Kyrgyzstan

Joined: December 2011
Demographic data

National Population (million, 2010) 5.3
Children under 5 (million, 2010) 0.6
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010) 0.30
Average Number of Births (million, 2010) 0.12
Population growth rate (2010) 1.13%

WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2012)

- Low birth weight 5.3%
- 0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding 56.1%
- Under five stunting 17.8%
- Under five wasting 2.8%
- Under five overweight 9.0%

Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors

Infant and young child feeding practice

- 6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet 16.2%
- 6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity 44.0%

Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies

- Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea -
- Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits 83.6%
- Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months) -
- Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt 96.6%

Women's Empowerment

- Female literacy 99.9%
- Female employment rate 50.3%
- Median age at first marriage 20.6
- Access to skilled birth attendant 97.6%
- Women who have first birth before age 18 6.3%
- Fertility rate 3.6

Other Nutrition-relevant indicators

- Rate of urbanization 35.30%
- Income share held by lowest 20% 7.68%
- Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day) 2,212.0
- Energy from non-staples in supply 13.00%
- Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day) -
- Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities 95.1%
- Open defecation 0.1%
- Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources 85.9%
- Access to Piped Water on Premises 25.5%
- Surface Water as Drinking Water Source 10.1%
- GDP per capita (current USD, 2013) 1,263.00
- Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012) 2.66
- Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012) 3.02

Stunting Reduction Trend and Target

Current AARR: 0.3%

Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles

Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate

Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)
Food Security and Nutrition Programs are developed and considered as Roadmap and implemented with both state budget and donor support. While the country spends over USD 13 million annually on its school feeding program and activities of the specialized agency for food security, funding gaps have been identified in several strategic areas including nutrition awareness campaigns, and the development and implementation of a monitoring system for nutrition.

The Food Security and Nutrition Program has been developed under Prime Minister office and the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration and Ministry of Health have prioritized nutrition in their policies and programs. A comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Program, including food security, social protection issues and improvement of nutrition is being finalized.

The Food Security and Nutrition program includes a Common Results Framework outlining the responsibilities of all parties involved. All sectors do implement their policies in accordance with international standards. For example, the Ministry of Health is already implementing several nutrition-specific interventions including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months, nutrition for pregnant and lactating women, salt iodization promoted through village health committees, and the fortification of flour. Legislations are available but are not implemented effectively.

Despite the existence of an action plan in the Food Security and Nutrition Program, there is no single mechanism to plan, monitor and evaluate the state budget. Nutrition issues are addressed in various programs but are not being monitored at a central level.

The Kyrgyz Republic has government commitment for nutrition at the highest level and The Deputy Health Minister has been nominated as the SUN Government Focal Point. With the Vice President support, the Kyrgyz Republic is planning to establish the Food Security Council, which will be the convening body for nutrition.

Many organizations are currently working to improve nutrition amongst the population (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers, and Association of Millers, Association of Village Health Committees, National Centre on Mother and Child Health and etc.), but a multi-stakeholder platform is yet to be established. Development partners including donors, UN Agencies and businesses are not fully engaged. Regulations for the Civil Society Alliance are being developed and more than 60 NGOs have expressed an interest to participate to the SUN Movement.

The establishment of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform is identified as an action point in the Food Security and Nutrition Program (2014-2017) that is being developed.
Progress Across Four SUN Processes
Kyrgyzstan

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework
- Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness

28% 45% 25%

1 Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
2 Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise