0	35.4	43.2	47.1	35.7	31.7
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Female	29.1	24.7	24.3	21.5	25.3	29.0	39.1	31.2	30.3	27.8
Male	28.7	24.7	24.1	21.6	23.6	26.7	37.2	31.3	31.4	29.0
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>36.0</b>
Female	39.5	39.6	31.2	31.6	29.0	37.6	39.3	42.7	38.2	36.3
Male	36.4	35.9	27.1	29.5	27.2	35.9	39.0	41.4	38.0	35.6
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Female	28.4	21.8	12.9	15.3	14.1	18.9	23.6	20.8	20.7	19.1
Male	29.5	22.3	15.7	14.3	13.9	18.7	23.9	19.0	20.1	20.6
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Female	22.6	19.1	21.4	23.8	14.0	12.1	24.2	24.0	23.1	20.3
Male	20.4	17.1	19.9	20.3	12.6	12.9	22.8	23.9	23.3	19.5
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Female	24.2	29.8	32.3	15.5	19.1	24.3	26.5	25.7	26.4	21.5
Male	25.4	30.9	34.4	15.7	19.0	26.6	27.6	26.6	26.8	21.9
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Female	22.2	8.9	14.3	14.7	10.9	16.4	35.0	34.0	31.7	23.6
Male	25.2	10.9	17.9	16.3	13.2	17.3	36.7	37.8	33.2	23.2
<b>Osh</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Female	35.8	23.2	30.9	33.9	19.7	14.7	27.7	25.6	14.6	8.9
Male	41.0	26.2	36.4	37.3	21.8	14.8	29.5	27.8	13.1	6.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on HIS data.

The time series for the national poverty indicator shows a downward trend in both the proportion and absolute number of people living in poverty up to 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted the usual socioeconomic conditions in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2020, the poverty rate increased by 5.2 percentage points compared to 2019. In the years that followed, rising inflation contributed to an increase in both the poverty threshold and the cost of the actual food basket for population groups in the third to fifth income deciles. In 2024, 1.9 million people were living below the poverty line, with regional distribution as follows: Jalal-Abad region – 447.2 thousand people, Bishkek – 309.4 thousand people, Osh region – 280.9 thousand people, Chui region – 210.7 thousand people, and Batken Region – 261.7 thousand people.

**Chart 4. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions, in 2024**  
(percentage)



**1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions, 2024**  
(percentage)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>
<b>By area</b>									
Urban	36.9	38.7	33.8	31.1	30.7	41.5	39.5	36.8	28.3
Rural	57.4	56.8	52.4	48.5	48.8	52.6	51.9	47.4	46.0
<b>By sex</b>									
Male	50.3	50.3	45.8	42.7	42.5	48.8	47.9	43.5	38.5
Female	50.1	50.6	45.9	41.9	42.0	48.2	46.9	43.6	38.4
<b>By age</b>									
Children (under 18 year)	59.7	60.0	56.0	52.0	50.9	58.2	56.8	52.6	48.5
Adults (18-64 years)	43.7	44.1	39.3	35.9	36.9	42.4	41.4	38.2	32.2
Older persons (65 years and over)	49.2	46.4	38.6	37.0	34.8	40.7	39.0	33.9	30.0
<b>By region</b>									
Batken region	64.9	66.0	64.8	63.5	61.1	67.1	69.9	69.3	61.8
Jalal-Abad region	59.6	61.5	53.8	50.4	56.7	62.0	61.0	54.9	47.2
Issyk-Kul region	45.2	47.0	42.7	46.3	41.6	46.9	42.5	45.4	41.6
Naryn region	58.3	50.0	48.5	47.8	49.0	55.8	54.0	49.3	47.5
Osh region	57.5	52.1	58.5	45.8	43.5	42.7	42.5	37.1	40.6
Talas region	49.8	39.8	43.0	40.2	33.9	48.3	45.8	41.1	33.8
Chui region	45.4	48.7	28.0	31.7	34.6	39.7	38.1	35.7	31.0
Bishkek	26.8	29.9	25.4	22.2	23.6	38.1	38.9	36.8	28.2
Osh	47.3	58.6	51.3	45.9	35.9	44.7	38.7	26.0	14.1

As of the end of 2024, the prevalence of multidimensional poverty stood at 38.5 per cent. The highest incidence of households experiencing multiple deprivations was recorded among the rural population (46.0 per cent) and children aged 0–17 years (48.5 per cent).



### 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of people receiving pensions and benefits. Thousands	1 031.7	1 021.4	1 052.0	1 060.1	1 116.8	1 171.7	1 217.0	1 234.7	1 209.4	1 175.4
Proportion of population receiving pensions and benefits. Percentage	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.6	17.1	17.7	18.0	17.7	16.9	16.1

In 2024, the number of recipients of pensions and benefits registered with the pension authorities of the Social Fund, the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic, and other government agencies amounted to about 1.2 million people. Over the five-year period, this indicator increased by 0.3 percent. The share of recipients of pensions and benefits in the total population of Kyrgyz Republic has decreased over the past five years from 17.7 percent in 2020 to 16.1 percent in 2024, or by 1.6 percentage points.

### 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, 2023<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	Percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources located either within their dwelling/ premises/yard/plot, or within a 30-minute round trip	Percentage of households with a designated handwashing facility equipped with both water and soap or another cleansing agent	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities not shared with other households
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>98.2</b>
<i><b>By area</b></i>			
Urban	99.6	96.7	96.8
Rural	94.1	98.0	98.9
<i><b>By educational attainment of household head</b></i>			
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	94.5	91.1	99.1
Basic general education	95.1	97.5	98.1
Upper secondary general education	94.8	97.6	98.6
Initial/Secondary vocational education	96.2	97.9	98.6
Higher education	98.1	98.0	97.9
<i><b>By wealth index quintile</b></i>			
Poorest	87.2	95.1	96.7
Second	93.6	97.7	98.6
Middle	98.3	98.8	97.8
Fourth	99.8	99.0	98.9
Richest	100.0	97.6	99.3

	Percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources located either within their dwelling/premises/yard/plot, or within a 30-minute round trip	Percentage of households with a designated handwashing facility equipped with both water and soap or another cleansing agent	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities not shared with other households
<i>By region</i>			
Batken region	82.0	97.0	94.8
Jalal-Abad region	92.3	98.1	98.6
Issyk-Kul region	97.1	98.7	99.5
Naryn region	98.1	99.5	98.6
Osh region	97.7	97.3	98.9
Talas region	99.6	97.1	99.8
Chui region	99.3	99.1	98.7
Bishkek	100.0	97.8	96.3
Osh	98.4	90.4	99.5

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

Over 95 per cent of the population had access to improved drinking water sources. These include piped water (inside the dwelling, on premises, in the yard or plot, at a neighbour's, or from a public standpipe), tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and bottled or delivered water.

The 2023 MICS survey also shows that more than 97 per cent of the population resided in households with either a fixed or mobile handwashing facility equipped with both water and soap. Additionally, over 98 per cent of the population used improved sanitation facilities not shared with other households (flush toilets and improved pit latrines) in line with SDG standards for "basic" sanitation services. Depending on sewage arrangements, these may also qualify as safely managed sanitation systems.

### 1.5.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters<sup>1</sup> (people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>
Male	33	37	85	14	8	29	74	99	24	52
Female	20	10	56	4	9	22	35	36	20	27
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Male	1	7	-	-	4	3	35	80	-	1
Female	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	17	-	-
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>
Male	5	9	29	4	-	9	8	11	1	21
Female	6	4	14	-	-	6	7	6	4	3
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>
Male	5	1	6	1	2	-	7	3	6	11
Female	1	1	-	1	3	-	5	2	2	1



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023	2024
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>5</b>	-
Male	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
Male	7	1	17	1	-	7	8	1	5	10
Female	3	-	18	-	-	-	9	5	2	6
<b>Talas region</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>
Male	8	11	31	7	2	10	9	4	10	
Female	7	3	24	3	4	14	11	6	8	<b>12</b>
<b>Bishkek</b>	-	<b>7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Osh</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Male	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>5</b>

<sup>1</sup>Based on MES data.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding deaths caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Between 2020 and 2024, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES) recorded 308 emergencies of various types across the country, resulting in 418 fatalities. The material damage caused by these emergencies amounted to 8.4 billion soms.

### 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to national GDP (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>By region</b>									
Batken region	3.44	2.21	0.75	1.04	0.11	0.36	6.20	11.24	0.19
Jalal-Abad region	0.17	0.44	0.20	0.11	0.23	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.04
Issyk-Kul region	0.02	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.01
Naryn region	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.01	-	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02
Osh region	4.30	0.05	0.70	0.03	0.01	-	0.03	0.03	0.00
Talas region	0.06	0.52	0.09	0.00	-	-	0.19	0.01	0.00
Chui region	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	-	0.07
Bishkek	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.37	0.05	-	-	-	-
Osh	0.62	0.00	0.20	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-

#### 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Proportion of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Number of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local DRR strategies in accordance with national DRR strategies	49	67	104	167	169	171
Number of local governments	484	484	484	484	484	484

In 2024, the proportion of local governments that had adopted and were implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with national strategies reached 35.5 per cent. This marks an increase of 1.8 percentage points compared to 2023, and a 3.5 increase compared to 2019.

#### 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (as a percentage of total government expenditure)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Education	18.9	20.0	19.4	21.2	21.4	23.2	20.7	20.6	19.7	17.3
Health	9.5	8.8	9.7	8.6	8.3	10.0	9.8	7.9	7.8	7.8
Social protection	18.4	16.5	16.2	19.1	19.5	20.0	17.3	15.5	15.6	14.6

In 2024, government budget expenditures on essential services such as education, health, and social protection totaled 169.3 billion soms, representing an increase of 3.5 per cent compared to 2023 and a 2.7-fold increase compared to 2015. Despite the absolute growth in government funding allocated to these essential services, their share in total government expenditure has been declining. While in 2015 these services accounted for 46.8 per cent of total government expenditure (43.1 per cent in 2023), the share decreased to 39.7 per cent in 2024. Education continues to receive the largest share of government spending on essential services. In 2024, it accounted for 17.3 per cent of total government expenditure.





## GOAL 2.

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY  
AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE  
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

### Hunger

According to FAO data,  
In 2023

**5.1%**

of the population **had an insufficient level of food consumption** to meet minimum energy requirements



The prevalence of **moderate and severe food insecurity** was

**4.7%**



**One in every 7** children  
  
**under 5 years of age is stunted**  
(MICS-2023)



Overweight was  
observed in

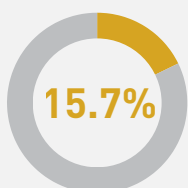
**8.8%**



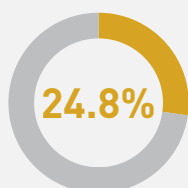
of children **under 5 years of age**  
(MICS-2023)

### Food security

**Agriculture** remains the largest  
employment sector



of the total  
employed  
population

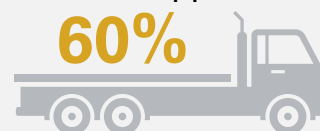


of the total  
employed  
population in  
rural areas

MORE THAN **359** THOUSAND

peasant (smallholder) farms,  
predominantly small-scale operations,  
account for approximately

**60%**



of total agricultural  
production

**Investment in smallholder farms** is a key strategy to  
enhance food security for the poorest populations and  
to boost food production for both domestic and global  
markets.



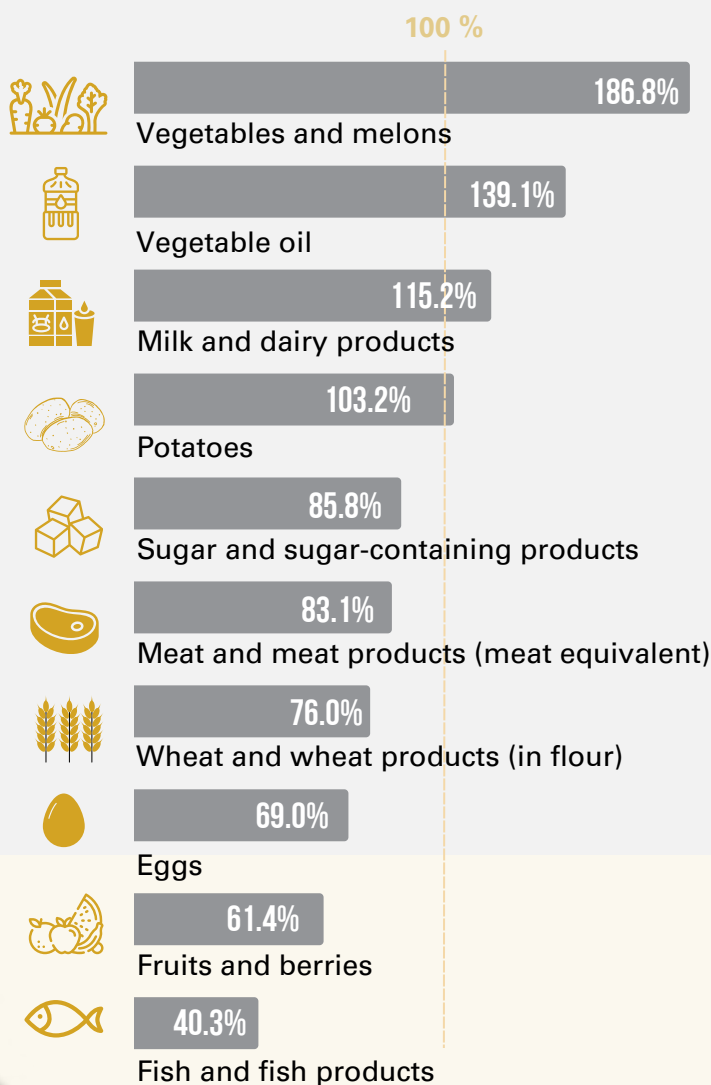
## GOAL 2.

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY  
AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE  
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

### Food availability

in relation to average physiological  
consumption norms



The Agriculture Orientation  
Index in the Kyrgyz  
Republic **has remained**  
**consistently low over the**  
**past decade.**



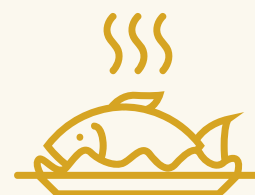
**Anemia prevalence**  
among women  
stands at

**1.3%**



**The average per capita  
consumption of fish  
products was**

**3.7 KG PER YEAR**





## GOAL 2.

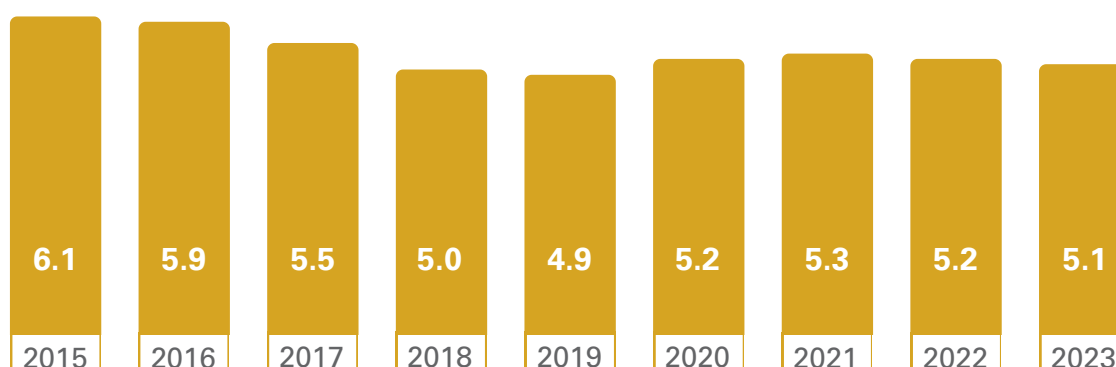
### END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

It is time to reassess and transform our approaches to how we produce, distribute, and consume food. When functioning optimally, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries have the potential to provide nutritious food for all, generate sufficient incomes, and support rural development while safeguarding environmental sustainability.

However, our land, freshwater resources, oceans, forests, and biodiversity are being rapidly depleted and degraded. Climate change continues to exert growing pressure on the resources essential to our survival.

The food production and agricultural sectors offer critical solutions for sustainable development and play a pivotal role in eradicating hunger and reducing poverty.

**Chart 5. Prevalence of undernourishment**  
(percentage)



**2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment<sup>1</sup>**  
(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Based on FAO data.

During the period 2019–2023, the situation with undernourishment in the Kyrgyz Republic remained relatively stable compared to global figures. The proportion of chronically undernourished (those facing a calorie deficit) accounted for about 5 percent of the population. In 2023, according to FAO estimates, 5.1 percent of the population had an average level of food consumption insufficient to meet the dietary energy requirements necessary for a normal, active and healthy life. Although the number of acutely food-insecure people in the country remains relatively low, the problem of hidden hunger — the lack of access to diverse, safe and nutritious food — continues to be of concern.

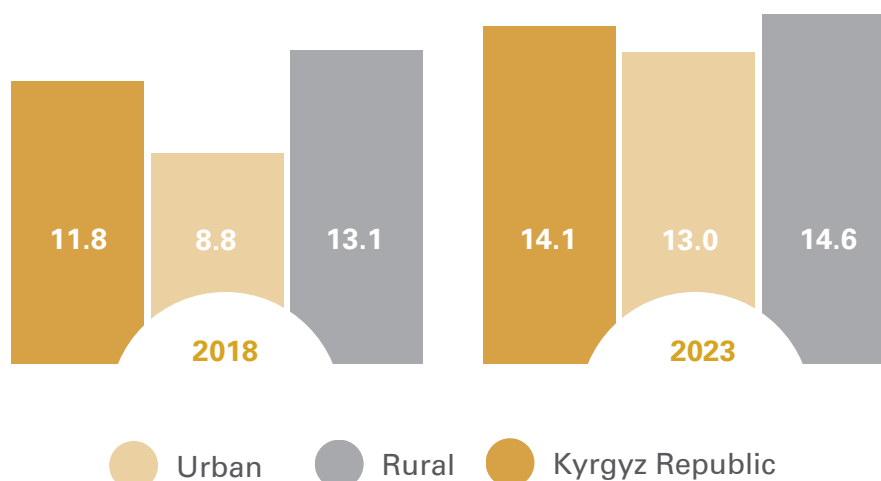
**2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES))**  
(percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Moderate and severe</b>						
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<i>By area</i>						
Urban	6.9	9.4	12.9	11.4	9.2	9.9
Rural	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.3	2.1	1.2
<i>By region</i>						
Batken region	2.7	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.2
Jalal-Abad region	6.6	7.0	9.8	4.6	5.5	5.0
Issyk-Kul region	9.3	9.8	4.6	2.5	3.5	0.5
Naryn region	1.8	1.3	8.3	4.9	5.1	7.6
Osh region	2.2	2.2	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.2
Talas region	3.3	7.6	8.3	8.4	6.8	1.1
Chui region	3.0	4.2	3.1	4.5	3.6	2.5
Bishkek	5.4	10.3	13.6	11.1	5.6	9.2
Osh	10.7	12.2	24.6	24.1	23.5	21.3
<b>Severe</b>						
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<i>By area</i>						
Urban	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.8
Rural	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
<i>By region</i>						
Batken region	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Jalal-Abad region	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.0
Issyk-Kul region	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.0
Naryn region	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3
Osh region	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Talas region	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1
Chui region	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.6
Bishkek	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2
Osh	2.7	3.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	8.7

In 2024, moderate and severe food shortages were recorded among 5.0 percent of the country's population. Moderate and severe food insecurity was observed among 9.9 percent of the urban population and 1.2 percent of the rural population. The prevalence of acute food insecurity in 2024 was recorded among 1.3 percent of the population, which is 0.3 percentage points lower than in 2023.



**Chart 6. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age**  
(percentage)



**2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) <sup>1</sup>**  
(percentage)

	2014	2018	2023
<b>Stunting (-2SD)</b>			
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>By area</b>			
Urban	11.8	8.8	13.0
Rural	13.4	13.1	14.6
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	13.8	12.5	15.0
Female	12.0	10.9	13.3
<b>By age</b>			
0-5 months	5.3	5.4	8.5
6-11 months	7.2	9.3	5.8
12-17 months	11.2	12.1	12.7
18-23 months	18.2	17.2	20.2
24-35 months	18.6	13.2	19.1
36-47 months	14.6	11.2	15
48-59 months	10.5	12.7	12.5
<b>By educational attainment of mother</b>			
None/Primary education	(26.5)	(*)	(*)
Basic general education	17.1	14.8	13.2
Complete general education	13.5	12.0	16.7
Initial/secondary vocational education	11.8	12.2	12.2
Higher education	9.8	10.0	11.9
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	17.7	14.0	16.5
Second	14.2	13.8	15.6
Middle	10.1	12.0	12.6
Fourth	10.7	8.2	12.3
Richest	10.7	9.2	12.4

	2014	2018	2023
<i>By region</i>			
Batken region	13.6	11.9	22.5
Jalal-Abad region	21.3	15.5	17.4
Issyk-Kul region	14.1	14.2	14.4
Naryn region	16.4	6.5	10.0
Osh region	10.6	13.7	11.8
Talas region	11.0	10.0	11.9
Chui region	7.6	10.1	10.4
Bishkek	7.6	5.9	11.5
Osh	12.1	10.9	13.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

\*SD – standard deviation.

In 2023, stunting affected one in seven children under five years of age. Compared to 2018, significant increases in the prevalence of stunting were observed in Batken region (by over 10 percentage points) and in Bishkek (by over 5 percentage points).

### 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)<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	Wasting (-2SD)			Overweight (+2SD)		
	2014	2018	2023	2014	2018	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<i>By area</i>						
Urban	2.6	1.8	3.6	8.2	7.0	8.4
Rural	2.9	2.1	2.8	6.5	6.9	8.9
<i>By sex</i>						
Male	2.8	2.0	2.9	7.8	6.8	9.2
Female	2.9	2.1	3.1	6.1	7.1	8.4
<i>By age</i>						
0-5 months	6.5	5.1	10.6	9.0	9.4	13.0
6-11 months	3.1	3.0	6.6	11.5	10.5	10.8
12-17 months	2.3	3.2	1.3	11.1	7.3	13.2
18-23 months	2.2	0.9	2.3	6.8	8.5	9.4
24-35 months	1.6	2.1	2.1	6.8	7.2	9.3
36-47 months	2.9	1.3	1.9	5.0	4.6	6.6
48-59 months	2.7	0.6	1.6	3.3	5.1	6.1
<i>By educational attainment of mother</i>						
None/Primary education	(1.3)	(*)	(*)	(8.3)	(*)	(*)
Basic general education	3.2	2.8	1.8	4.9	7.4	6.9
Complete general education	3.2	1.8	3.3	6.7	6.1	8.5
Initial/secondary vocational education	2.1	2.4	3.5	7.2	8.5	9.2
Higher education	2.5	1.8	2.4	8.3	6.9	9.6
<i>By wealth index quintile</i>						
Poorest	3.1	1.5	3.3	6.2	7.0	8.2
Second	3.6	2.9	2.8	4.4	6.2	10.5
Middle	2.4	2.2	3.5	7.0	7.0	8.2



	Wasting (-2SD)			Overweight (+2SD)		
	2014	2018	2023	2014	2018	2023
Fourth	1.6	0.9	1.8	9.2	8.1	6.9
Richest	3.3	2.6	3.4	9.2	6.5	10.4
<b>By region</b>						
Batken region	2.2	2.3	6.9	3.4	6.9	13.9
Jalal-Abad region	7.9	3.8	4.0	8.7	8.9	9.8
Issyk-Kul region	1.7	2.1	4.1	7.8	4.6	6.2
Naryn region	0.5	1.1	1.5	6.2	4.4	3.9
Osh region	1.1	1.6	1.7	4.7	5.3	6.4
Talas region	1.0	2.9	1.3	7.3	2.9	8.9
Chui region	1.5	1.5	0.6	9.0	11.7	10.9
Bishkek	2.1	0.6	4.1	9.5	7.4	10.7
Osh	2.4	1.8	3.7	4.3	3.3	6.7

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

\*SD – standard deviation.

Low weight-for-height was recorded in 3 per cent of children under the age of five, with a higher prevalence among those under 18 months. Children whose weight-for-height exceeds the reference population median by more than two standard deviations (SDs) are classified as moderately or severely overweight. Overweight among children under five is more common than wasting and was observed in 8.8 per cent of children. The highest prevalence of overweight was recorded among children under three years of age.

### 2.2.3.1 Proportion of women with anemia in the total number of women (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Proportion of women with anemia in the total number of women</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
including:										
children aged 0-14 years	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9
aged 15 and over	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
<b>Proportion of pregnant women with anemia in the total number of women who have completed pregnancy</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>By region</b>										
Batken region	93.3	63.4	87.9	86.9	88.2	62.1	59.2	65.9	50.0	32.0
Jalal-Abad region	69.8	56.8	70.6	75.1	80.3	59.7	44.8	55.9	43.2	35.5
Issyk-Kul region	33.2	35.1	39.2	31.3	26.8	29.5	23.1	21.3	25.2	18.6
Naryn region	37.1	34.4	32.5	27.5	20.3	18.7	19.8	11.4	15.2	15.5
Osh region	40.6	44.0	49.8	49.0	46.8	25.6	23.5	32.3	36.4	26.1
Talas region	48.8	61.9	51.6	39.7	32.2	41.9	33.4	36.9	32.4	25.2
Chui region	31.5	34.0	31.2	35.8	30.1	24.8	27.2	32.4	30.3	30.2
Bishkek	67.9	53.6	54.3	99.4	61.4	47.9	42.6	43.2	50.3	39.9
Osh	38.7	48.1	41.2	31.2	32.1	38.1	34.3	38.7	37.1	27.3

The share of women with anemia in the total female population remained at the 2020 level, amounting to 0.5 percent, while compared to 2015, it decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

At the same time, the share of pregnant women suffering from anemia among all women who completed pregnancy decreased from 40.4 per cent to 31.0 per cent over the same period, representing a reduction of 9.4 percentage points.

#### 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.11

The Agricultural Orientation Index, defined as the ratio of the share of government expenditure on agriculture to the share of agriculture in GDP, has remained at 0.1 over the past decade, reflecting a low level of government prioritization of the agricultural sector.





## GOAL 3.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

### Children's health



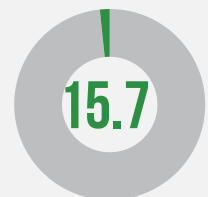
Over the past five years, most regions **have seen a steady decline in under-five mortality rates**

A total of



**2 233**

or



per **1,000 live births**

children under the age of five **died from various diseases, poisonings, and injuries**

**MORE THAN**



**60%**

of **under-five** child deaths occur in **the first month of life**

**ABOUT 10 NEWBORNS**

**PER 1000**

live births die within the first month of life



### Maternal health protection

**MORE THAN 99%**

of births were attended by skilled health personnel (doctors and midwives), **a trend consistent across all regions**



**Maternal mortality**

**PER 100 000**

live births decreased by



compared to 2020



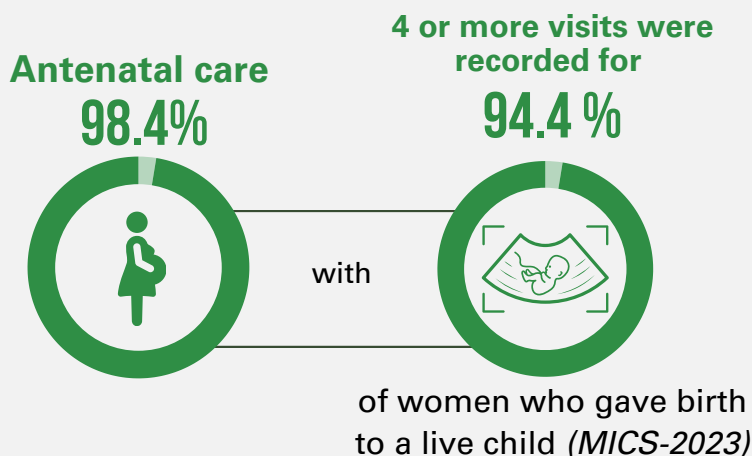


## GOAL 3.

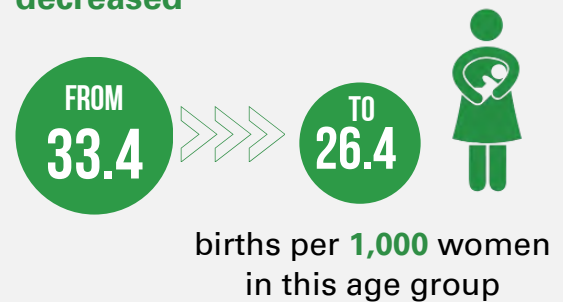
ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

### Maternal health protection



Over the past five years, the birth rate among mothers aged 15–19 decreased



### HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

**1 053** PEOPLE

living with HIV (PLHIV) were identified

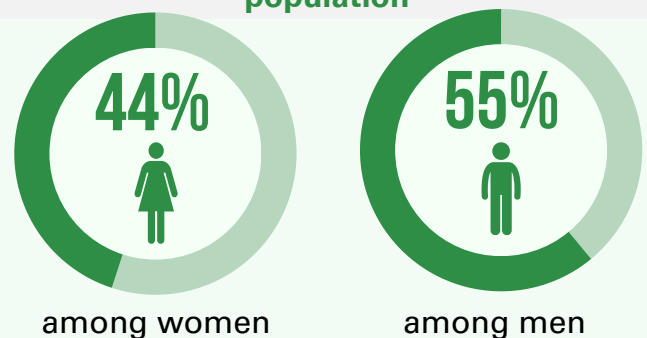
The number of new HIV cases among men was **1.6** times higher than among women

As of 31 December 2024,

**9 806** PEOPLE

living with HIV (PLHIV) were registered with the Republican AIDS Centre

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people population



On average, around

**10**

new cases of tuberculosis are recorded daily in the country



## GOAL 3.

### ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages are key components of sustainable development.

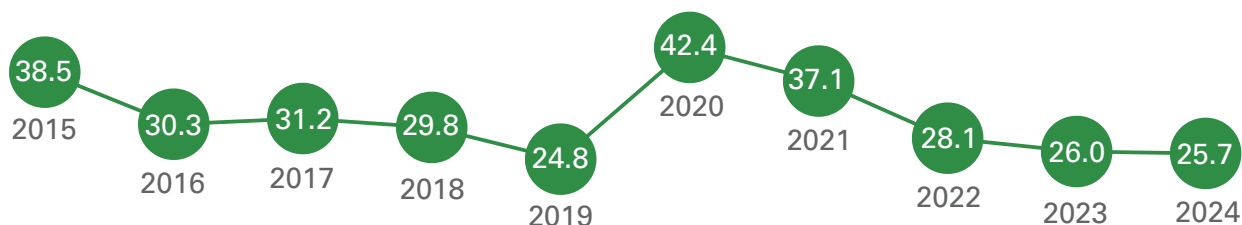
Significant measures have been taken to increase life expectancy and address the main causes of maternal and child mortality. However, achieving the global target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio to fewer than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births will require improved delivery of healthcare services in this area.

