Mainstreaming Sustainable Development in National Development Strategies: Kyrgyz Republic

Sanzhar Mukanbetov
Deputy minister of economy
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Moving Towards Integration
Economic development of Kyrgyzstan from 1990 to 2012

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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Period 1990-1995
Period 1996-2005
Period 2006-2012
### Three periods of economic development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Events</th>
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<tr>
<td>1990-1995</td>
<td>• Deep recession&lt;br&gt;• GDP fell by almost half to 1990&lt;br&gt;• Poverty increased to 55%</td>
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<td>1996-2005</td>
<td>• This period was a turning point&lt;br&gt;• Implemented reforms were supported donors&lt;br&gt;• The average annual growth of GDP amounted to 4.7%</td>
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<td>2006-2012</td>
<td>• Impact of internal and external shocks&lt;br&gt;• Worldwide economic crisis in 2009&lt;br&gt;• Dramatic events of 2010&lt;br&gt;• In 2013 country announced the transition to SD.</td>
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</table>
The key idea of the "National Strategy-2017, as a" five-year plan of creation"
Program of transition to SD (2013-2017)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:
- Human development and social progress
- Labor market and employment
- The development of social protection
- Science and Education for SD
- Health and environment
- Cultural capacity-building for SD

ECONOMY:
- Low-Carbon energy
- The development of agriculture through organic technology
- Food security and quality of nutrition
- Resource-saving technologies for industry
- The development of mining in terms of minimizing impact on the environment and human health
- Energy-efficient construction
- Development of tourism
- Transport infrastructure and environment
- ICT: prospects for the introduction of e-government
- Improve the competitiveness of the economy through innovations

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY:
- Environmental protection
- Water and drinking-water supply
- Mineral - raw resources
- Complex safety of the population and territories from natural and man-made disasters

SUSTAINABILITY OF ECONOMY:
- Low-Carbon energy
- The development of agriculture through organic technology
- Food security and quality of nutrition
- Resource-saving technologies for industry
- The development of mining in terms of minimizing impact on the environment and human health
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Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement
Process of Program of transition to SD development

Regions

Ministries and departments

Concept of Program

NGO

Draft of the Program

Ministries and departments

Business community

Donors

COORDINATION GROUP IN MoE

VIP-conference with Parliament

Business community

Recommendations

Government

Parliament

Approved draft of Program
Looking Ahead
Next steps in development of SD Programs


Economic sectors

Nation level

Osh City strategy

Chui oblast strategy

Bishkek City strategy

Jalal-Abad oblast strategy

Talas oblast strategy

Naryn oblast strategy

Issy-Kul oblast strategy

Regions

Osh oblast strategy

Batken oblast strategy

Programs/Plans of rayons

Programs/Plans of rayons

Programs/Plans of rayons

Programs/Plans of rayons
External causes and conditions of Macroeconomic stability

- political stability in the region and countries - major trade partners;
- recovery in the global economy (forecast of economic growth to 4% on average per year);
- Expected economic growth in neighboring countries - Russia (up 3.0%), Kazakhstan (at 6.0%), China (7.8%);
- low inflation in these countries (no more than 7.0%);
- expansion of foreign economic cooperation within the SCO, EurAsEC, CIS;
- political decision on the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Custom Union
- expected stabilization of oil prices at the level of 100-110 dollars per barrel
The negative impact of external factors may include:

- financial instability of some European countries and the United States;
- deceleration of economic growth in China;
- high degree of dependence on foreign borrowing to cover the deficit of the state budget;
- change in the price of gold to the decreasingly
Internal factors of possible negative effects on macroeconomic stability

• possible complications of the socio-political situation;
• instability of the situation in the fiscal area;
• increasing risks of inflation for the growth of food prices;
• risks of water shortage and maintaining a high level of losses in the energy sector;
• increase in the purchase price of gas from Uzbekistan;
The political course of the Kyrgyz Republic

I. Preparation of the country document "Priorities of the green economy in the Kyrgyz Republic " , the national consultation before Rio +20. (March -June, 2012).

II. Broad consultations on the path to sustainable development: " The Future We Want" (August , 2012 - ongoing)

III. The National Council for Sustainable Development under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was established ( November, 2012 ).

IV. The National Strategy for Sustainable Development to 2017 (NSSD) , which is presented by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic as the " Five-Year Plan Creation -2017 " was approved ( January, 2013 ).

V. To implement NSSD the Government developed a five-year plan for transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development (PTSD) (March 2013 ).

VI. Defined steps for development of long-term sustainable development strategy -2030 . ( Developed conceptual scenarios)
"FIVE YEARS OF CREATION" (2013 2017).

It is planned that the five-year period (2013 2017) for the Kyrgyz Republic will be a transitional stage towards sustainable development.
NSSD-2017 and PTSD – 2017?

1) A single strategic document of the country, focused on sustainable development

2) Program and Plan -2017 is tool of NSSD

3) The results of the implementation of the Plan - assessment of target’s achievement that were outlined in NSSD-2017
What was proposed by the program of sustainable development?

- Perforational principle of public administration by everyone through the relationship and mutual influence of economic, social and ecological processes.
- Coverage of all categories of citizens by the guaranteed social services
- Coverage of cross-sectoral segments of management using new tools of public administration
Regional Development

- Traditional approaches to the development of the regions are now becoming inhibitory factors for their development.
- It's time to take a course on regional specialization, inter-regional trade and cooperation.
- Instead of the traditional industrial model of regional development, the project-target-model for sustainable development of the regions and local communities was proposed.
- Because of this, the regions of the Kyrgyz Republic will become more recognizable both within the country and abroad, acquiring stable and specific brands.
Next steps and the need to support sustainable development initiatives in Kyrgyzstan

1). Capacity building of institutions on strategic planning for sustainable development
2). Educational initiatives among state officials
3). Promoting the idea of sustainable development at the local level
4). Training of business circles with skills of development of green projects
5). The need for best practices to attract green investment
6). The introduction of fiscal payments for EcoServices
7). Moving to quantitative estimates of natural capital, that is used in the production of GDP.
Thank you!