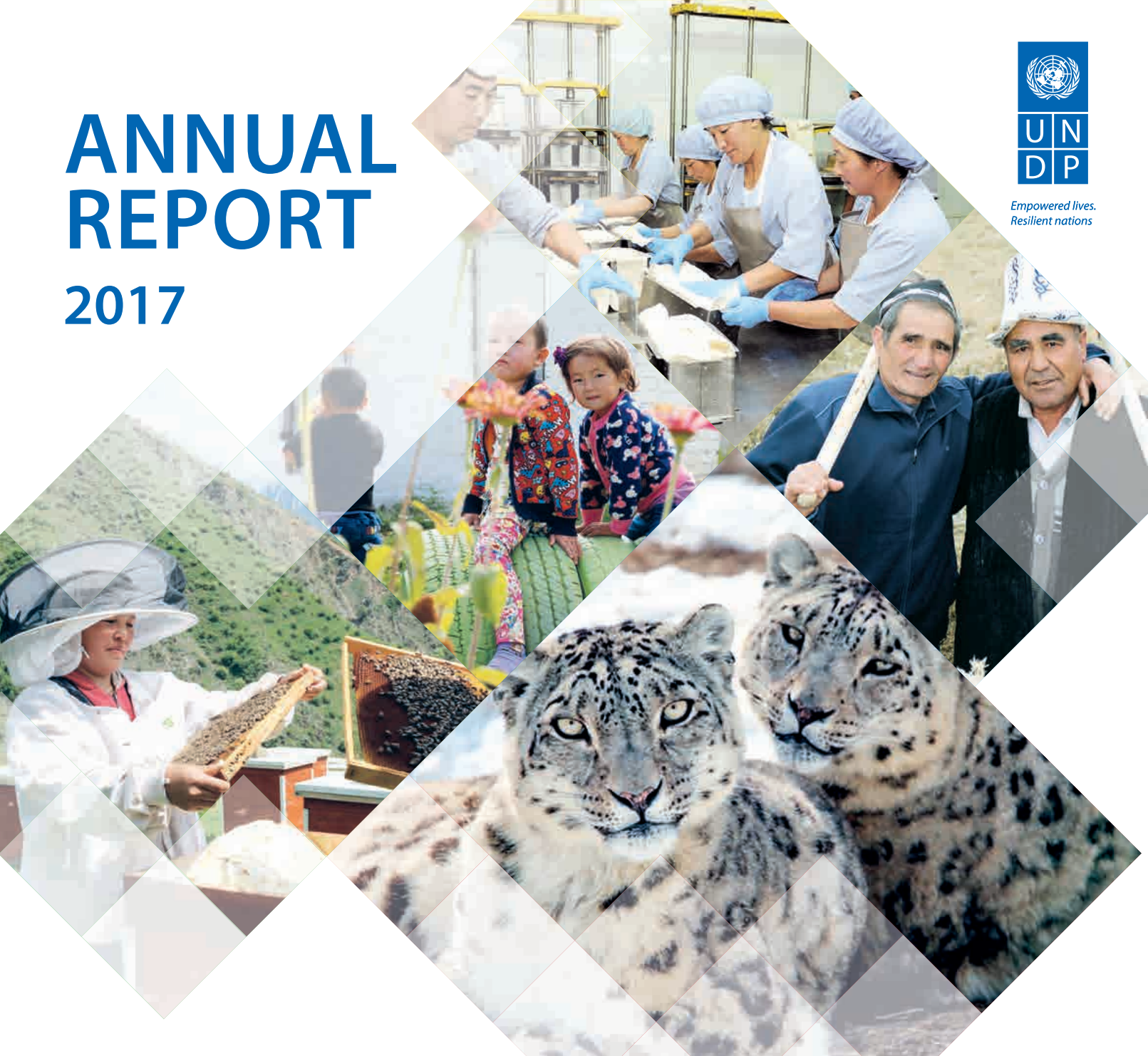


ANNUAL REPORT

2017



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations*



A MESSAGE FROM DR. OZONNIA OJIELO.....	4
SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS	6

01	SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH.....	8
	AID FOR TRADE PROJECT IN CENTRAL ASIA	12
	EXPORT CARAVAN	14
	BISHKEK INVESTMENT FORUM 2017	15
	UN PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY (PAGE)	18
	UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (PEI).....	20
	JOINT IOM-UNDP GLOBAL PROJECT ON MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION INTO DEVELOPMENT (LIVELIHOOD AND RECOVERY)	21
	AREA- BASED DEVELOPMENT	22
	<i>VILLAGES EMBRACING GREEN TECHNOLOGIES</i>	24

02	ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	28
	RIO CONVENTIONS	30
	PROTECTED AREAS.....	32
	<i>AK ILBIRS. PULLING THE HEART STRINGS</i>	34
	FINANCING FOR BIODIVERSITY	36
	<i>NATURE PARKS CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES</i>	38
	TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION IN CHU-TALAS RIVER BASINS.....	40
	SAVING HUMAN HEALTH FROM UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS	42
	DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	44

03	ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS, JUSTICE & PEACE	50
	LEGAL AID	52
	E-GOVERNMENT	54
	<i>E-ID: ANTICIPATION FROM YOUNG PEOPLE</i>	56
	PARLIAMENTARY PROJECT	58
	PEACE & DEVELOPMENT	60
	GENDER.....	66
	<i>WARRIORS OF AN INVISIBLE WAR</i>	68
	GLOBAL FUND	70
	TACKLING TB IN PRISONS	72
	UNDP STAFF	78
	WORKING WITH THE UN COUNTRY TEAM.....	80

A MESSAGE FROM DR. OZONNIA OJIELO



Ozonnia Ojielo
Resident Representative

Dear reader,

2017 was an exciting year for the Kyrgyz Republic for many reasons.

Key among them was the conduct of the Presidential Elections and political transitions that were of a historic nature.

At the same time, public service orientation was

reinforced by the adaptation of information and communication technologies through e-governance in service delivery, and in facilitating access to justice.

Peace and tranquility improvement was evidenced by a reduction in incidence of conflict along the Kyrgyz Republic's borders with its neighbors; through a variety of factors including enhancement of the livelihood systems for those living there.

More persons were also reached with detection and treatment services, increasing overall coverage with Anti-Retroviral (ARV) and second-line Tuberculosis (TB) treatment and thus lower AIDS and TB related mortality as well as improved quality of life of the patients. Further, the steadily increased coverage of most-at-risk groups with HIV prevention programs contributed to decreased or maintained level of HIV prevalence in the country in general.

Governance of the environment benefitted from growth in the coverage of protected areas in the country. Focus on conservation of the Snow Leopard and other endangered species has led to an increase of 7.2% in these species. The country has also been given instruments to ensure greater access to diversified and long-term sustainable financing for addressing barriers to effective management of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In line with Agenda 2030's overarching principle of leaving no one behind, the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) integrated area-based development created 239 new jobs in 2017 and helped 52,320 beneficiaries in vulnerable rural areas to enhance livelihoods and benefit from improved services delivery. In addition, 3,612 people had their livelihoods improved through strengthened value-added chains, and further focus continues on improvement of the trade environment for poverty reduction and better livelihood for all.

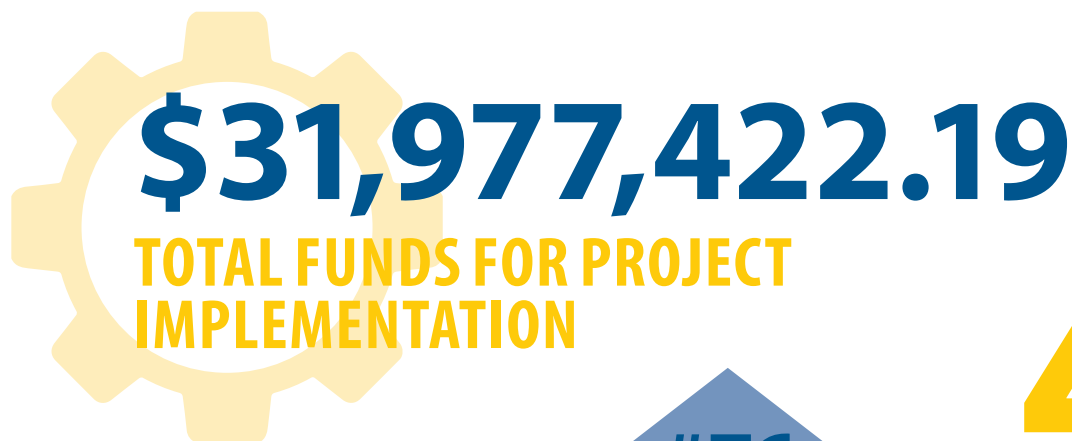
These are some of the many achievements that UNDP catalysed; working closely with the Government and the People of the Kyrgyz Republic, and with facilitation of our esteemed development partners. These results, including all those that are presented in detail in this report are what progress towards the realization of the National

Development objectives and aspirations under the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is about – changes that improve human development at the national and subnational level.

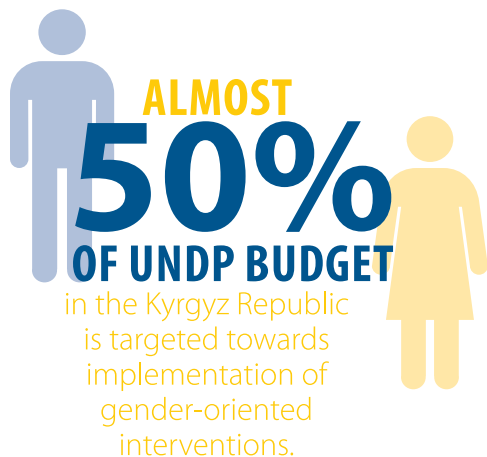
UNDP in cooperation with UN sister organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic was able to inspire hope in the lives of many citizens. The 2017 report outlines these significant achievements and draws attention to areas for sustained interventions looking ahead into the new development cycle for the Kyrgyz Republic.

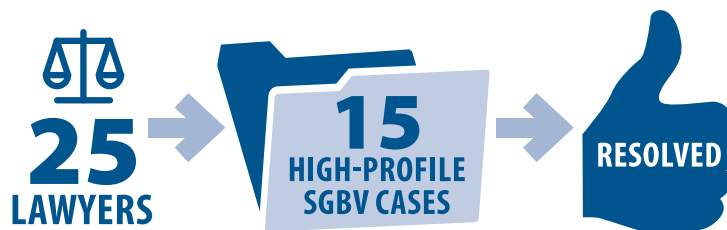
On behalf of UNDP therefore, I wish to share our 2017 annual report with you in the spirit of inspiring individual and collective action towards a better quality of life in the Kyrgyz Republic, and in line with the important SDG-inspired principle of “Leaving No-One Behind”.

SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS

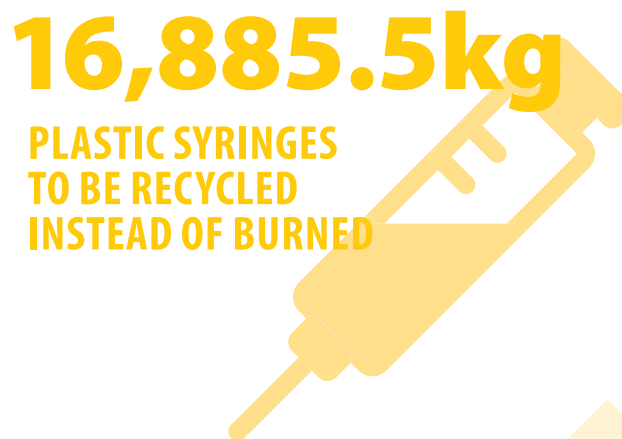


43
PROJECTS





II INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON SNOW LEOPARD CONSERVATION



Uniting small farmers in agricultural cooperatives
eliminating the small-scale agricultural production
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic





SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH



SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH



Daniar Imanaliev
*Head of Economics and Investment
department of the Office of the
Prime Minister*

Inclusion is at the core of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Inclusiveness speaks to the notion of empowerment and the principle of non-discrimination. It recognizes that the dignity of the individual is fundamental; reflected in the pledge to leave no-one behind in pursuit of a “just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met” and “a world in which every

country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all”.

The latest poverty trends in the Kyrgyz Republic show improvement - the poverty rate in 2016 decreased by 7 percentage points, but 25 percent of

the population (1,557 000 citizens) still live below the poverty line. Most of them reside in rural areas where regional disparities and inequalities are existing. UNDP should continue concentrating its efforts on helping people on the ground to become a part of the global transformational change.

The Government works towards socio-economic regional development where the key factor is the creation of necessary economic conditions and opportunities for favorable investment and business climate. The potential of regions should be disclosed fully through the specialization of each region in the production of specific goods and services. In addition to it, the Government will create conditions for launching cluster projects on the ground. In this connection, we would appreciate it if UNDP works more actively in regional projects.

