



The Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic



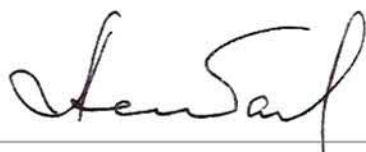
United Nations
in the Kyrgyz Republic

**United Nations Development
Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
for the Kyrgyz Republic
2012-2016**

Bishkek, March 2011

The Kyrgyz Republic stands at an historic juncture, facing a unique opportunity for its people to take embark on a journey of peace and prosperity and take charge of their own future. It is an opportunity that the United Nations Country Team pledges to use in support of national aspirations to ensure a future of human security for generations to come. We look forward to working closely with our national and international development partners, as well as civil society, to support national reconciliation, upholding human rights and building trust among all people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

For the Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic



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Bishkek, 16 March 2011





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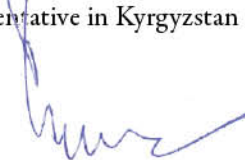
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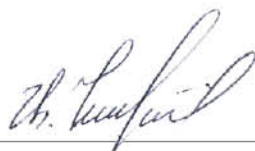
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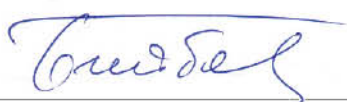
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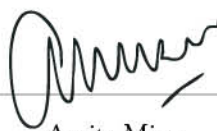
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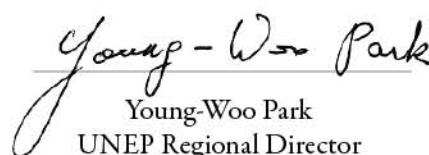
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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of an ongoing consultative process intended to analyze how the United Nations can most effectively respond to the Kyrgyz Republic's national priorities and needs in a transitional context that has been affected by conflict. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, which has been endorsed by the Government and national programmes/plans, and by other relevant documents, including strategic addresses by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government Programme approved by Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic in December 2010, Action Plan "Economy and Security" to implement the Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic endorsed by the Government in January 2011. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations organizations will formulate their actions for the period 2012-2016.

Peace and stability toward sustainable development represents the cornerstone for the UNDAF; under this overarching goal, three inter-related areas of cooperation have emerged as particularly critical for United Nations support to the people and Government of the Kyrgyz Republic during this five-year period: (1) **Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance, and Human Rights**, including deepening State-building, security and justice for all; (2) **Social Inclusion and Equity**, encompassing issues of social protection, food security, education and health; and (3) **Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction**, with particular attention to women and youth, as well as to vulnerable groups and disaster-prone communities. In all three, the United Nations Country Team offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving further tangible progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, drawing on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong normative mandate and track record in the Kyrgyz Republic; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination and facilitate accountability among donors.



I. Introduction

Every person in the Kyrgyz Republic deserves a life free from poverty and from fear, conducted in security and dignity. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of people in the country have yet to realise such rights or to build upon equitable opportunities to fully develop their human potential. Yet the impact will be devastating if the Kyrgyz Republic falters in its nation building; the country can be rendered even more vulnerable to the divisiveness and social instability that have characterized its recent years.

Since its independence in 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic has struggled to attain lasting democracy and civic freedom. Moreover, since 2005, insecurity and violence have been recurrent, arising from the weakness of post-independence political institutions, inter-regional tensions over public resource allocations, among others, and inter-ethnic conflict. Elections for Parliament in 2007 and President in 2009 were found deficient by international observers and citizens alike, leading to widespread public dissatisfaction. A concentration of power in the presidential administrative apparatus weakened Ministries, and thus Government checks and balances. This culminated in a popular overthrow of the regime in April 2010, as well as significant inter-ethnic conflict the following June, that highlight the need for reconciliation and cohesion to be addressed and firmly embedded in all governance approaches in the interests of national stability. Human security remains fragile, with chronic vulnerabilities not only to conflict between communities and individuals, but also to poverty, undernutrition, unsustainable livelihoods, unfulfilled human rights, poor health, and recurrent natural disasters.

Peace and stability toward sustainable development thus represents the cornerstone for this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF formulates a common strategic plan for the United Nations Country Team in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2016, in support of national development, the global Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty. But peace and stability toward sustainable development, in its broadest sense, represents far more than the absence of conflict: It demands that the United Nations Country Team help the people of the Kyrgyz Republic – of whom more than two-thirds live in rural areas – to develop the building blocks of sustainable livelihoods; to develop a national infrastructure that allows the society and the Government to resolve conflicts internally and with their own skills, institutions and resources; to address fundamental social inequities and expand access to quality education, health care and other basic social services; and to achieve gender equality, human

rights and youth development that will underpin long-term sustainable and peaceful development of the society. While this will require a breadth and depth of resources and commitment unprecedented among public administrations, in so doing, the Kyrgyz Republic could truly become a model for successful peace-building and development.

This is daunting in a country such as the Kyrgyz Republic, where rural dwellers, women and youth remain especially at risk of poverty despite the country's past successes in reducing overall poverty. Many of the nation's 5.2 million people are still severely challenged in terms of human development, subject to a challenged social safety net and dependent on a fast-depleting natural resource base as well as susceptible to constant natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, mudflows and floods. Lack of employment opportunities represents a particularly serious obstacle: Women's share in the economically active population is steadily declining, with higher levels of unemployment than men and lower salaries as well. Similarly, the Kyrgyz Republic's youth already face high unemployment, low skills levels and lack of opportunities for participation in society. All these issues represent serious challenges to ensuring peace and stability toward sustainable development.

Yet the people of the Kyrgyz Republic have high expectations for tangible improvements in their daily lives. The focus must be on allowing the widest possible range of people to have confidence in their future in order for peace and stability to prevail. Relevant strategies for the 20-member United Nations Country Team (UNCT)¹ will continue to be developed through this "lens" of peace and stability toward sustainable development, within a wider human security context.

The Kyrgyz Republic has focused its recent development agenda, detailed in the Country Development Strategy 2009-2011, on four strategic priority pillars: (1) strengthening of economic potential; (2) governance efficiency; (3) socially oriented development; and (4) environmental safety. Building on this document, and in light of the events of 2010 and the naming of a new Government, a new national development plan is being formulated as the overarching national strategy for reducing poverty and vulnerability. Priorities for the initial six months, as outlined in a draft of the plan, are: (1) to ensure national unity and civil security, guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of the people; (2) to re-establish State governance throughout the country; and (3) to gradually achieve a turnaround from economic crisis. In turn, mid-term socioeconomic objectives encompass: (1) consolidating inter-ethnic tolerance and public security; (2) ensuring eco-

¹ The United Nations is represented in the Kyrgyz Republic by FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNV, WFP and WHO. Non-resident Agencies include OCHA, IAEA, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UN WOMEN and UNRCCA.



conomic development, reducing unemployment and enhancing international economic cooperation; (3) improving State governance; and (4) deepening social development and environmental protection. The draft Concept of Ethnic Policy and Integration, being formulated under the supervision of a key department within the Presidential Office, likewise complements these priorities, as does the Law on the Republican Budget for 2011 and Forecasts for 2012-2013.

Despite the post-crisis environment, the UNDAF results from a consultative, comprehensive and dynamic strategic priority-setting process, while providing a framework for future collaboration. High levels of participation and consultation have occurred not only within the UNCT, but also in close cooperation with the Interim Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and line Ministries, as well as with the new Government formed after parliamentary elections in October 2010. As part of this process, a Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) on 18-19 November 2010 built on key national challenges in the Kyrgyz Republic that were highlighted in the Country Analysis and identified main potential areas of support by United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

At the SPR, the following three interlinked areas thus were ultimately identified as pillars for priority national development challenges to be addressed by the United Nations Country Team:

- **Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance, and Human Rights**
- **Social Inclusion and Equity**
- **Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction**

Crosscutting themes of gender equality, youth, human rights, environment and Disaster Risk Reduction have been selected to further underpin interventions in all three pillars and are mainstreamed throughout.

After the UNCT agreed about the definitions and substantive context of the three pillars, UNDAF Working Groups were established for each pillar, chaired by UNCT members. The Working Groups, with Government counterparts, have been essential to UNDAF preparations and have functioned as information exchange and discussion fora, further refining draft outcomes and indicators. The finalized UNDAF results matrix was agreed upon with the Government in February 2011 following the meeting with the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic. At the same time, this framework is a living document, one flexible enough to respond to the Kyrgyz Republic's rapidly evolving political, social and economic context.

