



**Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**Country Programme Action Plan
between
The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and
The United Nations Development Programme
2012 - 2016**

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP are committed,

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2005 to 2011),

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2012 to 2016),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

1. WHEREAS the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 14 September 1992. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, attached to and forming part of this CPAP, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this CPAP together with an AWP (which shall form part of this CPAP, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”, as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and AWPs.

Part II. Situation Analysis

2.1 With a human development index ranking of 126 out of 187, the Kyrgyz Republic is in the lower half of the medium human development countries. It rises seventeen places in the inequality-adjusted human development index. The country is 66 of 146 countries in UNDP's gender inequality index.¹ The country's 2010 MDG report indicates that the country is unlikely to meet the MDGs for child and maternal mortality, tuberculosis, sanitation, and gender equality, although it is on track on extreme poverty reduction, access to basic secondary education, and access to improved water sources.² Maternal mortality (51.2 deaths per 100,000 births in 2010) and child mortality (37 per 1,000) were relatively high by regional standards.

2.2 Since independence in 1991, Kyrgyzstan has seen periods of democratic progress and of authoritarian backlash. With the fleeing of two presidents (in 2005 and 2010) after popular uprisings against authoritarianism, corruption and human rights violations; coupled with regional disparities and the repercussions of the inter-ethnic violence of June 2010, the country is going through a difficult process of transformation. In June 2010 several serious inter-ethnic confrontations took place in the south of the country. About 420 people died and 2,000 were injured, while over 2,000 houses and 300 businesses were destroyed.

2.3 As result of June 2010 referendum a new constitution has been adopted. The new Constitution defines the Kyrgyz Republic as a parliamentary republic (during the previous 18 years, the country was a presidential republic) thus making it the only country with a parliamentary system in Central Asia. Parliamentary elections held in October 2010 were contested by 29 parties, with five winning places in Parliament and three forming a new coalition Government. Presidential elections held in October 2011 resulted in peaceful transfer of power. However, peace and social cohesion cannot be taken for granted, as the root causes of conflict, including inter-ethnic mistrust and regional tensions, eroded credibility of state institutions, social exclusion and uneven access to economic opportunities remain to be addressed.

2.4 Kyrgyzstan in the past has seen concentration of powers around the presidency, with state institutions not perceived to be efficient, transparent or accountable. There is still work to be done to support the Government to strengthen the rule of law, address justice issues, reduce the prevalence of human rights violations, improve redress mechanisms and increase the independence and capacity of the judiciary, media (both public service and independent), the civil service and local government. Civil society's impact on decision-making still remains limited although its role has recently increased.

¹ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2011*

² Report available at <http://www.undp.kg/en/resources/e-library/article/28-e-library/1405-vtoroj-otchet-o-progrosse-v-dostizhenii-crt-v-kr-dopolennyj>

2.5 Kyrgyzstan has a GDP per capita of US\$2200 (2010)³ and is classified as one of two low-income countries in the Europe and CIS region. The economy grew 3.9% per annum in 2000-2005 and 3.7% in 2005-2010. In 2011 the economy grew 5.7%. Poverty fell from over 62% in 2000 to 32% in 2009, but after the 2010 events it rose back to 33.7% that year, with an increasing proportion of the poor being female. Foreign debt is \$2.803 billion as 2011, about 47% of GDP,⁴ while the budget deficit for 2012 is planned to be about 5.7% of GDP.⁵ There is a large informal sector, particularly in services and agriculture. Meanwhile, 26% of households have at least one member working abroad. Remittances had risen to US\$1.7 billion by 2011, slightly over 30% of GDP.⁶

2.6 Although the prevalence of HIV is still low, the country has registered sharp increases in the number of persons living with HIV, and suffers one of the fastest rates of increase of reported HIV infection in the world. As of end 2011, there were 3111 registered HIV cases in the country, although WHO estimates suggest the true figure may be two or three times higher. Children now make up 8% of HIV cases in the country, following an outbreak in hospitals in the south of the country in 2007 and mother to child transmission. Because of women's vulnerability to HIV, sexual violence, inequality in decision making on contraception and sexual life, and poor sex education, the number of females registered as living with HIV increased by 75 times between 2001 and 2011, compared to 17 times for males⁷. Despite progressive legislation, implementation mechanisms are weak and people living with HIV face continuing stigmatization.

2.7 At over 12 cases per 100,000 people, tuberculosis prevalence is also high and rated as an epidemic⁸. Much of the tuberculosis is multi-drug resistant, and the disease is particularly prevalent in the penal system because of overcrowding, poor ventilation, malnourishment and inefficient treatment. Meanwhile, an increasing proportion of tuberculosis cases are being registered among women and children. The prevalence of malaria, although still low, is increasing, particularly in southern parts of the country.

2.8 Life expectancy is 73.5 years for women compared to 65.3 years for men, and female literacy is high 97.7% (in the 15-24 age group)⁹. But despite progressive legislation on gender issues, women remain vulnerable to rising unemployment, a weak social protection system, and increased influence of patriarchal traditions in social relationships. Gender inequality, social and financial discrimination, and the additional unpaid work carried out by women mean that nearly 70% of the poor are now female. The continuing high prevalence of bride kidnapping in rural Kyrgyzstan remains a serious concern, and nearly 83% of women suffer

3 International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, September 2011

4 Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011

5 Calculated based on abovementioned data and GDP

6 Bulletin of National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011

7 Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011

8 Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011

9 Gender-disaggregated collection "Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic", National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek 2011

domestic violence¹⁰. In the government formed after the October 2010 elections, there were no female cabinet ministers until a lone woman minister for social protection was appointed on 7 April 2011. In those 2010 elections, representation of women in parliament fell from 30% to 20.8%, while in local councils it is now only 12%¹¹.

2.9 About 32% of Kyrgyzstan's population is between 15 and 25 years of age.¹² Young people do not have full access to education, employment, health care, family decision making, and entrepreneurship. With inadequate educational training and poor economic prospects, many young people turn to crime and drugs. Young women, especially in rural areas, are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence. To address these issues, a new Ministry of Youth Affairs was created in 2010. UNDP is working closely with this Ministry to develop its capacity. Kyrgyzstan has a well-developed network of general and vocational educational institutions, which serves many of the country's young people. However, the system was created in Soviet times and the education it provides reflects this and does not always meet the needs of a modern market economy, the new socioeconomic reality, and emerging concerns including human rights violations and ethnic relations.¹³

2.10 The natural resource base in Kyrgyzstan is rich, but fragile and depleting. More than 88% of farmland and half of pastureland have been recognized as degraded and subject to desertification.¹⁴ Causes of land degradation include inefficient irrigation practices, over-reliance on water-hungry crops, deforestation, and soil and water contamination (by chemicals, uranium and other toxic wastes). Meanwhile climate change is increasing the variability of precipitation patterns, contributing to floods and droughts in the country.

2.11 Agriculture part of GDP decreased during recent years. Agriculture accounted for 18% of GDP and about one-third (32%) of employment¹⁵. Dramatic declines in agricultural output in the early 1990s were followed by significant improvements in agricultural performance, following decollectivisation and property rights reforms. These institutional reforms however were not matched by commensurate reforms of market institutions. Decollectivisation was also accompanied by significant declines in public expenditure on agriculture, particularly in terms of state support for inputs, irrigation and prices. Only 41% of agricultural workers are female, and UNDP research has shown that women face lack of access to land, water, machinery, seeds, credit, information, technology and education in the sector. The relative

¹⁰ According to monitoring report of the Kyrgyzstan's Association of Crisis Centers "Scope and nature of gender and domestic violence in Kyrgyzstan", issued in 2008-2009 within the framework of the project "Protection of women from domestic violence through strengthening and developing the Kyrgyzstan's Association of Crisis Centers", financed by Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation – Hivos (the Netherlands)

¹¹ According to a report of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic presented at parliament hearings on "Woman's role in Kyrgyzstan's modern society", October 2011

¹² UNDP, 'Kyrgyzstan: Successful youth – successful country', National Human Development Report, 2010, p2, available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/national/europethecis/kyrgyzstan/Kyrgyzstan-NHDR-2010-EN.pdf> pp24-7

¹³ *Ibid*, p.2

¹⁴ State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry,

http://www.nature.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=24&Itemid=13&lang=en

¹⁵ According to "Employment and unemployment" report, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

sluggishness of the agricultural sector has forced a large number of rural dwellers and households to migrate and seek livelihoods in urban areas, or abroad.

