

JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002

KYRGYZSTAN



COUNTRY PROFILE



UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION - 2002 COUNTRY PROFILES SERIES

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, underscored the important role that States play in the implementation of the Agenda at the national level. It recommended that States consider preparing national reports and communicating the information therein to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) including, activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the obstacles and challenges they confront, and other environment and development issues they find relevant.

As a result, in 1993 governments began preparing national reports for submission to the CSD. After two years of following this practice, the CSD decided that a summarized version of national reports submitted thus far would be useful. Subsequently, the CSD Secretariat published the first Country Profiles series in 1997 on the occasion of the five-year review of the Earth Summit (Rio + 5). The series summarized, on a country-by-country basis, all the national reports submitted between 1994 and 1996. Each Profile covered the status of all Agenda 21 chapters.

The purpose of Country Profiles is to:

- Help countries monitor their own progress;
- Share experiences and information with others; and
- Serve as institutional memory to track and record national actions undertaken to implement Agenda 21.

A second series of Country Profiles is being published on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development being held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. Each profile covers all 40 chapters of Agenda 21, as well as those issues that have been separately addressed by the CSD since 1997, including trade, energy, transport, sustainable tourism and industry.

The 2002 Country Profiles series provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level. Each Country Profile is based on information updated from that contained in the national reports submitted annually by governments.

Preparing national reports is often a challenging exercise. It can also be a productive and rewarding one in terms of taking stock of what has been achieved and by increasing communication, coordination and cooperation among a range of national agencies, institutions and groups. Hopefully, the information contained in this series of Country Profiles will serve as a useful tool for learning from the experience and knowledge gained by each country in its pursuit of sustainable development.

NOTE TO READERS

The 2002 Country Profiles Series provides information on the implementation of Agenda 21 on a country-by-country and chapter-by-chapter basis (with the exception of chapters 1 and 23, which are preambles). Since Rio 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development has specifically addressed other topics not included as separate chapters in Agenda 21. These issues of trade, industry, energy, transport and sustainable tourism are, therefore, treated as distinct sections in the Country Profiles. In instances where several Agenda 21 chapters are closely related, for example, chapters 20 to 22 which cover environmentally sound management of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes, and chapters 24 to 32 which refer to strengthening of major groups, the information appears under a single heading in the Country Profile Series. Lastly, chapters 16 and 34, which deal with environmentally sound management of biotechnology, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation, capacity-building respectively, are presented together under one heading in those Country Profiles where information is relatively scarce.

At the release of this publication, Kyrgyzstan had not submitted its Country Profile in the standard format requested by the UN Secretariat.

Due to the fact that the format differs from that utilized by most countries, inconsistencies could arise when including the information in the database currently under development. For this reason, we appeal to countries to present their Country Profiles in the standard format provided by the Secretariat which has been made available in this CD-Rom for ease of reference.

Once the Country Profile has been properly formatted and submitted to the Secretariat, it will appear on our web page: <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo>

Contents

Preamble to the Agenda for the XXI Century
Section I. Social and Economic Aspects
International Cooperation
Poverty Fighting
Changes in Consumption Structure
Population and Sustainability
Protection and Improvement of People's Health
Sustainable Settlements
Decision Making Related to Sustainable Development
Section II. Preservation and Rational Use of Resources
Protection of Atmosphere
Rational Use of Land Resources
Fighting with Extermination of Forests
Fighting with Desertification and Draughts
Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas
Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas
Preservation of Biological Diversity
Ecologically Safe Use of Biotechnology
Protection and Rational Use of Oceans
Protection and Rational Use of Fresh Water Resources
Increased Safety of the Use of Toxic Chemical Substances
Disposal of Dangerous Waste
Disposal of Solid Waste and Sewage
Disposal of Radioactive Waste
Section III. Strengthening of the Role of Major Groups of Population
Strengthening of the Role of the Indigenous Population
Women's Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development
The Role of Children and Youth in Ensuring Sustainable Development
Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations
Trade Unions and Workers
Business and Industry Circles
Scientific and Technical Circles
Local Authorities
Strengthening of Farmers' Role
Section IV. Resources for Implementation
Financing of Sustainable Development
Technology Transfer
Science for the Purpose of Sustainable Development
Personnel Education, Training and Informing of Population
Establishment of Capacities for Sustainable Development
Organizational Measures Related to Sustainable Development
International Legislation
Information for Decision Making

Preamble

The Kyrgyz Republic is the sovereign, civil, multinational state occupying the territory of 200 000 square kilometers. The country is located in the center of Eurasian continent on the high land mountain ranges of Tien-Shan and Pamirs at the crossroads of Great Silk Road.

In 1997 the Kyrgyz Republic has adopted the *Conception of Sustainable Human Development* taking as the priority the development of human resources as the key resource of sustainability and *Conception of ecologic security*:

- taking into account existing natural limitations in the country related with high vulnerability of mountain systems and absence of outlet to the sea;
- realizing the responsibility for the contribution to life conditions of the nations living in the environs of great deserts Kara-Kum, Kyzyl-Kum and Gobi
- wishing to preserve the key resources of sweet water, biologic and genetic diversity located on the territory of the country for the development of future generations

The Kyrgyz Republic proceeded to structural transformation for transition to sustainable development

Starting conditions of Kyrgyz Republic for the transition to sustainable development

Institutional aspect:

- the start of the state government reform and formation of the National institute of self-government system;
- formation of the specialized state organs on environment protection.
- ratification of 8 international environment protection Conventions and agreements;
- continuing formation of developed system of national legislation on various aspects of usage, protection and recovery of natural resources;

Social aspect:

- preservation of civil peace and harmony, growing positive activeness of civil society;
- officially recognized poverty and development of National Poverty Reduction Program (NPRP) and Comprehensive Development Frame (CDF);
- reformation of health protection system aimed at provision of accessible medical services for the children and pregnant women guaranteed by state;
- recognition of education priority and reform of the education system aimed at provision of adequate knowledge and achievement of harmony of human with nature;
- implementation of balanced gender relations policy in the society.

Economic aspect:

- transition of the planned economy to market relations;
- state support of small business and private entrepreneurship promoting expansion and diversification of service industry on domestic and foreign markets;
- achievement of food provision independence of the country.