Overall, the critical importance of consolidating peace and

stability in the Kyrgyz Republic has been highlighted by all stakeholders; achievement of this can be sustained in part through a "One UN" approach on key issues such as energy shortages and food security, linking the UNDAF to peace-building efforts while also delivering development results on the ground balanced with support at the centre². Indeed, the need for coordinated action is particularly important for a country such as the Kyrgyz Republic, which confronts extraordinary constraints and uncertainties despite much progress in implementing complex State-building processes. Also critical is taking into account the importance of youth and women, as well as other crucial groups such as internal migrants and persons reintegrating in their communities after internal or external displacement, in maintaining stability.

Selection of common United Nations development issues, arising from the wide consultations on the design of the UNDAF, thus has been determined by the following criteria: (1) impact on peace and stability; (2) impact on social cohesion and regional disparities; (3) magnitude of the issue; (4) alignment with national priorities; and (5) comparative advantage in addressing root causes, which the United Nations can provide by drawing on its neutrality and strong normative mandate, its successful global knowledge base, and its ability to facilitate efficiency and accountability among donors.

Building on lessons learnt during the last UNDAF cycle, this UNDAF is intended to actively support national priorities; be better targeted and focused; be achievable and inspiring; and, above all, have impact. Overall, therefore, the UNCT goal is swift convergence in planning – designing certain interventions collaboratively and sharing these plans as an integrated whole, allowing the United Nations to be an active, coordinated and responsive partner with the people and Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

² In the Kyrgyz Republic's highly transitional situation, it is unclear whether the United Nations will be able to fully Deliver as One (DaO) during the UNDAF period, although the UNCT supports the principles of DaO.



II. UNDAF Results

As indicated in Section I, United Nations cooperation in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2012-2016 will have the overall objective of underscoring peace and stability for sustainable development, and will not be “business as usual.” Critically, the UNCT will sustain and attempt to increase coordination and complementarity with other development partners to support the Government in implementing UNDAF priorities.

Foremost among the key UNCT strategies to be pursued is that of fundamentally strengthened capacity development for the country, focused on development outcomes, proper management of human resources, and adequate financial resources and tools. With the capacity development paradigm representing the heart of United Nations work, this positions Agencies well vis-à-vis the Government in support of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the results of the 2007 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review. This long-term process thus gives tangible expression to the concept of national ownership, enabling more informed choices and decisions at both organizational and individual levels while emphasizing the importance of motivation as a driver of change.

Capacity development will be linked with the Kyrgyz Republic’s overall need for addressing inequities through an effective shift toward decentralization. This will offer new opportunities not only in the political landscape, but also the bureaucratic and institutional landscapes. Decentralization is critical because many of the country’s destabilizing issues – poverty and food insecurity among them – are most pronounced at sub-national level, in the *oblasts*. Decentralization and an emphasis on sub-national programming thus can help overcome the divide between the capital, or more privileged areas, and the rest of the country. This also will entail improving the targeting of funding, technical assistance, and development and humanitarian aid more generally. Complementarities, ability to “scale up” initiatives, and impact and cost effectiveness also will be taken into account. Considering the post-crisis context in the country, the United Nations will ensure that its interventions are conflict-sensitive to avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts toward promoting peace and stability.

Communication for Development (C4D) will be given explicit priority as an upstream component of programme development and delivery to ensure success in accelerating progress on the MDGs. Overall, C4D – behaviour change communication, communication for social change, and advocacy communication – is about people, who are the drivers of their own development and agents in setting normative

development goals and standards; as such, it can contribute to sustainable change for the benefit of the poorest and most vulnerable in the Kyrgyz Republic, including all ethnic groups, IDPs and youth, women and children who have been directly or indirectly affected by violence. Establishment of a crosscutting, active and effective C4D Working Group will provide an important coordination mechanism for greater UNCT coherence and prioritized support in this area, incorporating C4D from the outset to diagnose and respond to key issues during the UNDAF cycle.

A more effective and systematic approach to harness the potential of volunteerism also will be accorded special emphasis, given its similar potential to accelerate achievement of the MDGs. As a result, various forms of volunteerism – including enhanced civic engagement across a wide range of sectors, advocacy, service to others, and self-help – will be leveraged to nurture a strong sense of mutual trust and cohesion. In turn, this can significantly promote broad-based national ownership, gender equality, inclusive participation and sustainability. Supporting volunteerism for peace and development through, for example, assisting the re-generation of social capital and livelihoods during national reconciliation constitutes a particularly important comparative advantage of the UNCT.

At the same time, promoting better distribution of development benefits to ensure social inclusion and equity is imperative, given that inequalities in access to delivery of quality services have been among the root causes of recent political crises. At least in the initial post-crisis phase, however, development interventions may still need to be supplemented by humanitarian initiatives to obtain sustainable stabilization. Finally, further developing the capacity of the Government in ensuring “statistical literacy” – incorporating strengthened analysis and use of quality data for sound policy decisions – will be crucial for making development plans effective.

These key strategies will be further refined during the UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section V. Some may require collaborative or joint programming or funding. In all, they are expected to give rise to:

- Better balance between policy development and effective delivery
- Better balance between development of the centre and its institutions, and the districts
- Clear geographic focus on rural or more vulnerable areas



- Increasing empowerment of actors in the Kyrgyz Republic, including youth, women, non-Government and civil society organisations, to lead the process
- Increasing commitment to social inclusion, particularly for youth, women and vulnerable groups
- Improved analytical capacity and better ability to design and target social safety net interventions to ensure more effective and efficient use of resources
- Stronger focus on UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

The development outcomes to be achieved by the United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic UNDAF 2012-2016 are briefly described below. The complete Results and Resources Framework is detailed in Annex I.

The Kyrgyz Republic's vulnerability to conflict is rooted in weak governance and the State's inability to secure a sufficiently inclusive political process and provide cost-effective services. This includes the capacity to rule by law, ensure security, and protect and respond to rights for men, women, children and youth, as well as specific vulnerable groups. While some progress has been made, gaps remain in civil and political, as well as economic, labour, social and cultural rights; however, the country has formally expressed support for these rights through its ratification of some 50 United Nations human rights treaties and all ILO Core Conventions, even as implementation requires strengthening. At the same time, the maturity of the system to convey the voice of the people through social dialogue requires further development.

Pillar 1: Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance, and Human Rights

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

Outcome 2: By the end of 2016, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic fulfills key recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review, Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures, as well as other obligations under human rights laws and treaties, to ensure better protection of human rights.

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

National Priorities: Strengthen unity of the nation and ensure public security; increase efficiency and responsibility of State governance

Relevant MDGs:

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The impact of the 2010 Constitution on governance could be significant, with the Government headed by a Prime Minister answerable to Parliament and the concentration of power in the hands of the President reduced. Strong assistance to Parliament and its committees, the Government and its structures, and civil servants alike will be needed to support effective democratic governance. Despite constitutional and institutional reform of the judiciary, such reform has yet to be systematized, so that independence of this key branch of Government continues to represent a major concern.

Addressing these issues will help to mitigate numerous development challenges, especially at sub-national level, that threaten peace and stability: a limited pool of skilled and trained human resources, particularly among youth; under-developed democratic systems, processes, attitudes and behaviors; and lack of a clear legal and regulatory framework. In turn, all this ultimately has resulted in lack of a clear vision for State institutions; weak capacity for planning and unreliable service delivery; and need for stronger interaction among the organs of sovereignty. Public confidence in institutions re-



quires further strengthening, as do mechanisms for external oversight and budget execution.

Lastly, the participation of women, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups in politics and decision making, including peace-building efforts, has been insufficient. Critically, a systemic approach is necessary to assign responsibility for gender mainstreaming within public administration and local self-government bodies. At the same time, the new Constitution offers encouragement in this area through its chapter on human rights, special article on equal rights and opportunities of men and women, and guarantees of gender equality in political participation and social life.

Critical to UNCT initiatives during the UNDAF cycle will be the proactive, participatory and inclusive concept of Infrastructure for Peace, aiming at strengthening national processes, policies and institutions that can improve the ability of the society to prevent and manage conflicts and promote social cohesion. This involves developing mechanisms for cooperation among all relevant stakeholders in peace-building by promoting cooperative problem solving for conflicts, as well as strengthening communities, civil society and Government institutions to resolve conflicts internally and with their own skills, institutions and resources.