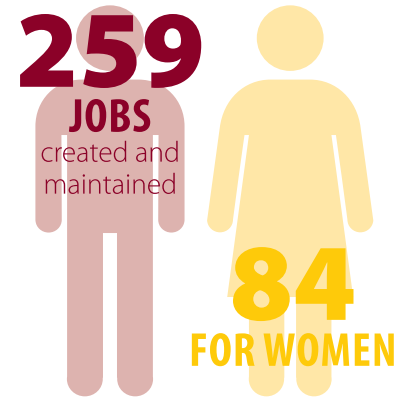
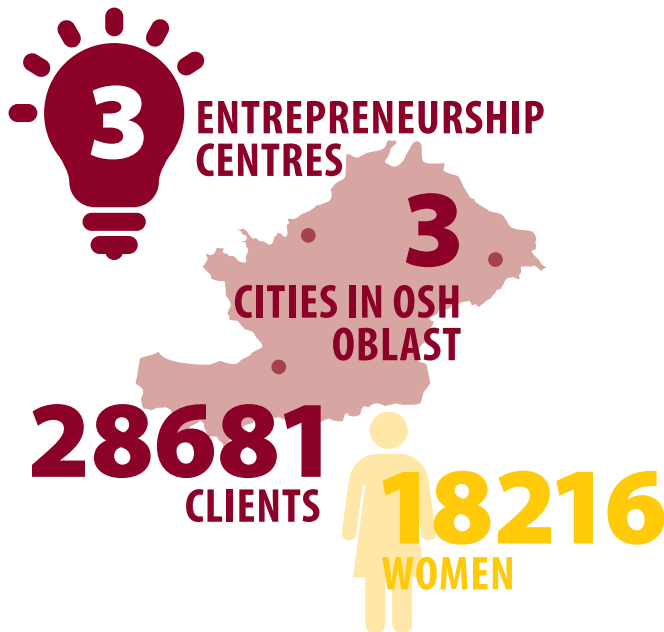
Ms Zharkynbaeva's family greenhouse. ©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



AID FOR TRADE PROJECT IN CENTRAL ASIA

The project works on three different levels.

The macro level focuses on developing visions for trade policy, on the meso level the project supports business and trade support institutions to develop better services to serve their clients, and on the micro level the project directly supports entrepreneurs to expand their businesses and to create employment.





- JSC Guarantee Fund established with advisory support of the project at the end of last year, is now fully functional and has mobilized additional capitalization from the Asian Development Bank bringing the total capital to KGS 222 mln. The fund has so far issued 374 guarantees supporting clients in the mobilization of 20 mln USD. 121 of the guarantees were issued to female entrepreneurs.

- Human Development Report on Trade;
- Export Promotion programme 2018-2023 using a human development approach.
- Over 180 representatives of private sector (including 46 women) were trained on GSP+ measures by the EU;
- Export Caravan – bringing private sector experts to 7 oblasts to ensure knowledge on trade opportunities is widely disseminated and provides opportunities.



- The Export Caravan was established with two main goals:
1. Increase awareness of export requirements and services available in-country to enhance export potential.
 2. Establish Trade Support Network.



In 2014-2017, UNDP Aid for Trade supported participation in trade exhibitions and trade missions in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia, China and Qatar.

EXPORT CARAVAN

The Export Caravan was established with two main goals:

- 1. Increase awareness of export requirements and services available in-country to enhance export potential.** The Caravan provided information about export related services in the Kyrgyz Republic, food safety rules and requirements, organic agriculture, General Scheme of Preferences of European Union, packaging and labeling requirements, etc.
- 2. Establish Trade Support Network.** The network is a link between producers, processors and farmers in all regions with Trade Support Institutions such as the Investment Promotion and Protection Agency, Chamber of Commerce, business associations, quality experts, and business consultants.

The Caravan primarily worked with businesses in the agriculture, agri-processing, dairy and meat products, apparel, and handicraft sectors.

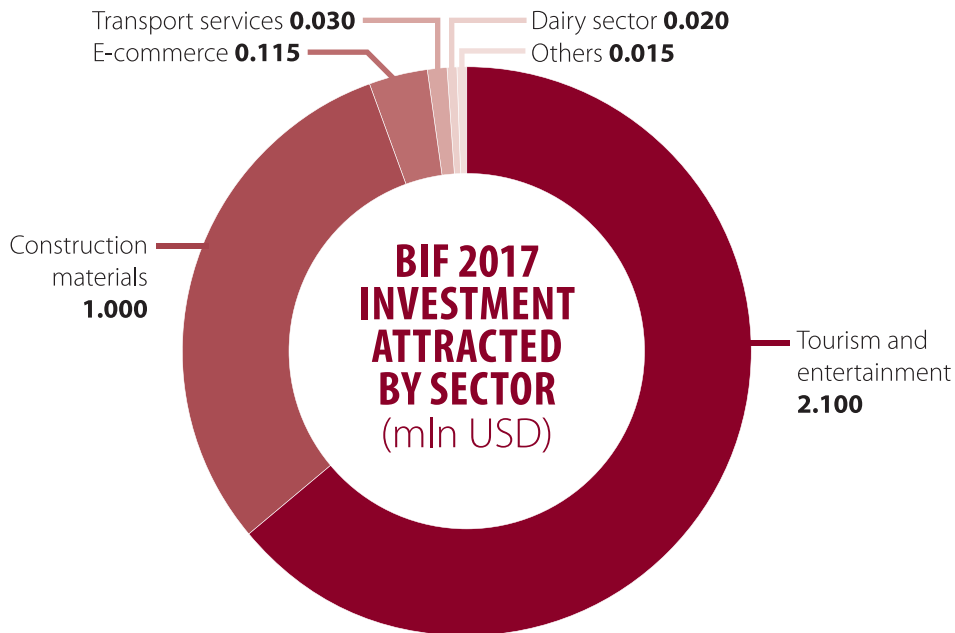
		PARTICIPANTS (TOTAL)	PRIVATE SECTOR (PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS)	TRADE SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS (INCLUDING STATE BODIES)
1st Export Caravan	Feb - Mar 2017	336	277	59
2nd Export Caravan	Oct - Nov 2017	487	223	264

BISHKEK INVESTMENT FORUM 2017

Bishkek Investment Forum (BIF) is an effective event for the promotion of innovative concepts in the field of entrepreneurship and investment in Central Asia.

The most successful and promising business projects implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic were presented during BIF-2017.

More than 1500 representatives of the business community from Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan participated in the forum.



BISHKEK INVESTMENT FORUM 2017



Negotiation with a potential investor
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Developing the country's trading potential largely depends on the ability of business to create in-demand and competitive products that meet the needs of both the local and overseas export markets.

Over recent years, the Bishkek Investment Forum has become one of the main avenues of funding for entrepreneurs seeking investors.

In the preceding year, one of outstanding events of the UNDP "Aid for Trade" project, funded by the Government of Finland, was the support for the Bishkek Investment Forum (BIF). The Forum is organized by the JIA Association, which unites a large number of enterprises and entrepreneurs in the regions of the country, and is intended to become a platform for discussing global and local economic trends among business communities, industry experts and opinion-makers in the business community of Central Asia. This large-scale event was implemented thanks to the active position of entrepreneurs, mutually beneficial cooperation between national organizations and international development partners, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Public Foundation FSDS and other partners.

More than 1.5 thousand people took part in the Bishkek Investment Forum in 2017. Prior to the Forum, a group of experts traveled to the regions and trained future participants of the BIF in how to develop investment projects, and how to write business plans and investment proposals. As a result BIF-2017 received 180 project applications. After deliberation, international experts selected the most elaborated and prospective projects.

In addition to the presentation of advanced investment projects, leading experts, businessmen and investors from Central Asia and abroad held discussions at the BIF. Effective work with investors was just one of the debates held during panel

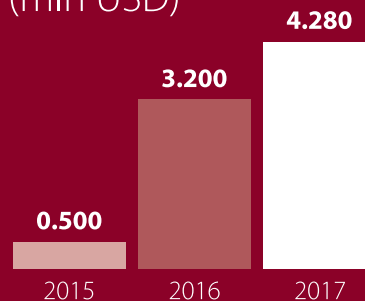
discussions. After the discussion, the invited investors got chance to see the best projects of the entrepreneurs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The initial forum generated negotiations with investors on eight projects amounting around \$4 mln. Projects include those in the sphere of tourism, online trade, and creation of a network of kindergartens.

Investments in pre-school and school education can bring the greatest economic benefit to the state. According to Urmat Takirov, the coordinator of the UNDP "Aid for Trade" project, investments in kindergartens are more effective than investments in the construction sector. This is primarily due to the fact that women, in the absence of kindergartens, are forced to sit with children at home. If they have the opportunity to arrange their children in kindergarten, they have the opportunity to work, increase the welfare of the family and replenish the country's budget by increasing tax payments.

As for supporting the BIF and other platforms for a business matching with investors, UNDP seeks to continue cooperation with the business of the Kyrgyz Republic and support its initiatives on creation of sustainable business environment that can independently attract investments and implement ambitious and effective business projects that will lead to increased welfare of the population, new job creation and, ultimately, poverty reduction in the Kyrgyz Republic.

BIF INVESTMENT VALUE (mln USD)



UN PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY (PAGE)

The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) supports countries in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies.

PAGE brings together five UN agencies – UN Environment, International Labour Organization, UN Development Programme, UN Industrial Development Organization, and UN Institute for Training and Research – whose

mandates, expertise and networks combined offer integrated holistic support to countries on inclusive green economy, ensuring coherence, and avoiding duplication.



The Green Economy stocktaking report outlines the country's macro-economic performance, opportunities for sectoral reforms, innovation strategies, regulatory frameworks, existing green economy practices, and challenges for further green economy action. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, 70 stakeholders met, including representatives from the Ministries of Economy, Agriculture and Finance, the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry, the National Statistics Committee, and civil society experts on gender, business and environment. The stakeholder consultations aimed to determine how the green economy can play a key role in achieving the 2040 Sustainable Development Vision and the 2018-2023 National Sustainable Development Strategy.

Inclusion of Green Economy agenda into mid-term and long-term development planning

of the KR is led by the Ministry of Economy, under the support of PAGE.



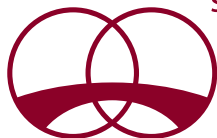
financial institutions and development partners and served as an excellent platform to promote active collaboration with the private sector for IGE.

Green Jobs Skills Assessment study, led by the ILO, reviewed the economic changes in the country, major employment shifts in the green transition during 2011-2015, employment/green jobs policies and case studies by sectors and produced recommendations based on the findings.



Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment

led by UNITAR, is in progress in partnership with the Ministry of Education and the State Personnel Services, implemented by the American University of Central Asia. Based on the outcomes of the needs assessment, further support for green economy learning will be undertaken during 2018.



Successful South-South Triangular Cooperation between the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia

strengthened a mutual exchange among the government, banking sector and IFIs of the two countries on green economy policy and practice, receiving additional funding from ILO's South-South Cooperation initiative and GIZ Sustainable Economic Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic.

A Green Economy Forum "From Theory to Practice - Possibilities for Business"

in Bishkek led by the Ministry of Economy in collaboration with PAGE and PEI, GIZ Sustainable Economic Development Programme and BizExpert, a local CSO, brought together over 150 representatives of private sector, government, civil society,



UNDP-UNEP POVERTY- ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (PEI)

Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) is a joint programme of UNDP and UNEP which supports country-led efforts to put pro-poor, pro-environment objectives into the heart of government by mainstreaming poverty-environment objectives into national development and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

Under UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, UNDP supported the government partners to strengthen the strategic planning of sustainable development, focusing on the following aspects:

Supporting the Ministry of Economy;

Supporting the Ministry of Finance in strengthening the policy and practice of budgeting to integrate the Poverty-Environment-Gender under the SDG umbrella;

Supporting the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry to introduce the ecosystems-based approach to development planning;

Supporting the National Statistics Committee to measure progress through green growth indicators (GGI).

JOINT IOM-UNDP GLOBAL PROJECT ON MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION INTO DEVELOPMENT (LIVELIHOOD AND RECOVERY)

The Joint IOM-UNDP Global Programme enables governments and their partners to better measure, and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; and to govern the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.

Activities focused on analyzing the existing regulatory framework and helping the Government to expand on recommendations aimed at improving the regulatory environment to better manage migration processes. The studies on the impact of migration regarding the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic into the Eurasian Economic Union, and migration and radicalization links provided additional evidence-based tools to influence strategic policy-making. A thematic contribution has been made to enhance the capacity of the National Statistics Office on migration-related national SDGs statistics



AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT

UNDP works towards area-based development in Naryn and Osh oblasts to reduce poverty by creating conditions for balanced and sustainable socio-economic development that will benefit people from vulnerable groups.



- The programme supported 77 projects totaling 460,000 USD aimed at improving access to public services and expanding economic opportunities for the rural population;
- Over 1,200 members of local communities, including 900 women participated in needs assessment and prioritization process. They expressed real community concerns; forming the basis for local sustainable development plans with a clear commitment of local authorities in its implementation;

- 732 households of pilot communities increased their family income through improving their agricultural practices;



- 14 new veterinary service points provide high quality services, take systematic preventive measures and provide treatment to livestock in 14 pilot villages;
- 84 rural women improved their business and entrepreneurial skills, as well as skills in agriculture development;



- Living conditions of over 11,000 people living close to radioactive tailings, 54% of whom are women, are improved with rehabilitated social facilities, such as education and healthcare facilities, illuminated streets, and improved irrigation and drinking water supply systems;



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

improved their service delivery skills

- 24 local government officials improved their skills on delivering public services and management of social infrastructure;
- 52 small enterprises established in the area of service provision, and production and processing of agricultural products.

Sustainable agriculture, tourism, trade and promotion of green technologies in selected districts;

13 facilities created for the development of tourism business and infrastructure providing a source of income for 46 people (31 are women).

17 business sites and social infrastructure using renewable energy sources, 7 sites of pasture infrastructure, 4 centers providing free public services and 1 Entrepreneurship Support Center were opened.

2 state vocational education institutions taught new in-demand skills such as carpentry, car repair, and lathe operating.

Improved infrastructure through low-cost environmentally safe technologies increased rural community welfare and resilience;

33,000 people got improved access to clean potable water.

Safe drinking water for 17 municipalities with introduction of effective mechanisms for water supply systems.

39 social infrastructure facilities improved hygiene standards.

Laboratories of 2 district sanitary and epidemiological stations are equipped with the new equipment, materials, and reagents for testing of drinking water.

9 SES employees improved their knowledge in the field of control and quality assurance according to state standards.

221,000 rural residents accessed improved quality of medical services through training of medical workers on the use of modern electrocardiography equipment; sending the results electronically to a central server, and receiving a prescription.

12,028 representatives of local communities, local governments, farmers, and entrepreneurs got an opportunity to improve their skills in strategic planning, business development, agriculture and water management, and procurement.

The contribution of national partners in the implementation of project increased from 10% to 63% amounting to 245,303 USD.

VILLAGES EMBRACING GREENTECHNOLOGIES



A solar water heating system provides T. Asranov Secondary School with warm water. Shoro Bashat village, Osh Region.

©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

According to experts, global energy demand will increase by 37 percent by 2040. Renewable energy is one way of meeting this demand. Advanced sustainable technologies are even being introduced in schools.

Buazhar Kochkonbaeva, Secondary school principal of Shoro-Bashat village in Uzgen district, Osh oblast explains how energy efficiency can change people's lives and help them grow in knowledge.

'We simply wanted hot water in our school, however we learned more than we expected. Installing a solar system taught us about green technology as well as providing the school with hot water', says Buazhar with enthusiasm.

In 2016 as part of the UNDP programme "Integrated Development of Osh oblast" funded by the Russian Federation, "Green Village" initiative was introduced in the Tort-Kol village are. Experts in the field of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) selected four project proposals to integrate energy-efficient technologies at the sites of social infrastructure; including one for the installation of a solar water heating system for Asranov public school. This project was selected on a competitive basis and co-financed by LSG.

Buazhar says 'We were always encouraged to save water and electricity; however, I did not pay much attention to the concepts of "energy saving" or "energy efficiency". It seemed to me that these concepts are not feasible in the rural environment', says the School principal. 'To be honest I wasn't an economizer. We get used to ignoring important things around us. Now we have installed a valve to the school pump where we had water running constantly. We train kids not to waste water while cleaning teeth etc. The next steps for integration of green economy principles will be the installation of LED lighting in our classrooms, which is a number one priority'.

Seminars about the importance of RES and its promotion were conducted. 'Our staff now lives a different life. I'm sure that they think differently. We conducted special sessions on RES in all classes. Our teachers who were trained integrate RES aspects of energy saving into their curriculum; explaining the concepts of energy saving, environmental awareness and, alternative sources of energy'.

Staff and students of the school were trained how to use RES in the village and operate the new installation. 'Initially I thought that the main goal of the project was the installation of the water heating solar system itself. Then I realized that education plays a key role in the promotion of green technologies. Implementing the principles of the "green village" initiative on the ground is as important as changing the attitude of people: teachers, pupils, parents and local authorities', says Buazhar.

Today, the whole village of Shoro-Bashat has embraced ideas of a "green" way of life. Last year local authorities implemented several projects to integrate renewable energy sources in other social infrastructure sites, including the installation of a solar water heating system and LED lighting in "Aruu-Sezim" kindergarten, and street lightning with LED lamps and light sensors. In addition, it is anticipated that soon small businesses in the village will start operating renewable energy sources including biogas equipment, solar greenhouses, and a solar dryer.

We hope that the successful experience of the Programme will inspire further introduction of renewable energy sources in other villages throughout the country.

PROJECT	DURATION	TOTAL BUDGET	DONORS
Aid for Trade in Central Asia (III phase)	Mar 2014 – Jun 2018	Euro 2,250,000	Finland
Integrated Area-Based Development in Osh province, the Kyrgyz Republic	Jun 2016 – Dec 2019	USD 3,558,750	Russian Federation UNDP
Socio-Economic Development of Communities Around Radioactive Sites in the Kyrgyz Republic	Jan 2015 – Jun 2017	USD 1,476,000	Russian Federation
Rural economic development and livestock	Jan – Dec 2017	USD 204,170	New Zealand UNDP
Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)	Jul 2014 – May 2018 (Phase II)	USD 1,100,000	EC DFID UNEP pooled funds – Norway SIDA Spain
UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)	Feb 2017 – Dec 2018	USD 281,638	EC Korea United Arab Emirates ILO
Joint IOM-UNDP Global Project on Mainstreaming Migration into Development (Livelihood and Recovery)	Aug 2015 – Mar 2018	USD 72,714	SDC

Master class on making
simple and low-cost solar
ovens for pasture users
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



Animal tracking by Maksat
Tursunbaev, a ranger of the
State Nature Park Khan Teniri
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



RIO CONVENTIONS

To strengthen and improve the decision-making capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic towards meeting and sustaining global environmental conventions, UNDP is implementing a GEF-financed project on “Strengthening institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information”.

The project pursues a long-term approach to institutionalizing capacities to meet three “Rio” Multilateral Environmental Agreement’s (MEA) obligations through a set of learning-by-doing activities that lay the foundation for effective decision-making and policy-making regarding global environmental benefits.

Climate Box Learning Kit for secondary schools. In 2017, “Climate box” innovative teaching toolkit was adapted and translated into the Kyrgyz language. This teaching toolkit was the first innovative educational toolkit for secondary schools introducing climate change issues and actions on mitigation and adaptation.



The UNDP ARR E.Kasybekov and Minister of Education of
KR G. Kudayberdieva presenting “Climate Box Kit”
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

3000
CLIMATE
BOXES

1502
SCHOOLS

886000
SCHOOLCHILDREN
REACHED

Strengthening partnership with mass media on promotion of Rio Conventions.

The Kyrgyz Republic's journalists contribute significantly towards the protection of the environment; by raising important issues like climate change, biodiversity, land issues, fighting against desertification and many others. To build their capacity, knowledge and develop skills, the project in cooperation with the Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic and PF "Republican

Training Center for Media Communications" implemented a comprehensive capacity-building programme for mass media representatives (including 7 provinces of the Kyrgyz Republic) which included a competition of media materials.

100 entries were received; highlighting environmental issues in the area of three Rio Conventions, medical waste management, and integrated water resource management in Chui and Talas River basins.



Winners of the
media competition
on ecological issues
©UNDP in the
Kyrgyz Republic

PROTECTED AREAS

In 2017 UNDP completed a three-year project on “Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of protected areas in the Central Tien Shan Mountains” with GEF grant financing.



424918ha
OF PROTECTED AREAS

- The State Natural Park “Khan Teniri” was established with a total area of 275,800.3 ha (Decree of Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated from February 12, 2016 62); expanding the protected areas in Central Tien Shan from 149,117.9 ha. to 424,918.20 ha.

- Khan-Teniri Park staff were provided with office equipment, uniforms, cameras, GPS navigators and other equipment to enhance their nature conservation work and wildlife observation.



16
PROJECTS

\$139000
FINANCE



20

**MONITORING
PLOTS CREATED**

- 20 permanent biodiversity monitoring plots were established.

- To reduce the negative impact on flora and fauna, and increase communities’ access to alternative sources of income that do not damage nature, the Project implemented the Alternative Livelihood Programme. Seven village municipalities of Ak Suu district participated, and 16 small-scale projects received 139,000USD in finance, with co-financing and commitment from the local communities.

A ranger's house at the State Nature Park Khan Teniri
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



- 4 Ranger houses were constructed in the territory of the “Khan-Teniri” protected area from environmentally-friendly construction materials. Solar panels, will power the ranger houses with sustainable electricity – an innovative solution to a lack of electricity infrastructure in the area. This has increased the effectiveness of rangers’ anti-poaching and conservation activities. A sustainable electricity supply enables rangers to remain in the area, without needing to commute long distances to their homes.

Having completed the project in Central Tian Shan, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic is now implementing two GEF financed projects; one in Western Tian Shan, with the second being a regional project in partnership with Kazakhstan and Tajikistan: the “Conservation

of globally important biodiversity and associated land and forest resources of Western Tian Shan mountain ecosystems to support sustainable livelihoods” and the “Transboundary cooperation for snow leopard and ecosystem conservation” executed by the Snow Leopard Trust (SLT).



- More than 500 participants including experts from 12 countries participated in the II International Forum on Snow Leopard (SL) conservation held in August 2017 in Bishkek;



- The Second Bishkek Declaration was adopted, and all 12 countries committed to put every effort towards supporting the activities in the area of SL conservation;

- 20 SL habitats will be conserved by 2020.

AK ILBIRS. PULLING THE HEART STRINGS



A theater performance of
Snow Leopard ©UNDP in
the Kyrgyz Republic

Legend has it that in ancient times, when people and animals could talk to each other, a little boy and a snow leopard kitten became friends.

As a sign of his friendship, the boy hung an amulet "tumar" on the neck of the leopard. Years passed, and the boy turned into a bold, lucky hunter and forgot about his friend the snow leopard.

The snow leopard also grew up and lived in the mountains together with other leopards. A young brave and strong hunter hunted snow leopards. One day, in the cold winter, a group of snow leopards surrounded him at the top of the mountain, the relatives of which perished from the well-aimed shots of the young hunter. The hunter did not have a single arrow. He was going to die. But one of the leopards defended him and did not let the other leopards kill him in retaliation for their relatives. The hunter did not understand why he was alive and the leopards did not kill him... After some time, he meets the leopard again. What did the leopard and hunter think at that moment? The snow leopard remembers those times when he and this man were the closest friends, lived together in one yurt ... He is filled with love and joy from the meeting. But the man had terrible thoughts: either he would kill the leopard, or the leopard would kill him ... so he fired a shot.

The snow leopard is dying. Suddenly the young hunter sees a tumar on the neck of a snow leopard... He remembered, but it was too late. An old friend cannot be resurrected...

In this parable, the creators of the play "Ak Ilbirs" showed a deep relationship between man and nature.

The performance was timed to coincide with the International Forum on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard and its Ecosystems, as well as the International Day of Snow Leopard Protection - on October 23.

From the beginning of August, the troupe of the Tunguch Theater toured along the shore of Lake Issyk-Kul. The play

"Ak Ilbirs" was seen by the residents of the village of Chon-Sary-Oy, Grigorievka, as well as residents of boarding houses "Blue Issyk-Kul" and "Kyrgyz Vzmorye", recreation center "Ala-Too", children's camp "Zhalyn", cultural center "Rukh" Ordo " named after Ch. Aitmatov. The performance was also watched by residents of Naryn oblast - pupils and teachers of 7 secondary schools, and local government bodies. A lively, bright, emotionally charged play affected everyone. No one hid their emotions of joy, compassion, and empathy. Art is the string that touches the heart of every person and can change its behavior. Stage performance "Ak Ilbirs" was prepared by the creative team of the youth theater "Tunguch" and its art director, People's Artist of the Kyrgyz Republic Zhamal Seydakmatova with the support of the GEF-UNDP project "Conservation of globally important biodiversity and association land and forest resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain ecosystems and support to sustainable livelihoods".

The author of the script is Sultan Raev, Kyrgyz writer, and playwright, Honored Worker of Culture of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The main idea of the play is the harmonious coexistence of man with the animal world and a deep conflict that violates this harmony. This is a reflection of the real problems that we face today when it comes to the conservation of wildlife in general, as well as the preservation of the disappearing snow leopard **”**

Zhamal Seydakmatova
*Artistic director of the youth theater "Tunguch"
and People's Artist of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

FINANCING FOR BIODIVERSITY

Providing protected area financing support to countries to access diversified and long-term and sustainable financing for addressing barriers to effective management of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a vital role.

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic is among 35 countries implementing a national BIOFIN project with grant financing of the Swiss Government.

Conservation areas are one of the primary ways of protecting natural ecosystems, and preserving pristine nature. This is a country's commitment not only to international agreements and conventions, but also the present generation's moral obligation to future generations.

The protected areas also provide a number of functions related to the conservation of biodiversity, economic, social, cultural and spiritual benefits both at the local level and at the national and regional level. Protected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic now cover more than 7% of the country.