Ecologic aspect:

- low level emission of green house effect gases and ozone unfriendly substances;
- implementation of complex of measures on preservation of sweet water of proper quality;
- 24% of the protected natural system territories are singled out as the biogenetic pool resource;
- introduction and implementation of mechanisms evaluating the effect on environment and mechanisms of ecologic expertise.

Restrictive factors of the transition of Kyrgyzstan to sustainable development

Institutional aspect:

- absence of state policy of adequate regional development;
- ladder-type system of state territorial management;
- absence of monitoring and reforms process evaluation system;

- weakness of intersectoral approach in planning of development programs;
- misbalance of various public sectors participation in processes of decision making in development programs;
- absence of definite differentiated responsibility of all public sectors for the final results of development programs.

Social aspect:

- high level of poverty, absence of information and other opportunities for the self-development of population;
- obstacles to access of population to resources;
- domination of the myth about inexhaustibility of natural resources in minds of population, and absence of principle for necessity of payment for resources consuming;
- devaluation of cultural and moral values of social capital.

Economic aspect:

- prolonged processes of high foreign debts restructuring, in particular the variant of debt exchange for ecology, low share of investment loans;
- high level of resource and energy consuming along with high volume of waste products are the characteristics peculiar to modern industrial technologies, arising from this inability to accumulate and reinvest;
- ineffective usage of economic instruments in natural resources consuming;
- neglect of traditional methods of agricultural lands usage in conditions of high land territories;
- absence of practical autonomy and self-dependence of local community budgets.

Ecologic aspect:

- absence of methodological and systematic approaches to development of balanced usage and recreation of natural resources ;
- absence of practical rights of local communities to implement set of measures to protect and rationally use natural resources located on their own territories

**Strategic priorities of Kyrgyzstan
for transition to sustainable
development:**

- to reduce the poverty level twice in a period to 2010;
- securing of food provision(ecologically pure food products) and increase of export potential of the country;
- preservation of sweet water resources and biodiversity of biogenetic pool of natural systems by increasing the area of protected territories to 30% of the whole territory of the country.

**Voluntary restriction of
resources consuming:**

- to support tendencies of population growth through family planning;
- stabilization of plough lands area on the level of 1991;
- reduction of wasteful resources consuming(water, land, energy) through strengthening of consuming control.

**New approaches to resources consuming
for transition of Kyrgyz Republic to
sustainable development:**

- preservation of high quality of resources;
- combination of consuming with simultaneous restoration of resources;
- accordance with international principles of natural resources consuming: the consumers and polluters are to pay;
- reduction of power and material consuming production, increase of wasteless industry production through mutual support and resources interchangeability;
- equitable access to resources in distribution of incomes from natural resources consuming.

STRATEGY OF ACTIVITIES

1. to form local Agenda for 21 century basing on local resources of development for reduction of poverty and achievement of food and ecology security, sustainable development of mountain territories;
2. to continue further improvement of institutional component of sustainable development , to adapt internal legislation in accordance with international Conventions in format of sustainable development;
3. to support integration processes on regional(Central Asia), interregional and global levels for provision of sustainable development.

Section I. Social and Economic Aspects

International Cooperation

During the period, which passed since RIO-92, radical reforms were conducted in Kyrgyzstan aimed at dismantling of the commanding-and-administrative system and building of democratic basis for the society. Economic reforms were accompanied by a decline in production, an increase in unemployment and the poverty level. Analysis of macroeconomic indicators revealed a decrease in GDP per capita estimated by the parity of purchasing capacity of the population until 1995. Some macroeconomic stabilization and economic growth was noticeable since 1996. However real expenses of GDP per capita, expenses for education, health protection, and environment protection continue declining.

During 1991-2002 Kyrgyzstan ratified 22 documents on economic cooperation out of 27 signed within the CIS. Only 3 documents have remained unsigned. At the same time Kyrgyzstan executed the state procedures under the documents adopted within the CIS by 99.3 % during 1991-2002.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	Indicators			
	Real growth of GDP	105		106
	Inflation (GDP deflator), %	21.5		4.5
	State debt (% of GDP)	137.2		72
	Gross investments (% of GDP)	16.0		20.2
	Export of goods and services (% of GDP)	43.9		37.3
	Import of goods and services (% of GDP)	49.1		42.0
	Net export (% of GDP)	- 5.1		- 4.7

Poverty Fighting

In 1996 Kyrgyzstan recognized poverty in the country officially. The following State Programs were adopted and are being implemented: the National Strategy of Poverty Reduction (NSPR) till 2003 and the Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic till 2010.

More than 40 % of the budget expenses cover the social sphere and social protection of the population.

Educational and information and network centers were established in all oblasts of the country to train the poor in fundamentals of economic activities and sustainable development.

Organizational resources are being established for development – independent and efficient groups consisting of poor people, who are ready to act and take part in solution of their own problems.

Regular prophylactic and medical attention is provided, as well as access to contraceptives and rendering of services on family planning.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To decrease the poverty level by 50 %			

Changes in Consumption Structure

Adoption of the State Program “Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic till 2010” will allow to start the process of establishment of an adequate consumption structure.

A legal basis has been established which regulates the issues of natural resources consumption and is assigned to support an adequate quality of environment. New economic instruments for nature use have been partially introduced and the work on their introduction is being continued.

There is an acute issue requiring a solution – to reduce the consumption of energy, raw materials, production of waste. The most important objective is still remaining – to determine a balanced structure of consumption, which could be supported by natural environment of Kyrgyzstan for a long time.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To reduce the losses of energy and natural resources			
	- by 20 %			
	- by 30 %			

Population and Sustainability

The results of the population census conducted in 1998 were summarized with the assistance of the UNFPA in 2001 and a Concept of Demographic Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic was approved.

The State Demographic Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted in 2001, which specified the following priorities:

- orientation to a family with an average number of children and optimization of population increment;
- ensuring of favorable conditions for attaining gender equality and comprehensive support to motherhood;
- improvement of the quality of medical services to decrease “chronicalization” of disease in the endogen class of causes;
- development of institutional mechanisms to regulate migration flows both external and internal;
- creating of conditions to increase the quality of life and the level of socialization of the population.

Some measures have been envisaged to prevent the advance of depopulation, which, as a rule, has an irreversible character.