This will build on a number of initiatives already under way (e.g., Youth Friendly Centers, *Oblast* Advisory Committees, Women Peace Committees and Water Use Associations) that can serve as important elements for such an infrastructure. The support to peace committees and *oblast-level* conflict resolution mechanisms will help to bridge political divides and transform conflicts, with an emphasis on women and youth. Principles of mediation and arbitration, along with peace education, will be prioritized. Other key groups in such peace processes may include water associations, thereby ensuring equitable distribution of water among communities and mitigating a potent source of conflict. Dialogue will be encouraged between State institutions and civil society regarding the design and implementation of policies related to conflict prevention, while Government and civil society capacities will be built to better monitor and respond to violent conflict. Media development interventions will be undertaken aiming at changing knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to tolerance and human rights.

Overall, under this UNDAF pillar it will be imperative to ensure that real and sustainable capacity development of people in the Kyrgyz Republic takes place in a wide range of governance areas, including the security and justice sectors, as well as in gender-focused analysis, planning and budgeting. The United Nations is committed to building partnerships in existing structures that can clarify roles and responsibilities for more effective service delivery. Importance will be given to not only skills building for the people, but also to changing institutional attitudes and behaviors to emphasize the values and principles of democratic institutions. A decentralized government system with a sound institutional framework respecting human rights can significantly reinforce peace and

stability through enhancing local participation in Government decision-making processes.

Thus, the United Nations also looks to assist in creating social cohesion not only “horizontally” – between various social groups – but also “vertically,” between the Government and people, making Government more inclusive. For example, renewed support to strengthening of the national Ombudsman Institution, undertaken jointly by OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women, is expected to enhance rule of law and promote human rights. Continuing support to ensure fulfillment of 168 key recommendations of the 2010 UPR, of which the Government has accepted 152, also will be critical to strengthening the national human rights record. In addition, active implementation of an effective National Youth Policy or implementation of gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms for prevention and management of conflicts can further support the consolidation of peace and stability. Safeguarding the rights of internal migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons and promoting their legal, economic and social integration will also support social cohesion. Special attention will be paid to creating an accessible, functioning justice system for all children in contact with the law, including child victims, witnesses and offenders. In addition, the outreach of national institutions for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour will be increased through effective upscaling of available tools and models of intervention as well as capacity building of partners.

The UNCT as a whole has several comparative advantages in supporting the Kyrgyz Republic to effectively address the component of political maturity, dialogue and tolerance, as well as that of governance and other disparities. In particular, the United Nations’ longstanding presence and engagement throughout the country, paired with the breadth and depth of expertise and capacity across all sectors, and particularly in democratic governance, peace-building and human rights, can serve the country well. Thus, the UNCT is collectively well-placed to address the strengthening of State institutions and their practices and to support mechanisms for national unity and stability. This will, however, require coherent, participatory planning, effective implementation, and consistent, proactive communication.

National partners are expected to include, among others, key Ministries and Government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Statistical Committee. This also will include the President’s Office, the Government’s Office, Parliament and its Committees, the Central Electoral Commission, the Supreme Court and other courts of the national justice system, the State Agency of Execution of Punishment, the General Prosecutor Office, the State Agency for Local Self-Governance, and the Ombudsman Office. Also included will be national non-Government and civil society organizations, the media, the private sector, the National Confederation of Employers, and the Federation of Trade Unions. International partners will include the donor community, international non-Government organizations.



Pillar 2: Social Inclusion and Equity

Outcome 1: 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

National Priorities: Develop the social sector; ensure social obligations

Relevant MDGs:

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Attainment of the highest standard of education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and social welfare services are fundamental rights. Yet although many of the Kyrgyz Republic's key human development indicators have improved since independence, many remain unacceptably high, particularly with regard to under-5 and maternal mortality. Chronic undernutrition among children and women, resulting from food insecurity, inadequate caring practices, and health and sanitation environments, likewise is disturbingly prevalent. All this highlights not only the inhibiting of these rights but also the consolidation of peace and stability for sustainable development. The April and June 2010 events highlight the need to strengthen access to and delivery of basic services in local communities as a way of alleviating social tensions, as well as underscored the lack of comprehensive quality services for victims of violence. Significant disparities exist between regions and between rural and urban areas, even as the capacity of local governments to deliver services and provide the necessary infrastructure is severely limited. Gender inequality in social services remains a barrier to social justice and development, while youth are often confronted with adult issues but have limited access to resources.

For improved social inclusion and equity, three interlinked strategic challenges will need to be addressed: (1) access and availability; (2) eroded infrastructure; and (3) insufficient

skills among service providers. Economic barriers primarily relate to costs and affordability, while many geographical barriers also exist, with some linked to continuing insecurity. Legal barriers – for example, restrictions to documentation and registration, as well as corruption – also limit access. Administrative barriers encompass a need for strengthened attention to vulnerable groups and rural areas, as well as insufficient budget allocations. The role of non-State actors in the sector remains underdeveloped.

Challenges in achieving quality education are particularly crucial given the Kyrgyz Republic's overwhelmingly young population. Key issues here include not only a need for improved teacher credentials and infrastructure, but also significantly better student performance standards. Regional imbalances remain pronounced, and a large percentage of young people do not continue to secondary education; poverty is a key reason for dropping out of school. Skills mismatches with the labour market must be remedied.

For its part, the health sector confronts important and complex challenges to improve health outcomes, including reaching out to the entire population with stronger community mobilization, given that about 10 percent of the population still does not have access to health care services. Both updating of delivery methods and addressing the needs for decentralized management and more appropriate infrastructure are priorities.

Despite considerable progress in maternal health, the country retains one of the highest Maternal Mortality Ratios among former Soviet republics – a rate that appears to be increasing. The global economic and food crises threaten to exacerbate an already serious problem of anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies among children in the Kyrgyz Republic. Stunting is a serious public health problem, with a national prevalence of 13.7 percent and particularly high prevalence in certain regions. Water-borne illnesses also remain a major issue, arising from poor water quality and intermittent supply a particular need exists to strengthen the roles of women and youth role in health-related decision-making processes as well as in health management and policymaking.

The HIV epidemic in the Kyrgyz Republic, as in other Eastern European and Central Asian countries, is the fastest-growing epidemic in the world. Driven by Injecting Drug Use (IDU), high rates of HIV prevalence can be observed among key populations at higher risk to HIV exposure; although national HIV prevalence is low, estimated at 0.1 percent, among IDU the prevalence rate is 14.3 percent, according to sentinel surveillance data for 2009, and 7 percent among prisoners. Some 3 in 4 new infections during recent years have occurred in people younger than age 30. A tuberculosis epidemic, compounded by the growing threat of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, also presents a major challenge to the country's health



care system and to economic development. Despite impressive gains, deviation from international treatment standards, interruptions in drug supply, poor patient compliance with treatment, and poor infection control have all contributed to this serious problem.

Critically, the design and set-up of a comprehensive food security monitoring system is essential to ensure that widespread overall food security needs and shocks are monitored so that programmes are relevant and incorporated into policies. About 1.4 million people – one-third of the country – are food-insecure, including 15 percent severely food-insecure; vulnerable groups including the elderly, informal migrants, residents of State institutions, the homeless, the sick and infirm, children living in large households, and those suffering from extreme poverty remain disproportionately affected, with more affected from frequent natural disasters and low resilience due to lack of livelihood opportunities. At the same time, stunting, micronutrient deficiency and anaemia also remain critical nutrition issues that must be urgently addressed. The UNCT will use targeted food security programmes as invaluable components to mitigate natural disasters, improve access to education, rebuild or create agricultural infrastructure, create or bolster livelihoods, and reinforce social safety nets for the most vulnerable, all as part of peace-building.

Lastly, few social protection services are available and functioning to address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, including widows, orphans, people with disabilities and others. Key issues that the UNCT will help to address include a need for increased fair access; the lack of harmonization of benefits; low contribution rate, as a result of the large informal economy; and unclear definitions of the poverty line and subsistence minimum.

While a formal policy framework on social services is in place in the Kyrgyz Republic, implementation mechanisms are insufficient to ensure pro-poor and pro-vulnerable outcomes. United Nations concerns under this pillar thus will focus on strengthening policies and supporting the translation of them into delivery of integrated, quality education, health, nutrition, water/sanitation and social protection services, including occupational health and safety, at the *oblast*, community and family levels, particularly in rural areas. Access, quality, utilization and equity of services will be emphasized, as will inter-sectoral collaboration, particularly at middle management level. Capacity development will include areas such as standardization of practices, improvement of planning and budgeting, and human resource management, with a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation institutionalized.