The UNDP Biodiversity Financing Initiative (BIOFIN) project found that the annual average expenditure between 2011 and 2016 of the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry on protected area management and expansion in 2016 was KGS 106 million, or KGS 40-45 per ha on average. This is substantially less than the value of just some of the goods and services provided by on average

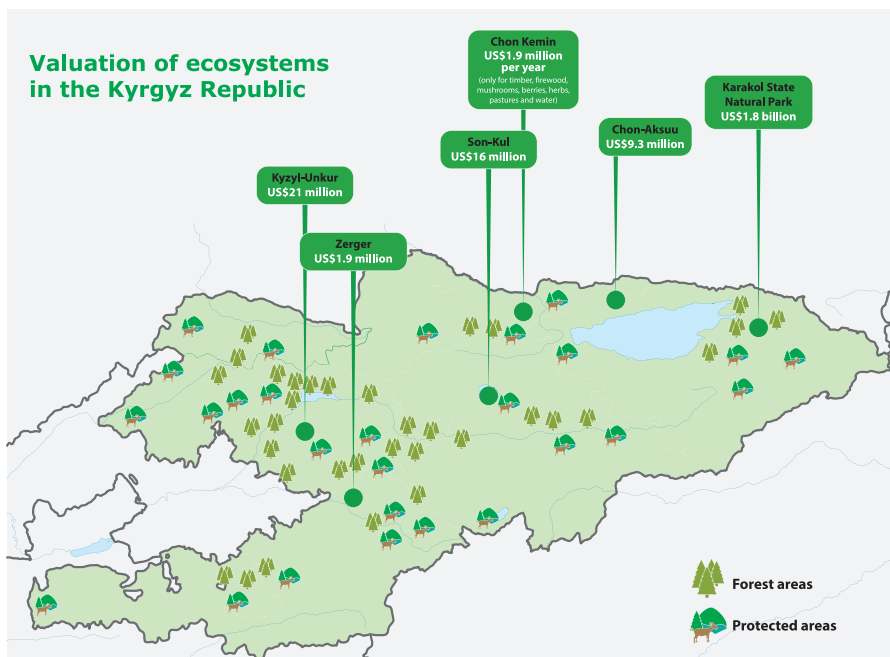
1 ha of protected area (for Chon-Kemin nature park approximately KGS 900).

BIOFIN in the Kyrgyz Republic established the platform for the public discussions where for the first time financiers and environmentalists started to use a common language when it comes to financing the environment. For many years it has been recognized that one of the reasons for the deterioration of the state of the environment is inadequate financing of conservation measures.



Biodiversity is not only a concern for environmentalists;

it is the central basis for the country's sustainable development, and it plays an important role in the country's economy and livelihood of its population. Conservation of biodiversity means saving the economic assets of communities for sustainable development of current and future generations, and at the same time seeking new opportunities for diversifying their income.



Forest cover
 1,116,000 ha or 5.6% of the total area. The annual value of timber and non-timber forest products is estimated to be KGS 830.4 million. Approximately 200,000 people live in forest areas and are highly dependent on timber and non-timber forest products.

Protected areas
 7.64% of the total area. Indispensable for the future development of the tourism sector. Home to a number of protected species, including the world-famous snow leopard.

Glaciers
 About 4% of the total territory, containing about 590km³ of ice, forming a unique reservoir of fresh water, on which depend millions of people in Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. According to estimates their area has already reduced by 20% and they may be fully gone by 2100.

Pastures
 cover 9,147,000 ha, of which approximately one third is classified as degraded. Annual cost of degradation in selected pastures (200,000 ha) is US\$2 million.

Number of plants and animal species
 11 extinct
 207 threatened, of which:
 mammals 20%, invertebrates 16%, fish 6%, reptiles 9%, birds 49%.



If we do not pay attention to biodiversity conservation, in 15-20 years problems will begin, and this will affect, for example, the shortage of drinking water or food security. In this regard, we need to mobilize and identify the main priorities for financing environmental protection.

Ulukbek Karmyshakov
 Deputy Minister of Finance and Chairperson of the BIOFIN Project Board
 at the meeting of the Project Board on the implementation of the UNDP project 'Biodiversity Financing - BIOFIN'

NATURE PARKS CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES



Kol-Tor Lake at the State
Nature Park Chon Kemin
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

In the Soviet era, the Kemin Valley was famous for its rich potato harvests.

Numerous student groups were sent there to fulfill citizens' mandatory involvement in agricultural work. The then leaders of the "potato front" who participated in the workshop on economic benefits from protected nature areas organized within the UNDP Biodiversity Financing (BIOFIN) project were surprised to see a unique eco-hotel called "Ashuu"; a place for tourists from all over the world, built in a former potato field.

Elena Mikhailovna Rodina, a professor at the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and UNDP expert, recounted that the participants' accommodation was once potato storage. She recalled her student years when they were sent there to harvest potatoes. Of course, no one would build a hotel in the middle of a potato field and potatoes are not something that can be used to attract tourists. So what was the beginning of the tourist boom in Kemin?

In 1997, the Chon-Kemin Nature Park was established in Kemin rayon, which recently celebrated its 20th anniversary. The foundation of the park changed residents' lives and their attitude to their land. When the park was being created, tribalism could not be avoided, but nature benefited. Locals decided that the beauty of this place was worthy of protection. Located just 100 kilometers away from Bishkek, the Chon-Kemin Nature Park offers unique biodiversity and picturesque landscapes.

The Kemin Valley is closed on three sides by mountain ranges, at an altitudes of 1400 - 2800m above sea level. The valley is rich in diverse vegetation. There are 630 species of plants with six of them listed in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic (Greig, Kolpakovsky, Ostrovsky tulips, hairy chesnellia, Tien-Shan Siberia and primula macrocalix). Of over 4,000 insect species, 14 species of amphibians and reptiles, 46 animal species, 96 bird species and 9 fish species, the Red Book includes 5 species of insects, 9 species of mammals, including brown Tien-Shan bear, Turkestan lynx, snow leopard, East Asian elk, and 7 species of birds, including black stork, saker falcon, bearded vulture,

golden eagle. One species - ibisbill - is listed in the International Red Book.

Having evaluated the tourist potential of the nature park, a local family started a tourism and hotel business, which is now known worldwide and has high ratings in tourist guides.

Guests staying in "Ashuu" are offered the most delicious raspberry preserve in the Kyrgyz Republic, made from wild raspberries growing in the park, and harvested sustainably.

Nurista, an employee of Ashuu, explains about living near the park: "The nature park attracts many tourists all year round. They all want to stay in our hotel, so there is always a lot of work. I've been working here for 7 years and I'm not going to leave this place. I like to work in this hotel, greet guests, feed them; I even learned English".

Studies conducted by BIOFIN experts have shown that the value of ecosystem services in the Chon-Kemin Nature Park amounts to USD 140 million per year. Among other things, the Park provides livelihoods for the local population in the form of ecosystem services - the benefits of tourism, timber, berries, herbs, pastures for livestock, water and other natural assets that cannot be estimated in monetary terms. Protected areas also have a special cultural and spiritual value.

The creation and efficient management of protected nature areas increases biodiversity, and changes the attitude of local people to their land by encouraging them to multiply their natural wealth.

Our life depends on the park and tourists, so we try to make a pleasant impression, to ensure they return to their homes and tell their friends about our nature and hospitality **”**

Nurista
"Ashuu" guesthouse employee

TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION IN CHU-TALAS RIVER BASINS

The Chu-Talas Water Commission aims to achieve an equitable share and use of water resources of Chu and Talas River Basins between the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan in response to climate change, which will affect water resources in the future, as the two nations focus on addressing the needs of a growing population and degraded ecosystems.

The two Governments developed and approved the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and the Strategic Action Programme which required commitment of both Governments to mobilize national resources and invite donors to accelerate achieving the SDGs at the level of transboundary basin as well as at the national level in the two countries. Additional treatment of a minimum of 250 thousand m³ of waste waters a day in two transboundary basins were established in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis. Investment needs of a minimum of USD 140

million have been indicated in the Strategic Action Plan to ensure SDG-6 achievement in Chu and Talas River Basins.

The Chu-Talas Water Commission activity makes a difference throughout Central Asia, by enabling successful bilateral cooperation over transboundary water resources. The collaborative approach has achieved the highest possible commitment of two countries to approve the Strategic Action Plan at the level of the Intergovernmental Council of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic led by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

A River Day between Kazakhstan
and the Kyrgyz Republic
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



SAVING HUMAN HEALTH FROM UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

The amount of medical waste in the Kyrgyz Republic is increasing at an unprecedented rate due to the growth of population, healthcare facilities and private clinics.

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and State Agency on environment protection and forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is supporting the country in the implementation of its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants through the adoption of environmentally friendly methods of medical waste treatment and minimize the effects of mercury. This reduces unintentional emissions of dioxins and furans, formed from open burning of plastic waste in landfills. The project also aims to reduce mercury emissions in the health sector through elimination of mercury-containing medical equipment and introduction of mercury-free alternatives.

Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices were introduced in the Kyrgyz Republic:

1. A new healthcare waste management (HCWM) system was established. 100 mini-autoclaves and supplies were distributed among rural Feldsher-Midwife Stations (FMSs). The current HCWM system annually prevents burning of 88,772kg of all classes of medical waste of which 3,673kg are dangerous medical waste containing plastic (syringes and systems for intravenous injections). 100 women from 100 FMSs are trained to operate the new HCWM system according to approved Standard Operation Procedures for these technologies approved on 10 May of 2017 by #377 Order of Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic;
2. 11 modern autoclaving points in Bishkek were established and already started operation onward for annual treatment of 89,987.04 kg of infectious healthcare waste. Agreements with plastic waste recyclers and pilot Health Caring Facilities (HCFs) in Bishkek were signed, which will treat 16885,5 kg of plastic syringes and prevent its open burning.

3. Optimization of the transport system for treatment of medical waste in centralized autoclaving points in Bishkek city consisted of the following main activities:

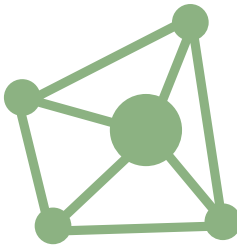
- Transport route for treatment of infection waste from 57 HCFs in 7 centralized autoclaving points is optimized;



- 1 additional specialized vehicle for transportation of medical waste provided.

- Satellite transportation route is open-source viewable on the following website <http://map.dgsen.kg/>;

- The transport system of medical waste management in Bishkek is optimized; increasing inclusion and coverage of private health caring facilities (40% of private HCFs registered nationally are located in Bishkek) in the centralized disinfection system of the MoH in Bishkek, and as a result, a significant reduction of the unintentional release of POPs has been observed.



In the area of Mercury Waste Management and its Reduction:

**3000
MERCURY-FREE
THERMOMETERS**

1. 3,000 mercury-free thermometers were provided to 11 pilot health care facilities (HCF) in Bishkek.

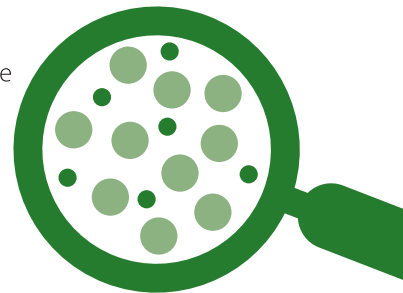
During 2017, Hg-containing thermometers were phased out from 11 HCFs and placed in storage for further implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Khaidarkan Mercury Mining Plant and the Ministry of Health of the KR for the treatment and disposal of phased-out mercury thermometers (1,300 items).

2. With the aims to institutionalize the safety related trainings for further use, the Centre for Training and Retraining of Civil Defense specialists under the Ministry of Emergency Situation integrated the training module “Safe Handling of Mercury containing Waste (Emergency Case)” into its curriculum for 100 employees (11 women and 89 men).

3. Kyrgyz State Medical Institute of Retraining and Proficiency Enhancement trained 400 medical personnel (374 women and 26 men) from 68 HCFs in Bishkek on techniques in the clean-up, storage and safe transport of mercury waste, and integrated a distance learning education programme.

4. The Ministry of Emergency Situations KR in Bishkek was provided with equipment to measure mercury emissions in the air and environment, along with chemical reagents and tools for de-mercurization of mercury releases, personal protective equipment for working with mercury accidents (1st class hazard, according to the national classification).

A special gas-chromatograph for the Ministry of Health was provided to analyze mercury presence in air, water, soil, blood and hair to enable better bio-monitoring in Bishkek city.



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Kyrgyz Republic is highly susceptible and vulnerable to natural disasters due to its geographic location in a seismically active and mountainous region.

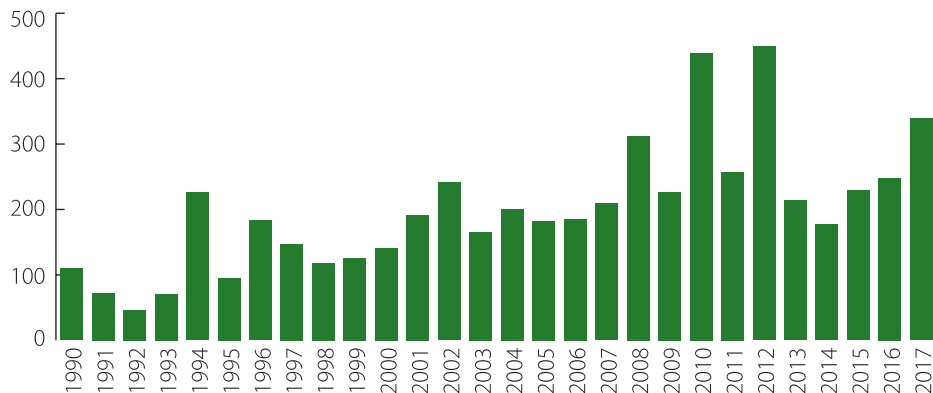
This causes a wide spread in the territory of the country landslides, avalanches, rockslides, mudslides and floods, earthquakes, downstreams, water outburst prone lakes as well as other hazards.

There is a trend towards increased disasters, as shown below.