A draft law was developed – “On Sustainable Development of the Ecological and Economic System of Issyk-Kul”, which is under consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of the republic. For the first time the draft law specifies the legal basis of interaction of the natural potential with development of human (permanent population and migration flows) and economic potentials. The given law is classified as a law of a new generation in attaining sustainable development.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To determine national capacities for life support of the population under the existing tendencies of demographic development			

Protection and Improvement of People’s Health

A legal basis for the health care system reform was established during the years of the country’s independence:

- transfer to the system of family physicians;
- introduction of mandatory medical insurance;
- transfer of the health care sector to market relations “provider of medical services” – “consumer”.

The reforms are being implemented through the programs “Manas”, “Healthy Nation”, etc.

A sphere of private services in health care is being formed.

At the same time the morbidity rate in the republic as a whole in 2000 increased by 18,8 % as compared to 1996, tuberculosis incidence rate increased almost 1,5. Syphilis incidence rate increased 44 times from 1991 to 2000.

Only 76 % of the population has access to potable water of good quality, and the loss of the state monopoly on import of iodized salt caused an increase in goiter incidence rate. More than 60 % of women suffer from anemia.

Mortality rate among women in Kyrgyzstan is 30 %, and that of men is 25 % higher than an average indicator in Europe.

Infant mortality rate is impermissibly high, although it reduced from 30.0 % (1990) to 22.6 % (2000). The malnutrition rate among children remains to be high.

The coverage of women of fertile age by all types of contraception is about 40 %, the total number of abortions decreased three times (1992-2000), but 10 % of them fall on women under 19.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To increase access of rural population to health care services to 90 %			
2.	To increase access of rural population to systems of water supply to the level of urban settlements			
3.	To increase access of the population to communication systems twofold			

Sustainable Settlements

During recent years the number of urban population in Kyrgyzstan reduced from 37,7 % in 1992 to 35,2 % in 2000, which somewhat improved the situation of the population with urban housing.

Table 7.1
Provision of the population with the total area of housing by territories (m2 per person)

	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Kyrgyz Republic	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Urban area	12.5	13.5	13.3	14.2	13.9	14.0
Rural area	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.6

Nonetheless not less than 65 % of the population has housing area of less than 5 m2 per person.

90.2 % of urban population and only 19.0 % of rural population have access to water pipelines. Only 15 % of the population has access to sewerage systems.

There is a great difference between urban and rural settlements by their access to telecommunication facilities: there are 174 telephones per 1,000 people in cities and only 28 telephones in rural area.

The process of de-urbanization during this period became of a general character and was underway in all regions of the country with a different degree of intensity. The reasons of this regressive tendency have different sources for different regions. But one could observe a decrease in a town-forming potential in small and medium mono-sector towns throughout the republic mainly due to closing down of mining enterprises.

In parallel with de-urbanization of small and medium towns there was hyper-urbanization of large cities, such as the capital Bishkek and Osh city. The “belts” of new settlements appeared around them as a result of en-mass migration of the population. A majority of newly built settlements are characterized by lack of social and economic infrastructure and public services (roads, public transport, health care, schools, energy supply, public utilities). Such an environment is accompanied by a high level of unemployment, poverty, morbidity rate and criminality rate.

Table 7.2
The share of the population with access to adequate sanitary conditions (percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Share of population which uses:					
- toilets connected to the sewerage system	21.3	24.4	23.3	27.5	27.8
- lavatories	77.9	74.8	75.9	71.3	71.0

There is an acute issue with regard to prospects of development of urban and rural settlements. A local Agenda of Bishkek City for the XXI Century has been developed as a model to form the policy of sustainable development of a separate settlement.

Given the existing natural limits for development of Bishkek city, being aware of a responsibility of the capital for the contribution in the country's life, having a desire to preserve leading positions in local initiatives on moving the Kyrgyz Republic towards sustainable development, the mayor's office of Bishkek city specified a Concept of the Capital's Development.

Actions for a short-term perspective – 2002-2004

- Democratization of management and development of the local self-governance potential;
Formation of a material basis for a quality life focused on civil society's initiatives by developing various tops of sustainability in urban territories:
- housing area
 - industrial
 - administrative
 - historical and cultural
 - recreational
 - natural

Actions for a mid-term perspective – 2005-2007

Priority development of systemic services of a new generation – services of a surface transport and trade terminal, export insurance, foreign currency exchange industry, information technologies, recreation, tourism, business services;
 Creation of an utmost favorable environment for development of spiritual human values, flourishing of multi-national cultures, modern fundamental and applied sciences.

Actions for a long-term perspective – till 2010

Integration of Bishkek city in a regional and world network of sustainable human settlements;
 Formation of a new status of Bishkek city as a Central Asian exports connecting international trading and mediation center.

Implementation of the Concept of transition of Bishkek city to sustainable development in a format of local Agenda for the XXI Century will form **a new quality standard for townspeople's life**, strengthen **the potential of urban biotope**, determine **a pace of changes** in development of the country, will have a positive impact on development of the Central Asian region and revival of the Great Silk Route.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To restore a system of house-building based on state or municipal financing for socially vulnerable citizens or those with low income up to 30 % of the former level			
2.	To introduce a system of mortgage for house-building			
3.	To improve housing and engineering infrastructure with a maximum use of local construction materials, consecutively by 20 % and 30 %			

Decision Making Related to Sustainable Development

A draft law “On Sustainable Development of the Ecological and Economic System of Issyk-Kul” has been developed and is being coordinated at present.

Pursuant to Resolution of the Government of the KR # 74 dated 20.02.2002 **an Interdepartmental Commission** was established on preparation of a National Review on evaluation of the progress towards sustainable development and other documents for RIO+10.

A working group of experts (8 people) and **a working group of specialists** (82 people) on preparation of documents for RIO+10 were established as a result of conducting two two-day workshops “Kyrgyzstan in a Context of Sustainable Development” with representatives of the Interdepartmental Commission, other governmental structures, NGOs, higher educational establishments, schools, mass media, etc.

A Concept of transfer of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development till 2010 was published in April of 2002.

The National Review on evaluation of the progress of the Kyrgyz Republic moving towards sustainable development has been prepared.

The Concept of transition of Bishkek city to sustainable development till 2010 has been developed.

The local Agenda of Bishkek City for the XXI Century has been developed.

The Agenda of the Kyrgyz Republic for the XXI Century has been developed.

Educational curricula to prepare specialists of the highest qualification on sustainable development on the base of legal and economic education have been worked out.

The National Council on Sustainable Development has been established.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To determine a system of monitoring and evaluation for the Agenda, NSPR, CDF			

Section II. Preservation and Rational Use of Resources

Protection of Atmosphere

Kyrgyzstan is a mountain country, the territory of which is especially vulnerable to natural and anthropogenic impacts.