The UNCT's comparative advantages lie largely in its core mandate of basic social services; its strong links to global expertise and international best practices; its commitment

to help the Government achieve national goals; and its relationship of trust with relevant Ministries. United Nations support on mainstreaming gender into the design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of social policies, and on assisting gender-based analyses and data collection, will be critical.

Partners in this area are expected to include key Ministries and Government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, Parliament and its Committees, the court system, Country Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyz Academy of Education, State Agency for Local Self-Governance, National Physiology Centre, National AIDS Centre, and regional HIV, tuberculosis and health institutions. Non-Government organizations, the private sector and associations such as teachers' trade unions, academic institutions, the media, HIV most-at-risk population networks and associations, and local authorities and communities also will be engaged.

International partners will encompass the donor community and international non-Government organizations, including World Bank, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, USAID, KfW Development Bank, Medicins sans Frontieres, International Committee of the Red Cross, Help Age International, Save the Children (UK), Danish Refugee Council, ACTED, Mercy Corps, Crisis Centre Sezim, Public Foundation Counterpart-Sheriktesh, Centre for International Protection, and Refugee Women Centre.



Pillar 3: Inclusive and Sustainable Growth for Poverty Reduction

Outcome 1: 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

Outcome 2: By end of 2016, sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized

Outcome 3: By 2016, Disaster Risk Management framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels

National Priorities: Further develop the economy, reduce unemployment, and improve international economic cooperation with strategic partners; develop entrepreneurship and improve the business environment; protect the environment

Relevant MDGs:

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Job-rich economic growth is vital to the rights to survival, livelihood, protection and participation. The Kyrgyz Republic has built up a liberal market economy and has sought international integration through trade and investment, notably through membership in the World Trade Organization. Economic growth has helped reduce poverty, but remains marred by serious economic imbalances that leave the manufacturing sector very weak; at the same time, the national economy is characterized by low competitiveness and insufficient export potential, in part because of a lack of foreign investment. Remittances from labour migrants, which constitute upward of 35 percent of the Kyrgyz Republic's Gross Domestic Product, have dropped significantly in recent years – by 60 percent between 2008 and 2009 alone – which has further impeded the economic stability of many vulnerable households, and thus, overall poverty reduction. To address these imbalances and stimulate sustainable economic growth, a need exists to diversify the production and export structure and substantially improve economic performance and competitiveness of enterprises.

With 32 percent of people still living in poverty and 6 percent

in extreme poverty, it remains clear that profound structural challenges must be addressed. Despite Government attempts to improve targeting of social assistance, levels of social benefits among the most vulnerable remain very low. Moreover, the political turmoil in 2010 further damaged already-underdeveloped infrastructure as well as set back broader economic reform processes.

The rural population, women and youth in particular lack employment opportunities, and overall unemployment and underemployment are rising, with internal and external labour migration increasing. Lack of opportunities to create capital also is affecting poverty, as is an absence of access to basic services. Households have reduced expenditures, yet more than 40 percent in 2008 reported borrowing money to meet day-to-day needs. Critically, the informal economy competes with the formal economy for labour, materials and financial resources, representing an estimated 60 percent of total employment – predominantly women – in 2007. A mismatch of labour supply and demand gives rise to the need for the pattern of economic development to change to generate more productive employment and improve labour market outcomes as well as labour productivity. Yet the wider the distribution of the fruits of development and service delivery, the greater will be the likelihood of human security, thereby consolidating peace and stability for sustainable development.

Meanwhile, since agriculture is the backbone of the rural economy, the combination of limited skills and resources in crop farming, and unregulated livestock grazing, has degraded an alarming proportion of scarce agricultural land. Despite continued heavy dependence on irrigation, the predominance of outdated, ineffective water management mechanisms, and inefficient agronomic techniques have resulted in exceptionally inefficient water use. Competition over water and land has particularly contributed to ethnic tensions, especially in the south. Renewed investment in rural communities in particular will be needed to improve equitable access to natural resources, increase agricultural productivity, and stimulate trade between ethnic communities as a basis for lasting peace.

In addition, it will be critical to further enhance coordination for disaster preparedness and response, given that the Kyrgyz Republic suffers about US\$35 million in damages each year from natural disasters, building on the high-level Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) already established between Government, the UNCT and other actors. This is already being supported by a joint UNCT programme, involving not only the Government but also the Red Cross, other international organizations, and local and international non-Government organizations. Further strengthening capacities of members of the DRCU, Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Teams (REACT) and sector groups,



along with development of an inter-agency contingency plan, will serve as a platform for ensuring better preparedness and response. Particular attention will be given to establishment of a national platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as a key element of disaster management, with integration into policies, plans and programmes.

At the same time, a culture of preparedness for children and safety in schools has emerged as one of the Disaster Risk Reduction priorities. Learning and education have proved to be the most effective and sustainable mechanisms for providing necessary Disaster Risk Reduction knowledge to communities and protection tools under disaster and emergency situations. Gaps and needs in operations will need to be considered in mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into education, thereby contributing to a strategic shift in mindset from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention.

The UNCT is particularly well placed to address the complexities of poverty reduction in a volatile transitional environment, given the breadth and depth of expertise and capacity it can draw upon at all levels of policymaking and implementation throughout the Kyrgyz Republic. The United Nations has particularly gained credibility based on its ability to help the Government respond swiftly to the 2010 events. Its long-term presence and experience throughout the region is an important asset to consider given the cross-border challenges linked to conflict prevention, migration and natural resource management. The UNCT also may be well-placed to help the Government find both a degree of continuity and consistency for policies, and to orient policies far more strongly toward equity and a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized. Particular weaknesses in existing policy frameworks lie in the absence of a conflict-sensitive perspective and in insufficient linkages between, e.g., poverty, natural resource management and disaster prevention. Major challenges particularly lie in the limited awareness of linkages between poverty, the environment and social unrest.

In support of national policies, United Nations interventions thus will offer a more holistic view of poverty, recognizing environment and disaster risk reduction and management as a key factor and developing a culture of participation at all levels. The UNCT can advise on shaping educational content to better reflect the evolving needs of the labour market, as well as assist the development of programmes on youth employment and entrepreneurship and a national jobs information portal. Further, it can support the revision of bilateral agreements on labour migrants, with a view to fostering a more constructive approach to building skills and utilizing experience and financial resources to develop the Kyrgyz Republic. The UNCT also will focus on support to equitably promote diversified rural livelihoods and better farming, along with pro-poor financial services, through improved policies, systems, productivity and markets. It likewise will support

strengthened community-based natural resource management, labour-intensive public works and development of a culture of resilience for response to disaster risks.

National partners in this area are expected to include, among others, key Ministries and Government agencies such as the Ministry of Economic Regulation, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Education, President's Office, Parliament and its Committees, State Agency for Local Self-Governance, Kyrgyz Academy of Education, National Statistical Committee, Academy of Sciences, national water authorities, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, State Agency for Quake Proof Construction, Renewable Energy Sources Directorate, National Committee on Climate Change, and National Confederation of Employers and the Federation of Trade Unions.

Also involved will be local and regional authorities, communities, the private sector, national and international non-Government organizations, trade unions and employers organizations, and academic institutions. These will include the Legal Clinic Adilet, Centre for International Protection, Crisis Centre Sezim and Central Asian Crafts Support Association Resource Centre.



III. Indicative Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources required by the UNCT for its contribution to the achievement of each UNDAF Outcome are presented in the UNDAF Results Matrices in Annex A. These contributions include (1) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources. The figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. Resource commitments will continue to be made only in Agency programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each Agency. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialized and non-resident Agencies.

The total anticipated resources to be mobilised in support of UNDAF strategies³ in the Kyrgyz Republic amounts to approximately US\$ 186,099,262 million over a five-year period. About 27 percent of the total resources will be spent within the pillar of Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance, and Human Rights (\$50,954,937 million); 39 percent on Social Inclusion and Equity (\$71,883,200 million); and 34 percent on Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction (\$63,261,125 million). This reflects both national development needs and UNCT priorities in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as provides for aligning United Nations cooperation with overall development assistance.

IV. Implementation

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the UNCT will focus on the most vulnerable groups in society, with explicit provisions for ensuring their active and effective participation in decision making as a key to fortifying peace and stability. Moreover, as noted above, to contribute to the reduction of rural-urban and regional disparities that underlie much of the poverty and conflict in the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations will target poor rural areas and specific impoverished groups. Particular importance will be given to effective links between the State and civil society.

