1. Record Nr. UNINA9910791158103321 The Kyrgyz Republic:: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Titolo Pubbl/distr/stampa Washington, D.C.:,: International Monetary Fund,, 2014 **ISBN** 1-4983-6334-2 1-4983-3714-7 1-4843-8519-5 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (159 p.) Collana IMF Staff Country Reports Disciplina 303.4833095843 Soggetti Poverty - Kyrgyzstan Macroeconomics Sustainable Development **Environmental Economics** Demography Education: General **Environmental Economics: General** Demographic Economics: General Labor Economics: General Education Development economics & emerging economies Environmental economics Population & demography Labour income economics Sustainable development Environment Population and demographics Labor Development **Environmental sciences** Population Labor economics Kyrgyzstan Economic conditions 1991-

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Kyrgyz Republic

**Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di contenuto Cover; The Kyrgyz Republic Sustainable Development Program 2013-2017; Introduction; I. CURRENT TRENDS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC DEVELOPMENT; 1.1. Urgency of and Prerequisites for the Kyrgyz Republic Transition to Sustainable Development; 1.2. Overall View and Specifics of the Kyrgyz Republic Transition to Sustainable Development; 1.3. Goals and Objectives at the State of the Kyrgyz Republic Transition to Sustainable Development; 1.4. Challenges and Risks in Transition to Sustainable Development; II. AREAS AND PRIORITIES OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC'S TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2.1 . Sustainable Development Policy Basis2.1.1. Increasing the Public Administration and Local Governance Capacities; 2.1.2. Judicial System Reform; 2.1.3. Country's National Security and Defense Capacity; 2.1.4. Strengthening the Rule of Law in the Kyrgyz Republic for Sustainable Development; 2.1.5. Anticorruption Policy; 2.1.6. Informal Economy Legalization; III. PEOPLE UNITY AS A CONDITION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF STATEHOOD AND SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT; 3.1. Ensuring Interethnic Harmony and Strengthening the People Unity; IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL OBJECTIVES AND ISSUES 4.1. Labor Market and Employment4.2. Education and Science for Sustainable Development; 4.3. Health; 4.4. Improvement of Efficiency of Social Protection and Pension System; 4.5. Increasing the Cultural Capacity; 4.6. Physical Culture and Sports Development; 4.7. Raising the Role of Family and Ensuring Gender Equality; V. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; 5.1. Environment Protection; 5.2. Water Resources and Drinking Water Supply; 5.3. Ensuring Comprehensive Security of Population and Area against Natural and Technogenic Disasters VI. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY6.1. Macroeconomic Policies; 6.2. Government Finance Administration; 6.3. National Debt Administration; VII. IMPROVEMENT OF BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INVESTMENT CLIMATE; 7.1. Small and Medium-size Business Development; 7.2. State Property Management; 7.3. Investment Climate; 7.4. Finance and Credit Sector Development; 7.5. Tax and Customs Policies: 7.6. Foreign Trade Activities Regulation: 7.7. Forming the Innovative Activities System for the Economy Competitiveness Improvement; VIII. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC **ECONOMY SECTORS** 8.1. Energy Sector8.2. Agriculture Development; 8.3. Food Security and Nutrition Quality: 8.4. Resource Saving Technologies for Processing Industry; 8.5. Mining Industry Development; 8.6. Construction Industry Development; 8.7. Tourism Industry Development; 8.8. Transport Infrastructure Development; IX. THE POLICY OF REGIONS' TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; X. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS; 10.1. Process Management; 10.2. Monitoring and Evaluation; 10.3. The Country's Needs in and Capacities for the Program Financing This Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper on Kyrgyz Republic highlights Sommario/riassunto that the period 2009 through filled with symbolic events marked a new milestone in the Kyrgyz Republic development and will enter the country's history as the period of strength test for the Kyrgyz statehood and entire public administration system including socio-

political, economic, environmental, financial and other areas of

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development management. The country development background during that period included the world financial crisis and growing uncertainty on world markets which created risks for all market actors including the Kyrgyzstan's key trade partners such as Russia, Kazakhstan, and China. The government officially declared the country's sustainable development-oriented policy. For Kyrgyzstan as a country with its still high poverty level, particularly in rural areas, and limited natural and financial resources, the sustainable development policy seems today's logically and politically justified choice. The sustainable development model itself suggests striving for systemic, comprehensiveness, and balance in development. Transition to sustainable development suggests considering economic growth through the prism of human values and reasonable use of natural resources.