Disasters cause serious human and economic losses and are an obstacle to sustainable development. With this in mind, UNDP considers disaster risk reduction and building resilience to disasters as one of the main strategic directions.

UNDP provides technical and financial assistance in building the capacity of the national disaster risk reduction system.

Emergency situations in the Kyrgyz Republic



At the strategic level with UNDP's technical and financial support:

- The government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted (approved) the Concept of protection of population and territories from emergency situations (National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction) based on the objectives and principles of the Sendai framework for DRR. This creates the basis for bringing the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Sendai Framework (SFDRR).
- Adaptation of SDG indicators (in terms of DRR) and SFDRR with their introduction (operationalization) into the National Statistical System. This will improve the effectiveness of the impact assessment of disasters on the economy for the further effective planning of measures to reduce risk and long-term recovery, highlight the gender needs of different population groups.

Increase of technical potential of partners:

- An environment conducive to the application of innovative tools by the National Risk Assessment Framework created;
- National Disaster Risk Monitoring and Early Warning systems as well as avalanche-risk reduction capacities strengthened alongside transport corridors;
- Disaster response and early warning capacities strengthened;
- Regional cooperation of Central Asian Disaster Management Authorities increased.

In 2017 the project carried out organizational work (carried out procurement procedures and signing of the contract for the delivery), which created a basis for:

- Development of the early warning system - Ensure the coverage of the Unified Information Management System in crisis and emergency situations on the territory of Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Chui oblasts. In particular, the population of regions with a total number of 2 million 879 thousand people will be able to:
 - Call emergency services through a single number 112;
 - Receive emergency information via TV, radio and through cellular operators;
 - The regional government bodies will have the opportunity to automate and improve the efficiency of emergency management through the territorial Crisis Management Centers (CCCS);
 - Improve the equipment of 22 fire and rescue units, which will allow timely assistance to victims of emergencies in 22 settlements (previously with a total population of about 400 thousand people).



The support being provided by the UNDP to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on environmental issues is systemic, with 2017 being especially notable.

So, in 2016, through joint efforts of the State agency and UNDP, three protected areas were established - the State Natural Park Khan-Teniri in Issyk-Kul province, and the Alatai and Kanachuu State Natural Parks in Jalalabat province. Thus, the area of protected areas of the country has been increased from 6.01% to 7.38% of the country's area. In 2017, 4 ranger houses powered by solar energy were constructed with technical support of the UNDP-GEF project, 16 micro grant environmentally friendly projects were supported for the local communities in 7 LSGs of Ak-Suu district with total grant financing of USD 139,000, 96 permanent jobs were created, and immense support was provided to improve the regulatory framework.

Just having and establishing protected areas is not the end of the story in our biodiversity conservation efforts, it is necessary to unite the efforts of all and all countries. In this regard, I am pleased to note that the Kyrgyz Republic has become the leader of the global initiative on snow leopard conservation. We all remember the Second International

Forum on Conservation of Snow Leopard and Its Ecosystems held in 2017 in Bishkek, under the championship and chairmanship of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, where all snow leopard range countries reaffirmed their highest commitment to conserve unique biodiversity with iconic species and signed the second Bishkek Declaration. In this initiative, the main support was provided by UNDP, both in the holding of the World Summit and the activities of the Global Secretariat of the Program on snow leopard conservation.

Speaking about partnership with UNDP, we always keep in mind the unique support provided by UNDP for strengthening the environmental decision-making in support of the implementation of the country's commitments under the Rio Conventions, improving the financing of biodiversity, improving the management of health-care waste, and the support in integrated transboundary water management in the river basins of Chu and Talas.

The list is long and can be continued, but the major point is that this is only the beginning and continuation of our successful collaboration and for the coming years we have already jointly planned clear priorities for cooperation between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP.



With joint efforts we may overcome indifference, fight corruption and act to protect our natural heritage for the sake of present and future generations. //

Mr. Abdykalyk Rustamov
Director of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry



PROJECT	DURATION	TOTAL BUDGET	DONORS
Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Chu and Talas River Basins	May 2015 – Sep 2018	USD 1,000,000	GEF
Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs and mercury from the unsound disposal of healthcare waste in the Kyrgyz Republic	Aug 2014 – Jul 2018	USD 1,425,000	GEF
Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information	Feb 2016 – Sep 2018	USD 950,000	GEF
Conservation of globally important biodiversity and associated land and forest resources of Western Tian Shan mountain ecosystems to support sustainable livelihoods	Feb 2017 – Dec 2021	USD 24,341,578.	Global Fund
Transboundary Cooperation for Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Conservation	Jan 2017 – Dec 2019	USD 1,000,0000	GEF

PROJECT	DURATION	TOTAL BUDGET	DONORS
Improvement rural and urban communities access to sanitation and hygiene services through better enabling framework and capacity (Goal Wash)	Jan 2016 – Dec 2017	USD 200,000	Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)	Apr 2016 – Dec 2018 (Phase I)	USD 470,000	Swiss Federal Office for Environment
Phase Out Management Plan, Phase II (Ozone Center)	Dec 2015 – Dec 2020	USD 400,000	The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF)
Strengthening Integrated Risk Governance Capacities of the KR and Regional Cooperation in CA	Mar 2017 – Dec 2019	USD 5,279,390.90	Government of Japan



Voter's fingerprints are being scanned to identify the person by using an electronic biometric ID card.
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS, JUSTICE & PEACE



LEGAL AID

UNDP supports the Kyrgyz Republic in sustaining and promoting peace, justice, and the rule of law.

The assistance focuses on accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of institutions to respond to citizens' expectations for rule of law and justice, gender equality, public services, and sustaining peace in the country.

UNDP working closely with national and subnational legal aid actors provided a total of 14,203 legal consultations, reaching a total of 13,623 (8274 Women, 5349 Men) people from the pilot Osh and Chui provinces. Further, 1,558 people (850 women, 708 men) have been documented.

The laws "On protection from family violence" and "On amending certain legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on protection from family violence" were enacted. These offer effective protection from domestic violence and improve interaction between the implementing bodies to fulfill their protection responsibilities more efficiently.



14,203

CONSULTATIVE SPACES PROVIDING
LEGAL AID CREATED BY UNDP





The law “On amending some legislative acts on the rights and guarantees of persons with disabilities” was developed and adopted in June 2017 eliminating discrimination of persons with disabilities in the legislation. The law, in particular, included legal standards on the facsimile signature, and defined the status of sign language interpreters.

UNDP worked closely with the civil society organizations, decision makers at the high level and mass media to promote the issue of the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities ratification. As a result, the

Parliament Committee on social, education, science, culture and health issues adopted a decree “On preparation of the KR Government to ratification of the UN CRPD” on November 27, 2017 and requested the Government to report on the results by November 1, 2018.

Four training modules on the rights of: 1) women, 2) children, 3) people with disabilities and 4) youth, along with the manual for trainers, were included into the educational programmes of six justice institutions’ training centers (Bar, Supreme court, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor’s Office, State Service on execution of punishments and Association of women-judges). A total of 1637 people were trained on legal and access to justice issues.



Widening access to justice for the population is one of the cooperation priorities between the Ministry of Justice and UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic. There are 20 free legal aid centers operating throughout the country, 11 centers have been opened with the support of UNDP Project on Sustainable Access to Justice. Our joint Bus of Solidarity will again take the road, providing free legal advice along with other state agencies - the KR Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Social Fund, State Agency for Interethnic Relations and Local Self-government etc. Moreover, our citizens actively use the mobile app “Zakony KR” and web-based map of all legal services, developed and launched within the project. //

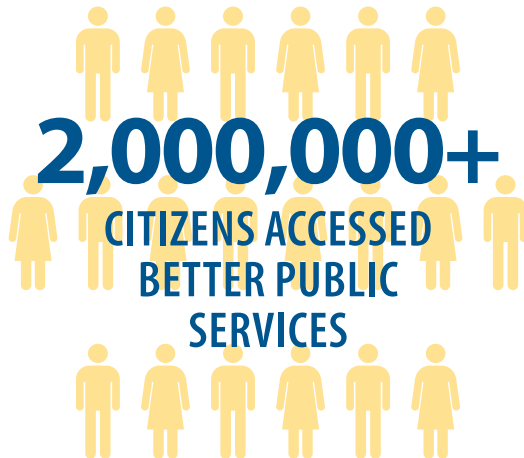
Akjol Kalbekov
*Director of the Center for Coordination of State-Guaranteed Legal Aid
under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic*

E-GOVERNMENT

UNDP collaborates with the Government in transforming the way it operates through 'smart' solutions and e-services.

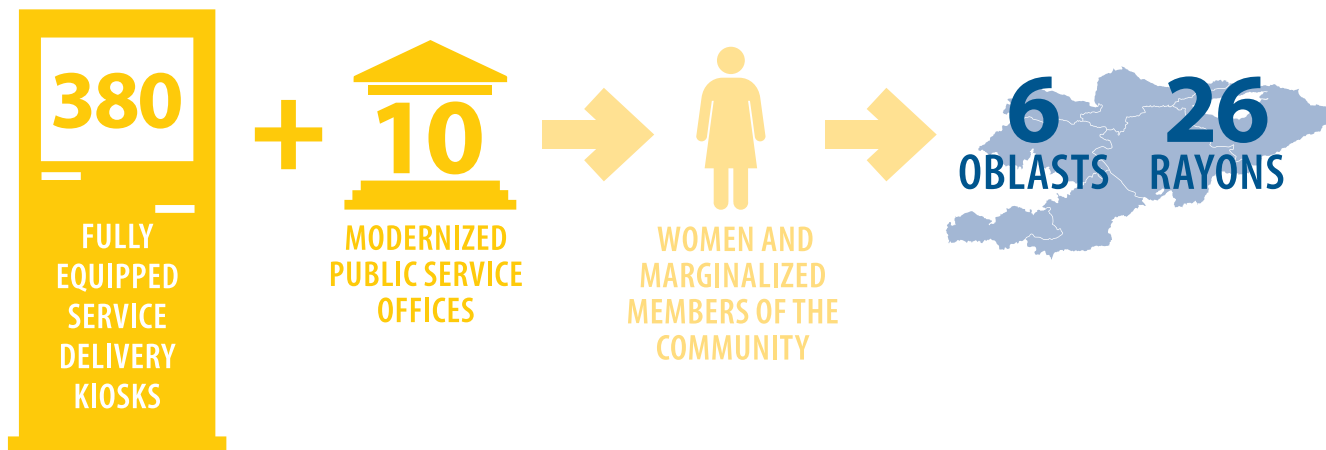
Electronic access to services puts more power into the hands of citizens and allowing government and other institutions to be more responsive to their needs.

Developing the relevant skills among various sectors including civil society organizations, public servants and leaders; and bringing together policy and delivery, ensures citizen-focused outcomes.



Of the 2mln citizens accessing improved services, over 500,000 received e-IDs through digital platforms and mobile service delivery platforms including:

- 380 fully equipped service delivery kiosks and 10 modernized public service offices especially targeting women and marginalized members of the community in – 6 Oblasts, 26 Rayons;
- 16 modern and fully equipped mobile service delivery vehicles operating in 26 remote districts; (Both mobile and stationed service delivery centers have been equipped with over 950 specialized ICT equipment).



UNDP is one of the strong partners cooperating with the State Registration Service; supporting development of the Government's systems for automated service delivery to citizens . The Kyrgyz Republic made a big step into a bright, safe digital future and economy. Together with UNDP we're moving towards better E-Government!"

”

Alina Shaikova
Chairperson

E-ID: ANTICIPATION FROM YOUNG PEOPLE



This small device can read personal information from the e-ID card for specifying an individual.

©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

In October 2017 Kanykey, a 22 year-old native of Osh oblast, has her fingerprint read for a biometric electronic ID.

She collected all the necessary documents with help from her father and went to the public service center in Osh oblast. She said, “I was surprised by the vibrant atmosphere there” since it was full of people queuing to enjoy the benefits of a biometric ID. Her first impression of her new ID was “The design is nice and neat, and she used it to travel to the capital, Bishkek.

Kanykey is not the only beneficiary of the E-government initiative for improved access to public service delivery. Although she hasn't required many of the available services yet, she learned that her new electric ID will benefit her in the future;

for instance, transferring her personal registration from her home town to her actual residential address is made easier. Marital status is embedded in chip and is invisible on the card, which protects widows from awkwardness when dealing with bureaucracy.

Approximately 3,200,000 people in the country have registered for electronic ID as of March 2018. The collected data (including biometric information) serves to enhance the Unified State Population Registry, a national civic registry, which will be utilized to create the electoral roll.

**I believe that this is one step forward
to embrace technology and develop
people's quality of life**



STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

UNDP in partnership with the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) has been building the capacity of parliamentary committees to effectively accomplish their oversight functions:

Openness, transparency and accountability of Parliament was further strengthened as a result of collaboration towards producing the new progressive format of the Speaker's Report for the period of 1 September 2016 till 30 June 2017.

Consultative interventions expanded the opportunity for multidisciplinary input into parliamentary processes, deepening public participation.