The target to reduce by one-third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention, treatment, and promotion of mental health and well-being requires the adoption of technologies to reduce the use of harmful substances in food preparation, and the strengthening of tobacco control measures.

Eradicating a wide range of diseases and addressing numerous longstanding and emerging health challenges will demand greater efforts. It is essential to increase investments in sanitation and hygiene, access to healthcare services, and public education on air pollution mitigation to help save millions of lives.

#### Chart 7. Maternal mortality ratio

(number of women who died from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, per 100,000 live births)



#### 3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio<sup>1</sup>

(number of women who died from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, per 100,000 live births)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>By area</b>										
Urban	26.7	15.5	18.9	25.8	19.7	28.1	15.6	19.6	19.8	20.3
Rural	44.2	36.6	37.7	32.1	27.9	51.2	54.6	32.6	28.4	28.5
<b>By region</b>										
Batken region	32.6	41.9	59.4	26.9	32.3	42.4	45.7	34.9	14.5	30.4
Jalal-Abad region	56.4	33.5	50.3	38.2	34.1	53.2	30.5	28.7	46.9	30.6
Issyk-Kul region	17.8	43.4	37.0	62.3	18.9	100.6	103.5	38.5	26.5	56.5
Naryn region	30.6	29.2	-	135.9	33.1	52.6	167.5	48.0	-	-
Osh region	30.6	27.7	25.6	22.2	25.5	24.5	33.3	25.6	30.2	7.3

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Talas region	15.1	-	-	-	33.3	51.9	37.1	104.5	63.9	70.1
Chui region	49.2	43.5	22.9	20.1	36.6	46.1	32.5	23.5	28.1	50.2
Bishkek	30.5	17.6	13.4	14.4	10.1	26.8	19.3	34.3	13.5	27.0
Osh	68.1	13.5	51.9	16.7	-	33.6	16.5	-	14.0	8.6

<sup>1</sup>According to the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Despite a steady decline in maternal mortality, in 2024 its rate amounted to 25,7 deaths per 100,000 live births, which is 16.7 percentage points lower than in 2020.

In 2024, a high maternal mortality rate was recorded in Talas (70.1) and Issyk-Kul (56.5) oblasts. Of the total number of maternal deaths, more than 28 percent were registered in rural areas.

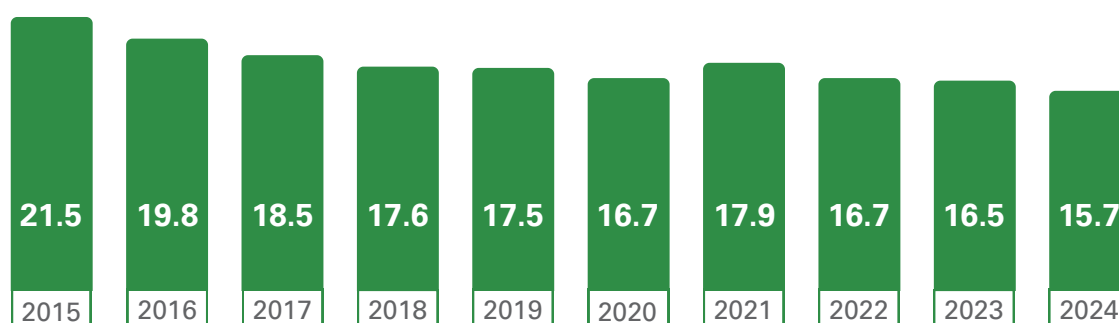
In recent years, the main medical causes of maternal mortality have been complications associated with the postpartum period and hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.

### 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>
Batken region	99.3	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.4	98.1	99.4	99.4	99.3
Jalal-Abad region	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5
Issyk-Kul region	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.6
Naryn region	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.4
Osh region	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.5
Talas region	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.9
Chui region	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.2	99.4
Bishkek	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6
Osh	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.6

Almost all (more than 99% of all births) were attended by skilled health personnel (doctors and midwives) across all regions of the country. The proportion increased from 99.3 per cent in 2020 to 99.5 per cent in 2024, or by 0.2 percentage points.

### Chart 8. Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths of children aged 0–4 per 1,000 live births)





### 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

(number of deaths of children aged 0–4 per 1,000 live births)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Boys	23.2	21.1	20.3	19.4	19.2	17.8	19.7	17.7	17.8	17.5
Girls	19.6	18.4	16.6	15.6	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.6	15.2	13.8
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Boys	23.3	20.0	19.5	16.0	18.5	17.1	17.3	16.7	16.2	14.2
Girls	20.1	18.4	17.7	13.7	16.8	16.3	16.4	14.7	15.2	11.5
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Boys	22.5	21.0	18.9	16.3	16.6	16.2	18.1	19.1	13.7	18.0
Girls	19.6	18.4	15.4	15.0	15.7	14.7	16.6	13.7	10.8	11.1
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Boys	20.7	12.8	18.1	16.3	20.8	14.8	29.0	16.2	10.8	12.7
Girls	16.7	16.8	12.0	12.3	15.6	13.8	24.2	12.2	7.8	8.5
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Boys	21.2	20.2	19.8	16.6	13.2	15.3	13.9	16.6	10.3	8.4
Girls	12.1	15.5	16.5	13.5	11.9	13.0	11.7	11.6	8.9	7.3
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Boys	15.2	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.5	11.1	12.7	11.4	8.6	9.1
Girls	13.3	11.2	10.8	9.2	8.5	8.8	11.2	11.0	8.4	7.3
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Boys	23.3	20.0	17.5	27.5	21.6	27.2	31.2	18.3	16.6	18.0
Girls	11.8	19.3	16.7	17.9	19.6	22.9	17.9	12.8	14.6	10.6
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Boys	19.7	16.7	13.2	13.7	14.2	13.5	13.6	15.1	10.1	7.6
Girls	14.2	16.2	12.7	11.7	11.8	10.2	13.5	12.4	8.2	6.7
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Boys	27.6	28.5	29.6	27.2	23.3	21.5	20.9	20.0	48.9	33.3
Girls	25.6	22.8	23.0	22.6	20.0	20.4	14.6	22.9	47.1	36.1
<b>Osh</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>
Boys	70.4	67.0	60.4	43.6	42.8	39.5	35.5	31.2	76.0	53.3
Girls	70.2	52.3	44.9	34.1	31.3	34.2	25.6	26.4	55.6	41.4

In recent years, a steady decrease in the mortality rate of children under the age of 5 has been noted in almost all regions of the republic. In 2024, 2,233 children under the age of 5 died from various diseases, poisoning and injuries, or 15.7 children per 1,000 births. The infant mortality rate is higher than the national average in Osh (47.5) and Bishkek (34.5). The infant mortality rate includes infant mortality (infant mortality in the first year of life).

### 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

(number of deaths of infants aged 0–27 days per 1,000 live births)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Boys	15.4	13.4	13.1	13.2	12.9	12.5	13.1	10.6	11.5	10.9
Girls	12.5	11.9	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.6	9.6	10.0	8.8
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Boys	12.1	10.4	11.7	10.4	10.3	11.9	10.0	7.6	7.3	7.2
Girls	10.3	10.8	9.4	8.2	10.6	10.2	12.0	9.0	8.8	5.5
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Boys	13.4	11.9	10.5	10.5	9.9	8.8	10.5	10.3	7.8	10.1
Girls	11.9	11.0	9.3	9.9	9.1	8.6	10.0	6.8	5.7	6.7



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Boys	13.9	7.4	11.2	8.9	13.7	10.5	22.3	9.0	5.9	7.4
Girls	10.4	9.5	7.4	8.0	9.5	8.7	16.4	9.1	5.2	4.9
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Boys	11.6	11.4	12.1	8.3	7.5	10.7	11.4	8.8	5.9	2.8
Girls	5.7	11.0	7.7	8.0	5.7	8.6	7.3	7.2	4.0	3.3
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Boys	5.1	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.6
Girls	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	1.3	1.3
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Boys	17.3	11.3	12.4	19.5	15.0	23.6	17.3	15.0	8.8	9.3
Girls	7.8	13.4	12.1	13.8	14.7	17.5	12.7	10.6	9.4	6.0
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Boys	14.6	11.0	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.5	5.1	2.3
Girls	10.5	9.7	6.5	6.1	6.9	5.9	7.4	6.7	4.3	2.4
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Boys	24.6	25.3	26.0	25.0	21.6	19.7	17.6	15.6	39.8	26.6
Girls	21.3	20.2	20.2	20.7	18.1	18.4	12.6	16.9	41.8	30.1
<b>Osh</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>
Boys	62.8	55.1	53.1	38.7	37.3	35.5	32.7	24.9	66.8	46.0
Girls	61.1	45.0	40.0	29.4	28.4	30.2	22.8	20.8	47.8	34.9

Over 60 per cent of under-five deaths occur in the neonatal period. The neonatal mortality rate decreased 1.5 times over the past decade, reaching 9.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024. This indicates that most deaths under the age of one occur during the neonatal period.

### 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex

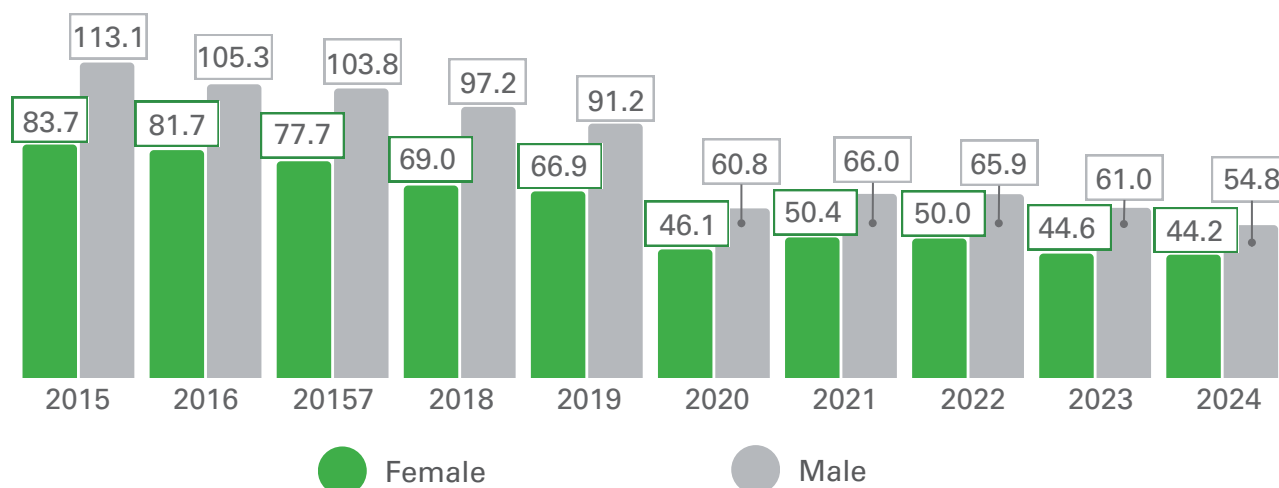
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3
<b>Osh</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

As of the end of 2024, a total of 9,806 people living with HIV were registered for dispensary follow-up care across the country, with more than one-third of them recorded in Bishkek city and Chui region. In 2024 alone, 1,053 new HIV cases were identified, including 492 in Bishkek, 149 in Chui region, 105 in Osh region, 112 in Jalal-Abad region, 50 in Issyk-Kul region, 27 in Naryn region, 35 in Batken region and 19 in Talas region. In recent years, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of cases attributed to sexual transmission (accounting for approximately 78 per cent of all newly detected cases in 2024).

**Chart 9. Tuberculosis incidence**  
(per 100,000 population)



### 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Female	83.7	81.7	77.7	69.0	66.9	46.1	50.4	50.0	44.6	44.2
Male	113.1	105.3	103.8	97.2	91.2	60.8	66.0	65.9	61.0	54.8
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Female	63.1	66.6	65.7	60.4	45.3	39.8	44.2	37.2	38.2	38.1
Male	82.0	67.5	75.7	69.2	66.1	53.7	50.4	46.3	45.6	35.9
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>
Female	66.2	79.5	72.8	64.1	67.4	42.1	47.7	47.5	44.1	42.9
Male	86.7	90.3	87.5	82.5	70.5	56.2	61.9	60.7	56.2	46.9
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Female	48.5	53.8	34.8	34.8	37.6	20.5	26.9	28.7	26.6	30.0
Male	68.5	67.1	62.4	63.2	63.1	36.3	46.6	49.0	47.7	39.8
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>
Female	75.0	63.3	49.0	47.1	48.7	29.0	43.1	42.0	44.3	39.5
Male	94.2	91.0	69.6	88.1	62.7	46.9	58.9	61.9	55.5	62.3
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>41.3</b>
Female	83.8	78.4	73.3	68.8	70.1	45.9	52.5	48.1	42.3	39.0
Male	98.5	89.2	95.3	81.1	81.5	57.0	56.5	60.9	47.8	43.7

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>48.8</b>
Female	81.0	67.0	66.0	46.4	44.2	38.2	27.4	40.8	38.9	50.0
Male	110.5	100.1	81.6	72.7	67.8	51.8	66.1	48.1	53.3	47.5
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>
Female	118.6	111.0	108.3	99.2	93.1	67.0	71.9	68.3	59.2	61.8
Male	165.4	160.2	165.0	150.0	146.1	96.9	105.1	104.5	95.1	86.3
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>57.6</b>
Female	103.1	92.2	91.3	75.0	69.8	50.8	55.5	57.8	48.4	46.4
Male	167.0	140.2	137.8	133.9	124.2	61.3	73.5	71.3	78.4	71.0
<b>Osh</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Female	78.5	77.6	98.3	83.0	76.8	58.4	41.0	51.2	41.1	44.5
Male	101.8	108.5	80.5	85.7	81.6	51.5	47.0	50.5	38.1	46.4

On average, approximately 10 new tuberculosis (TB) cases are reported daily across the country. In 2024, a total of 4,000 individuals were registered with a newly confirmed diagnosis of TB. The TB incidence rate per 100,000 population decreased from 93.4 cases in 2016 to 49.4 cases in 2024. To strengthen the national response to TB, the Kyrgyz Republic implemented five consecutive national programmes, “Tuberculosis I–V”, from 1998 to 2021. Currently, the “Tuberculosis VI” programme for 2023–2026 is under implementation, with priority areas including prevention, improved case detection and diagnosis, and enhanced treatment effectiveness.

### 3.3.3 Malaria incidence (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batken region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naryn region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talas region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui region	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-
Bishkek	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osh	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The malaria situation in Kyrgyz Republic remains stable. Only a few cases are reported annually; in 2024, four cases of malaria were registered.

### 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence (per 100,000 population)

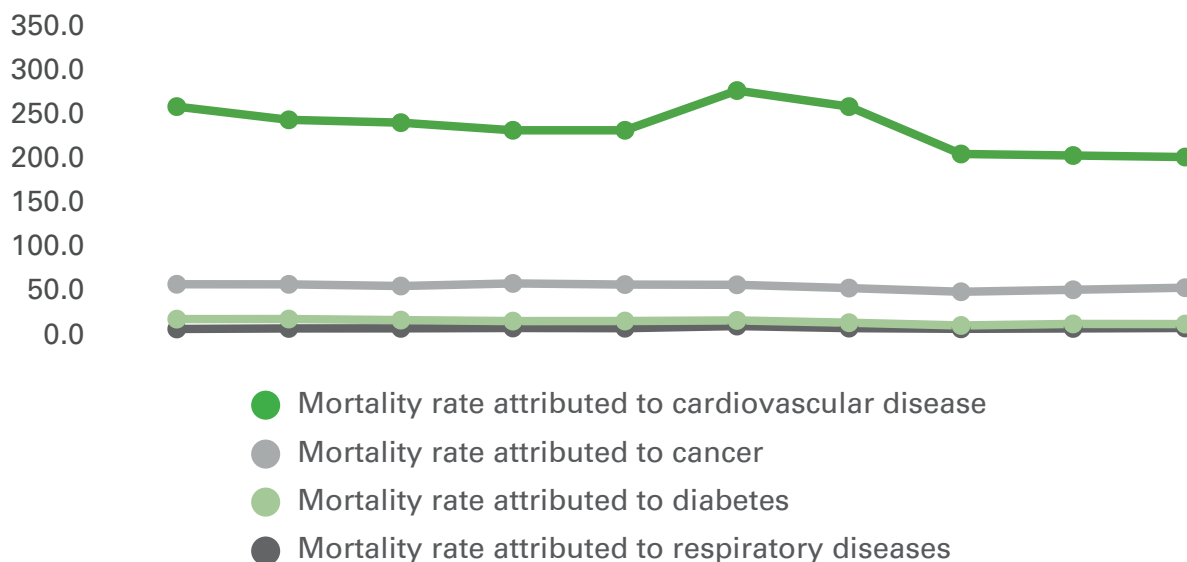
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Female	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.0
Male	7.5	7.5	6.2	6.8	5.3	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.7
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	1.6	4.0	<b>1.0</b>
Female	4.2	9.0	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.5	4.6	1.0
Male	5.7	8.3	2.3	3.4	7.4	1.9	2.8	0.7	3.4	1.0
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Female	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.8	2.5	1.5	0.6
Male	5.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.4



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Female	4.7	2.5	5.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.6	4.1	1.1
Male	6.0	6.4	3.8	9.5	2.4	0.8	2.0	0.0	3.3	1.1
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Female	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.9
Male	2.9	7.1	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Female	2.6	2.4	5.3	3.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.0
Male	4.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.3	1.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	1.4
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Female	2.4	5.6	1.6	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.2	4.4	0.7
Male	8.0	7.0	6.2	2.3	2.2	0.8	2.2	1.5	7.9	1.4
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Female	4.7	4.2	2.6	4.9	3.7	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.5
Male	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.8	6.4	3.1	2.3	1.1	4.3	2.3
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Female	4.6	7.0	7.6	5.9	2.9	3.6	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.1
Male	11.8	13.7	12.9	12.4	7.8	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	3.7
<b>Osh</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Female	14.9	12.5	4.1	4.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.9
Male	30.4	15.6	5.8	11.2	6.7	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.7

In 2024, a total of 97 cases of hepatitis B (HBV) were registered in the country. The incidence rate stood at 1.3 per 100,000 population, representing a 31.6 per cent decrease compared to the 2020 level. The incidence among men was 1.6 times higher than that among women.

**Chart 10.** Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, respiratory diseases  
(per 100,000 population)



### 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>297.0</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>266.2</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>297.1</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>230.5</b>
Female	290.7	275.0	267.7	257.8	256.9	299.2	283.3	216.9	221.9	216.3
Male	303.5	284.6	284.3	273.8	275.7	336.5	311.0	252.6	243.7	245.0
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>292.3</b>	<b>267.5</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>251.7</b>	<b>318.0</b>	<b>281.7</b>	<b>242.9</b>	<b>224.7</b>	<b>228.2</b>
Female	260.6	274.2	230.7	231.5	236.4	282.8	263.3	219.4	197.9	206.5
Male	308.3	309.8	302.9	282.0	266.4	351.9	299.5	266.0	251.0	249.4
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>243.1</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>287.1</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>219.3</b>
Female	256.7	241.7	235.8	227.6	243.2	273.1	260.1	211.9	206.3	199.0
Male	279.7	256.2	252.2	248.0	243.0	311.4	313.7	245.4	236.6	239.4
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>302.0</b>	<b>302.9</b>	<b>377.0</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>270.2</b>	<b>277.3</b>
Female	351.5	323.1	317.3	294.4	302.7	354.1	355.7	247.9	259.9	261.5
Male	370.7	334.3	334.6	309.7	303.1	400.0	360.7	280.9	280.6	293.0
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>302.7</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>332.2</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>241.8</b>
Female	291.9	290.7	293.0	280.3	288.8	290.6	285.6	218.8	225.6	203.8
Male	327.6	334.3	312.0	334.7	344.2	388.9	377.1	247.4	248.1	278.8
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>240.8</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>304.8</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>205.0</b>
Female	262.0	234.9	229.7	214.6	212.7	278.3	236.8	184.4	205.0	197.4
Male	269.3	243.1	251.7	243.7	248.6	330.8	259.2	229.9	219.9	212.5
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>322.5</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>339.2</b>	<b>347.9</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>270.6</b>	<b>249.6</b>
Female	294.7	273.7	274.4	239.9	265.2	308.0	333.8	216.6	237.5	213.2
Male	349.8	303.4	329.0	282.6	333.8	369.6	361.7	315.1	303.1	285.3
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>400.8</b>	<b>381.3</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>377.1</b>	<b>360.8</b>	<b>405.5</b>	<b>391.1</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>306.0</b>	<b>290.3</b>
Female	407.3	379.2	378.9	386.8	353.7	398.8	381.9	275.8	303.0	282.2
Male	394.2	383.6	376.4	367.0	368.0	412.5	400.7	308.2	309.1	298.5
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>211.8</b>
Female	261.9	252.9	247.2	235.7	237.0	254.9	255.5	202.0	191.5	203.9
Male	243.2	230.7	237.1	229.5	237.8	253.1	256.0	216.6	196.4	221.3
<b>Osh</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>223.4</b>	<b>208.8</b>	<b>287.3</b>	<b>258.9</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>196.8</b>
Female	231.3	241.3	237.3	220.2	197.2	283.5	247.0	188.8	175.5	192.4
Male	277.4	257.1	243.7	226.8	221.2	291.4	271.5	203.1	196.6	201.2

A characteristic feature of Kyrgyz Republic, as in all CIS member states, is that overall mortality is largely driven by deaths from circulatory system diseases, which account for more than half of all deaths each year (52 per cent of all deaths in 2023). The main contributors to mortality from cardiovascular diseases (90 per cent) are arterial hypertension, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular diseases. The overwhelming majority of deaths from cardiovascular diseases (79 per cent) occurred among persons above working age. However, these conditions are also the leading causes of death in the working-age population (more than 35 per cent of all deaths in this group in 2023).

### 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cancer (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>
Female	62.2	59.7	58.6	63.9	61.9	60.0	56.4	50.2	54.7	55.7
Male	66.8	69.3	65.9	67.3	66.3	67.6	62.7	59.3	60.0	64.4



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Female	42.2	40.0	36.4	48.6	36.5	35.3	43.8	33.2	39.6	46.0
Male	42.4	37.1	29.0	38.2	38.4	32.9	31.9	40.0	39.8	34.2
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Female	52.2	48.8	43.8	53.4	50.2	51.7	43.6	38.7	47.5	48.7
Male	53.6	59.7	57.8	45.6	51.5	49.3	48.9	47.3	50.6	54.8
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>74.8</b>
Female	87.2	76.1	73.4	87.6	82.1	72.3	71.5	62.2	63.1	66.2
Male	90.9	91.8	88.4	93.3	92.9	99.0	93.3	77.4	81.7	83.3
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>90.3</b>
Female	90.4	79.9	82.8	73.5	77.0	66.5	61.2	55.2	71.7	82.1
Male	88.5	95.9	80.8	101.9	90.0	93.9	81.7	61.9	76.5	98.2
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Female	43.8	43.9	43.3	46.6	47.6	47.2	41.4	39.6	43.6	37.1
Male	57.2	55.7	54.8	55.3	57.8	56.5	50.3	51.0	47.0	58.2
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Female	55.9	68.6	54.2	58.0	64.0	65.4	45.3	44.5	57.2	57.3
Male	65.2	72.7	70.9	61.4	58.1	85.2	58.8	70.0	62.6	45.4
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>
Female	78.0	84.4	83.2	89.7	91.9	83.1	90.4	72.6	87.0	76.0
Male	87.3	104.4	99.6	105.5	101.5	103.9	99.5	83.6	76.2	89.7
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>65.1</b>
Female	76.6	67.6	69.6	71.3	64.6	70.2	60.2	57.9	56.5	61.5
Male	76.6	65.1	68.6	66.9	63.7	67.3	62.7	63.9	62.3	69.5
<b>Osh</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>51.5</b>
Female	51.6	45.8	61.7	58.0	61.5	51.4	55.2	50.1	50.6	52.3
Male	50.9	64.6	44.2	73.0	56.0	52.6	54.5	46.1	46.2	50.6

For many years, neoplasms (oncological diseases) have occupied a significant share in the structure of causes of death. In 2024, they accounted for 14 percent of the total number of deaths. As in previous years, the mortality rate of women from neoplasms was lower than that of men and amounted to 57.7 per 100,000 female population versus 64.4 per 100,000 male population. The highest mortality rates from this disease were registered in Naryn, Chui and Issyk-Kul regions.

#### 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to diabetes (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Female	6.8	8.0	7.4	8.3	7.6	10.7	8.3	7.0	7.1	7.8
Male	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	9.0	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.8
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Female	5.9	6.5	6.4	4.7	6.5	7.5	15.5	6.1	5.3	5.8
Male	6.5	7.5	5.8	6.0	8.1	9.0	6.4	3.2	4.5	5.7
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Female	9.6	11.1	10.2	13.4	12.3	16.4	16.3	12.8	11.0	13.3
Male	8.4	6.0	7.4	7.4	8.6	15.6	10.0	10.3	10.4	8.0
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Female	7.7	8.0	7.9	15.2	10.5	16.0	8.7	9.3	10.7	8.8
Male	4.7	5.9	13.0	11.1	7.7	13.3	5.2	5.2	6.7	9.1



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Female	5.1	2.9	5.8	9.3	9.9	11.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	4.5
Male	4.3	7.1	2.1	5.5	5.5	8.1	10.7	5.2	8.3	6.3
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Female	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	9.2	6.6	7.0	8.7	9.3
Male	4.9	4.2	5.8	7.0	7.3	6.0	3.7	4.5	6.1	7.5
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Female	0.8	4.0	3.1	4.6	3.0	7.5	3.0	3.0	4.4	2.9
Male	0.8	1.6	3.9	1.5	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.7
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Female	9.6	10.3	7.8	8.7	7.7	11.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	7.0
Male	4.3	6.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.8	3.6	5.0	6.4
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Female	3.4	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.7	1.9	3.2	2.2	3.2
Male	2.9	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.0	5.8	2.5	4.1	3.3	3.9
<b>Osh</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Female	8.5	12.5	14.9	11.2	8.9	14.7	13.7	7.5	7.9	9.9
Male	3.8	5.2	8.7	7.9	10.1	13.0	5.0	4.4	5.9	9.3

In recent years, the country has seen a rising trend in mortality from diabetes. In 2023, diabetes-related mortality reached 6.7 deaths per 100,000 population. The highest rates were observed in Jalal-Abad (10.7 per 100,000), Issyk-Kul (8.7 per 100,000) and Naryn (8.4 per 100,000) regions.

