
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country

1.1. Basis for programming

This Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) responds to the Kyrgyz National Development Strategy 2040 (NDS), adopted in November 2018, which sets out a long-term roadmap for the Kyrgyz Republic (KGZ) to emerge as a strong, self-sufficient and prosperous state by 2040. The focal sectors identified below take into account priorities outlined in complementary development strategies including ‘Unity, Trust, Creation 2018-2022’, the Digital Kyrgyzstan Strategy 2019-2023, Cybersecurity Strategy 2019-2023, Development of Judicial System in KGZ 2019-2022, and the Green Economy Development Programme for 2019-2023.

The Kyrgyz NDS priorities are in line with EU interests and priorities and the EU Central Asia Strategy (2019)¹, which reaffirms the strategic importance of the region and outlines building resilience and prosperity as two guiding principles of EU future engagement. The priorities outlined in the NDS, focusing on human development, economic wellbeing, public administration, and transformation of the development system are also in line with the overarching priorities put forward by the Commission, for example, KGZ’s commitment to creating a competitive digital economy. KGZ aims to become a hub for digitalisation in the region and the Kyrgyz Government has made a concrete policy commitment to tackle digital transformation, with a strategy outlining a people-centric vision for the future. This is in line with the EU Strategy on Connecting Europe and Asia² and with the EU Framework outlined in the Digital Strategy³. Additionally, KGZ is committed to transiting to a more sustainable development pathway through advancing its green economy. This is well aligned with the European Green Deal⁴ and is also linked to digitalisation and sustainable solutions for green growth. There are particular opportunities for the EU to build on these priorities, and to promote green and inclusive recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this context, the EU aims at continuing developing a strong political partnership with Kyrgyzstan in line with its strategic priorities for external action, namely: support to digital transformation, including more transparent, accountable and rule-based institutions, promoting and protecting human rights; enhancement of human development and gender equality, including through quality and inclusive education; support to green and sustainable economy, including through promotion of green skills, green growth and strengthening trade and investments. As the partner country’s medium and long-term priorities are aligned with EU values and interests, the political and policy dialogues will underpin, complement and strengthen EU’s action unfolded through annual action programmes.

In this regard, the MIP will also aim to be complementary with the necessary steps for GSP+ implementation, and be complementary with GSP+ monitoring activities related to sustainable development, as well as the EU’s and Kyrgyzstan’s commitments under the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

There are also some challenges for EU engagement. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on KGZ and has subsequently put in question some of the priorities of the NDS. Several challenges were not prioritised in the initial strategy, including the need for diversification of the Kyrgyz economy, debt sustainability and vulnerability to economic shocks.

¹ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/39778/st10221-en19.pdf>

² https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/joint_communication_-_connecting_europe_and_asia_-_building_blocks_for_an_eu_strategy_2018-09-19.pdf

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/communication-shaping-europes-digital-future-feb2020_en_4.pdf

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1576150542719&uri=COM%3A2019%3A640%3AFIN>

The lockdown measures and associated fall in labour mobility pushed an estimated 1 million people below the poverty line and resulted in a contraction of 8.6% of GDP in 2020. It is likely that the NDS will be revised to take into account the new priorities raised by the pandemic.

In addition to these challenges, KGZ also faced political instability in recent years, combined with a negative trend in 2020 of shrinking space for civil society and media, as well as a strong political influence on media and the judiciary. Rule of Law, and the commitment of the President and Government to continuing reforms to strengthen independence of the judiciary will be key for continued engagement but also make it even more important and relevant that the EU continues to engage in these fields. Further to the inauguration of a new President in January 2021, and subsequent changes in the Government structure and personnel, the Government has expressed its desire to reform its existing strategies, including the NDS. In general the EU and the Kyrgyz Government have been very aligned in terms of strategic priorities. However, should the reforms envisaged by the new Kyrgyz Government be very substantive, there is a risk that the focal sectors outlined below will be less in line with the new Kyrgyz priorities, which could present difficulties for implementation.

1.2. Status of joint programming

There is currently no joint programming in Kyrgyzstan. France, Germany and Hungary are the only Member States present in the country, of which only Germany is active in development cooperation. France and Germany participated in the pre-programming phase. Though supportive of EU proposed priorities, Germany is disengaging from Kyrgyzstan and does not currently intend to implement a new programme once the ongoing projects end.

However, the EU can continue cooperation with Germany based on their existing projects which are aligned with MIP priorities, especially in green economy and private sector development, biodiversity, integrated water resource management (IWRM), enhancing digital skills and rule of law. There is also strong potential for joint cooperation with like-minded partners, especially Switzerland, on issues such as support to civil society, sustainable economic development, and management of natural resources, including IWRM.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

The EU proposes the following priority areas for EU cooperation with the Kyrgyz Republic:

- Governance and Digital Transformation
- Human Development
- Green and Climate Resilient Economy

Cross-cutting priorities including climate change mitigation and sustainable and inclusive growth as well as respect for human rights, gender equality and focus on youth will be integrated throughout each focal sector. Each sector will be based on fundamental principles including leaving no one behind and the need to build back better⁵, seeking synergies between areas where it makes sense. Budget Support, as one of the main modalities for bilateral cooperation under the 2014-2020 MIP, will be continued and used when appropriate. The results of a Strategic Evaluation on the use of Budget Support and Blending, expected in 2021, will be taken into consideration in the use of these instruments.

⁵ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/06/13/2021-g7-leaders-communicue/>

Governance and Digital Transformation

The EU will continue its focus on rule of law and governance while stepping up engagement on Digital Transformation. Following a rights-based approach, this priority aims to put in place legal and accountability frameworks consistent with values of a free and fair democracy taking into account new needs and opportunities raised by digitalisation.

Specifically, the EU will continue supporting peace and stability, independence of the judiciary and prosecution, access to justice and democratic participation in order to ensure transparency and accountability and the protection and promotion of human rights. The EU will continue to support sound macroeconomic policies and Public Finance Management (PFM) and to promote transparency and open government.

A digitalisation element will be introduced. To ensure protection of human rights, equal access to public services and to mitigate the risk of digital divide, the EU aims to support the development of digital policy, such as a regulatory framework for data protection, and e-services, e-governance and e-justice with legal and human rights safeguards.

Human Development

The EU will continue supporting education and skills development, formal and non-formal primary and secondary education and access to education for all. It will support education sector policy, e-school, and teacher education. The EU will support digital and media literacy and skills as well as upskilling, with specific attention to the development of the skills and qualifications required for the transition towards a green, carbon-neutral and climate-resilient economy. On-the-job training, apprenticeships and advisory services will be supported, especially for women and youth. The promotion of gender equality, women and youth empowerment and human rights are a key foundation of this priority. This priority also serves to act against the root causes of violent extremism, such as lack of quality education.

The EU will continue strong support to ending violence against women and girls, the political participation and representation of women, reducing gender segregation of the labour market, as well as youth and women empowerment and human rights for all minorities, including persons with disabilities. It will aim to tackle discrimination against minorities and decreasing employment rate for women, including by empowering civil society organisations (CSOs) and ensuring open media and free flow of information. Social dialogue will also be promoted.

Green and Climate Resilient Economy

This priority area will support integrated water resource management and biodiversity protection, in compliance with rights-based approach principles.

The EU will support integrated water reform management reforms and the development of municipal infrastructure especially for drinking water, sanitation, wastewater, solid waste and climate-resilient irrigation networks.

The EU will continue to support green SMEs, with a focus on decent jobs and growth, especially for women and youth, and green income generating activities in rural areas will be supported. The priority will also address recycling of waste, support modern mechanisms of waste management under a circular economy approach, and promote biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Particular attention will be given to improve capacity of advocacy of CSOs to promote green economy. The priority areas and proposed actions are complemented by the openness of the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon Europe, according to which entities from the Kyrgyz Republic can participate in most parts of Horizon Europe and can be funded by the Union for their participation in it.

1.4. Justification and context

Governance and Digital Transformation

Assisting and supporting Kyrgyzstan with its ongoing legal and judicial reform, while simultaneously increasing access to digital public services for all the population, is an essential part of improving transparency and increasing anti-corruption benefits, as outlined in the Digital Kyrgyzstan Concept and its Roadmap 2019-2023. Digitalisation is directly named in four Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as SDGs 4 (Education), 5 (Gender equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic growth) and 9 (Industry innovation and infrastructures), but digital transformation could impact the entire 2030 Agenda.

