### GENERAL COMMENTS (SPF 0)

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<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Policy gaps of Social Protection System</th>
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<th>General comments made by WG members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All system</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1. Establish social protection policies with consistency. It is necessary to conduct a single window policy to unite the services various social benefit provisions.</td>
<td>A. To carry out the analysis in the sphere of gerontology and other spheres, concerning the life of old-age citizens of Kyrgyz Republic. The government should organize the analysis to search for new solutions of problems associated with social protection for old-ages. B. To delegate the authority for the local self-governing bodies, which would be executed in full and meet the requirements of parties concerned.</td>
<td>- In some cases the amount of benefit exceeds the amount of pension paid. Consequently, some retirees receive very small old-age pensions, it to compare with old-age benefit. (WFP/ILO) The social protection floor shall not only on short-term but also based on mid/long-term perspectives and measures through investments in human capital to facilitate income generation.</td>
<td>(FAO/ILO) The problems of old-age citizens are not captured and analyzed in a comprehensive manner.</td>
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<td>No. 1. The legal framework, concerning social services, is not clear enough. A lot of categories (not necessarily the poor) have the right to access free social services. Social service is also provided to the individuals under special categories (e.g. war veterans, specific occupational groups etc.).</td>
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<td>(FAO/ILO) The lack of effective targeting mechanism on social assistance, as well as social benefits to identify beneficiaries through life-cycle.</td>
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<td>No. 2. To improve legislative acts for effective targeting.</td>
<td>A. The problems of old-age citizens are not captured and analyzed in a comprehensive manner. B. Insufficient interagency cooperation that interagency cooperation is not functioning efficiently. C. Local bodies do not execute their responsibilities in full with regard to social security laws.</td>
<td>(FAO/ILO) The lack of effective targeting mechanism on social assistance, as well as social benefits to identify beneficiaries through life-cycle.</td>
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<td>No. 2. To improve legislative acts for effective targeting.</td>
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<td>Recommendations by FAO/ILO: SPPs shall be designed to be gender-sensitive. National statistics shall be gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated data shall be compiled.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 2. To make amendments with regard to the targeting and effectively identify the beneficiaries (children).</td>
<td>A. To carry out the analysis in the sphere of gerontology and other spheres, concerning the life of old-age citizens of Kyrgyz Republic. The government should organize the analysis to search for new solutions of problems associated with social protection for old-ages. B. To delegate the authority for the local self-governing bodies, which would be executed in full and meet the requirements of parties concerned.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations used in the matrix**

- **FAO**: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- **ICMS**: Compulsory Health Insurance Fund
- **ILO**: International Labour Organization
- **KGS**: The Kyrgyzstani Som (it is the currency of Kyrgyzstan)
- **MLSD**: Ministry of Labour and Social Development (former Ministry of Social Development)
- **MF**: Ministry of Finance
- **MLMY**: Ministry of Labour, Migration and Youth (liquidated)
- **NCS**: National Committee of Statistics
- **NGS**: Non-governmental organisation
- **SF**: Social Fund
- **SPF**: Social Protection Floor
- **TU**: Trade Unions
- **WFP**: World Food Programme

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**Recommendations by FAO/ILO:**
- Amendment of national legislation, orders by local government and social passport system, must become direct functions of local authorities.
- Alignment of national legislation, orders by local government and social passport system, must become direct functions of local authorities.

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**Recommendations by FAO/ILO:**
- Amendment of national legislation, orders by local government and social passport system, must become direct functions of local authorities.
- Amendment of national legislation, orders by local government and social passport system, must become direct functions of local authorities.
## HEALTH CARE (SPF1)