2.12 The energy sector is largely based on hydro power plants. Current usage patterns can lead to flooding in the winter and droughts in the summer in downstream countries, and is potentially a source of cross-border conflicts. Drought years, as was seen in 2008-9, have the potential to significantly reduce electricity generation capacity and national and household energy security. They can also pose long-term climate change adaptation and pollution issues, as they lead to increased use of coal. There is great potential for small-scale clean energy alternatives, especially for vulnerable households in rural and mountainous regions. Meanwhile, the energy sector also faces governance and infrastructure modernisation problems as the need for transparency and accountability of the system intensifies in the face of depleting capital stock. In addition the pricing policy and a lack of energy efficiency is imposing a burden on the exchequer. The problem is aggravated by the fact that Kyrgyzstan is also heavily dependent on foreign countries for gas imports.

2.13 Kyrgyzstan, and particularly the south, is highly vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, and mudslides, all of which have potential transboundary implications. In addition, the country has a number of radioactive uranium tailings dumps, most of which are located in areas prone to natural disasters with potential cross-border characteristics. Sites in water-catchment areas are particularly exposed to seismic activity and threaten to contaminate major Central Asian waterways.

2.14 Regional cooperation is critical for Kyrgyzstan's development and security. While cross-border trade and migration can foster development and contribute to poverty reduction, border tension over drug- and arms trafficking, demarcation and natural resources can hamper development. In particular, the potential impact of the planned international troop withdrawal from Afghanistan by 2014 makes strengthening regional cooperation crucial. Moreover, uranium tailings and toxic industrial waste pose serious risks, especially in the greater Fergana Valley area. Addressing these challenges would enhance regional security and stability, and widen economic opportunities, including cross-border co-operation, thus leading to improvements in the quality of life.

2.15 The country has prepared a medium-term Country Development Strategy (2012-2014) in the context of a macroeconomic outlook that looks challenging, but with potential for directing the economy on sustainable development. The Strategy focuses on creating conditions for attracting foreign investment, reform of state regulation aimed at eliminating bureaucratic barriers and expanding economic freedom of business entities, as well as on launch and implementation of 40 national projects in the medium-term. All these fundamental factors will be crucial for long-term sustainable human development and achievement of the MDGs.

Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

3.1 *Past Cooperation:* The 2005-2011 Country Programme focused on promoting democratic governance and poverty reduction through sustainable development,

strengthening human security and enhancing regional cooperation. Following the 2010 upheavals, immediate capacity development support was provided to the Interim Government, the President, and the State Directorate for the Reconstruction and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities, to help restore peace, support early recovery, establish conditions for the adoption of the new Constitution, and promote reconciliation. UNDP also made significant capacity development contributions to local government, parliament, the Ombudsman system, and civil service reform.

3.2 An evaluation of UNDP's Environment Programme found that the environmental management system in the country has been improving, although much remains to be done. UNDP is playing a leading role in supporting the remediation of uranium tailings. The Programme has successfully promoted use of off-grid renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency and capacity development for better management of local waste (such as rubbish collection), linked to its decentralization work. UNDP has also supported the government in mainstreaming disaster risk management in decentralized policy-making and strengthening disaster response coordination frameworks.

3.3 A National Committee on the MDGs established with UNDP support coordinates national efforts to meet the MDG targets and produces national MDG reports. Evaluation revealed improved living standards in rural areas linked to increased institutional capacity of community based organizations supported by UNDP's Poverty Reduction Programme.

3.4 UNDP has contributed to the national HIV response through promotion of the UNAIDS Three Ones Principles (one coordination mechanism, one national strategy, and one monitoring and evaluation system), reducing vulnerability to HIV via the promotion of human rights and gender equality, strengthening the governance and legislative components of the national HIV response, capacity development for national decision makers, organisations providing front-line services and representatives of the mass media, and mainstreaming HIV issues into national development policies. In this context, in August 2010 the Government decided to request UNDP to assume the role of the Principal Recipient of Global Fund grants on TB, HIV and Malaria in Kyrgyzstan. The project is ongoing and will be continued within the new cycle. This partnership presents a new opportunity for UNDP Country Office to strengthen and accelerate reforms in these areas.

3.5 Donors and international organisations, including UNDP, did not anticipate that violent conflict of the scale experienced in April and June 2010 could occur in Kyrgyzstan. In response to the events UNDP and other organisations put more emphasis on conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions and strengthened the conflict-sensitivity of their programmes to contribute to stability and peace. UNDP's subsequent peace building and conflict prevention activities helped ease tensions through support to local peace councils and cross-border working groups addressing causes of cross-border conflicts and promoting cooperation. In 2010 UNDP supported dialogue between civil society, law enforcement agencies and the Central Electoral Commission, in order to prevent violence during the elections, and to provide conflict-sensitive capacity development support to the State Directorate for Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities.

3.6 During the previous Country Programme, UNDP supported the national gender mechanism to implement international and national commitments on gender equality and women's rights. Gender policy analysis and improvement of national and local gender legislation were provided; increasing Parliament's role in developing and monitoring the implementation of national gender policy; capacity development of national partners and experts; and promoting women's political participation. UNDP contributed to the development of gender-disaggregated statistical forms in disaster risk management, environmental protection and electoral processes. Special support was provided to public awareness raising on gender-based violence and women's vulnerability to HIV. In addition, UNDP promoted women's entrepreneurship and the creation of workplaces for poor women from vulnerable communities.

3.7 *Lessons Learned:* Within the poverty reduction practice area, promoting entrepreneurship among self-help groups and small and medium enterprises has proved to be an effective way of utilizing UNDP resources. Also, to be effective, local poverty reduction efforts must be linked with government policy on the private sector, in order to influence the national business and economic environment. UNDP must also find a balance between interventions to support development of physical infrastructure (delivered through micro grants to community-based organizations) and interventions that aim to develop the capacity of local institutions and empower communities, with special emphasis on young people.

3.8 While UNDP has always been one of the first organizations in providing response to crisis situations and short-term needs, a key lesson of the 2010 events is that it is important not to lose sight of the big picture and the need for more durable institutional reforms, notably in the areas of public administration and combating corruption. In particular, UNDP and partners should support the Government to engage on legal reform in order to improve the functioning of the state.

3.9 Conflict prevention, reconciliation and peace building require full national commitment and concerted long-term efforts by UNDP and its national and international partners. There is further need to strengthen conflict analysis, support the development of an integrated national and sub-national platform which can effectively respond to conflicts and can work towards conflict prevention and peace building, enhance access to justice as a prerequisite for reconciliation, and use local development and community infrastructure for peace building. Development programmes in other practice areas could be significantly strengthened by applying a conflict-sensitive lens.

3.10 As part of ongoing reforms, local level actors are increasingly responsible for tackling the local dimensions of economic, social and physical vulnerability to disasters. However, local self-governments and communities have extremely limited capacity to effectively address local-level disaster risk reduction challenges and priorities, and require support to develop this. In addition, a more integrated disaster risk reduction approach, with the inclusion of poverty, climate change and governance issues must be sought, in order to address the problem in a more comprehensive and integrated manner.

3.11 Despite the work done, much still remains to be done to support the government's efforts in the area of environment. The programme will continue to assist the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to support transition to low carbon emission and climate-resilient development, including by supporting off-grid energy and energy efficiency. UNDP needs to support market transformation towards a low carbon emission economy (with a focus on climate change mitigation); and capacity development for climate resilient communities, economies and ecosystems.

3.12 There are strong regional disparities in poverty and unemployment rates, external and internal labour migration, maternity and child mortality rates, and susceptibility to inter-ethnic conflict, disasters and environmental degradation. An Area-Based Development Programme to improve livelihoods and enhance the environment for sustainable development took place in Batken Oblast in 2008-10. A lesson learned from this intervention by just one practice area (poverty reduction) is that integrated area-based development between different practice areas could have a greater synergetic effect, particularly if governance issues are tackled.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

4.1 UNDP's proposed Country Programme (2012-2016) has been formulated in the context of an intense national transition, in partnership with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. It builds on the 2012-2016 UNDAF, seeking to contribute to the UNDAF outcomes of promoting peace and stability in the country; application of rule of law; promoting inclusive growth that benefits women and youth; contributing to food security and access to social protection and social services; sustainable management of environment, energy and natural resources; and strengthening disaster risk management practices.