Improving governance, increasing transparency and accountability of public institutions and strengthening the rule of law are part of the Commission's priorities for 2019-2024 and of the EU Strategy for Central Asia adopted in June 2019, as well as the EU Action on Human Rights and Democracy for 2020-2024⁶. With digitalisation as a new priority for the Commission, and in line with the EU's Digital4Development framework, it has become even more relevant for the EU to project its best practices, experience, expertise as well as industrial and research excellence onto the global stage.

While facilitating transparency and access to information, risks and threats that can undermine civic space and freedoms can emerge from the misuse of digital technologies, such as surveillance abuse, manipulation of information and media. The role of civil society will be strengthened, to keep authorities accountable, monitor the impact of new technologies on human rights and advocate that human rights are properly protected and respected.

Human Development

Human development is one of the priorities outlined in Kyrgyzstan's NDS and responds to fundamental EU values and priorities, focusing on education and skills development, and promoting gender equality and youth empowerment. Education is the foundation for all five priorities⁷ highlighted by the Commission and a vehicle to achieve the SDGs, in particular Goals 4 and 5. Universal achievement of basic skills and competences would be a major step toward supporting progress on all the SDGs by 2030.

The Kyrgyz Government recognises the transformative power of education in its Education Development Strategy 2021-2040 and outlines measures in favour of gender equality in its National Strategy for the Achievement of Gender Equality.

The EU intends to focus on key thematic areas, including fighting against gender-based violence and promoting the economic, social and political empowerment of women and girls. Challenges identified by previous interventions to unlock the transformational power of education include: 1) low learning quality and weak teacher training, 2) lack of equity and inclusiveness, 3) the skills and jobs mismatch. These challenges will be addressed by policy dialogue, digitalisation to make education system more inclusive and equitable and prevent widening the digital divide and preparing students for emerging job opportunities in the market. The EU will support civil society organisations' actions targeted at improving the inclusion and skills development of marginalised children, including those left behind due to labour migration, out-of-school children, young people affected by violence, disadvantaged girls, children with disabilities and others at risk of failing to benefit from education. This will

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020JC0005>

⁷ *Digital, Science, Technology & Innovation; Green Deal; Alliances for Sustainable Growth and Development; Migration Partnerships*

contribute to the efforts aimed at the eradication of child labour.

Insufficient protection of human rights and gender inequality remain major barriers to human development. The Kyrgyz Republic is classed as a Group 2 country⁸, with a medium-high equality ranking for Human Development achievements between women and men. Moreover, the health and socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis are disproportionately affecting women and girls. This priority sector too will address the structural causes of gender inequality and gender-based discrimination.

Green and Climate Resilient Economy

The Kyrgyz economy is mainly driven by agriculture, extractive industries and hydropower. Transitioning to a green and climate-resilient economy is key to promote jobs, growth and sustainable development in Kyrgyzstan while maintaining climate neutrality and environmental sustainability. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak, a green economic recovery and the need to ensure that no one is left behind has become even more relevant. The importance of green economy is acknowledged in Kyrgyzstan's NDS 2040. Furthermore, in 2019 the country adopted a Green Economy Development Programme for 2019-2023 and ratified the Paris Agreement, committing to a path to lower carbon and climate-resilient development. The EU will also take into consideration Disaster Risk Reduction that could be achieved through a nexus approach, in order to increase resilience of the population.

This MIP will contribute to the implementation of Kyrgyzstan's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, in various mitigation and adaptation sectors. This priority is also fully in line with the priorities set in the European Green Deal and the EU Strategy on Central Asia that focus on a partnership for resilience and prosperity. This priority area will contribute to six SDGs (2, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15).

The engagement of CSOs will be crucial to advocate green economy initiatives and to ensure the reforms in the water and environment sector take place in a transparent and accountable manner, ensuring participation of rights-holders and concerned communities. The priority areas foreseen in this MIP would have a wider impact, including on migration, by improving socio-economic and environmental conditions both for potential labour/climate-induced migrants, but also for the families and dependents who are left behind.

Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The NDS runs from 2018 to 2040 and will apply for the full period of the next programming cycle, but may be revised to take into account the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

“Unity, Trust and Creation”, the Government's development strategy, will expire in 2022, after which a new 5-year plan is expected to be issued (2022 – 2027). This cycle lines up with the EU's programming cycle (2021 – 2027) and is an opportunity for the EU to synchronise with preparations for the new plan. It will also give a chance for the EU to target or take into account positive or negative developments emerging from the new 5-year plan during its Mid Term Review in 2024. In view of several electoral appointments in 2021, there may be new strategies and policies adopted in 2021, which should however leave time for alignment within the priority areas.

2. EU support per priority area

While the EU's support will unfold into three main priority areas detailed hereafter, the highlight of the EU action in Kyrgyzstan will likely be digital transformation. Rather than an

⁸Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.369 and a Gender Development Index (GDI) of 0.957 (2019) : <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/68606>

end by itself, digital transformation is a powerful tool to promote human development, including gender equality; increasing transparency and accountability of institutions; and to help diversify the economy, promote sustainable growth and decent jobs and improve people's lives. In each priority area (governance and rule of law; human development; green and climate resilient economy), digital transformation will stand out by having clear demonstrable effects.

2.1. Priority area 1: Governance and Digital Transformation

This action aims to harness the transformational power of digitalisation to strengthen governance, rule of law and public administration reform, including in remote, under-developed areas. Digital technologies such as e-governance can strengthen democracy by providing more accountable services to citizens, while improved planning and execution of the budget and efficiency gains in managing public expenditures can expand the fiscal space without raising taxes. Improving governance, transparency and accountability of public institutions as well as compliance with the rule of law are directly related to four SDGs⁹. This action also aims to strengthen digital rights and laws in the Kyrgyz Republic in compliance with international human rights laws, civil rights and international digital governance frameworks. Building on the EU's human-centric digitalisation model and on lessons learned of previous activities, the EU will support programmes and projects that build:

- (i) local capacities of legal, judicial and security officials and institutions to implement digital agenda and address violations of digital rights;
- (ii) national and community level civil society organisations' capacities to productively advocate and oversight the government transparency, accountability and implementation of human rights commitments.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

SO 1 - Promoting Rule of Law and Respect of Human Rights (SDGs 5, 16. DAC code: 151 – Government & Civil Society)

Promoting legal and judicial reform continues to be on the top of the political agenda sustained by large use of information technologies, making justice sector institutions' actions more transparent and citizens' access to justice more effective. EU actions will target law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and national human rights institutions to support legal and judicial reform, including reform of law enforcement and prosecutors. The support will promote alignment to international standards of judiciary independence and fundamentally pursue further humanisation of criminal justice. The actions aim to result in independent, impartial, accountable justice sector institutions that will protect people's rights, in particular the most vulnerable, such as women and girls, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and minority groups. Every action funded under this area will constitute discussion platforms between authorities and civil society, including business and other sectors of the society, ensuring maximum accountability of duty bearers and full involvement of rights holders. The EU will evaluate the importance of calibrating support according to the level of genuine political will for reform, prioritizing sector-wide reforms and when relevant relying on Venice Commission expertise when engaging in judicial reform.

SO 2 - Improvement of Governance (SDG 16. DAC Code: 151 – Government & Civil Society)

By helping to strengthen governance frameworks, EU actions will help to strengthen public expenditure management, increase revenue collection, improve the quality and availability of

⁹ SDG: 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 12. Sustainable consumption and production, 16. Building effective institutions, 17. Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, strengthening macro-economic stability.

information and statistical data and enhance the transparency of public finances. Effective digitalisation will expedite PFM functions and strengthen accountability by providing a more reliable audit trail, reducing costs, increasing transparency and curbing corruption. Digitalisation can also help shrink opportunities for tax evasion. The digitalisation of payments, transfers, and remittances contribute to the G20 goals of broad-based economic growth, financial inclusion, and women's economic empowerment. Experience indicates that shifting to digital financial services is generally safer, especially for women, and more efficient in reaching the financially excluded. Digitisation has a potential to reshape fiscal policy by transforming how the government collects, processes, shares, and acts on information. More and higher-quality information can improve not only policy design for tax and spending, but also PFM, resource administration and compliance, budget formulation and execution, delivery of public services, administration of social programs in line with the country PFM strategy 2025. The engagement of CSOs will be mainstreamed throughout interventions enabling them to oversee the government's accountability and advocate for fair, open and democratic governance.