### 1. Basic public health insurance scheme (BPHIS)

**Overview**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Policy gaps of the scheme</th>
<th>Obstacles for implementing the scheme</th>
<th>Recommendations and scenarios</th>
<th>General comments made by WG members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Basic public health insurance scheme (BPHIS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Legal framework:</strong> The law No. 112 “On medical insurance of the citizens” (1999), the Law No. 6 “On health protection of the citizens” (2003), the Law “On single payer system in healthcare financing of the Kyrgyz Republic” (2003).</td>
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<td><strong>Target:</strong> All Kyrgyz citizens.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Funding:</strong> State budget. Compulsory Health Insurance Fund.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>At the first stage the services are provided in the form of primary health care only in the specialized healthcare organizations (111 plot) regulated within the single payer system of the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (oncology, haematology, cardiology, surgery), then apply to all healthcare organizations.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Operating and Financing Actors:</strong> The Ministry of Finance. Compulsory Health Insurance Fund.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The aim of basic public health insurance scheme is the consolidation of the state budget and CHI budget on the single account and the introduction of uniform standards of financing of healthcare organizations, also is to guarantee provision to the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic with qualitative medical and preventive assistance within the Guaranteed health assistance programme.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BPHIS is:</strong> - type of social protection - financed by state budget and Compulsory Health Insurance Fund <strong>LEGISLATIVE GAP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 1 Vulnerable social groups have limited access to expensive specialized healthcare services (oncology, cardiology, surgery, haematology, psychiatry).</strong></td>
<td>A. Lack of medical professionals in the regions (e.g., radiologists, cardiologists).</td>
<td>A. To improve the HR policy of health care workers and to implement long-term planning and recruiting.</td>
<td>A. To settle young medical specialists in the regions by introducing and implementing the regional training programmes (provide young specialists with residential spaces, land plots, loans on attractive terms).</td>
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<td><strong>No. 2 Improvement of quality of healthcare services at the level of primary healthcare (drugs, specialist care, and drug treatment and emergency medical aid), provision full range of medicines and introduction of efficient technologies at the level of hospital treatment and emergency aid.</strong></td>
<td>B. Weak mechanisms of interagency collaboration, which requires cross-sector approach related to the issues of multi-risk and prophylaxis of illnesses.</td>
<td>B. To improve the interagency cross-sector collaboration and to develop information technologies and systems in the sphere of healthcare.</td>
<td>A. For example in Kyrgyzstan there is a programme for providing additional incentives for doctors working in health organizations in remote areas, small towns and rural areas (mountain regions). The program covers over 150 doctors. As a part of the contract concluded with the participants of the programme, quarterly progress reports need to be prepared by the participants – for that they receive additional amount to the salary - 38,650 KGS.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 3 Vulnerable social groups have limited access to expensive medicines of good quality.</strong></td>
<td>C. Healthcare staff development and improvement of employment conditions for healthcare workers. (Wage of employees in health and social services at August 2015 was 9158.29 KGS (source NCS).</td>
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<td><strong>Recommendations and scenarios</strong></td>
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<td><strong>No. 4 Low access of women and children to health care (maternity protection).</strong></td>
<td>D. Poor healthy lifestyle and lack of information provision of healthcare services to the population.</td>
<td>D. To improve the access to services of emergency and specialized medical aid.</td>
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<td>B. To improve the interagency cross-sector collaboration and to develop information technologies and systems in the sphere of healthcare.</td>
<td>A. For example in Kyrgyzstan there is a programme for providing additional incentives for doctors working in health organizations in remote areas, small towns and rural areas (mountain regions). The program covers over 150 doctors. As a part of the contract concluded with the participants of the programme, quarterly progress reports need to be prepared by the participants – for that they receive additional amount to the salary - 38,650 KGS.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 3 Vulnerable social groups have limited access to expensive medicines of good quality.</strong></td>
<td>A. To improve the implementation of public and private partnership. Introduction of amendments and additions to the Law “On public and private partnership in Kyrgyz Republic”</td>
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<td>B. State budget deficit for running OA programme</td>
<td>B. To improve the access to services of emergency and specialized medical aid.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendations and scenarios</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NB:** This scheme is part of basic public health insurance scheme (BPHIS)

**NR:** This scheme is part of basic public health insurance scheme (BPHIS)
### Compulsory Health Insurance (CHI)

**Legal framework:** The Law No. 112 "On health insurance of the citizens" (1999), the Law No. 6 "On health protection of the citizens" (2009), the Government Decree No. 726 "Regulations on Compulsory health insurance Fund under the Government of the KR" (2009), the Law No. 119 "On payer system in healthcare financing" (2003)

**Target:** Insured citizens

**Funding:** The State budget, contributions by employer.

- **Conditions:** (A) working citizens (contribution rate 2% of wage, paid by the employer), (B) retired citizens, registered unemployed citizens, children under the age of 16 pupils under the age of 18, students under the age of 21 (except for the students of distance and evening classes the amount is calculated with the help of minimum basic rate of 1.5 per annum), (C) self-employed citizens (they pay contributions under the CHI Fund), (D) people, who bought personal CHI Policies at the cost of 1012 KGS/month foreign citizens, person without citizenship, who are permanently residing in Kyrgyz Republic (in accordance with the current legislation).

**Operating and Financing Actors:** The Ministry of Health, Compulsory health insurance Fund, the Ministry of Finance.

**Coverage:** 931,519 persons

**No. 1** Need of state healthcare and compulsory health insurance (CHI) schemes to secure minimum required Health care services.