4.2 Throughout this programme, UNDP will be working to support achievement of its overarching goal: sustainable and equitable human development. To reflect UNDP's global Agenda for Organizational Change, the Country Programme will improve its efficiency and effectiveness, and follow clear strategic priorities (as noted below) where it can demonstrate impacts, continue to adapt to changing circumstances and refine its priorities accordingly.

4.3 While national strategies are evolving, the proposed country programme reflects the priorities set in the Joint Country Support Strategy for Kyrgyzstan and the Joint Economic Assessment.¹⁶ The proposed Country Programme was formulated in consultation with civil society and the United Nations (UN) system. It is closely aligned with national priorities, such as maintaining interethnic harmony and public security, socio-economic development, reducing unemployment, public administration reform, disaster risk management and

¹⁶ The Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS) for the Kyrgyz Republic was a core strategy of five development partners to support the Kyrgyz Republic's development agenda in the period 2007-10. The JCSS was a joint effort of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Swiss Cooperation (SC), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank Group (WBG), and the United Nations Agencies. The *Joint Economic Assessment: Reconciliation, Recovery and Reconstruction* (JEA), led by the ADB, the IMF and the World Bank in May-June 2010, presented key findings on the impact of the 2010 April events on Kyrgyzstan's economy. The JEA is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2010/072110.pdf>

environmental protection.¹⁷ It follows a human rights-based approach, and seeks to support adherence to the June 2010 Universal Periodic Review recommendations calling for more efforts in the areas of human trafficking, discrimination and law enforcement, and is designed to address gender inequalities in all areas.

4.4 Under the new Country Programme, UNDP will focus on its strategic priorities of supporting efforts to ensure social justice, strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, facilitating better economic growth and regional cooperation, and promoting integrated and area-based poverty reduction with a special focus on youth and women; strengthening national efforts to properly address sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction; engaging national institutions and local actors to implement conflict prevention policies and respond to local and national level tensions; strengthening the national response to HIV, tuberculosis and malaria through improving policy and legislation, capacity building of national institutions and increasing access of the most vulnerable to prevention and treatment; and promoting peace and stability for regionally-balanced and inclusive growth. Synergistic programme management will continue between areas of practice, particularly in communication for social change, the poverty-environment nexus, the relationship between disaster risk management and climate change, the legal empowerment of the poor to ensure access to public services; and a broad spectrum of activities to build peace and support reconciliation. Programme objectives will be achieved through capacity development support to institutions and communities, as well as by the use of analytical tools, such as NHDRs and MDG reports. Given that this Country Programme spans the deadline to achieve the MDGs (2015), each of the programme outcomes will focus on MDG advocacy to redouble efforts to achieve the goals, and will use the MDG Acceleration Framework as a tool.

4.5 The programme will focus on outcomes consistent with the thrust of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-11 and the UNDAF Outcomes listed above. In an innovation for Kyrgyzstan, the programme will be divided between two pillars – national level policy advice and capacity development, and a new cross-sectoral area-based development programme which will be administered at the provincial level. Meanwhile, the Country Programme will continue to work in the practice areas outlined in the section below. Gender concerns cut across all these pillars and practice areas, contributing to UNDP's collective efforts to reduce gender disparities and promote women's empowerment. All components will be designed to be conflict-sensitive and to take the particular needs of young people into account.

4.6 In order to address regional disparities in development, there is a strong need to improve local capacity in participatory problem identification, planning, costing, budgeting, resource mobilization, and implementation of development projects. Local authority capacity has to be built to deliver public services in close consultation with the private sector and civil society. Enhanced local development capacity will ensure sustainability of UNDP interventions, even after interventions have ended. The integration of reconciliation and

¹⁷ Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, 17 December 2010.

conflict prevention interventions will ensure that local development will be based on resilient communities that prevent conflicts and promote social cohesion through joint development activities. This is why there is a need for integrated development approach with a strong cross-practice component. The best approach to tackle those development and integration issues is by means of area-based development (ABD). UNDP world-wide has very strong and successful experience in area-based development. Kyrgyzstan will pilot an area-based approach in 3-4 oblasts, targeting two districts in each oblast. In each selected oblast existing project implementation units from different practice areas will be integrated into one area-based development office with clear lines of reporting and accountability to one area-based manager. At country level, each practice area will work with ABD offices through the area-based manager on a cost-recovery basis, and by outsourcing sectoral local development issues.

4.7 The new CPAP will also include some projects from the previous programme cycle (2005-2011) that are likely to continue for a few more years. However, these are in line with the national priorities and the current UNDAF and will complement the new projects under the 2012-16 CPAP.

4.8 Under the new UNDAF, UNDP will work closely with other UN organisations in country. The UN system in the Kyrgyz Republic has voluntarily adopted the Delivering as One (DAO) model of enhancing development outcomes through joint programming in a number of areas. Even outside DAO, there are a host of joint UN programmes that reflect strong inter-agency cooperation and the recognized need to bring about synergies.

A. Democratic governance

4.9 Taking into account the impact of the April and June 2010 events, constitutional change, and UNDP's potential for advocacy, the programme will continue supporting the key democratic pillars of the reformed state, to make it more efficient, transparent, accountable and responsive to its people, and to prevent corruption. The programme will support the President's Office, the Parliament, national and local Governments, and the Ombudsman to make public and municipal service delivery more responsive to the needs of people, especially women and disadvantaged groups. Legislation and policy frameworks will be strengthened to improve the accountability of government, the quality of public and municipal services, and popular participation in national and local development initiatives and decision-making processes. In addition, assistance will be provided to selected rule of law institutions such as Parliament, the Chamber of Accounts, the Ministry of Justice, and Ombudsman Institution to implement reforms of the legal system. The legal and institutional framework for the design, coordination, implementation and monitoring of measures for gender equity will be enhanced.

4.10 Democratic Governance is a vehicle to provide an enabling environment for more equitable human development. The programme will develop the capacity of and work closely with civil society, thereby expanding its 'watchdog' function to help strengthen participatory democracy and support public information and outreach by the Government. The project will also engage professionally with the Parliament to develop strong primary and secondary

legislation to enable and facilitate independent public service broadcasting, and build the media management capacities of public service broadcasters, notably OTRK (the Public Television and Radio Company). Support to the civil service will aim to make it professionally competent, politically neutral, transparent and accountable. The programme will contribute to develop capacity to execute core public administration functions within an environment of open, structured, reliable, transparent and accountable government. UNDP's efforts in these areas will dovetail with those of OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women.

4.11 UNDP will continue to promote and apply a human rights-based approach to development, by strengthening the capacity of rights-holders to exercise their claims, and that of duty-bearers to fulfill their obligations. Specific attention will be paid to the rights of vulnerable groups and their equal participation in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life. Work with the judicial system will be conducted to strengthen delivery mechanisms of justice and empower communities and disadvantaged groups to claim their right to get redress for violations of their rights.

4.12 The programme will continue to build on the achievements of the BOMCA programme and support implementation of integrated border management principles; enhance the professional skills of border management agencies; improve capacities for trade facilitation; strengthen drug interdiction capacities; and improve working conditions and motivation of staff. Working with other stakeholders, the programme will promote cross-border peace and development, and sensitise border staff to human rights, gender and local and regional development issues.

B. Poverty reduction and Achievement of the MDGs

4.13 As this Country Programme spans 2015, the Millennium Development Goals' target year, UNDP will build on its support to the Government to accelerate and sustain progress towards meeting the MDGs. UNDP, in close collaboration with other UN organisations will contribute to creating a more enabling environment for MDG attainment, through supporting the Government to design pro-poor development strategies and fiscal policies, and will continue to advocate for increased public spending for the essential public services without which the MDGs will not be achievable. The programme will also facilitate the strengthening of national monitoring mechanisms and campaigning to raise public awareness of shared responsibility for MDG achievement. UNDP will ensure that gender considerations are taken into account in the planning and implementation of programming to support attainment of the MDGs, and that civil society is engaged in the development, implementation and monitoring of policies.