SO 3 - Building of effective, confident and non-discriminatory digitalisation (SDGs 4, 5, 8, 9. Markers (no relevant DAC code): "digitalisation internal marker")

EU actions will contribute towards creating the necessary digital environment to allow Kyrgyzstan to benefit from innovative technologies, including in rural and urban areas, across genders, age and income levels. The lack of data protection and privacy laws as well as the low level of compliance and enforcement of existing rules on cybersecurity are infringing human rights and promoting systematic abuses from public and private entities. Mainstreaming cybersecurity in development cooperation is key to enable more resilient and sustainable development. The digital gender divide reduces the chances for girls and women to equally participate in digital society. If appropriately addressed, the promotion of inclusive accessibility to digital means could also enhance the potential for economic growth.

The investment in women's empowerment has been defined as the most direct and effective way to promote economic growth, peace, and prosperity.¹⁰ The role of CSOs in ensuring protection of human rights will be strengthened by the specific complementary grant programmes, which will prioritise activities linked to the Guidelines on freedom of expression online and offline (2014) and standards on data protection and privacy (GDPR). Meaningful initiatives to boost digital entrepreneurship, especially among women, youth and vulnerable population will also be strongly encouraged by the envisaged Calls for Proposals for civil society organisations and non-commercial service providers.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Specific objective 1: Promoting Rule of Law and respect of human rights

- a) Improved access to justice for all
- b) Right to a fair trial and equality before the law is ensured
- c) Improved accountability, transparency and credibility of the justice system
- d) Improved efficiency and quality of justice
- e) Improved individual and institutional independence and impartiality of the justice system

Specific objective 2: Improvement of the Governance

- a) More effective and transparent PFM system

¹⁰ GSMA. (2019). *The Mobile Gender Gap Report*.

- b) Strengthening capacity in domestic revenue mobilisation
- c) Improved governance and anti-corruption functions

Specific objective 3: Building of effective, confident and non-discriminatory digitalisation

- a) Strengthened cybersecurity, privacy and data protection
- b) Increased access to public electronic services
- c) Reduced digital divide (e.g. gender digital divide, rural-urban digital divide)

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

SO 1: Promoting Rule of Law and respect of human rights

(a) Improved access to justice for all:

A1. Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU¹¹ (baseline: 12,500, 2020; target: 25,000, 2027).

A2. People can access and afford civil justice (baseline: 0.60 WJP-ROLI-2020; target: 0.63 WJP-ROLI-2027).

A3. Due process of the law and rights of the accused (baseline: 0.35 WJP-ROLI 2020; target: 0.38 WJP-ROLI 2027).

(b) Right to a fair trial and equality before the law is ensured:

B1. Civil justice is free of discrimination (baseline: 0.56 WJP-ROLI 2020; target: 0.60 WJP-ROLI 2027).

B2. Criminal justice system is impartial (baseline: 0.33 WJP-ROLI 2020; target: 0.36 WJP-ROLI 2027).

B3. Criminal justice system is free of improper government influence (baseline: 0.21 WJP-ROLI 2020; target: 0.24 WJP-ROLI 2027).

(c) Improved accountability, transparency and credibility of the justice system:

C1. Judiciary Independence Index (World Economic Forum) (baseline: 3.11, WEF 2017-2018; target: 3.4 WEF 2027-2028).

C2. Independent Judiciary (Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) (baseline: 4, BTI 2020; target: 4.5 BTI 2027).

(d) Improved efficiency and quality of justice:

D1. Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay (baseline: 0.51 WJP-ROLI-2020; target: 0.55 WJP-ROLI-2027).

D2. Civil justice is effectively enforced (baseline: 0.39 WJP-ROLI-2020; target: 0.42 WJP-ROLI-2027).

D3. Criminal investigation system is effective (baseline: 0.39 WJP-ROLI-2020; target: 0.42 WJP-ROLI-2027).

D4. Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective (baseline: 0.50 WJP-ROLI-2020; target: 0.53 WJP-ROLI-2027).

(e) Improved individual and institutional independence and impartiality of the justice system:

¹¹ EU-RF indicator.

E1. Percentage of members of the Judiciary Council who are elected by their peers¹² (baseline: 33%, 2020; target: 35%, 2027).

E2. Percentage of judges who have permanent tenure¹³ (baseline: 20%, 2021; target: 25%, 2027).

SO 2: Improvement of Governance

a) More effective and transparent PFM system:

A1. PEFA¹⁴ assessment country scoring (baseline: Draft PEFA 2021: PI-2: Expenditure composition outturn D⁺; target 2027: Expenditure composition outturn C).

A2. Open Budget Baseline (OBS) 2019 OBS score: 8; target 2027: OBS score: transparency 65).

A3. Better budget oversight (baseline 2019 OBS score: budget oversight 78; target 2027: OBS score: budget oversight 82).

A4. More active public participation (baseline 2019 OBS score: public participation 33; target 2027: OBS score: public participation 40).

b) Strengthening capacity in Domestic Revenue Mobilisation:

B1. Tax collection rate (baseline: 2019 Tax revenue was 19.6% of GDP; target: 2027, Tax revenue is 22% of the GDP).

c) Improved governance and anti-corruption functions:

C1. Worldwide Governance Indicators/WGI Country Score (baseline: 2019, Estimate ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) performance: Governance Effectiveness (-0.68), Control of Corruption (-0.95), Voice and Accountability (-0.46); target 2027: Governance Effectiveness (-0.38), Control of Corruption (-0.55), Voice and Accountability (-0.16)).

SO 3: Building of effective, confident and non-discriminatory digitalisation

a) Strengthened cybersecurity, privacy and data protection:

A1. Global Cybersecurity Survey/Country Score (baseline: 2018 Global Cybersecurity Survey Score- 0.254; target: 2027, Country Cybersecurity Score – 0.3).

A2. Status of development of online public awareness platform on data protection, data privacy and citizen's rights on data protection is accessible and continuously functioning (baseline: Online public awareness platform on data protection is not yet activated in 2020; target: 2027, Public awareness platform on data protection, data privacy and citizen's rights on data protection is accessible and functioning).

b) Increased access to public electronic services:

B1. Digital Evolution Index/ Country Score: Digital Evolution Index at the start and at the end of the interventions (baseline: 2020 UN Global e-Government Score - 0.6749; target: 2027, Country Digital Evolution Index – 0.7).

¹² EU-RF indicator.

¹³ EU-RF indicator.

¹⁴ *Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability*: <https://www.pefa.org/>

B2. Number of digital public services¹⁵ (baseline: April 2021, Tunduk system services - 756; target: 2027, 30% increase in digital services).

B3. Number of registered users for digital public services (disaggregated by sex and age) (baseline: April 2021, Tunduk registered users –102 693; target: 2027, 30% increase in registered users. Users are disaggregated by sex and age).

B4. Number of e-governance systems and services established and/or improved with support of the EU Action by the end of the intervention¹⁶ (baseline: 2020, 0. target: 2027, 10 new or improved e-governance systems and services with EU support)

c) Reduced digital divide (e.g. gender digital divide, rural-urban digital divide):

C1. Ratio of people with access to fixed or mobile broadband connectivity¹⁷ (disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural) (baseline¹⁸: 2020 data, 70% of the population have access to broadband connectivity. Rural population is 30% less likely to use the internet than urban, and women are 23% less likely to use the Internet than men; target: 2027, 20% increase of people having access to fixed or mobile broadband connectivity; 20% reduced rural/urban and gender disparity in access to internet).

2.1.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Under this priority area an amount may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations. This amount remains to be determined depending on the evolution of the country’s political situation and the investment climate, which remains in full evolution at the time of this MIP’s drafting.

2.2. Priority area 2: Human Development

The EU intends to continue to support the education system in Kyrgyzstan, including better integration in the teaching and learning of 21st century skills. This entails improving the quality of teaching and upskilling through innovative pedagogical and child-centred approaches and by establishing sustainable support systems with educational stakeholders. The development and improvement of media literacy skills will also be supported. The challenges of the country education system are interrelated. At the same time, it is particularly helpful – from a time-bound sector reform perspective - to prioritise and concentrate on a few critical ones. Three challenges of access, quality and equity in the education sector of Kyrgyzstan stand out as most pressing, with most crosscutting implications and transformative potential.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

SO 1 - Development of inclusive and equitable quality education as well as improvement of digital, media and green skills (SDGs 4, 5, 8, 9. DAC codes: 110- Education, “disability internal marker”, “digitalisation internal marker”)

Good quality and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning provide opportunities for everybody to develop key competences. Inclusive education improves learning for all children, promotes understanding, reduces prejudice and strengthens social integration.