Protection of atmosphere is ensured by observance of the National Standard of atmospheric air, but in the capital and large cities the indicators of major contaminants (dust, sulphur, nitric and carbon oxides) exceed the maximum allowed concentrations 2-12 times. Adherence of Kyrgyzstan to the Montreal Protocol in 2002 on ozone destructing substances and ratification of the UN Convention on Global Changes in the Climate promoted development of National Strategies and adoption of effective measures to reduce the level of hothouse gases and ozone destructing substances in the country.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop measures for support of the State Standard of the Atmospheric Air Quality			

Rational Use of Land Resources

Rational use of land resources, reproduction of soil fertility, regulation of land relationships was dictated by a major priority of the country - to ensure food independence and food security under the conditions of serious scarceness of land resources. Thus, arable land per capita is 0.26 ha, which hardly provides for the minimal food minimum of an average statistical citizen of the country.

A solid legislative base has been established for sustainable rational land use. Private land ownership has been introduced and certain experience has been obtained on distribution and transfer of natural pastures for leasing to local communities which are responsible for the condition of pasture lands and the degree of their degradation, economic turnover and restoration.

Nonetheless the productiveness of arable land is declining, as well as the potential of natural pastures.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop a system of state planning of landscape within ecosystems, watersheds defining types of economic activities for them			
2.	To develop a cadastre of quality of land resources of the Kyrgyz Republic to form a civilized land market			
3.	To develop a cadastre of land resources allocated to local communities and a perspective plan of reclamation and scientifically grounded rotation of crops			

Fighting with Extermination of Forests

The significance of forests in Kyrgyzstan, the country that forms the fresh water flow for the whole Central Asia, is difficult to be underestimated. The forest is a basis for a sustainable formation and preservation of fresh water resources, the basis for reduction of landslide and mudflow risks, the source of development and preservation of biodiversity of mountain territories. The State Program on Forest envisages an increase in afforestation of the country from 4.25 % (2000) to 6 % to 2025 year.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To increase the area of afforestation of the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic to 6 % by joint efforts of the state, local communities and the private sector			

Problems of Land Degradation and Desertification

Out of 10.6 million ha of agricultural land more than 88 % are recognized as degraded and subjected to the processes of desertification. The areas of secondary soil salinity constitute 3/4 of the whole arable fund of the republic. Kyrgyzstan joined the UN Convention on desertification fighting (1997) and developed an Action Plan on fighting desertification. A joint work in this sphere is being implemented with the UNDP, USAID, TACIS, GTZ and others; a legislative base is being improved.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To stop growth of land degradation - erosion, turning into swamp, salinity			
2.	To start reducing the area of degraded lands by 5-10 % each year			

Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas

Mountain ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan occupy more than 90 % of the whole territory. They are unique by their structure, composition and are characterized by being naturally locked, which significantly increases their vulnerability. On the initiative of Kyrgyzstan the UN declared the year of 2002 as the International Year of Mountains, which allowed to attract the attention of the international community to the problems of mountain territories.

In Kyrgyzstan almost all population live in the areas situated at the level of 1,500 m above sea level, and 14 % of the population - in high mountain areas (from 1,500 to 3,000 m above sea level). Mountains dominate all aspects of life of Kyrgyzstan: economy, social development, management systems, etc. Mountains also represent major factors restricting development.

An economic decline resulted in massive unemployment, poverty high internal migration first of all among the population living in high mountain areas. Thus, the poverty level in Chui oblast (situated at a level below 1.5 thousand meters above sea level) in 1999 was 26.8 %, at the same time in Naryn oblast (from 1,500 to 3,000 m) - 77.4 %. The outflow of inhabitants from high mountain Naryn oblast was 82 % out of the total volume of internal migration.

The country adopted the National Strategy of Poverty Reduction and the Comprehensive Development Framework till 2010, which include programs of development of mountain regions. It also approved and implements the programs of state support of high mountain and remote areas of the Kyrgyz Republic. Under the Manas project a reform of medical services in high mountain areas has been implemented, access of mountain population to the services of higher and secondary specialized education has been improved through establishments of higher educational establishments and colleges in the high mountain Naryn oblast.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop the Agenda for the XXI Century for high mountain Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Jalal-Abad oblasts			
2.	To reduce the level of internal migration of the population from high mountain areas to 5-7 %			

Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas

Agriculture is one of the major sectors of the transition period economy; its share in the GDP structure is 38.2 %. This sector of economy employs 45 % of active population of the republic. Until 2000 land in the republic belonged to the state. Formation of the institute of private landowners took place in the beginning of the XXI century. The size of a land share allocated to each rural inhabitant fluctuates from 0.1 ha to 1.0 ha. In the beginning this process was registered as a right of use for 99 years, then the conditions were liberalized and the land market became open.

In 1996 the Government of the country developed the Concept and the National Program of Food Security. With the assistance of the European Commission about Euro 45.5 million were received by the country to support the program.

The Kyrgyz Agricultural Corporation has been established to extend crediting to peasants and farmers, starting from 1997 the amount of credits extended totaled Som 1.5 billion.

This ensured the progress in increasing productivity of all types of agricultural crops.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	Restoration of the area of arable land to the level of 1991			
2.	Creation of cooperation of framers and peasants' farms with a total area of arable land of not less than 200 ha to introduce a rational system of crop turnover and melioration			
3.	To increase productiveness of one ha of land, capable to feed 7 persons a year			

Preservation of Biological Diversity

Notwithstanding the fact that Kyrgyzstan occupies only 0.13 % of the earth's land, it is inhabited by about 3 % of the world fauna, and more that 7,400 species of plants grow here. The territory represents a wide variety of physical-and-geographic forms: starting with mountain ridges covered with glaciers to river valleys with a dry arid climate. The republic has flora endemics (walnuts, several species of apple trees, wild cherry, pistachio, etc.) and fauna endemics (Mensbir's marmot, relict gopher, white-claw bear, 43 species of birds). The total number of endemics is about 230. This indicator is higher than an average one in Central Asia. It proves a high concentration of biological species in the country.