4.14 UNDP will support scaled-up implementation of proven and innovative integrated local socioeconomic development initiatives aimed at attaining the MDGs, eradicating poverty and improving people's welfare through community empowerment and access of the vulnerable to wider economic opportunities. Building on the Area-Based Development component, with its focus on developing the capacity of local counterparts to address systemic problems, the programme will seek linkages between national and local policy development and

implementation in Batken, Osh, Jalalabad, Naryn and Issyk-Kul Oblasts, and engage the private sector and civil society.

4.15 Building on its longstanding experience in the area of poverty reduction, UNDP will strengthen local service delivery and support local authorities to strengthen productive sectors and build local economic infrastructures that can sustainably improve livelihoods through strengthening capacity via vocational and other skills training, strengthening or creation of small and medium enterprises, and promotion of income-generating activities in the newly-selected villages, with special emphasis on development of entrepreneurship among rural women and youth. A combined approach will be applied of developing agriculture, forestry, fishing, tourism, and construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure, in so doing, developing alternatives to out-migration. In taking into account the high level of migration, UNDP will strengthen the rural-urban linkage that is becoming an increasingly important aspect of local economic development strategies. UNDP will further explore market interdependencies, avenues for economic diversification at local level into non-farm economic activities (often through self-employment), and the potential for mediation between local producers and the wider economy.

4.16 Trade and private sector development can be used as leverage to support achievement of sustainable human development and the MDGs. UNDP will build on its experience of strengthening the trade-related capacities of business communities and the agricultural sector in target areas by providing a comprehensive package of knowledge and skills that will allow them to benefit from trade. With this aim in mind, interventions in the Aid for Trade project will continue to develop the capacity of small and medium enterprises and farmers along the entire value chain – from business processes (planning, management, and finance) and access to financial services, to processing, standards, branding and improving market access.

4.17 UNDP will continue targeting remote and isolated areas with limited income generation and employment opportunities and where resources and infrastructure are scarce and markets remote. The programme will seek to enlarge and extend the capacity of businesses in rural areas by introducing new technologies, optimizing markets for produce and facilitating cluster approaches to production.

C. Reducing the Burden of HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis

4.18 As the Principal Recipient of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria grants in Kyrgyzstan, UNDP will be strengthening national capacity to respond to dangerous diseases and provide universal access to prevention and treatment for high-risk groups. UNDP will also promote and enhance the role of civil society, with a particular focus on women's participation in decision-making and advocacy.

4.19 UNDP will work to strengthen national institutional capacities to reduce the incidence and mortality rate from tuberculosis in Kyrgyzstan. The programme will cover the needs in both the civilian and penitentiary sectors and ensure universal diagnosis and treatment of multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis. There will a specific focus on improving the national

monitoring system. Global Fund resources will be used to strengthen human and infrastructure capacity, establishing routine drug resistance surveillance throughout the country, upgrading laboratory services and providing modern treatment methods.

4.20 UNDP will support efforts to end local transmission and eliminate malaria in Kyrgyzstan in support of the National Malaria Control Programme and Implementation Plan to eliminate Malaria by 2015. The programme includes a national awareness-raising anti-malaria campaign involving local government and community based organisations, including Village Health Committees. While the programme will target all population groups, there will be particular focus on young rural women with small children in pilot areas, because of their particular vulnerability to the disease and their lack of mobility and economic opportunity to reduce risks of infection.

4.21 UNDP will channel Global Fund resources to increase the effectiveness of national measures in the area of HIV/AIDS by expanding services available to most at risk populations and developing the capacity of national institutions and vulnerable communities to reduce the incidence of HIV. The programme will also increase the legal awareness of clients and improve the legal assistance system for most at risk populations. UNDP will also help to deliver preventative measures for groups most at risk. Prevention programmes for these groups will be supported and further scaled up. High priority will be given to achievement of universal access of people living with HIV (PLHIV) to treatment and care.

4.22 UNDP will support the Government in responding to HIV in governance, strategic planning, development, HIV mainstreaming, enabling legislation, promotion of human rights, gender equality and reduction of stigma and discrimination. HIV-related policies and legislation at national and local levels will be improved to ensure they are based on principles of human rights and gender equality, and aimed at overcoming stigma and discrimination against PLHIV, and key populations at higher risk. UNDP will also provide technical inputs into development of country strategic documents to ensure they are HIV-inclusive.

4.23 The programme will improve the capacities of key actors for a multi-sectoral response to HIV. The capacities of various categories of decision makers on HIV-related issues – especially women leaders – will be strengthened on HIV, gender, human rights, leadership and strategic planning issues to increase their ownership of national policy development and implementation at national and local levels. The sensitivity of graduate students of medicine and law, as well as medical and non-medical professionals, on HIV, gender and human rights issues will be strengthened, partially by use of distance education. Meanwhile, community leaders and organisations of PLHIV and other high-risk population groups will develop knowledge and skills on resource mobilization, partnership and leadership development. Country-level dialogue will be promoted and supported for PLHIV, women living with HIV and organizations working with men and boys for gender equality and human rights to generate shared principles in addressing stigma and discrimination. As a result, communities of PLHIV will be able to actively advocate for and protect their rights, participate in policy development, and provide self-support to community members.

D. Environment and Sustainable Development

4.24 UNDP will work with key stakeholders to support development of a low-emission and climate-resilient development strategy. The programme will continue to support mainstreaming of environmental issues in poverty reduction strategies, particularly in light of emerging global and local environmental challenges, such as climate change, land degradation and unsustainable management of natural resources. Poverty and environment are inextricably linked in Kyrgyzstan, as the poorest depend greatly on the natural environment for their livelihoods. This dependency makes them vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as those expected because of global warming and others associated with unsustainable agricultural and pastoral land management practices. The programme will therefore work with the government to mainstream environmental principles into national and sectoral planning mechanisms, stressing the nexus between environmental protection, development and poverty alleviation. There will be a specific focus on gender dimensions of climate change, mitigation and adaptation policies.

4.25 Continued support will be given to the Government under the framework of the multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs). UNDP is already actively engaged with the government in preparations for the Rio+20 Summit and will support the development and implementation of Global Environment Facility (GEF5) projects to promote biodiversity, mitigate climate change and combat desertification. Areas of support will include the introduction of adaptation and low emission strategies, access to new energy-efficient technologies, use of renewable energy, promotion of sustainable land management for rural development, equitable access of poor and vulnerable groups to ecosystem services, development of biodiversity-sensitive management plans, and introduction of proper waste management practices.

4.26 Development of renewable energy sources such as through small hydro, solar, wind and biomass, is a key strategy to promote biodiversity and mitigate climate change. Therefore, UNDP's environment programme will continue to work to promote access to alternative energy sources. Improving energy efficiency is another key action for mitigation. Policy and programme support will be provided to promote efficiency in energy use in public buildings, and the domestic, transport and industrial sectors. Programme interventions will ensure response to the vulnerability of women in access to energy sources and new technologies through, for example, supporting the participation of women and gender experts in public hearings on draft laws on renewable energy and energy efficiency, and in the development process of a national strategy for renewable energy.

4.27 The programme will engage with governments in Central Asia, international organizations, key donors and civil society to address the issue of remediation of uranium tailings and post-remediation monitoring and local development. The programme will work towards establishing an effective legal, regulatory and capacity-building framework to ensure that remediation activities are complemented with environmental improvement and socio-economic development in host regions.

E: Disaster Risk Management

4.28 UNDP will continue to work to shift the focus of national and local DRR policies and practices from post-disaster response and recovery to comprehensive disaster risk reduction and sustainable human development. Broad-based and sustainable local-level capacity will be developed for disaster risk reduction, which will be integrated with administrative reform, poverty reduction, conflict sensitivity, gender equality and climate change adaptation, and mainstreamed into sectoral, regional and local development programmes,

4.29 UNDP will develop national capacity in the field of disaster risk assessment and monitoring, which is still inadequate for targeting DRR and climate risk management interventions. UNDP will work to strengthen capacities of national partners in the assessment of structural and socioeconomic vulnerabilities, capacity self-assessment at national and local levels and improving the monitoring system through disaggregation of data. With regard to disaster preparedness, the programme will continue, in collaboration with other organisations, to support efforts to develop coordination structures, and further strengthen the country's Disaster Risk Coordination Unit and National Platform for early recovery.