**No. 2** Informal workers are not covered by the CHI.

**No. 10** Improve funding of state healthcare and compulsory health insurance schemes.

**No. 2** To cover informal workers with CHI scheme.

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### Voluntary Health Insurance

**Legal framework:** The Law No. 112 "On health insurance of the citizens" (1999), the Law No. 6 "On health protection of the citizens" (2006)

**Target:** citizens.

**Funding:** Voluntary health insurance Fund

**Conditions:** Voluntary participation.

1. Undeveloped network of healthcare centres with good infrastructure, necessary to provide healthcare services of high quality.
2. Voluntary health insurance agreements are characterized by narrow terms, providing age and health restrictions.

1. To prepare a strategy for creating a network of private healthcare centres with good infrastructure, necessary to provide healthcare services of high quality by the government.
2. To improve the regulatory framework, defining specific mechanisms for implementation of VHI program. This will make it possible to regulate the relations between the entities, participating in the VHI program, to improve the reliability of health insurance organizations, providing voluntary health insurance, to motivate the employers to take care of their employees.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL</td>
<td>Number of population with consumer spending below the poverty line (2014 source NSC): Urban - 26.9%; Rural - 32.6%. Subsistence minimum for a child: 4.144 KGS (national average) 4-6 years: 3.643 KGS; 7-13 years: 4.278 KGS; 14-17 years: 4.691 KGS United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was signed, but not ratified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Monthly benefit to low income families with children (MBLIF)

**Legal framework:** The Law No. 318 "On State benefits" (2009), the Statute No. 824 "On procedure for calculation of family total income for monthly benefit provision to low income families with children", the Statute No. 823 "On guaranteed minimum income" (2009). "The procedure for calculation of standard income from allotments and transfers" No.133 (2011) .

**Target:** Children (the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and ethnic kyrgyzs, who came back to the Kyrgyzstan and obtained “kayryman” status), living in low income families, consisting of citizens, residing in Kyrgyz Republic, taking children.

**Conditions:** (1) Children under the age of 16 years and students under the age of 18 years, (2) lump-sum payment at child’s birth, (3) heirs under the age of 3 years (4) triplets, quadruplets, and so on under the age of 16 years.

**Period of the payment:** 12 months

**Funding:** State budget.

**Amount:** (1) 705 KGS; (2) 300% of GMI; (3) 100% of GMI per child, (4) 150% of GMI per child.

**GBI = 810 KGS (July 2010)**

**Operating and Financing Actors:** The Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Finance.

**Coverage:** 336, 000 of recipients (source: Social protection development program for the years 2010-2017).

**The method calculation of the MBLIF (for example for the first category of beneficiaries):** Over two native sisters took custody. The older sister is studying and receives a scholarship in the amount of 324 KGS (AAFI=324 KGS/2 sisters = 162 KGS for each sister). The scholarship is accounted for studying and receives a scholarship in the amount of 324 KGS (AAFI=324 KGS/2 sisters = 162 KGS for each sister).

**GBLI=324/2= 162 KGS**

**NB:** Low-income family - a family with a monthly income per family member below the guaranteed minimum income (source: Law on state benefits) (below GMI - 810 KGS per member).

**The social contract:** - a contract (agreement) on mutual obligations between a low-income family and local department of social development, according to which the local department of social development undertakes to provide low-income families targeted with social assistance as a lump sum of 75 % (up to 12 times of MBLIF) payments MBLIF, meanwhile a low-income family is obliged to implement the measures related to improving of quality of life.

**Coverage:** 336,000 recipients of monthly state benefits.

### 2. Monthly social benefit (survivor benefit) provided to children born by HIV/AIDS parents, and child disability benefit (MBLIF)

**Legal framework:** The Law No. 318 "On State benefits" (2009), the Statute No. 824 "On procedure for calculation of family total income for monthly benefit provision to low income families with children", the Statute No. 823 "On guaranteed minimum income" (2009). "The procedure for calculation of standard income from allotments and transfers" No.133 (2011) .

**Target:** Children (the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and ethnic kyrgyzs, who came back to the Kyrgyzstan and obtained “kayryman” status), disabled citizens without the right to pension provision, and ethnic kyrgyzs – repatriates, who have obtained “kayryman” status.

**Conditions:** (1) children with disabilities – with CP(permanent) policy, (2) children with disabilities – under the age of 18 years, (3) HIV/AIDS children, (4) children born by HIV/AIDS parents (under the age of 18 months), (5) survivors, (6) orphans without the right to state social pension insurance (SSPI).