#### 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to respiratory diseases (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Female	16.2	16.4	13.8	13.3	13.3	14.8	11.2	8.3	10.9	9.8
Male	21.7	21.6	21.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	17.3	13.0	14.3	15.1
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Female	16.3	15.1	14.4	12.6	9.2	11.6	8.8	4.6	9.1	10.3
Male	18.2	17.8	19.3	15.9	10.3	9.4	6.0	6.7	9.3	9.4
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Female	18.1	14.4	14.7	14.4	13.5	15.9	10.6	9.9	10.8	8.5
Male	22.7	17.4	17.4	18.0	18.0	19.4	19.4	13.5	12.9	15.5
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Female	32.8	34.9	32.8	24.6	29.9	27.9	22.1	17.5	22.1	17.9
Male	49.1	56.9	54.9	44.6	46.8	42.3	45.8	33.7	29.9	32.5
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Female	60.3	68.3	45.4	37.1	45.2	46.2	39.6	19.1	31.9	25.2
Male	66.4	55.7	49.4	43.4	53.9	51.3	47.6	24.5	33.8	35.9
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Female	17.2	19.0	12.7	16.6	17.3	20.8	17.6	11.0	14.9	12.7
Male	18.7	21.5	21.6	20.6	19.3	21.6	19.9	14.3	18.4	16.5
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Female	15.4	11.2	15.7	16.3	9.9	11.3	6.7	5.9	6.6	1.5
Male	13.5	16.4	8.5	9.8	13.4	16.9	8.7	8.0	17.3	9.9
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Female	7.8	9.5	9.3	8.2	6.4	6.7	3.6	4.5	6.3	7.5
Male	17.8	19.0	20.2	19.2	17.5	14.7	10.0	8.5	11.0	13.1

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Female	3.2	3.5	1.7	3.0	2.9	4.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.6
Male	7.5	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.6	9.0	5.5	8.0	4.8	7.7
<b>Osh</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Female	8.5	6.9	9.5	5.3	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.5	10.1	13.4
Male	11.4	15.6	16.7	9.1	14.8	14.9	11.3	6.0	5.9	9.3

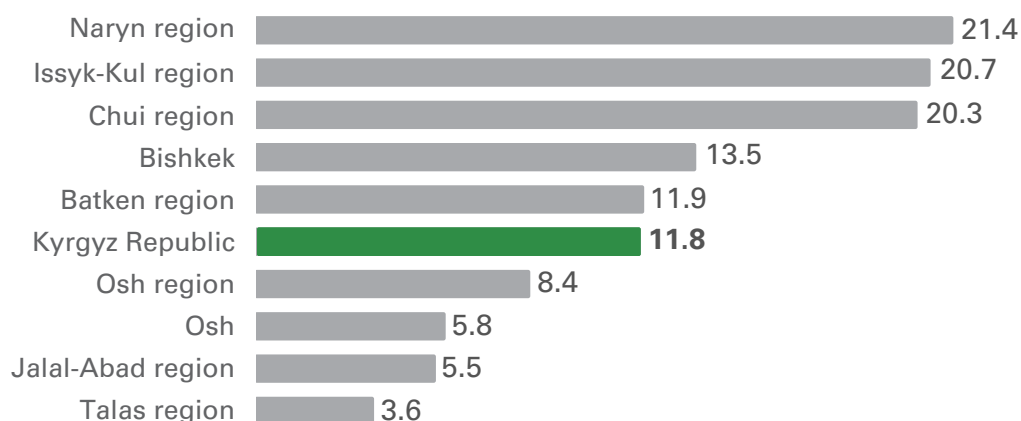
Respiratory diseases continue to occupy a leading place in the structure of morbidity and mortality in Kyrgyzstan, remaining one of the main medical and social problems. In 2024, the mortality rate from these diseases was 12.4 cases per 100,000 people. At the same time, mortality among men was 1.5 times higher than among women, and amounted to 15.1 cases per 100,000 male population versus 9.8 cases per 100,000 female population.

### 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Batken region	8.2	5.8	6.1	7.5	6.8	4.2	4.7	3.4	5.7	3.9
Jalal-Abad region	2.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.6	3.5	1.9	2.0
Issyk-Kul region	17.6	15.6	15.0	19.5	15.6	10.8	12.9	13.1	8.9	8.8
Naryn region	13.8	13.2	15.2	10.2	10.4	6.5	10.2	8.1	11.9	6.4
Osh region	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.8
Talas region	8.4	4.3	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.4
Chui region	13.8	16.7	15.2	13.7	11.6	13.1	15.2	10.6	12.7	10.6
Bishkek	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.6	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.1	2.1
Osh	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.7

According to researchers, suicides are one of the global and most acute problems reflecting the state of mental health and social well-being of the population. In recent years, there has been a downward trend in suicide mortality in the republic. At the same time, consistently high rates remain in the Chui (10.6 deaths per 100,000 people), Issyk-Kul (8.8) and Naryn (6.4) regions.

### Chart 11. Death reate due to road traffic injuries, 2024 (per 100,000 population)





### 3.6.1 Death reate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Female	8.3	6.9	6.9	5.8	4.8	4.8	7.3	2.6	4.7	5.6
Male	23.1	19.9	20.7	16.3	19.3	14.7	17.9	8.5	14.6	18.1
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Female	6.3	4.9	6.0	3.5	2.7	3.4	5.5	7.1	5.6	4.5
Male	25.1	17.0	20.9	14.4	17.4	17.7	19.5	25.2	22.3	19.1
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Female	6.9	5.4	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.9	8.2	-	3.2	2.1
Male	18.4	16.7	12.8	10.7	13.9	8.4	12.3	3.2	8.4	8.8
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Female	13.2	9.2	10.4	7.4	6.9	9.2	16.6	4.5	3.0	8.8
Male	42.7	36.5	41.5	29.7	32.2	25.4	33.1	10.5	12.6	32.5
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Female	19.1	8.7	16.6	12.1	4.9	11.9	18.1	6.6	13.0	12.3
Male	42.1	30.3	36.2	37.2	41.6	20.9	29.5	16.1	28.1	30.2
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Female	7.0	5.5	7.1	4.9	3.6	3.4	4.3	0.3	3.6	4.3
Male	17.7	17.7	16.3	14.3	19.6	14.0	14.8	2.1	12.2	12.4
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Female	8.1	8.0	3.1	10.8	6.1	4.5	5.9	-	-	2.9
Male	23.8	26.6	2.7	29.5	20.1	20.6	18.2	2.9	1.4	4.3
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Female	11.2	9.7	11.0	9.1	8.3	5.9	7.4	0.2	4.6	7.9
Male	9.1	27.0	29.1	20.7	22.4	21.0	27.6	1.7	20.0	32.8
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Female	5.5	7.0	4.0	3.3	5.2	4.1	5.6	7.3	7.9	7.4
Male	13.1	10.2	13.8	7.8	12.3	8.8	10.4	22.7	18.9	20.7
<b>Osh</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Female	5.0	7.6	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.0	-	1.1	3.5
Male	20.5	12.6	12.3	9.8	12.8	8.4	10.7	2.2	7.0	8.0

The death rate from road accidents in the republic has remained high and uneven in recent years. In 2024, traffic accidents accounted for more than 40 percent of all external causes of death. The mortality rate among men is more than three times higher than among women. The highest rates were registered in Naryn (21.4 deaths per 100,000 people), Issyk-Kul (20.7), Chui (20.3) regions and Bishkek (13.5).

### 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

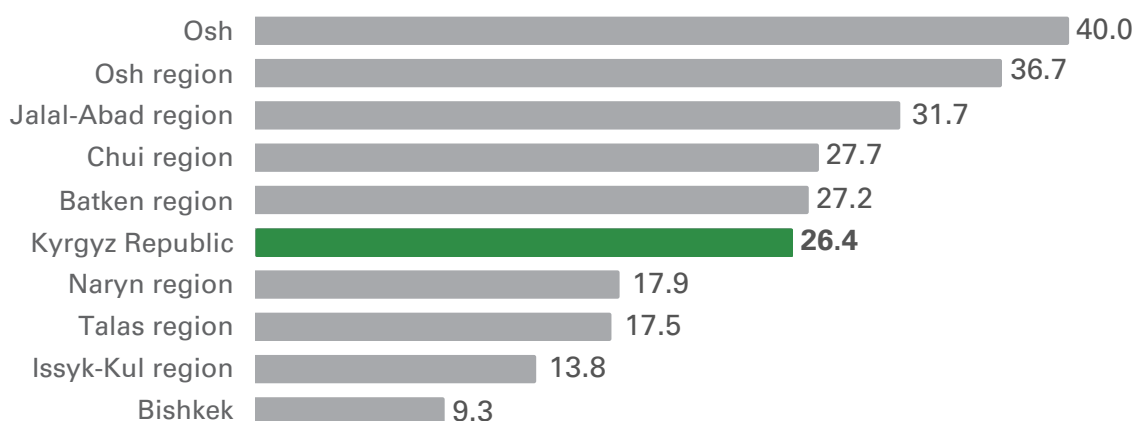
	2018	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>
<b>By area</b>		
Urban	68.6	60.6
Rural	66.7	58.3
<b>By age, years</b>		
15-19	31.7	(*)
20-24	53.8	35.7

	2018	2023
25-29	59.9	50.1
30-34	76.2	57.0
35-39	74.5	66.3
40-44	68.7	68.9
45-49	66.0	63.8
<b>By educational attainment</b>		
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	(*)	(*)
Basic general education	67.8	62.9
Upper secondary general education	62.9	55.8
Initial/Secondary vocational education	66.2	55.2
Higher education	74.3	65.5
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	66.5	48.9
Second	60.7	58.2
Middle	69.2	58.4
Fourth	69.3	62.2
Richest	71.4	67.5
<b>By region</b>		
Batken region	48.6	43.3
Jalal-Abad region	56.2	51.5
Issyk-Kul region	65.1	61.9
Naryn region	79.8	74.0
Osh region	71.1	56.0
Talas region	79.1	80.9
Chui region	70.7	61.3
Bishkek	69.6	71.8
Osh	71.3	58.6

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

In 2023, the proportion of demand for birth control satisfied through modern methods stood at 59 per cent nationwide. This figure was higher among women living in urban areas (60.5 per cent) than in rural areas (58.3 per cent). Women of reproductive age (15–49 years) with higher education were more likely to have their family planning needs met with modern methods – 65.5 per cent.

**Chart 12.** Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, 2024





### 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<i>By area</i>										
Urban	39.7	37.6	35.6	38.8	43.1	37.3	36.9	31.1	21.5	23.0
Rural	43.3	38.3	33.2	34.8	35.6	31.9	26.6	29.5	32.3	28.4
<i>By region</i>										
Batken region	38.4	36.5	31.2	30.2	35.7	31.2	24.3	26.1	28.4	27.2
Jalal-Abad region	53.5	39.3	34.7	36.2	38.0	35.7	31.2	34.8	37.4	31.7
Issyk-Kul region	45.4	32.8	25.5	28.8	25.3	21.3	23.8	15.8	18.7	13.8
Naryn region	30.3	29.1	20.2	22.7	20.8	20.1	17.9	12.7	19.7	17.9
Osh region	72.3	41.6	38.5	35.2	37.9	35.6	27.2	36.7	40.1	36.7
Talas region	36.4	41.9	34.9	37.1	34.1	27.2	24.7	21.1	23.3	17.5
Chui region	59.7	47.8	46.4	52.1	51.0	44.5	38.9	33.1	30.2	27.7
Bishkek	22.1	21.4	17.4	24.3	28.9	22.2	23.3	22.3	6.5	9.3
Osh	52.8	52.6	51.6	65.0	77.0	63.7	69.4	51.0	30.9	40.0

Over the past five years, the birth rate among young mothers aged 15–19 has decreased from 34,4 to 26,4 live births per 1,000 women in this age group. The highest adolescent birth rates were recorded in Osh region and Osh city, where in 2024 they exceeded the national average by factors of 1.4 and 1.1 respectively, reaching 40.0 and 36.7 live births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19.

### 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure (percentage)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<i>By area</i>							
Urban	4.2	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.2	6.0	5.4
Rural	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.1
<i>By sex</i>							
Male	4.9	4.8	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.3
Female	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.0
<i>By region</i>							
Batken region	4.1	4.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.5
Jalal-Abad region	3.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.2	2.6
Issyk-Kul region	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.9
Naryn region	10.5	9.5	8.2	8.6	5.8	9.6	7.8
Osh region	5.2	6.4	6.0	4.8	6.5	3.2	5.0
Talas region	1.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.1
Chui region	10.4	11.9	12.3	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.1
Bishkek	2.8	3.0	5.3	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.2
Osh	7.8	8.6	4.1	5.5	5.4	13.3	8.0
<i>By age</i>							
Children (0–6 years)	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.7
Children (7–14 years)	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.4
Youth (15–28 years)	4.0	4.2	3.6	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.7
Working-age adult population (29 years and older)	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.2
Population above working age	11.6	12.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	10.4	9.9



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary or lower	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6
Basic general education	5.9	7.1	7.2	5.2	5.9	6.7	5.7
Secondary general education	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.7
Secondary vocational education, general	7.3	9.2	7.9	6.5	6.5	7.8	7.2
Higher vocational education	4.9	5.2	6.4	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.5
Second	4.8	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	5.4	4.7
Middle	5.2	5.1	5.2	3.7	4.4	5.8	6.7
Fourth	7.8	7.9	4.3	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.3
Richest	5.1	6.2	7.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.1
<b>By household type</b>							
Without children	9.2	9.8	10.6	8.0	7.6	11.1	9.2
With children	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.7
Without persons above working age	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.0
With persons above working age	9.1	9.1	8.2	7.1	7.9	7.1	7.0
Only persons above working age	22.6	26.6	31.3	26.7	22.3	21.9	19.7
Poor	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.1
Extremely poor	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	2.6

<sup>1</sup>Based on the data of the Integrated Sample Survey on the Household Budgets and Workforce.

In 2024, the share of the population whose health care expenses accounted for more than 10 percent of total household expenditures was 4.7 percent. At the same time, over 19 percent of households consisting only of persons above the working age spent more than 10 percent of their household budget on health care.

### 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25%) as a share of total household expenditure (percentage)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>By area</b>					
Urban	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
Rural	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Female	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
<b>By region</b>					
Batken region	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
Jalal-Abad region	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Issyk-Kul region	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Naryn region	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
Osh region	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.1	0.3
Talas region	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
Chui region	1.1	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.8
Bishkek	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Osh	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.6	0.7

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By age</b>					
Children (0–6 years)	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
Children (7–14 years)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
Youth (15–28 years)	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3
Working-age adult population (29 years and older)	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Population above working age	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.3
<b>By educational attainment</b>					
Primary or lower	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
Basic general education	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.5
Secondary general education	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Secondary vocational education, general	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3
Higher vocational education	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Second	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Middle	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Fourth	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.7
Richest	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.7
<b>By household type</b>					
Without children	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.4
With children	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3
Without persons above working age	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
With persons above working age	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7
Only persons above working age	7.0	4.9	3.2	5.7	4.0
Poor	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Extremely poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup>Based on the data of the Integrated Sample Survey on the Household Budgets and Workforce.

In 2024, 0.5 per cent of the population incurred out-of-pocket health expenditures exceeding 25 per cent of their household budget. Within this category, households composed solely of people above working age, spent over 4 per cent of their budget on health.

### 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for all) (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Batken region	5.3	3.6	3.1	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.7	0.7	0.5
Jalal-Abad region	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.3
Issyk-Kul region	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	-	0.4	-	-
Naryn region	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	-
Osh region	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
Talas region	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	-	1.1	0.4	-
Chui region	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.7	0.8	0.1
Bishkek	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Osh	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	-	-



From 2015 to 2024, mortality from lack of safe water, sanitation and hygiene was characterized by a decrease until 2020, then, after a short-term increase in 2021-2022, it again reached a minimum level in 2024. In 2024, the highest mortality rates were recorded in Batken and Osh regions, as well as in Bishkek (0.5 cases per 100,000 people), which is 1.7 times higher than the national average (0.3).

### 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Batken region	1.4	1.2	3.3	1.2	3.4	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.5
Jalal-Abad region	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.6	1.0
Issyk-Kul region	31.3	19.4	23.5	26.7	29.4	24.4	27.2	17.9	9.2	6.0
Naryn region	7.2	7.2	8.1	10.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	6.1	4.8
Osh region	4.0	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Talas region	6.8	6.3	2.3	5.7	9.0	7.4	12.5	4.4	4.0	3.6
Chui region	6.3	7.9	7.9	7.1	4.8	4.0	6.4	3.0	4.4	2.9
Bishkek	8.1	8.1	6.6	6.5	3.3	3.2	5.2	4.1	4.7	5.0
Osh	4.4	6.1	3.5	2.7	1.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.9

In recent years, there has been a tendency in the republic to reduce deaths from accidental poisoning and exposure to toxic substances. The highest rates are consistently recorded in the Issyk-Kul region: in 2024, mortality here exceeded the national average by 1.7 times. In addition, a high mortality rate from unintentional poisoning is noted in Bishkek, as well as in Naryn and Talas regions.

### 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (percentage)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>By sex</b>							
Male	17.7	17.2	16	13.4	12.0	12.2	15.2
Female	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
<b>By area</b>							
Urban	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.2	5.7
Rural	9.5	9.2	8.5	6.9	6.2	6.7	8.4
<b>By region</b>							
Batken region	10.8	10.9	9.8	9.1	6.6	11.7	10.4
Jalal-Abad region	3.4	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.4	5.3
Issyk-Kul region	17.9	17	15.7	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.6
Naryn region	14.7	13.8	14.2	12.7	11.9	12.6	12.4
Osh region	6.7	6.0	6.2	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.6
Talas region	13	13.7	13.5	13	13.3	13.9	12.4
Chui region	12.2	10.5	9.4	7.8	5.6	5.8	8.0
Bishkek	6.2	6.3	7.3	5.5	5.8	3.6	5.6
Osh	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
<b>By age</b>							
15-24	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
25-54	10.6	10	9.4	7.4	6.8	7.0	8.5
55+	10	10.2	9.4	9.0	7.5	7.4	9.7



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary or lower	2.8	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1
Basic general education	3.5	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.7	3.2
Secondary general education	9.8	9.3	8.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	9.2
Initial / Secondary vocational education	11.7	11.8	10.8	9.1	7.9	7.6	9.0
Higher vocational education	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	4.8
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	8.0	8.2	7.9	6.4	4.7	6.1	6.8
Second	7.4	7.8	6.9	6.2	4.8	5.5	7.5
Middle	8.5	7.7	8	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.4
Fourth	8.5	8	7.2	6.6	6.5	5.5	7.5
Richest	9.6	8.8	8.1	7.2	6.4	5.8	7.7

Over the period 2018-2023, there was a decrease in the proportion of the population aged 15 and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoking and/or non-smoking tobacco), although in 2024 there was an increase in this proportion of the population and amounted to 7.2 percent. The proportion of men who smoke (15.2%) is 30 times higher than the proportion of women who smoke (0.5%).

### 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programmes (percentage of the target group)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Coverage with the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine (3-dose)</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>84.6</b>
Batken region	98.6	98.1	96.7	96.6	98.3	91.7	86.9	95.5	94.7	95.0
Jalal-Abad region	96.1	95.8	93.8	96.1	90.2	87.4	89.7	92.0	89.4	87.4
Issyk-Kul region	98.0	95.9	96.1	95.0	94.6	87.6	95.8	97.1	90.2	91.1
Naryn region	97.2	96.8	97.0	94.8	97.6	91.0	96.5	95.2	85.7	85.8
Osh region	97.1	98.5	96.6	95.8	99.3	95.5	90.3	95.8	92.5	95.2
Talas region	96.8	95.2	93.1	95.3	92.7	94.2	90.7	91.7	89.3	83.0
Chui region	97.0	97.5	91.8	92.5	91.7	89.9	90.9	92.7	86.5	79.8
Bishkek	94.0	90.5	86.5	90.3	92.0	73.4	81.1	78.6	76.5	74.3
Osh	97.6	96.7	98.0	95.2	95.6	87.3	85.1	88.7	86.0	78.8
<b>Coverage of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (2-dose)</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Batken region	97.6	99.9	98.7	92.5	98.3	98.7	93.1	95.9	96.7	75.1
Jalal-Abad region	100.0	95.7	88.8	93.5	93.0	91.3	94.8	95.9	98.7	68.5
Issyk-Kul region	98.9	97.7	95.1	96.5	97.7	96.1	100.5	102.8	103.4	97.7
Naryn region	98.1	98.1	97.0	97.6	98.1	96.2	100.3	99.7	99.0	53.8
Osh region	99.0	99.2	96.8	98.1	99.6	97.5	93.8	99.1	97.3	66.6
Talas region	97.1	97.0	95.6	98.4	96.0	95.2	95.4	99.1	100.0	73.4
Chui region	98.6	95.0	96.3	97.4	99.5	97.5	92.3	100.2	101.4	62.9
Bishkek	99.8	95.1	91.7	96.3	96.4	83.7	89.3	87.1	100.0	42.9
Osh	99.7	96.8	97.7	99.4	98.0	93.7	88.0	95.9	96.2	51.9
<b>Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) (latest scheduled dose)</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>87.2</b>
Batken region	97.3	99.3	96.3	94.6	99.6	83.4	89.2	95.7	72.0	98.0



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jalal-Abad region	97.3	95.9	94.5	93.8	90.1	88.2	84.8	91.6	58.9	85.5
Issyk-Kul region	98.2	96.4	96.3	95.0	95.0	88.3	96.2	97.6	90.9	95.9
Naryn region	96.8	96.7	97.0	95.1	97.3	91.3	95.6	95.0	83.1	89.9
Osh region	96.3	98.8	97.2	92.1	98.4	95.7	91.3	96.0	63.3	97.8
Talas region	97.2	96.1	94.0	96.0	94.3	95.8	91.4	90.2	78.0	90.5
Chui region	97.6	98.7	92.6	92.1	94.9	91.0	92.3	94.7	85.2	78.5
Bishkek	95.0	94.8	90.4	83.4	93.8	79.4	88.7	86.7	74.8	70.1
Osh	97.9	96.8	90.0	93.9	95.9	87.4	84.9	89.1	67.6	81.7

The proportion of the target population immunized with measles vaccine (MCV) decreased from 93.8 percent in 2020 to 63.1 percent in 2024, and the proportion of the population immunized with DTP (diphtheria, tetanus pertussis) vaccine also decreased from 88.2 percent in 2020 to 84.6 percent in 2024. In 2018, or by 4.7 percentage points, the proportion of the target population covered by pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) decreased from 88.8 percent in 2020 to 87.2 percent in 2024.

### 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 10,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Number of physicians</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Female	27.7	27.7	27.2	27.0	26.6	26.3	25.6	23.5	23.2	23.2
Male	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.3	12.8	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.3
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Female	15.5	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.2	17.4	15.3	15.2	15.7
Male	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.1	13.2	11.7	12.6	11.9	11.1
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Female	15.5	15.6	15.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.2	14.3	13.9	14.0
Male	9.6	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.9
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Female	20.6	21.0	20.3	19.7	20.4	19.9	19.2	16.8	16.1	15.8
Male	6.7	7.0	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Female	19.9	19.1	18.9	19.0	17.9	17.2	17.0	17.2	16.9	17.3
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.1	6.4
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Female	15.6	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.7
Male	14.2	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.2	13.3	12.6	11.7	11.5	12.0
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Female	15.9	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.6	12.5	12.2	11.8
Male	9.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.5	6.4	5.9
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Female	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.1	17.6	15.5	15.1	15.6
Male	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.7
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Female	37.8	37.0	36.8	36.0	36.1	36.0	34.6	31.6	30.8	28.5
Male	12.0	11.8	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.4	10.2	9.6	9.2	8.6
<b>Osh</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Female	34.9	33.1	32.3	31.8	30.9	30.8	28.0	29.1	28.7	23.1
Male	17.9	17.0	17.9	17.2	17.7	16.4	14.3	13.4	13.0	10.7
<b>Number of dentists</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Female	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
Male	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.8



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Female	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Male	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.1
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Female	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
Male	3.3	3.5	2.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Female	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3
Male	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.2
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Female	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Female	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Male	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	3.5
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Female	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Male	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Female	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
Male	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Female	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Male	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Osh</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Female	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.2
Male	5.3	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.1	7.2	4.6	4.7	3.8
<b>Number of pharmacists</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Female	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Female	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
Male	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Female	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Female	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Male	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Female	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3
Male	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Female	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Male	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Osh</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Female	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
Male	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Number of midwifery and nursing personnel</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Female	89.7	90.2	88.6	87.3	85.0	84.2	82.2	75.6	74.1	73.4
Male	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Female	128.4	132.1	132.6	129.2	125.3	123.2	119.6	109.4	105.7	103.2
Male	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>
Female	86.5	86.7	85.8	85.3	83.4	83.6	80.9	74.2	72.8	73.2
Male	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Female	69.3	69.9	68.7	69.5	69.9	70.0	67.5	64.3	64.2	63.2
Male	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Female	83.3	83.2	82.8	82.8	80.9	79.7	80.5	74.8	74.4	81.3
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>
Female	99.6	99.8	97.6	93.6	91.4	88.0	87.6	76.3	76.4	79.7
Male	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Female	80.5	80.0	78.5	77.0	76.7	77.1	77.4	71.3	70.5	70.6
Male	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Female	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.7	49.7	49.5	49.6	46.6	45.3	48.0
Male	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Female	56.6	56.4	54.9	53.8	54.0	53.1	50.7	48.5	46.5	44.3
Male	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0
<b>Osh</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>
Female	90.3	93.6	89.4	90.1	83.6	82.1	77.3	75.1	70.9	56.9
Male	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8

In 2024, the country had 12,000 physicians across all specialties (excluding dentists), equivalent to two specialists per 10,000 population. Medical institutions in Bishkek employed 20 per cent of all physicians, while approximately 21 per cent worked in national-level healthcare facilities.

The dental services workforce comprised 1,067 dentists, which corresponds to 1.5 dentists per 10,000 population. The number of midwifery and nursing personnel in 2024 totaled 27,500, or 37.7 per 10,000 population.

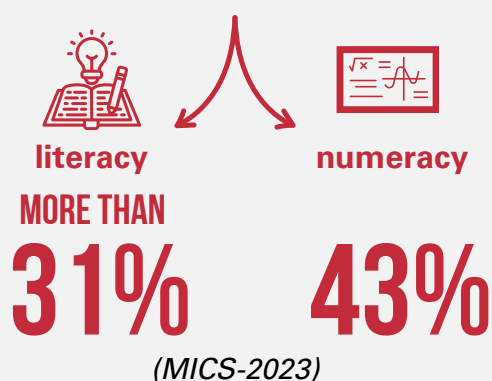


## Goal 4.

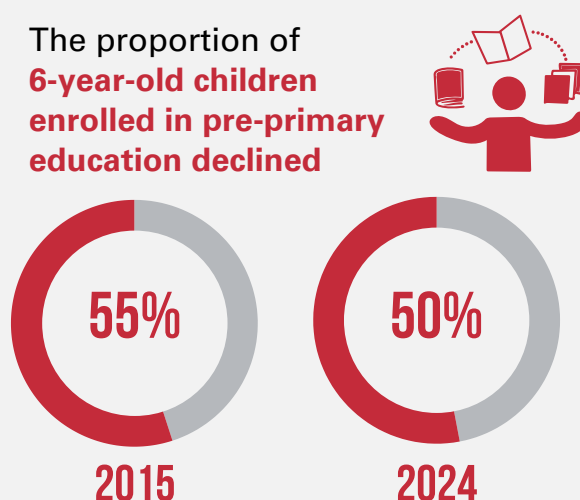
ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

Children **aged 7-14** lack foundational skills



The proportion of **6-year-old children** enrolled in pre-primary education declined



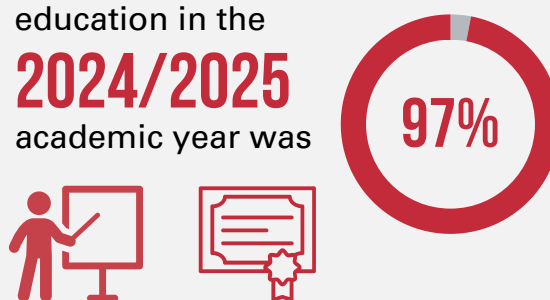
MORE THAN **29%**

of young women aged 15–24 possess skills in **information and communications technology (ICT)**

(MICS-2023)



The share of **qualified teachers** in lower and upper secondary education in the **2024/2025** academic year was



**70%** of children **aged 3 to 5** are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being

(MICS-2023)



The completion rate for **upper secondary education**

**89.1%**

(MICS-2023)





## Goal 4.

### ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Obtaining quality education lays the foundation for improving people's living conditions and ensuring sustainable development. Progress has been made in expanding access to education at all levels and increasing school enrollment, particularly among women and girls.