4.30 The programme will work to further strengthen the capacity of local self-government and community organisations to reduce disaster risk and build resilience to disasters, particularly among vulnerable groups. It will provide assistance to the Ministry of Emergency Situations to establish and operate Emergency Rescue Facilities in areas at risk of hazardous processes, and to develop an integrated early warning and operational response system. The programme will work in close cooperation with WHO to develop capacity for medical provision in the context of natural disasters. UNDP will also work with FAO to reduce the risks of infectious diseases and drought associated with uncontrolled spread of animal diseases, weeds and pests. With regard to disaster risk associated with climate change, the programme will develop and institutionalize an integrated climate risk management approach jointly with the Central Asia Climate Risk Management project and implement mitigation projects in association with WFP.

4.31 UNDP will strive to ensure that disaster risk reduction policies and practices are conflict sensitive, particularly in transboundary areas. Cooperation is crucial in the fields of early warning and forecasting and flood protection, as Kyrgyzstan shares river basins and water resources with neighbouring countries. In this regard, the programme will collaborate with efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction. Meanwhile, in order to address gender inequality associated with disaster risk, guided by CEDAW, the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNDAF, as well as national legislation, the programme will promote gender- and age sensitive policies and practices in disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyzstan.

F. Peace and Development

4.32 UNDP will continue to support the Government and people of the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen the national infrastructure for peace by supporting national processes, policies and institutions that can improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts. This envisaged support is in line with comments 104 and 108 of the Government of Kyrgyzstan in response to the report of the Kyrgyzstan Inquiry Commission which refer to the role of Advisory Committees (Peace Councils at the provincial level) and the development of an infrastructure for peace in the country.¹⁸ Additionally UNDP will support Government and UN organizations in the area of conflict sensitivity to ensure that development interventions will not fuel existing tensions but rather promote social cohesion. This will include for example the support to relevant stakeholders to apply conflict-sensitive approaches to urban development. Conflict prevention and reconciliation activities will be integrated into area-based programmes.

4.33 In close collaboration with UNRCCA and other UN agencies, the programme will support national processes and institutions for conflict prevention and management. Key state institutions and national counterparts will be trained and supported to advocate for, initiate and implement preventative action and conflict prevention policy. This will be based on conflict monitoring reports from Advisory Committees (highlighting emerging tensions and entry points for national-level action) and context analysis undertaken in partnership with Government institutions and civil society. The objective is to build and institutionalize sustainable conflict prevention capacities within state structures so that the Government can take the lead and coordinate on managing potential conflict and political risks in partnership with civil society and the international community. The establishment, training, mentoring and coaching of a national team of qualified and experienced local mediators in partnership with UNRCCA and the Mediation Support Unit of DPA will enhance national mediation capacities.

4.34 The programme will provide technical support and training to state institutions to draft and implement policies, laws and strategies relating to conflict prevention and reconciliation. UNDP will support Parliament to draft conflict-sensitive legislation and consider legal provisions that can help to promote cross-border cooperation and national security. All support provided to state institutions will integrate enhancement of the role of women, youth and vulnerable groups in peacebuilding.

4.35 At the sub-national level, UNDP will support Advisory Committees to develop, test and refine simple but effective methodologies to monitor local tensions, identify potential conflict risks and implement preventive action in partnership with other local conflict management structures, influential local leaders, civil society and local authorities. In cases where conflict risks and tensions cannot be addressed at the local level alone, these local actors will be supported to effectively liaise with national level decision makers engaged in responding to potential conflict risks at the national level to ensure that conflict monitoring and context analysis are followed by concrete policy decisions and preventive action. The sustainability of conflict prevention and context analysis capacities of Government institutions will be

¹⁸ Comments by the Government of Kyrgyzstan In response to the report of the Kyrgyzstan Inquiry Commission into the events in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, available at <http://www.kyremb.at/index/COMMENTS.pdf>

strengthened by gradually increasing the responsibility and ownership of local and national authorities and integrating related roles into their functions and plans. Involvement of local self-government and youth and women leaders in conflict monitoring and implementation of early preventive action will be promoted. Advisory Committees will also be supported to introduce conflict sensitivity into local development plans and poverty reduction interventions to reduce the socio-economic drivers of tensions. In partnership with UNESCO, social cohesion will be promoted through joint cultural events.

4.36 UNDP will continue its work on cross-border cooperation, particularly with communities and local authorities along the Kyrgyz-Tajik and Kyrgyz-Uzbek borders. Support to border communities will include training, institution building, and mentoring of cross-border working groups and key local stakeholders. Confidence-building and conflict management activities will be identified in partnership with cross-border working groups to reduce the socio-economic drivers of conflict in these areas and address tension related to the environment, sharing of natural resources, and transboundary conflicts. Close collaboration with UNDP Tajikistan is envisaged to work with communities and authorities on the Tajik side of the border. Building on the best practices of UNDP's cross-border cooperation work, the programme will pilot collaborative approaches to conflict prevention and security that will include border guards, and custom officers alongside local authorities and communities.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1. The development challenges that the Kyrgyz Republic faces can only be addressed by a solid partnership with other stakeholders that are working towards attainment of common goals. Besides the Parliament, national and local governments, the Ombudsman Institute, political parties and the judiciary, who have to increasingly play a major role and take ownership of the country's development, partners include donors, national and international NGOs, the mass media, the private sector and academic institutions that UNDP will work with to enhance development outcomes.

5.2. *National and local government:* The Office of the Prime Minister is the Government Coordinating Authority for UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic. UNDP works with practically all the line ministries at the highest level to ensure quick decision-making, delivery and ownership. Meanwhile, with its new Area-Based Development Programme, UNDP will build on its strong relationship with local authorities around the country in order to ensure that results achieved are sustained at the local level. The Country Programme will initially be executed directly, then gradually it is expected that as the situation in the country improves, it will move to national execution.

5.3. *UNDP:* will make available its wealth of global knowledge and experience on development. It will draw upon expertise available in areas such as poverty reduction, democratic governance, gender equality, environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, capacity development, crisis prevention and recovery, and South-South Cooperation in the UNDP Regional Service Centres as well as headquarter units such as the Bureaus for Crisis Prevention & Recovery and Development Policy and External Relations and Advocacy. In promoting South-South Cooperation, UNDP will also encourage

Government to tap on knowledge from countries and institutions in the Global South. UNDP continues to work closely with national and international United Nations Volunteers in the implementation of its projects.

5.4. *UN Country Team:* To further the UN reform agenda and in view of the interdependent nature of the MDGs, it is imperative that UN organisations work together towards common national goals. Under the 2012–2016 UNDAF, the UN Country Team will work to identify, design and implement joint programmes involving more than one UN organisation. In Kyrgyzstan, already there are several joint UN initiatives including the One UN Programme and joint programmes on issues such as peacebuilding, social justice, gender equality, HIV and AIDS and coordination for disaster preparedness and response. The UNCT will also seek assistance under the MDG Acceleration Framework.

5.5. *Civil society:* Partnership with civil society organisations will be further strengthened in view of the community-level activities proposed as part of the UNDP interventions. CSOs have played a useful role in community mobilization for peace building and poverty reduction, and can play an important complementary role to Government. Partnerships will also be established with CSOs for monitoring the MDGs, service delivery and democratic governance.

5.6. *Media:* The Public Television and Radio Corporation (OTRK) is a major national broadcaster with a nationwide coverage and impact able to induce social change and affect everyday practices. UNDP works with OTRK's advisory board and a variety of television and radio programmes to promote the development agenda in Kyrgyzstan and introduce socially responsible information policies. The effectiveness and efficiency of UNDP's work will be augmented by the multiplicative effect of the medium and its impact, especially in remote and poor areas of the country with limited access to private media outlets.

5.7. *Bilateral donors and IFIs:* The bilateral institutions and regional organisations, such as the European Union have been major development partners of UNDP in various areas and will continue to play a role in co-financing projects and acting as partners for national development. UNDP will further strengthen its partnership with these donors and explore new partnerships in this country programme. UNDP will also build upon cooperation with the IFIs, such as already occurs through the JCSS.