The UNCT and United Nations Resident Coordinator will be responsible for the effectiveness of United Nations activities, especially in cases where resources are combined. These arrangements will support progress toward the use of national systems for implementation, management and monitoring, based on internationally recognized standards and good practices. The UNCT will discuss and determine which outputs can be implemented within Joint Programmes.

Technical Working Groups will meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT [see also Section VI]. Individual Working Group workplans on collaborative activities will be developed with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator. Regional cooperation also will be supported and encouraged with the Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

A number of Thematic Working Groups already contribute to integration between the United Nations Agencies in

key thematic and crosscutting areas such as Gender Equality, Youth, and HIV/AIDS. These will continue to operate as appropriate, encouraging improved coordination through enhanced information exchange, as well as joint planning and decision making.

Provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Cooperation Frameworks and Country Programmes agreed to by partner organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic. Selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF. Individual Country Programmes and project documents also will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies.

As part of the overall United Nations commitment to encourage national programme management and implementation, the Executive Committee of the global United Nations Development Group (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP) will employ a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) to gradually increase the use of Government systems in disbursing and reporting of funds through Implementing Partners, as well as to reduce administration costs. Along with UNICEF and UNFPA that are using a FACE (Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure) Form, UNDP will also apply HACT modality that became a Principal Recipient of the Grants of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The previous HACT deadline for all stages of implementation has been postponed until 2012 due to the political situation in the Kyrgyz Republic at the time of UNDAF formulation. Meanwhile further steps will be undertaken to integrate HACT into country programming.

³ This total does not encompass special initiatives outside the UNDAF.



V. Monitoring and Evaluation

A set of objectively verifiable and repeatable key performance indicators is essential for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on achievement. Key indicators, accompanied by baselines and targets, have been formulated for each Outcome under each of the three pillars of cooperation. To refine baselines and further refine programme strategies, several surveys will be undertaken during the UNDAF cycle. [See the Results Matrices in Annex A for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used. A Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar, contained in Annex B, provides a tentative schedule of all major monitoring and evaluation activities.]

At the same time, because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in the Kyrgyz Republic's economic, political or social situations. The UNCT will establish three UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Groups to provide continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms specifically for the three pillars, relying on a Results-Based Management approach.

Each UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Group will meet bi-annually and produce brief bi-annual reports on progress in implementation as well as opportunities and constraints still faced. Government and partner representatives will be invited once every six months to provide strategic guidance. This overall monitoring and evaluation plan will particularly show its value during UNDAF Annual Review Meetings, which will serve as the basis for tracking and reporting on UNCT performance. Annual Reviews will validate

conclusions, including lessons learnt and best practices, which should feed into policy advocacy and preparation of new Annual Work Plans. The Annual Reviews also may provide important inputs for Annual Reports for individual Agencies, the Resident Coordinator and donors, as well as data and analysis for the final UNDAF Evaluation, and may reflect on issues such as development effectiveness and joint resource mobilization.

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, UNCT and other partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF cycle, synchronized as much as possible with respective Agencies' mid-term Country Programme reviews. This will be undertaken with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward stated outcomes for each pillar, under the overarching goal of peace and stability for sustainable development. It will focus on (1) whether the UNDAF has made the best use of the United Nations' comparative advantages in the Kyrgyz Republic; (2) the coherence of the Agencies' contribution toward achieving national priorities; (3) whether the UNDAF has helped achieve the selected priorities in the national development framework; and (4) impact of capacity development initiatives. In all, this will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that United Nations efforts 2012-2016 remain focused on the Kyrgyz Republic's national priorities. In addition, achievements, lessons learnt and best practices will be disseminated, as will constraints encountered, to inform the design of the next UNDAF.



Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| CA | Country Analysis |
| CBO | Community Based Organizations |
| CDS | Country Development Strategy |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CIS | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| CLMS | Child Labour Monitoring System |
| CMCC | Country Multisectoral Coordination Committee |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DRCU | Disaster Risk Coordination Unit |
| EFSA | Emergency Food Security Assessment |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GF | Global Fund |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| IO | International Organizations |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| KAE | Kyrgyz Academy of Education |
| KIHS | Kyrgyzstan Integrated Household Survey |
| LSG | Local Self Government |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MES | Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoCI | Ministry of Culture and Information |
| MoES | Ministry of Education and Science |
| MoER | Ministry of Economic Regulation |
| MoI | Ministry of Interior |
| MoY | Ministry of Youth |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoLEM | Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Migration |
| MSPP | Ministry of Social Protection of Population |
| NSC | National Statistics Committee |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission of Europe |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCAP | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNOSAT | United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme |
| UNRCCA | United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |



Annex A: UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2012-2016: PEACE AND COHESION, EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

