

The Kyrgyz Republic

25 January 2016

The background data and nutrition situation in the KR

- Low birth weight - 5.9% (MICS, 2014)
- Stunting in children aged 6-59 months - 12.9% (MICS, 2014)
- Malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months - 2.8% (MICS, 2014)
- Overweight and obesity - 7% (MICS, 2014)
- Anemia in children aged 6-59 months - 43% (DHS, 2012)
- Anemia in women of childbearing age - 35% (DHS, 2012)
- Child mortality rate (under 5) - 29% (MICS, 2014)
- Exclusive breastfeeding - 41%
- Access to improved potable water sources - 87% (MICS, 2014)
- These indicators will be used as a baseline
- In February, 2016 Expert meeting is planned to review how nutrition sensitive and specific interventions impacted/linked to the commitments reflected in ongoing Policies/Programs; will be analyzed the dynamic of recent years and new targets will be set.

Low birth weight; Anemia in women of childbearing age
(examples of activities)

- Awareness raising on healthy nutrition (IYCF, nutrition of WRA and pregnant women), home gardening (Program on FS&N, GAFSP)
- Population awareness raising on diseases linked to nutrition (IDA, folic acid, Iodine Deficiencies, potassium, underweight) (State Health Reform, FS&N)
- Iron and Folic acid supplementation (GAFSP)
- Iron supplementation for treatment of anemia for WRA (Co-payment within MMHI Fund)
- Flour fortification and salt iodization

Stunting, malnutrition, anemia of children U5 and Exclusive BF

- Promotion of EBF (Den-Sooluk, FS&N, GAFSP)
- BFHI - certification and re-certification
- Capacity building of medical staff and population on IYCF
- Home fortification program for children 6-24 months
- Treatment of diarrhea (ORS and zink) as main cause of malnutrition of children 6-59 months
- Management of SAM at the hospitals – F75 and F100, ResoMal
- Children growth and weigh monitoring against WHO standards
- These and other program activities are implemented in the frame of ongoing Programs (Den-Sooluk, IMCI, Improved Q-ty of hospital care for children, IBFHI)

Overweight and obesity - 7% (MICS, 2014)

- Activities, to improve physical activity of the population (sport hall, other infrastructure)
- Awareness raising of the population on risk of obesity

- These activities are implemented in the frame
 - ✓ of the National strategy Health 2020
 - ✓ Program on prevention of non-infectious diseases 2013-2020
 - ✓ National Program Den-Sooluk,
 - ✓ FS&N

The current status of coordination mechanisms in the country

- Food Security Council is chaired by the Vice Prime Minister, the working body is the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration (availability and access in emergencies)
- The Coordination Council for Public Health (malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, food safety), the working body is the Ministry of Health
- SUN Movement is chaired by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Melioration and includes public sector, civil society, business sector and development partners.

Political support

1. The State Program on Food Security and Nutrition is adopted in 2015 for the years 2015-2017:
 - Improvement of coordination mechanisms in the area of food security and nutrition
 - 55.3% of the budget on food security and nutrition is confirmed to be funded, of which 2.7% is covered by the state funds and 97.3% is funded by donor sources.
2. SUN Movement conducts regular meetings.
3. The expansion of SUN Movement:
 - The academic community (6 leading universities and research and scientific institutes of the country), the First Lady of Kyrgyzstan is the leader of the movement
 - Civic Alliance unites about 40 NGOs, public associations and foundations

Creating enabling environment for nutrition

- The Law on prevention of IDD
- The Law on protection of breastfeeding and regulation of marketing of breast-milk substitutes
- The Law on fortification of baking flour
- TR on safety of fortified baking flour
- TR on safety of infant foods
- National Program Den Sooluk (EBF, anemia, home-based fortification of the food prepared for children of 6-24 months).
- IMCI (anemia, malnutrition, hepatitis B and meals for children under 2, zinc to treat diarrhea)
- Improving the quality of hospital care for children (management of severe acute malnutrition)
- Monitoring of physical development of children under 5
- BFHI
- State program on food security and nutrition
- National Strategy on Sustainable Development

How the country is working to improve these indicators, to increase the preparedness of the country and to activate discussions?

- Discussions at the SUN platform
- Discussions at the level of Coordinating Councils (Council for Public Health, Council for Food Security and Nutrition, Den Sooluk)
- Expert groups? Plans.

Problems

1. Dynamics of the prevalence rate of stunting is estimated according to the data provided by MICS, DHS and NSC data. Data, shown by these studies, is different regarding the number of stunting cases as the methodology, used for data collection, varied from study to study.

- The problem cannot be solved at country level, will be discussed at SUN Academia

2. Although the State Program on Food Security and Nutrition and Den Sooluk Program have indicated the fight with stunting in children aged 6-59 months as the priority, not all participants of the SUN Movement in Kyrgyzstan defined very clearly the program activities to reduce the rate of stunting.

- Currently the SUN Kyrgyzstan Strategy is under the development, it is planned and anticipated all targets/contributions will be harmonized
- The coordination mechanisms are under the revision,
- SUN Secretariat will be established under the PM Office

Problems/Challenges cont.

3. It is difficult to estimate all financial commitments (no analysis was conducted)
4. There is a lack of proper understanding of the mechanism of multisectoral cooperation and platforms.
5. Since the government lacks clear vision/priorities, donor organizations promote their own priorities