



UNITED NATIONS
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



Cultural Caravan



ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2024

THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Foreword by the Resident Coordinator



Dear partners and colleagues,

It is my pleasure to present the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Annual Results Report 2024—the second report under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. This report reflects our collective progress in implementing the UNSDCF across its four strategic priorities, aligned with the Kyrgyz Republic's national development agenda. It highlights how the UN system, in close partnership with the Kyrgyz Government and the people of Kyrgyzstan, has worked to accelerate progress towards the SDGs, building on Kyrgyzstan's strong commitment to the SDGs, reaffirmed at the 2023 SDG Summit and again at the 2024 Summit of the Future.

A significant milestone in 2024 was the visit of United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres to Kyrgyzstan. His discussions with the President and national leaders, as well as engagements with civil society, youth, and communities, underscored the importance of multilateral cooperation in advancing peace, sustainable development, and climate action—both nationally and globally. His visit also reaffirmed the vital role of Kyrgyzstan's Mountain Agenda in addressing climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and environmental sustainability. Moreover, it emphasized the need to empower youth, pursue a whole-of-society approach to development and ensure that the most vulnerable have a voice, reinforcing our shared commitment to leaving no one behind.

Guided by national development priorities and the President's vision for the Summit of the Future, the UNCT focused throughout the year on embedding the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Policy Briefs prepared for the Summit into national policies. We worked closely with the Government and all relevant stakeholders to advance key SDG accelerators—including education, health, digital transformation, human capital development, the green economy, food systems, climate resilience, and biodiversity protection. Central to our efforts has been a whole-of-society approach, ensuring that sustainable development reaches all communities, especially the most vulnerable. Special emphasis remained on youth empowerment, gender equality, and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Looking ahead, three key milestones, which the UN system helped shape, will further drive Kyrgyzstan's sustainable development agenda. The new 2030 National Development Programme will provide the strategic framework guiding the achievement of the SDGs. The second Voluntary National Review (VNR)—to be presented at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2025—will serve as a vital roadmap for poverty reduction and SDG acceleration. At the same time, the development of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) for COP30 in Brazil will reaffirm Kyrgyzstan's commitment to global climate action.

Beyond policy and capacity-building efforts, this report showcases the tangible impact of our partnerships on the ground—bringing together state institutions, civil society, the private sector, academia, and development partners to drive real change in people's lives.

As we move forward, the UN system remains committed to a multi-stakeholder approach to ensure inclusive and sustainable development and foster innovation. Equally, we will continue embracing the UN Development System (UNDS) reforms to ensure that our collective efforts drive transformative change and make the most efficient use of resources.

On behalf of the entire UNCT in Kyrgyzstan, I express my deepest appreciation to all our partners—the Government, Parliament, local authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, youth networks, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minority representatives, media, private sector, academia, and multilateral and bilateral donors. Your contributions are essential in achieving the SDGs.

Finally, my heartfelt gratitude goes to my colleagues across the 27 UN agencies, funds, and programmes working in and on Kyrgyzstan. Your unwavering dedication continues to improve the lives of the people of Kyrgyzstan and bring us closer to a future of sustainability, prosperity, and inclusion for all.

Thank you.

Antje Grawe
United Nations Resident Coordinator

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United Nations Resident Coordinator

UN Country Team

The UNCT in the Kyrgyz Republic comprises 27 UN agencies, funds, and programmes, led by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). Together, they support the country in advancing its national development priorities and achieving the SDGs through the UNSDCF 2023-2027.

In so doing, the UNCT collaborates with the Government and consults with national and international stakeholders to ensure alignment with national development priorities. In line with the UNDS reform, the UNCT coordinates its work, under the leadership of the UNRC, to enhance efficiencies, pool expertise and ensure accountability for shared results and impact.

In February 2024, the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) formally signed the UNSDCF 2023-2027, officially joining the UNCT after completing the UNSDCF accession procedures and receiving the Government's consent.



Key development partners of the UN development system in the country

Governments

 Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	 Government of the United States of America	 Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
 European Union	 Government of the Republic of Finland	 Government of the People's Republic of China
 Government of the Republic of India	 Government of Japan	 Government of the Republic of Korea
 Government of the Swiss Confederation	 Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	 Government of the Kingdom of Norway
 Government of the Russian Federation		

UN special funds & Initiatives

 Joint SDG Fund	 United Nations Development Account	 Partnership for Action on Green Economy
 Peace Building Fund	 World Food Programme Multilateral Fund	 South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund
 UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework	 IOM Development Fund	 UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Partner Trust Fund
 UNICEF Health Thematic Fund		

Global Funds Initiatives

 Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation	 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	 Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme Fund
 Global Partnership for Education	 Global Environment Facility	 The Adaptation Fund
		 The Green Climate Fund

International Financials Institutes

 Asian Development Bank	 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	 The World Bank
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CHAPTER 1. KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

In 2024, according to official figures from the National Statistics Committee (NSC), the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic continued on its growth path, with GDP growing by nine percent, notably in construction, services, agriculture and industry sectors – driven by consumption, investment and exports, and supported by the transit trade of goods, and the inflows of remittances.

The economy remains heavily reliant on gold exports and remittances. Despite uncertainties surrounding labour migration, remittances increased by 10.5 percent in 2024. The primary inflow continued to originate from the Russian Federation (93.1 percent).

Inflation decelerated to 6.3 percent, but domestic prices remained vulnerable to global food and fuel costs.

Despite the economic growth, poverty rates remained high, with 29.8 percent of the population living below the poverty line (of KGS 62,999 per year), of which 62.8 percent live in rural areas, according to 2023 data from the NSC, with another ten percent at risk in case of economic or other shocks. 36.7 percent, or 1.043 million of all children in the country, aged 0-17, lived in poverty. However, in 2024, the country moved up from a medium to a highly developing country in the Human Development Index (HDI), which measures a country's health, education and standard of living.

During the year, Kyrgyzstan reached agreements on several major infrastructure projects, including the planned construction of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway, and progress in discussions on financing the construction of the Kambar-Ata-1 hydroelectric power plant, illustrations of an increased regional cooperation to improve transit, connectivity and energy links.

These lie at the heart of the country's national development strategies, alongside a 'green economy' transition and investments in social sectors including education, health and social protection.

In 2024, the country saw the implementation of administrative-territorial reforms, merging rural districts and expanding city territories, reducing administrative units from 484 (33 cities, 231 village)

to 264 (32 cities, 231 villages), with the objective to enhance the effectiveness of service delivery and spur socio-economic development. The redrawing of administrative boundaries also affected the number and size of local councils, which led to early local elections on 17 November, after some adaptive measures to the electoral legislation.

Elections were held for 33 city councils, among political party candidates (30 percent gender quota), and for 231 village councils (with 30 percent reserved mandates for women). Voter turnout was low (28.8 percent). Women represented 39.75 percent of elected councillors (up from 37.9 percent in 2021), and 26 persons with disabilities were elected.

In 2024, amendments were enacted to the Law 'On Non-Profit Organizations', providing that civil society organisations (CSOs) that receive foreign funding and engage in broadly defined 'political activities' must register as 'performing functions of foreign representatives'. The United Nations is closely monitoring the impact of this law and other initiatives with potentially unwarranted restrictions on civic space on the environment for SDG achievement which requires a whole-of-society approach with CSOs as well as independent media playing a vital role.

Border delimitation and demarcation negotiations steadily continued between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan. On 4 December, the co-chairs of the government delegations announced a breakthrough, indicating that a border agreement be concluded in 2025.

The border agreement with Uzbekistan was further implemented. In April, the Barak enclave was returned as part of a land swap. Its residents were resettled to 'new Barak' (Kara-suu district, Osh province). In September, border crossing points at Kara-suu (Osh province) and Ken-Say (Jalal-Abad province) were reopened after 14 years, positively impacting regional trade and social cohesion.



CHAPTER 2. UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS 2024

The UNSDCF 2023-2027 guides UN cooperation with Kyrgyzstan, emphasizing sustainability, accountability, the principles of human rights and gender equality and “leaving no one behind” focusing on marginalized populations. Aligned with Kyrgyzstan’s national development strategies its four priority areas are implemented via Joint Work Plans which also contribute to the implementation of Kyrgyzstan’s international commitments and global agreements like the Agenda 2030, the SDG Summit Political Declaration, and the Pact for the Future, adopted at the Summit of the Future in September 2024.

The UN system’s coordinated, coherent and integrated policy advice, analysis and national capacity building, in all UNSDCF Outcomes including in areas identified as potential SDG accelerators (education, social systems, food systems, climate change and labour market and human capital development) enabled policy changes and facilitated SDG advancement. The 2024 results contributed to addressing social inequities and job safety; strengthening social systems including in the fields of education and health, spurred economic empowerment of vulnerable groups such as women-led poor households and returning migrants, fostered the resilience of rural communities to natural disasters, enhanced the rule of law, and promoted human rights, social cohesion and civil society participation.