**Funding:** State budget.

**Amount:** (1) 3000 KGS, (2) 3000 KGS, (3) 3000 KGS, (4) 3000 KGS, (5) 1000 KGS, (6) 2000 KGS.

**Operating and Financing Actors:** The Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Finance.

**Coverage:** 27,501 recipients (children with disabilities), 16,501 children receives survivor benefit (May 2015).

### 3. Free social services

**Legal framework:** The Law No. 111 (2004) "On the basic principles of social services provision to population" (2001)

**Target:** Disabled children, children of military and law enforcement personnel, orphans and children deprived of parental care (the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic).

**Social services:** Residential care facilities, cash benefits, and assistance in adoption.

### Policy gaps of the scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Policy gap</th>
<th>Recommendations and scenarios</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No low level of benefit. MBLIF does not have sufficient effect on poverty reduction due to its low level. The average amount of benefit makes 47.3% of poverty line.</td>
<td>A. Increase the level of Guaranteed minimum income (GMI).</td>
<td>A. To improve targeting with regard to MBLIF provision and implement automation of MBLIF provision.</td>
<td>(NL,SGD)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No. 1 Low level of benefit. MBLIF does not have sufficient effect on poverty reduction due to its low level. The average amount of benefit makes 12.5% of subsistence minimum for children and 47.3% of poverty line.</td>
<td>A. No targeting of MBLIF beneficiaries.</td>
<td>A. To improve targeting with regard to MBLIF provision and implement automation of MBLIF provision.</td>
<td>(NL,SGD)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No. 2 Lack of data linkage between state and municipal service provision.</td>
<td>B. Lack of data linkage between state and municipal service provision.</td>
<td>B. To improve interagency cooperation.</td>
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</table>

### Specific comments made by WG members

- **[FAQ]** There is a large dispersion in different social schemes on the average daily nutrition provision for children.
- **[Recommendations by FAQ]** - The minimum nutrition standards must be common for all children while not decreasing the provision for social institution recipients.
- **[NL]** Necessity of increasing MBLIF level.
- **[SGD]** Necessity of increasing MBLIF level to provide food and nutrition guarantee to children, in accordance with RSD and SPR principles.
- **[NOGL]** No. 1 Subsistence minimum (SMB) should be the guiding principle for social assistance in accordance with the article 53 of the Constitution and thereby MBLIF amount shall gradually increase to the SMB level of the child. At present, legislative acts, which regulate MBLIF assignment and payment, do not consider the subsistence minimum for a child to be the guiding principle. Therefore, the growth rate of GMI and MBLIF are not related to the real growth of the subsistence minimum for a child when it comes to adoption of laws on state budgets and social protection policy documents.
- **[WF]** In order to meet minimum standards, additional instruments such as a productive safety net should be further explored to complement MBLIF, as a means to ensure a more progressive and sustainable approach to reduce chronic deprivation for children.
- **[SD]** State Agency for Local government affairs, FAQ No.3 To consider the opportunity of introduction of conditional payments, i.e. providing MBLIF considering the social contract. Implementation of the social contract will: - increase the level of self-sufficiency of low-income families with employment potential, with further transfer from extreme poverty, thus stop paying the MBLIF to them; - strengthen labour potential of working age members of families, who receive MBLIF, by involving them in the public works.
- **[Policy]** Increase the number of social services provided to children (including assistance in adoption).
### 4. Basic education

**Legal framework:** The law No. 92 “On education” (2003)

**Target:** All children, residing in Kyrgyz Republic (including foreign citizens and persons without citizenship – special rules and requirements)

**Funding:** State and local budgets.

**Operating and Financing Actors:** The Ministry of Education and Science

#### No. 1 Inconsistency of legislation – The paragraph 6 of the presidential decree No. 27 as of January 23, 1993, contradicts the part 9, article 50 of the Constitution of Kyrgyz Republic “on the right to free general primary and general secondary education provided by state education institutions.”

**Recommendations and scenarios:** No. 1 To make amendments to the legal framework and make them consistent.

### 5. Cash nutrition standards in social institutions (FAO)

**[FAO] Legal framework:** The Statute No. 691 as of October 9, 2012 “On social standards with regard to provision of social services to families and children, as well as to institutions, providing social services to children with deprived background,” the Statute No. 7 as of January 15, 2008 “Cash nutrition standards in social institutions”.

**Target:** 1) Foster children; 2) orphans; 3) students and pupils under guardianship.

**Funding:** State budget.

**Amount:** 1) For orphans deprived of parental care and placed to orphan boarding schools of all types – 110 KGS/day; 2) orphans, studying at the elementary vocational education institutions, specialised secondary and higher educational institutions – 50 KGS/day; 3) students and pupils under guardianship (during the study) – 18 KGS/day; 4) Infant orphans – 90 KGS/day.