Attendance to the Committee hearings on Budget and Finance was strengthened, increasing public feedback in shaping of the 2018 budget overview (1. MPS (15); 2. Government (22); 3. CSOs (24); 4. Experts (9); 5. Public Councils (12); 6. Business (3); 7. Local Councils (15); 7. Other participants (23); Total number of participants (123));

123
**PARTICIPANTS IN
CONSULTATIVE
INTERVENTIONS**



Options for deepening parliamentary committee's role in the evolving legislative agenda were debated: Three consultative meetings of the Parliamentary committee on constitutional legislation, state structure, judicial-legal affairs and regulation, shaped strategic approach to the legislative agenda;



Two consultative engagements with the coordination board of public councils elaborated recommendations that will facilitate deepening of their monitoring/ evaluation roles.



Signature of cooperation memorandum between the UNDP, Swiss Embassy and the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic to jointly promote parliamentary democracy, June 30, 2017
© UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

PEACE & DEVELOPMENT

UNDP supports the implementation of state policies on peacebuilding - National Strategy on Sustainable development, State Policy on religious affairs, Concept on Strengthening National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations through participatory conflict analysis, dialogue, monitoring & inclusive planning of local development, giving voice to vulnerable groups including women and youth.

These efforts contributed to improving the position of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Global Peace Index Ranking to #111 position in 2017 compared to #124 in 2016, and Social Progress Index Ranking to #76 position compared to #79 in 2016.

UNDP with support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund started interventions aiming at increasing the participation of women and youth in preventing violent extremism. Free legal aid provision, capacity building, awareness raising and support to local initiatives are building blocks of UNDP strategy in this emerging area. These efforts will be further enhanced by increasing resilience of communities, improving state institutional capacities to address the most pressing drivers of the phenomenon in frames of the UN Peacebuilding Priority Plan 2018-2020 to support implementation of the State Programme and Action Plan on Preventing Extremism and Terrorism 2017-2022.

This work is a part of the UN Country Team joint comprehensive programme in preventing violent extremism, the implementation of which will start in 2018. The consultative meetings organized in 2017 were preparatory processes to ensure full ownership of national institutions and actors in the design and implementation of the activities in response to highlighted during consultations issues and risks.

Information is key in preventing violent extremism. To raise the awareness on PVE issues, a number of media materials aimed at preventing extremism and terrorism have been prepared and distributed through mass media and the Internet, as well as through popular messaging apps. In particular, 6 video clips, 4 special TV releases and 30 text articles. An extensive network of Muslim women in the Kyrgyz Republic (more than 30,000 women) were included into the information sharing and prevention work.



- 5000 copies of a manual on the prevention of violent extremism was distributed among women and girls in target communities. The manual focuses on the risks of violent extremism, describes the stages of methods of recruiting, as well as providing a list of banned religious organizations.



- More than 50 various preventive and information-communicative activities on PVE conducted in target communities benefitting more than 1,500 people (more than 90% of them are women).



- UNDP supported the Call Center under the State Agency on Religious Affairs that provided consultations on theological, legal and psychological issues to more than 1,000 people.



Coordination and consultation between state institutions and UN agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic help determine the priorities for the development of peacebuilding policies; in particular, prevention of radicalism and violent extremism.

The initiated and implemented projects of the UN are relevant both nationally, and globally. This requires us to actively participate not only in discussion, but also in the implementation of the projects themselves. //

Ergeshov Zairbek
Director, State commission on religious affairs under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic

UNDP with support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund and SDC works on **enhancing cross-border cooperation and trust between communities along the Kyrgyz-Tajik** border to mitigate immediate risks of renewed cross-border violence.

UNDP's work on strengthening linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents, involvement of youth and women into cross-border dialogue and implementation of joint initiatives as well as improvement of natural resources management based on established community-based conflict monitoring mechanism contributed to the achievement of the following results:

- Reduction of the number of incidents along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border from 33 cases in 2014, to 10 in 2017;
- Increase in the share of citizens assessing relations between the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan as positive from 31% in 2016 to 40%;

- The level of trust and attitude of the Kyrgyz community to the Tajik has increased from 3.1 in 2016 to 4.1 in 2018 (Endline survey data);
- 14 community infrastructure projects implemented for the amount 450,000 USD, including 6 on water resource management, 6 on street lighting, and 2 sports facilities.

The implementation of infrastructure sub-projects responded to the most urgent community needs including access to irrigation water. The street lighting infrastructure projects in cross-border areas contribute to crime reduction, and help to avoid mutual recriminations and further escalation of conflicts. Sports facilities serve as platforms for youth from both countries to arrange joint sporting events and strengthen the inter-community ties.





- E-pasturing management system launched in 4 pilot clusters and transferred to pasture committees.

Lack of communication and contact between youth of neighboring communities increases the likelihood of them engaging in violence. To enhance the level of interethnic tolerance of youth and communication among them, 25 transboundary contact youth groups were set up and 56 joint events have been organized including cultural events that increase acquaintance with each other's customs and traditions, sports events, joint celebrations of Nooruz and Victory day, joint work activities (Ashar) and various information and educational events.



- 2,929 young people (42% of which are young women) benefitted from training participation, events and business grants.

Development of youth entrepreneurship and creation of new jobs for youth in border villages of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan very effectively strengthens cross-border cooperation between the two countries and contributes to preventing young people provoking, or being involved in, conflicts.



- 29 business projects for the total amount of \$120,000 USD ensured 100 jobs places for youth.

Eleanor Roosevelt made a very inspirational statement at a time when the world came together to finalize and achieve global consensus on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR).

The UDHR sought to place moral and legal obligations upon states towards advancing the realization of fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens, everywhere. She reminded the world that realization of human rights needed to begin in places that were too small to be visible on any global map.

The places she referred to are our homes. UNDP is actively contributing to a more resilient community; beginning at home. Young girls now have a formal remedy against sexual and gender based violence. Young women are increasingly able to build their socio-economic systems and those of their families. Young girls and boys can receive medical care and attend school because their mothers and fathers are accessing public services from government at a faster rate, even in remote localities. Communities living within border areas, especially the youth, can now focus on socio-economic

development activities, and sleep soundly at night as a result of reduced incidence of intercommunity and border violence.

The spirit of the partnership formed between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP was further evidenced in both the smiles and anxiety for services from citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic as they a) queued in line to cast their ballots in the national October 2017 Presidential elections, that applied biometric identification systems; b) in the quest for accessing free legal aid services in the mountainous regions, and over 6 other urban and remote localities; c) through mobile service delivery vehicles that visited them in previously hard-to-reach locations deep in the mountains.

With benefits of transition to a progressive legal framework on the criminal code, and improving prospects for realization of the principles of rule of law from 2017, broader strides remain, for long-term structural transformation and sustainable development. Parliament will continue cooperating with UNDP through strengthening the consultative agenda between the parliamentary bodies and the public and involve CSOs to build open, transparent and accountable government.



Sustainable development builds on peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law

Aida Kasymalieva
Member of Parliament





Solidarity Lawyers Bus provides free legal consultations to the population of Chui province
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

GENDER

UNDP's goal is to contribute to advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment in the Kyrgyz Republic. UNDP envisages a more inclusive, sustainable and resilient world through advancing gender equality and empowering women as leaders and active participants in the development processes.

Making gender equality a reality is a core commitment of UNDP. UNDP recognizes that female empowerment and gender equality is vital to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which envisions a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality with removal of all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment. UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic integrates gender equality principles across all areas of its work: sustainable development, democratic governance and peacebuilding, climate and disaster resilience.

In 2017 UNDP achieved a first in the history of national judicial system research by summarizing court practices/crimes against women and girls in the country.

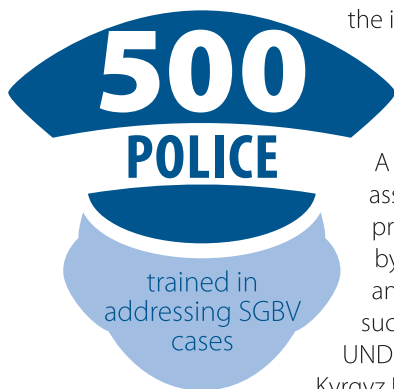
Conducted by the Association of Women Judges, over 900 criminal cases related to gender-based violent crimes investigated over the past five years were reviewed. Today it serves as an advocacy tool to lobby for standards changes in Supreme Court Council, and served as a baseline to develop the National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2018-2020.

Based on the research a training module was developed, 52 judges were trained to address SGBV. Today, it is institutionalized with the High School of Justice under the Supreme Court, which is responsible for training the judges of the Kyrgyz Republic, staff of courts and the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.



In the framework of the South-South Cooperation and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, 22 Kyrgyz MIA criminalists were trained on investigation of sexual crimes and acts of domestic violence.

To increase the multi-angle approach to the issue, in parallel UNDP has done significant work in building capacity of 500 police officers on how to address SGBV cases.

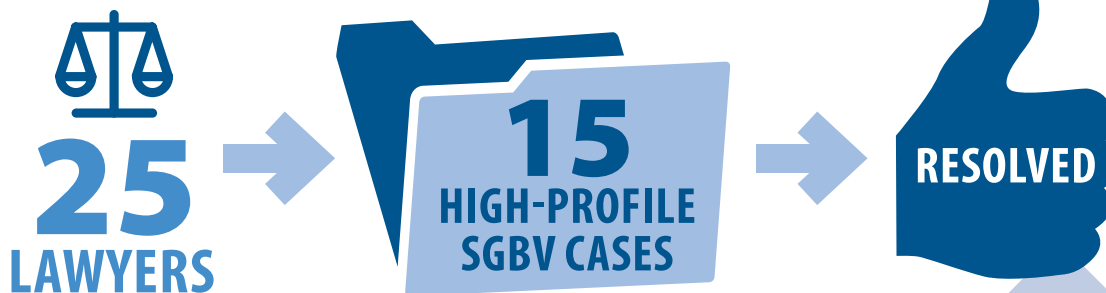


A Pro-Bono model of legal assistance, which presupposes professional free legal support by lawyers to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence was successfully introduced by the UNDP for the first time in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Thus far, over 100 lawyers have been trained in the “Pro-Bono” model - with 25 Pro-Bono lawyers following more than 15 high-profile SGBV cases, all of which were successfully resolved.

The Pro-Bono manual was elaborated to lawyers providing legal assistance on a Pro-Bono model to strengthen and facilitate the inclusion of this practice into the existing legal system. The manual includes practical recommendations on the development and defense of the lawyer’s position in cases related to gender-based violence, as well as basic rules of legal assistance on a pro-bono model.

Combating early marriage, sexual and gender-based violence, domestic violence, enforcing the 1325 agenda, supporting the state in developing the National Action Plan in gender equality for 2018-2020. Some achievements are: adoption of the Law on preventing early marriage, work on advancing the new Law on combating domestic violence, etc. Nation-wide campaigns are being conducted all over the country with more than 100 awareness raising events.



WARRIORS OF AN INVISIBLE WAR



Pro-bono lawyers
© UNDP in the
Kyrgyz Republic

“I never thought sexual violence would be such a challenging case to defend”, says Aijan Orozakunova, one of the best-known lawyers in Bishkek, capital of the Kyrgyz Republic.

I was shocked by the assigned judicial sentence - the penalty was far from being fair. The perpetrator got three years and of course, we stepped in immediately to appeal for a stricter penalty. We won - he will be imprisoned for eight years now.

At a recent press-conference in Bishkek Aijan related how she and a group of other lawyers defended a victim of sexual violence in court. She, and other 24 lawyers were asked to help UNDP in piloting the “Pro-Bono” defense mechanism, where experienced and devoted professionals help victims of sexual abuse seek justice for free.

13 high-profile such cases within a year were followed and today, 70% of them have been resolved in favor of victims. In the Kyrgyz Republic 23% of all women aged 15-49 years survived physical abuse, one out of four women becomes victim of physical violence caused by a current or former husband; 4% experienced sexual abuse; 4% - emotional abuse, stated the medical demographic research of 2012 in the Kyrgyz Republic. And only two out of five women sought help after they experienced physical or sexual abuse.

The UNDP’s 2017 research conducted by the Association of Women Judges confirms that 60% of 1029 cases observed on sexual and gender based violence between 2012-2015 were terminated. One of the reasons is the refusal of the victims to initiate the trial - in other words women are afraid of public condemnation.

“No wonder women are afraid and are being pushed by the relatives to withdraw the appeals. Even us, the Pro-Bono lawyers had to follow cases in groups. We were simply afraid to be chased by the relatives of the perpetrator or the community in some places. It felt like we were in a war, an invisible war aimed at destroying women and girls. People still have patriarchal views and still believe it is okay to punish women, even kill them”-, says Aijan. By stating this, she confirmed the perception study data conducted by UNFPA in the Kyrgyz Republic where 34% of women and 50% of men think in some particular cases women can be beaten.

The project, implemented by UNDP with the US State Department support is targeted at prevention of sexual and gender based violence, where the role of law-enforcement, prosecutors and judges is significant. So many cases happen daily and so many of them are hidden – why? We should understand that women will only start appealing when there is trust to a system, belief that she will not be rejected by community and her family. This is why we work on sensitizing judges and police.

**Pro-Bono lawyers for me are heroes.
They are reviving hope in women.
Let them be and let justice rule
the world.**



Venera Sydykova
*Director of Advocates Training Centre
under the Advokatura of the Kyrgyz Republic*

GLOBAL FUND

UNDP works to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health in ensuring equal access to HIV and tuberculosis services for vulnerable groups.