Notwithstanding the measures taken by the state (ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1996), a set of laws to support biodiversity (since 1992 - about 10 laws), presence of 6 reserves, 5 national parks)), there is almost no natural ecosystems in the territory of the country, which has not been affected by anthropogenic activities. Ichthyo-fauna has been changed practically in all water reservoirs, out of 54 fish species 21 species have been brought in from the outside. There is a threat of distinction of 71 flora species, - all of them are in the Red Book, 122 fauna species, of which 67 species are registered in the Red Book.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop a cadastre of biodiversity of the Kyrgyz Republic			
2.	To broaden and develop a national network of especially protected territories, with an increase of their area by 50 %			

Ecologically Safe Use of Biotechnology

The programs of changing genetic materials of plants, animals and microbes in Kyrgyzstan are being developed by the institutes of the National Academy of Sciences, higher educational establishments, sectoral scientific-and-research institutes and laboratories. There is some experience in growing sound virus-free plants out of a single cell, - merisystems. Unique systems of potato growing have been developed based on merisystems, which are corresponding reliably to the agricultural and technical conditions of the country.

Training of the national potential of specialists in the area of biotechnology is carried out by the State National University and the International University of Kyrgyzstan taking into account precautions in relation to genetically modified organisms.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To include into the CDF a section on ecologically safe use of biotechnology			
2.	To publish each year lists of products subjected to hormone treatment or grown through genetic modification			

Glaciers, Snowfields, Mountain Permafrost (World Ocean)

Out of the total area of the republic glaciers and snowfields occupy 4.1 % of the territory. The number of glaciers is 7,628. They participate in the formation of flow of five independent river basins. Glaciers of Kyrgyzstan are accumulators of clean fresh water; they affect the climate reducing the air temperature and increasing precipitations, ensure relief reformation, and are the objects of esthetic, sportive and recreational use. Their water-resource role is especially important in the Central Asia due to its arid climate.

A decrease in the size of glaciation and frosts of the Tien-Shan started in the second half of the XIX century, but this process became especially active during the last 30 years. Together with a reduction of the glaciation area, one can observe growth of chemical contamination of glaciers.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop the State Program on preservation of the quality and volume of glaciers, snowfields and permafrost in mountain ecosystems			

Protection and Rational Use of Fresh Water Resources

Fresh water of Kyrgyzstan with its arid climate is a vitally important resource of development. Fresh water reserves in the country are rather significant: about 50 km³ of surface river flow, 13 km³ of potential underground water reserves, 1,745 km³ of lake water, 650 km³ of glaciers.

The republic uses only 12-17 % of surface and underground flow reserves available. Flows for Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Xin-Jiang-Uigur district of China are being formed in the territory of Kyrgyzstan. Interstate water relations are based on interstate framework agreements and are under the control of interstate structures, such as the Inter-Coordination Water-Resource Commission (ICWRC).

The use of water resources within the state is regulated by the Regulation "National Water Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic" and a set of relevant laws.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
---	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1.	To reduce the level of agricultural water intake to biologic norms to water various types of crops			
2.	To provide the population with 100 %-access to high-quality portable water			

Increased Safety of the Use of Toxic Chemical Substances

There are more than 50 facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic, which use strong toxic substances in manufacturing, of which 18 industrial facilities are referred to the category of chemically dangerous ones. In addition, in late 80-s about 1 million ha of agricultural land were treated with pesticides and other chemical substances; about 5 thousand tons of pesticides were used each year. For the recent ten years import of pesticides decreased from 5 thousand tons to 0.8 thousand tons.

To increase safety when using toxic and chemical substances the country developed a National Register of Potentially Toxic Substances (1995), the national practice started adopting London guideline principles on exchange of information about chemical substances in international trade.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	Development of the State Program on safe use of toxic and chemical substances			

Disposal of Dangerous (Toxic) Waste

Only during 1995-2001 Kyrgyzstan accumulated 32.8 million tons of toxic waste in storehouses, storage devices, polygons, dumps, and other facilities, and taking into consideration the volumes of previous years, it accumulated 54.4 million tons. Only 4.6 thousand tons have been used, and only 0.52 thousand tons (0.1 %) has been neutralized.

Accumulation of toxic waste under the conditions of a mountain country, where the resistance of ecosystems decreases due to elevation and steepness of slopes, is especially dangerous, and the situation is even more dangerous in highland and alpine areas, where it is basically stored.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop a State Program of disposal of dangerous (toxic) waste			

Disposal of Solid Waste and Sewage in Kyrgyzstan in 2000

The volume of industrial and household solid waste totaled 6.0 million tons, and sewerage discharge without treatment and that insufficiently treated amounted to 4.0 million m³. The country has a fully disrupted system of separate collection of solid waste (food waste, scrap paper and scrap metal, etc.). Cities have 31 polygons of solid household waste, of which 55 % do not meet sanitary standards. There are no other systems for solid waste processing.

The percent of sewerage water treated in compliance with the norms does not exceed 20 %. Sewerage treatment facilities are available only in 56 % of cities and towns and only 60 % of them provide for the treatment according to the established norms. This is explained by a dismantling of the infrastructure of drainage systems due to a practically complete absence of financing during last 10 years.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To develop a State Program on solid waste processing and sewerage treatment			
2.	To ensure a possibility of processing and			

	neutralization of 1 million tons of waste each year			
--	---	--	--	--

Disposal of Radioactive Waste

The Kyrgyz Republic is a former uranium mining country, in the past several uranium deposits have been developed in its territory and several open tailings with uranium waste remained. Uranium production waste with a total weight of more than 34 million tons and the total activity rating of more than 88 thousand curie, is mainly located close to populated areas. Together with a high probability of disruption of tailings by dangerous exogenous geologic processes (landslides, mudflows, flooding, earthquakes, etc.), there is another danger –insufficient impermeability of the tailings’ beds and dykes. Dozens of years have passed since the day they were erected and many of them require reconstruction, as at present they represent a real threat to the whole Central Asian region.