| Mid-Term National Priorities (2011-2012): Inter-ethnic tolerance and public security Strengthening state governance | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDAF Pillar A: Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance and Human Rights | | | | | | |
| Relevant MDGs: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reduce child mortality | | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| 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 | % 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 % of persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups) | 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 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) | Country-wide KAP survey to be conducted in 2011 measuring perception of security and social cohesion. | Quantitative KAP survey to measure attitudes and perceptions of sampled respondents (country-wide, representative survey) | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MFA, MoE, MoI, NSC, MoY, MoJ, including President's Office, Religious Policy and Public Affairs Office under President's Office, PM's Office, Parliament, Central Electoral Commission, Supreme Court, State Agency of Execution of Punishment, General Prosecutor Office, Department for Ethnic Development, State Agency for Local Self-Governance, Municipalities: <i>To apply UN rules and standards on juvenile justice and ensure application of the rule of law, advocacy, national dialogue, implementation and monitoring, partnership building; development and implementation of policies including policies aimed at tolerance promotion, reconciliation and conflict prevention, revision of existing legislation, potential of international commitments of the country in the area of peace and security; increase of mediation potential particularly among women and youth; development of early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms, raising awareness; restoration of and access to private/commercial and state employment to all citizens regardless of ethnicity, restoration of lost identification and property documentation, improved social services to the population, poverty reduction efforts, fair prosecution of human rights violations.</i> | UNDP: US\$ 12,200,000 UNICEF: US\$ 5,000,000 UNESCO: US\$ 220,000 UNHCR: US\$ 2,925,000 OHCHR*: US\$ 1,899,335 WFP*: US\$ 300,000 UNV**: US\$ 532,430 UN Women: US\$ 1,800,000 |
| | | 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.) | | | Court, Ombudsmen Office: <i>External monitoring</i> Donor community: <i>Contributing to peace and development and modernized border management.</i> IOs/NGOs as actors for peace: <i>Promote peace initiatives and diplomatic peace efforts; reach out to communities; mobilize communities for peace building efforts; make assessment of the strategic documents; ensuring participatory approach for elaboration of legal basis/framework documents; involvement of women in peace networks; mobilization of communities in raising awareness and promotion of ideas of tolerance, close monitoring of policy implementation at all levels, policy dialogue; data collection and monitoring, support to planning and implementation, capacity building, promotion of peace dialogue supporting efforts of the authorities, promoting peace and reconciliation at all levels through training seminars, awareness raising activities, PB projects funding and implementation, community mobilization, provision of humanitarian aid to the most needy, promotion of rule of law, information sharing.</i> | |
| | | | | | Media: <i>awareness raising, monitoring.</i> | |
| | | | | | OUTCOME 1 TOTAL | US\$ 24,876,765 |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>By the end of 2016, the Government of Kyrgyzstan fulfills key recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review, Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures, and other obligations under the international law and treaties for the better protection of human rights</p> | <p># of complaints submitted UN Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures related to human rights violations</p> | <p>Minimum 10 individual complaints submitted by persons under Kyrgyz jurisdiction to UN Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures</p> | <p>5 decisions of the UN Human Rights Committee on individual cases carried out since 1995 (since 1995 individual communication became legal)</p> | <p>Monitoring reports of NGOs; statistical data from the judicial system; data from the OHCHR Geneva on the number of registered complaints.</p> | <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies including President's Office: <i>Coordination of implementation of the recommendations, among relevant ministries and state agencies; timely submission of reports to UPR, CEDAW/follow up and implementation of recommendations; adoption of implementation mechanisms; monitoring tools and procedures over implementation; policy development and implementation; improvement of the legislation; promotion of human rights, including the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, at all levels, capacity building; awareness raising of the vulnerable groups of population on their rights as well as entitlements to various public services, social benefits and assistance; mainstreaming of child labour into policy documents, support in introduction of child labour monitoring system (CLMS), capacity development, awareness raising, support in providing direct services to children.</i></p> <p>IOs/NGOs, Trade Unions, National Confederation of the Employers: <i>Ensuring participatory approach for elaboration of reports, monitoring of implementation of recommendations and implementation process; provision of expertise and technical support, capacity building at all levels; information sharing; capacity development, implementation of CLMS, capacity development.</i></p> <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MFA, Ombudsman, Ministry of Justice: <i>Timely preparation and coordination on international commitments in the area of human rights, including the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons; policy development and implementation; improvement of the legislation; receiving complaints and provide adequate response, implementation of the HR and monitoring; mainstreaming of child labour into policy documents, support in introduction of child labour monitoring system (CLMS), capacity development, awareness raising, support in providing direct services to children.</i></p> <p>INGO/NGO: <i>Monitoring and implementation.</i></p> <p>IOs/NGOs: <i>Capacity development and support to implementation of UPR and UN treaty bodies' recommendations related to places of detention and drug control.</i></p> <p>Trade Unions, National Confederation of the Employers, NGOs: <i>capacity development, implementation of CLMS.</i></p> <p>Ombudsman office Supreme Court and courts: <i>Ensure application of the HR and Rule of the Law</i></p> | <p>UNODC: US\$ 2,250,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 3,412,500</p> <p>OHCHR: US\$ 947,700</p> <p>ILO US\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UN Women: US\$ 50,000</p> |
| OUTCOME 2 TOTAL | | | | | | US\$ 7,559,500 |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| 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 | % of civil society organizations and NGOs actively and legally participating in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies | 1/4 of civil organizations and NGOs effectively and legally participate in formulation and implementation of national and local development policies | 0 civil organizations and NGOs participate effectively and legally in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies | "Toktom" Legal database; polling survey results among civil society organizations and NGOs. | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially, MoJ, MoY, NALSG including Parliament and its Committees, Government's Office, President's Office: <i>Policy development, coordination, advocacy, awareness raising, promotion and supporting national dialogue; promotion and enhancement of rule of law, gender expertise and gender responsive budgeting; law drafting, coordination, law implementation oversight, promotion and protection of HR; institutional capacity of national stakeholders to enable them to engage with civil society organizations in formulation and implementation of national policies; promotion and enhancement of rule of law through additional legislative and executive measures; ensuring individual responsibility for criminal offences and human rights violations in accordance with the law; establishing legal basis for engagement of civil society in improving rule of law and provision of services.</i> Donor community: <i>Contribute to the strengthening of good governance at local and national levels to ensure social justice; contribute to policy making, support policy reforms implementation.</i> IOs/NGOs: <i>Facilitate the process of proper establishment and capacity development of the public authorities and NGOs; participation in law drafting, policy making; advocacy and promotion of public awareness; ensuring participation of women in decision making and budgeting; support to development of efficient law enforcement bodies, implementation, coordination and contingency planning; support government efforts in improving the rule of law and provision of services; close monitoring of human rights situation and information sharing with the authorities; enhancement of human rights awareness among the population; provision of legal services to ensure access to justice to contribute to elaboration of policy/regulatory documents.</i> Media: <i>Awareness raising, monitor rule of law implementation, publicize HR violations.</i> | UNDP: US\$ 10,600,000 UNODC: US\$ 2,000,000 UNHCR: US\$ 3,412,500 UNICEF: US\$ 500,000 UNESCO: US\$ 225,000 UNFPA: US\$ 1,500,000 UNV**: US\$ 281,172 UN Women: US\$ 300,000 |
| | Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking score # of complaints on corruption | Ranking score of 100 or better in (CPI) # of complaints on corruption tripled | 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 | Rating through CPI corruption baseline and end-line surveys results; NGO and civil society organization reports | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, including Government's Office, President's Office, Judiciary and Parliament: <i>Improving legislation base to fight corruption, citizens' engagement, creating a platform on national dialogue with focus on anti-corruption issues.</i> NGOs: <i>Advocacy, engagement into policy and practice dialogue, representing citizens from remote areas.</i> Media: <i>Ensure transparency and raising public awareness on public assets and other resources.</i> | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------|
| | % of persons with open access to credible information on public policy making | At least 50% of population with open access to quality updated public information on policy making through Internet and mobile phone | Internet users only have an access to public institutions' websites (40% of the population in 2010) | Reports of Internet and mobile phone service providers, including Internet Worlds Stats | Key Ministries and Government's Agencies, including PM's Office, President's Office, Judiciary and the Parliament Ombudsman: <i>Maintain regular public communications and get feedback from citizens through media, ICT tools and other communication channels.</i> Civil society organizations: <i>Capacity development of the Kyrgyz citizens.</i> Private Sector: <i>Bringing in new ICT technologies, software development to ensure public access to public information.</i> Donors: <i>support policy reforms implementation.</i> CIIP Media: <i>Awareness raising and advocacy</i> | |
| | | | | | OUTCOME 3 TOTAL | US\$ 18,818,672 |
| | | | | | UNDAF PILLAR A TOTAL | US\$ 50,954,937 |

**UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2012-2016:
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY**