QUALITY SOCIAL SERVICES (EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION) AND DECENT WORK

EDUCATION

1 Alтын Kazyk (Golden Pole) Reform: Updated education standards enable gender-inclusive, climate-resilient curricula benefiting 1.4 million students (UNICEF)



2 Teacher Training: 20,500 teachers gain knowledge to mitigate learning loss (UNICEF)



3 School Meals: Upgraded kitchen facilities in 60 schools, delivered 127 tons of fortified food, and trained staff (WFP). Budget for school meals doubled from 7 to 14 soms per child/day (WFP)

4 Disaster Preparedness: One million students & 27,000 teachers trained in climate & disaster risk preparedness (UNICEF)



SOCIAL PROTECTION & DECENT WORK

1 Labour Rights & Policy: Ratified ILO Convention No. 190 on workplace violence (ILO). Draft law adopted for ILO Convention No. 181 on Private Employment Agencies (ILO). Adopted National Programme on Transition of Informal Economy to the Formal (ILO)

2 Promotion of Just Transition for achieving Decent Work Objectives: Social Dialog Mechanism established for greening 15 enterprises through SCORE4CLIMATE tool (ILO). Capacity of Knowledge Intensive Business Service (KIBS) built (ILO). 10 out of trained 15 trainers are certified to provide services for greening enterprises and creation decent work (DW) conditions (ILO)

3 Digital Social Protection: Developed Social Passport of Low-Income Families to track aid (WFP)



4 Refugee Support: Financial aid for 68 refugee families, education for 57 children, and vocational training for 30 individuals (UNHCR)

5 Gender-Based Violence Prevention: Strengthened data-sharing systems to combat GBV (UN Women)



6 Food Assistance: Provided meals to 2,000 residents in 17 social institutions, including orphanages and elderly homes (WFP)



7 Anti-Trafficking: Assisted 12 vulnerable individuals, including trafficking victims (IOM)



HEALTH & WELLBEING

1 Public Health: World’s First AMR Prevalence Survey conducted in 40 hospitals (WHO). Enacted Law No. 10 "On Public Healthcare" & Law No. 14 "On the Protection of Citizens' Health" (UNDP). Assessment of the Sustainability of HIV services conducted (UNAIDS)

2 Immunization & Disease Prevention: Two million measles vaccines delivered & improved emergency obstetric care (WHO). Provided 1,538 HIV/AIDS patients (including 120 children) with ARV medicines. 42,672 people received prevention & testing services for HIV, TB, STIs, and Hepatitis (UNDP). Pre-validation assessment of readiness to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Hepatitis B and Congenital Syphilis conducted (UNICEF, UNAIDS)

3 Maternal & Reproductive Health: Developed mobile health applications for reproductive services & digital newborn registration (UNFPA)



4 Digital Healthcare Transformation: Introduced e-health cards and digitalized immunization records (UNFPA, WHO, UNDP)



INCLUSIVE GREEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TRADE

1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs:

- 800 MSMEs (82% women-led) trained in e-commerce, business strategy & export planning (UNDP)
- Export contracts worth \$25M in food & tourism sectors (UNDP) facilitated



2 Trade Facilitation:

- Developed NTFC Action Plan (2025-2027) enhances trade efficiency (ITC)
- Electronic queue management system for trucks introduced at border crossings (ITC)

3 Women's Entrepreneurship:

- 132 women entrepreneurs completed business boot camps & secured investment in nanotech & sustainable energy (UN Women)



FOOD SECURITY

- #### 1 Sustainable Farming:
- farmer service centres established, organic certification systems introduced, and eco-friendly farming practices promoted (FAO)

- #### 3 Climate-Resilient Farming:
- Supported 500+ farmers with climate-resistant seeds & fertilizers (FAO)



2 Food Assistance:

- 4,289 metric tons of food provided to 85,685 low-income individuals (WFP)



- #### 4 Market Expansion:
- 1,115 farmers trained in export market requirements & over 800 MSMEs connected to e-commerce (UNDP)



MIGRATION

1 Safe & Orderly Migration:

- Kyrgyzstan joined Global Compact on Migration (2024)
- Pre-Departure Orientation Handbooks developed for migrant workers heading to UK, Kazakhstan, UAE, Turkey, Qatar (IOM)

2 Migrant Assistance:

- 271 return migrants trained in financial literacy
- 14 pilot grants provided for returned migrants' economic reintegration

3 E-Government & Digital Solutions:

- Launched E-Consul Online Platform enables remote consular services (IOM)



CLIMATE ACTION, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND DRR

1 National Climate Policies:

- Developed National Adaptation Plan (NAP) & gender-responsive climate frameworks (UNDP)
- Drafted Law on Climate Action and launched the Green Financing Programme (\$8M) (UNDP)

2 Afforestation & Reforestation:

- 172 hectares of forests planted & developed ecological corridors (FAO)



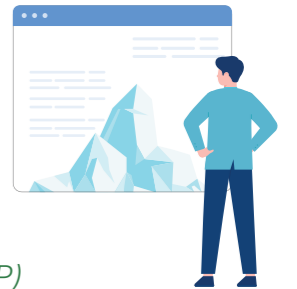
3 Biodiversity:

- 370 farmers adopted conservation agriculture, covering 1,200 hectares (FAO)
- Established 7 artificial glaciers support irrigation (WFP)



4 Disaster Risk Reduction:

- AI-Powered Glacier Monitoring System prevented potential disasters (UNDP)
- Strengthened Early Warning Systems in Issyk-Kul & Fergana Valley benefit 150,000+ people (UNDP)



JUST, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AND A CIVIL SOCIETY FOR PEACE, COHESION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

GOVERNANCE & HUMAN RIGHTS

1 Legal Reforms & Access to Justice:

- 83,795 legal aid consultations provided (UNDP)
- 35 refugees granted legal status appeals (UNHCR)



2 Human Rights & Statelessness:

- National Action Plan for 146 Child Rights Recommendations implemented (UNICEF)
- Revised laws on disability rights & refugees' rights (UNHCR)

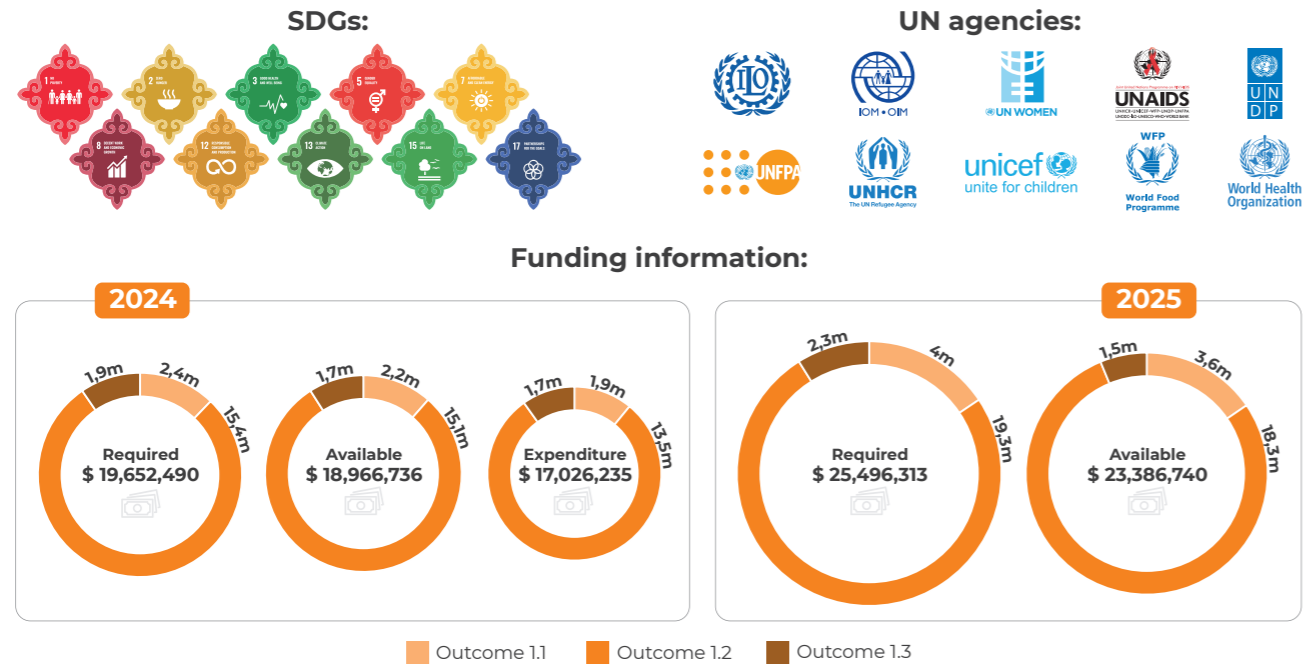
3 Gender Equality & Women's Leadership:

- 132 women entrepreneurs trained in business & investment strategies (UN Women)
- Established One-Window GBV Victim-Support Centre (UNODC)

2.2. ACHIEVING COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, the people of the Kyrgyz Republic, particularly vulnerable groups, have enhanced resilience, strengthened capabilities, and access to decent work, resulting in full enjoyment of their rights contributing to the socio-economic and gender-transformative development of the country.



Libraries are transforming into hubs for early childhood development

In Stavropolovka, Chuy Region, a transformed library now serves as a child development centre where 26 children, including three-year-old Altynai, engage in early education to prepare for school.

With only 24% of children aged 3-5 having access to preschool programmes in 2018, the Ministry of Education and Science, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, initiated the conversion of libraries into child development centres. Supported by UNICEF, librarians and educators are trained to create stimulating learning environments, empowering parents like Jyldyz to enhance learning at home. Altynai's father, Asylbek, recognizes the centre's role in equipping his daughter with foundational skills for a bright future through activities that promote social interaction, creativity, and confidence.

The expansion of early childhood education, evidenced by a 39% increase in access as per a 2023 survey, has led to the establishment of 300 child development centres in Kyrgyzstan, operating within public libraries and benefiting over 7,000 children aged 1 to 6.

Education Minister Dogdurgul Kendirbaeva underscores the significance of integrating libraries into the early learning system as part of the Altyn Kazyk education reform, ensuring that children receive essential tools for success from their earliest years.



EDUCATION

In keeping with the President's pledges at the 2023 SDG Summit, UN system continued to support Kyrgyzstan's ambitious education reforms to enhance quality and inclusive education. Under UNICEF's technical leadership, the UNCT supported the Ministry of Education and Science (ME) to advance reforms, transitioning to a 12-year schooling system with a competency-based, climate-resilient approach.

The ME, with support from UNICEF, engaged **2,000 principals and teachers** in the nationwide Altyn Kazyk ("Golden Pole" education reform programme) consultations, followed by the launch of the Altyn Kazyk Roadmap.

With expanded outreach in 2025, the updated educational standards will benefit **1.4 million students**.

1 million students, 27,000 teachers in 2,000 schools were trained in climate and disaster risk preparedness.

Over 114,000 children and youth enhanced their knowledge, health, and education.

800 social entrepreneurs and teachers were certified through the Government Accelerator initiative enabling expansion of home-based preschool coverage.

WFP's support enhanced education, food security and nutrition for students through transitioning of **34 primary schools** from a basic 'bun and tea' menu to nutrient-rich meals.

Over 1,600 parents engaged in healthy eating awareness sessions.

WFP's support to a Sustainability Study and the Government-led Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) workshop ensured the long-term success of the national school meals programme. The Government doubled school meal funding, mandated local authorities to co-fund canteen rehabilitations, and joined the School Meals Coalition, committing to nationwide expansion of nutritious meals. Additionally, tailored teacher training addressed learning loss for **20,500 students**, while hygiene practices were improved for **231,100 students and 12,600 teachers**.

9 refugee students were supported to pursue higher education through DAFI (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative) scholarships. UNHCR's partner Legal Clinic 'Adilet' facilitated school enrolment of ten refugee children.