Despite these advances, today more than 265 million children remain out of school, including 22 per cent at the primary school age. There has been a significant increase in basic literacy rates; however, achieving the goals of universal education requires even more decisive action. For example, equal conditions for access to primary education have been established globally for both boys and girls. Yet, only a few countries have managed to realize this equality at all levels of education.

The barriers to achieving higher education levels stem from a shortage of qualified teachers and limited access to adequate educational facilities. Investments are urgently needed to provide scholarships for rural students, enhance teacher training, build modern schools, and improve water supply and electrification in educational institutions.

#### 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<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018		2023	
	Assignments assessing foundational reading skills	Assignments assessing foundational numeracy skills	Assignments assessing foundational reading skills	Assignments assessing foundational numeracy skills
Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 who successfully completed three tasks	57.9	51.3	68.5	57.0
<b>By area</b>				
Urban	66.7	56.4	75.3	62.7
Rural	53.8	49.0	65.6	54.6
<b>By sex</b>				
Boys	55.8	49.3	-	-
Girls	60.1	53.5	-	-
<b>By age</b>				
At the age of grades 2/3	47.4	41.8	53.7	41.9
8 years	43.0	32.6	46.6	34.1
9 years	52.3	52.0	60.5	49.4
Attending grades 2/3	38.7	30.1	48.5	34.3
Grade 2	28.9	14.9	42.3	24.2
Grade 3	48.5	45.3	56.0	46.7



	2018		2023	
By educational attainment of mother				
None/Primary education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic general education	51.7	40.3	51.6	42.0
Complete general education	55.2	51.3	66.8	55.5
Initial/secondary vocational education	59.6	49.5	73.4	62.5
Higher education	64.0	58.2	72.6	60.1
Functional disabilities in the child				
Yes	42.3	39.0	70.1	44.9
No	59.4	52.6	68.4	57.7
Functional disabilities in the mother				
Yes	43.4	47.9	(58.9)	(56.5)
No	57.8	52.0	66.8	55.2
No information available	61.0	49.1	-	-
By wealth index quintile				
Poorest	53.1	50.8	59.5	57.1
Second	52.1	42.6	67.3	50.8
Middle	52.9	52.1	67.0	54.3
Fourth	60.3	50.1	73.0	59.2
Richest	76.6	64.4	78.2	65.5
By region				
Batken region	65.8	66.7	81.1	73.9
Jalal-Abad region	50.3	42.9	76.5	61.6
Issyk-Kul region	65.4	54.5	84.4	69.6
Naryn region	39.1	41.4	58.2	50.9
Osh region	54.9	49.2	56.6	51.2
Talas region	65.3	49.3	75.5	65.3
Chui region	48.5	46.0	58.1	37.8
Bishkek	73.7	64.5	85.7	73.8
Osh	72.4	54.2	57.0	51.5

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

In 2023, only 68.5 percent of children aged 7 to 14 years successfully completed three tasks to test basic reading skills. Only 57 percent of the children of the same age successfully completed three tasks to test basic numeracy skills.

#### 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

	2018	2023	2018	2023	2018	2023
	Primary education completion rate		Lower secondary education completion rate		Upper secondary education completion rate	
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>
<b>By area</b>						
Urban	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.6	91.2	91.7
Rural	99.1	99.6	98.6	98.6	83.8	87.8
<b>By sex</b>						
Boys	99.0	99.6	99.0	98.2	89.1	90.1
Girls	99.5	99.3	98.9	99.9	84.9	88.3

	2018	2023	2018	2023	2018	2023
<b>By region</b>						
Batken region	100.0	100.0	98.2	99.1	96.8	96.0
Jalal-Abad region	97.1	97.5	98.5	95.8	86.7	78.3
Issyk-Kul region	99.7	100	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0
Naryn region	100.0	99.6	96.8	(100.0)	88.9	(97.2)
Osh region	100.0	99.8	99.2	100.0	75.4	85.7
Talas region	98.4	99.6	97.7	98.8	(95.7)	97.4
Chui region	100.0	100.0	96.9	99.6	83.1	89.1
Bishkek	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	99.0
Osh	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	75.8	90.1
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	100.0	98.6	96.1	97.7	77.6	89.6
Second	99.6	99.9	99.7	100.0	85.4	82.3
Middle	98.5	99.9	99.1	97.3	81.4	83.2
Fourth	98.8	99.0	99.6	99.6	89.2	89.1
Richest	99.1	100.0	99.4	99.7	96.2	98.3

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS-2018 and MICS-2023 data.

In 2023, the completion rate of primary and lower secondary education was 99 per cent, while the completion rate of upper secondary education reached 89 per cent. Among the population of the richest quintile, the completion rates of primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education were higher than those among the poorest quintile.

#### 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2014	2018	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.1</b>
<b>By sex</b>			
Boys	76.1	68.2	69.6
Girls	80.6	75.0	70.3
<b>By educational attainment of mother</b>			
None/Primary education	(*)	(*)	53
Basic general education	70.1	71.0	65.4
Complete general education	77.2	73.8	68.9
Initial/secondary vocational education	80.8	70.6	69.4
Higher education	81.8	69.6	74.6
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	76.5	72.5	62.6
Second	80.3	70.6	73.6
Middle	73.0	67.2	74.0
Fourth	79.3	71.0	68.4
Richest	84.3	78.0	73.9
<b>By region</b>			
Batken region	81.2	83.3	71.1
Jalal-Abad region	87.1	63.9	63.1
Issyk-Kul region	81.6	79.8	38.2
Naryn region	80.6	72.4	68.8
Osh region	69.6	65.8	81.2



	2014	2018	2023
Talas region	84.9	65.1	84.2
Chui region	73.5	72.0	65.9
Bishkek	87.4	81.3	76.2
Osh	52.0	71.5	65.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on MICS data.

In 2023, approximately 70 per cent of children aged 36 to 59 months developed without deviations in the domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being in at least three of the following four areas: numeracy, physical development, socio-emotional learning, and education.

#### 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (percentage of the resident population aged 6 years)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Preschool coverage (one year before reaching the official school entry age)	55.0	74.4	75.9	84.9	77.6	83.3	80.9	64.2	53.5	49.7

In the 2024/2025 academic year, among the permanent population aged 6, more than 50 per cent (or about 84 thousand) children were enrolled in pre-primary education, whereas in the 2020/2021 academic year, about 83 per cent were enrolled (reflecting a decrease by a factor of 1.7).

#### 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology skills, by type of skill<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018		2023	
	15-24 years	15-49 years	15-24 years	15-49 years
<b>Proportion of women possessing skills in the field of information and communication technologies, by types of skills:</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>
copied or moved a file or folder	23.8	17.1	25.0	16.5
used the "copy-paste" function to copy or move information within a document	23.4	16.9	23.9	16.2
sent an email with an attachment, such as a document, image, or video	21.2	15.4	19.5	14.2
used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	13.6	9.7	12.8	9.1
connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer	7.3	6.2	9.0	7.5
searched for, downloaded, installed, and configured software	7.5	5.8	7.2	6.3
created an electronic presentation using presentation software, including text, images, audio, video, or graphics	13.2	8.9	11.9	8.4
transferred a file between a computer and another device	12.1	8.4	10.7	8.8
wrote a computer program in any programming language	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on MICS data.



The proportion of young women aged 15-24 with information and communication technology skills was more than 29 per cent, compared with 19 per cent for women aged 15-49.

By type of skills, in 2023, as in 2018, the proportion of young women with ICT skills exceeded the proportion of older women.

#### 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level of the institution

(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
a) Preschool educational institution	94,7	91,6	93,4	93,5	93,6	94,5	93,5	94,2	93,7	93,1
b) Primary school (grades 1–4)	95,0	95,4	96,0	96,4	96,3	96,7	96,6	96,0	95,5	95,7
c) Lower secondary school (grades 5–9) and d) upper secondary school (grades 10–11)	95,9	96,9	97,9	98,0	98,0	98,2	98,1	97,5	97,1	97,0

By the end of 2024, approximately 17 thousand educators were working in preschool institutions across the country, including heads of institutions, methodologists, caregivers, music instructors, speech therapists, and other educators. Of these, more than 65 per cent held higher education qualifications, and about 28 per cent had secondary vocational education. Compared to 2015, the share of diploma-holding teachers in preschool education organizations decreased by 1.6 percentage point, and compared to 2023, it declined by 0.6 percentage points.

One of the most common and in-demand professions is that of an educator, a significant portion of whom are school teachers. The professional level of teaching staff is quite high. At the beginning of the 2024/2025 academic year, among the total number of primary school teachers (grades 1–4), about 96 per cent held higher or secondary specialized education, while in secondary schools (grades 5–11), more than 97 per cent held such qualifications. The share of diploma-holding teachers increased by 1.1 percentage points compared to the 2015/2016 academic year in both lower and upper secondary schools.



## Goal 5.

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024



Gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are guaranteed by **the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women"** (SDG indicator 5.1.1)



Among women aged

**20-24**

who are currently married,



were married  
**before reaching the  
age of 18**  
(MICS-2023)

The proportion of women in the  
national parliament



**21.7%**

**2015**

**22.2%**

**2024**

The proportion of women in  
managerial positions



**36%**

**2015**

**42%**

**2024**

Women spend **4 TIMES MORE**  
time **on household  
chores and childcare  
than men**

(Time Use Survey, 2020)



**91%**

of the population  
aged **15 and  
older** owned  
**a personal  
mobile phone**

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 14 dated January 12, 2024, "**On Public Health Protection**" guarantees women and men full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health services and information.



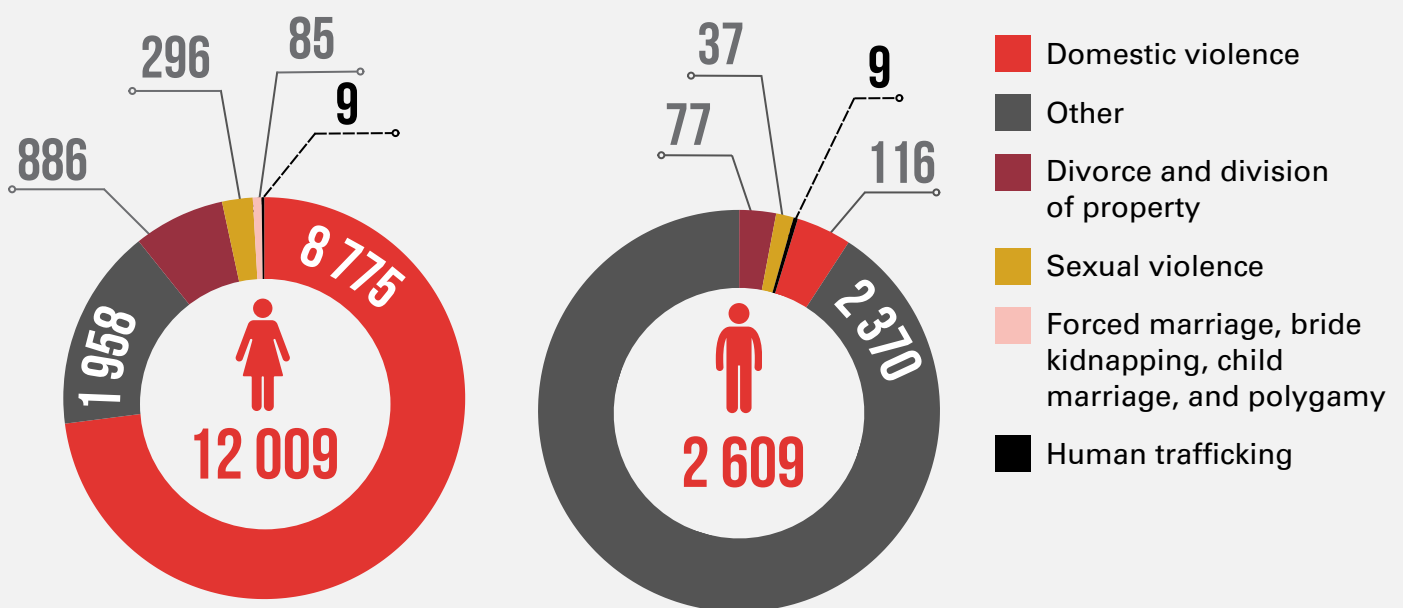


## Goal 5.

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

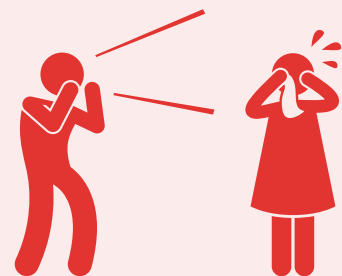
Number of individuals who **sought assistance from crisis centers and institutions providing psychosocial support services** in connection with incidents of gender-based violence



**19%** of women **aged 15–49** believe that a husband is **justified in using physical violence against his wife** for at least one of the following reasons:

- if she goes out without informing him
- if she neglects the children
- if she argues with him
- if she refuses sexual relations
- if she burns the food

(MICS-2023)





## Goal 5.

### ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Within the framework of the development goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration, certain progress has been made in promoting gender equality, including equal access to primary education for both boys and girls. However, women and girls around the world continue to suffer from discrimination and violence.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for achieving peace, prosperity, and sustainable development. Unfortunately, according to some estimates, one in five women and girls aged 15–49 experiences physical or sexual violence at least once in her lifetime. In 49 countries, there is still no legislation criminalizing domestic violence. As for the practice of female genital mutilation, the number of such cases has decreased by 30 percent; however, considerable work remains to be done in this area.

Ensuring that women and girls have equal access to education, healthcare, decent work, and participation in political and economic decision-making processes will contribute to the sustainability of economies and benefit society and humanity as a whole. Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls will require intensified efforts, including strengthening the legal and policy framework, to combat deeply rooted gender-based discrimination, which often stems from patriarchal attitudes and associated social norms.

#### 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

According to the Constitution, men and women in the Kyrgyz Republic have equal rights and freedoms, as well as equal opportunities for their realization, and no one shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of sex (Article 16). The implementation of this constitutional provision is ensured by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women” (No.184 dated August 4, 2008). According to Article 1 of the Law, the term “gender discrimination (direct or indirect)” means “any distinction, exclusion, or preference that limits the rights and interests of individuals on the basis of sex; aimed at weakening or depriving the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of equality between men and women in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other spheres of public life”.

#### 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018		2023	
	under 15 years	under 18 years	under 15 years	under 18 years
<b>Proportion of women who entered into (un)official marriage</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>By area</b>				
Urban	0.6	8.4	0.3	5.6
Rural	0.1	15.7	0.3	11.4



	2018		2023	
	under 15 years	under 18 years	under 15 years	under 18 years
<b>By educational attainment</b>				
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	...	...	(*)	(*)
Basic general education	0.6	30.3	0.0	26.0
Upper secondary general education	0.8	21.3	0.7	17.6
Initial/secondary vocational education	0.0	6.0	0.0	4.5
Higher education	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.1
<b>Functional disabilities (18-49 years)</b>				
Yes	...	...	(*)	(*)
No	0.3	12.7	0.3	9.3
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	0.0	11.8	0.0	19.4
Second	0.4	19.7	1.1	10.1
Middle	0.0	14.4	0.0	8.8
Fourth	0.0	12.5	0.0	8.7
Richest	1.1	6.4	0.5	2.4
<b>By region</b>				
Batken region	0.0	14.4	0.0	9.3
Jalal-Abad region	0.0	13.6	0.0	19.5
Issyk-Kul region	0.0	11.5	(0.0)	(7.5)
Naryn region	0.0	18.4	(0.0)	(7.8)
Osh region	0.0	18.3	0.9	7.5
Talas region	(2.8)	(16.5)	0.0	15.5
Chui region	0.0	11.6	0.0	8.4
Bishkek	1.0	5.3	0.0	2.5
Osh	0.0	13.2	1.6	2.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

In 2023, among young women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union, more than 9 percent had entered into marriage or a union before the age of 18. The highest proportion of women aged 20–29 who had entered into marriage for the first time before the age of 18 was observed in rural areas (11.4 per cent) and in Jalal-Abad region (19.5 per cent).

#### 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work in 2020, by sex, age and location<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Household chores	11.5	10.7	11.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	18.1	16.2	19.3
Work on household, summer cottage, or garden plots	2.6	1.0	3.5	3.6	1.7	4.7	1.7	0.5	2.5
Childcare	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.4	3.0

	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Assistance to relatives and acquaintances	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup>Based on the time budget survey data.

Women spend on average about 4 hours and 20 minutes per day on household chores, accounting for more than 18 per cent of the daily time budget. For men, this expenditure amounts to 3.9 per cent, or about one hour. Working women in rural areas spend 1.3 times more time on household work compared to women living in urban settlements. Specifically, in rural areas, working women devote on average 5 hours and 25 minutes per weekday to household chores, while in cities this figure is 4 hours. Among working men, the difference in time spent on this activity between rural and urban areas is less pronounced, averaging 45 minutes per weekday in both settings.

The time allocation for household chores by working women and men varies significantly by type of task performed. Men, both in cities and rural areas, are more likely to engage in repairing household appliances, furniture, and housing (over 40 per cent of their household work time), as well as purchasing food (11 per cent). In contrast, women's household work is more diverse and depends on place of residence, family composition, and employment status. Working women in urban areas spend more than 8 per cent of their household work time on purchasing goods. The remaining 92 per cent of their household work time is devoted to home activities: cooking (32 per cent), washing dishes (12 per cent), laundry and ironing (11 per cent), cleaning the apartment (14 per cent), and caring for children and grandchildren (15 per cent). In rural areas, working women spend over 5 per cent of their household work time on purchasing goods and 95 per cent on home activities, of which cooking accounts for about 31 per cent, washing dishes for 13 per cent, laundry and ironing for 15 per cent, cleaning the apartment for 13 per cent, and caring for children and grandchildren for 15 per cent.

#### 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023 <sup>2</sup>	2024 <sup>2</sup>
a) Proportion of seats held in national parliaments <sup>1</sup>	21.7	15.8	16.7	15.8	16.7	16.7	20.5	21.1	22.2	22.2
b) Proportion of seats held in local governments <sup>2</sup>	-	15.6	15.1	15.0	15.2	15.0	31.6	36.5	37.9	39.8

<sup>1</sup>Parliament – Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

<sup>2</sup>Based on CCEF data.

According to the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic, of the 90 mandates of the Jogorku Kenesh, 20 mandates belong to women, which is 22.2%. However, in accordance with the existing requirements for the representation of women in the list of candidates from political parties elected by proportional representation, special measures have been taken in the form of a provision reserving at least 30 mandates for women deputies in the allocation of mandates received by a political party following the election.

### 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions (percentage in the total number of managers)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of women in managerial positions	36.1	34.9	36.2	37.9	40.9	47.4	42.9	42.0	40.0	41.5

In 2024, the proportion of women in senior positions amounted to 41.5% of the total number of managers and increased by 1.5 percentage points compared to 2023. Compared to 2015, the proportion of women in such positions increased by 5.4 percentage points, and compared to 2020, on the contrary, decreased by 5.9 percentage points.

### 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 14 of 12 January 2024 “On the Protection of Public Health” recognizes the sexual and reproductive rights of citizens as an integral component of human rights, elaborates their content and establishes guarantees for their realization. The Law defines the guarantees provided by the State and establishes the legal framework enabling citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic to access services in the area of sexual and reproductive health.

**Chart 13. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, 2024**  
(percentage in the total number of people aged 15 and older)



### 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex<sup>1</sup> (percentage in the total number of people aged 15 and older)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>
<b>By area</b>							
Urban	94.9	95.6	96.0	96.7	96.0	96.8	92.4
Rural	89.9	88.6	90.5	90.7	91.0	90.9	89.9
<b>By sex</b>							
Male	92.8	92.1	93.2	94.1	94.4	94.5	91.9
Female	91.0	90.4	92.0	92.0	91.8	92.1	90.2
<b>By age</b>							
Youth (15-28 years)	90.9	89.4	90.1	92.0	90.5	91.6	88.0
Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)	95.9	95.3	96.1	95.6	95.8	95.8	93.0
Above working age	78.8	80.6	85.6	86.7	88.2	88.0	89.7



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary and lower	58.1	60.7	68.7	68.1	69.8	71.3	75.2
Basic general education	84.0	82.7	85.6	89.5	85.8	86.9	85.1
Secondary general education	92.8	92.0	92.9	92.7	93.0	93.0	91.4
Secondary vocational education, general	96.4	96.0	96.8	97.3	97.3	97.3	94.5
Higher vocational education	98.1	97.5	98.4	98.3	98.9	98.7	94.1
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	88.9	86.2	87.5	86.4	92.0	95.1	92.7
Second	90.2	90.9	92.2	93.3	91.8	93.2	90.8
Middle	91.9	90.5	95.2	94.1	91.3	90.0	91.4
Fourth	91.9	93.3	93.7	95.4	94.4	92.5	89.5
Richest	94.6	93.4	95.8	97.0	96.7	95.1	91.1
<b>By region</b>							
Batken region	91.1	92.5	93.5	93.3	92.9	93.5	92.9
Jalal-Abad region	90.6	83.0	83.5	83.9	86.9	88.5	89.1
Issyk-Kul region	92.1	93.4	95.2	96.4	96.5	96.5	93.3
Naryn region	89.4	89.2	92.2	93.0	94.1	94.6	93.9
Osh region	87.6	89.3	93.2	92.9	89.5	86.5	85.2
Talas region	91.5	90.9	92.6	92.9	94.3	96.0	93.8
Chui region	94.6	95.9	96.0	96.9	97.0	97.7	94.6
Bishkek	97.0	97.3	97.9	97.7	98.1	98.1	92.8
Osh	88.3	91.8	91.9	95.8	91.0	95.4	90.9

<sup>1</sup>Based on IHS data.

In 2024, approximately 91 per cent of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic aged 15 years and older had a personal mobile phone. The highest proportion of mobile phone ownership (around 94 per cent) was observed among those with higher professional education.



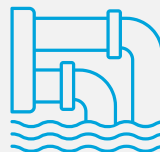
## Goal 6.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND  
SANITATION FOR ALL

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024



ABOUT **97%**  
of the population has  
sustainable access to **safe  
drinking water sources**



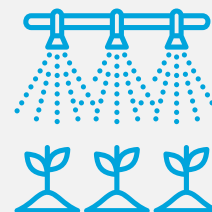
ABOUT **58%**  
of the population has  
sustainable access to  
**sanitation systems**



**97.6%**  
of the population use  
safely managed sanitation  
services, **including  
handwashing facilities  
with soap and water**  
(MICS-2023)



MORE THAN **94%**  
of the water extracted from  
rivers, lakes, and aquifers is  
used for **irrigation**



FROM TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL  
**26%**



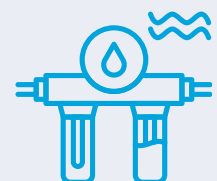
**Water losses** during transportation

total water withdrawal  
**9 326.4**  
million M<sup>3</sup>



losses  
**2 417.3**  
million M<sup>3</sup>

**97.8%** of household and industrial  
wastewater **undergoes safe  
treatment**





## GOAL 6.

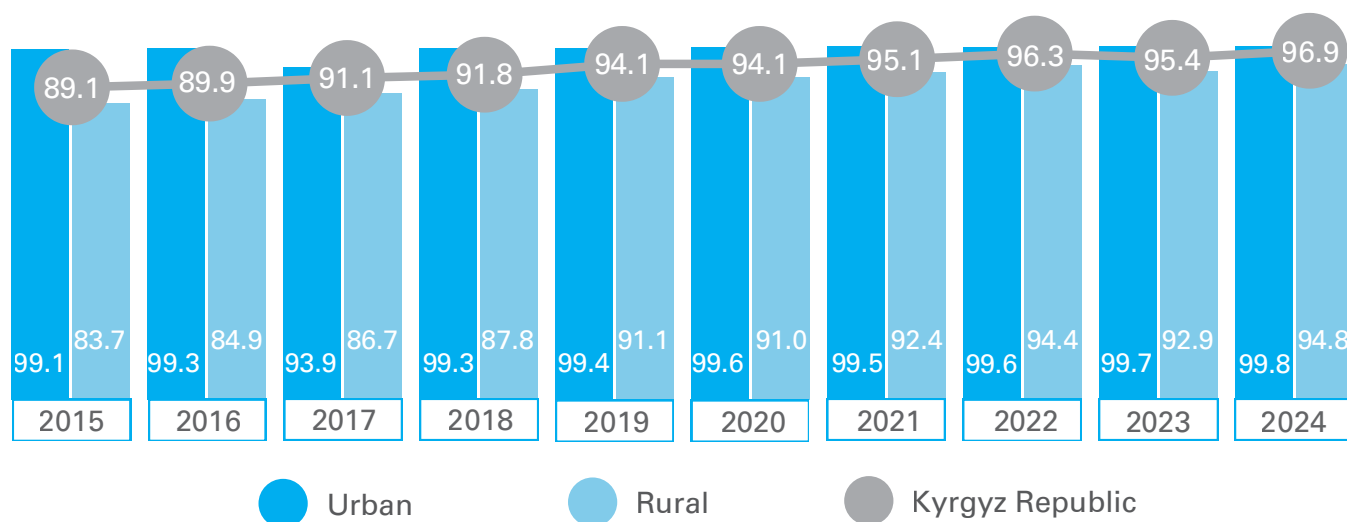
### ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Clean and affordable water resources for all are an integral part of the world we want to live in. The planet possesses sufficient freshwater reserves to make this dream a reality. However, due to unsustainable economic practices and weak infrastructure, millions of people – most of them children – die each year from diseases related to inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation adversely affect food security, livelihood options, and educational opportunities for poor families around the world. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, exacerbating hunger and malnutrition. Currently, two billion people globally lack adequate access to safe drinking water. By 2050, nearly one in four people worldwide is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring freshwater shortages.

Improving the situation will require investments in water resource management, particularly in developing countries.

**Chart 14.** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (percentage)



#### 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>96.9</b>
<b>By area</b>										
Urban	99.1	99.3	93.9	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8
Rural	83.7	84.9	86.7	87.8	91.1	91.0	92.4	94.4	92.9	94.8
<b>By region</b>										
Batken region	73.3	74.1	79.0	83.6	81.0	86.9	88.2	88.3	87.7	90.4
Jalal-Abad region	87.7	87.3	91.2	86.4	88.7	87.0	92.2	93.9	92.4	91.6



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Issyk-Kul region	96.4	97.3	97.0	96.0	96.3	96.3	96.8	98.2	100.0	97.6
Naryn region	90.3	95.9	95.8	96.3	96.8	97.8	97.7	98.0	98.3	97.3
Osh region	74.5	76.4	77.3	83.2	92.4	90.7	90.2	93.6	89.9	98.0
Talas region	99.2	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6
Chui region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bishkek	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osh	96.7	100.0	95.7	96.5	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the results of the annual Integrated Household Survey conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2024, about 97 percent of the population of the Republic had access to improved sources of drinking water. At the regional level, nearly universal access to drinking water was observed among the population residing in Chui oblast, as well as in the cities of Bishkek and Osh.

### 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>
<i>By area</i>		
Urban	96.1	96.7
Rural	96.5	98.0
<i>By educational attainment of head of household</i>		
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	92.1	91.1
Basic general education	94.7	97.5
Upper secondary general education	97.4	97.6
Initial/Secondary vocational education	96.6	97.9
Higher education	95.1	98.0
<i>By wealth index quintile</i>		
Poorest	97.2	95.1
Second	95.9	97.7
Middle	96.5	98.8
Fourth	96.4	99.0
Richest	95.7	97.6
<i>By region</i>		
Batken region	99.6	97.0
Jalal-Abad region	93.4	98.1
Issyk-Kul region	99.1	98.7
Naryn region	99.4	99.5
Osh region	99.1	97.3
Talas region	99.8	97.1
Chui region	91.6	99.1
Bishkek	95.7	97.8
Osh	96.8	90.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

Over 98 per cent of the population uses safely managed sanitation services, including facilities for handwashing with soap and water. This indicator is high across all regions, with the highest proportion observed in Naryn region.

#### 6.2.1.1 Proportion of population with sustainable access to sanitation facilities<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>
Batken region	6.7	6.3	12.0	9.1	5.9	4.8	5.7	8.1	8.7	25.8
Jalal-Abad region	5.6	8.3	14.4	9.0	6.2	6.0	9.0	10.7	12.2	29.9
Issyk-Kul region	27.1	30.0	38.7	41.4	30.5	51.2	66.3	82.0	78.5	89.6
Naryn region	13.7	17.0	17.8	20.4	21.8	27.2	23.5	29.8	59.5	60.9
Osh region	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.9	9.8	9.7	26.6	37.2
Talas region	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.2	7.9	9.4	8.6	8.2	8.6
Chui region	48.7	51.0	48.9	56.8	63.3	64.7	70.5	69.9	74.6	77.3
Bishkek	98.6	99.7	97.4	96.5	96.1	97.7	98.4	99.1	99.2	99.4
Osh	28.2	29.5	25.4	25.5	30.9	46.7	63.9	64.8	71.0	75.2

<sup>1</sup>Based on HIS data.

According to the data of the Integrated Household Survey, more than 58 percent of the country's population have access to adequate sanitation facilities, which include centralized sewerage systems. The highest level of access is observed among the population residing in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, as well as in Issyk-Kul and Chui oblasts.

#### 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>
Batken region	91.1	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	93.8
Jalal-Abad region	35.5	38.0	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.3
Issyk-Kul region	101.1	97.5	97.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Naryn region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osh region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talas region	22.2	98.5	95.6	98.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chui region	97.1	95.4	59.4	65.4	63.0	62.7	57.9	58.1	58.1	80.9
Bishkek	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Based on WRS data.

In 2024, 98 per cent of the wastewater generated in the Kyrgyz Republic underwent treatment in compliance with standards, which includes biological, physico-chemical, and mechanical processes – an increase of 3.3 percentage points compared to 2015 and 1.9 percentage points more than in 2020.



#### 6.4.1.1 Loss of water during transportation<sup>1</sup>

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	mln. m <sup>3</sup>									
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>2 092.3</b>	<b>1 841.6</b>	<b>2 128.3</b>	<b>2 085.2</b>	<b>2 242.8</b>	<b>2 198.7</b>	<b>2 148.2</b>	<b>2 388.0</b>	<b>2 385.9</b>	<b>2 417.3</b>
Batken region	114.7	114.5	105.8	101.1	104.8	132.7	109.5	103.2	112.1	127.4
Jalal-Abad region	208.1	200.6	214.7	186.3	254.4	242.9	210.1	231.7	267.9	237.2
Issyk-Kul region	157.8	165.3	184.9	193.6	199.8	203.3	196.0	211.3	230.9	257.4
Naryn region	189.2	182.0	186.8	194.3	200.1	202.8	209.0	226.9	249.7	275.9
Osh region	232.6	246.6	299.4	292.4	310.0	284.7	300.2	331.5	287.0	304.8
Talas region	309.7	294.0	300.7	299.1	322.3	294.9	302.9	321.1	334.7	347.6
Chui region	856.3	614.8	804.6	786.3	818.9	802.5	786.0	923.0	851.0	813.5
Bishkek	23.9	23.8	24.6	25.3	25.8	28.1	27.7	35.4	48.5	49.9
Osh	-	...	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	3.8	4.2	3.5
<b>Percentage of the total water withdrawal</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Batken region	17.8	17.7	16.7	15.6	15.8	17.5	15.9	15.1	15.5	16.1
Jalal-Abad region	21.1	21.1	22.9	20.1	25.1	24.7	21.7	21.0	22.2	18.4
Issyk-Kul region	27.3	31.5	29.6	31.2	31.5	31.5	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.9
Naryn region	30.5	29.9	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.2	29.9	30.1	30.6
Osh region	19.5	21.9	25.3	25.6	26.3	24.8	24.0	25.0	21.8	22.2
Talas region	30.6	31.1	30.3	31.1	31.6	30.7	31.6	31.4	32.4	29.7
Chui region	36.2	26.0	32.2	29.9	30.3	30.1	30.3	31.5	30.8	29.6
Bishkek	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.8	19.3	21.2	20.7	23.8	29.2	28.0
Osh	-	...	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.0	7.1	7.4	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on WRS data.

Due to filtration losses due to the large length of on-farm channels in the earthen bed, more than 2.4 billion cubic meters of water were lost during transportation in 2024, which is 25.9 percent of the total volume of water withdrawn. Compared to 2020 (about 2.2 billion cubic meters, or 27.4 percent), the volume of losses increased by 9.9 percent.





## Goal 7.

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE,  
RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND  
MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

Virtually the entire population  
of the Kyrgyz Republic is  
connected to the electricity  
grid,



while

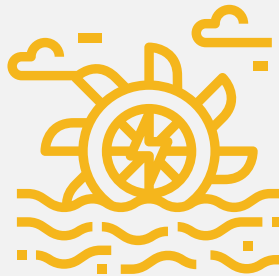
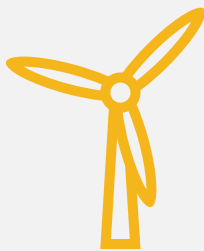
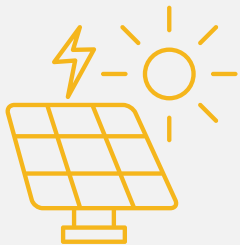
**MORE THAN  
76%** of the population  
has access to  
reliable  
electricity



**24.7%** About one quarter of  
the population resides  
in households that  
primarily rely on **clean  
fuels and technologies**  
for cooking and space  
heating



In 2023, the share of renewable energy  
in total energy consumption stood at



**29.5%**

Energy intensity of GDP at current market prices  
(tonnes of oil equivalent per 1 million Kyrgyz soms)





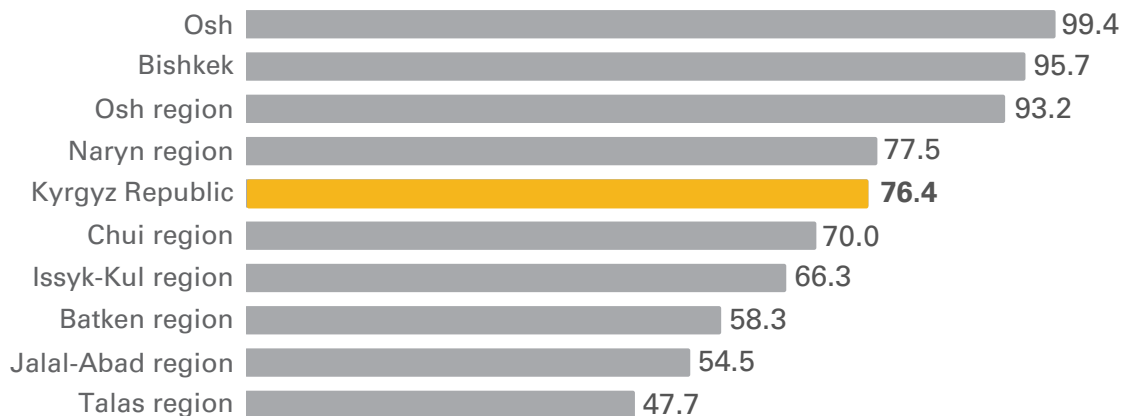
## GOAL 7.

**ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL**

Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Whether it concerns jobs, security, climate change, food production, or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is a crucial enabler. Sustainable energy is essential for strengthening the economy, protecting ecosystems, and achieving equity.

The progress made in ensuring sustainable energy supply is insufficient to guarantee universal access to energy and address the issues of renewable energy use and improved energy efficiency. To achieve meaningful improvements, it will be necessary to increase financial investments and adopt stronger political commitments, while countries must be prepared to scale up the use of new technologies.

**Chart 15. Proportion of population with access to electricity, 2024**  
(percentage)



**7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity<sup>1</sup>**  
(percentage)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>
<b>By area</b>									
Urban	86.9	88.4	88.6	90.5	88.5	86.0	88.0	84.7	85.9
Rural	71.1	74.8	68.7	68.0	64.0	61.8	64.5	66.6	69.3
<b>By sex</b>									
Male	76.1	79.2	74.7	75.1	71.8	70.0	72.4	72.8	75.5
Female	77.2	80.0	76.6	76.9	73.7	71.6	73.8	73.6	77.1
<b>By age</b>									
Children (0-6 years)	75.9	77.9	75.3	75.1	71.8	69.0	71.2	72.7	75.2
Children (7-14 years)	76.3	78.4	75.8	75.1	71.2	70.1	72.0	72.0	75.1
Youth (15-28 years)	77.1	81.3	74.3	75.9	73.0	71.2	73.3	72.3	77.4
Working-age adult population (29 years and older)	76.8	79.6	76.5	77.4	74.2	71.6	74.7	74.2	76.9



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Population above working age	76.8	80.9	75.8	74.9	72.1	71.2	72.2	74.1	76.7
<i>By educational attainment</i>									
Primary or lower	75.2	78.3	75.1	75.1	71.7	70.3	72.0	71.5	75.2
Basic general education	80.2	79.0	76.5	77.3	73.8	70.7	74.7	76.3	79.9
Secondary general education	75.0	78.4	72.1	74.1	69.5	67.4	70.0	69.8	74.1
Secondary vocational education, general	78.4	83.9	80.2	79.0	77.1	74.2	76.9	75.2	76.1
Higher vocational education	79.9	83.9	82.1	81.4	80.4	79.0	80.5	81.7	83.0
<i>By wealth index quintile</i>									
Poorest	72.5	79.3	74.7	71.6	66.9	64.4	70.5	71.8	79.2
Second	77.3	81.9	74.8	73.0	76.2	71.5	75.5	74.7	77.0
Middle	77.7	79.4	75.4	79.8	73.8	74.4	74.0	72.4	75.4
Fourth	78.2	78.7	75.5	78.6	76.4	73.0	74.1	72.5	73.5
Richest	77.7	78.6	78.0	77.2	73.1	73.8	70.9	74.6	76.8
<i>By region</i>									
Batken region	75.8	70.8	71.8	71.6	71.0	53.5	59.2	53.2	58.3
Jalal-Abad region	76.7	74.4	64.4	66.6	52.6	54.3	53.6	54.0	54.5
Issyk-Kul region	47.3	57.5	67.0	66.5	48.6	53.8	46.9	53.1	66.3
Naryn region	77.4	79.3	79.0	67.0	77.4	77.9	70.9	72.9	77.5
Osh region	74.6	79.0	66.6	68.3	66.9	63.5	73.7	85.8	93.2
Talas region	73.7	74.1	54.0	52.5	53.6	54.4	54.1	51.1	47.7
Chui region	72.3	82.9	88.4	84.9	87.3	82.3	84.7	74.3	70.0
Bishkek	92.0	95.1	93.9	98.2	99.6	99.4	100.0	95.3	95.7
Osh	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.4	99.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on HIS data.

Virtually the entire population of the Kyrgyz Republic is connected to electricity networks. However, in 2024, stable access to electricity was available to 76.4 per cent of the country's population. At the regional level, this indicator was high in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, as well as in Osh, Chui, and Naryn regions.

### 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (percentage)

	2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<i>By sex</i>							
Male	-	20.4	20.5	19.0	20.1	18.3	23.0
Female	-	23.8	23.6	22.0	22.8	21.4	26.2
<i>By area</i>							
Urban	47.5	54.1	52.7	49.9	52.3	50.7	53.1
Rural	3.2	4.5	5.0	3.2	3.7	2.4	3.5
<i>By region</i>							
Batken region	2.8	5.9	4.8	5.2	6.3	5.3	6.5
Jalal-Abad region	15.9	13.7	15.8	13.6	15.0	16.2	25.0
Issyk-Kul region	13.6	12.9	13.5	11.6	10.2	7.7	8.3
Naryn region	7.1	10.2	9.6	8.9	12.3	10.9	13.2
Osh region	1.3	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.5



	2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Chui region	11.1	18.3	18.2	17.6	16.4	15.8	18.1
Bishkek	59.9	75.0	74.0	68.9	73.5	68.9	73.4
Osh	32.1	38.3	35.1	31.4	33.8	30.4	31.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

Only one-fifth of the country's population lives in households that primarily use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting. In urban areas, 53.1 per cent of the population primarily uses clean fuels and technologies, whereas in rural areas this figure was only 3.5 per cent.

### 7.2.1.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, percentage	30.6	31.6	36.5	33.9	35.7	36.7	31.8	30.0	29.5
Electricity generation by hydroelectric power plants, million kWh	11 092.7	11 497.8	14 191.2	14 318.3	13 859.2	13 979.2	12 957.1	11 928.6	12 030.6

The share of energy from renewable sources in total final energy consumption decreased from 35.7 percent in 2019 to 29.5 percent in 2023. In 2023, hydropower plants generated 12.0 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is 13.2 percent less compared to 2019.

### 7.3.1.1 Energy intensity of GDP at current market prices (tonnes of fuel equivalent per 1 million soms)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross domestic product, i.e. per 1 million soms GDP	26.7	22.0	25.3	25.5	20.5	20.5	17.9	13.5	10.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Mining	55.4	37.7	22.8	30.3	23.6	24.4	10.6	9.8	8.3
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	201.4	195.8	174.5	149.3	149.5	146.5	142.2	125.8	118.5

In 2023, the energy intensity of GDP decreased by almost half, driven by the modernization of production capacities and the use of energy-efficient technologies.

### 7.3.1.2 Electricity intensity of GDP

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Electrical capacity of GDP, kW/h /million soms	31.5	27.9	26.9	26.3	23.1	24.1	19.3	13.6	10.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, thousand kW/h per 1 million soms of industry output	16.10	15.80	16.30	15.80	14.3	13.1	10.5	9.3	9.6

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Industry, thousand kW/h per 1 million soms of industry output	31.80	26.30	25.00	25.50	23.6	21.9	21.7	17.3	17.5
Electricity production at small hydropower plants, million kW/h	207.60	248.30	260.30	202.90	200.50	196.60	206.40	205.50	196.70

In the Kyrgyz Republic, more than 90 percent of all electricity is generated at hydropower plants using water energy, and as a result of the introduction of new technologies, the indicator of electricity intensity has become almost minimal. In 2023, the electricity intensity of GDP decreased to 10.4 kWh per million soms, which is 1.6 times lower than in 2019 and three times lower than in 2015, reflecting energy savings achieved through the modernization of fixed assets and the use of energy-efficient capacities.



## GOAL 8.

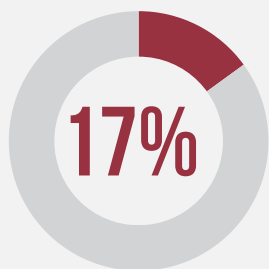
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

The unemployment rate



3.7%



of youth aged  
**15 TO 24**  
are not in  
employment,  
education, or training

Of the total employed  
population



**65%**  
are employed in  
the informal  
sector



**16%**  
in the agricultural sector

The proportion of women aged

**15 TO 24**

who are not engaged in education,  
training, or employment was

**2.3 TIMES**

higher than that  
of men



The ratio of women's  
wages to men's  
wages stood at

**69%**



Despite increasing participation of women in  
public life, **the responsibility they bear for  
unpaid domestic work** amounts to

**2.6 TIMES**

more time than that of men  
(Time Use Survey, 2020)







## GOAL 8.

### PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Approximately half of the world's population continues to live on the equivalent of about 2 US dollars per day. The unemployment rate stands at 5.7 per cent. In many places, having a job does not guarantee an escape from poverty. Such slow and uneven progress toward the goal compels a rethinking and reorientation of socio-economic policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

The continued lack of opportunities for decent employment, insufficient investment, and low levels of consumption are undermining the basic social contract that underpins all democratic societies and is based on the shared participation in progress. For nearly all economies, creating quality jobs will remain a significant challenge for a long time, and achieving a gross domestic product growth rate of at least 7 per cent per year in least developed countries will require substantial efforts.

To ensure sustainable economic growth, societies will need to create conditions in which people have access to quality jobs that contribute to economic development without harming the environment. This also requires ensuring employment opportunities and decent working conditions for all people of working age. Key components of sustained and inclusive economic growth include increased labor productivity, reduced unemployment – especially among youth – and expanded access to financial services and benefits.

#### 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita<sup>1</sup> (Percentage, 2015=100)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Growth (decline) rates of real GDP per capita	0.0	2.1	2.6	-4.3	2.3	-9.0	3.6	7.1	7.1

<sup>1</sup>Growth (decline) rates of real GDP per capita

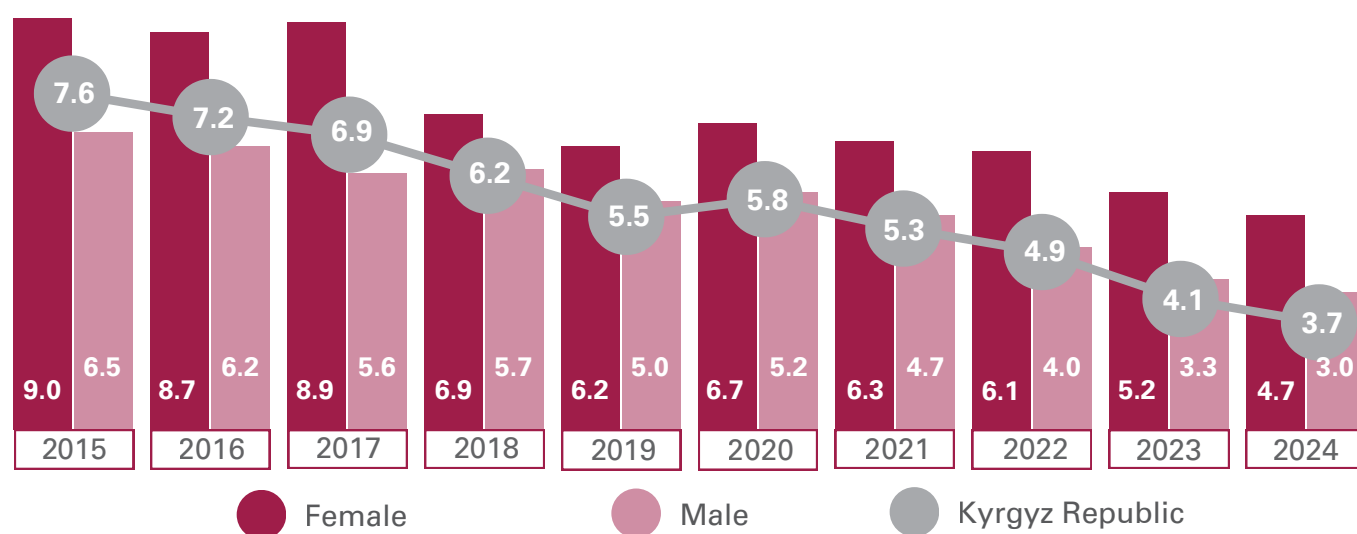
The GDP per capita growth rate in 2023 amounted to 7.1 percent, increasing by 4.7 percentage points compared to 2019.

#### 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (labour productivity)	101.8	105.7	105.4	103.6	102.9	91.9	101.5	109.3	105.6

The growth rate of real GDP per employed person in 2023 amounted to 105.6 percent, increasing by 2.7 percentage points compared to 2019, which reflects an overall increase in labor productivity across the economy.

**Chart 16.** Unemployment rate, by sex and age  
(percentage)



### 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex and age (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>General unemployment rate</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<i>By sex</i>										
Female	9.0	8.7	8.9	6.9	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.7
Male	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.0
<i>By age</i>										
15-19 years	17.3	19.9	18.3	13.9	13.9	13.7	15.7	13.2	6.7	8.1
20-29 years	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.9	7.9	7.5	8.2	6.8
30-39 years	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3
40-49 years	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.3	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.7	3.0
50-59 years	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.4
60-69 years	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3
70 years and above	1.4	0.9	0.3	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	...
<i>By region</i>										
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Female	16.5	15.3	16.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	7.5	12.4	8.6	8.3
Male	7.6	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.2	3.2	4.7	4.6
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Female	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	13.2	15.5	14.6	14.2	10.2
Male	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.2	9.7	9.7	8.5	4.5	5.3
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Female	9.6	8.5	8.0	4.9	4.9	6.1	7.5	7.1	3.4	4.6
Male	8.7	9.1	9.0	10.2	9.4	8.2	5.6	4.4	6.1	4.5
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Female	13.7	14.6	12.3	15.0	11.1	12.4	10.8	11.6	10.8	8.6
Male	7.6	6.6	7.1	6.2	7.1	5.2	4.3	3.1	2.3	2.8
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Female	7.7	7.1	7.7	6.6	4.3	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.6
Male	4.8	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Female	5.6	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.9
Male	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.2
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Female	8.2	8.9	9.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.2	4.4	4.5	4.8
Male	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.1	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.0
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Female	8.4	7.6	7.9	5.0	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.3
Male	7.7	7.8	6.7	8.2	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.6
<b>Osh</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Female	5.6	6.3	4.5	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.4
Male	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.3

In recent years, the unemployment rate has steadily declined – from 7.6 per cent in 2015 to 3.7 per cent in 2024. However, in 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it increased to 5.8 per cent.

#### 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Male	13.6	12.1	12.3	12.0	12.6	12.9	11.3	11.2	11.5	9.8
Female	29.5	29.0	30.1	29.4	29.6	29.6	27.3	27.7	25.9	23.7

In 2024, the share of youth aged 15–24 years who were not in education, employment, or training (NEET) accounted for 16.7 percent of the total youth population of this age group, decreasing by 1.9 percentage points compared to 2023. The share of young women during this period amounted to 23.7 percent, exceeding that of young men (9.8 percent) by 2.4 times.

#### 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (percentage)

	2018	2023
<b>Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>By area</b>		
Urban	11.9	14.1
Rural	33.6	22.0
<b>By sex</b>		
Male	33.6	23.2
Female	19.0	16.0
<b>By age</b>		
5-11	27.9	28.0
12-14	23.3	11.0
15-17	26.6	0.3
<b>By school attendance</b>		
Attending	27.0	20.2
Not attending	21.6	12.6
<b>By educational attainment of mother</b>		
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	(33.0)	(*)
Basic general education	28.7	19.9



	2018	2023
Upper secondary general education	29.2	21.6
Initial/Secondary vocational education	24.4	21.0
Higher education	23.1	15.5
<b>By functional disabilities in the child</b>		
Yes	34.9	
No	25.9	
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	32.1	26.1
Second	30.6	23.8
Middle	31.8	20.9
Fourth	28.0	16.9
Richest	6.1	8.3
<b>By region</b>		
Batken region	27.7	21.1
Jalal-Abad region	34.0	24.1
Issyk-Kul region	27.0	9.8
Naryn region	40.5	30.8
Osh region	33.3	27.5
Talas region	35.1	8.0
Chui region	24.5	14.2
Bishkek	7.3	4.5
Osh	6.1	15.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

According to MICS data, in 2023, 23 per cent of boys and 16 per cent of girls were engaged in labour activities. Nationwide, about 20 per cent of children were working, with the incidence of child labour in rural areas being nearly twice as high as in urban settlements. Household well-being had a significant influence on this indicator: in all quintiles except the wealthiest, around 20 per cent of children were working, while in the wealthiest quintile the figure was 8 per cent.

#### 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex (per 100,000 employees)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Occupational injuries</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Female	8.4	16.4	13.6	14.9	12.8	12.4	8.2	7.2	10.0	7.1
Male	37.9	33.7	20.9	36.6	32.0	51.7	71.4	86.9	28.7	29.3
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-</b>
Female		5.6	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Male	12.9	18.8	37.2	32.4	38.4	126.8	153.1	803.8	12.8	-
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Female	2.5	10.2	2.4	10.0	12.5	2.4	0.0	-	2.2	2.1
Male	43.0	46.3	29.0	86.1	16.3	35.1	14.0	46.8	60.4	88.9
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Female	9.6	19.5	14.9	-	4.8	-	-	9.0	4.4	13.9
Male	102.0	74.2	22.7	22.4	11.6	27.6	5.6	54.6	42.4	36.9

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>35.4</b>	-	-	<b>7.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	-	<b>3.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Female	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	27.0	-	-	6.6
Male	8.7	81.4	-	-	17.7	69.3	17.5	-	9.4	34.9
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	-	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-
Female	-	3.8	-	3.9	-	3.7	0.0	-	-	-
Male	13.0	-	11.1	5.5	-	10.1	0.0	-	-	-
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	-	<b>14.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	-	<b>8.7</b>
Female	-	-	-	9.3	-	8.9	0.0	-	-	8.0
Male	32.6	23.5	-	21.0	20.6	20.3	9.6	38.9	-	9.6
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Female	15.3	9.6	13.3	9.7	18.5	6.0	3.2	10.4	13.8	-
Male	94.4	31.6	16.5	46.7	33.9	54.6	40.8	39.7	20.7	14.3
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Female	14.9	33.9	31.0	33.6	24.4	28.7	20.7	17.6	26.3	16.4
Male	25.6	27.4	24.9	35.6	52.6	56.8	148.1	45.9	38.5	27.4
<b>Osh</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	-	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Female	5.1	-	-	-	-	10.0	0.0	-	-	-
Male	-	25.4	10.8	5.6	15.8	57.9	5.3	-	10.2	5.0
<b>Fatal occupational injuries</b>										
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Female	0.7	0.4	-	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	-
Male	8.0	10.4	14.4	2.8	6.2	3.9	7.6	24.2	3.9	7.3
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>119.3</b>	-	<b>5.4</b>
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	38.6	43.9	24.8	6.5	32.0	18.1	18.4	270.0	-	12.9
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	-	-	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	6.1	3.1	29.0	-	-	5.9	8.4	23.4	2.9	13.9
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	-	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	17.0	22.8	17.1	5.6	17.4	11.0	11.2	-	5.3	10.5
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	-	<b>7.7</b>	-	<b>3.8</b>	-	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	8.7	45.2	43.4	-	17.7	-	8.7	-	9.4	8.7
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>2.6</b>	-	<b>6.8</b>	-	-	-	<b>4.1</b>	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	6.5	-	16.7	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-
<b>Talas region</b>	<b>10.0</b>	-	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	-	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	8.7	-	-
Male	21.7	-	11.3	10.5	10.3	-	9.6	19.5	9.9	-
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	-	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	-	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Female	6.1	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.0	-	-	-
Male	-	6.3	6.6	-	3.1	3.0	3.1	-	1.7	10.7
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Female	-	1.1	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	3.5	5.7	4.5	3.3	4.2	2.1	4.5	3.4	2.3	4.1



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Osh	2.5	2.5	7.7	2.6	-	-	5.1	5.0	9.6	4.5
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	4.9	5.1	16.1	5.6	-	-	10.6	10.8	20.3	9.9

Over the past five years, the rate of occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the country has decreased from 31.0 to 20.6 cases, a reduction of 33.5 percent. At the same time, the rate of fatal injuries has increased from 2.0 to 3.3 cases, representing a 65 percent increase.

#### 8.9.1.1 Direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a percentage of total GDP (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Contribution of tourism to GDP	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6

In 2023, the gross value added (GVA) generated by the tourism sector amounted to 35.2 billion soms, accounting for 3.6 percent of GDP.

#### 8.10.1 Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.3
b) Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	30.8	31.9	34.2	37.7	40.1	42.8	42.3	44.3	48.0	52.4
Total commercial bank branches <sup>1</sup>	314	324	319	321	323	312	312	318	320	304
Total ATMs <sup>1</sup>	1 236	1 300	1 413	1 583	1 712	1 856	1 910	2 041	2 260	2 529
Population aged 16 years and older, thousand persons	4 011.6	4 076.3	4 137.2	4 201.0	4 268.8	4 337.6	4 513.1	4 606.6	4 712.5	4 826.5

<sup>1</sup>Based on NBKR data.

In 2024, compared to 2015, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults decreased from 7.8 to 6.3, or by 19.2 percent. At the same time, the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults increased from 30.8 to 52.4, or by 70.1 percent. Compared to 2020, in 2024 a downward trend was observed in the number of commercial bank branches (by 12.5 percent), while the number of ATMs continued to grow (by 22.4 percent).