Shifting away from examination systems that emphasise rote learning towards assessment systems that give teachers the tools to monitor student progress will strengthen basic skills and competences enabling to meet the 21st century requirements. Also essential from this perspective is the development of skills and qualifications supportive of the transition towards

¹⁵ It contributes to EURF ID 12: Number of people supported by the EU with enhanced access to digital government services

¹⁶ It contributes to EURF ID 12: Number of people supported by the EU with enhanced access to digital government services

¹⁷ It contributes to EURF ID 11: Number of people with access to Internet with EU support

¹⁸ <http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/den-interneta-99-kyrgyzstancev-ohvacheny-mobilnymi-setyami/>

a green, carbon-neutral, climate-resilient economy, thereby creating synergies with interventions under Priority area 3.

Digital, media and green skills development will be supported by better linking the development of basic skills and more advanced competencies as children progress through the education cycle. In this sense, improving the quality of teaching and upskilling in response to new digital demands is far more cost-effective than trying to provide post-school remedial education.

Extensive educational training is needed to reach a reasonable level of digital capability in the country, including key aspects of media literacy. An improvement in digital knowledge also depends on creation of more internet content in local languages, which is currently lacking. Globalisation, structural changes in the labour market and the rapid development of new technologies require the country to develop and update digital and green skills as well as media literacy throughout life.

SO-2 Gender equality, youth empowerment and Human rights (SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16. DAC Code: 151 – Government & Civil Society)

Within the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy for 2020-2024, the EU plays a greater role in promoting and defending human rights and democracy throughout its external action. Political developments in Kyrgyzstan and the COVID-19 pandemic pose particular challenges to the effective exercise and protection of human rights, especially for women and youth. This also includes labour rights. The EU will continue to prioritise decent work and respect for international labour standards, promoting their effective implementation, enforcement and further ratification. This is in line with the EU Strategy for Central Asia as well as the GSP+ regime, under which Kyrgyzstan commits to effectively implement a number of international conventions on human rights, including Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

In terms of women and youth, the EU intends to support the National Strategy for the achievement of Gender Equality which is being drafted for a period of 2021 till 2030. Contributing to empowering women, girls and young people to fully use their rights and increase their participation in political, economic, social, and cultural life is a key objective of the new Gender Action Plan 2021-2025. The EU's approach will address structural causes of gender inequality and gender-based discrimination. The EU will focus on the key thematic areas of engagement, including fighting against gender-based violence and promoting the economic, social and political empowerment and participation of women and girls, which impact SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 16. EU actions in this sector will also support the meaningful inclusion and participation of youth at all levels of society, both in economic and political life. It will support building life skills to enhance leadership and strengthen professional and entrepreneurial skills among youth, as well as increasing civic participation to enable them to better compete in the labour market. The role of CSOs, including the social partners, in ensuring protection of human rights will be strengthened by the specific complementary grant programmes. In view of the 2012 Communication on civil society and its 2017 review¹⁹, the European Consensus on Development (2017)²⁰, the Rights-based Approach to development (2014)²¹, Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline (2014)²², it will add value to the EU Toolbox to

¹⁹ COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0492:FIN:EN:PDF>

²⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en

²¹ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST%209489%202014%20INIT/EN/pdf>

²² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/28348/142549.pdf>

promote and uphold human rights.

2.2.2. *Expected results per specific objective*

The expected results per specific objective are:

1. Development of inclusive and equitable quality education as well as improvement of digital, media and green skills.
 - a) More inclusive and equitable quality education;
 - b) Improved digital skills;
 - c) Improved media literacy;
 - d) Improved green skills.
2. Gender equality, youth empowerment, strengthened human rights.
 - a) Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, fully enjoy and exercise their equal economic, labour and social rights
 - b) Strengthened environment for civic engagement of youth
 - c) Increased capacity of CSOs, including the social partners, to contribute to the development of accountable, transparent and democratic institutions, social and economic development

2.2.3. *Indicators (including baseline and targets²³), per expected result*

Specific objective 1: Development of inclusive and equitable quality education, as well as improvement of digital, media and green skills

a) More inclusive and equitable quality education:

A1. Better country score for Human Development Index (HDI), incl. Gender Inequality Index (GII), at the end of the EU intervention (baseline: 2019 HDI- 0.697 and GII- 0.369; target: 2027, HDI – 0.7 and GII – 0.38).

A2. Ratio of children and young people: (a) at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and comprehension; and (b) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), by sex (baseline: 2009 PISA for KGZ, over 80% of 15-year-old population is functionally illiterate; target: The latest available PISA and/or National Assessment for KGZ, 10% reduction of percentage of 15-year-old population functionally illiterate, disaggregated by sex, rural/urban.

A3. Status of gender analysis to reduce gender stereotypes of all new teaching and learning materials (e.g. the promotion of gender equality and positive images of girls and boys, and their abilities and aspirations) (baseline: 2020: Compulsory gender expertise was adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) in 2019 and the gender experts database is being developed; target: 2027, at least 80% new teaching and learning material revised following compulsory gender expertise adopted by MoES in 2019).

A4. Number of inclusive education schools enabling joint learning of children with disabilities and without (gender and urban/rural disaggregated) (baseline: 2019/2020: No inclusive public schools; target: 2027, at least 5 inclusive education schools enabling joint learning of children with disabilities and without (gender and

²³ All targets indicated are until 2027 unless otherwise stated.

urban/rural disaggregated).

b) Improved digital skills:

B1. Computer/student ratio enabling students to use a computer at school at least once a week (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural) (baseline: 2019/2020 computer/student ratio is 1/30; target: 2026-2027, computer/student ratio is 1/13 enabling to increase percentage of students using a computer at school at least once a week (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural).

B2) Number of teachers trained in ICT skills (gender-and urban/rural disaggregated) (baseline: 2019/2020: 0; target: 2026-2027, annually 3% of teachers trained in ICT skills (gender-and urban/rural disaggregated).

c) Improved media literacy:

C1. Ratio of teachers and students trained in media literacy (gender-and urban/rural disaggregated) (baseline: 2019/2020: 0; target: 2026-2027, one third of relevant education level teachers and students trained in media literacy (gender-and urban/rural disaggregated).

d) Improved green skills:

D1. Ratio of teachers and students having acquired skills and/or qualifications relevant to the transition towards a green, carbon-neutral, climate-resilient economy (by educational level) (baseline: 2019/2020: 0; target: One third of relevant education level teachers and students having acquired skills and/or qualifications relevant to the transition towards a green, carbon-neutral, climate-resilient economy (by educational level).

Specific objective 2: Gender equality, youth empowerment and Human Rights

a) Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, fully enjoy and exercise their equal economic, labour and social rights:

A1. Ratio of women empowered by the EU intervention (baseline: 2020, 0 as percentage of the target population at the start of the EU intervention; target: 2027, 20%).

A2. Number of CSOs trained on the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and gender mainstreaming (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural) (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 100).

b) Strengthened environment for civic engagement of youth:

B1. Number of youth empowered by the EU intervention (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural) (baseline: 2027, 0; target: 2027, 1,000).

c) Increased capacity of CSOs to contribute to the development of accountable, transparent and democratic institutions, social and economic development:

C1. Country score for Human Rights Report, Human Development Index, incl. Gender Inequality Score and Gender Development Index, at the end of the EU intervention (baseline: 2019, GII- 0,381, GDI – 0.957; target: 2027, GII 0,360, GDI 0,965).

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Under this priority area an amount may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations. This amount remains to be determined depending on the evolution of the country's political situation and the investment climate, which remains in full evolution at the time of this MIP's drafting.

2.3. Priority area 3 – Green and Climate Resilient Economy

2.3.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

SO 1 – Support climate and environmental action and promote integrated water resource management (SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 12, SDG 13, and SDG 15. DAC Codes: 140 – Water supply & sanitation; 410 – General Environment Protection)

In spite of abundant water resources, Kyrgyzstan still faces significant challenges when it comes to access to safe drinking water and sanitation due to outdated infrastructure and poor management practices. In the medium-long term, climate change will increase the competition for water. The implementation of reforms towards integrated water resource management (IWRM), taking into account the energy-water-food systems nexus, could promote a more efficient use of resources and ensure water-security at regional level.

Kyrgyzstan also faces environmental challenges such as deforestation and land degradation, air and environmental pollution, including waste, increasing the risk to public health and climate-induced migration. Modern waste management practices should be adopted, including to take advantage of the huge potential for recycling.