SOCIAL PROTECTION & DECENT WORK

Key results in this SDG acceleration area include the completion of the CODI Assessment for Social Protection with expertise from ILO, UNICEF, WFP and the WB, and the support to the development of the Government's new sectoral concept and of relevant chapters of the 2030 National Development Programme currently being finalized.

In social protection, humanitarian cash transfers improved the lives of vulnerable groups. WFP's technical assistance led to policy updates on Public Works and Active Labour Market Programmes, enhanced monitoring of the "Social Contract" poverty graduation programme, and integration of emergency aid data into the national "Social Passport of a Low-income Family" registry.



Over 1,200 community projects supported active labour market goals, delivered 5,800 mt of food and USD 1.43 million in cash to **194,000 low-income individuals**.

WFP also provided **261 mt of food** to 3,500 mudflow-affected individuals and **44 mt** to Social Inpatient Institutions.

Additionally, **3,000 low-income individuals**, who received Government cash grants under the "Social Contract" programme improved chances of graduating from poverty, including through business training and agricultural tools.

The Parliament **ratified ILO Convention No. 190 on Violence and Harassment at Work**, and the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a **resolution on the Law on ratification of No. 181 on Private Employment Agencies** submitted to Parliament. UN recommendations were integrated into the Labour Code, effective January 2025.

UNFPA facilitated the first Active Ageing Index and strengthened data-sharing to prevent gender-based violence. Consistent engagement with national stakeholders improved services and ensured **financial aid for 68 refugee families, education for 57 children, and vocational training for 30 individuals**, many of whom secured jobs.

HEALTH

The Government finalized the seven-year implementation plan "Healthy People – Prosperous Country", developed the National Action Plan (NAP) for Health Security (2024–2026) and a Sustainability Roadmap for the 2025 State HIV Programme. The National Immunoprophylaxis Programme (2025–2030) and a health sector budget analysis enhanced efficiency and equity of healthcare services. The launched National Health Labour Market Analysis and "Health in the Mountains Agenda" focuses on maternal care and integrated HIV services. In addition, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UN partners expanded telemedicine and digitalized health information systems, improving healthcare access, particularly in remote areas.

Legislative reforms strengthened HIV rights and health governance. A national Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) survey across 40 hospitals set a global benchmark. UNDP-supported AI-powered diagnostics improved TB and HIV detection and **3,800 health workers** received training to enhance service delivery. With 96% viral suppression rate and 83% TB treatment success rate these initiatives expanded equitable healthcare access. **Over 60% of key populations, including 11,652 women**, accessed HIV prevention services, improving health

outcomes and advancing gender equality in healthcare. State funding for contraceptives for at-risk women, and advocacy efforts reduced HIV stigma among youth, religious communities, and women and girls.

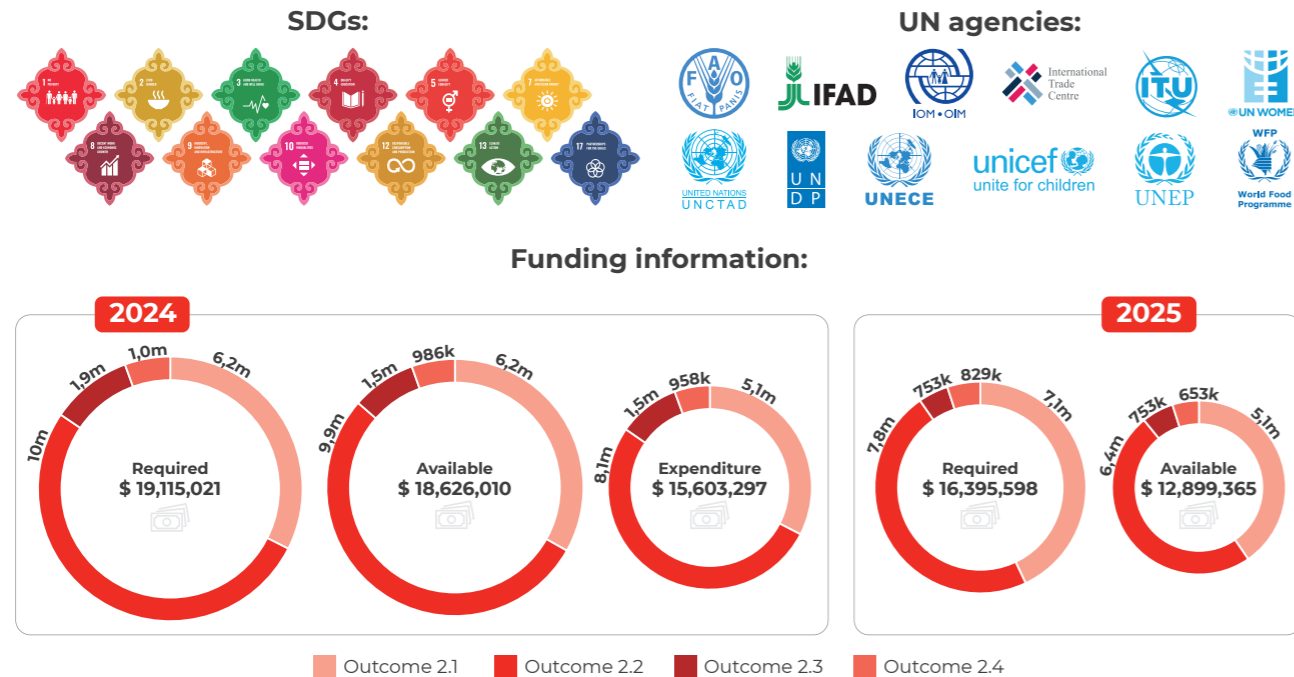
The Joint SDG Fund's "**Bridging Digital Health Divide**" **Joint Programme**, implemented by WHO (lead agency), UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA expanded digital health services. Health and food security risks were addressed through a One Health approach under the Regional Pandemic Fund Project enabling the delivery of over two million vaccine doses during the 2024 measles outbreak. A mobile app developed to support the State Guarantee Benefit Package of the MoH improved transparency and accessibility of health services, especially for pregnant women.

UNFPA trained **360 healthcare providers** in e-health cards, introduced national guidelines for telemedicine and obstetric surveillance, supported technical revisions to reproductive rights articles in the Health Protection Law, prioritizing reproductive health under Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The MoH approved **17 Family Planning 2030 indicators**, with a real-time tracking dashboard ensuring transparency, accountability and improving maternal healthcare and emergency response.



OUTCOME 2

By 2027, the well-being of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic will have improved through the further rollout of a green economy based on sustainable and healthy food systems, natural resource management and effective migration processes by accelerating the use of gender transformative social and technological innovation, and entrepreneurship.



New electronic QUEUE management system to remove delays at Kyrgyz borders

The State Customs Service of Kyrgyzstan and the Ministry of Economy and Commerce have launched a pilot Electronic Queue Management System (eQMS) at the Kyzyl-Kiya Road border crossing with Uzbekistan to enhance border-crossing procedures for truck drivers, optimize logistics and support economic and regional trade integration goals.

Starting from 30 November 2024, truck drivers can reserve time slots through the eQMS website (kezek.gpti.kg) and access designated waiting zones at the scheduled times. This initiative, backed by the European Union (EU) and supported by the International Trade Centre (ITC), improved traffic flow and border efficiency, as emphasized by key officials like Almaz Saliev from the State Customs Service and Iskender Asylkulov from the Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

EU Ambassador to Kyrgyz Republic Marilyn Josefsen highlights the importance of enhancing soft connectivity and trade facilitation to boost operational efficiency along the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor and promote sustainable economic development in Central Asia. Adelina Harunjen, a Trade Facilitation Expert from ITC, underscores the significance of the eQMS in simplifying border processes, fostering a transparent trade environment, and empowering small businesses to compete globally.

Training sessions for stakeholders, including transport companies and drivers, were conducted to ensure a smooth implementation of the eQMS, demonstrating a commitment to a more accessible and efficient cross-border trade for businesses in the region.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPLOYMENT

Key policy achievements included the approval of the Regulation on Organic Certification, the Regulation on Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), and the updated National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Plan, supported by FAO. ITC assisted the National Trade Facilitation Council (NTFC) to develop its 2025-2027 Action Plan. UNDP supported the development of the **Green Economy Development Programme 2028, the E-commerce Law and Acceleration Programme, and the Sustainable Tourism Development Programme 2030**. It also supported the Ministry of Finance in SDG-tagging investments and gender-responsive budgeting, developed the Programme for Establishment and Development of Growth Pillars in the regions; promoted Micro- Small- and Medium-size Enterprises (MSME)-driven growth, social cohesion, and environmental improvements through the Open Osh and Toktogul Destination Development Strategy, boosting tourism and the creative industry, generating jobs, attracting investment, and enhancing regional infrastructure. These strategically selected settlements integrate national and local government efforts to develop regional development and promote sustainable growth, aligning with ongoing administrative reforms. These efforts strengthened MSMEs in honey, tourism, and dried fruits sectors, generating contracts worth over \$1M improving economic opportunities and livelihoods for women entrepreneurs. UNDP Investment Facilitation under the Batken Integrated Development Programme leveraged \$2 billion through the Investment Council and Regional Investment Councils in Osh and Issyk-Kul, enhancing public-private partnerships. UNDP-promoted Global G.A.P. (Good Agricultural Practices) standards led to the acceptance of the National Interpretation Guideline, enabling farmers to meet global standards and expand market access.

Trained by FAO **1,115 farmers** gained knowledge of export market requirements, and **34 specialists (32 women)** trained by ITC at the Industria Kadrov Training Centre generated 748,000 KGS in revenue. **132 women entrepreneurs** from Central Asia gained expertise in business modelling and financial strate-

gies; 40 of them showcased their businesses in sustainable energy, nanotechnology, and agriculture at the Women's Entrepreneurship EXPO 2024. UNDP supported **838 women-led businesses**, with women entrepreneurs contributing 60% more in taxes per capita than men, reinforcing economic empowerment. The \$8 million Green Financing Programme was launched through the State Development Bank, enhancing MSMEs' access to capital. **Over 800 MSMEs (82% women-led)** gained skills in e-commerce, marketing, and business planning, signing export contracts worth \$25 million in tourism and the food industry. ITC facilitated SME participation in two major Moscow trade fairs, generating \$770,000 in orders and **261 new business connections**. Through a 2022 Memorandum between the Kyrgyz Economic University (KEU) and ITC, **750 SME representatives** were certified in trade procedures via the Virtual Learning Space (VLS) and the Marathon of Knowledge contest, enhancing cross-border trade management.