During 2017 UNDP as Principal Recipient of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria under the “Effective TB and HIV control project in the Kyrgyz Republic” delivered more than 13 million USD in collaboration with 14 HIV and TB health institutions, State Service for Punishment Execution and 27 NGOs (in total 42 sub-recipients).

Community care & support for PLHIV



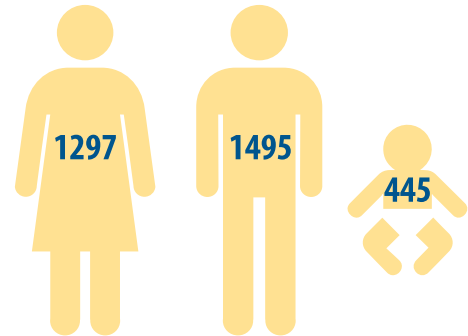
HIV testing services in prisons



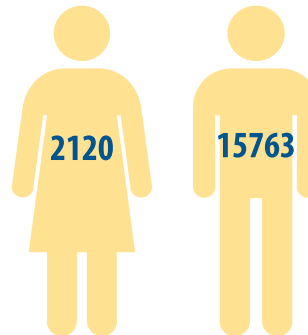
**24%
INCREASE**

3932
SEX WORKERS received the minimum package of services

PLHIV who received ARV therapy



People who inject drugs received minimum package of services



The minimum package of services aimed at HIV prevention was provided to more than 17880 people who inject drugs (including 1453 PWID in prison, more than 7600 PWID were tested for HIV), 3932 SWs (more than 1700 were tested for HIV), 5754 MSM (more than 2659 were tested for HIV).



1455

clients covered by Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) in Narcology centers and the Penitentiary system in 32 sites.

2,034

TB sensitive patients

+

1,684

MDR/XDR/RR TB patients



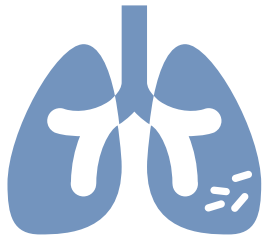
13,121

patients with TB symptoms were examined with Xpert MTB / RIF test



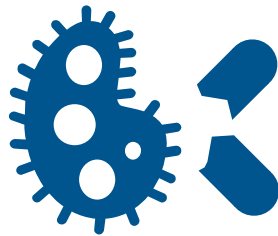
received motivational support

for adherence to treatment



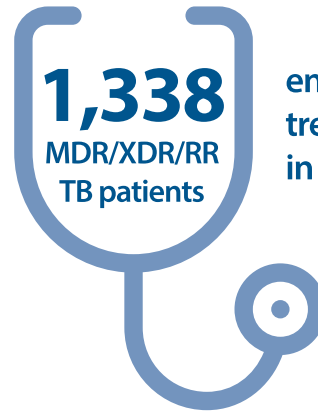
2,440

confirmed as active



1,433

MDR/XDR/RR TB cases registered



1,338

MDR/XDR/RR TB patients

enrolled to treatment in 2017

TACKLING TB IN PRISONS



Man living with TB
© UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Aziz (40) has reason to be thankful on World TB Day. Just two years ago he was being carried by his cell-mates to the prison doctor, so ill he could barely stand.

“At the time I thought my poor health was because of my drug use. I didn’t understand it was due to tuberculosis,” he said.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), TB was one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide in 2015. Although Aziz did not realize it, he was at high risk of contracting the disease having looked after a family member with TB.

“My brother died from TB in 2009, and I was caring for him,” explained Aziz.

The situation was further exacerbated by Aziz’s incarceration, as the level of TB in prisons is reported to be up to 100 times higher than that of the civilian population. This is due to issues such as overcrowding and poor ventilation, which create a breeding ground for easy transmission of the air-borne disease.

Having been referred to the prison’s specialised TB hospital, Aziz was swiftly diagnosed with multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). The Kyrgyz Republic is among the 30-high multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB burden countries in the world, creating significant challenges for effective diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Thankfully for Aziz, doctors at the prison TB hospital were able to act swiftly and he began treatment immediately. The hospital is one of several supported by UNDP’s partnership with the Global Fund as part of a targeted effort to reach those at higher risk. In coordination with the Government, the partnership provides prison hospitals with medicines and laboratory supplies. In addition to medicines to treat TB and HIV, this also includes methadone to help prisoners like Aziz who are trying to overcome drug addiction.

“I started taking my TB treatment regularly and after a while I started feeling better. I didn’t stop the treatment even when I encountered the side effects of the medicines. In my case the medicines affected my hearing” said Aziz.

After completing his sentence in February 2017, on just his second day after release, Aziz went to the civilian TB centre in Bishkek to ensure continuity of his treatment.

He now takes pills every day under the supervision of the nurse and takes monthly tests to make sure the treatment is working effectively. To help encourage and support patients to adhere to treatment, UNDP and the Global Fund are also providing financial support to cover transportation fees to and from medical facilities.

This support has been vital for Aziz and with the news that his treatment is working, he is committed to beating TB and rebuilding his life.

“I strictly follow all the recommendations of the doctors and I don’t miss doses because I remember how severe my condition was at the very beginning” he said.

Having recently found a new job, Aziz visits the TB centre for treatment early in the morning before work.

I believe that it is because of the treatment that I am still alive. I also know if I stop the treatment, the disease will return and I may die like my brother did.

Aziz
TB Sufferer



Ulan Kadyrbekov
Director of Republican AIDS Centre

Through the close cooperation of Republican AIDS center and UNDP GF project in 2017 the coverage of medical and social services for people living with HIV was expanded.

“In order to achieve the goals towards HIV-infection elimination at the regional level, the timely access to necessary medical examinations and consultations services for PLHIV, who started antiretroviral treatment, was significantly improved through a number of complex measures for timely procurement of required medicines and medical products, and, importantly, strengthening of the health system itself, including procurement of laboratory equipment, vehicles for Issyk-Kul, Osh, Batken and Chui region centers, as well as improved working conditions of relevant specialists. Cooperation with UNDP and The State Penitentiary Service resulted in achievement of tangible successes related to treatment and prevention of HIV-infection in prisons.”

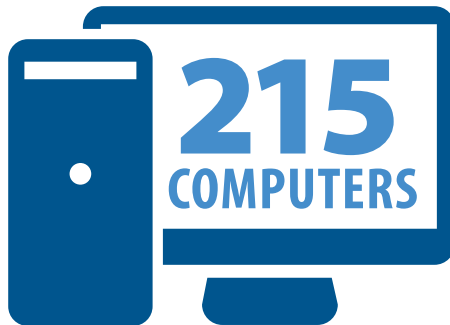
Within the community systems strengthening, program activities aimed at removing legal barriers to access to services for key affected populations were further scaled up with 39 street lawyers within 24 collaborating NGOs who documented 1019 human rights violations in 2017 (521 among PWID (including 104 OST clients), 257 among SWs, 24 among MSM, 6 among LGBT, and 211 among PLHIV).

1433 MDR/XDR/RR TB cases were registered and 1388 MDR/XDR/RR TB patients were enrolled to treatment during 2017. 2034 TB sensitive patients and 1684 MDR/XDR/RR TB patients were receiving the motivational support for adherence to treatment within the same period. A TB database was introduced and installed at national and oblast level (in 10 TB institutions and in State Penitentiary Service).

Due to efficiency gains achieved during the program implementation,UNDP was able to procure a range of items to enhance services.



In November 2017 23 cars were provided to TB (15 cars) and HIV (8 cars) institutions aimed at strengthening national capacities in monitoring and evaluation, sputum specimen transportation and drug management.



215 computer sets aimed at extension of the TB database from region to rayon level.



4 new GX-pert machines and 9 CD4 counters aimed at strengthening HIV related diagnostics and monitoring of HIV status.

PROJECT	DURATION	TOTAL BUDGET	DONORS
Effective TB and HIV Control Project in the Kyrgyz Republic	Jul 2016 – Jun 2018	USD 24,341,578	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Gender Mainstreaming practices	Jan 2017 – Dec 2017	USD 92,070	UNDP
Enhancing Rule of Law in the Kyrgyz Republic for improved security and stability	May 2016 – Oct 2017	£ 750,000	UK
Promoting democracy and stability in the Kyrgyz Republic through an improved legal implementation mechanism	Jun 2017 – Mar 2018	USD 200,000	UK
Widening Access to Justice for Legal Empowerment in the Kyrgyz Republic	Jan 2014 – Jun 2018	EUR 2,000,000	Finland
Cross-border Cooperation for sustainable peace and development	Nov 2015 – Jun 2019	USD 1,931,562	SDC UN PBF BPPS
Youth for Prevention of Violent Extremism	Oct 2016 – Mar 2018	USD 110,500	UNDP
Women and Girls as Drivers for Peace and Prevention of Radicalization	Jan 2017 – 30 Jun 2018	USD 303,687	UN PBF

PROJECT	DURATION	TOTAL BUDGET	DONORS
Supporting Unified State Population Registry to establish E-Government system	Apr 2017 – Apr 2018	USD 5,758,319	Japan
Kyrgyz Election Support Project, Phase 2	Dec 2014 – Apr 2018	USD 1,727,213	Switzerland and Denmark
Addressing Sexual Gender-Based Violence	May 2016 – Jun 2018	USD 500,000	INL
Strong and Inclusive Parliamentary Democracy	May 2017 -Apr 2021	USD 3,455,000	Swiss

UNDP STAFF

Gender

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic has a separate gender unit in its implementation structure. To oversee the internal developments to achieve gender parity and promote women's empowerment at the level of implementation Gender Task Force has been created.

Whereas gender is a cross-cutting issue, UNDP mainstreams it throughout its programs and projects aiming at no less than 50% of budget targeting women's empowerment. Training on gender equality is a mandatory for all the staff not only via on-line resources but at the level of induction for the new employees. UNDP was awarded Gender Gold Seal status in 2012 and today is re-certifying its achievement.

Work and life balance

UNDP promotes the harmonious work and life approach and focuses on work-life balance as one of key priority issue of HR management policy, managers at all levels shall ensure personnel awareness and understanding of the work-life guidelines and its implementation. UNDP offers different flexible working arrangement to maintain the work-life balance of its personnel as

flextime, compressed working hours, part-time employment and telecommuting. Moreover, it also enables mothers to have special hours for breastfeeding time and set up a breastfeeding room for women with children in its facility.

UNDP is a result-based and learning organization and provides opportunity for each team member to further develop talents and enhance career opportunity through a broad range of continuous learning opportunities. This policy is implemented through the annual elaboration of the learning plan and different learning activities.

Staff Association Committee (SAC)

To promote and safeguard the rights, interests and welfare of UNDP staff the Staff Association is elected by UNDP staff by secret ballot. SAC acts as the channel of communication, promotes better understanding with the management on matters concerning the staff, participates and organizes team-building events, arranges survey on different issues and express staff's opinion on different matters.



STAFF WITH CHILDREN

are given flexible working hours, breastfeeding rooms and other assistance.

ALL STAFF

are constantly capacitated with special gender trainings and induction.

UNDP staff working on a patchwork
©UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic



WORKING WITH THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

UNDAF: The UNCT and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic worked closely throughout 2016 and 2017 on development of the new UNDAF 2018-2022. The Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations Resident Coordinator signed the UNDAF on 19 May 2017. The new UNDAF is focusing on the following four priority areas defined jointly with the national partners: (1) Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition; (2) Good Governance and rule of law; (3) Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management; (4) Social Protection, Health and Education. Four UNDAF Results Groups have been established one for each Outcome Chaired by the Heads of UN Agencies.

PBF: In May-June 2017, a final evaluation on the Peacebuilding Priority Plan for 2014-2016 was conducted. An investment package from UN PBF (USD 15.1 million) that was implemented under the Peacebuilding Priority Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic by seven UN agencies has completed in 2016. The evaluation revealed the effective implementation of PPP and positive impact in the peacebuilding context.

Support to the government in the advancing the achievement of the sustainable development goals

In 2017 the Government has demonstrated full commitment to the implementation of SDGs and clearly benefited from UN support to integrate the SDGs into upcoming strategic development cycle. Two important strategic processes have been launched in 2017 – in spring 2017 the President's Office started the formulation of the new Country's development vision 2040. UN support to these processes has been instrumental to ensure profound evidence-based policy making, as well as in further enhancing the national capacities and raise awareness on sectoral SDG-based issues.

In 2017 UN agencies focused on delivering targeted policy support to building capacity for national SDGs data collection, monitoring, analysis and reporting. UNDP provided technical support to the National Statistics Committee to analyze the existing state monitoring system and align it with SDGs global set of indicators. In addition to it, UNDP supported the development of State Statistical Reporting that integrated global targets/indicators of Sendai Framework for DRR and SDGs.

Support to the government in building national capacity to implement human rights

In 2017, the UNCT navigated an environment defined by a rapidly deteriorating human rights situation – requiring specific advocacy.

Together with civil society actors OCHR ROCA and UNDP worked towards a new draft law on the Ombudsperson of the Kyrgyz Republic with a view to render the institution human rights compliant. The law is currently being discussed in second reading of the Parliament of the country.