In 2001 the TACIS project started works on reclamation of uranium tailings in Mailuu-Suu area, and in 2002 the Asian Development Bank allocated a large credit to rehabilitate other uranium tailings.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To improve the State Program on practice norms, guiding principles and codes for safe and ecologically justified handling of radioactive waste and their disposal following the IAAP principles			

Section III. Strengthening of the Role of Major Groups of Population

Strengthening of the Role of the Indigenous Population

The indigenous population makes up 64.9 % (1999) of the total number of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. Since 1999 the republic has the attributes of an independent state – its territory, name, constitution, national currency, state language, flag, coat of arms, and the anthem, the national idea expressed in seven percepts of Manas.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To ensure access of large groups of the population to qualitative information on sustainable development in an acceptable and convenient format (information language, carrier)			
2.	To restore values, traditional knowledge and methods of rational use of natural resources by indigenous population – Kyrgyzs under the conditions of mountain ecosystems			

Women's Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development

Men (49.4 %) and women (50.6 %) (1999) represent large groups of the population, the relationship between which is harmonized in a new format of gender equality. The state keeps gender statistics since 1997, a specialized National Council of Women, Family's Affairs and Development of Gender Equality has been established under the President's Administration, national programs "Ayalzat", "Ayalzat-2" have been developed; domestic laws and the NSPR and CDF programs are subjected to gender expertise. Men and women enjoy equal legal rights to own land. Representation of women in middle-level public administrations is on average 30 %, at the level of decision-making – 6-7 %.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To increase representation of women at all levels of administrative bodies to be not lower than 30 %			
2.	To develop for women additional legislative mechanisms to strengthen the rights to land ownership			

The Role of Children and Youth in Ensuring Sustainable Development

Youth (14-34 years old) constitutes 38 % of the citizens of the country, and the average age of the population is 26 years old. The coverage of children and youth by education during 1999-2000:

- schools
 - primary – 88 %
 - junior – 97 %
 - senior – 78 %
- secondary and higher education – 9 %

At the same time the number of children who do not attend schools increased from 1 % (1995-1996) to 3 % (2000-2001). At the same time one can observe an increase in the staff of the capital's inspection on minors' affairs from 300 to 1,200 only in Bishkek.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To increase motivation and the level of			

	activity of the youth in obtaining knowledge on new directions of vocational training and informatics			
2.	To increase shared participation of youth in scientific research work and technological elaborations of inter-system character up to 35-40 %			

Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations

The civil sector of the Kyrgyz Republic (as of 2000) has the following types of voluntary public associations:

NGOs – 3,019, of which:

- women's – 94
- ecologic – 200
- national cultural centers – 26
- religious organizations – 195
- political parties – 25
- vocational unions – 289
- associations on social protection – 1,608
- associations by spheres of commercial activities – 71
- mass media – 500

of which: printed – 388; electronic – 51

- scientific-and-technical and cultural-educational – 335.

The civil sector plays a key role in democratization processes, realization of human rights, social partnership. In addition to an independent status the civil society has diversified and solid knowledge in the spheres which bring in social security and ecologic safety in the processes of sustainable development. Ecologic NGOs and their associations participated in elaboration of projects Healthy Nation (1994), National Plan of Environment Protection (1997), Strategy and Action Plan on Preservation of Biodiversity (1998), discussion of laws related to ecologic aspects.

Ecologic NGOs organized:

- public acts against construction of the Kyrgyz-Chinese paper factory in Chui-Tokmok city;
- public acts against construction of an incinerating factory in Bishkek city;
- propagate among the population and educate state officials to basic principles of sustainable development;
- participate in preparation of the documents for RIO+10;
- actively involve the population in the process of formation of the Charter of the Earth.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To ensure 70-% participation of NGOs in national development programs and implementation of local Agendas for the XXI Century			

Trade Unions and Workers

Two hundred and eighty nine trade unions restructure their work under the conditions of economy transition to market relations.

Able-bodied population (16-64 years) of the country constitutes 52.7 % (1999). The issues of employment and protection of interests in the private sector become of a special importance. From 1994 to 1999 the number of able-bodies citizens increased by 300 thousand people, but employment increased only by 72.7 thousand people due to the private sector.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To trade unions jointly with NGOs, local			

	administration and self-government bodies, private sector: - to develop and lobby the draft Law "On Social Partnership"			
	- to lobby the draft Law "On Sustainable Development of the Ecologic and Economic System of Issyk-Kul"			
	- to participate in development of local Agendas for the XXI Century"			

Business and Industry Circles

For a country with a transition economy one can consider the following as achievements:

- formation of the private sector of small and medium entrepreneurship which ensures 9.2 % of GDP;
- an average rate of economic growth for a period from 1996 to 2000 was 5.5 % per year.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To stimulate the transfer of small and medium private enterprises to ecologically pure production by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of economic instruments • increasing public rating 			
2.	To speed up formation of the infrastructure of systemic services of a new generation in the spheres of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vacation, recreation, tourism; • banking system and exchange of foreign currencies; • business services; • educational and informational services. 			

Scientific and Technical Circles

Fundamental developments of scientists of Kyrgyzstan are devoted to the needs of the country in the sphere of energy and mining technologies: the technology of use of non-traditional and renewable energy sources; technology of small-scale energy; non-explosion technology of destruction of solid rocks.

In the sphere of information and telecommunication technologies – new technologies, such as: information technologies and Internet for the system of education; optimal optic fiber networks; use of optic and electronic components in communication systems and computing machines; high density memory devices, - are ready for introduction and are partially tested.

Developments made by scientists and constructors are of high value, they create new construction materials made of local raw materials, carry out developments of architecture and infrastructure of the Kyrgyz section of the Great Silk Route and provided local industry with a technology of aseismic construction.

Nonetheless, according to assessment by experts and specialists on sustainable development, only 35-40 % of the country's intellectual potential is in use.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
---	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1.	Each year to announce a tender for conducting scientific research on priority directions of the national strategy of sustainable development			
2.	Each year to publish scientific information on disputable issues of sustainable development for decision making officials, specialists and the population			
3.	To establish a market of national ideas, finished developments and a list of consultants for introduction of technologies into production			

Local Authorities

The Kyrgyz Republic was one of the first countries with a transition economy, which started the reform of local self-governance. Out of 1,315 rural settlements, 460 have transferred to local self-governance. Out of 49 cities and towns, Bishkek and 11 cities of rayon subordination have transferred to local self-governance. The Congress of Local Communities and the Association of Cities of Kyrgyzstan have been established.

The function of local self-government bodies is control over natural resources, social and economic development. Local self-government bodies represent a real instrument of sustainable development of local communities. Bishkek city has a local Agenda for the XXI Century.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To build up a potential of the National Self-Governance System by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving legal frameworks • solving the issues of financing • training in management methods in a format of sustainable development • formulation of local agendas for the XXI century 			
2.	To create a national database on local strategies of sustainable development			

Strengthening of Farmers' Role

Farmer's and peasant's farms have appeared in the country with a transfer of land into private property.