ITC piloted an electronic queue management system at the Kyzyl-Kiya checkpoint, **launching <https://kezek.gpti.kg/>** to streamline truck movement. ITC also introduced digital laboratory testing at the State Enterprise "Single Window" Centre for Foreign Trade, issuing over 1,000 electronic test protocols. UNCTAD, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, modernized public debt management by installing DMFAS 6 and validating financial data.

The Access to Markets Project (ATMP), supervised by IFAD, improved rural livelihoods through sustainable livestock production, **enhanced market access, and strengthened veterinary services, benefiting 90,700 people**. Key achievements included **the formation of 144 farmers' groups**, capacity-building for women and youth, upgraded veterinary laboratories, and improved access to agricultural machinery and services.

The Third International PPP Conference provided insights into UNECE's PPP standards for SDG-aligned development in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia. The Sustainable Transport Action Plan promoted low-carbon, eco-friendly transport, with Learn ITC training and a NAP to improve green mobility. The Coordination Committee on the Trans-Caspian and Almaty-Tehran-Istanbul Corridors continued discussions to advance regional connectivity.

FOOD SYSTEMS

As areas of the UN's joint work to promote important SDG accelerators, food systems and food security were strengthened through policy development, capacity-building, and community-driven initiatives. A WFP-FAO-UNCTAD policy dialogue raised awareness of national policy makers on food systems costing. The WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO coalition under Scaling Up Nutrition provided coordinated policy support to food systems and nutrition. WFP study identified key vulnerabilities in the country's food systems and opportunities for resilience-building. FAO supported drafting of a **Food Safety Law, prepared a report on Codex Standards for Antimicrobial Resistance, and developed a Strategic Plan for Veterinary Service Development (2024-2028)**. Training materials on risk assessment, GAP, GMP, GHP, and HACCP were created for food safety experts, farmers, and processors.

FAO increased knowledge of farmers in crop protection, fruit cultivation, and livestock management.



More than 12,000 community members acquired skills in food processing and resource-saving technologies. UNICEF and WFP revitalized the multi-stakeholder platform through advocacy meetings, securing commitments from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and MoH, and facilitating coordination meetings for new N4G Paris 2025 commitments.



A National Micronutrient Strategy was drafted, and **278 health workers** were trained in integrated nutrition courses with updated IYCF counselling cards distributed.



WFP's projects resulted in the creation and rehabilitation of **over 900 community assets** nationwide, including irrigation canals improving water supply to **60,000 hectares of farmland**, drinking water systems benefiting **60,000 households**, and reforestation of **1,400 hectares**, improving pasture conditions and livestock management for **52,600 households**.



Over 8,000 low-income individuals gained livelihood skills to support income-generating activities, while **370 farmers** adopted conservation agriculture practices, leading to **1,200 hectares** being cultivated using minimum tillage technology.

Economic sustainability was enhanced through an injection of food assistance into local economies. Women's self-help groups in Batken established **15 compost farms** for bio-humus production and began baking goods using locally sourced wheat flour for the School Meals Programme. These efforts strengthened food security, improved nutrition and promoted sustainable economic opportunities.

MIGRATION

In 2024, advancements in supporting safe, orderly and regular migration in the Kyrgyz Republic, especially the presidential decree on joining the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, enhanced migration management resulting in improved welfare for migrants and returnees.

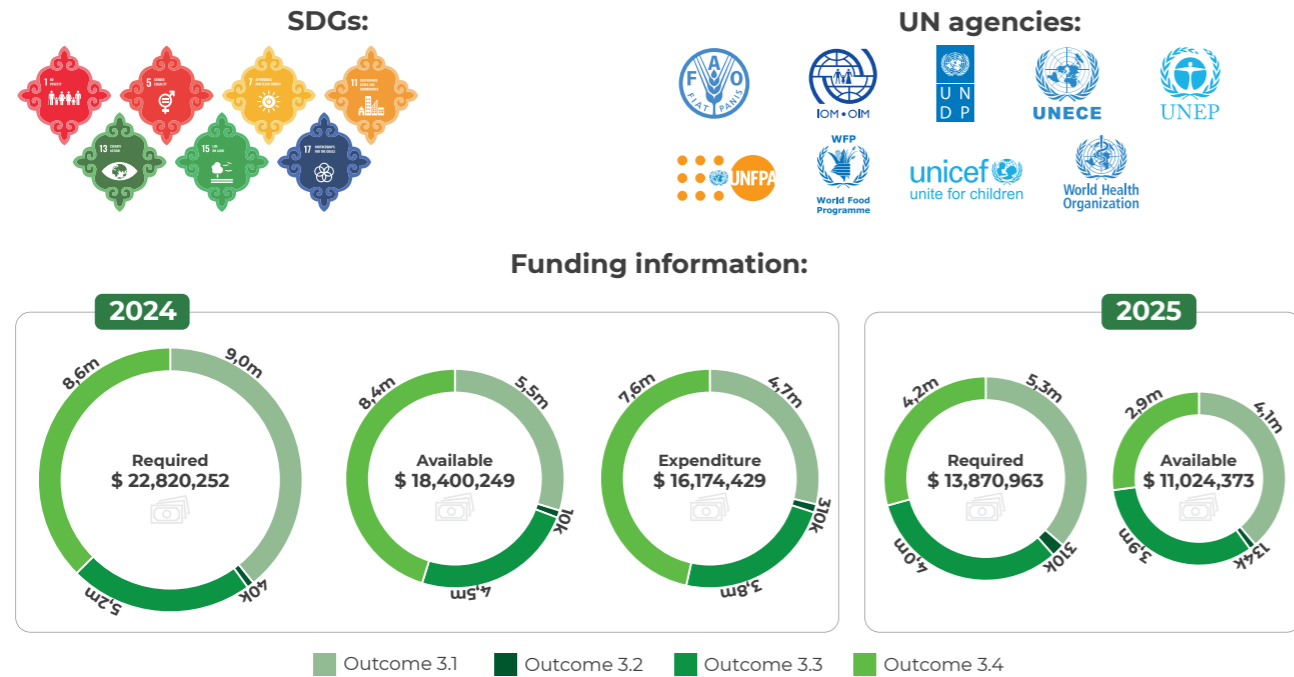
The nearly adopted State Programme on Complex Social and Economic Development of the Regions includes the economic inclusion of migrants and the action plan integrating the Mekenim 1+1 pilot grant programme for attracting migrant investments. Under this pilot, **271 returned migrants, including 133 women, with 14 grants** disbursed in Batken, Chui, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, and Osh oblasts in partnership

with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM). IOM strengthened the MLSSM capacity in migration management and planning for return migration and social protection by completing three rounds of the **Mobility Tracking Matrix (MTM)** and sharing reports from the Baseline Mobility Assessment and Returned Migrants Survey. IOM enhanced the government's Seasonal Workers Scheme by providing **5,152 pre-departure orientation (PDO) handbooks** in Kyrgyz and Russian for Employment Abroad (CEA), training its staff to deliver PDO sessions and creating and distributing 60 copies of "A Trainers' Manual for PDO", along with handbooks for other destinations, including Kazakhstan, Turkiye, Qatar, and the UAE. Additionally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with IOM support, **launched the E-Consult Online Platform**, providing remote consular services and rights education for migrants.



OUTCOME 3

By 2027, the Kyrgyz Republic has started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people's fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention.



Kyrgyzstan's Climate Agenda: UN's Collaborative Efforts Unveiled

Kyrgyzstan's fragile mountain ecosystems place it on the frontlines of the global climate crisis. As a country highly vulnerable to rising temperatures, glacial melt, and natural disasters, it has placed climate resilience, mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction central to its national agenda, formalized in the Mountain Agenda. As a symbol of Kyrgyzstan's partnership with the UN, UN Peak was gifted to the organization during the Secretary-General's visit in July 2024, underscoring their shared commitment to climate action.

During his visit, the Secretary-General witnessed the collective efforts of UN agencies in strengthening Kyrgyzstan's climate resilience. His stop at the "Climate Perspective" initiative—an early warning project led by UNDP in partnership with local authorities—represented the broader UN work in disaster preparedness and environmental sustainability. His visit reinforced the UN's commitment to proactive climate adaptation and risk management, ensuring communities are equipped for mounting climate threats.

A key moment was his engagement with youth climate advocates, supported by various UN programs. These young leaders shared experiences and ideas, reinforcing the vital role of youth in shaping climate solutions. Inspired by their passion, the Secretary-General reaffirmed their place at the forefront of global climate action.

Highlighting the "Early Warning for All" initiative, which aims to ensure universal access to climate alerts by 2027, the Secretary-General's visit was a clear recognition of Kyrgyzstan's leadership in climate action and a call for stronger global partnerships to build a sustainable, resilient future.



CLIMATE CHANGE

Recognizing climate action as a key transition accelerator, the UN system applied integrated and coordinated approaches to strengthen climate resilience, advance adaptation and mitigation, and facilitate access to climate finance. UN support was critical in **preparing the country for COP29**, where Kyrgyzstan showcased its Mountain Agenda, mobilized global partnerships for climate adaptation and mitigation in mountainous regions, and reaffirmed its climate commitments under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and NDC. The UNCT's engagement in COP29 preparations included support to the Government in **hosting a pre-COP week, co-organizing 40 events in the National Pavilion highlighting Kyrgyzstan's climate initiatives. The Regional Conference of Youth on Climate Change in Bishkek, co-hosted by UNICEF and UNDP, engaged 253 participants** from Central Asia and Afghanistan and adopted a Regional Youth Statement integrated into COP29's Global Youth Statement. These efforts supported the Government's Call to Action, urging UN Member States to support institutionalizing a Dialogue on Climate Change and Mountains within the UNFCCC framework, and the establishment of a Conservation Trust Fund (CTF).

The UNDP-supported NAP provided a unified framework to align sectoral and regional climate strategies, while the gender-responsive NDC Implementation Plan integrates legislative updates and sustainable investment mechanisms. To enhance evidence-based policymaking, UNDP and the NSC developed **95 climate-related indicators**, filling critical data gaps and strengthening national monitoring capacities. The Enhanced Transparency Framework initiative, led by UNDP and UNFCCC, further enhanced institutional capacities to report on NDC implementation. Additionally, **a climate screening tool and 19 regulatory acts unlocked \$95 million in potential investments**, ensuring that climate action translates into tangible financing opportunities for Kyrgyzstan.