The EU's support in this area will address these issues while taking into account measures to mitigate the effects of climate change, the implementation of the Paris Agreement and ensuring the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, in line with SDGs 13 and 15. In the water sector (SDG 6), the EU will aim to promote an IWRM approach, build capacity of the relevant stakeholders and support investments in water, wastewater and sustainable irrigation. Particular attention will be given to enhancing transboundary water cooperation and promoting regional linkages. Furthermore, the EU aims to strengthen civil society's role in promoting greater public transparency and accountability and in promoting the participation of women and youth.

SO 2 – Support the development of green business and green economy (SDG7, SDG8, SDG12, and SDG13. DAC Codes: 250 – Business & other services).

Agriculture accounts for approximately 48% of Kyrgyzstan's labour force and plays a crucial role in ensuring food security. However, only about 7% of Kyrgyz land is arable and current agricultural practices are inefficient. Land degradation and desertification caused by overgrazing, and inefficient water management systems pose serious threats to food security and the overall socio-economic development of the country. Climate change is expected to have an impact on food production, further aggravating ongoing desertification processes and collapse in household income.

The EU's support in this area will be directed towards the development of green agri-business, small and medium-sized enterprises, focusing especially on green recovery programmes, in line with SDG 8. Particular attention will be given to SMEs supporting Kyrgyz cultural heritage and handicrafts. Business and human rights standards and tools, including due diligence, will be promoted. Sustainable consumption and production patterns, circular economy approaches and sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources will be promoted and encouraged in line with SDG 12. The EU's support will sustain the mobilisation of private sector investments into green solutions contributing to achieving SDG 7 and SDG 8.

Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

SO 1 – Support climate and environmental action and promote integrated water resource management

1. The institutional and regulatory framework is aligned with the principles of IWRM and gender equality and the capacities of national and local water authorities have been strengthened.
2. Improved drinking water security, accessibility, availability and reliability and improved access to sanitation /waste water management.
3. Improved sustainable and climate resilient irrigation water supply.

SO 2 – Support the development of green business and green economy

1. The awareness of consumers on the impact of the products they buy is improved.
2. Enabling frameworks for Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) are in place (i.e. ensuring coherence between economic and environment policies across relevant areas such as the business environment, finance and investments, employment).
3. Economic growth starts to become decoupled from environmental degradation and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are reduced.
4. Uptake of Sustainable Consumption and Production practices by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is increased.
5. Business performance of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is improved
6. Financial sector is incentivised to improve green financing possibilities

2.3.3. *Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result*

SO 1 – Support climate and environmental action and promote integrated water resource management

a - The institutional and regulatory framework is aligned with the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management and gender equality and the capacities of national and local water authorities has been strengthened:

A1. National Water Strategy adopted: (baseline: 2020: National water strategy not adopted; target: 2027, National water strategy adopted and implemented).

A2. River Basin administrations established: (baseline: 2020: River basin administrations not established; target: 2027, River Basin Administrations established).

A3. A cross-sectoral, coherent and integrated perspective of assessing and prioritising investments is established following the “Nexus approach” highlighting the interdependence of water, energy and food security and natural resources in the context of a changing climate (baseline: 2021: Basin management plans with clear prioritisation of investment needs not in place; target: 2027 Climate-resilient River Basin Management Plans adopted and implemented).

A4. Number of government, regional and (transboundary institutions), CSOs, service providers’ and community representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on Water Supply and Sanitation/Integrated Water Resource Management (WSS/IWRM) policies and regulation (baseline: Baseline: 2021, 0; Target: 2027, 1,000)

b - Improved drinking water security, accessibility, availability and reliability and improved access to sanitation /waste water management:

B1. Number of people (disaggregated by sex, age and other social, demographic variables where possible) with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 250,000).

c - Improved Sustainable irrigation water supply:

C1. Number of farmers (disaggregated by sex, age and other social, demographic variables where possible) benefiting from new or improved sustainable irrigation or drainage services with EU support (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 40,000).

C2. Total area provided with new or improved sustainable irrigation or drainage services with EU support (baseline: 2020, 0, target: 2027, 8,000 ha).

SO 2 – Support the development of green business

a) The awareness of consumers on the impact of the products they buy is improved:

A1. Number of consumers awareness activities (e.g. campaigns) run with EU's support (baseline, 2020, 0; target: 2027, 100).

b) Enabling frameworks for Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) in place in target countries (i.e. ensuring coherence between economic and environment policies across relevant areas such as the business environment, finance and investments, employment):

B1. Number of Inclusive Green Economy policy instruments adopted / implemented (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 3).

c) Economic growth starts to become decoupled from environmental degradation and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are reduced:

C1. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduced (tonnes CO₂eq) with EU support (baseline: 2012: 13,795; target: 2027, -3%).

d) Uptake of Sustainable Consumption and Production practices by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is increased:

D1. Number of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises or local (informal) entrepreneurs reporting the adoption of Sustainable Consumption and Production practices baseline 2020: 0, target 2027: 2,500.

e) Business performance of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is improved:

E1. Number of decent, permanent or seasonal green jobs sustained/created (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 3,000).

E2. Number of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises reporting increased turnover as a direct result of support received (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 200).

f) Financial sector is incentivised to improve green financing possibilities:

F1. Number of financial institutions report offering financial services/advisory promoting green economic investments (baseline: 2020, 0; target: 2027, 30).

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Under this priority area an amount may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations. This amount remains to be determined depending on the evolution of the country's political situation and the investment climate, which remains in full evolution at the time of this MIP's drafting.

2.4 Proposals of country/multi-country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

Due to a low presence of EU Member States' development agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic, no Team Europe Initiative is foreseen for the country.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

The Kyrgyz Republic has a good record in terms of civil society development and is committed to promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation. The EU will continue to implement measures in favour of civil society, including the social partners through the actions outlined in this MIP and in parallel. For example, while the commitments and objectives of the digital transformation aim at bringing universal access to information, build effective and transparent public administration, reduce corruption, and strengthen data protection and cyber security, the commitment to ensuring a strong human rights perspective in the digital reform agenda should be enforced in parallel to make sure that vulnerable groups are not marginalised further.

Apart from the geographic programmes to support the CSOs, the human rights and democracy and CSOs, thematic programmes will also aim to target both climate change mitigation and promotion of digital technologies in inclusive way, where youth participation will be strongly encouraged to facilitate their engagement in social, civic, political and economic life, and ensure their contribution to inclusive growth and sustainable development through the country digital transformation and climate- neutrality targets. Both geographic and thematic grant programmes will direct resources towards supporting youth engagement to ensure that voices of young people are heard and taken into account, including from remote locations and disadvantaged groups that are harder to reach.

The new EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Relations 2021 – 2025²⁴ (GAP III) will equip geographic and thematic grant programmes with measures for a renewed women engagement at national, regional and international levels enabling to reinforce gender equality and women's empowerment perspective in defined priority areas. Special attention will also be paid to strengthening compliance with Article 20(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to ensure freedom of expression and protection of human and civil rights online and in traditional and social media.

3.2. Cooperation facility

In addition to the above-mentioned three priority areas, a specific allocation for the cooperation facility is foreseen, covering expenditures for the implementation of the sector interventions and the achievement of their objectives. It is to be used for:

- Supporting capacity development, human rights compliance of legal frameworks and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning²⁵. Using the TAIEX tool, for example, to assist the partner country in developing sound enabling frameworks for scaling up sustainable finance and for spurring green and sustainable investments – in line with EU principles and concepts.
- Encouraging better strategic financial planning in Kyrgyzstan by supporting integrated financing frameworks (including Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) with a view to mobilise a wide range of financing sources (public/private; domestic/international).
- Supporting policy dialogues: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange

²⁴ JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL - EU GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP) III –AN AMBITIOUS AGENDA FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN EU EXTERNAL ACTION – JOIN(2020)17 final of 25.11.2020

²⁵ TAIEX and Twinning arrangements can be used in all NDICI countries, but not necessarily through cooperation facilities.

platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.

- Supporting the participation of the country in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies, where relevant.
- Financing communication including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda in the partner country.
- Public diplomacy initiatives, e.g. youth/business fora, civil society dialogues, cultural diplomacy/relations activities.
- Supporting the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union’s cooperation, including via technical assistance.

The cooperation facility could notably support the implementation of the EU-Kyrgyzstan EPCA, once it enters into force, facilitate use by Kyrgyzstan of GSP access to the EU market, as well as Kyrgyzstan’s implementation of WTO commitments – in particular including activities linked to trade facilitation, elimination of physical and non-physical barriers to trade, improvement of border management, e-commerce and alignment with international regulatory practices and standards.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Kyrgyzstan and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Kyrgyzstan.