**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**  
(percentage)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>58.8</b>
<b>By area</b>							
Urban	28.1	36.8	38.0	40.2	44.7	50.3	62.1
Rural	22.2	29.4	34.6	33.9	35.5	43.2	56.0
<b>By sex</b>							
Male	23.4	30.2	33.2	33.7	36.2	44.4	58.0
Female	25.2	33.8	38.2	38.5	41.5	47.3	59.5
<b>By region</b>							
Batken region	11.9	20.3	26.8	30.7	32.4	41.7	52.7
Jalal-Abad region	13.1	26.4	26.5	24.1	30.9	41.5	48.4
Issyk-Kul region	8.8	10.0	27.2	32.3	38.7	52.9	64.5
Naryn region	35.3	43.2	40.8	55.7	58.2	62.6	68.0
Osh region	30.7	37.5	43.9	42.7	43.9	50.1	69.3
Talas region	18.4	32.0	33.3	32.6	40.1	44.9	58.8
Chui region	35.9	41.2	43.9	38.1	33.0	36.0	45.0
Bishkek	30.8	35.0	38.9	42.7	44.7	47.2	62.2
Osh	23.3	40.1	32.0	33.5	44.2	57.1	73.5
<b>By age</b>							
Youth (15-28 years)	12.7	16.4	18.5	16.2	17.4	23.9	32.8
Working-age adult population	26.3	33.5	37.0	37.7	40.0	48.3	63.2
Population above working age	39.5	55.2	59.6	63.5	67.7	69.7	80.4
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary or lower	17.0	25.3	24.6	19.6	23.1	21.8	27.0
Basic general education	10.8	15.5	18.1	17.2	18.3	24.8	30.5
Secondary general education	18.2	25.6	29.7	29.9	33.3	41.8	57.2
Secondary vocational education, general	32.1	39.6	44.6	45.7	48.4	56.0	69.1
Higher vocational education	44.1	54.6	57.6	60.9	62.3	65.8	77.3
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	12.3	19.9	23.3	24.8	28.4	36.9	48.5
Second	20.1	29.5	35.5	34.3	36.4	43.8	55.8
Middle	23.7	31.2	39.3	38.2	41.0	45.5	57.7
Fourth	28.4	36.9	39.6	41.6	42.3	47.4	62.3
Richest	32.7	38.8	46.7	46.1	51.3	52.7	65.3

Survey results show that approximately 59 per cent of the population aged 15 and older had an account with a financial institution or used mobile financial services. Over the past five years, financial inclusion increased by 22.9 percentage points, with growth observed both in urban settlements (24.1 percentage points) and in rural areas (21.4 percentage points). By socio-demographic characteristics, the highest financial inclusion was observed among the population over working age (80.4 per cent), those with higher professional education (77.3 per cent), and households with the highest incomes (65.3 per cent). The proportion of women using financial services was higher (59.5 per cent) than that of men (58.0 per cent).



## GOAL 9.

**BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,  
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER  
INNOVATION**

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

**Passenger transport** amounted to



**11 802.3** MILLION

passenger-kilometers, of which

**72%** were carried out  
by buses

**1.8%**

The share of small  
enterprises in the  
gross value added  
of industry in 2023



**48%**

of freight turnover  
was accounted for  
by **road transport**



**11.1%**

The share of  
employment in  
**manufacturing  
industry**



**99.0%**

Virtually the entire population of the  
Republic resides in areas covered by  
mobile networks

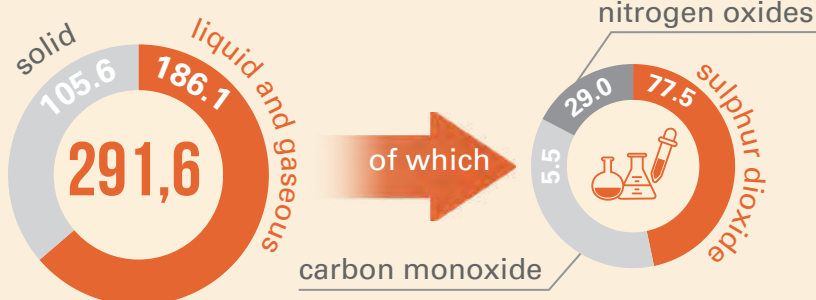


**99.2%**

of the population has access to  
high-speed internet (4G)

**Along with the increase in emissions of solid pollutants  
into the ambient air**

a decrease in  
emissions of gaseous  
and liquid substances  
**per 1 km<sup>2</sup>**  
was observed







## GOAL 9.

### BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Investments in infrastructure – including transport, irrigation systems, energy supply, and information and communication technologies – are essential for achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. It is long recognized that investments in infrastructure are critical for enhancing productivity and income, as well as for improving the delivery of health and education services.

Manufacturing remains a key driver of economic development, employment and social stability. However, the per capita value of semi-net output in manufacturing amounts to 4,500 US dollars in highly developed countries, while in least developed countries it is approximately 100 US dollars. Given current rates of growth and urbanization, there is a growing need for additional investments in sustainable infrastructure that can enhance cities' capacity to address climate change and contribute to economic growth and social stability. Support to countries requiring financial, technological and technical resources is encouraged, not only through public funding and official development assistance, but also from private sources. Despite steady progress in industrial production and employment, new investments are required in least developed countries to build the necessary infrastructure and to double the share of industry in GDP by 2030.

#### 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Passenger transportation by all modes of transport, million passenger-kilometres</b>	<b>11 012.5</b>	<b>11 333.6</b>	<b>12 279.3</b>	<b>12 516.2</b>	<b>13 135.1</b>	<b>7141.6</b>	<b>9 090.7</b>	<b>10 444.2</b>	<b>11 350.7</b>	<b>11 802.4</b>
Railway	40.8	40.8	43.4	35.0	37.1	6.8	21.0	21.7	21.6	25.4
Buses	8 410.4	8 839.3	8 931.5	9 305.6	10 490.2	5795.4	7 066.7	7361.6	7 996.3	8 495.8
Trolleybuses	95.6	106.1	120.1	137.1	148.8	89.5	126.0	143.1	145.4	82.3
Taxi	499.6	546.0	569.1	642.4	752.0	712.2	787.0	844.2	1 060.7	1 223.7
Air	1 966.1	1 801.4	2 615.2	2 396.1	1 707.0	537.7	1 090.0	2 073.5	2 126.7	1 975.2
<b>Freight transportation by all modes of transport, million tonne-kilometres</b>	<b>2 525.1</b>	<b>2 466.4</b>	<b>2 641.0</b>	<b>2 777.3</b>	<b>2 913.6</b>	<b>2 428.7</b>	<b>2 620.2</b>	<b>2 756.0</b>	<b>3 004.3</b>	<b>3 180.0</b>
Railway	917.8	807.0	937.3	950.7	870.4	937.5	1 003.1	1 013.8	1 085.6	1 075.5
Road	1 401.7	1 501.3	1 527.1	1 624.0	1 841.9	1 275.4	1 348.4	1 451.1	1 422.6	1 531.2
Pipeline	145.9	140.7	163.5	192.8	192.8	208.6	248.0	273.4	265.0	320.7



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Water transport, thousand tonnes	2.3	0.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport, thousand tonnes	57.4	16.9	13.1	9.8	8.5	7.2	20.7	17.7	231.1	252.5

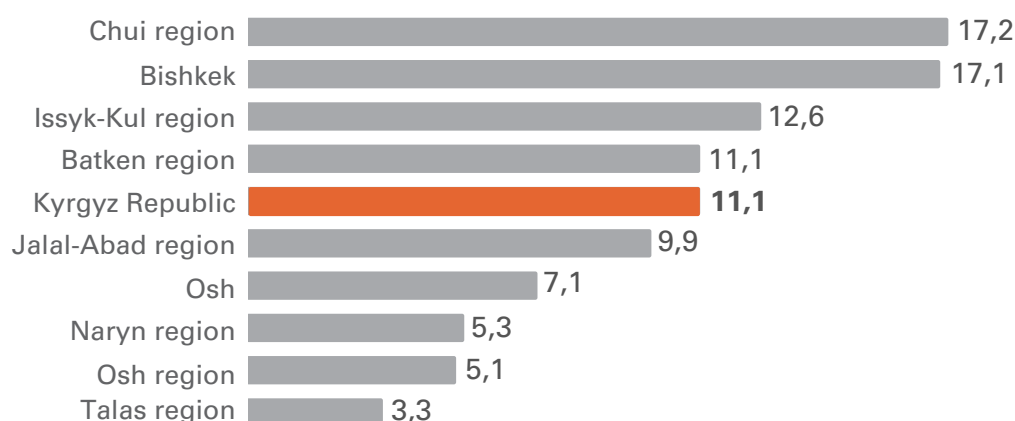
In 2024, passenger transportation increased by 4 percent compared to 2023. The main volume of passenger transport was carried out by road transport (buses, minibuses, and taxis), which transported 7.3 percent more passengers than in the previous year. Passenger turnover by rail transport increased by 17.6 percent. The most significant change occurred in trolleybus transport, where the volume decreased by 43.4 percent. This decline is associated with the process of replacing trolleybuses with buses and electric buses. Freight transportation increased by 5.8 percent compared to the previous year, primarily due to the growth in road and pipeline transport.

### 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of gross value added of manufacturing industry in GDP, in per cent	14.0	15.4	15.0	14.3	13.7	13.1	11.8	13.6	12.6
Gross value added of manufacturing industry in GDP per capita, thousand soms	10.6	12.6	13.4	13.4	13.6	12.5	13.5	20.0	23.6

The share of gross value added of manufacturing industry in GDP in 2023 was 12.6 per cent, having decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2019.

**Chart 17. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2024 (percentage)**



### 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>By sex</b>										
Male	8.4	9.1	11.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0
Female	6.7	6.7	9.3	11.7	11.4	10.7	11.0	10.5	9.6	9.8
<b>By region</b>										
Batken region	2.3	2.4	4.5	6.9	13.2	14.7	16.4	12.6	10.4	11.1
Jalal-Abad region	5.5	5.4	8.9	15.3	11.0	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9
Issyk-Kul region	4.7	5.3	6.4	8.2	10.6	10.8	12.1	11.4	11.4	12.6
Naryn region	1.1	1.4	2.3	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.4	6.3	5.3
Osh region	3.4	3.3	4.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.1
Talas region	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3
Chui region	15.1	16.0	21.6	21.4	20.3	19.7	18.8	17.7	17.1	17.2
Bishkek	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.4	18.7	18.8	19.6	20.5	17.7	17.1
Osh	5.1	5.1	7.6	8.5	8.9	6.8	6.9	8.4	9.4	7.1

In 2024, the share of employment in the manufacturing sector of the Republic amounted to 11.1 percent, increasing 1.5 times compared to 2015. The highest share of employment in manufacturing in 2024 was observed in Chui oblast, the city of Bishkek, and Issyk-Kul oblast.

### 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (percentage of the total volume)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of small enterprises in the total volume of net industrial output	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.0	1.5	1.8

In 2023, the share of small enterprises in the total volume of net industrial output amounted to 1.8 percent, increasing by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2019.

### 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (percentage of the total number)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Industry	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.2	11.0	9.6

As of the end of 2024, the share of small enterprises with outstanding debt on borrowed funds, loans, and credits amounted to 7.0 percent of their total number (compared to 10.6 percent in 2015). Among small industrial enterprises, the share of enterprises with an active credit line or a loan from financial institutions was 9.6 percent.

#### 9.4.1.1 Pollutants emitted by stationary sources per km<sup>2</sup> (kilograms)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>283.6</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>272.6</b>	<b>292.2</b>	<b>311.7</b>	<b>291.6</b>
<i>including:</i>										
solid pollutants	121.8	101.3	126.1	91.0	76.5	93.2	98.1	99.3	119.5	105.5
gaseous and liquid pollutants	183.1	163.0	122.1	192.6	175.1	160.1	174.5	192.7	192.0	186.0
<i>including:</i>										
sulphur dioxide	95.4	80.6	39.0	90.3	75.5	69.0	75.6	88.0	78.8	77.5
carbon monoxide	49.9	47.1	47.1	60.7	48.0	48.5	55.5	57.1	60.0	59.5
nitrogen oxides	20.0	21.8	19.5	22.8	25.5	22.8	24.9	24.2	26.1	28.5

In 2024, emissions of solid pollutants into the atmospheric air per 1 sq. km amounted to 291.6 kilograms, of which about 64 per cent were gaseous and liquid substances. Compared to 2020, the total volume of all pollutants increased by 15.1 per cent, and compared to 2015 – by 4.6 per cent.

#### 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.12

Over the past five years, the share of expenditure on research and development in GDP increased from 0.08 per cent to 0.12 per cent.

#### 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>620</b>

In 2024, the number of researchers per one million inhabitants increased by 16.1 percent compared to 2020, reaching 620 persons.

#### 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	2.9	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.4	3.2

In 2023, the share of medium- and high-technology industries in the total value added of manufacturing amounted to 3.2 percent, which is 1.1 percentage points higher than in 2019.



### 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>2G</b>	97.8	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.0	98.0	98.8	99.0	99.4
<b>3G</b>	59.0	60.0	75.0	88.0	91.0	89.3	97.0	98.0	98.9	98.0
<b>4G</b>	1.6	40.0	50.0	70.0	85.0	81.9	96.0	96.9	98.8	99.2

<sup>1</sup>Based on SCRSS data.

In 2024, almost the entire population of the Republic (99.0 percent) lived in areas covered by mobile networks. It should be noted that 99.2 percent of the population had access to high-speed mobile Internet (4G). Compared to the previous year, this indicator increased by 0.4 percent, and by 1.2 times compared to 2020.



## GOAL 10.

### REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

#### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

The growth rate of per capita income of the poorest

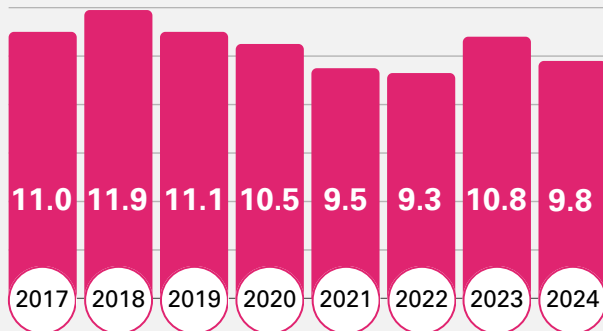


**40%** of the population was **6.7%**, which is **1,9 percentage points lower** than the national average

**MORE THAN 6%** of women experienced **discrimination or harassment** based on grounds prohibited under international law (MICS-2023)

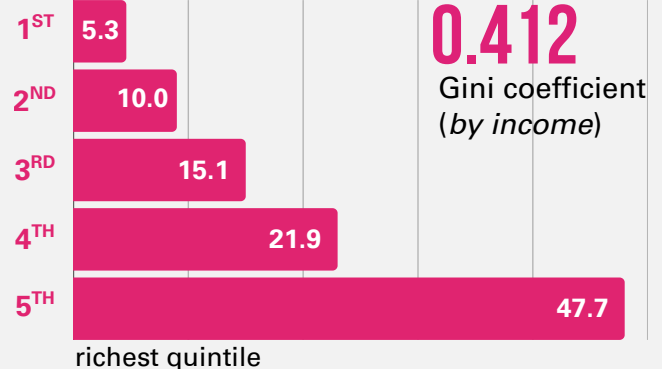


#### Proportion of the population with income below 50% of the median



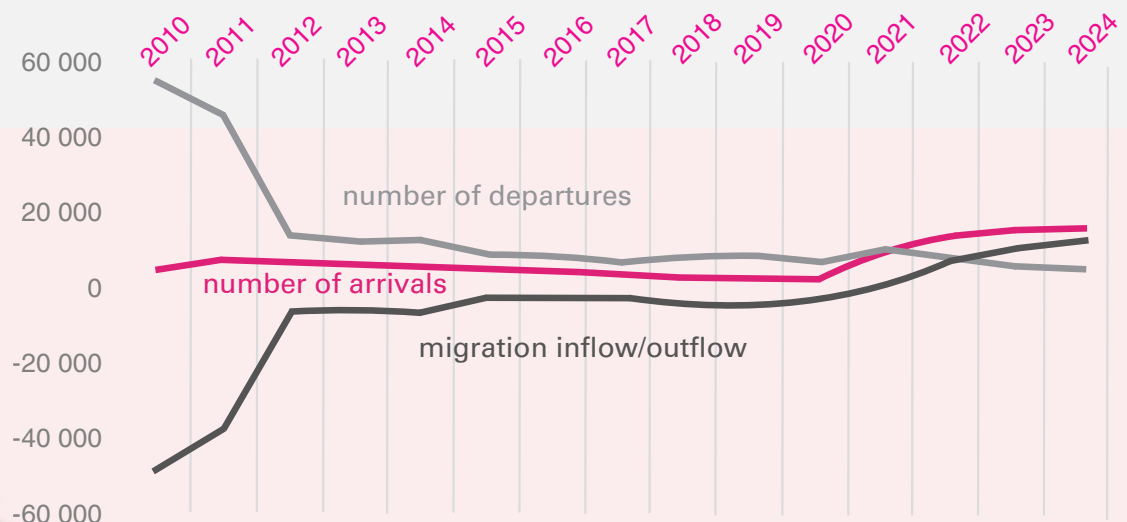
#### Standard of living of the population

poorest quintile



**0.412**  
Gini coefficient  
(by income)

#### External migration of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic





# GOAL 10.

## REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

The international community has made considerable efforts to lift people out of poverty. The most vulnerable countries—least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States – continue to take measures to reduce poverty. However, the problem of inequality persists: there are wide disparities in access to healthcare and education, as well as to other productive assets.

In addition to disparities in income levels between countries, inequality within countries remains a critical issue. Increasingly, it is recognized that economic growth alone is not sufficient to reduce poverty unless it is inclusive and encompasses all three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

To reduce inequality, policies should be based on the principle of universality, while taking into account the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized population groups. In this regard, there is still a need to strengthen the role of developing countries in decision-making forums of international economic and financial institutions. In addition, remittances sent by international migrant workers to their families and communities in their countries of origin can be vital, yet the high cost of sending such transfers continues to diminish their real benefit.

### 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population<sup>1</sup> (percentage of the previous years)

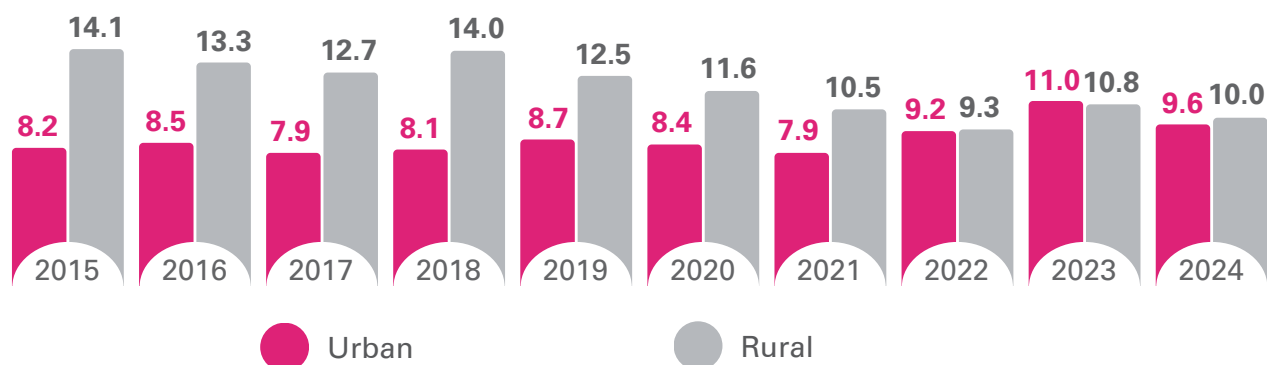
	2011- 2015	2012- 2016	2013- 2017	2014- 2018	2015- 2019	2016- 2020	2017- 2021	2018- 2022	2019- 2023	2020- 2024
Growth rate of per capita income of the bottom 40 per cent of the population	2.9	2.3	2.6	6.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.2
Growth rate of per capita income of the total population	2.2	2.9	3.1	6.3	4.9	2.7	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on IHS data.

Over the period 2020–2024, the per capita real income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population amounted to 6.7 percent, which is 1.9 percentage points higher than the average for the total population. An analysis of income distribution by 20-percent population groups for the period 2020–2024 showed that in 2024, due to the decrease in income shares of four lower 20-percent groups, the income share of the fifth (highest-income) quintile increased by 6.1 percentage points.



**Chart 18.** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  
(percentage)



**10.2.1** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities<sup>1</sup>  
(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Median value, soms per capita per month	3 390.2	3 572.5	3 991.9	4 466.4	4 774.2	4 700.5	5 356.3	6 512.5	8 140.6	9 201.4
<b>Proportion of the population with an income below 50% of the median</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>By area</b>										
Urban	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.7	8.4	7.9	9.2	11.0	9.6
Rural	14.1	13.3	12.7	14.0	12.5	11.6	10.5	9.3	10.8	10.0
<b>By sex</b>										
Female	11.7	11.4	10.9	11.8	11.0	10.6	9.6	9.4	10.8	10.1
Male	12.3	11.9	11.2	12.0	11.2	10.3	9.4	9.1	10.9	9.6
<b>By age</b>										
Children (0–17 years)	19.5	17.6	17.4	18.5	17.6	16.3	14.8	12.8	15.1	14.2
Youth (14–28 years)	12.1	12.5	11.4	13.5	10.7	10.8	9.1	7.9	8.6	7.5
Working-age population (women: 16–57 years, men: 16–62 years)	12.3	12.6	11.7	12.2	11.0	10.7	9.5	7.7	9.3	8.2
Population above working age	7.8	7.8	7.5	8.4	8.8	8.2	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.7
<b>By region</b>										
Batken region	9.4	12.2	17.0	12.7	13.1	11.8	12.4	12.3	10.1	9.9
Jalal-Abad region	16.4	16.7	16.7	17.6	17.4	18.0	16.8	8.8	9.4	8.3
Issyk-Kul region	17.2	16.5	17.0	14.7	15.0	12.9	11.3	12.4	13.3	13.6

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Naryn region	31.3	30.8	30.8	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.0	25.3	30.8	28.5
Osh region	10.3	6.3	4.2	8.8	7.4	3.9	3.2	4.3	6.4	6.3
Talas region	17.6	16.3	17.0	17.6	15.1	12.7	13.5	14.9	18.7	12.6
Chui region	8.3	9.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	6.5	6.1	9.1	11.9	8.5
Bishkek	6.3	6.0	5.3	6.8	6.3	7.9	5.9	6.7	8.4	9.5
Osh	4.4	8.8	8.8	10.2	8.3	6.3	5.2	12.1	13.7	10.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on HIS data.

The proportion of the population with an income below 50 per cent of the median, characterizing relative poverty, was 9.8 per cent in 2024. On average, the data do not show significant differences between urban and rural settlements or between men and women. However, relative poverty among children aged 0–17 years was high and amounted to 14.2 per cent. By region, relative poverty was particularly high in Naryn region, where it reached 28.5 per cent.

### 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<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018	2023
<b>Proportion of women aged 15-49 reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed on any grounds</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>By area</b>		
Urban	7.9	7.4
Rural	7.6	5.6
<b>By age (years)</b>		
15-19	6.5	5.3
15-17	5.7	3.5
18-19	8.3	10.0
20-24	9.1	5.3
25-29	7.1	5.5
30-34	8.8	7.7
35-39	8.7	6.8
40-44	6.4	5.8
45-49	7.0	7.0
<b>By educational attainment</b>		
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	...	(18.7)
Basic general education	14.0	7.5
Upper secondary general education	5.9	6.1
Initial/secondary vocational education	6.9	4.9
Higher education	8.2	6.4
<b>By functional disability (18-49 years)</b>		
Yes	20.7	32.3
No	7.6	6.1

	2018	2023
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	6.0	6.7
Second	6.7	5.7
Middle	9.7	5.0
Fourth	7.1	6.4
Richest	8.8	7.1
<b>By region</b>		
Batken region	0.4	4.3
Jalal-Abad region	7.3	7.1
Issyk-Kul region	1.7	2.5
Naryn region	2.8	2.9
Osh region	6.5	3.4
Talas region	5.0	1.9
Chui region	16.6	9.3
Bishkek	8.7	7.1
Osh	7.0	14.9

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

Approximately 6 per cent of women experienced discrimination or harassment on grounds prohibited under international law. The highest rates of discrimination or harassment were recorded among children aged 18–19, adults aged 18–49 with functional difficulties, and the population living in Osh (14.9 per cent).

#### 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labour share of GDP	27.0	28.4	26.8	26.1	24.5	27.6	24.1	24.5	23.4

<sup>1</sup>Labour share of GDP, including wages and social benefits.

The share of GDP attributed to compensation of employees in 2023 amounted to 23.4 percent, having decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2019, which is associated with the dynamic growth of GDP in recent years.





# GOAL 11

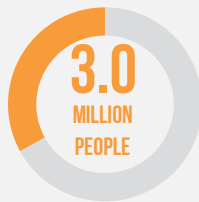
MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

## Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

As of 1 January 2025,  
the population

**7.3** MILLION  
PEOPLE

of which **more than 40%** live in urban settlements



ABOUT

**63%**

of the population aged  
**15 and older**  
consider access to public transport to be convenient

Of the total volume of collected municipal solid waste was accounted for by the cities of **Bishkek and Osh**

**56%**



In 2024,

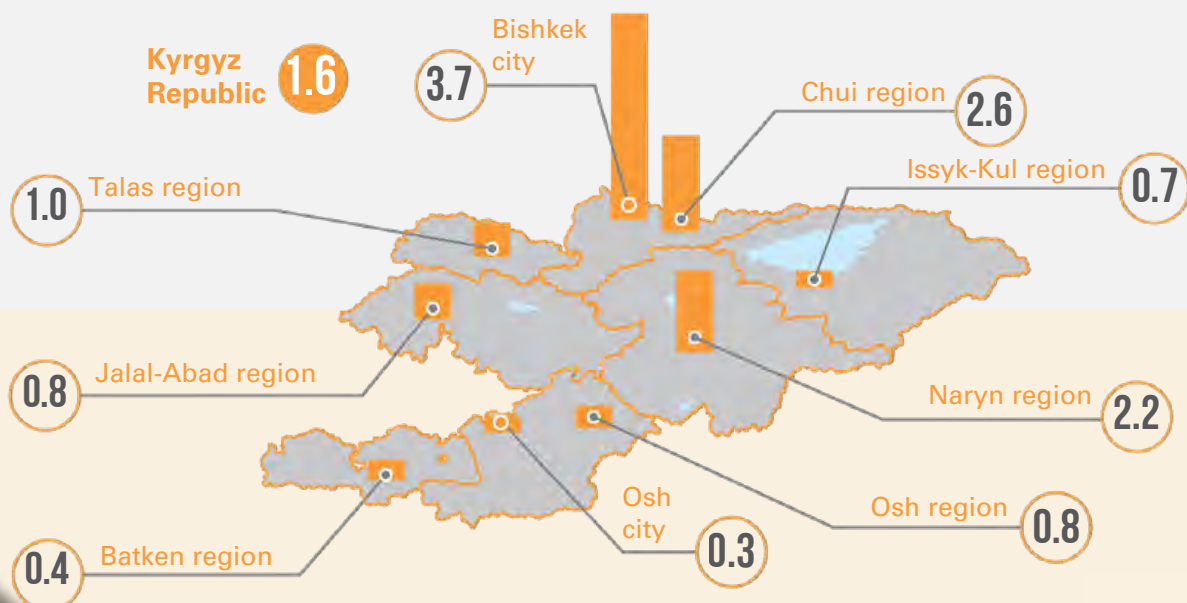
**251.5 KG**

of municipal solid waste were generated **per capita**



## Area of green spaces and plantations in populated areas

(hectares per 1,000 inhabitants)





# GOAL 11.

## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

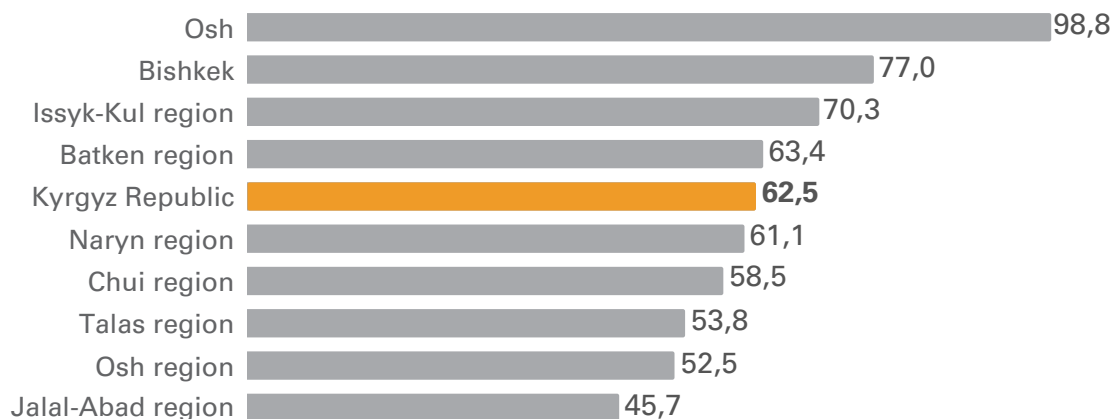
Cities are centers of intellectual activity, commerce, culture, science, productive labour, social development, and more. In terms of positive development, cities enable people to evolve socially and economically. To respond to the challenges of urbanization, it is necessary to implement effective urban planning and management.

However, alongside managing urban economies with a focus on job creation and prosperity without depleting land resources, a range of related problems arise. Common urban challenges include overcrowding, lack of resources to provide basic services, inadequate housing, and infrastructure degradation.

Urban challenges can be addressed in the course of progressive development and growth through more efficient use of resources and reduction in environmental pollution and poverty. The future we want for all implies cities that offer opportunities, access to basic services, adequate energy, housing, transport, and much more.