New landowners had to unify for joint use of a common resource – water, introduction of a scientifically based crop rotation, and cooperative initiatives in agriculture. The farmers' unions are of the following types:

- associations of water users - 200 as of 01.01 2001;
- agricultural cooperatives – 463 as of 01.01 2002;
- collective peasants' farms – 255 as of 01.01 2002.

To solve the problems of farmers' financing the crediting system is being introduced through:

- credit unions;
- the Kyrgyz Agricultural Financial Corporation, which at a later stage will be transformed in rural banks;
- systems of recycled micro-crediting.

Since 2001 Kyrgyzstan began forming a land market. Notwithstanding all inevitable mistakes, slips and losses, the farmers of Kyrgyzstan for the first time ensured food independence of the country.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To strengthen the potential of farmers' and perspective farms by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting various forms of cooperation • increasing access to credits • training in technologies on reclamation of resources • promotion of sales of agricultural produce 			

Section IV. Resources for Implementation

Financing of Sustainable Development

With the external debt of Kyrgyzstan of 137 % of GDP it is difficult to say anything about efficient financing of sustainable development. Nonetheless there is painful searching underway for the ways of the country's economy development.

Kyrgyzstan faces an uneasy task – to choose the ways of development:

- I. Building up of economic power due to mining industry, in addition to absolutely necessary new foreign loans is accompanied by significant contamination or direct destruction of ecology of fragile mountain ecosystems. Consequences of ecologic changes will impact water supply and the quality of life of all peoples living in Central Asia. It will inevitably result in a conflict of interests of Central Asian countries.
- II. Focus on agriculture, undoubtedly, will ensure food independence of the country. But, as international experience shows, it would not provide for the revenue part of the budget to the extent necessary for development. When choosing this way Kyrgyzstan would not be able to provide for a desired level of development, even under the condition of production of a sufficient volume of high-quality agricultural products with high-level processing.
- III. An undoubted achievement of Kyrgyzstan for the recent 10 years can be regarded as a spontaneously formed type of profit-making activity which is new for the country – systemic services for the Central Asian countries and Western Siberia of the Russian Federation. Systemic services which existed earlier:
 - maintenance and development of cross-border infrastructure of water-and-energy systems;
 - development of transcontinental surface and air transportation routes;
 - maintenance of the routes of cattle transhumance for neighboring Central Asian countries;
 - adherence to the policy of preservation of natural water reserves of common use;
 were supplemented with foretypes of future new types of systemic services of a new generation:
 - services of a surface transportation and trading terminal for commodity cargo flows;
 - industry of exchange of foreign currencies and business services;
 - industry of educational and information technologies;
 - industry of services related to vacation, recreation and tourism.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	For establishment of a financial basis for sustainable development to attract investments in the following spheres: Stage I – development of agricultural production, high-level processing, sales market to ensure food independence and safety			
	Stage II – development of the system of services of a new generation for domestic and external markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - services of a surface transportation and trading terminal - industry of crediting banks and exchange of foreign currencies - industry of educational and information technologies 			

	- industry of services for vacation, recreation, tourism by involving 85-90 % of the country's intellectual potential in the sphere of systemic services of a new generation			
	Stage III – development of mining industry and the industry of local construction materials, development of the energy sector on the basis of new resource-saving, environmentally friendly or safe technologies			

Development of international modern services of a new generation is the most acceptable for Kyrgyzstan, as it will ensure an equal participation of the whole intellectual and professional human potential of the country in highly profitable activities without destructing ecology. Undoubtedly, there is also a need for investments here, as emerging foretypes of future systemic services of a new generation should be brought up to international standards, in order they become competitive and acceptable firstly for the countries of Central Asia, and then for the whole international community. There are other advantages in this way of development, as the maximum involvement and use of human resources will not bring any damage to this capital, but vice versa, will promote its further improvement and strengthening.

Technology Transfer

For development of high-tech directions of economy and the management structure it is necessary to make use of the opportunities provided by communication and information technologies.

Kyrgyzstan participates in a number of international information-and-technology programs: automated system of information exchange among the CIS countries (ACUO-CIS); information-and-marketing centers of the RSS participant countries on the basis of Internet.

Electronic systems are being established within the country: “e-government”, “e-economy”; “Toktom”; “Elections”, etc.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	Participation of the Kyrgyz Republic in programs of international cooperation and assistance in transfer of new technologies by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including national information networks into international networks containing information of patent bureaus 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of favorable conditions for transfer of new technologies to the Kyrgyz Republic 			
	Establishment of the National Information Network on 4 spheres of sustainable development to satisfy 80-90 % of the need for information in the domestic market			

Science for the Purposes of Sustainable Development

The basis of the Concept of Sustainable Development was developed as a result of the highest level of intersystem generalization. The Kyrgyz Republic, having an old structure of a scientific industry with a structure based on a sector principle, can speak only about some separate, fragmented achievements, which are difficult for a time being to be integrated into the National Strategy of Sustainable Development.

There is a need to quantitatively assess natural, human, social, physical, economic and institutional resources to define its capabilities to move towards sustainable development. Scientific circles of the country will have to conduct a thorough work to reveal the character and sustainability of intersystem relations, such as demographic growth and GDP growth; economic growth and ecologic capacity of the environment; demographic development and resource capacity of natural systems.

The basis for such estimations is international indicators of sustainable development. Five out of 134 indicators have already been adopted for the national statistics of Kyrgyzstan. These five indicators quantitatively describe interrelationships between democratic development and land and water use.

When choosing the ways of development, the conflict of interest of different spheres or types of activities is unavoidable – striving for a rapid step-up in economy and the “price” of immediate or delayed ecologic payments for this; or, such as an increase in the population number and the limits of possible use of natural resources. It is difficult to make management decisions. Scientific circles shall clearly and fairly report on the problem when the conflicts of development appear. Otherwise the conflict will be transformed into confrontation between the population and the state apparatus.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	Development of resource and energy saving technologies and modernization of the existing ones to transfer 50 % of industrial processes to a more effective level by:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the share of scientific research in technologies 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of the organizational- and-methodological approach to the problem of resource saving 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replacement of imported resources with local 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation of an open database of local finished technologies for entrepreneurs, industrial and business circles 			
	To strengthen scientific research work to study the status of ecosystems, to define the limits of resource consumption and the level of contamination of each system			
	To introduce international indicators into national statistics and scientific research work to reveal the character of intersystem relations of demography, economy and environment to promote moving of the Kyrgyz Republic towards sustainable development			
	To publish synoptic articles on disputable			

	issues of sustainable development to facilitate decision making			
--	---	--	--	--

Personnel Education, Training and Informing of Population

The country is forming a multi-plan system of education and up bringing for harmonization of human needs and capabilities of the environment. Since 2001 a reorientation of educational plans and curricula to sustainable future was started in the system of school education. The republic developed an Action Plan on education for everyone, which sets up a task to achieve 6 objectives of the Djakarta's Forum by 2015.