5.8. *Private sector:* Although as of yet cooperation with the private sector has been limited, in view of the government's policy of private sector-led growth and employment strategy there are good opportunities to work with the private sector both for development of the sector and promotion of corporate social responsibility. Many areas of service delivery are eminently suited to public-private partnership and will be explored.

5.9. *Aid Effectiveness.* The government has committed itself to implementing the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the commitments laid out in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as agreed at the High Level Forum in Busan in December 2011. The Government and UNDP have both signed these agreements. The Ministry of Economic Regulation has been charged with coordinating international

assistance, and developing state policy on securing and utilisation of such assistance, and monitoring and evaluating its effectiveness.

Part VI. Programme Management

6.1. In light of the post-conflict context and the capacity constraints of national institutions, Direct Implementation (DIM) will be the principal modality to implement activities for the duration of the new country programme. Meanwhile UNDP will promote a phased move towards National Implementation (NIM) of project activities as part of its efforts to improve national capacity and ownership. National implementation capacity will be assessed, and measures will be taken to address existing gaps. UNDP will provide project support services at the request of the Government in appropriate areas, such as procurement and recruitment. The selection of implementation modalities will be determined by a range of criteria including: (a) the nature of the intervention; (b) capacities of partner institutions; (c) the need to manage complex relationships between multiple partners and donors, and (d) the need for expediency in implementation.

6.2. The Annual Work Plans describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources. The Implementing Partner(s) may enter into agreements, e.g. Terms of Reference, Memorandum of Agreement, with other organizations or entities to assist in successfully delivering project outputs.

6.3. In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWP. To the greatest extent possible, UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWP to implement programmatic initiatives. However, when necessary and appropriate, project documents will be prepared using, *inter alia*, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWP. UNDP will sign project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practice and local requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.

6.4. Atlas contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP programme.

6.5. All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP. An implementing partner is an entity that signs an AWP with UNDP and assumes full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of the UNDP's resources. Implementing Partners may include government entities such as line ministries, constitutional bodies and local government institutions, United Nations organizations, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations. Assessment

of implementing partners' financial capacity should be carried out together with UN Ex Com agencies with regard to the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), a common operational framework for transferring cash to government and non-government implementing partners. HACT implementation (if decided upon) will significantly reduce transaction costs and lessen the burden that the multiplicity of UNDP procedures and rules creates for its partners.

6.6. Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP's can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:

- a) Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - After activities have been completed (reimbursement)

b) Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;

c) Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.7. Cash transfers may be made to government entities or non-governmental organizations other than the Implementing Partners where such entities directly implement key activities within an Annual Work Plan. However, such an arrangement will be agreed in advance with the Implementing Partner

6.8. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obliged to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

6.9. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.10. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP, may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

6.11. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation, based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

6.12. Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the Results and Resources Framework (RRF) and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1 The overarching principle for evaluation of UNDP's activities is the extent to which the programme has a real positive impact on human development. Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms and tools, and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

7.2 An annual CPAP review, based on the findings and lessons from AWP/annual project reviews, project evaluations and outcome evaluations will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year. This will enable the Government and UNDP to assess the performance of on-going and recently completed projects and aligned initiatives, and to articulate the preparation of the Annual Results Report to UNDP headquarters and issues that need to be discussed with national partners, including the Government Coordinating Agency pertaining to CPAP. Each outcome has an Outcome Board comprised of UNDP and government representatives responsible for monitoring progress on achievement, and the extent to which lessons are being fed back into programming. All outcomes should be reviewed at the annual CPAP review.

7.3 Result-based management will be systematically integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects. The CPAP will be managed and monitored on the basis of qualitative and quantitative benchmarks of programme progress and indicators of delivery impact of outputs. The progress indicators of delivery will be set out in the AWP and will be indicate the extent of progress towards the completion of activities. The output indicators are set out in the RRF (Annex I).

7.4 Special attention will be given to opportunities for joint evaluations which will be explored with partners. Selected Country Programme Outcomes will be evaluated during the five years cycle, according to the Evaluation Plan annexed to the CPD.

7.5 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following:

- Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
- Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
- Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies (where so desired) and in consultation with the coordinating Ministry. will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.6 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing Partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

7.7 Audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private audit services.

7.8 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

8.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including M&E and reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.

8.2 UNDP will make available the indicative amount of US\$9.1 million¹⁹ from UNDP's regular resources as base funding for the execution of the present CPAP, depending on availability of funds. UNDP will also intensify its resource mobilization efforts, striving to mobilize complementary resources to the projected indicative amount of US\$73.9 million from the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, the Global Environment Facility, bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, global trust funds, subject to interest from funding partners, in close collaboration with the Government. Emergency funds will be mobilized separately in response to any humanitarian or crisis situation. Should resource mobilization efforts not yield the expected results, UNDP and the Government should review and re-prioritize activities and focus of interventions.

8.3 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in five working days.

8.4 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the

¹⁹ The regular resource allocation for the country programme 2012-2016 of UNDP regular resources includes i) TRAC1.1.1 estimated US\$ 10.955 million, minus estimated carryover of US\$1.851 million from TRAC 1.1.1 and TRAC 1.1.2 (why minus?)

Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within five working days.

8.5 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

8.6 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

Part IX. Commitments of the Government

9.1. The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 1992. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.

9.2. Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organizing periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector, and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

9.3. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

9.4. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.

9.5. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent

with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

9.6. In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

9.7. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner, receiving cash from UNDP, will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

9.8. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

Part X. Other Provisions

10.1. Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner of a particular project under this CPAP, consistent with Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

10.2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this CPAP, and its constituent AWP.

10.3. Each Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document (CPAP and AWP) are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to each Project Document”.

10.4. The foregoing shall also apply to Projects under this CPAP where the Implementing Partner is an Inter-governmental organization that has signed a standard basic executing agency agreement with UNDP.

10.5. Where UNDP or other UN Agencies serve as Implementing Partners, they shall (a) comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system, and (b) undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds/UNDP funds received pursuant to a Project Document, are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered unto under each Project Document.

10.6. This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force between 2012 and 2016.

10.7. This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both Parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day, _____ 2012 in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic.

**For the Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**Omyrbek Babanov
Prime Minister
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**For the United Nations
Development Programme
– Kyrgyz Republic**

**Alexander Avanesov
UNDP Resident Representative
in the Kyrgyz Republic**

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IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day, 18 June 2012 in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

**For the Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic**



[Handwritten signature in blue ink]

**Omyrbek Babanov
Prime Minister
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**For the United Nations
Development Programme
– Kyrgyz Republic**



[Handwritten signature in blue ink]

**Alexander Avanesov
UNDP Resident Representative
in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Annex I: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