Beyond advocacy, UN agencies jointly provided a variety of capacity building activities geared towards increasing compliance of national legislation and practice with international human rights law. OHCHR ROCA together with UNDP the Kyrgyz Republic and the UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul held a second iteration of regional consultations for NHRI's in Central Asia, bringing together relevant actors for NHRI development in the region. The Ombudsman of the

Kyrgyz Republic participated in the event and together with the four other Ombudspersons of Central Asia signed a statement for the creation of a regional platform of NHRIs. This platform was created with a view to strengthen these national institutions and render them compliant with Paris Principles, as well as towards achievement of SDGs. Furthermore, OHCHR together with UNDP and UNODC continued its work on the country's judicial reform, on its criminal justice legislation and its potential to further align it with international human rights standards.

In regard to strengthening engagement with United Nations Human Rights mechanisms, it should be noted that, together with UNICEF and UNDP, OHCHR ROCA worked towards supporting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the ratification of the CRPD through public and bilateral advocacy. Finally, it should be noted, that led by OHCHR ROCA, the UNCT has launched a broad campaign on the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, marking the start of a year-long celebration throughout 2018.



Admir Kurman Aibek Abdylidaev Aibek Kushnazarov Aida Aidaralieva Aida Sootbekova Aidai Arstanbekova Aidai Ashiralieva Aidai Saparalieva Aigul Baiburaeva Aigul Beishekeeva Aigul Tilekmatova Aigulya Sulaimanova Ainagul Abdrakhmanova Ainura Momunova Ainura Suranaeva Aisha Kadyrbaeva Aizhan Idrisova Aizhana Kurmanbekova Aizuura Dzhumataeva Akylbek Karagulov Akyn Bakirov Aleksandra Sasykova Alexander Avanessov Alexander Vasiutinskii Aliia Taktarbaeva Aliman Mamyeva Alina Anikina Aliona Niculita Altynbek Tadzhibaev Alymbekova Ainura Amangeldi Dzhumanaliev Anarkul Ozgen Anna Gerk Arslan Sabyrbekov Artur Bukalaev Asel Franki-Amanova Asiat Kylychbekova Azamat Kasymov Baktygul Almerikova Bakytbek Sheripbaev Bekeshova Meri Cherikbai Zhanyzakov Cholpon Tentieva Cholponbek Omuraliev Chotkaraeva Aida Chyngyz Ibraev Daniar Ibragimov Dinara Duishenova Eilen Soltoeva Elemanov Elzar Elena Mikhalchenko Elzat Nasyrova Emil Amatov Erkin Apylbek Uulu Erkina Urazbaeva Erkinbek Kasybekov Gulmira Mamatova Gulnara Abdykalykova Gulnara Karimberdieva Gulzat Urmat Kyzy Igor Voloshin Inga Babicheva Irina Schelokova Irina Talkambaeva Itana Labovic Janyl Rakhmanova Jyldyz Moldokulova Kamchibek Turtemirov Kanykey Orozbaeva Kubat Chekirov Kumarbek Kylychev Kunduz Ermekbaeva Kuvanych Koshoev Kydyralieva Bakyt Leobnid Komarover Lira Zholdubaeva Liudmila Kim Lucio Sarandrea Marat Abdrakhmanov Mavlyuda Khodzhaeva Mavlyuda Abdrakhmanova Medina Kalygulova Meerim Aidaralieva Meerim Bolotbaeva Meerim Nurbekova Meerim Omurbekova Mirgul Amanalieva Mirlan Abdyzhaparov Mukash Kaldarov Muratbek Artykov Naoki Nihei Nazgul Akaeva Nazgul Zakirova Nurlanbek Abdylida uulu Nurliza Artisbek kyzy Nurshat Ababakirov Oksana Katkalova Oleg Khodjaev Oleg Sassa Olga Petrova Orozbek Ergeshov Ozonnia Ojielo Pavel Mkrтчian Rasul Kenjebaev Rita Makaeva Roza Choibaeva Ruslan Akmatov Saltanat Dospaeva Samat Akunov Sanjar Mokeyev Sanzhar Dzhailov Sarvarboi Turdiboev Sayitali Zikiraev Sergei Zhuiko Sergey Pishnenko Sergey Tsaplin Sharabidin Tairov Sharipa Dzhumabekova Sherbet Nurzhanova Taalibek Amanov Taalibek Makeev Talibek Isaev Taniel Shamshiev Tatiana Gorborkova Timur Talipov Tolkun Mambetova Torobek Kolubaev Tuimakan Subankulova Turatbek Alymkulov Ulan Duishebaev Ulan Omuraliev Ulanbek Dzhholdoshov Umutai Dauletova Urmat Takirov Valentina Sorokina Valeria Digai Venera Samatova Viktor Gorovikov Vladimir Grebnev Zaragul Davlatzhanova Zarina Tashtanbekova Zhyldyz Uzakbaeva

GLOSSARY

A/A – Aiyı Aimak, Rural District
ADB – Asian Development Bank
AfT – UNDP Regional project Aid for Trade in Central Asia
AIDS – Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
A/O – Aiyı Okmotu, Local Self-Government
APO – Annual Plan of Operation
ARHC – Association of Rural Health Committees
ART – Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV – Antiretroviral drugs
APR – Annual Progress Report
ARIS – Agency for Development and Investment of Communities (Rus)
ASG – Assistant Secretary General
ATLAS – UN operations information system
AWP – Annual Work Plan
BD – Biodiversity
BD TT (GEF) – Biodiversity Tracking Tool
BEB – British Embassy Bishkek
BFA – Beijing Platform for Action
BioFin -UNDP Project to support sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation
CAMP – Central Asia Mountain Partnership
CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO – Community Based Organization
CCD – Convention to Combat Desertification
CCM – Country Coordination Mechanism
CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

CMS – Convention on Migratory Species
CO – (UNDP) Country Office
COP – Conference of Parties
CPD – Country Programme Document
CPAP – Country Programme Action Plan
CSO – Civil Society Organizations
CSW – Commission on the Status of Women
CSS – Community Systems Strengthening
CSW – Commission on the Status of Women
DB – Database
DCDP&SSES – District Centre for Disease Prevention and State Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance
DAW – UN Division for the Advancement of Women
DC – Dimension Chief
DDP&SSES – Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary
DESA – UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs
DFID – U.K. Departement for International Developmen
DG – Democracy and Governance
DIM – Direct Implementation Mode
DNA – Deoxyribonucleic acid
DP – Department of Pastures under the Ministry of Agriculture, Processing Industry and Melioration
DRM – Disaster Risk Management
DSA – Daily Subsistence Allowance
DST – Drug-susceptibility testing
EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bank
ECHR – European Convention on Human Rights
EEU – Eurasian Economic Union
E-PMC – Electronic Pasture Committee Information System
EQA – External Quality Assessment

EQA – Epidemiological Surveillance
ESKR – Embassy of Switzerland in the Kyrgyz Republic
ERC – (UNDP) Evaluation Resource Centre
EX-ACT – Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool Developed by FAO
EU – European Union
EURECA – Environmental Program of the European Union for Central Asia
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
FGP – Family Group Practice
FGPA – Family Group Practitioners Association
FGPs – Family Group Practitioners
FMC – Family medicine centres
FFI – Flora and Fauna International (INGO)
FLERMONECA – Forest and Biodiversity Governance Including Environmental Monitoring
FLEG – Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Central Asia
FMP – Forest Management Plan
FSC – Forest Stewardship Council, international organization promoting SFM certification
GBV – Gender-based Violence
GCF – Green Climate Fund
GDF – Global Drug Facility
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GEF – Global Environment Facility
GEWE – Gender equality and women empowerment
GGI – Green Growth Indicators
GG – Global Goals
GIS – Geographical Information System
GIZ – German federal enterprise for international cooperation

GJ – Government of Japan
GRB – Gender-responsive budgeting
GPS – Global Positioning System
GSLEP – Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystems Protection Programme
HBC – Hepatitis C Virus
HBV – Hepatitis B Virus
HCVF – High Conservation Value Forest
HDI – Human Development Index
HIV – Human immunodeficiency
HP – Health Products
HPA – Health Promotion Association
HR – Human Resources
HRBA – Human rights-based approach
HSP – Health Service Providers
IANWGE – Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality
IBBS – Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey
IBA – Important Bird Area
IC – Infection Control
IDA – International Development Assistance
IEC – Information and Education Materials
IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF – International Monetary Fund
INGO – International Non-Governmental Organizations
INL – Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INRM – Integrated Natural Resource Management
INTERPOL – International Police Organization
IRS – Internal Residual Spraying
IRRF – (UNDP) Integrated Results and Resources Framework
IT – Information Technology
IFI – International Financial Institution

IGE – Inclusive Green Economy

ILO – International Labour Organization

IOM – International Organization for Migration

IUCN – International Union for the Conservation of Nature

JFM – Joint Forest Management

JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency

KAFLU – Kyrgyzstan Association of Forest and Land Users

KAP – Key affected populations

KCBTA – Kyrgyz Community Based Tourism Association LAN – Local Area Network

LD – Land Degradation

LD PMAT TT (GEF) – Land Degradation Portfolio Monitoring and Tracking Tool

LFA – Local Fund Agent

LGBTQIA – Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, intersex and asexual

LLC – Limited Liability Company

LU – Livestock Unit (= 1 cow)

MAPIM – Ministry of Agriculture, Processing Industry and Melioration

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MDT – Multidisciplinary Team

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals

METT – (Protected Areas Management) Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool

MFAD – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

MFAF – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland

MGIT – Mycobacteria Growth Indicator Tube

MIS – Management Information System

MLN – million

MoH – Ministry of Health

MONECA – Environmental monitoring in Central Asia

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

MPTI – Medical and Preventive Treatment Institutions

MSM – Men Who Have Sex with Men

MSC – Marine Stewardship Council, INGO promoting sustainable fishery

MSP – (GEF) Medium-Size Project

MTR – Mid-Term Review

MSME – Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise

NAP – National AIDS Program

NABU – Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (German INGO)

NBSAP – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NEAP – National Environmental Action Plan

NFM – New Funding Model

NHDR – National Human Development Report

NGF – Non-governmental Foundation

NGO – Non-Government Organizations

NNC – National Narcological Centre

NRL – National Reference Laboratory

NSP – Needle and Syringe Programmes

NSSD – National Strategy for Sustainable Development

NSSLIC – National Strategy on Snow Leopard Conservation

NTFP – Non-Timber Forest Products

OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OI – Opportunistic infections

OIRL – Osh Inter Oblast Reference Laboratory

OST – Opioid Substitution Therapy

PAA – Project Administrative Assistant

PA – Protected Area

PB – Project Board

PC – Project Coordinator
PDI – Peer driven interventions
PDR – Poly resistant tuberculosis
PEPFAR – The U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIR – Project Implementation Report
PIMS – Project Information Management Systems
PLHIV – People living with HIV
PMC – Pasture Management Committee
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMP – Pasture Management Plan
PMU – Project Management Unit
PPA – Program and Policy Analyst
PPCR – Pilot Program on Climate Resilience
PPG – Project Preparation Grant
PPR – Project Progress Report
PSE – Population size estimation
PTSD – Program of Transition to Sustainable Development
PUA – Pasture Users Association
PWID – People who inject drugs
PWD(s) – Person (People) with Disabilities
QPR – Quarterly Progress Report
RAC – Republican AIDS Centre
RDF – Rural Development Fund
RFNP – Republic Fund for Nature Protection
RF – Russian Federation
ROL – Rule of Law
R&S – Reconstruction and stabilization
RSC – Regional Service Centre

RTA – Regional Technical Adviser
SAEPF – State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry
SALAGIR – State Agency on Local Self-Governance and Interethnic Relations
SC – Steering Committee
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals
SFF – State Forest Fund (woodlands managed by the state forest management units)
SFM – Sustainable Forest Management
SFM TT – (GEF) SFM Tracking Tool
SIGI – Social Institutions and Gender Index
SJSR – Security and Justice Sector Reform
SLM – Sustainable Land Management
SLT – Snow Leopard Trust
SLF – Snow Leopard Fund
SMEs – Small and Medium Enterprises
SMART – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
SNP – State Nature Park
SPNA – Special Protected Nature Area
SRHR – Sexual and reproductive health and rights
SRS – State Registration Service
SSTR – Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
STI – Sexually transmitted infections
SW – Sex Worker
TB – Tuberculosis
TBC – To be confirmed
TBD – To be determined
TL – Team Leader
ToR – Terms of Reference
UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN – United Nations

UNAIDS – United Nations AIDS
UNC – United Nations Command
UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UN CRPD – The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDAF – UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO – United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNFPA – United Nations Populations Fund
(UN) FCCC – UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
USG – Under-Secretary-General
USG – United States Government
UNHQ – United Nations Headquarters
UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNGEI – UN Girls Education Initiative
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
UNHCR – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOG – United Nations Office in Geneva
UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPBC – United Nations Peace Building Commission
UNPBF – United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
UPR – Universal Periodical Review
UNSCOM – United Nations Special Commission
UNSMS – United Nations Security Management System
UNV – UN Volunteers
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
USEKR – United States Embassy Kyrgyz Republic
VCT – Voluntary HIV counselling and testing

VC – Value-added Chain
VIN – Vehicle Identification Number
VR – Verification Report
VSAT – Very Small Aperture Terminal
WB – World Bank
WEE – Women’s economic empowerment
WFP – World Food Programme
WHO – World Health Organization
WHS – World Heritage Site
WG – Working Group
Women, Peace & Security 1325 – United Nations Resolution 1325
WTP – Water Treatment Plant
WTO – World Trade Organization
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature

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