**Operating and Financing Actors:** Social standards are approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Finance.

**The ratio of children who have underweight in the age of 1-4 years:**

- 2012 - 7.2%; 2013 - 4.7%.

**[FAO] No. 1 All the moment, child’s subsistence minimum makes 4,279 KGS (food and non-food SMS). According to the Governmental Decree No. 594 (as of November 9, 2006) “On adoption of subsistence minimum structure for the main social and age groups in Kyrgyz Republic,” food component makes 71% of child’s subsistence minimum. Therefore, daily allowances for food for children should make: 4,279 × 0.71 = 3,027 KGS per day.

**Recommendations and scenarios:**

1. **[FAO] No.1: Current meals provision is not uniform, nor of the correct nutritional standard.**

2. **[IPPFAO] No.1: Optimised school feeding modalities, including provision of nutritious school meals, have been successfully piloted, and should now be replicated nationwide.**

### 6. National School Meal Programme (NPFAO)

**[NPFAO] Legal framework:** Resolution of Prime Minister dated 25 December 2014 on the Policy for the National School Meals Programme, and school feeding strategy.

**Target:** school children (primary school)

**Funding:** state budget; parent/community contributions

**Amount:** minimum amount of food rations

**Operating and Financing Actors:** Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Finance, Department on disease prevention and state sanitary epidemiological surveillances under the Ministry of Health.

**[NPFAO] No.1: Current meals provision is not uniform, nor of the correct nutritional standard.**

**[IPPFAO] No.1: Optimised school feeding modalities, including provision of nutritious school meals, have been successfully piloted, and should now be replicated nationwide.**

**Recommendations and scenarios:**

1. **[NPFAO] No.1: Lack of coverage issues with food supply, dietary diversity not ensured**

2. **[IPPFAO] No.1: For rural regions, supply for school meals from local farmers; home grown school feeding etc. to improve nutrition and livelihoods of local farmers at the same time.**

**[NPFAO] Results from the optimization of the National School Meals Programme should be replicated nationwide to provide minimum standards of nutrition and to support educational outcomes for school children.**

**[FAO] No.1 This experience can be used in alternative forms of MBLIF annual amount delivering as conditional transfer on the social contract basis.**

### 7. State social survival pension

**Legal framework:** The Law No. 57 “On State social pension insurance” (1997)

**Target:** Dependents of insured persons

**Funding:** Contributions.

**Conditions:** Children (including those, who were adopted, stepsons and stepdaughters) under the age of 16 years, or disabled children under the age of 18 years. A qualifying period of a deceased person under the age of 23 years should be equal to 1 year, at the age of 23 years and under 26 years – 2 years, at the age of 26 years and under 31 years – 3 years, at the age of 31 years and older – 5 years.

**Amount:** 50% per one dependent; 90% per two dependents; 100% per three dependents; 150% per four dependents and more of basic and insurance components of the II category disability pension of a breadwinner (in 2014, the average pension made 532.5 KGS).

**The children who have lost both parents – receive a double pension.**

**Recommendations and scenarios:**

1. **[ILO] Average survivors’ pension is below child’s subsistence minimum which does not serve for the purpose of providing minimum guarantee of SPP for beneficiaries (children).**

**[NPFAO] No.1: For rural regions, supply for school meals from local farmers; home grown school feeding etc. to improve nutrition and livelihoods of local farmers at the same time.**

**[FAO] No.1 This experience can be used in alternative forms of MBLIF annual amount delivering as conditional transfer on the social contract basis.**
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<td>Operating and Financing Actors: The Social Fund</td>
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<td>Obstacles for implementing the scheme</td>
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</table>
**Working Age (SPF3)**

### General

**Overview**

- **Subsistence minimum for an adult person (of working age):** 5,385 KGS (national average)
- **Subsistence minimum for an adult woman (of working age):** 5,537 KGS (national average)
- **Subsistence minimum of the child (up to 7 years):** 3,753 KGS (source NSC, Oct. 2016)
- **Average salary (national average):** 11,541 KGS (2012, source NSC)

### Temporary Disability Benefit

- **Purpose:** Provides temporary disability benefits to those who have sustained an injury or illness and are unable to work.
- **Coverage:** The law “On Temporary Disability Benefit” No. 111-15-11 (Government Decree No. 152, 2012) on classification and temporary disability examination at healthcare institutions.
- **Target:** Former employees, individual entrepreneurs, and citizens who did not work, but members (dependents), who had paid taxes, or whom the taxes were paid for, legal framework (2014, source MLSD).
- **Operating and Financing Actors:** The Ministry of Labor and Social Development (territorial bodies), the Ministry of Finance
- **Funding:** Direct payment by the employer, funding paid with the false tax claims and social security contributions; 39-42% of the economy was an informal sector.