**Chart 19.** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex and age, 2024

(percentage)



**11.2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex and age<sup>1</sup>  
(percentage of the population aged 15 years and above)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<i>By area</i>							
Urban	66.0	63.6	63.4	66.9	64.5	64.8	73.2
Rural	38.1	45.5	42.9	45.2	49.4	49.8	53.8
<i>By sex</i>							
Male	47.9	53.3	51.2	53.9	55.9	55.8	62.8
Female	49.0	51.3	50.3	53.2	54.7	55.4	62.2

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By age</b>							
Youth (15–28 years)	48.4	53.0	51.0	52.8	54.2	56.8	62.3
Working-age adult population	48.9	52.8	51.5	55.2	56.7	39.4	63.2
Population above working age	48.1	49.0	47.9	49.4	52.3	71.5	60.6
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary or lower	48.2	51.5	49.3	42.7	53.1	52.6	58.4
Basic general education	51.2	52.7	52.4	55.7	54.8	57.2	63.9
Secondary general education	42.7	48.7	46.6	49.5	51.9	52.1	58.6
Secondary vocational education, general	55.4	55.3	55.2	58.9	58.1	58.9	66.0
Higher vocational education	56.0	58.3	56.6	60.3	62.0	60.7	68.3
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	37.4	40.1	44.5	44.7	48.9	52.2	62.9
Second	46.5	50.8	49.8	52.2	52.8	57.3	58.4
Middle	48.4	52.0	52.2	56.4	54.9	52.3	60.7
Fourth	51.1	55.9	54.9	56.4	60.1	56.5	63.1
Richest	55.3	58.2	54.5	59.8	62.1	58.6	66.0
<b>By region</b>							
Batken region	32.9	58.7	59.3	51.8	48.3	56.8	63.4
Jalal-Abad region	18.3	28.9	31.4	32.2	44.3	39.4	45.7
Issyk-Kul region	72.5	74.6	70.3	78.4	68.7	71.5	70.3
Naryn region	39.3	47.0	45.0	71.5	57.2	59.2	61.1
Osh region	39.6	48.5	38.5	38.3	43.1	44.7	52.5
Talas region	42.2	44.5	47.0	45.9	43.8	41.8	53.8
Chui region	63.1	54.5	54.6	58.5	60.4	63.9	58.5
Bishkek	67.7	59.8	61.3	67.4	66.4	60.5	77.0
Osh	94.6	95.0	93.2	94.7	84.2	97.9	98.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on IHS data.

About 63 percent of the population aged 15 years and older consider access to public transport to be convenient. Convenience is defined by the following criteria: the distance to the nearest stop, the frequency of public transport services, the condition and comfort of vehicles, and the presence of an officially recognized stop within 0.5 km from the home.

#### 11.5.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters<sup>1</sup> (people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>
Male	33	37	85	14	10	29	74	99	24	52
Female	20	10	56	4	9	22	35	36	20	27
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>97</b>	-	<b>1</b>
Male	1	7	-	-	4	3	35	80	-	1
Female	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	17	-	-



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023	2024
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>
Male	5	9	29	4	-	9	8	11	1	21
Female	6	4	14	-	-	6	7	6	4	3
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	-	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>
Male	5	1	6	1	2	-	7	3	6	11
Female	1	1	-	1	3	-	5	2	2	1
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>5</b>	-
Male	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
Male	7	1	17	1	-	7	8	1	5	10
Female	3	-	18	-	-	-	9	5	2	6
<b>Talas region</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9</b>	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>
Male	8	11	31	7	2	10	9	4	10	9
Female	7	3	24	3	4	14	11	6	8	12
<b>Bishkek</b>	-	<b>7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Osh</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Male	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

<sup>1</sup>Based on MES data.

<sup>2</sup>Not including deaths attributed to COVID-19.

During the period from 2020 to 2024, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic recorded 308 emergencies of various types across the country, resulting in 418 fatalities. The total material damage caused by these emergencies amounted to more than 8.4 billion soms.

#### 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	2 290.6	1 006.2	1 027.4	1 214.6	323.8	265.8	1 931.8	4 599.5	296.2
Gross regional product, billion soms	430.4	476.3	530.5	569.4	654.0	639.7	782.9	1 020.7	1 333.7
<b>Batken region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	<b>3.44</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>0.19</b>

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	588.8	376.3	135.0	189.8	22.9	75.6	1 552.9	4 141.8	88.9
Gross regional product, billion soms	171 26.0	17 023.3	17 914.9	18 334.5	21 958.9	22 912.9	27 083.3	36 864.5	45 596.0
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.17	0.44	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.04
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	85.1	232.3	120.1	72.9	168.8	175.1	125.7	148.3	53.1
Gross regional product, billion soms	492 28.3	52 614.0	61 206.2	66 971.7	75 474.2	68 566.8	87 275.7	108 126.9	144 613.9
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.02	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.01
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	7.7	102.7	84.2	74.2	11.1	0.4	99.6	277.0	14.9
Gross regional product, billion soms	50 340.3	60 566.0	64 408.5	67 232.8	86 918.6	88 452.1	82 462.5	107 532.8	118 842.4
<b>Naryn region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.01	-	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	27.8	22.3	12.8	1.4	-	14.6	0.9	6.9	8.0
Gross regional product, billion soms	12 966.7	14 176.8	13 958.3	14 069.6	15 545.6	18 165.4	18 213.3	28 094.6	33 366.5
<b>Osh region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	4.30	0.05	0.70	0.03	0.01	-	0.03	0.03	0.00



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	1364.2	16.2	261.8	12.4	2.6	-	15.9	23.2	2.9
Gross regional product, billion soms	31 706.7	32 778.8	37 248.1	42 540.5	47 588.8	50 996.5	60 550.7	77 621.9	96 701.0
<b>Talas region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.06	0.52	0.09	0.00	-	-	0.19	0.01	0.00
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	8.9	76.1	14.7	0.7	-	-	58.5	2.3	0.2
Gross regional product, billion soms	14 503.4	14 710.5	15 972.7	14 789.9	16 899.5	17 902.5	31 340.8	39 161.4	41 087.6
<b>Chui region</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	-	0.07
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	24.4	93.2	207.5	6.1	2.0	0.0	78.3	-	128.2
Gross regional product, billion soms	73 501.6	78 410.0	88 419.1	83 075.2	87 524.0	84 972.3	111 233.1	146 415.5	183 367.3
<b>Bishkek</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.37	0.04	-	-	-	-
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	44.7	86.8	129.8	856.9	116.0	-	-	-	-
Gross regional product, billion soms	158 634.5	180 879.7	200 905.8	230 006.8	265 415.4	251 304.9	321 994.3	417 953.3	595 335.5
<b>Osh</b>									
Amount of damage from emergencies, in percent	0.62	0.00	0.20	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Amount of material damage from disasters <sup>1</sup> , million soms	139.1	0.3	61.5	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-
Gross regional product, billion soms	22 481.9	25 172.1	30 442.1	32 364.6	36 690.2	36 415.2	42 700.6	58 973.7	74 819.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on MES data.

#### 11.6.1.1 Volume of solid household waste removed (kg per person)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kyrgyz Republic	195.2	170.9	165.1	172.7	185.1	185.9	191.0	212.6	234.3	251.5

In 2024, the volume of solid household waste exported amounted to about 252 kilograms per person, which is 35.3 percent more than in 2020 and 28.8 percent more than in 2015.

#### 11.6.1.2 Removal of household waste (solid waste), 2024, by territory (thousand tonnes)

	Street waste (including waste from unauthorized dumps and park waste)	Waste from enterprises, institutions and organizations	Household waste	Market waste	Other waste
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>227.2</b>	<b>280.2</b>	<b>772.6</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>221.2</b>
Batken region	12.7	14.0	23.5	3.6	2.3
Jalal-Abad region	19.2	22.0	92.8	45.3	2.0
Issyk-Kul region	7.0	17.8	53.5	13.1	16.3
Naryn region	11.2	12.2	32.5	7.6	3.9
Osh region	45.8	12.3	37.9	19.0	15.5
Talas region	6.5	4.7	10.7	2.6	0.1
Chui region	32.3	17.1	100.5	4.1	2.9
Bishkek	46.8	65.6	155.5	46.3	149.4
Osh	45.8	114.5	265.8	3.5	28.8

In 2024, over 1.6 million tonnes of municipal solid waste were collected, of which around 47 per cent came from households, and more than 17 per cent from enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Of the total volume of collected municipal solid waste, 56 per cent was generated in the cities of Bishkek and Osh.

**11.7.1.a Green spaces in localities**  
(hectares per 1,000 people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Batken region	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
Jalal-Abad region	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8
Issyk-Kul region	1,3	1,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7
Naryn region	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,1	2,2	2,2
Osh region	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8
Talas region	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0
Chui region	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,6
Bishkek	5,1	5,1	5,0	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,2	3,7
Osh	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3

On average, there are 1.6 hectares of green spaces per 1,000 people in the republic. While the indicator remains stable in most regions, it is decreasing in the cities of Bishkek, Osh and Issyk-Kul region.

According to Kyrgyz Hydromet, in 2024, the proportion of cases of exceeding the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) of nitrogen dioxide in the industrial areas of Bishkek was 51 percent, in residential areas – 49 percent. In Tokmok, these figures were 46 and 58 percent, respectively.



## GOAL 12.

### ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

#### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024



Kyrgyzstan is the only country in Central Asia whose **water resources** are formed almost entirely within its own territory

Per capita



32 116 KG

of industrial waste was generated



including 2 043 KG of hazardous waste



#### The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to:

1. The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
2. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;
3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
4. The Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.

Total water consumption was about

6.0 BILLION M<sup>3</sup>,

of which

1.1%



for industrial purposes

94.3%



for irrigation and agricultural water supply

3.4%



for domestic and drinking purposes



#### Water losses during transportation

total water withdrawal

9.3



losses

2.4

FROM TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL  
26%







## GOAL 12.

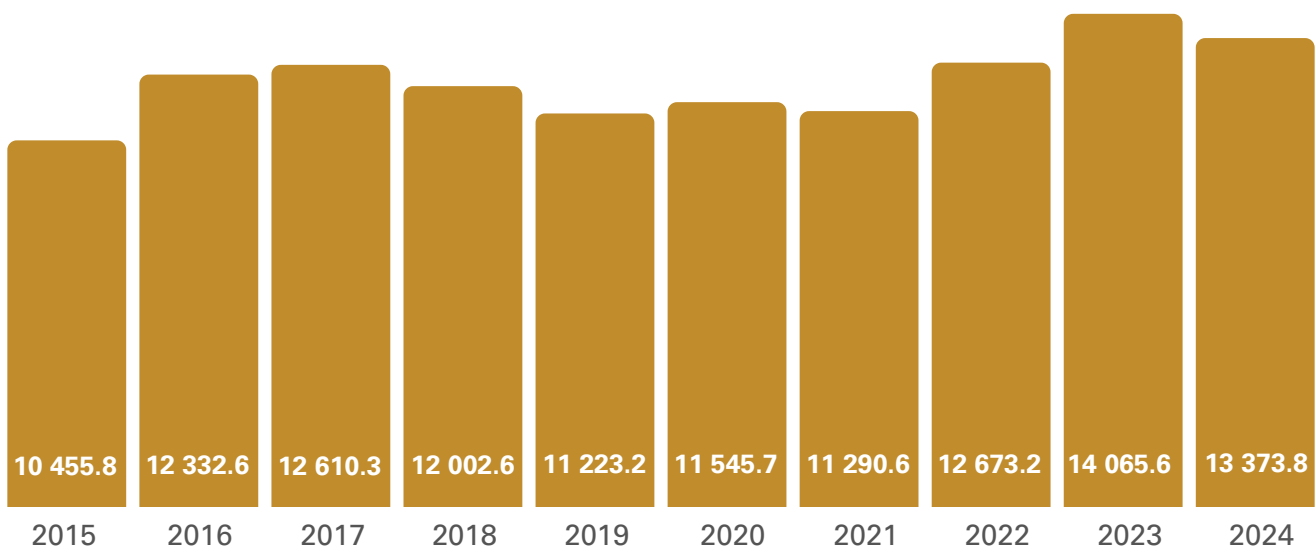
### ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Sustainable consumption and production entails promoting resource and energy efficiency, building sustainable infrastructure, providing access to basic social services, ensuring green and decent jobs, and enhancing quality of life for all. Implementing this agenda helps achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, increase economic competitiveness, and lower poverty levels.

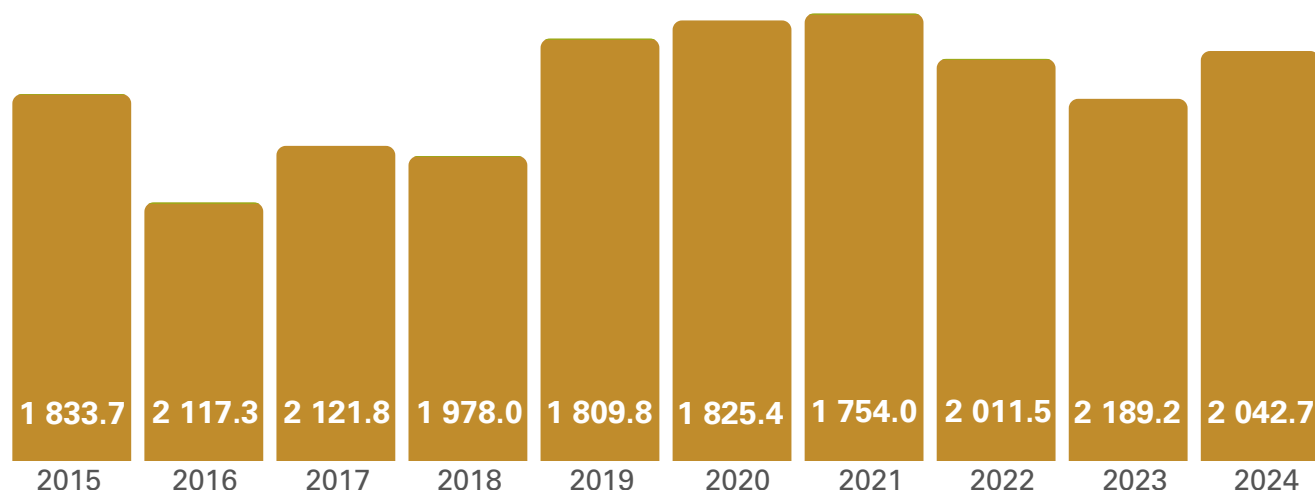
Currently, the rate of natural resource consumption is increasing, and many countries are facing challenges related to air, water and soil pollution.

Sustainable consumption and production is aimed at “doing more and better with less” by increasing net benefits from economic activities to maintain well-being while reducing resource use, degradation, and pollution throughout the life cycle, and simultaneously improving quality of life. Achieving this also requires a systems-based approach and cooperation among actors in the supply chain — from producer to final consumer. This involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles; providing consumers with adequate information through standardization and labelling; organizing public procurement based on sustainability principles, and so on.

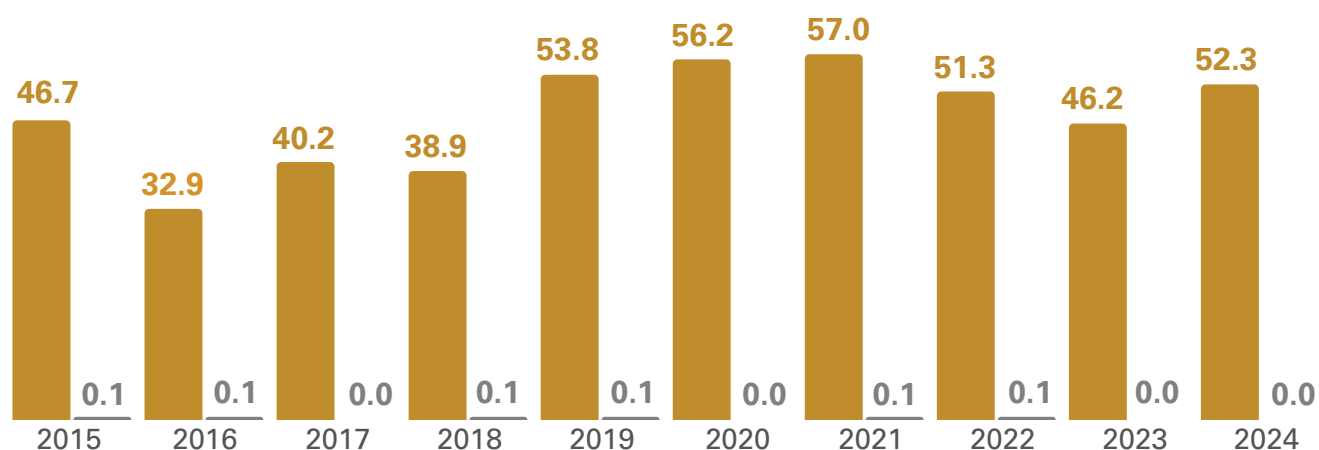
**Chart 20.** Generation of hazardous waste (hazard classes 1–3)  
(thousand tonnes)



**Chart 21.** Generation of hazardous waste per capita  
(kilograms/person)



**Chart 22.** Share of hazardous waste that was neutralized  
(percentage)



● Share of hazardous waste that was neutralized

● Share of hazardous waste that was landfilled

**12.4.2 (a)** Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Generation of hazardous waste per capita, kilograms/person	1 833.7	2 117.3	2 121.8	1 978.0	1 809.8	1 825.4	1 754.0	2 011.5	2 189.2	2 042.7
Generation of hazardous waste (hazard classes 1–3), thousand tonnes	10 455.8	12 332.6	12 610.3	12 002.6	11 223.2	11 545.7	11 290.6	12 673.2	14 065.6	13 373.8

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of hazardous waste that was neutralized, per cent	46.7	32.9	40.2	38.9	53.8	56.2	57.0	51.3	46.2	52.3
Share of hazardous waste that was landfilled, per cent	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

In 2024, more than 2 tons of hazardous waste per capita were generated in the Kyrgyz Republic, which is 11.9 percent higher compared to 2020. The largest volume of such waste was recorded in the Issyk-Kul region, mainly due to the formation of mining dumps.

#### 12.b.1.1 Number of tourists (thousand people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of tourists	1 265.1	1 273.2	1 375.1	1 380.4	1 778.9	463.9	1 340.2	1 970.9	2 864.2	3 658.5
organized sector	706.4	627.6	727.8	749.9	809.6	254.9	664.7	1 133.9	1 805.2	2 380.9
unorganized sector	558.7	645.6	647.3	630.5	969.3	209.0	675.5	837.0	1 059.0	1 277.6

<sup>1</sup>According to the sample surveys of private guest houses and households in the recreational zone of the Issyk-Kul region.

In 2024, the number of visitors amounted to more than 3 million persons, of whom over 54 percent were recorded in Issyk-Kul oblast. The number of visitors (tourists) in 2024 increased 1.3 times compared to 2023, doubled compared to 2019, and almost tripled compared to 2015.






## GOAL 13.

### TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

#### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024


The Kyrgyz Republic has committed to following the main priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, within the framework of which the "Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018–2030" and its second-phase implementation plan for 2023–2026 have been adopted (13.1.2)

The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change **in May 2000** (UNFCCC)

There are  
**4 554**   
landslide-prone sites  
across the country

**418** PEOPLE  
have died in the Kyrgyz Republic due to disasters over the past five years (excluding deaths caused by the COVID-19 pandemic)



A total of  
**543**   
settlements are  
subject to landslide  
processes to varying  
degrees

**6/8** types of slow-onset hazards and threats are present within the territory of the Republic

forest diseases



land  
degradation

temperature  
increase



changes in  
river runoff  
regimes

reduction of  
glacier area



some signs  
of drought



**133** emergencies of  
various types  
have been recorded within  
the territory of the Republic

The material damage  
caused by emergencies  
amounted to

**1 347.2** MILLION  
SOMS



There are

**3 887**   
residential buildings located  
in potentially hazardous zones

The country has



**45**  
high-altitude  
lakes



**3 103**  
mudflow  
basins



**1 675**  
settlements  
located in risk  
zones



# Goal 13.

## TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change, driven by economic growth and population increase, is having a broad impact on people and natural systems in every country on every continent. With rising air and ocean temperatures, the amount of snow and ice has decreased, and sea levels have risen. According to current projections, Earth's surface temperature will continue to increase throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

As climate change has a significant impact on economic development, natural resources, and poverty eradication, addressing this issue has become an integral part of achieving sustainable development. The development of affordable and scalable climate change solutions can prevent the destabilisation of progress made over recent decades and enable countries to transition to a low-carbon economy in the future.

### 13.1.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters<sup>1</sup> (people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>
Male	33	37	85	14	10	29	74	99	24	52
Female	20	10	56	4	9	22	35	36	20	27
<b>Batken region</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>97</b>	-	<b>1</b>
Male	1	7	-	-	4	3	35	80	-	1
Female	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	17	-	-
<b>Jalal-Abad region</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>
Male	5	9	29	4	-	9	8	11	1	21
Female	6	4	14	-	-	6	7	6	4	3
<b>Issyk-Kul region</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	-	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>
Male	5	1	6	1	2	-	7	3	6	11
Female	1	1	-	1	3	-	5	2	2	1
<b>Naryn region</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>5</b>	-
Male	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<b>Osh region</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
Male	7	1	17	1	-	7	8	1	5	10
Female	3	-	18	-	-	-	9	5	2	6
<b>Talas region</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9</b>	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Chui region</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>
Male	8	11	31	7	2	10	9	4	10	9

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022 <sup>2</sup>	2023	2024
Female	7	3	24	3	4	14	11	6	8	12
<b>Bishkek</b>	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Osh</b>	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Male	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

<sup>1</sup>Based on MES data.

<sup>2</sup>Not including deaths attributed to COVID-19.

Between 2020 and 2024, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic recorded 308 emergencies of various types across the country, resulting in the deaths of 418 people. The material damage caused by these emergencies amounted to 8.4 billion soms. By type, the registered emergencies, in descending order, were distributed as follows: mudflows and floods, avalanches, large fires, strong winds, major road traffic accidents, earthquakes, landslides, waterlogging associated with rising groundwater levels, and others.

### 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed to the main priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, within which the “Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018–2030” was adopted, as approved by Resolution No. 1 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 10 January 2023. The Implementation Plan for the second phase (2023–2026) has also been developed.





## GOAL 14.

### CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemical composition, currents, and marine life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Rainwater and drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe are ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have served as vital conduits for trade and transportation. The sustainable use of this essential global resource is key to a sustainable future.

Increasingly adverse effects of climate change — including ocean acidification — overfishing of commercial fish species, and marine pollution pose a threat to the recent achievements in ocean conservation.

Ocean acidification is closely linked to changes in carbonate concentrations in the water, which can lead to significant thinning of shells and skeletons of many marine species, such as reef-building corals and shelled molluscs. Studies of marine acidity in open ocean and coastal areas around the world indicate that current acidity levels often exceed pre-industrial levels.



## 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

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

The total area of the State Forest Fund amounts to

**2.5** MILLION  
HECTARES,



of which

**1.3** MILLION  
HECTARES

are covered with forest, which is  
**6.4%** of the country's  
total area



The total area of key biodiversity areas in terrestrial ecosystems covered by protected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic amounted to

**6.9%**

of the country's  
total area



The hunting grounds  
are home to



**215 926**  
game birds



**178 490**  
fur-bearing animals



**51 288**  
ungulates

The territory of the Kyrgyz Republic includes



**10** state nature  
reserves

**578.6 THOUSAND HA**



**13** state nature  
parks

**726.8 THOUSAND HA**



# 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**

Forests not only ensure food security and provide shelter, but also play a key role in combating climate change, preserving biological diversity, and serving as a habitat for indigenous peoples.

Deforestation and desertification, driven by human activity and climate change, present serious obstacles to sustainable development and have a negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of people striving to overcome poverty. Measures are being taken to promote sustainable forest management and to counteract desertification.

## 15.1.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total area of the country (percentage)

	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Batken region	0.8	0.8
Jalal-Abad region	2.4	2.4
Issyk-Kul region	0.7	0.7
Naryn region	0.8	0.8
Osh region	1.0	1.1
Talas region	0.2	0.2
Chui region	0.4	0.4

<sup>1</sup>According to the Forest Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The total area of the State Forest Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic amounts to 2.5 million hectares, or 6.4 per cent of the total area of the country, of which 1.3 million hectares are covered with forest.

## 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kyrgyz Republic	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9

<sup>1</sup>Based on MNRETS data.

In 2024, an increase of 0.3 percentage points was observed in the share of protected important terrestrial biodiversity sites.



### 15.1.2.1 State nature reserves and national parks, 2024

	Total area of state nature reserves and parks. ha	Number of species:		
		Mammals	birds	plants
Batken region				
State Nature Park "Sarkent"	40 000.0	11	5	449
Surmatash State Nature Reserve	66 194.4	11	13	544
Jalal-Abad region				
Besh-Aral State Nature Reserve	112 463.3	46	150	1 500
Padysh-Ata State Nature Reserve	30 560.0	7	51	859
Sary-Chelek State Biosphere Reserve	23 868.0	7	157	997
State Nature Park "Saimaluu-Tash"	31 932.0	12	52	128
Dashman State Nature Reserve	7 958.1	11	14	669
State Nature Park "Kan-Achuu"	30 496.5	8	92	343
State Nature Park "Alatai"	56 826.4	12	4	478
Issyk-Kul region				
Issyk-Kul State Nature Reserve	18 999.7	27	23	232
Sarychat-Ertash State Nature Reserve	149 117.9	21	7	340
State Nature Park "Karakol"	38 134.0	9	2	105
State Nature Park "Khan-Teniri"	275 800.3	15	4	739
Naryn region				
Naryn State Nature Reserve	105 519.5	13	14	600
Karatal-Japyryk State Nature Reserve	36 392.6	12	146	450
State Nature Park "Salkyn-Tor"	10 419.0	13	7	500
Osh region				
State National Nature Park "Kyrgyz-Ata"	11 172.0	10	6	793
State Nature Park "Kara-Shoro"	14 340.2	8	4	70
Kulun-Ata State Nature Reserve	27 540.2	12	18	984
Talas region				
State Nature Park "Besh-Tash"	13 731.5	27	176	204
State Nature Park "Kara-Buura"	61 770.0	19	54	114
Chui region				
State National Nature Park "Ala-Archa"	18 494.8	3	4	420
State Nature Park "Chon-Kemin"	123 654.0	12	117	631

In the Kyrgyz Republic, there are 23 state nature reserves and national parks, with a total area exceeding 1.3 million hectares. In 2023, a total of 74.9 thousand animals were recorded in state nature reserves and national parks, including 16.0 thousand species listed in the Red Book and 177 species on the verge of extinction.

Among the species threatened with extinction are the marbled polecat, with a population of only 7 individuals; the Eurasian otter – 43 individuals; and the snow leopard – 127 individuals.

### 15.3.1.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (at the beginning of the year, thousand hectares)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total arable land area</b>	<b>1 280.6</b>	<b>1 280.6</b>	<b>1 287.9</b>	<b>1 287.8</b>	<b>1 287.6</b>	<b>1 287.4</b>	<b>1 287.3</b>	<b>1 286.4</b>	<b>1 286.0</b>	<b>1 287.1</b>
Including area of unused arable land	90.0	81.1	74.0	66.5	62.5	55.8	52.9	48.8	42.6	39.0
<b>Area of unused land due to:</b>										
salinization and waterlogging	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.5
lack of irrigation due to malfunction of the irrigation system	13.6	13.8	11.7	11.6	11.1	9.3	8.4	7.4	6.6	6.7
exposure to natural disasters (landslides, mudflows)	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4
remoteness and rocky terrain	16.5	15.1	13.7	11.9	10.2	9.4	8.4	7.1	6.3	5.3
hard soil moisture deficit in spring (rigid bogara)	44.4	40.1	36.4	31.4	31.7	27.2	26.2	22.0	19.3	18.6
other reasons for non-use of arable land (industrial development, expansion of settlements, and others)	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	9.8	8.3	6.5

In 2024, the total area of unused arable land in the Kyrgyz Republic amounted to 39.0 thousand hectares, which is 3.6 thousand hectares, or 8.5 percent, less than in the previous year, and 51.0 thousand hectares, or 56.7 percent, less than in 2015. Each year, the area of unused arable land accounts for between 3 and 7 percent of the total arable land area.

The main reasons for non-use include: severe rainfed (non-irrigated) conditions (47.7 percent), malfunctioning irrigation systems (17.2 percent), remoteness and stoniness of plots (13.6 percent), and other reasons (16.7 percent).