| Mid-Term National Priorities (2011-2012): Economic development, reduction of unemployment and enhancing international economic cooperation Social development and environment protection | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| UNDAF Pillar B: Social Inclusion and Equity | | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Relevant MDGs: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reduce child mortality</p> <p>Outcome 1: By 2016, vulnerable groups* benefit from improved social protection, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food security; • MCH/RH services; • nutrition; • education; • STI/HIV/TB; • social protection services and benefits <p><i>*indicators and Country Programmes of UN Organizations identify the specific vulnerable groups</i></p> | <p>% of complicated deliveries</p> <p>Stunting rate among children under five</p> | <p>40%</p> <p>10%</p> | <p>55,7%</p> <p>13%</p> | <p>Republican Health Information Center DHS, MICS, MDG Progress Reports and other UN Analytical Materials</p> | <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MoH, Kyrgyz Country Multisectoral Coordination Committee (CMCC), Mandatory Health Insurance Fund under the Government of the KR: <i>Adherence to standards set for services/gender responsive planning and budgeting; programme and policy planning, development, coordination implementation and monitoring, social services to support refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and stateless persons; advocacy, coordination, survey implementation and monitoring, provide strong on-going oversight and guidance in a course of the implementation of GF grants.</i></p> <p>Donor community: <i>Coordination of technical and financial resources through existing donor coordination mechanisms.</i></p> <p>IO/NGOs/Academic Institutions/Associations, including Help Age International, Save the Children UK, DRC. ACTED, Mercy Corps, Crisis Center Sezim, Public Foundation Counterpart-Sheriktesh, Center for International Protection, Refugee Women Center Dusti: <i>Information campaigns to ensure awareness of vulnerable groups about the existing services, and social protection mechanisms; mobilizing communities, awareness raising of the population on threats and prevention of HIV/TB/STI; help to strengthening services delivery to the high risk groups of population, social dialogue, support to programme planning, implementation and monitoring, capacity building, provision of basic/essential services to and enhancing education opportunities of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and stateless persons; data collection, studies, curriculum development and training;</i></p> <p>Private sector: <i>Implementation, monitoring and feedback.</i></p> <p>Communities: <i>Participation and implementation.</i></p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 34,100,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$ 3,800,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 3,900,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 21,000,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>ILO: US\$ 20,000</p> <p>UNAIDS: US\$ 250,000</p> <p>WFP*: US\$ 8,000,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNV**: US\$ 13,200</p> <p>UN Women: US\$ 200,000</p> |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|----------|--|---|--|--|---|----------------------|
| | <p>Kyrgyzstan's ranking in international assessment on learning achievement (PISA)</p> <p>Secondary school completion rate</p> | <p>Increase in ranking</p> <p>93%</p> | <p>Last place in ranking (67th)</p> <p>78%</p> | <p>PISA, national MLA studies</p> <p>School drop-out study; MICS</p> | <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Education and Science, Kyrgyz Academy of Education, Ministry of Emergency Situation: <i>Education strategy and concept development, implementation, programme planning, advocacy, and coordination; survey monitoring and evaluation, revision of curriculum, teaching/learning processes, education management, financing; capacity development, awareness raising, provision of direct services to children;</i></p> <p>Parliament Education Committee: <i>Parliament hearing and advocacy.</i></p> <p>Kyrgyz Academy of Education: <i>Curriculum development, in-service and pre-service standards development.</i></p> <p>IO/NGOs/Academic institutions/Associations Teachers' trade unions, local authorities, NGOs: <i>Data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring, capacity development; support in implementation and monitoring of direct services to children.</i></p> <p>Private sector: <i>Implementation, mentoring and monitoring.</i></p> | |
| | <p>% of eligible families with children benefiting from poverty targeted cash transfers</p> <p>% of increase of targeted HHs with borderline and adequate Food Consumption Score</p> | <p>80% of extreme poor households benefit from poverty targeted cash transfer</p> <p>55% of the most vulnerable households improve their food consumption (upgrade from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern).</p> | <p>60% of extreme poor households don't benefit from poverty targeted cash transfer</p> <p>40% of the assisted households upgraded from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern...</p> | <p>Kyrgyzstan Integrated Household Survey (KIHS), social protection administrative records</p> <p>WFP/Government food security monitoring system</p> | <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Social Protection of Population, State Agency of Local Self-Governance, MoE and Local Government authorities:</p> <p><i>Development, implementation and monitoring of policy and strategy on social protection/child protection system reform, data collection and analysis, development and implementation of legislation, strengthening child protection and social protection system, technical assistance to the local subdivisions: referral, planning.</i></p> <p>Parliament: <i>Advocacy and external monitoring.</i></p> <p>Communities: <i>Identification, referral, participation and implementation.</i></p> <p>Donors: <i>Support to policy dialogue, capacity development, implementation support, research, monitoring and evaluation.</i></p> <p>Ministry of Social Protection of Population, NGOs, local Government authorities.</p> | |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|----------|---|---------|-----------|---|--|----------------------|
| | % of most-at-risk populations (MARPS) who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results | 80% | 52% | UNGASS data, AIDS Center, Surveys | <p>Country Multisectoral Coordination Committee (CMCC) for implementation of GFATM grants; Key Ministries and Government Agencies, Parliament, DP, Communities, especially MoE, MoH and National AIDS Centre:</p> <p><i>Oversight of grants implementation, governance, monitoring and implementation of the programmes; social dialogue, legislation, policy development and planning, data collection, institutional set-up and systems development, advocacy, coordination, communication, (compliance) monitoring and capacity development; development of programmes, resource materials and delivery of preventive education trainings;</i></p> <p>Regional HIV and health institutions, NGOs: <i>Planning, implementation and coordination, advocacy monitoring</i></p> <p>IOs and donors, especially, WB, GFATM, USAID, KFW, MSF: <i>Support to policy dialogue, capacity development, implementation support, research, monitoring and evaluation.</i></p> <p>MARPs networks and associations: <i>Participation and implementation.</i></p> <p>Media: <i>Awareness raising and advocacy.</i></p> <p>Academia: <i>Teaching and promoting HIV/TB/STI.</i></p> | |
| | % of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV | 80% | 52% | UNGASS data, data, National AIDS Center and National Physiology Centre, Surveys | <p>Country Multisectoral Coordination Committee (Key Ministries and Government Agencies including Parliament, DP, Communities), Ministry of Health, National Physiology Centre, National AIDS Centre:</p> <p><i>Support processes, social dialogue, legislation, policy development and planning, data collection, institutional set-up and systems development, advocacy, coordination, communication, (compliance) monitoring and capacity development.</i></p> <p>IOs and donors, especially, WB, GFATM, USAID, KFW, MSF, ICRC: <i>Support to policy dialogue, capacity development, implementation support, research, monitoring and evaluation.</i></p> <p>Regional HIV, TB and health institutions: <i>Planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring</i></p> <p>Communities: <i>Participation and implementation.</i></p> <p>Media: <i>Awareness raising and advocacy.</i></p> <p>Academia: <i>Education on HIV/TB issues</i></p> | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|-----------|---|--|--|
| | <p>% of GBV survivors who received relevant package of services out of all GBV survivors applied for assistance</p> | <p>40%</p> | <p>0%</p> | <p>State agencies and relevant service providers monitoring systems, independent surveys and National Statistical Committee surveys</p> | <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially, MoI, Court System, MoH, Ministry of Social Protection of Population: <i>Adherence to standards set for services/gender responsive planning and budgeting.</i></p> <p>IOs/NGOs: <i>Information campaigns to ensure awareness of vulnerable groups about the existing services and social protection mechanisms; implementation and coordination, advocacy; monitoring and evaluation.</i></p> <p>Media: <i>Awareness raising and advocacy aimed at behavior change.</i></p> | |
| UNDAF PILLAR B TOTAL | | | | | | |
| US\$ 71,883,200 | | | | | | |

**UNDAF Results and Resources Framework 2012-2016:
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE JOB-RICH GROWTH FOR POVERTY REDUCTION**