**Conditions**

- Employment: (sickness benefit) and grant (temporary disability benefit)
- Amount: 100% of salary during the whole period (2014).
- Amount:
  - (Basic rate 100 KGS) from the 11th working day
- Period of payment:
  - (1) at normal childbirth - 126 days (70 before and 56 after birth)
  - (2) in case of complex delivery and the birth of two or more children - 140 days (70 before and 70 after birth)
  - (3) in case of complicated delivery - 156 calendar days (70 before and 86 after)
- Operating and Financing Actors: An employer, the Ministry of Labor and Social Development

### Maternity Benefit

- **Purpose:** Maternity benefit.
- **Conditions**
  - Medical certificate (report), issued in the established order by health organizations; citizens, who make contributions for social insurance system.
  - Amount: 100% of salary, depending on the total qualifying period (2014), i.e. persons with the qualifying period up to 5 years - 60%, with the qualifying period from 5 to 8 years - 50%, with the qualifying period from 8 years and more - 100%, from the 11th working day — in the amount of 50 basic rates (Basic rate - 100 KGS)
  - Persons permanently working in mountainous and remote areas - 100% of wage (income).

**Conditions**

- Employment: (sickness benefit) and grant (temporary disability benefit)
- Amount: 100% of salary during the whole period (2014).
- Amount:
  - (Basic rate 100 KGS) from the 11th working day
- Period of payment:
  - (1) at normal childbirth - 126 days (70 before and 56 after birth)
  - (2) in case of complex delivery and the birth of two or more children - 140 days (70 before and 70 after birth)
  - (3) in case of complicated delivery - 156 calendar days (70 before and 86 after)
- Operating and Financing Actors: An employer, the Ministry of Labor and Social Development