To support climate-smart agriculture and natural resource management, FAO developed standards for climate change mitigation and adaptation for forests and pastures, strengthening resilience against environmental shocks. It improved preparedness and response mechanisms by institutionalizing and digitalizing

damage and loss assessment for the agricultural sector. FAO and WFP supported local **climate-adaptive agricultural practices**, promoted minimum tillage technology on **1,200 hectares** to boost productivity while preserving soil health. Additionally, WFP developed **climate risk profiles for Batken, Naryn, and Osh provinces**, enabling risk-informed development planning.

To mitigate urban climate challenges, particularly air pollution, UNEP, UNRCO, ADB, and MoveGreen led a nationwide awareness campaign, reaching over one million viewers. Training for specialists of the Ministry of National Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision (MNRETS) enhanced digital engagement on air quality issues. The "Dem AI" festival raised public awareness, with media outreach surpassing 200,000 people. UNEP and UN-Habitat introduced nature-based solutions (NbS) in urban planning, leading to Bishkek's commitment to green façade pilots as part of its sustainability agenda.

To accelerate climate policy coordination, the UN system provided joint support for the **NDCs 3.0 process with 14 UN agencies committed** to assisting the MNRETS, under the UNRC overall coordination and UNDP's technical leadership under the Climate Promise 2025 framework. IOM, FAO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNITAR, WFP, WHO and other agencies ensure that agriculture, food systems, children and youth, migrants, health, loss and damage, just transition are well-represented in the new NDC framework.

ENERGY

IOM and MLSSM developed climate-resilient construction plans and promoted green renovation practices among migrant women and vulnerable groups. Energy efficiency of 12 households was improved, including through a broader awareness campaign through videos and articles.

UNECE supported the Kyrgyz Ministry of Energy to improve cross-border energy transmission through scenario and strategic roadmap development, policy harmonization, market mechanisms, and infrastructure investments, thus, facilitating advancing a regionally interconnected energy system in Central Asia.

BIODIVERSITY

To ensure effective biodiversity conservation, UNDP supported the **National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), aligning it with the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Conservation Programme**, refining legal and regulatory frameworks with international and national expertise. FAO facilitated the development of the draft **Biological Safety Law** setting biosafety standards in line with the Cartagena Protocol. A roadmap for constructing **two central storage facilities for 100 tons of obsolete pesticides in the Osh region improved hazardous waste management**. UNECE's feasibility study on developing a National Forest Information System (FIS) provided a structured guide for its creation and implementation.

UNDP trained 22 national trainers (64% women) in results-based budgeting for protected areas and forest enterprises, improving finan-

cial management efficiency and accountability in biodiversity conservation. A capacity-building workshop on Integrated Forest Fire Management and Remote Sensing, led by experts from Türkiye, FAO and UNECE and organized for the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Türkiye, enhanced knowledge and practical skills of participants in forest fire prevention and control and improved regional coordination in forest fire management.

To enhance biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection, and community-driven biodiversity initiatives, the establishment and the **launch of the CTF is foreseen in 2025** to mobilize, consolidate, and amplify resources and actions. Aligned with national and global frameworks, the CTF, designed as a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), will aim at addressing conservation priorities identified by key stakeholders, including the Government, development partners, CSOs, and local communities, under the UNRC's overall coordination role and with UNDP's technical leadership.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) in close collaboration with FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, WHO improved disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, and emergency preparedness. Climate risk profiles for eight districts in Batken, Naryn, and Osh provinces supported risk-informed socio-economic planning. Regional planning initiatives, including the Concept of Administrative-Territorial Structure and Development (2023–2027) and the Osh Oblast Development Programme (2023–2026), promoted balanced development. Implementation of the 2023–2026 Action Plan for the National Concept of Integrated Protection from Emergencies (2018–2030) enhanced community safety.

Early warning systems for glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) were upgraded with support of UNDP in modelling for eight glacier lakes and a design concept for a GLOFs EWS in Ala-Archa valley. AI-powered monitoring integrated into the national disaster framework improved risk prediction for over 2,000 high-mountain lakes.

Early warnings, supported by **4 new meteorological stations** under UNDP's project, enabled timely evacuations in Ton District, **protection of 150,000 people** from mudflows in Southern Kyrgyzstan.

UNDP-facilitated infrastructure upgrades, including **renovating 1.6 km of mudflow channels and operationalizing fire and rescue stations** in Bishkek, Osh, Cholpon-Ata, and Suzak, **safeguarded 400,000 people**. Data showed a 7–21% reduction in fire incidents and casualties. The PRISM system shifted national disaster monitoring from recovery to prevention.

WFP rehabilitated **over 300 disaster mitigation infrastructures**, including mudflow protection dams, drainage canals, and reinforced riverbanks, **protecting 29,000 community facilities, 9,000 hectares of agricultural land, and 195 km of roads**, accounting for 26% of the national Special Preventive Liquidation Measures for disaster prevention.

Government staff gained expertise in international safety standards for emergency food stock handling and storage, developed operational procedures for emergency food stock management, and designed emergency food kits for remote areas.

UNICEF, in cooperation with MES and ME, reached nearly 1 million students (55% girls) through emergency simulation drills across **1,996 schools, including 1,242 children with disabilities**. These drills fostered a culture of disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

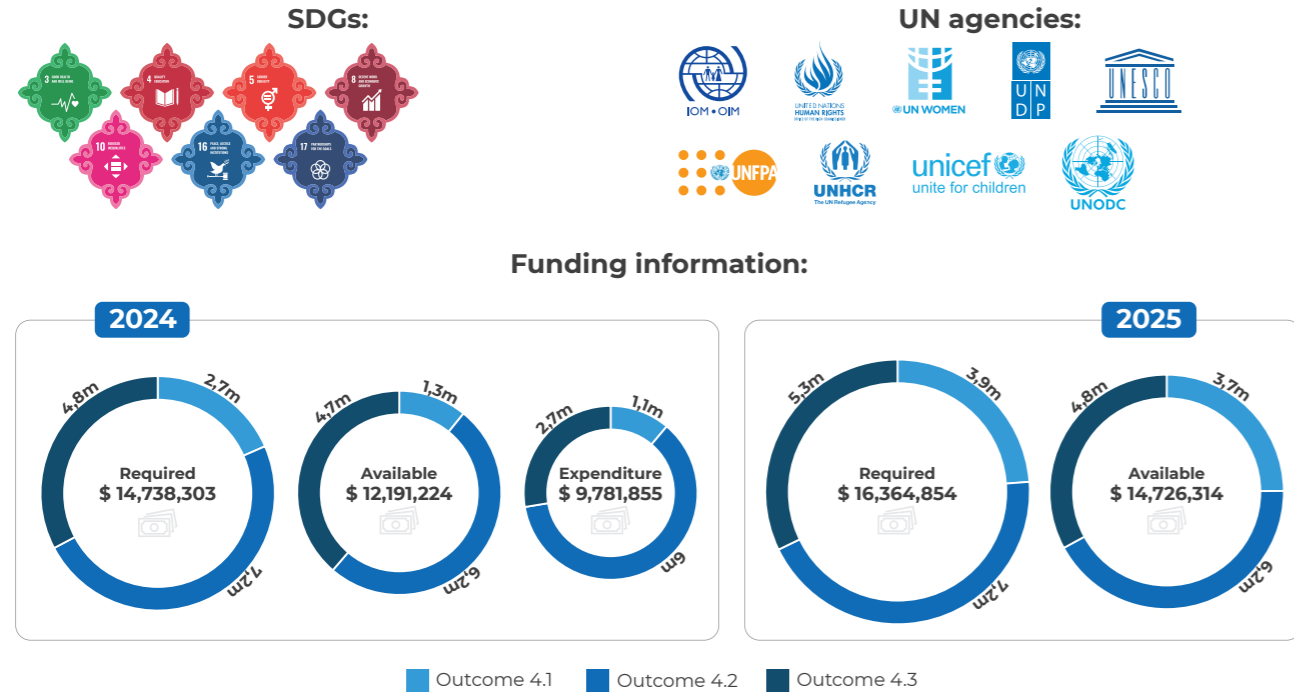
The national endorsement of UNFPA's GBV Response Plan strengthened emergency response, complemented by mobile health clinics delivering consultations and psychological support in 16 Batken villages. A regional summer school on rockslides enhanced capacity of 99 specialists on GBV prevention and response in emergencies.

WHO strengthened the **iEpid and iLab digital platforms under the NAP for Health Security (2024–2030)**. Efforts advanced zoonotic disease surveillance through the One Health approach, facilitating emergency notifications between MoH and veterinary services. Understudy platforms were developed for veterinary services, enabling full implementation in the coming year. Virtual maps of anthrax burial sites and digital reporting forms were created to improve emergency response efficiency. MES and WHO initiated the development of national Emergency Management Team capacity.



OUTCOME 4

By 2027, all people in the Kyrgyz Republic enjoy the benefits of fair and accountable democratic institutions that are free from corruption and apply innovative solutions that promote respect for human rights, and strengthen peace and cohesion.



Shining a spotlight: empowering communities to combat gender-based violence in the fields

"With the Committee's support, I found refuge during tough times. Empowered by the psychologist's guidance, I'm now ready to divorce my untrustworthy husband to show my children a fearless mother," shared Ms. Gulumkan Isakova, a 38-year-old village resident.

In the peaceful village of Sadovoe, a remarkable transformation has taken place. The Local Committee for Protection and Prevention from Family Violence, once a guiding light of hope, has now evolved into a powerhouse in combating domestic violence.

Collaborating with UNODC and the NGO "Women's Support," they have revolutionized their approach, offering a Crisis Centre and crucial legal aid services. Centre This strategic shift has not only increased support for victims like Ms. Isakova Gulumkan but has also set a shining example of effective community-driven change.

Today, the Sadovoe committee stands tall, a testament to the impact of unity, passion, and institutional commitment in creating a safer, brighter future for all.