UNDAF/CPD outcome #1: A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels) involving government, civil society, communities and individuals effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peace building
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by outcome (per year, US\$)						
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	
<p><i>Indicator 1.1.</i> % of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights <i>Baseline 1.1.</i> to be determined by a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey <i>Target 1.1.</i> At least 10 % increase in persons who feel secure in their area and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.</i> % of persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups) <i>Baseline 1.2.</i> to be determined by a KAP survey <i>Target 1.2.</i> At least 10% increase in persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.</i> % of persons that have the perception of good inter-community coexistence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life etc.) <i>Baseline 1.3.</i> to be determined by a KAP survey <i>Target 1.3.</i> At least 10% increase in persons that have the perception of good inter-community coexistence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life, etc.)</p>	<p>Output 1.1.: Key national institutions able to design and implement conflict prevention policies, and manage risks to stability Annual Targets: 2012: Conflict monitoring and context analysis methodology piloted; key Government decision makers discuss conflict monitoring information and prospective scenarios and take preventive measures. Strategic plans to design and implement conflict prevention policies developed. / 2013: Government institution identified or established to institutionalize the Government's role in preventive action. Parliament and Government institutions engage in the design of conflict prevention policies. / 2014: Conflict Prevention Framework, agreed between relevant stakeholders, provides an overall vision for conflict prevention policies and preventive action in the country. / 2015 & 2016: Based on Conflict Prevention Framework, capacities in preventive action and managing risks to stability are incorporated in key Government functions at national level (sustainable through Government funding), and conflict prevention-related policies are being implemented. Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Special emphasis will be given to the role of women in peacebuilding in accordance with the 7 Commitments of the SG's Action Plan for Women's Participation in Peacebuilding, SC Resolution 1325, 1820 and 8 points agenda on Women in Peacebuilding</p> <p>Output 1.2: Advisory Committees facilitate the engagement of local actors in monitoring of and responding to potential conflict escalation at the provincial and local levels Annual Targets: 2012: Advisory Committees and local actors have developed basic skills in conflict monitoring and preventive action and engage in conflict-sensitive area-based development and planning / 2013-2014: Advisory Committees have developed strong systems of horizontal and vertical collaboration with local actors and national-level officials to build trust between rule of law institutions and citizens, and to respond to tensions / 2015-2016: Based on Conflict Prevention Framework (see output 1.1) conflict monitoring and dialogue between rule of law institutions and citizens are incorporated in functions of Oblast/ local Government institutions and Advisory Committees (funded by Government). Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2 Participation of women in Advisory Committees will be promoted and collaboration with Women Peace Committees encouraged to ensure that monitoring and preventive action include a strong gender perspective.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Mechanisms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation are in place to reduce tensions in cross-border areas Annual Targets: 2012: Strong means of collaboration between border security and cross-border working groups established and their efforts linked to conflict monitoring / 2013-14: Experiences and lessons learned translated into concrete policy initiatives (possibly involving inter-state agreements) that promote sustainability of cross-border cooperation and address potential impact of withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan / 2015-2016: Mechanisms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation are sustainable through Government funding and new initiatives replicated. Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2 Involvement of women in identification and implementation of confidence building activities will be promoted to address gender-specific needs.</p>	<p>All outputs: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16)</p> <p>Implementing partner: Department on Ethnic and Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society, Office of the President</p>	<i>Regular Resources</i>						
			438,162	438,163	438,163	438,163	438,163	438,163	2,190,814
			<i>Other Resources</i>						
			2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	11,000,000	

UNDAF/CPD outcome #3: By 2016, national and local authorities apply rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services with active participation of civil society **Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result:** Democratic Governance.

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<p><i>Indicator 3.1.</i> % of civil society organizations and NGOs actively and formally participating in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies <i>Target 3.1.</i> 1/4 of civil organizations and NGOs effectively and formally participate in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies <i>Baseline 3.1.</i> 0 civil organizations and NGOs participate effectively and formally in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.</i> Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking score; # of complaints on corruption <i>Target 3.2.</i> Ranking score of 163 or better in (CPI); # of complaints on corruption tripled <i>Baseline 3.2.</i> 164 ranking score in CPI 2010; Corruption baseline survey to be conducted in 2011; survey will also establish a baseline on total number of complaints</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.</i> % of persons with open access to credible information on public policy making <i>Target 3.3.</i> At least 50% of population with open access to quality updated public information on policy making through Internet and mobile phone <i>Baseline 3.3.</i> Internet users only have access to public institutions' websites (40% of the population in 2010)</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Capacity of public and municipal bodies from targeted areas to deliver good quality services and apply transparent and participatory decision-making at central and local levels built Annual Targets:2012 Capacity needs assessment in targeted areas conducted / 2013 Capacity building strategy developed and presented to national partners / 2014 Strategy finalized and implemented in pilot areas / 2015 Strategy replicated in all targeted areas / 2016 Citizens show increased level of satisfaction with municipal services delivery. Gender marker rating - 2: Gender specific needs of citizens will be addressed in public and municipal service delivery and women NGOs meaningful participation in decision-making process will be ensured</p> <p>Output 2.2 Key actors have institutional capacities to further develop and preserve democratic stability, rule of law, new legal framework and accountability of the government Annual Targets: 2012 Outline of the national legal policy concept and its implementation plan drafted / 2013 Civil society sensitized on the new legal framework through explanatory and advocacy campaigns / 2014 Clear rules and procedures for state oversight, including oversight of national budget and public finance drafted / 2015 Selected institutions cooperate with civil society in oversight / 2016 Strategic communication of selected agencies with the public through medium term communication strategies established Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Gender expertise and women's participation will be ensured at all levels</p> <p>Output 2.3 Border management modernized to promote stability and security, and facilitate legitimate trade and transit Annual Targets 2012 Legal framework for modernized border management developed / 2013 Legal framework for modernized border management endorsed by Government and put in force Gender marker rating-0: Gender issues of border management not a priority for executive national partners.</p> <p>Output 2.4 Local governments and communities in selected geographical areas better address complex development problems using Area Based Development (ABD) approach Annual Targets: 2012 Needs assessment in target areas conducted / 2013 ABD approach designed and launched in pilot areas / 2014 ABD pilots evaluated for sustainability / 2015 ABD approach based on pilots' lessons learned, replicated in all target areas Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Gender equality in access to development's resources will be a primary focus of ABD interventions.</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16) Implementing partner: Agency on Local Self-Governance</p> <p>Output 2.2: Implementation modality: DIM Implementing partner: Parliament</p> <p>Output 2.3: Implementation modality: DIM Implementing partner: State Border Service</p> <p>Output 2.4: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16) Implementing partner: Agency on Local Self-governance</p>	<i>Regular Resources</i>					
			392,000	360,000	310,000	274,287	274,287	1,610,574
			<i>Other Resources</i>					
			3,000,000	2,550,000	1,300,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	9,050,000

UNDAF/CPD outcome #4: By 2016, vulnerable groups* benefit from improved social protection, namely: food security; MCH/RH services; nutrition; education, STI/HIV/TB; social protection services and benefits
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: HIV/AIDS

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<p>Tuberculosis <i>Indicator 4.1.1:</i> TB case detection rate <i>Baseline 4.1.1.:</i> 59.6% <i>Target 4.1.1.:</i> 74.0%</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2:</i> Treatment success rate <i>Baseline 4.1.2.:</i> 82% <i>Target 4.1.2.:</i> 85%</p> <p>HIV <i>Indicator 4.2.1.:</i> # of adults (disaggregated by sex) and children with advanced HIV receiving ARV therapy <i>Baseline 4.2.1.:</i> 356 as of June 2011 <i>Target 900 by 2014</i></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> % of PLHIV (disaggregated by sex) reporting feeling better protected and enjoying their rights <i>Baseline:</i> High stigma and human rights violation of PLHIV and other vulnerable groups <i>Target:</i> More than 60% of PLHIV feel better protected and enjoying their rights</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> National HIV prevention policy 2012-16 approved and implemented <i>Baseline:</i> First draft developed. <i>Target:</i> Policy in place and implemented at all levels.</p> <p>Malaria <i>Indicator 4.3.1.:</i> % of households with at least one treated net <i>Baseline 4.3.1.:</i> <60%</p>	<p>Output 3.1: National institutions have capacity to reduce the incidence and mortality rate of Tuberculosis Indicator 1 Annual Targets: 2012 - 68.0%; 2013 - 70.0% ; 2014 - 72.0%; 2015 - 74.0% Indicator 2 Annual Targets: 2012 -84%; 2013 -85%; 2014 -85%; 2015 - 85% Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Women with TB will be adequately represented among programme beneficiaries</p> <p>Output 3.2: Services available to key population groups in the area of HIV/AIDS expanded as result of increased capacity of national institutions and vulnerable communities. Annual Targets: 2012: 4003; 2013: 6504; 2014: 9005 Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: All women with HIV/AIDS will get access to services.</p> <p>Output 3.3: National and local level actors develop HIV related policies and legislation to ensure human rights based- approach and gender equality principles, overcoming stigma and discrimination. HIV issues are mainstreamed into national development strategies, sectoral and local plans. Annual targets: 1. At least 10 new normative acts related to HIV, human rights, gender equality, and/or aimed at decreasing of youth vulnerability to HIV at the national and local levels developed: 2012: 2; 2013: 2; 2014: 2; 2015: 2; 2016: 2 2. At least 5 ministries, 5 state institutions, 5 local administrations developed and started to implement their own HIV prevention programs. Annual Targets: 2012: 3; 2013: 3; 2014: 3; 2015: 3; 2016: 3</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Gender analysis of HIV related polices and legislations will be ensured.</p> <p>Output 3.4: Key actors involved in multisectoral response to HIV apply human rights-based approach, gender equality principles, leadership, strategic planning, partnership building and youth protection Annual Targets: - 350 decision makers are educated in human rights, gender equality principles, strategic planning (annually 70 decision makers are covered, at least 30% of whom are women) - 2500 students of medicine and law at universities are educated on legal aspects of HIV (annually 500 students are educated, 50% are women) and - 80% of educated students improve their attitude towards PLHIV and key populations at higher risk (2012: 60%; 2013: 65%; 2014: 70%; 2015: 75%; T2016 – 80%) - 250 NGO representatives are trained in leadership, partnership building, strategic planning, advocacy and human rights protection (annually 50 NGO/CBO members; 30% are men). - NGOs and communities of PLHIV and key populations at higher risk report to Ombudsman's office</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Implementation modality: DIM Implementing partner: Country Multi-sectoral Coordination Mechanism</p> <p>Output 3.2: Implementation modality: DIM Implementing partner: Country Multi-sectoral Coordination Mechanism</p> <p>Output 3.3: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16) Implementing partner: Ministry of Health</p> <p>Output 3.4: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16) Implementing partner: Country Multi-sectoral Coordination Mechanism</p> <p>Output 3.5: Implementation modality: DIM Implementing partner: Country Multi-sectoral Coordination Mechanism</p>	Regular Resources					
			100,000	100,000	100,000			300 000
			Other Resources					
	14,305,699	11,352,989	8,116,644			33,775,332 ¹		