### Policy gaps of the scheme

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Recommendations and scenarios</th>
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<th>Specific comments made by WG members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To upgrade the mechanism to facilitate formalisation of labour relations through social dialogue.</td>
<td>To improve the scheme to extend the coverage to all employees engaged in the informal sector.</td>
<td>To increase the benefit and develop financially MB scheme.</td>
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<td>4. Free social services (for working age)</td>
<td><strong>Legal framework:</strong> The Law No. 111 (2001): “On the basic principles of social services provision to population” (2001) Target: Disabled citizens. Social services include in-home social services, cash benefits, advisory services, etc. Conditions: (1) Social services are provided to the citizens, unable to carry out the activities of daily living due to illness, disability, living without relatives able to provide corresponding care, and in case the average income of these citizens is below the guaranteed minimum income (RUB 610 KB). (2) Partly paid social services are provided to the citizens whose average income exceeds the fourfold guaranteed minimum income but is less than the minimum subsistence level. Funding: The state budget.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendations and scenarios:</strong> A. Staff shortage and high staff turnover due to low salaries of social workers, who provide social services, particularly to disabled individuals. B. Failure to analyze and monitor social services rendered to the population. C. Administrative shortages – Lack of services registry for the disabled persons.</td>
<td><strong>Obstacles for implementing the scheme:</strong> A. To reform the social services system to improve the status of workers, to increase the salary, etc. B. To analyze and monitor the services on a regular basis. C. To create services registry for the disabled persons.</td>
<td><strong>General comments made by WG members:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Specific comments made by WG members:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Unemployment benefit</td>
<td><strong>Legal framework:</strong> The Law “On protection of employment” No. 112 (1995), the Statute “On the procedure and qualifying conditions of registration and payment of unemployment benefits and allowances to unemployed citizens during the period of professional training, retraining and professional development” No. 107 (1996). Target: Registered unemployed citizens. Funding: The state budget. Conditions: Registered unemployed citizens (status as unemployed). Contributions should be paid during not less than during 12 months. Amount: Not less than the amount of basic benefit, 250-300-750 KBG (in 2014) Operating and Financing Actors: The Ministry of Labour and Social Development, The Ministry of Finance. Total number of unemployed: 205.7 thousand. Number of registered: 119 thousand. Number of officially unemployed: 186.7 thousand. Unemployment benefit is paid for 6 calendar months of the year at least once a month, but not more than 12 months for three years.</td>
<td><strong>No. 1 Low amount of unemployment benefit.</strong></td>
<td><strong>No. 1 The amount shall be in compliance with ILO Convention No. 102.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. To raise the level of awareness among the people of working age regarding unemployment benefit provision.</strong></td>
<td><strong>- unemployed people do not address the employment services to get the benefit due to low level of awareness and low benefit amount.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Monthly social benefit provided to the disabled persons</td>
<td><strong>Legal framework:</strong> The Law “On state benefits” No. 1 (2006), the Statute “On the procedure of granting of State benefits” No. 822 (2009). Target: Disabled citizens. Social services include in-home social services, cash benefits, advisory services, etc. Conditions: Disabled since childhood of the I, II or III group of disability without the right to pension security, and ethical kyrgyzs, who came back to the Kyrgyzstan and obtained “kayrilmak” status. Funding: The state budget. Conditions: Disabled since childhood of the I, II or III group of disability without the right to pension security, disabled persons of the I, II or III group of disability without the right to state social pension insurance (SSP). Amount: Disable since childhood of the I group – 1200 KBG, II group – 750 KBG, III group – 300 KBG, disabled persons of the I group – 1200 KBG, II group – 915 KBG, III group – 555 KBG. Operating and Financing Actors: The Ministry of Labour and Social Development, The Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td><strong>No. 1 The amount of social benefits paid to disabled persons may exceed the amounts of pensions, paid to the disabled persons.</strong></td>
<td><strong>No. 1 The coordination of social protection system is required.</strong></td>
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<td>7. Cash nutrition standards in social institutions (for working age with disabilities)</td>
<td><strong>Legal framework:</strong> The Statute No. 187 of October 8, 2012 “On social standards with regard to provision of social services to families and children, as well as to institutions, providing social services to children with depraved background”, the Statute No. 7 as of January 15, 2008 “Cash nutrition standards in social institutions” Target: disabled persons. Funding: The state budget. Amount: 1) for adults in psychoneurological institutions - 100 KBG/day, 2) for disabled persons in the rehabilitation centers under the Ministry of Labour and Social Development – 100 KBG/day. Operating and Financing Actors: Social security standards are approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, The Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td><strong>No. 1 The coordination of social protection system is required.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. State social survivor pension insurance</td>
<td>Legal framework: The Law “On State pension social insurance” No. 57 (1997). Target: dependents with work incapacity (parents, husband, wife) at working age have right to receive this benefit with qualifying period the descendant up to 23 years old, 1 year; from 23 years up to 26 years 2 years; from 26 years up to the ‘31 3 years, 31 years and older than 5 years.</td>
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<td>Funding: Contributions and state budget (state provided basic component 1500 KGS). Amount: on 1st dependent 50%, 2 for dependents - 90%, 3a dependency - 120%, for 4 or more - 150% of the basic and insurance components of the disability pension of Group II of the breadwinner (for 2014, average amount - 3023 KGS). Operating and Financing Actors: The Social Fund.</td>
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<td>9. State social disability pension insurance (permanent)</td>
<td>Legal framework: The Law “On State pension social insurance” No. 57 (1997). Target: insured citizens, foreign citizens and people without citizenship, residing in Kyrgyz Republic (insured). Conditions: insured persons recognized as disabled, with the qualifying period: under the age of 23-1 year, at the age of 23 and under 26 – 2 years, at the age of 26 and under 31 – 3 years, at the age of 31 and older – 5 years. Funding: Contributions and state budget (state provided basic component 1500 KGS). Amount: 100% of old-age pension for disabled of the I and II groups, and 50% for disabled of the III group. Mandatory individual saving account part is calculated in full (in 2014, the average amount of disability pension was equal to 3628 KGS). Operating and Financing Actors: The Social Fund.</td>
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<td>Number of persons who are registered: 106,346 (2014, Source Social Fund).</td>
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A. Low level of awareness among the population with regard to the right to disability pension insurance.