A special course "Protection of Environment and Rational Use of Natural Resources" has been introduced in vocational schools and secondary specialized educational establishments.

Departments of ecologic orientation have been established in a number of higher educational establishments, the number of graduates – specialists on ecology and use of natural resources, environment protection and activities on nature improvement is increasing from year to year.

Independent mass media, ecologic and educational NGOs dwell on the problems of interaction between the man and nature more often – EMTV, Pyramid, National Radio.

Ecological knowledge is taken into account when attesting civil servants.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To accomplish reorientation of 30 % of school educational curricula to sustainable development			
2.	To increase the volume of publications of electronic mass media on issues of sustainable development up to 30 % by providing incentives in a form of grants, soft credits			

Establishment of a Potential for Sustainable Development

Kyrgyzstan is not only the country of general literacy of the population, but also of a high educational level.

Difficulties of the transition period of development resulted in a reduction of a number of people employed in the sphere of science from 1.4 % (1990) to 0.3 % (2000) of the total number of the population. The number of candidates of sciences also reduced as compared to 1991 – 100% to 73 % in 2000. Although the number of doctors of sciences for the same period increased by 80 %.

The country succeeded in keeping the pace of preparation of specialists in the sphere of information technologies. However, taking into account the needs of modern production and management the admittance to the higher educational establishments on these specialties shall be increased twofold.

A large interest among youth and the population in information technologies was raised by private educational courses on upgrading of computer literacy and media competence. Seventy Internet-cafes were opened only in Bishkek in 2001. However the demand is exceeding the offer.

Specialists face the problem of improvement of the national information field, which could have provided for 90 % of information needs of the population of the country. As the population polls show, only 1-2 % of the republic inhabitants use Internet for more than 3 hours a week.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To increase training of staff in technical specialties and informatics twofold			

Organizational Measures Related to Sustainable Development

The following types of work are conducted at the national level:

- training of a critical mass of hotel managers possessing the knowledge on key aspects of sustainable development and major documents for ICSD "RIO+10"
- approval of the draft Law "On Sustainable Development of the Ecologic and Economic System of Issyk-Kul" by the Jogorku Kenesh;
- Local "Agenda of Bishkek City for the XXI Century" has been submitted;
- The National Review of the Progress of the Kyrgyz Republic on Sustainable Development has been prepared;
- The National Report and Agenda of the Kyrgyz Republic for the XXI Century have been prepared.

At the regional level:

- five high-level meetings have been conducted, where the countries of Central Asia expressed their adherence to the principles of sustainable development and a desire to participate in the summit of the ICSD countries as a single Central Asian region (from 1995 to 2002).

At the global level:

- representatives of Kyrgyzstan took part in 5 international Asian-Pacific, regional and other meetings with the information on the process of preparation of Central Asian countries for the ICSD.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To publish annual reports on local, regional and national Agendas for the XXI century			

International Legislation

In Kyrgyzstan the right of each person to a favorable life environment and ecological safety is stipulated in the Constitution (Article 35 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic). Addenda to existing laws have been prepared and new draft laws on nature protecting character have been proposed within the framework of adaptation of nature protecting legislation to the conditions of transition economy on one hand, and on the other hand – implementation of international legal documents in the national legislation of the country.

On the initiative of a deputy of the Legislative Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh (the Parliament of the country) in 2000 national experts on sustainable development drafted the law of a new generation "On Sustainable Development of the Ecologic and Economic System of Issyk-Kul". For the first time the draft law specifies a legal basis for interaction of such elements of development as ecologic capacity of the Issyk-Kul ecosystem, perspectives and limitations of demographic and economic development taking into account the interests of the existing and future generations.

Since early 90-s international relations are being regulated by the following normative and legislative acts: the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On General Basis of External Economic Activity of the Kyrgyz Republic" (1991); the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On International Treaties of the Kyrgyz Republic" (1999).

Within the framework of international cooperation, as well as fulfillment of commitments under international conventions Kyrgyzstan implements the following ecologic projects:

- Project "Development of the Regional Action Plan on Environment Protection" (DRACEP);
- Project "Monitoring of Environment and Strengthening of Management Potential. Phase II" (ADB and the Government of Finland, 2001);
- Project "Preservation of Biodiversity of Western Tien-Shan" (TACIS);
- GTZ project "Biosphere Territory of Issyk-Kul" (1998);
- Project "Regional Cooperation in the Sphere of Mountain Development in Central Asia" (ADB and the Government of Switzerland, 1995);
- TACIS project "Improvement of Informing the Population of Environmental Problems in the Kyrgyz Republic" (1997);
- Project "Assistance to Kyrgyzstan in Preparation of the First National Message in Response to the Commitment under the UN Convention on Climate Changing";
- Project "Preservation of the Snow Leopard".

On initiative of Kyrgyzstan within the framework of the Rio-de-Janeiro Declaration the UN General Assembly announced the year of 2002 as the International Year of Mountains.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To increase the effectiveness of implementation of International Conventions and Treaties signed by the Kyrgyz Republic by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an effective system of project management; 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of local population to participate in measures on environment protection; 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularization of ideas of Conventions 			

Information for Decision Making

The idea of sustainable development is being adopted by the public conscience of Kyrgyzstan.

There is some growth of a critical mass of state officials who understand and accept the idea of sustainable development.

State officials possess some tools for quantitative measurement of different parameters of sustainable development.

Kyrgyzstan takes an active part in achieving a consensus on the issues of water and energy resources use in Central Asia.

#	Targets	2002-2005	2005-2007	2007-2010
1.	To support 30 % of the "critical" mass of civil servants who possess knowledge on the problem of sustainable development to improve the effectiveness of decision making, monitoring and evaluation of Agendas for the XXI Century by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual attestation; • Continuous training 			