### 15.a.1.1 Amount of government funds allocated for environmental protection (million soms)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total</b>	<b>810.1</b>	<b>934.5</b>	<b>921.5</b>	<b>962.4</b>	<b>798.7</b>	<b>588.7</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>1 188.7</b>	<b>1 781.0</b>	<b>3 024.2</b>
<b>including for:</b>										
pollution control	71.5	60.4	52.7	64.1	72.2	62.2	94.1	263.9	409.1	443.1
nature reserves and nature parks	114.1	145.8	131.7	136.5	136.9	99.4	147.1	263.2	435.2	709.4
animal protection	9.4	10.4	9.8	10.4	12.3	6.1	10.1	12.4	27.9	25.3
plant protection	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
anti-epizootic measures	46.6	109.3	105.6	153.6	64.7	71.0	82.1	93.0	194.7	261.0



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
veterinary diagnostics	107.2	150.8	134.6	245.1	169.4	136.3	145.3	171.5	265.1	315.1
plant chemical treatment, protection, and quarantine	60.1	88.8	85.9	132.2	131.5	103.3	98.8	220.6	193.9	238.7
other biodiversity and landscape protection services	392.6	358.6	231.4	212.8	197.7	103.2	98.7	159.3	251.9	1 009.8
research and experimental development related to environmental protection	7.1	6.3	6.3	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3
environmental protection issues not elsewhere classified	-	-	163.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.8
other environmental protection services	-	2.6	-	7.7	12.2	5.4	10.9	3.1	1.5	0.7

In 2024, 3.0 billion soms were allocated from the state budget for environmental protection. The main share of expenditures was directed to biodiversity and landscape protection services (33.4 percent), nature reserves and natural parks (23.5 percent), and pollution control (14.7 percent). At the same time, state budget expenditures on pollution control and on nature reserves and natural parks increased by 6.2 times in 2024 compared to 2015.





## 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

Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

**99.5%**

of children

**UNDER THE AGE OF 5**

have their births

**registered with civil registration authorities**

(MICS-2023)



MORE THAN  
**76%**

of the population  
aged

**15 AND OLDER**



feel safe when walking  
alone in their  
neighborhood after dark

**84%**

men



while

among



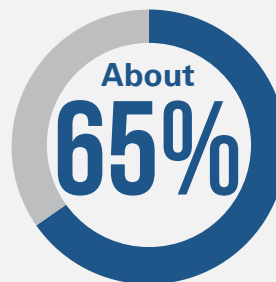
**65%**

women

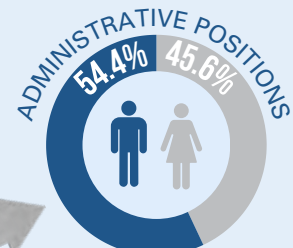
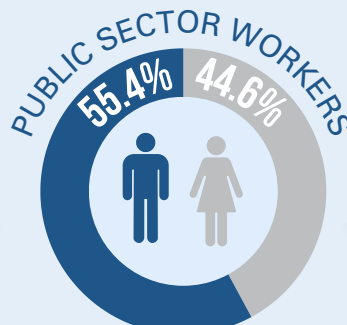
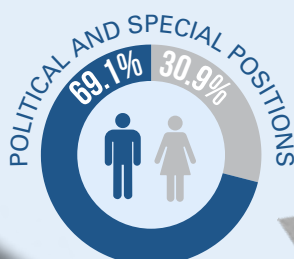
**The proportion of children subjected to  
any form of physical punishment**

or psychological aggression by  
caregivers

(MICS-2023)



**Public officials holding political and administrative  
positions**





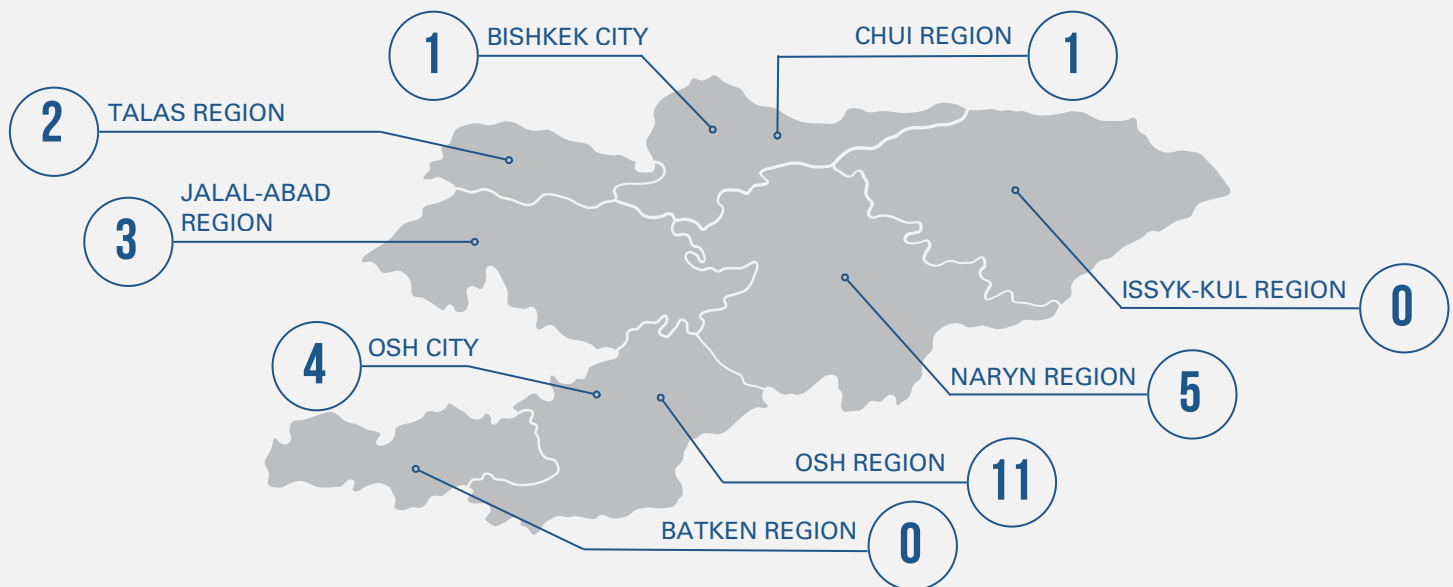
## GOAL 16.

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

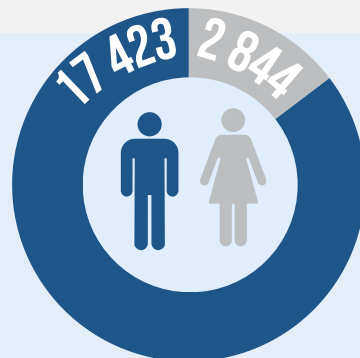
#### Mortality rate from assaults (people)

Kyrgyz Republic **27**



#### Number of persons who committed crimes (people)

**20 267**



**6.2%**

of women  
**AGED 15–49**  
reported having  
experienced  
discrimination or  
harassment during  
the past year  
(MICS-2023)





## GOAL 16.

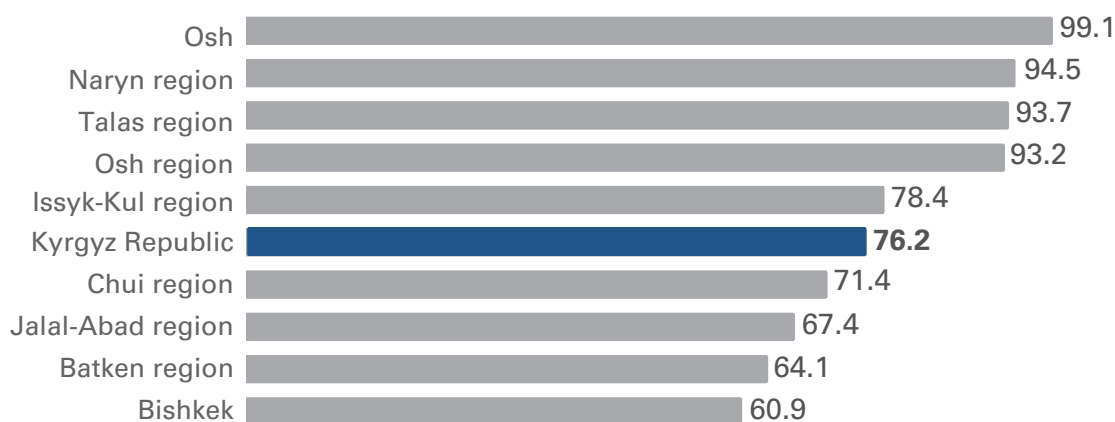
**PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

In order to foster peaceful and inclusive societies, it is essential to address issues such as homicides, violence against children, trafficking in persons, and sexual violence. Only by resolving these issues can we pave the way for ensuring access to justice for all and the effective establishment of accountable institutions at all levels.

Despite a significant decline in the number of homicide and trafficking cases over the past decade, thousands of people remain at risk of intentional homicide. Violations of children's rights through aggression and sexual violence continue to occur in many countries around the world due to impunity and lack of data, which significantly exacerbates the problem.

**Chart 23.** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark, 2024

(percentage)



**16.1.4** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark<sup>1</sup>  
(percentage)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>
<b>By area</b>							
Urban	50.7	59.6	61.4	59.6	64.3	66.0	68.3
Rural	62.8	67.5	70.3	72.5	71.2	72.4	82.8
<b>By sex</b>							
Male	67.4	72.7	76.1	76.6	77.9	77.7	84.0
Female	44.7	52.5	54.0	53.9	54.2	58.5	64.8



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By age</b>							
Youth (15-28 years)	56.6	61.8	64.1	66.4	67.9	70.7	77.3
Working-age adult population (29 years and older)	59.4	66.2	68.7	68.3	69.4	71.1	76.4
Population above working age	54.1	61.9	64.5	64.3	65.7	64.9	74.1
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary or lower	58.8	63.7	69.8	68.8	72.7	65.6	80.9
Basic general education	63.3	65.2	67.5	69.0	69.2	73.4	80.2
Secondary general education	57.7	62.8	64.1	66.6	68.8	71.0	76.3
Secondary vocational education, general	59.7	68.1	70.8	68.0	67.9	67.4	75.7
Higher vocational education	53.7	64.5	69.3	66.5	66.8	68.4	73.7
<b>By wealth quintile index</b>							
Poorest	52.4	55.4	58.2	56.4	66.6	70.1	74.5
Second	58.1	63.2	69.7	67.4	68.3	72.6	78.5
Middle	57.9	65.8	71.5	70.3	69.2	66.4	74.7
Fourth	60.9	69.9	68.3	71.7	65.1	69.2	77.0
Richest	59.2	65.7	67.8	71.9	74.3	71.4	76.3
<b>By region</b>							
Batken region	63.7	71.6	65.3	60.9	64.9	73.9	64.1
Jalal-Abad region	46.2	54.2	48.1	53.1	55.8	66.9	67.4
Issyk-Kul region	69.3	72.7	70.7	71.8	72.6	73.6	78.4
Naryn region	71.9	78.3	78.3	73.2	66.4	81.5	94.5
Osh region	70.4	73.8	88.8	97.4	98.6	85.3	93.2
Talas region	73.3	88.2	92.9	91.5	94.5	93.6	93.7
Chui region	69.3	65.7	71.4	63.0	45.8	45.9	71.4
Bishkek	31.2	45.0	47.4	45.1	56.0	57.9	60.9
Osh	86.7	98.7	99.4	100.0	99.0	99.9	99.1

<sup>1</sup>Based on HIS data.

More than 76 percent of the population aged 15 years and older feel safe when walking alone in their area after dark. Among women, this share amounts to 64.8 percent. In rural areas, the level of perceived safety was about 83 percent, while in urban settlements it exceeded 68 percent. In the city of Bishkek, around 61 percent of residents reported feeling safe when walking alone at night.

#### 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/ or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2014	2018	2023
<b>Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who are subjected to any violent method of discipline</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>
<b>By area</b>			
Urban	60.0	76.9	65.0
Rural	56.0	73.1	64.8

	2014	2018	2023
<b>By sex</b>			
Male	59.9	75.5	69.0
Female	54.4	73.0	60.7
<b>By age (years)</b>			
1-2	45.5	55.3	44.5
3-4	67.1	71.2	63.7
5-9	61.9	79.4	69.3
10-14	52.7	78.8	67.7
<b>By functional disability in the child (2-14 years)</b>			
Yes	...	83.7	67.3
No	...	75.6	66.8
<b>Functional disabilities in the mother (18-49 years)</b>			
Yes	...	92.4	68.7
No	...	74.4	66.2
No information	...	69.8	-
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	55.1	70.9	65.9
Second	58.1	70.6	66.6
Middle	54.7	73.1	63.9
Fourth	56.5	81.4	64.7
Richest	62.5	77.4	62.7
<b>By region</b>			
Batken region	49.4	46.8	63.4
Jalal-Abad region	42.9	65.5	54.6
Issyk-Kul region	48.2	80.9	52.2
Naryn region	58.0	74.0	82.0
Osh region	57.8	74.4	70.7
Talas region	71.1	79.9	75.1
Chui region	66.8	83.5	62.5
Bishkek	70.3	80.5	61.6
Osh	71.1	85.6	82.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

According to the MICS-2023 survey, psychological aggression includes actions such as shouting, yelling, and screaming at the child, as well as calling the child offensive names such as “stupid” or “lazy” (59.6 per cent). Physical (or corporal) punishment refers to actions intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries (35.2 per cent). It is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping them on the hand/arm/leg, striking their buttocks or another part of the body with a hard object, or spanking/slapping the buttocks with a hand.

More than 64 per cent of children aged 1–14 years are subjected to at least one violent method of discipline, and this share increases with the child’s age. Over 67 per cent of children aged 2–14 years with functional difficulties, and over 68 per cent of children whose mothers have functional difficulties, are subjected to some form of violent disciplinary method.



**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<sup>1</sup>  
(percentage)

	2018	2023
<b>Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have experienced physical violence in the form of robbery and/or assault in the past 12 months and who reported the most recent incident of robbery and/or assault to the police</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>
<i>By area</i>		
Urban	38.4	-
Rural	22.4	-

<sup>1</sup> Based on MICS data.

The proportion of women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical violence in the form of robbery and/or assault in the past 12 months and reported the most recent incident of robbery and/or assault to the police was 38 per cent.

**16.6.1** Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)<sup>1</sup>  
(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Government expenditures. by sector</i>										
General public services	96.9	98.7	100.4	102.2	98.9	101.9	109.6	119.0	101.9	100.0
Economic affairs	94.8	165.3	94.9	80.1	70.8	49.1	69.0	10.0	68.6	85.2
Environmental protection	93.6	70.4	101.9	111.5	95.5	78.1	94.0	104.0	128.5	168.4
Housing and community amenities	95.0	32.5	136.5	132.3	99.7	96.7	110.3	112.0	227.7	196.7
Health	98.4	89.8	124.3	105.4	95.9	103.7	154.4	99.0	101.4	239.0
Recreation, culture and religion	97.8	123.6	172.2	119.4	105.3	87.7	110.3	141.0	130.9	115.8
Education	97.3	83.7	112.8	106.4	104.1	97.1	100.9	149.0	109.7	107.3
Social protection	98.4	97.2	90.5	89.4	83.2	90.3	102.4	116.0	102.0	96.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on the data of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**16.7.1.a** Proportion of positions in public institutions <sup>1</sup>  
(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Political positions</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Male	5.7	5.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	5.1	5.1	5.7
Female	2.5	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	3.1	2.7	2.7
<b>Special positions</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Male	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Female	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Administrative positions</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.8</b>
Male	91.7	91.3	94.8	95.4	94.4	94.4	93.1	91.6	91.5	91.0
Female	95.8	95.1	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.2	96.2	94.6	95.1	95.0

<sup>1</sup>Excluding government institutions providing defence, public order and safety services.

The share of civil servants holding administrative positions has decreased over the past five years and amounted to 92.8 percent in 2024, compared to 95.5 percent in 2020, which is lower by 2.7 percentage points. The share of civil servants in special positions has also declined, reaching 2.8 percent in 2024 versus 3.3 percent in 2020 — a decrease of 0.5 percentage points.

#### 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2018	2023
<b>Proportion of children under age 5 whose births have been reported as registered with a civil (state) authority</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>By area</b>		
Urban	99.1	99.3
Rural	98.9	99.6
<b>By sex</b>		
Male	99.5	99.3
Female	98.4	99.6
<b>By age (months)</b>		
0-11	96.9	98.4
12-23	98.8	99.7
24-35	99.2	99.7
36-47	99.9	99.7
48-59	99.8	100.0
<b>By educational attainment of mother</b>		
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	(*)	(*)
Basic general education	98.1	98.7
Upper secondary general education	98.8	99.6
Initial/secondary vocational education	98.8	99.6
Higher education	99.5	99.7
<b>By functional disability in the child (2-14 years)</b>		
Yes	(100.0)	100.0
No	99.6	99.8
<b>By functional disability in the mother (18-49 years)</b>		
Yes	97.7	(100.0)
No	98.9	99.5
No information	100.0	-
<b>By wealth quintile index</b>		
Poorest	99.0	99.3
Second	98.4	99.2
Middle	98.8	99.7

	2018	2023
Fourth	99.1	100.0
Richest	99.6	99.6
<b>By region</b>		
Batken region	99.7	99.8
Jalal-Abad region	99.4	99.3
Issyk-Kul region	99.8	99.5
Naryn region	99.3	100.0
Osh region	99.3	99.5
Talas region	99.5	100.0
Chui region	96.8	99.4
Bishkek	99.2	99.3
Osh	97.5	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on MICS data.

According to MICS-2023 data, the proportion of children under the age of 5 whose births were registered with civil authorities was 99.5 per cent.

**16.b.1** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law<sup>1</sup>  
(percentage)

	2018	2023
<b>The percentage of women aged 15–49 who experienced discrimination or harassment based on grounds prohibited by international human rights standards in the past 12 months</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>By area</b>		
Urban	7.9	7.4
Rural	7.6	5.6
<b>By age (years)</b>		
15-19	6.5	5.3
15-17	5.7	3.5
18-19	8.3	10.0
20-24	9.1	5.3
25-29	7.1	5.5
30-34	8.8	7.7
35-39	8.7	6.8
40-44	6.4	5.8
45-49	7.0	7.0
<b>By educational attainment</b>		
Pre-primary or none / Primary education	(*)	(18.7)
Basic general education	14.0	7.5
Upper secondary general education	5.9	6.1
Initial/secondary vocational education	6.9	4.9
Higher education	8.2	6.4
<b>By functional disability (18-49 years)</b>		
Yes	20.7	32.3
No	7.6	6.1

	2018	2023
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	6.0	6.7
Second	6.7	5.7
Middle	9.7	5.0
Fourth	7.1	6.4
Richest	8.8	7.1
<b>By region</b>		
Batken region	0.4	4.3
Jalal-Abad region	7.3	7.1
Issyk-Kul region	1.7	2.5
Naryn region	2.8	2.9
Osh region	6.5	3.4
Talas region	5.0	1.9
Chui region	16.6	9.3
Bishkek	8.7	7.1
Osh	7.0	14.9

<sup>1</sup>Based on MICS data.

According to MICS-2023 data, the percentage of women aged 15–49 who experienced discrimination or harassment based on grounds prohibited by international human rights standards in the past 12 months was 6.2 per cent. Among them, discrimination or harassment was most frequently experienced by adults aged 18–49 with functional difficulties (32.3 per cent).





## GOAL 17.

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024



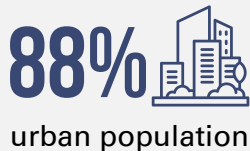
The primary source of replenishment of budgetary resources is tax revenues

In 2023, the state budget revenues amounted to

**392.1** or **29.4%**  
BILLION SOMS of GDP



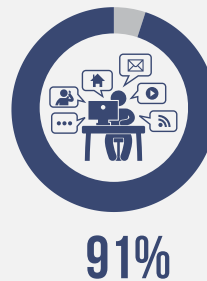
of the population aged 15 years and older used the Internet



The largest proportion of Internet users are

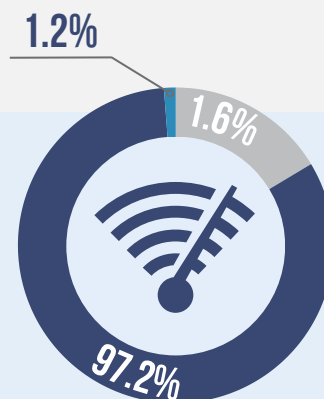
youth aged 15–28 years

the population with higher education



### Distribution of fixed broadband Internet subscribers

- 10 MBIT/S OR MORE
- FROM 2 MBIT/S TO 10 MBIT/S
- FROM 256 KBIT/S TO 2 MBIT/S





# GOAL 17.

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

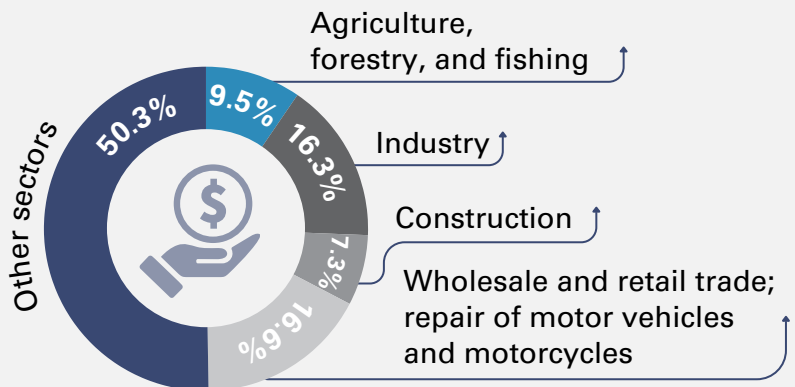
Figures and Facts of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024

## Macroeconomic Indicators Panel

In the structure of GDP in 2023

ABOUT **50%**

was accounted for by:



Imports **12.5** BILLION US DOLLARS



The volume of imports exceeded the volume of exports  
**BY 2.5 TIMES**

Exports **5.1** BILLION US DOLLARS

The state budget surplus amounted to

**37.7** BILLION SOMS



The foreign trade turnover amounted to

**17.6** BILLION US\$



representing an increase of

**10.9%**

compared to 2023

The volume of incoming foreign direct investment (excluding outflows) amounted to

**1 029.7** MILLION US\$

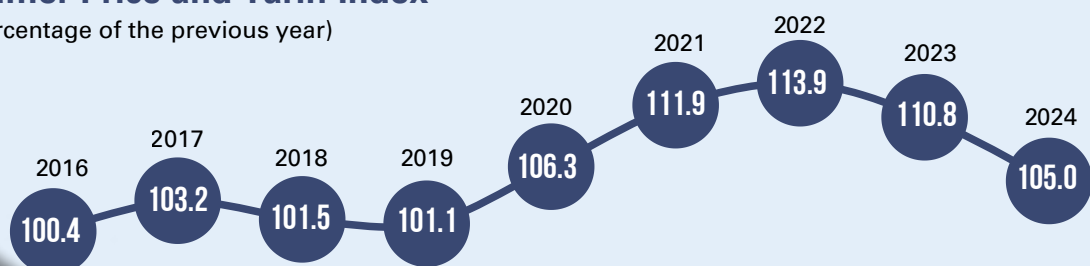
which is

**21.9%** more than in 2023



## Consumer Price and Tariff Index

(as a percentage of the previous year)





# GOAL 17.

## STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda is impossible without establishing inclusive partnerships at the global, regional, and local levels between governments, the private sector, and civil society, based on principles and values, a shared vision, and common goals focused on meeting the interests of humanity and the planet.

### 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (percentage of GDP)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Revenues. total</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Tax revenues	19.7	19.7	19.5	20.5	18.6	16.7	19.3	22.4	22.1
Contributions/payments for social needs	-	0.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received official transfers	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.2
Non-tax revenues	8.0	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.1	6.1
Revenues from the sale of non-financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In 2023, government budget revenues (including proceeds from the sale of non-financial assets) amounted to 392.1 billion soms, or 29.4 per cent of GDP. The lowest revenue-to-GDP ratio was observed in 2020 at 23.8 per cent, while the highest was recorded in 2015 at 29.8 per cent. The largest share in the revenue structure relative to GDP is accounted for by tax revenues, which in 2023 comprised 22.1 per cent (compared to 19.7 per cent in 2015).

### 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (percentage of total revenues)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tax revenues	65.9	71.8	69.1	76.9	72.6	70.3	72.0	76.1	75.1	75.1

The main source of replenishment of budgetary resources is tax revenues. The volume of tax revenues in 2024 amounted to 348.9 billion. This figure increased 4.1 times compared to 2015. At the same time, their share in the structure of revenues received by the budget amounted to 75.1 percent. Over the past 10 years, the maximum value of the share of tax revenues in total revenues was recorded in 2018 - 76.9 percent, and the minimum value (65.9 percent) - in 2015.

### 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services<sup>1</sup> (percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.5	8.0	5.5	7.1	6.4	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Based on the data of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic.



### 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed<sup>1</sup>

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Broadband subscriptions with speeds from 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09
Broadband subscriptions with speeds from 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s	1.14	1.30	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.04	0.12
Broadband subscriptions with speeds equal to or greater than 10 Mbit/s	1.55	1.64	1.75	1.81	1.94	2.19	2.45
Broadband subscriptions with speeds from 10 Mbit/s to less than 100 Mbit/s	0.87	0.85	0.98	1.29	2.27	2.47	3.47
Broadband subscriptions with speeds from 100 Mbit/s to less than 1 Gbit/s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.58	1.48
Broadband subscriptions with speeds equal to or greater than 1 Gbit/s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08

<sup>1</sup> Based on SCRSS data.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants with speeds from 10 Mbit/s to less than 100 Mbit/s, accompanied by a decline in subscriptions with speeds from 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s. In 2024, the number of subscriptions with speeds from 100 Mbit/s to less than 1 Gbit/s rose from 0.58 to 1.48 per 100 inhabitants.

### Chart 24. Proportion of individuals using the Internet, 2024

(percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and older who used the Internet within the last 3 months from any device)



### 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet<sup>1</sup>

(percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and older who used the Internet within the last 3 months from any device)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kyrgyz Republic	62.8	64.1	72.0	78.9	81.9	86.1	86.4

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>By area</b>							
Urban	67.1	71.1	78.2	84.5	86.6	90.1	87.5
Rural	60.2	59.9	68.1	75.3	78.9	83.7	85.6
<b>By sex</b>							
Male	63.7	63.7	72.8	79.2	82.0	86.8	86.8
Female	62.1	64.4	71.2	78.6	81.8	85.5	86.2
<b>By age</b>							
Youth (15-28 years)	82.1	84.7	86.1	93.0	92.3	94.5	90.5
Working-age adult population (29 years and older)	63.1	66.2	77.3	82.9	87.0	90.4	89.8
Population above working age	25.9	21.3	33.4	44.8	52.0	62.6	72.2
<b>By educational attainment</b>							
Primary or lower	47.9	48.2	52.9	64.8	67.1	68.7	75.6
Basic general education	69.5	66.9	70.8	81.5	82.2	87.5	87.7
Secondary general education	56.1	57.5	66.3	73.7	77.3	81.9	83.1
Secondary vocational education, general	61.9	64.2	74.7	80.7	85.3	89.9	89.7
Higher vocational education	81.1	83.9	89.6	92.5	93.7	96.0	93.0
<b>By wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	48.0	51.4	63.6	70.9	79.1	85.8	87.7
Second	59.8	63.9	72.1	78.9	80.6	85.6	85.8
Middle	64.8	64.5	75.0	82.0	80.9	84.7	87.4
Fourth	67.1	69.1	73.8	80.2	84.5	85.2	85.3
Richest	69.5	67.9	77.7	83.5	85.8	88.6	86.3
<b>By region</b>							
Batken region	43.5	58.0	65.1	74.5	77.5	83.4	84.5
Jalal-Abad region	55.3	48.5	53.9	64.1	66.6	70.0	74.6
Issyk-Kul region	54.2	59.7	76.5	84.3	85.9	89.4	88.3
Naryn region	40.7	57.0	66.4	75.6	81.6	85.1	86.8
Osh region	75.6	67.9	75.8	80.6	85.0	90.7	89.6
Talas region	63.9	58.3	67.6	75.1	81.6	87.0	91.2
Chui region	65.8	68.1	75.2	81.5	82.8	88.4	89.8
Bishkek	69.7	80.4	87.9	91.0	93.3	95.1	90.8
Osh	68.5	67.2	72.9	83.9	84.0	90.4	88.9

<sup>1</sup>Based on IHS data.

Across the Kyrgyz Republic, more than 86 percent of the population aged 15 years and older use the Internet. In 2024, the highest share of Internet users was observed among young people aged 15–28 years (90.5 percent) and among individuals with higher education (93 percent).









**Sustainable Development Goals Statistics  
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**Statistical Compendium**

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