A. To increase the level of awareness among the population with regard to right and qualifying conditions.
## General

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<tr>
<td>1. State social pension insurance (SSPI)</td>
<td>Legal framework: The law “On State social pension insurance” No. 57 (1997). The pension consists of PAYG part (which consists of state-provided basic component (fixed amount 1500 KGS)) and insurance component financing through 23% of contributions, 3% of which are paid only to the PAYG system – to pensioners and mandatory individual saving account part – financing through 2% of contributions paid by an employee. Contribution rate is 22%. 15% are paid by an employer and 10% by an employee (including 2% are paid to mandatory individual saving account).</td>
<td>No. 1 Financial stability of the state social pension insurance system. Policies not fully meet the standards of sustainable pension system.</td>
<td>A. Reform the PAYG scheme – to make it more sustainable.</td>
<td>B. Increase contribution rate for these categories.</td>
<td>No. 1 To increase the retirement age for females by 2 years during the next 6 years. No. 2 To increase the contribution rate for these categories.</td>
<td>- To raise the contribution rate to the mandatory individual saving account component from 2% to 3% and consequently to reduce the contribution rate to the insurance component. - The Social Fund is against the raising the contribution rate at this stage of development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Military pension</td>
<td>Legal framework: The Law No 1194-1 On pensions provided to military personnel” (1990).</td>
<td>No. 1 Establishing sustainable pension financing mechanism</td>
<td>A. Formalization of employment. Annual indexation of insurance component will be linked with the inflation rate and average monthly wage dynamic.</td>
<td>A. To increase the contribution rate for these categories.</td>
<td>No. 1 To increase the retirement age for females by 2 years during the next 6 years. No. 2 To increase the contribution rate for these categories.</td>
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### Notes:
- No. 1 To increase the retirement age for females by 2 years during the next 6 years. No. 2 To increase the contribution rate for these categories.
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- No. 1 To increase the retirement age for females by 2 years during the next 6 years. No. 2 To increase the contribution rate for these categories.
3. Monthly social cash benefit (MSOB)

- **Legal framework**: The Law No. 318 “On state benefits” (2009), the Statute No. 822, №823 (2009)
- **Target**: Old-age citizens and ethnocultural kyrgyzs, who came back to the Kyrgyzstan and obtained “kayylman” status, who have no right to state social pension.
- **Funding**: The state budget.
- **Conditions**: Individuals, who have no right to state social pension.
- **Amount**: 185 recipients

4. Monthly social benefit provided to mothers-heroes

- **Legal framework**: The Law No. 318 “On state benefits” (2009), the Statute No. 822, №823 (2009)
- **Target**: Mothers-heroes (citizens and ethnocultural kyrgyzs, who came back to the Kyrgyzstan and had obtained “kayylman” status), who have no right to state social pension.
- **Conditions**: Mothers with many children (more than 7), Mothers-heroes receive the right to monthly social benefit at the age of 55 years, while the age of retirement for women is 55 years.
- **Funding**: The state budget.
- **Amount**: 2000 KGS (2014)

5. Retiree funeral grant

- **Legal framework**: The Law No. 111 (n. 20) “On the basic principles of social security standards in social institutions” (2007)
- **Target**: Persons insured in the pension insurance system.
- **Funding**: Contributions.

6. Free social services

- **Legal framework**: The Law No. 111 (n. 20) “On the basic principles of social security standards in social institutions” (2007)
- **Target**: Old-age citizens.
- **Social services**: Include the services provided to old-age citizens by residential care facilities, care assistance, in-home care services.
- **Conditions**: (1) Free social services are provided to the citizens, unable to carry out the activities of daily living due to old age, living without relatives able to provide corresponding care, and in case the average income of these citizens is below the guaranteed minimum income. (2) Partly paid social services are provided to the citizen, whose average income exceeds the fourfold guaranteed minimum income but is less than the subsistence minimum level.
- **Funding**: The state budget.

7. Cash nutrition standards in social institutions (FAO)

- **Legal framework**: The Law No. 89 as of October 8, 2012 “On social security standards with regard to provision of social services to families and children, as well as to institutions, providing social services to children with deprived background”, the Statute No. 7 as of January 15, 2008 “Cash nutrition standards in social institutions”.
- **Target**: Old-age citizens with the disabilities.
- **Funding**: State budget.
- **Amount**: To old-age disabled citizens in general residential care facilities makes 100 KGS/day.

8. Voluntary state social pension insurance

- **Legal framework**: The Law No. 57 “On state social pension insurance” (1997), the Law No. 8 “On contribution rates with regard to state social insurance” (2004)
- **Target**: Voluntary participation.
- **Conditions**: A person is qualified to receive the payments at the age of retirement (men at the age of 62, women at the age of 58).
- **Funding**: personal contributions and investment income earned by non-state pension fund (funded component).
- **Amount**: 4.275 KGS/day (1st tier) 98.65 KGS/day

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<td>6. Free social services</td>
<td>Legal framework: The Law No. 111 (n. 20) “On the basic principles of social security standards in social institutions” (2007). Target: Old-age citizens. Social services: Include the services provided to old-age citizens by residential care facilities, care assistance, in-home care services. Conditions: (1) Free social services are provided to the citizens, unable to carry out the activities of daily living due to old age, living without relatives able to provide corresponding care, and in case the average income of these citizens is below the guaranteed minimum income. (2) Partly paid social services are provided to the citizen, whose average income exceeds the fourfold guaranteed minimum income but is less than the subsistence minimum level. Funding: The state budget. Operating and Financing Actors: The Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Health.</td>
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