<i>Priority area 1: Governance and Digital Transformation</i>	<i>7MEUR</i>	<i>11% of total</i>
<i>Priority area 2: Human Development</i>	<i>35MEUR</i>	<i>57% of total</i>
<i>Priority area 3: Green and Resilient Economy</i>	<i>18MEUR</i>	<i>29% of total</i>
<i>Support measures</i>	<i>2MEUR</i>	<i>3% of total</i>
<i>TOTAL for initial period</i>	<i>62 MEUR</i>	<i>100%</i>

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1.

Priority area 1: Governance and Digital Transformation

Specific objective 1: Promoting Rule of Law and respect of human rights (DAC Code 151 - Government & Civil Society)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of verification
A. Improved access to justice for all	A1) Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU** A2) People can access and afford civil justice A3) Due process of the law and rights of the accused	12,500 (2020) 0.60 WJP-ROLI-2020 0.35 WJP-ROLI 2020	25,000 (2027) 0.61 WJP-ROLI-2027 0.36 WJP-ROLI 2027	Ministry of Justice of KGZ World Justice Project Rule of Law index *(WJP-ROLI) WJP-ROLI
B. Right to a fair trial and equality before the law is ensured	B1) Civil justice is free of discrimination B2) Criminal justice system is impartial B3) Criminal justice system is free of improper government influence	0.56 WJP-ROLI 2020 0.33 WJP-ROLI 2020 0.21 WJP-ROLI 2020	0.57 WJP-ROLI 2027 0.34 WJP-ROLI 2027 0.22 WJP-ROLI 2027	WJP-ROLI WJP-ROLI WJP-ROLI
C. Improved accountability, transparency and credibility of the justice system	C1) Judiciary Independence Index (World Economic Forum) C2) Independent Judiciary (Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI))	3.11, WEF (2017-2018) 4, BTI (2020)	3.2, WEF (2027-2028) 4.5 BTI (2027)	World Economic Forum Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)

D. Improved efficiency and quality of justice	D1) Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay etc. D2) Civil justice is effectively enforced D3) Criminal investigation system is effective D4). Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective	0.51 WJP-ROLI-2020 0.39 WJP-ROLI-2020 0.39 WJP-ROLI-2020 0.50 WJP-ROLI-2020	0.52 WJP-ROLI-2027 0.40 WJP-ROLI-2027 0.40 WJP-ROLI-2027 0.51 WJP-ROLI-2027	WJP-ROLI WJP-ROLI WJP-ROLI WJP-ROLI
E. Improved individual and institutional independence and impartiality of the justice system	E1) Percentage of members of the Judiciary Council who are elected by their peers** E2) Percentage of judges who have permanent tenure**	33% (2020) 20% (2020)	35% (2027) 25% (2027)	Judiciary Council of KR Judiciary Council of KR

(**) EU-RF indicators

Specific objective 2: Improvement of the Governance (DAC Code: 151 – Government & Civil Society)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of verification
A. More effective and transparent PFM system	A1) PEFA assessment/scoring (country evolution) A2) Open budget A3) Better budget oversight A4) More active public participation	PI-2: Expenditure composition outturn D ⁺ (draft PEFA 2021) OBS score: transparency 63 (2019) OBS score: budget oversight 78 (2019) OBS score: public participation 33 (2019)	PI-2: Expenditure composition outturn C (2027) OBS score 65 (2027) OBS score: budget oversight 82 (2027) OBS score: public participation 40 (2027)	PEFA assessments: www.pefa.org OBS Country Score: www.internationalbudget.org OBS country score
B. Strengthening capacity in Domestic Revenue Mobilisation	B1) Tax collection rate	Tax revenue was 19.6% of GDP (2019)	Revenue collection: 22% of GDP in 2027	Macroeconomic data of the National Statistics/National Bank of KR/Ministry of Finance of KR and IMF: www.imf.org/en/Countries/KGZ
C. Improved governance and anti-corruption functions	C1) Worldwide Governance Indicators/ Country Score	Governance Effectiveness (-0.68), Control of Corruption (0.95), Voice and Accountability (-0.46) (2019)	Governance Effectiveness (-0.38), Control of Corruption (-0.55), Voice and Accountability (-0.16). (2027)	Worldwide Governance Indicators: https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/

Specific objective 3: Building of effective, confident and non-discriminatory digitalisation (DAC Code: “digitalisation internal marker”) (DAC Code: “digitalisation internal marker”, “gender internal marker”)				
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of verification
A. Strengthened cybersecurity, privacy and data protection	A1) Global Cybersecurity Survey/Country Evolution Score	0.254 (2018)	0.3. (2027)	Global Cybersecurity Survey Score: www.itu.int
	A2) Status of development of online public awareness platform on data protection, data privacy and citizen’s rights on data protection is continuously functioning	Activated (2021)	Accessible and functioning (2027)	Platform/ website- generated reporting
B. Increased access to public electronic services	B1) Evolution Index/ Country Score: Digital Evolution Index at the start and at the end of the interventions	0.6749, (2020)	0.7, (2027)	UN Global e-Government Score: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/About/Overview/-E-Government-Development-Index
	B2) Number of digital public services	Tunduk system services - 756 (2021)	30% increase in the number of digital services (2027)	ICT Committee and/or Tunduk system generated reporting: https://portal.tunduk.kg
	B3) Number of registered users of digital public services (disaggregated by sex and age	Tunduk registered users –102,693, (2021)	30% increase in the number of registered users (2027)	

	B4) Number of e-governance systems and services established and/or improved with support of the EU Action by the end of the intervention	0, (2020)	10 new or improved e-governance systems and services with EU support (2027)	ICT Committee and/or Tunduk system generated reporting: https://portal.tunduk.kg
C. Reduced digital divide (e.g. gender digital divide, rural-urban digital divide)	C1) Ratio of people with access to fixed or mobile broadband connectivity (disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural)	70% of the population have access to broadband connectivity. Rural population is 30% less likely to use the internet than urban, and women are 23% less likely to use the Internet than men. (2020 ²⁶)	20% increase of people having access to fixed or mobile broadband connectivity; 20% reduced rural/urban and gender disparity in access to internet (2027)	National Statistics/ICT Committee. SDGs regular reports

²⁶ <http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/den-interneta-99-kyrgyzstancev-ohvacheny-mobilnymi-setyami/>

Priority area 2: Human Development				
Specific objective 1: Development of inclusive and equitable quality education as well as improvement of digital, media and green skills (DAC Codes: 110-Education, “disability internal marker”, “digitalisation internal marker”) (DAC CODE: 110-Education)				
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of verification
A. More inclusive and equitable quality education	A1) Country score for Human Development Index (HDI), incl. Gender Inequality Index (GII), at the end of the EU intervention	HDI- 0.697 GII- 0.369 (2019)	HDI – 0.7 GII – 0.38 (2027)	UN Human Development Reports: www.hdr.undp.org
	A2) Ratio of children and young people: (a) at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and comprehension; and (b) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in STEM (disaggregated by sex)	PISA for KR: over 80% of 15-year-old population is functionally illiterate (2009)	The latest available PISA and/or National Assessment for KR, 10% reduction of percentage of 15-year-old population functionally illiterate, disaggregated by sex, rural/urban	National assessment reports of student attainments and/or PISA: www.oecd.org/pisa/
	A3) Status of gender analysis to reduce gender stereotypes of all new teaching and learning materials (e.g. the promotion of gender equality and positive images of girls and boys, and their abilities and aspirations)	Compulsory gender expertise of all new teaching and learning materials was adopted by the Ministry of Education in 2019.	At least 80% new teaching and learning material revised following compulsory gender expertise adopted by MoES in 2027/2019	Ministry of Education and Science

	A4) Number of inclusive education schools enabling joint learning of children with disabilities and without (gender and urban/rural disaggregated).	0 (2019/2020)	5 (2027)	Ministry of Education and Science's Management Information System National Statistics Committee
B. Improved digital skills	B1) Computer/student ratio enabling students to use a computer at school at least once a week (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural)	1/30 (2019/2020)	1/13 (2026 – 2027)	Ministry of Education and Science Education Management Information System
	B2) Ratio of teachers trained in ICT skills (gender-and urban/rural disaggregated)	0% (2019/2020)	3% annually (2026-2027)	Ministry of Education and Science Education Management Information System
C. Improved media literacy	C1) Ratio of teachers and students trained in media literacy (gender-and urban/rural disaggregated)	0, (2019/2020)	1/3 (2026-2027)	Ministry of Education and Science Education Management Information System
D. Improved green skills	D1) Ratio of teachers and students having acquired skills and/or qualifications relevant to the transition towards a green, carbon-neutral, climate-resilient economy (by educational level))	0, (2019/2020)	One third of relevant education level teachers and students having acquired skills and/or qualifications relevant to the transition towards a green, carbon-neutral, climate-resilient economy (by educational level) (2026-2027)	Ministry of Education and Science Education Management Information System