RULE OF LAW

UNDP's support to the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in adopting **the National Programme for Development of State-Guaranteed Legal Aid (2024–2028)**, to the Supreme Court to align with the Aarhus Convention through a Plenary Resolution and training of legal professionals, in amending the Criminal Procedure Code, in approval of **the NAP on Business and Human Rights (2024–2027)**, making Kyrgyzstan the first country in Central Asia to advance human rights in business, enhanced inclusive and accessible justice system, ensured accessibility of court materials and assistant services, promoted environmental justice and advanced the rule of law. Additionally, UNDP supported the launch of a **master's programme on "Effective Governance and Anti-Corruption"** and trained over 500 government officials in the "Access to Information" Law, thus contributing to strengthening of governance and transparency. UNDP's partnership with the Ministry of Digital Development on the mid-term National Strategy on digital skills and Digital Code advanced the national digital agen-

da, also by championing AI within the Turkic States. UNICEF supported GPO monitoring of application of diversion identified gaps in understanding diversion, especially the role of social workers to develop an individual diversion plan. A pilot project implemented in one district helped to address this gap by developing training for prosecutors, social workers, investigators, judges and lawyers and will contribute to correct application of diversion nationwide.

UNODC and the MoJ established a **Situation Centre, advancing digitalization in penitentiary, probation, and forensic expertise**. Automated information systems, data analytics, and communication networks now enhance decision-making, policies and strategies through data-driven analysis. In partnership with the EU and Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, UNODC facilitated automation in the justice sector, improving real-time data collection in the Unified Register of Crimes and Register of Offences. This technical support reinforced human rights protections and gender-sensitive approaches in justice administration.





HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights and inclusivity were promoted by the development of a **NAP to implement 146 recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child** through engaging all key ministries, civil society and expert community, including CSOs, and incorporating children's voices. UNICEF continued to actively support the Child Rights Commissioner and enhance Government's accountability for upholding child rights. The Commissioner successfully coordinated the development of an Action Plan, which is pending approval by the Cabinet of Ministers.

With OHCHR's support, state officials, civil society enhanced understanding of UN human rights mechanisms through support for the **4th UPR cycle, and follow-up on CRC, CEDAW and CAT recommendations**. Over 100 human rights defenders, lawyers, and media actors engaged to promote international standards. Youth with disabilities were empowered to pursue strategic litigation, leading to a Constitutional Court decision removing financial barriers to political participation. OHCHR supported **the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture (NCPT) in strengthening its capacity to monitor legal compliance with international standards** and in developing a methodology to assess extradi-

tion requests, helping prevent refoulement. The visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities highlighted access to justice, participation and inclusion issues. Over 1,000 representatives from state bodies and civil society were trained in disability rights advocacy, coordination, service delivery and enforcement, supported by a monitoring methodology, training modules, and guidelines.

The Ministries of Digital Development, of Health, of Labour, Social Security and Migration of Kyrgyzstan, with support from UNHCR, strengthened **birth registration and statelessness prevention** efforts. At the Central Asian Ministerial Conference on Ending Statelessness in Ashgabat, Kyrgyzstan joined regional commitments under the Ashgabat Declaration. This includes aligning national legislation with international standards, integrating stateless populations into protection systems, improving data collection, and enhancing cross-border cooperation to resolve remaining cases.

IOM's campaign against xenophobia reached 600,000 people, and intergroup activities at universities promoted social cohesion. IOM also launched a **Post-Arrival Orientation Handbook for international students** and trained 31 government officials and 47 law enforcement officers on migration protection and human rights.

GENDER EQUALITY, PREVENTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND SUPPORT TO SGBV SURVIVORS

UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF facilitated a **national review of the Beijing Declaration**, engaging 330 stakeholders, resulting in a report on 30 years of progress. UNDP's Equanomics initiative integrated gender considerations into fiscal policies, promoting equality and sustainable development. The Central Asian Women Caucus, chaired by Kyrgyzstan's Parliament with UNRCCA, UN Women, and UNDP support, adopted a **2024 Action Plan focusing on women's roles in the green economy, peacebuilding, and climate resilience**. Gender equality sessions reached 17,000 youth, and 50 schools participated in eco-hackathons. UNFPA, UN Women with

the NSC **launched a gender statistics portal**, ensuring data-driven policy decisions.

UNODC supported the **first in Central Asia One-Window Victim-Support Centre in Bishkek** to provide comprehensive support to SGBV survivors, offering medical, legal, and psychosocial assistance streamlining services for 40-50 women and girls monthly. Additionally, UNODC introduced a gender-sensitive investigation checklist and training manual, equipping **120 investigators and 50 prosecutors** with improved techniques. **250 police officers, 50 prosecutors, and 87 forensic experts were trained in GBV victim support**.

UNHCR partner Legal Clinic "Adilet" informed 72 asylum seekers on GBV prevention, sexual exploitation, and legal rights.

REFUGEES

Refugee protection was advanced through UNHCR's 23 recommendations to align national legislation with international standards. Kyrgyz officials and communities raised their awareness about refugee during the World Refugee Day on 20 June through screening of the movie "The Swimmers". Support was provided for the First Congress of the Association for Paralegals, as well as participation in three regional workshops including the Ministerial Conference on Ending Statelessness.

16 border monitoring visits, capacity-building training for the border checkpoint personnel and **11 sessions** for law enforcement and judges strengthened border security.

UNHCR's partner, Adilet, provided legal aid services to **249 persons of concern through 992 legal counselling and interventions**, reflecting a comprehensive approach to protection and support; **35 persons** were represented in courts to appeal rejections of refugee status.

With the Red Crescent Society, UNHCR distributed **704 winter clothing items** donated by the Japanese company Fast Retailing to **151 households (approximately 604 persons)** of refugees, asylum-seekers, and vulnerable community members in the Kyrgyz Republic.



HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING, VIOLENT EXTREMISM

IOM supported the **2022–2025 Counter-Trafficking Action Plan** by assisting 12 vulnerable individuals, including migrants and trafficking victims, and launching the Chat2Desk platform for at-risk populations. Efforts against drug trafficking were strengthened through advanced law enforcement training and the use of AI-powered Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for drug cultivation detection with support of UNODC.

UNODC reinforced financial intelligence and regulatory bodies to combat terrorism financing and money laundering by conducting the first Sectoral Risk Assessment, targeting high-risk areas like the securities market, insurance companies, and virtual casinos. The findings led to Risk Assessment Reports and Risk Mitigation Plans adopted by the AML/CFT Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers. Additionally, UNODC facilitated two key regulations for AML/CFT supervision in the Virtual

Asset Service Provider (VASP) sector, covering customer identification for remote transactions and guidelines for detecting suspicious virtual asset activities. Training was also provided to 58 officers on cryptocurrency crime investigations.

Over 680 representatives from law enforcement and other sectors received training for **the roll-out of the State Programme on Preventing Violent Extremism**. UNDP strengthened governance by supporting **Public Consultative Councils in 23 multiethnic districts**.

UNDP also led efforts to curb illicit arms trade by establishing an Inter-Agency Working Group to develop a NAP and supporting the Ministry of Internal Affairs in launching an automated Weapons Registry for improved firearm tracking. Additionally, NGO-based public defenders strengthened their skills to advocate for key populations, paralegal training courses were developed, and measures ensured the sustainability of these initiatives.

2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

The UN system enhanced the country's advancement of the SDGs through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, fostering impactful partnerships and mobilizing financing to accelerate progress toward the SDGs. Working closely with the Government, civil society organizations, the private sector, and regional partners, the UN advanced transformative initiatives in health, education, social protection, gender equality, and climate resilience, ensuring inclusive and sustainable development.

In collaboration with the Government, the UN provided critical technical and policy support for the formulation of Kyrgyzstan's National Development Strategy (NDS) 2030, integrating sustainable growth, human capital development, social sector and social protection reforms, climate resilience, and institutional reform.

Under the leadership of the UNRC, the UN system, involving nearly all UN entities, provided coordinated support to the VNR process. Coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce in collaboration with the UN system and other development partners, the process involves extensive consultations with government institutions, civil society, academia, and the private sector to ensure an inclusive and transparent review.



The private sector continued to serve as a key development partner, supporting economic growth, digital transformation and market expansion. Partnerships with business associations, financial institutions, and trade networks strengthened value chains, enhanced MSME competitiveness and promoted regional trade integration, including through the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor. The collaboration with the private sector and civil society organizations created internship and career pathways for youth, addressing skills mismatches and labour market needs. UNDP's initiatives enhanced the entrepreneurial ecosystem through legislative reforms such as the Entrepreneurship Code, the E-commerce Park Law, and export facilitation frameworks. These efforts were complemented by direct assistance to over 1000 beneficiaries, primarily vulnerable rural women, fostering equitable growth and economic empowerment while focusing on sustainable entrepreneurial practices.

The UN system deepened strategic partnership with IFIs through engagement in the analysis of financial, economic, social and investment environment in the country (WB, ADB, EBRD, IMF), participation in policy dialogues on public finance management (IMF, WB), public-private partnerships, environmental budget tagging (WB), addressing air quality situation (ADB). The IFIs' and UN's expert and financial joint support to organizing the National Development Forum on Human Capital Development was especially notable, involving a multitude of UN agencies and the ADB and WB, tapping into the vast expertise of key international development partners.

Regional engagement in 2024 was exemplified through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, which facilitated knowledge sharing, capacity-building, and cross-border initiatives, and may serve as a key focus area for 2025. Notable examples include WHO's support in hosting the First Central Asian International Health Investment Forum, bringing together donors, development partners, and government representatives from across Central Asia. In agriculture, FAO facilitated joint research across Central Asia, Turkey, and China, introducing

drought-resistant crops and water-efficient irrigation systems to enhance resilience against climate change. Additionally, UNDP and UNICEF supported a regional youth forum on climate change, engaging young leaders from Central Asia and Afghanistan to foster regional collaboration on climate action.

The UNCT socialized Our Common Agenda policy briefs with the Government. In preparation to the Summit of the Future (SoF), the UNCT widely advocated for the use of recommendations of the policy briefs in the development of national strategies. Four of them were identified as most relevant for the country's development aspirations: Transforming Education; Future Generations; Meaningful Youth Engagement and the Global Digital Compact. The UN collaborated with lead national ministries to conduct stakeholder consultations raising awareness of public-at-large. The Beyond GDP policy brief presented a unique opportunity for the Government to incorporate its recommendations into Kyrgyzstan's new NDS 2030.