| Mid-Term National Priorities (2011-2012): Economic development, reduction of unemployment and enhancing international economic cooperation Social development and environment protection | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| UNDAF Pillar C: Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction | | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (per Outcome) |
| <p>Relevant MDGs: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reduce child mortality</p> <p>Outcome 1: By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to resources, markets, services and food security</p> | <p>% of employed persons in total economically active population</p> | <p>Increase of the share of employment in total economically active population by 1.0-2.0 percentage points annually</p> | <p>Economically active population: 2 351 316 (Census 2009); employed: 2 111 160 (Census 2009)</p> | <p>National Statistical Committee data and reports, MDG Progress Reports and other UN Analytical Materials</p> | <p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Economic Regulation and Development, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, MoF, NALSG, MoA, SRS, MoJ including President's Office, Parliament and its Committees and Com-missions, Fruit Processing Enterprises: <i>Ensuring support for equal rights of women and vulnerable groups to benefit from existing economic opportunities, legislation and policy development, planning and implementation, advocacy, coordination and monitoring, vocational education system development, capacity development; contribute to increase share of agriculture production being processed and marketed, stabilize income; access to employment to refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and stateless persons.</i></p> <p>IO/NGOs/academic institutions including Legal Clinic Adilet, Center for International Protection, Crisis Center Sezim: <i>Support and implementation of women's economic rights initiatives at local and community levels; data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring, capacity development, curriculum development and trainings; legal/social assistance, food aid, vocational training and income generation activities for refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and stateless persons.</i></p> <p>Private sector: <i>Support income generation activities of the target communities.</i></p> <p>National Statistics Committee: <i>Analysis of poverty including child poverty.</i></p> <p>CACSARC (Central Asian Crafts Support Association Recourse Center): <i>Development of crafts industry</i></p> | <p>UNDP: US\$ 15,300,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 150,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNODC: US\$ 250,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 3,510,000</p> <p>UNIDO: US\$ 2,124,400</p> <p>WFP*: US\$ 5,000,000</p> <p>UNECE: US\$ 100,000</p> <p>ILO: US\$ 900,000</p> <p>UNV**: US\$ 661,259</p> <p>UN Women: US\$ 2,500,000</p> |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (per Outcome) |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | % of people living below the official poverty line | % decrease of people living in poverty by 2.5-3.0% annually | Poverty ratio constituted 31,7% in accordance with methodology of National Statistical Committee. Currently National Statistical Committee does not provide data lower than level of provinces. | National Statistical Committee data and reports, MDG Progress Reports | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Social Protection of Population, local government authorities and NGOs. | |
| | | 55% of the most vulnerable households improve their food consumption (upgrade from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern) | 40% of the assisted households upgraded from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern | Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA), Kyrgyzstan Integrated Household Surveys (KIHS) | | |
| | Ratio of GDP to number of workers | Increase in GDP per worker | Baseline to be carried out in 2011 | Data of National Statistical Committee data and reports | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MOLEM, NSC, local authorities: <i>Data collection and analysis, legislation, capacity and institution building, policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</i> Trade Unions and Employers organizations, local authorities: <i>Support to policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</i> National Statistics Committee: <i>Producing reliable short-term economic statistics and data for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, with a special focus on poverty and vulnerable groups.</i> | |
| | % of workers with earnings at or below the national poverty line (the so called working poor) | Decreasing % of workers with earnings at or below the national poverty line | Baseline to be carried out 2011 | National Statistical Committee data and reports; other relevant report | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Social Protection of Population, local government authorities and NGOs | |
| OUTCOME 1 TOTAL | | | | | | US\$ 30,595,659 |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (per Outcome) |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Outcome 2: By end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized | % of people living in eco systems resilient to climate change | Ecosystem approach is integrated into national and local development strategies. | Absence of eco system approach in strategic planning at the national and local levels | Official data and reports of ministries, agencies and local authorities; UN reports | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), MoE, Renewable Energy Sources (RES) Directorate, National Committee on Climate Change including State Agency for Protection of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Culture and Information, Academy of Sciences: <i>Facilitation and coordination of planning and implementation; preparation of nomination files and management plans, documentation, conservation, safeguarding, management, maintenance, monitoring, education, information and tourism.</i> Regional and local authorities: <i>Identifying needs and community based projects e.g. in water management, energy efficiency, uranium tailings.</i> IOs and NGOs: <i>Capacity development and support to implementation of activities, development of action plans and implementation.</i> Communities: <i>Community mobilization and participation, implementation.</i> | UNDP: US\$13,700,000 UNESCO: US\$550,000 UNEP: US\$550,000 UNEP: US\$200,000 WFP*: US\$3,000,000 UNV**: US\$ 7,500 FAO US\$6,000,000 |
| | % of water use efficiency for agricultural production | Effectiveness of irrigation water use by rural population is improved | Water losses in the irrigation system from the water source to destination range from 20-40% on average | Annual reports of the re-established State Committee on Water Management and Reclamation | Universities in cooperation with Ministry of Education and Sciences and national water authorities: <i>Introduction and delivering new IWRM curricula.</i> State Committee on Water Management and Reclamation Water Users Associations and NGOs, agriculture business associations | |
| | % increase of agricultural production for markets and households (HH) | Increase in volume of agriculture production | Agriculture, hunting and forestry gross production - 3065 million USD in 2008 (National Statistic Committee, 2010) 107.4% growth in volume of agriculture production, forestry and hunting in comparison to 2008 (National Statistic Committee, 2010) | Official data and reports of the National Statistical Committee, UN Reports (including Crop and Food Security Assessment Monitoring (CFSAM, EFSa) | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Agriculture, local government authorities and NGOs. | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------|
| | % reduction in consumption of HCFCs- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons | 10% reduction by 2015 | Current consumption is 4 ODS tons per year | Ozone Action Secretariat, UNEP | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Energy, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Ozone Centre, NOU; <i>Managing and monitoring the national strategy for phasing out ozone-depleting substances; reporting data and undertaking awareness raising activities.</i> | |
| | % of population benefiting from non carbon energy sources | Increase of non carbon energy sources to 1% of total energy production | non carbon sources of energy represent 0.7 % of total energy production | Official data and reports of the Ministry of Energy, RES Directorate as well as reports of SHP/RES projects | Key Ministries, especially Ministry of Energy, Government Agencies and Academia: <i>Developing RES curricula, training for local population.</i> | |
| OUTCOME 2 TOTAL | | | | | | US\$ 24,007,500 |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (per Outcome) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Outcome 3: By 2016, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework of Action | National institutional, legal and policy framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) with decentralized responsibilities, resources and capacities at all levels | Disaster risk reduction (DRR) legal, institutional and policy frameworks that feature coherence and mechanisms of coordination adopted and functional | National institutional, legal and policy framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) at nascent stages | Data and reports of Ministry of Emergency Situation, Local Self-Governments, UN (incl. Disaster Risk Reduction Unit - DRUCU) and partners' reports | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry for Emergency Situations (MES), National Agency on Local Self-Governance (NALSG) and Parliament: <i>Policy development and planning, institutional set-up, legislation development, response coordination and communication; contingency planning; emergency preparedness.</i> Regional and local authorities: <i>Coordinate and facilitate processes and structures at the regional and local levels.</i> IO/NGOs/academic institutions: <i>Promote DRR, provide support to processes and structures, capacity development; emergency preparedness.</i> | UNDP: US\$ 2,200,000 UNESCO: US\$ 100,000 UNICEF: US\$ 1,000,000 UNHCR: US\$ 2,340,000 WFP*: US\$3,000,000 UNV**: US\$ 17,966 |
| | % of Local Self Governments' (LSGs) local development plans with integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies | Disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies integrated in at least 10% Local Self Governments' (LSGs) local development plans Disaster risk reduction (DRR) monitoring system established and functional (informing local socio-economic planning) in at least 10% of LSGs | Absence of disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies integrated in Local Self Governments' (LSGs) local development plans Absence of disaster risk reduction (DRR) monitoring system that would inform local level planning | Official data and reports by Local Self-Governments, Ministry of Emergency Situation, National Agency for Local Self-Governance, State Agency on Environmental Protection | Communities, especially those at risk or affected: <i>Representation and participation, ensure inclusion of views of communities and most vulnerable.</i> IO/NGOs: <i>Response coordination, contingency planning, capacity development and implementation.</i> | |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Targets | Baselines | Means of Verification | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (per Outcome) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | % of disaster prone communities and institutions with reduced vulnerabilities | Vulnerabilities reduced in 10% of communities prone to natural disasters | 70% of communities in Kyrgyzstan are vulnerable to natural disasters | Data and reports of Ministry of Emergency Situation, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Protection of Population, Local Self-Governments, National Agency for Local Self-Governance, National Statistical Committee, UN (incl. Emergency Food Security Assessment, Crop and Food Security Assessment) and partners' reports | Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially Ministry of Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Energy, MoH, Ministry of Education, KAE, State Agency for Quake Proof Construction, local Government authorities including NGOs and CBOs: <i>Coordination, innovation, lobbying, awareness raising, policy and curriculum development, revision, and endorsement; policy development for planning education in emergencies, capacity building of education authorities and practitioners; Implementation and coordination, advocacy; Monitoring and evaluation.</i> | |
| | | Resilience of vulnerable groups to shocks is strengthened | Inadequate knowledge and capacities of stakeholders in education to address disaster risk reduction (DRR) and apply related existing policies; absence of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in education curricula | | Regional and sub-regional authorities: <i>Participate in identification of DRR needs and community based DRR projects.</i> | |
| | | Capacities to address disaster risk reduction (DRR) of stakeholders in education strengthened and education curricula mainstreams disaster risk reduction (DRR) | | | Academic institutions: <i>Research.</i> | |
| | | | | | IOs/NGOs: <i>Support to innovation and development, capacity development and implementation support.</i> | |
| | | | | | Communities: <i>Communities, especially children participation and implementation.</i> | |
| | | | | | Media: <i>Information and awareness raising campaigns, government programmes.</i> | |
| OUTCOME 3 TOTAL | | | | | | US\$ 8,657,966 |
| UNDAF PILLAR C TOTAL | | | | | | US\$ 63,261,125 |
| UNDAF TOTAL | | | | | | US\$ 186,099,262 |

*WFP and OHCHR resources for 2 year period only

**UNV: "gratis" contributions of individuals and organizations

Annex B: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

| UNDAF M&E Calendar Kyrgyz Republic | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| UNCT M&E Activities | Surveys/Studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) baseline survey on perceptions of diversity Baseline Study on Youth Engagement in Peace-building – (UNICEF/UNDP/ UNHCR as part of IRF Peace-building proposal) Demographic and Health Survey conducted (DHS) (USAID) Dangerous signs of pregnancy survey (UNFPA) 3rd National Communication on Climate Change (UNDP) Survey on Civil Society Engagement in Policy Making (UNDP) NHDR (theme tbd) | UNGASS survey (UN-AIDS, WHO) Education Performance Study (PISA) results | Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) results released | MICS conducted (UNICEF) | Case studies documented (all) |
| | Monitoring Systems | UN M&E team to be established | | | | |
| Evaluations | | | Mid Term Evaluation | | | |
| Reviews | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| UNDAF Eval. Milestones | UNDAF Progress Report | UNDAF Progress Report | UNDAF Progress Report | UNDAF Progress Report | UNDAF Progress Report | |
| Capacity Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Literacy (collection, analysis and use of data) Collection of data below the <i>oblast</i> level to determine vulnerable pockets | | | | | |
| | Use of info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Assessment of Unwanted Pregnancy (UNFPA) Crop and Food Assessment Study (FAO) Emergency Food Security Assessment EFSA (FAO/WFP) | Emergency Food Security Assessment EFSA (FAO/WFP) | Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Emergency Food Security Assessment EFSA (FAO/WFP) | Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Emergency Food Security Assessment EFSA (FAO/WFP) | |
| Partner M&E Activities | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | |
| Planning Reference | | | | | | |