¹ In the CPD, the estimated funds were \$35,612,000, but the final amount agreed with the Global Fund was \$33,775,332

<p><i>Target 4.3.1.: 95%</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3.2.: Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net the previous night.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 4.3.2: 90%</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.3.2.: 95%</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3.3.: Percentage of children younger than 5 years of age who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night. Baseline 4.3.3.: <50%</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.3.3: 90%</i></p>	<p>and CCM on human rights issues (annually: existence of the report)</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Gender aspects of HIV are included in all activities of capacity building and are adequately addressed</p> <p>Output 3.5: Key actors have capacity to reduce local transmission and facilitate elimination of malaria</p> <p>Annual Targets: Indicator 1 - 2013 -87%, 2015 – 95%; Indicator 2 - 2013 -95%, 2015 – 95%; Indicator 3 - 2013 -90%, 2015 – 90%.</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: National system of monitoring of malaria will be gender disaggregated and gender dimension will be ensured in programme intervention.</p>		
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UNDAF/CPD outcome #5: By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Poverty Reduction

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<p><i>Indicator 5.1.:</i> % of employed persons in total economically active population <i>Target 5.1.:</i> Increase of the share of employment in total economically active population by 1.0-2.0 percentage points annually <i>Baseline 5.1.:</i> Economically active population: 2 351 316 (Census 2009); employed: 2 111 160 (Census 2009)</p> <p><i>Indicator 5.2.:</i> % of people living below the official poverty line <i>Target 5.2.:</i> % decrease of people living in poverty by 2.5-3.0% annually; 55% of the most vulnerable households improve their food consumption (upgrade from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern) <i>Baseline 5.2.:</i> Poverty ratio was 31.7% in accordance with methodology of National Statistical Committee. Currently National Statistical Committee does not provide data lower than level of provinces; 40% of the assisted households upgraded from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Government able to accelerate and sustain progress towards achievement of MDGs Annual Targets: 2012: Government working group develops and presents at national level consolidated methodology of financial resources evaluation necessary for MDG achievement; MDG Coordination Committee capacity is strengthened / 2013: methodology of financial resources evaluation necessary for MDG achievement is adopted and implemented by profile ministries / 2014: two sectoral/regional programmes taking account MDG with focus on vulnerable population are presented to the Government / 2015: two sectoral/regional programmes taking account MDG with focus on vulnerable population are adopted by the Government and implemented / 2016: two sectoral/regional programmes taking account MDG with focus on vulnerable population are adopted by the Government and implemented Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2 Women's and child poverty issues adequately addressed at all level of assistance.</p> <p>Output 4.2: Local authorities are able to expand opportunities for income generation and employment among vulnerable groups with the focus on environmental security and gender equality. Annual Targets: 2012: 300 new low-income households benefit from enhanced local economic development; 1500 target beneficiaries gain access to financial services and capacity building support (at least 50% women); 400 new small business created (no less than 30% managed by women and other marginalized groups) and 2,400 jobs created / 2013: 450 new low-income households benefit from enhanced local economic development; 2000 target beneficiaries gain access to financial services and capacity building support (at least 50% women); 400 new small business created (no less than 30% managed by women and other marginalized groups) and 2,400 jobs created / 2014: 1500 new low-income households benefit from enhanced local economic development; 5 000 target beneficiaries gain access to financial services and capacity building support (at least 50% women); 400 new small business created (no less than 30% managed by women and other marginalized groups) and 2,400 jobs created / 2015: 200 new low-income households benefit from enhanced local economic development; 1 000 target beneficiaries gain access to financial services and capacity building support (at least 50% women); 300 new small business created (no less than 30% managed by women and other marginalized groups) and 2,400 jobs created / 2016: 200 new low-income households benefit from enhanced local economic development; 1 000 target beneficiaries gain access to financial services and capacity building support (at least 50% women); 300 new small business created (no less than 30% managed by women and other marginalized groups) and 2,400 jobs created Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-3 Women's economic empowerment will be the focus of the programme</p>	<p>All outputs: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16) Implementing partner: Office of the Prime Minister</p>	<i>Regular Resources</i>					
			560,000	539,500	299,250	331,000	308,813	2,038,563
			<i>Other Resources</i>					
			1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,323,000	1,500,000	9,323,000

UNDAF/CPD outcome #6: By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Energy and Environment

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<p><i>Indicator 6.1:</i> % of people living in eco systems resilient to climate change</p> <p><i>Target 6.1:</i> Ecosystem approach is integrated into national and local development strategies</p> <p><i>Baseline 6.1:</i> Absence of eco system approach in strategic planning at the national and local levels</p> <p><i>Indicator 6.4:</i> % reduction in consumption of HCFCs- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons</p> <p><i>Target 6.4:</i> 10% reduction by 2015</p> <p><i>Baseline 6.4:</i> Current consumption is 4 ODS tons per year</p> <p><i>Indicator 6.5.:</i> % of population benefiting from non-carbon energy sources</p> <p><i>Target 6.5:</i> Increase of non-carbon energy sources to 1% of total energy production</p> <p><i>Baseline 6.5:</i> non carbon sources of energy represent 0.7 % of total energy production</p>	<p>Output 5.1 Approaches to low emission development (LED) promoted and sustained. Annual Targets: 2012 Participatory LED planning process organized, GHG emissions being assessed / 2013 LCD sectoral scenarios developed in a participatory way / 2014 Concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production developed / 2015 National LED Strategy drafted, financial means being estimated / 2016 LED measures included in local development plans Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Gender aspects of LED to be promoted and included in strategic and concept documents. Female participation to be not less than 30%.</p> <p>Output 5.2. Strategies on transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation produced. Annual Targets: 2012 CCA scenarios as per sectors developed / 2013 NSCCA and Action Plan developed in a participatory way / 2014 National, sectoral and local levels partners capacitated in CCA / 2015 Local development plans include CCA measures / 2016 Best practice on LCD and CA capitalized for replication Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-2: Gender aspects of climate change and women's vulnerability and lack of access to energy will be given a special focus in policy development and adaptation practices.</p> <p>Output 5.3. Principles of sustainability are integrated into national and sectoral sustainable natural resources management (SNRM)/local development plans Annual Targets: 2012 Landscape management concept developed including wide range of stakeholders / 2013 Integrated Water Resource Management concept developed and integrated to water sector development strategy / 2014 Payment for ecosystem services developed and incorporated into environment sector strategy / 2015 Environmental sustainability integrated in Country Development Strategy / 2016 Best practices of SNRM capitalized for replication.</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-1: Gender aspects of SNRM will be included in developed policy documents and considered in the activities on development of sub-national and local development plans and strategies.</p>	<p>All outputs: Implementation modality: DIM (2012); NIM (2013-16) Implementing partner: State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry</p>	<i>Regular Resources</i>					
			412,235	412,235	412,235	412,235	412,235	2,061,173
			<i>Other Resources</i>					
			884,000	4,374,000	2,284,000	884,000	0	8,682,000