Specific objective 2 : Gender equality, youth empowerment and Human rights (DAC code 151 Government & Civil Society)				
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of verification
A. Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, fully enjoy and exercise their equal economic, labour and social rights	A1) Ratio of women empowered by the EU intervention	0% (2021)	>20% of total beneficiaries (2027)	Ministry of Health and Social Development/Gender Unit
	A2) Number of CSOs trained on the HRBA approach and gender mainstreaming (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural)	0 (2021)	100 (2027)	Ministry of Health and Social Development/Gender Unit
B. Strengthened environment for civic engagement of youth	B1) Number of youth empowered by the EU intervention (disaggregated by age group, sex, urban/rural)	0 (2021)	1000 (2027)	Ministry of Health and Social Development/Gender Unit
C. Increased capacity of CSOs to contribute to the development of accountable, transparent and democratic institutions, social and economic development	C1) Country score for Human rights Report, HDI, Gender Inequality Score and Gender Development Index, at the end of the EU intervention	GII 0,581 (2019) GDI 0,957 (2019)	GII 0,360 (2027) GDI 0,965 (2027)	https://www.ohchr.org UN Human Development Reports: www.hdr.undp.org

Priority area 3: Green and Climate Resilient Economy				
Specific objective 3.1: Support climate and environmental action and promote integrated water resource management (DAC code 140–Water supply & sanitation; 410 – General Environment Protection)				
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of Verification
A. The institutional and regulatory framework is aligned with the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management and gender equality and the capacities of national and local water authorities has been strengthened	<p>A1. National Water Strategy adopted</p> <p>A2. River Basin administrations established</p> <p>A3. Status of development of cross-sectoral, coherent and integrated perspective of assessing and prioritising investments is established following the “Nexus approach” highlighting the interdependence of water, energy and food security and natural resources in the context of a changing climate.</p> <p>A4. Number of government, regional and (transboundary institutions), CSOs, service providers’ and community representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on WSS/IWRM</p>	<p>A national water strategy has not been adopted (2021)</p> <p>River basin administrations have not been established (2021)</p> <p>Basin management plans with clear prioritisation of investment needs not in place (2021)</p> <p>0 (2021)</p>	<p>National water strategy is adopted(2027)</p> <p>River Basin Administrations are established (2027)</p> <p>Climate-resilient River Basin Management Plans are adopted and implemented, (2027)</p> <p>1,000 (2027)</p>	<p>National Water Council</p> <p>National Water Council</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture State Water Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, State Water Agency, Regional administration(s), CSOs reports</p>

B. Improved drinking water security, accessibility, availability and reliability and improved access to sanitation	B1. Number of people (disaggregated by sex, age and other social, demographic variables where possible) with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support	0 (2021)	250,000 (2027)	National Statistic Committee Gosstroy (State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services under the Government office)
C. Improved Sustainable irrigation water supply.	C1. Number of farmers (disaggregated by sex, age and other social, demographic variables where possible) benefiting from new or improved sustainable irrigation or drainage services with EU support	0 (2020)	40,000 (2027)	Ministry of Agriculture
	C2. Total area provided with new or improved irrigation or drainage services with EU support	0 (2020)	8,000 ha (2027)	Ministry of Agriculture
		2020; 0		
Specific objective 3.2: Green Business Development and Green Economy (DAC Code: 250 – Business & other services)				
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline (reference year)	Target (reference year)	Means of verification
A. The awareness of consumers on the impact of the products they buy is improved.	A1) Number of consumer awareness activities (e.g. campaigns) run with EU's support	0 (2021)	100 (2027)	Ministry of Economy

<p>B. Enabling frameworks for Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) in place in target countries (i.e. ensuring coherence between economic and environment policies across relevant areas such as the business environment, finance and investments, employment)</p>	<p>B1) Number of Inclusive Green Economy policy instruments adopted / implemented</p>	<p>0 (2021)</p>	<p>3 (2027)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy</p>
<p>C. Economic growth starts to become decoupled from environmental degradation and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are reduced</p>	<p>C1) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO2eq) with EU support</p>	<p>13,795 (2021)</p>	<p>-3% (2027)</p>	<p>World Bank databank</p>

D. Uptake of Sustainable Consumption and Production practices by micro, small & medium enterprises is increased.	D1) Number of micro, small & medium enterprises or local (informal) entrepreneurs reporting the adoption of sustainable consumption and production practices **	0 (2020)	2,500 (2027)	Ministry of Economy Regional and municipal authorities
E. Business performance of micro, small & medium enterprises is improved.	E1) Number of decent permanent or seasonal green jobs sustained/created ** E2) Number of micro, small & medium enterprises reporting increased turnover as a direct result of support received by the EU	0 (2021) 0 (2021)	3,000 (2027) 200 (2027)	Ministry of Health and Social Development Ministry of Economy
F. Financial sector is incentivised to improve green financing possibilities	F1) Number of financial institutions report offering financial services/advisory promoting green economic investments	0 (2021)	30 (2027)	Financial Institutions Ministry of Economy

Attachment 2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Tentatively Planned Interventions from Development Partners in Kyrgyzstan 2021-2027 – EU Member States (in million EUR unless specified otherwise)				
Area of Intervention*	EU	DE	FI	HU
Political dialogue and reform				
Governance and democracy				
Rule of law (judicial reform)			1,50	
Cooperation with civil society		Germany(BM Z/GIZ)0.5		
E-justice				
Democratic participation, Civil Society Monitoring		Germany(BM Z/GIZ) 0.5		
Peace and Security				
Conflict Prevention				
Crises management				
Justice and Home Affairs				
Border Management				
Migration and readmission				
Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons(IDPs)				
Organised Crime				
Police and Judicial Cooperation				
Countering and preventing violent extremism, radicalisation				
Economic and social reform				
Macro-economic reform				
Governance issues				
Public Finance Management issues				
Anti-corruption				
Transparency				
Employment, poverty reduction & social policy				
Digitalisation				
Digital policy development				
Digital infrastructure provision				
E-services, E-governance				
Regulatory frameworks - Cyber security, data protection, human rights safeguards				
E-Education				
Digital literacy and skills				
Digital entrepreneurship and incubation				
Education and Skills				
Education Policy				
Access to Education				
Basic life skills for youth and adults				
Vocational training, on the job training		Germany(BM Z/GIZ) 5.0 Germany		

		(BMZ/GIZ) 3.45		
Job creation for youth		Germany (BMZ/GIZ) 0.5		
Gender Equality and Human Rights				
Gender equality, violence against women and girls				
Human rights				
Freedom of expression				
Women participation/representation				
Open media - Empowerment of CSOs				
Women entrepreneurship				
Water sector				
Water and sanitation			0,85	
Irrigation				
Solid waste				
Sustainable Natural Resources Management			0,90	
Environment and Green Economy				
Environmental actions				
Reducing emissions/pollution				
Recycling/sustainable land use		Germany (BMZ/GIZ) 0.45		
Green business development				
Consumers awareness				
Agri-businesses, sustainable manufacturing, food systems		Germany (BMZ/KfW) (amount tbd)		
Energy efficiency				
Biodiversity		Germany (BMZ/GIZ) 2.9		
Urban development, sustainable cities				
Other		Germany (BMZ/GIZ) 2.65		
Trade Issues, market and regulatory reform				
Enterprise policy/private sector/business climate				
Technical standards and regulations			1,50	
Sustainable investment and de-risking				
Other		Germany (BMZ/GIZ) 5.24		
Sector Support				
Transport				
Energy				
Information society				
Research and innovation				

Rural development		Germany (GIZ 7.35 KfW) (amount tbd)		
Regional cooperation, integration and connectivity				
Multilateralism and global integration, incl. climate action				
People to people contacts and human development				
Culture and Recreation				
Health		Germany (GIZ 4 .0 GIZ 1.7 KfW) (amount tbd)		
Social Protection				
Tourism and antiquities				
Housing Finance		Germany (BMZ/KfW) (amount tbd)		