The UNCT's Youth Advisory Board (YAB) played a pivotal role in amplifying youth voices by facilitating the participation of Kyrgyz youth in the SoF Action Days, ensuring their perspectives were reflected in global discussions. Having a mandate to advise the UNCT on integrating youth priorities into programming, the YAB contributed to an UN-led online campaign, which mobilized young people to advocate for climate financing, regional cooperation, youth inclusion in policymaking, job creation, education access, and digital skills development. By increasing youth engagement in UN strategies and programmes, including the UNSDCF 2023-2027, YAB continues to strengthen youth-friendly programming and foster meaningful participation in the 2030 Agenda.

Through strategic partnerships, financing mechanisms and policy innovations, in 2025 and beyond the UN in Kyrgyzstan will continue working alongside the Government, private sector, civil society, and regional actors to align resources, scale impact, and drive Kyrgyzstan's transformative journey under the UNSDCF and the NDS 2030.

2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER

The UNCT strengthened its coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency in programming, implementing QCPR functions as joint policy advice, capacity development, knowledge sharing, normative support, data collection and analysis through joint programming and pooled funding. By fostering collaboration across agencies, these mechanisms ensured that resources are optimized, duplication is minimized, and collective impact is maximized in addressing national priorities.

JOINT PROGRAMMES

JOINT SDG FUND

Under the UNRC's leadership, the UN family in Kyrgyzstan mobilized funds from the Joint SDG Fund for two Joint Programmes:

- (1) WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP focus on digital health transformation under the \$ 3 million "Bridging the Digital Health Divide" programme, aimed at creating an integrated national digital health system.
- (2) UNECE, UN-Habitat, and UNDP support sustainable urban development with the \$ 250 thousand SDG Localization Initiative in Bishkek, promoting smart, inclusive urban practices. Launched in the third quarter of 2024, these initiatives align with SDGs 3, 11, 13, and 17, integrate gender considerations, disability inclusion, and will ensure long-term impact and scalability across Kyrgyzstan.

PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)

UN agencies work coherently to implement **six peacebuilding projects**, two of which were completed in 2024, with a total **budget of USD 11,441,215**. These initiatives promoted inclusive governance, shared identity, and cooperation in border regions between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. They focused on strengthening national capacities for prevention, social cohesion, and empowering youth and women-led organizations. Achievements included increasing **civic trust from 27.9% to 58.3%**, **engaging 7,000 youth and 5,300 parents**, and **co-funding 25 youth-led peacebuilding solutions**. Awareness campaigns reached 2.35 mil-

lion people, enhancing public knowledge of civic identity. Cross-border programmes empowered women and youth, via self-help groups, digital skills training, and the introduction of replicable climate-smart practices, such as artificial glaciers, promoting efficient natural resource management, leading to significant improvements in community resilience and collaboration. Women-led efforts integrated gender equality into six local socioeconomic development plans, influencing local policies on climate, peace and security, and women participation in local elections.

Future projects in the pipeline aim to foster social cohesion through diverse initiatives. One project aims to bridge communication gaps within civil society, using peace education and media literacy to combat hate speech and promote cooperation, including through youth-led media clubs. Another will focus on enhancing border management through inclusive dialogues and cooperation between border authorities and local communities, as well as promoting cross-border economic development and cultural exchange. A third will empower women in climate-induced conflict prevention, supporting capacity building and better resource management in vulnerable Kyrgyzstani communities.



Kyrgyz farmers embrace innovative water monitoring tech to tackle scarcity and boost agriculture sustainability

Responding to the pressing challenges posed by climate change on water availability, the FAO and UNFPA, in partnership with the Kyrgyz government and scientists, introduced an innovative electronic irrigation water monitoring system. This cutting-edge technology, powered by ultrasonic sensors, revolutionized water management by providing real-time insights into water levels in channels. The system's precision in water distribution not only resolved conflicts among farmers but also promoted a sustainable water use mindset, crucial for ensuring long-term resource preservation.

The successful implementation of the electronic monitoring system in the Naryn and Batken regions marked a significant milestone, prompting its nationwide expansion with strong government backing. This proactive approach to water resource management showcased the country's commitment to tackling scarcity and climate-related water challenges effectively.

Vitaly Shablovsky, the mastermind behind the automated water metering system, emphasized the game-changing impact of the technology. By offering detailed insights into water usage patterns, the system enhanced transparency and accountability in water distribution, a stark contrast to the previous manual monitoring methods. The newfound ability to track water consumption accurately empowered stakeholders to make informed decisions, ensuring efficient resource allocation and utilization.

Furthermore, water scarcity was addressed through sustainable projects like creating artificial glaciers in regions like Kashka-Suu village. These man-made ice towers, strategically formed in winter and gradually melting in summer, emerged as a lifeline for irrigation and daily water needs, benefiting local communities and livestock. The success of these artificial glaciers also bolstered income generation and resilience to climate change, underscoring the transformative impact of sustainable water management practices on rural livelihoods in Kyrgyzstan.



UN PRPD

The “Advancing the Rights of People with Disabilities in Kyrgyzstan” project (Dec 2023 – Dec 2025) is a joint initiative by UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA with a \$600,000 budget. It aims to promote equal access to rights and services for persons with disabilities by strengthening inclusive legislation, national data systems, and institutional mechanisms like the Disability

Council. The project integrates disability perspectives into climate adaptation policies and enhances employment opportunities through partnerships with government, private sector, and civil society. Key components include capacity-building initiatives, policy reforms, and improved data collection systems for long-term inclusion and empowerment.

UN Agencies Lead the Change for Inclusive Society in Kyrgyzstan

Testimony to the UN system's special emphasis on advancing the rights and lives of persons with disabilities are the collaborative efforts of UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA aimed at creating a more inclusive environment that champions the rights of persons with disabilities. Through a multifaceted approach, the UN Agencies are driving tangible progress by enhancing accessibility, fostering inclusive employment opportunities, and embedding disability perspectives into national policies.

The Agencies conducted a comprehensive learning session on inclusive design and reasonable accommodations. Led by international expert Janina Arsenieva, this session brought together stakeholders from government bodies, civil society, and disability organizations, who discussed implementation of accessibility measures mandated by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, resulting in methodological recommendations for hosting inclusive and accessible events. The Inclusive Employment Forum, a collaborative effort between the Kyrgyzstani government, UN Agencies, and partners, showcased successful models of employing individuals with disabilities.

The forum introduced Guidelines on Disability-Inclusive Employment, emphasizing strategies for recruitment, job retention, and professional growth. The guidelines underscored the significance of universal design and reasonable accommodations in fostering inclusive workplaces. Moreover, under this joint programme, disability perspectives are integrated into climate action, such as the infusion of disability-inclusive approaches into national climate adaptation strategies, focusing on critical sectors like disaster risk management, health, and agriculture. Through on-line consultations with diverse disability organizations, key recommendations were formulated to ensure marginalized communities' voices are heard and integrated into national frameworks.



COORDINATED INITIATIVES:

CONSERVATION TRUST FUND

The Kyrgyzstan Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) will exemplify how the UN system, government, and development partners can work better together to achieve greater coherence, impact, and sustainability in biodiversity conservation.

By fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration, the CTF will align the efforts of UN agencies, national institutions, civil society, and the private sector under a unified, results-driven approach that will maximize resources and expertise. The consolidation of funding streams,



including debt-for-nature swaps, concessional financing, and green bonds, will ensure that financial resources are strategically allocated to priority conservation and climate resilience initiatives. By strengthening national ownership and facilitating cross-sectoral coordination, the CTF will enhance the effectiveness of biodiversity protection and serve as a model for integrated, high-impact development cooperation, demonstrating how the UN and its partners can work better together to address complex environmental and socio-economic challenges in Kyrgyzstan.

COP 29 AND PRE-COP WEEK IN KYRGYZSTAN

The RC mobilized the UNCT to support the Government in hosting the pre-COP week in Kyrgyzstan from 7–11 October, raising awareness among decision-makers and the public on cli-

mate change, climate action, Kyrgyzstan's commitments, and the relevance of the COP conference. In preparation for COP29, UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UN Women, IOM) played a leading role in providing technical and programmatic support, working closely with national counterparts to strengthen Kyrgyzstan's climate agenda, including organizing the National Pavilion, which showcased the country's climate initiatives, the "Mountain Agenda", climate change education and youth climate action. These efforts contributed to the Kyrgyz Government's "Call to Action," urging UN Member States to institutionalize dialogue on climate change and mountains within the UNFCCC framework. To follow up on the outcomes of RCOY, UNICEF and the Ministry of Culture advocated for increased youth participation in climate policy dialogues and inspiring young people to become active agents of change.

Road to COP 29

Kyrgyzstan's participation in COP29 is significant given the country's acute vulnerability to climate change, which necessitates the development of comprehensive adaptation plans and access to climate finance. As the momentum built towards COP29, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UN Women, and IOM played a pivotal role in providing technical assistance to the Kyrgyzstan National Pavilion, a platform showcasing the nation's climate initiatives and the impactful "Mountain Agenda," reinforcing the Kyrgyz Government's "Call to Action" for UN Member States to prioritize climate change and mountain regions within the UNFCCC framework.

A notable aspect of this involvement is the active role played by youth; in the lead-up to COP29, over 200 young activists gathered in Bishkek for a five-day Regional Conference on Climate Change, where they crafted statements to enhance youth participation in climate decision-making. The UN system supported this initiative through awareness-raising activities and platform-building for vulnerable groups, helping to elevate Kyrgyzstan's voice on key issues like the mountain agenda and climate change. Building on the outcomes of the Regional Conference on Youth (RCOY), where over 200 youth from Central Asia and Afghanistan converged in Bishkek in September 2024, a resounding call for greater youth involvement in decision-making processes, climate education, and initiatives reverberated. This compelling plea for action was echoed at COY29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, drawing attention to the urgent need for climate action and the indispensable role of youth in shaping sustainable policies.



LAUNCH OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs) 3.0

Under the RC's coordination and UNDP's technical leadership, the UN system submitted its Offer of support to the Minister of Natural Resources for the development of Kyrgyzstan's NDCs 3.0, which the Government accepted. A joint work plan, detailing UN support based on a request from the Ministry was finalized, with 14 UN agencies committed to the process. The RC oversees policy-level coordination, while UNDP provides technical leadership through its Climate Promise 2025 framework. The UN system proposed a timeline, including a launch event in January 2025 and an initial draft submission by April or May, ensuring alignment with Kyrgyzstan's climate goals under the Paris Agreement. To meet the ambitious deadline of COP 30, the RC leads monthly progress reviews within the UNCT to ensure the timely development of the NDCs 3.0 as it provides a critical opportunity to align Kyrgyzstan's climate commitments with sustainable economic growth.

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR)

The UN system actively supports the Government to prepare the VNR for presentation at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2025 through inclusive stakeholder consultations providing evidence-based information

and studies for the national report. This support included an inception workshop to enhance understanding of the VNR, development of the robust National Roadmap and the development of the National SDG Tracker as a key tool for monitoring and reporting progress toward the SDGs. The SDG Tracker, publicly available on the Kyrgyz NSC website, was presented to the Government and Parliament representatives for evidence-based decisions. To address discrepancies in 87 indicators between national and global SDG indicator data the NSO will develop a Roadmap for SDG indicators.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM

On 4 November 2024, the UN system provided support for the National Forum "Human Capital and Sustainable Development," which served as a key platform for addressing human capital development in Kyrgyzstan. The forum featured interventions from the Prime Minister, the Vice-President of ADB, the UN Resident Coordinator, the WB Regional Director, and ambassadors from China and the USA, alongside key national ministers and experts. It laid the groundwork for the new NDS 2030, promoting international cooperation, best practices, and alignment with global SDGs to enhance human capital quality and support sustainable development.

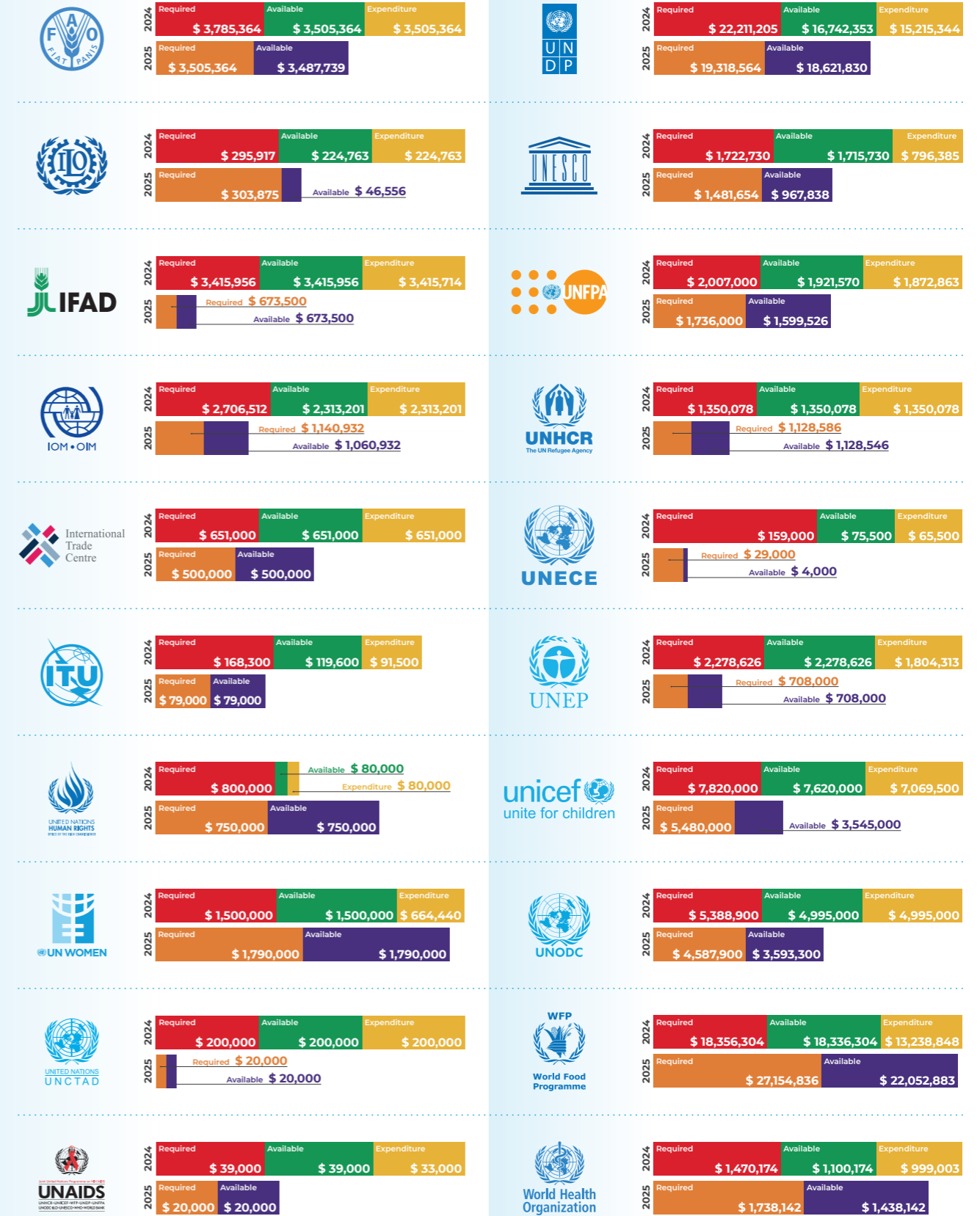
2.5. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2.5.1. Financial Overview

BUDGETS BY OUTCOMES



BUDGETS BY AGENCIES



CHAPTER 3. INTO THE FUTURE – UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

In 2025, the UN will utilize SDG accelerators and a collaborative approach to enhance the implementation of national development priorities and commitments made at global forums. The UN will support the Government's participation in the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) in Spain and the Second World Summit for Social Development in 2025. The UN will also provide comprehensive support for the presentation of the second VNR of the Kyrgyz Republic's SDG progress at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) under UN ECOSOC in July 2025. By leveraging the Pact for the Future and its Declaration for Future Generations and the Global Digital Compact, the UN system will focus on four priority areas within the UNSDCF 2023-27.

QUALITY SOCIAL SERVICES:

The UN will support improving labour relations and facilitate a comprehensive programme for decent work, particularly for vulnerable populations to contribute to poverty reduction. Youth employment, skills development, and internships in high-demand sectors such as digital technology and creative industries will be promoted. The UN will enhance the quality of social sector financing to achieve adequacy, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity in inclusive social protection that benefits impoverished households, particularly vulnerable groups. Establishing an integrated national social protection strategy and investing in a social welfare workforce will be critical. The UN system will expand universal health coverage and digital solutions with the focus on rural populations. Educational programmes will be implemented to increase access to quality early childhood and inclusive education, updating curriculum standards and teaching capacities to provide 21st-century skills and improved learning outcomes, especially in underserved regions.

GREEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The UN will support women's and youth access to business financing and entrepreneurship development, promoting women's economic empowerment. Initiatives will focus on poverty reduction and encourage green economy through microfinance initiatives to develop small-scale green businesses, particularly in rural areas. Furthermore, the UN system will promote sustainable and innovative farming practices and expand training on climate-resilient agriculture to bolster access to high-value markets. The UN will help businesses, including MSMEs, comply with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)—the EU's policy to tax carbon-intensive imports based on their embedded emissions—by providing targeted capacity-building, raising awareness, and enhancing export competitiveness in key sectors.

CLIMATE ACTION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT:

The UN will advocate for nature-based solutions and work with the government to implement the updated NAP and third-generation NDCs. UN will focus on enhancing government capacities for disaster preparedness, early warning, and community-based disaster risk reduction of multiple hazards. Special attention will be given to biodiversity protection through support in establishment of the CTF to preserve unique ecosystems. Advocacy will continue to improve air quality, increase urban green spaces, and introduce clean heating technologies.

PEACE, SOCIAL COHESION, AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

The UN will collaborate with the Government, Parliament, the and National Human Rights Institutions to align national policies with international human rights standards, implementation of the national human rights action plans, recommendations from the Human Rights Mechanisms, including UPR, CESCR, CEDAW, CRC, Special Procedures, focusing on developing a comprehensive anti-discrimination law for marginalized groups. Efforts will include advocating for expanded civic space for civil society activists, NGOs, human rights advocates to be able to serve their communities, domestic violence criminalization, enhancing law enforcement responses, and strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman. Community-based peacebuilding initiatives will foster inclusive

governance and inter-ethnic dialogue. The UN will provide support to implement the State Strategy to Combat Corruption (2025–2027) to improve transparency and access to justice, particularly for women and marginalized populations. The UN will continue to strengthen the justice system and national human rights institutions' capacity in ensuring due process and access to justice mechanisms, to implement human rights-compliant, victim-oriented and gender-sensitive criminal justice policies, strengthening criminal justice statistics for evidence-based crime prevention (crime data analysis, victimization surveys, etc.) through comprehensive multisectoral support to victims of violence, correctional programmes for offenders and domestic violence rehabilitation initiatives.



ACRONIMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	KEU	Kyrgyz Economic University
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance Prevalence Survey	KIBS	Knowledge Intensive Business Service
AML/CFT	Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers	MSME	Micro- Small- and Medium-size Enterprises
ATMP	Access to Markets Project	MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CAT	Convention against torture	MTM	Mobility Tracking Matrix
CEDAW	Convention on elimination of discrimination against women	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
CODI	Core Diagnostic Instrument Assessment for Social Protection	Nbs	Nature-Based Solutions
COP	Conference of Parties	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
CTF	Conservation Trust Fund	NDS	National Development Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organisations	NTFC	National Trade Facilitation Council
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	PBF	Peace Building Fund
DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System	PDO	Pre-Departure Orientation
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council	PPP	Public Private Partnership standards
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review functions
eQMS	Electronic Queue Management System	RCOY	Regional Conference on Youth
FfD	Financing for Development	SABER	Systems Approach to Better Education
FIS	Forest Information System	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices	SoF	Summit of the Future
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
GCF	Green Climate Fund	VASP	Virtual Asset Service Provider
GEF	Global Environment Facility	VNR	Voluntary National Review
GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
GLOFs	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods	UNDS	UN Development System
HDI	Human Development Index	UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
IFI	International Financial Institutions	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
		YAB	Youth Advisory Board
		WB	World Bank

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

President Administration
Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament)
Cabinet of Ministers
Security Council
State Committee for National Security
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Economy and Commerce
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Transport and Communications
Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy
Ministry of Education and Science
Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
Ministry of Emergency Situations
Ministry of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services
Ministry of Energy
Ministry of Digital Development
Ministry of Interior Affairs
National Statistical Committee
Supreme Court
Prosecutor General's Office
State Border Service
State Customs Service
State Financial Intelligence Service
State Commission for Religious Affairs
State Agency on Public Service and Local Self Government
Academia
Civil Society Organizations
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