Tentatively Planned Area of Intervention and Allocations in million USD (unless specified otherwise) from 2021	Development Partners* (non-EU)							
	Switzerla nd	U K	Japa n	Russi a	Unite d State s	Turke y	Kore a	Chin a
Given allocation can cover multi-sector support								
Political dialogue and reform				(n.a.)		(n.a.)		(n.a.)
Governance and democracy	11,7							
Rule of law (judicial reform)								
Cooperation with civil society								
E-justice								
Democratic participation, Civil Society Monitoring								
Peace and Security								
Conflict Prevention								
Crises management								
Justice and Home Affairs								
Border Management								

Migration and readmission	3,6						
Refugees and IDPs							
Organised Crime							
Police and Judicial Cooperation							
Countering and preventing violent extremism, radicalisation							
Economic and social reform							
Macro-economic reform	1,5						
Governance issues	0,2						
Public Finance Management issues	2,0						
Anti-corruption							
Transparency	0,5						
Employment, poverty reduction & social policy	2,0						
Financial sector							
Digitalisation							
Digital policy development							
Digital infrastructure provision						5,0	
E-services, E-governance							
Regulatory frameworks - Cyber security, data protection, human rights safeguards						5,0	
E-Education							
Digital literacy and skills							
Digital entrepreneurship and incubation							
Education and Skills							
Education Policy							
Access to Education							
Basic life skills for youth and adults							
Vocational training, on the job training							
Job creation for youth						1,2	
Gender Equality and Human Rights							

Gender equality, violence against women and girls								
Human rights								
Freedom of expression								
Women participation/representation								
Open media - Empowerment of CSOs								
Women entrepreneurship								
Water sector								
Water and sanitation	7,3							
Irrigation	5,2							
Solid waste								
Sustainable Natural Resources Management								
Environment and Green Economy								
Environmental actions								
Reducing emissions/pollution								
Recycling/sustainable land use								
Green business development							5,0	
Consumers awareness								
Agri-businesses, sustainable manufacturing, food systems	7,5						5,5	
Energy efficiency	0,2							
Biodiversity								
Urban development, sustainable cities							7,0	
Trade Issues, market and regulatory reform								
Enterprise policy/private sector/business climate								
Technical standards and regulations								
Sustainable investment and de-risking								
Sector Support								
Transport								

Energy	9,9						
Information society							
Research and innovation							
Rural development						3,5	
Regional cooperation, integration and connectivity							
Multilateralism and global integration, incl. climate action							
Infrastructure							
People to people contacts and human development							
Culture and Recreation							
Health	6,1						
Social Protection							
Tourism and antiquities						2,7	
Other:							
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and arms control							
Support to persons with disabilities							
Disaster Risk Reduction							
Uranium Tailing Legacy							
Financial inclusion							
Housing Microfinance							

Tentatively Planned Area of Intervention and Allocations in million USD (unless specified otherwise) from 2021	Multilateral Development Banks/Institutions						
	ADB	EBRD	IMF	WB	IFC	RKDF	EDB
Given allocation can cover multi-sector support							
Political dialogue and reform							(n.a.)
Governance and democracy							
Rule of law (judicial reform)							
Cooperation with civil society							
E-justice							

Democratic participation, Civil Society Monitoring							
Peace and Security							
Conflict Prevention							
Crises management							
Justice and Home Affairs							
Border Management							
Migration and readmission							
Refugees and IDPs							
Organised Crime							
Police and Judicial Cooperation							
Countering and preventing violent extremism, radicalisation							
Economic and social reform							
Macro-economic reform							
Governance issues							
Public Finance Management issues	180,6			3,0			
Anti-corruption							
Transparency							
Employment, poverty reduction & social policy							
Financial sector							
Digitalisation							
Digital policy development				3,6			
Digital infrastructure provision				21,0			
E-services, E-governance				18,0			
Regulatory frameworks - Cyber security, data protection, human rights safeguards							
E-Education				50,0			
Digital literacy and skills				4,9			
Digital entrepreneurship and incubation							
Education and Skills							
Education Policy	40,0						
Access to Education							
Basic life skills for youth and adults							
Vocational training, on the job training							
Job creation for youth							
Gender Equality and Human Rights							

Gender equality, violence against women and girls							
Human rights							
Freedom of expression							
Women participation/representation							
Open media - Empowerment of CSO							
Women entrepreneurship							
Water sector							
Water and sanitation	27,5			59,5			
Irrigation				38,0			
Solid waste							
Sustainable Natural Resources Management				4,5			
Environment and Green Economy							
Environmental actions	55,0						
Reducing emissions/pollution							
Recycling/sustainable land use				16,1			
Green business development							
Consumers awareness							
Agri-businesses, sustainable manufacturing, food systems	55,9			30,8			
Energy efficiency				67,6			
Biodiversity							
Urban development, sustainable cities				34,0			
Trade Issues, market and regulatory reform							
Enterprise policy/private sector/business climate				50,0			
Technical standards and regulations							
Sustainable investment and de-risking							
Sector Support							
Transport	43,0			52,0			
Energy	22,8			76,0			
Information society							
Research and innovation							
Rural development				80,73			
Regional cooperation, integration and connectivity	15,0			5,50			

Multilateralism and global integration, incl. climate action							
Infrastructure							
People to people contacts and human development							
Culture and Recreation							
Health	20,0			46,9			
Social Protection							
Tourism and antiquities				28,0			
Other:							
Non-proliferation of (WMDs and arms control)							
Support to persons with disabilities							
Disaster Risk Reduction							
Uranium Tailing Legacy							
Financial inclusion							
Housing Microfinance							

Tentatively Planned Area of Intervention and Allocations in million USD (unless specified otherwise) from 2021	International Organisations/Networks					
	UN	OSCE	MSF	AKDN	MC	SF
Given allocation can cover multi-sector support						
Political dialogue and reform						
Governance and democracy		0,66				0,15
Rule of law (judicial reform)		0,15				0,03
Cooperation with civil society		0,19				0,10
E-justice		0,04				
Democratic participation, Civil Society Monitoring		0,22		1,8		0,05
Peace and Security						
Conflict Prevention		0,28				
Crises management						
Justice and Home Affairs						
Border Management		2,12				
Migration and readmission		0,04				
Refugees and IDPs						
Organised Crime		0,11				
Police and Judicial Cooperation		0,25				

Countering and preventing violent extremism, radicalisation		0,45				
Economic and social reform						
Macro-economic reform						
Governance issues		0,16				
Public Finance Management issues		0,03				0,05
Anti-corruption		0,17				
Transparency		0,10				
Employment, poverty reduction & social policy		0,41				
Financial sector						
Digitalisation						
Digital policy development		0,11				0,08
Digital infrastructure provision		0,06				
E-services, E-governance		0,16				
Regulatory frameworks - Cyber security, data protection, human rights safeguards		0,09				0,08
E-Education						
Digital literacy and skills		0,09				
Digital entrepreneurship and incubation		0,01		2,1		0,06
Education and Skills						
Education Policy		0,03				
Access to Education		4,37		1,0		0,20
Basic life skills for youth and adults		0,36				
Vocational training, on the job training		0,23		0,5		
Job creation for youth				4,3		
Gender Equality and Human Rights						
Gender equality, violence against women and girls		0,09		0,3		
Human rights		0,24				0,25
Freedom of expression		0,02				0,10
Women participation/representation		0,00				
Open media - Empowerment of CSO		0,01				
Women entrepreneurship		0,06				
Water sector						
Water and sanitation						
Irrigation						
Solid waste						

Sustainable Natural Resources Management		0,24				
Environment and Green Economy						
Environmental actions		0,36				
Reducing emissions/pollution		0,01				
Recycling/sustainable land use						
Green business development		0,05				
Consumers awareness		0,02				
Agri-businesses, sustainable manufacturing, food systems						
Energy efficiency						
Biodiversity						
Urban development, sustainable cities						
Trade Issues, market and regulatory reform						
Enterprise policy/private sector/business climate		0,04				
Technical standards and regulations						
Sustainable investment and de-risking						
Sector Support						
Transport						
Energy						
Information society						
Research and innovation						
Rural development		0,06		3,34		
Regional cooperation, integration and connectivity		1,31				
Multilateralism and global integration, incl. climate action						
Infrastructure						
People to people contacts and human development						
Culture and Recreation						0,03
Health				2,3		0,25
Social Protection	(tbd)					
Tourism and antiquities						
Other:						
Non-proliferation of WMDs and arms control		0,13				

Support to persons with disabilities		0,07				
Disaster Risk Reduction						
Uranium Tailing Legacy						
Financial inclusion						
Housing Microfinance						