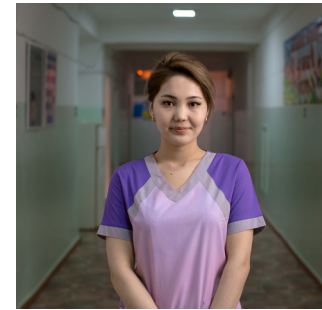
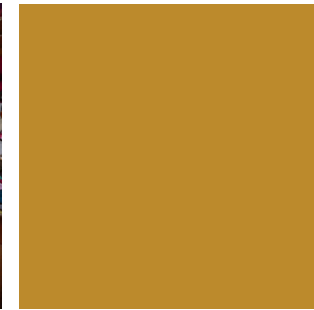




UNITED NATIONS
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



UNCT ANNUAL RESULTS



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
REPORT
2022

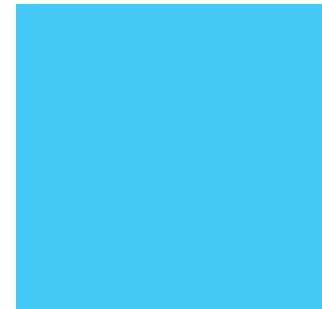


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FOREWORD

Dear friends, partners and colleagues,

I am pleased to share with you on behalf of the entire United Nations Country Team in the Kyrgyz Republic our Annual Results Report for 2022.

This year marks the last year of our UNDAF 2018-2022 cycle as we enter in the implementation of the new generation of Cooperation Framework, therefore I would like to take a moment and reflect on what we have achieved in the past 4 years.

In this UNDAF cycle, we have exceeded the projections by 30% from the planned 221 million USD to adjust to the changing environment mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but also other lingering effects of the geopolitical tensions, war in Ukraine and food and energy crisis, all of which necessitated a closer and stronger cooperation. UN system relentlessly worked on economic empowerment, food security, nutrition and job security, with a focus on youth and women. We reached more than half a million beneficiaries increasing their food security through targeted projects, enhancing the productivity skills of rural women in the agricultural sector through direct support and facilitating the creation of sustainable jobs with companies who managed to score a remarkable 15 million USD export of their products only within one year.

Transcending in the new Cooperation Framework cycle 2023-2027, the United Nations in Kyrgyz Republic in 2022 laid the solid foundation of enhanced cooperation and partnership with the Government, civil society, media, private sector and all bilateral and multilateral partners. Past year marked the Transforming Education Summit and the subsequent commitments by the Government, the spearheading of the Mountain Agenda, enabling access to education, support to strengthening of the social protection system and not least to say the emergency and humanitarian response to the border region with Tajikistan in the aftermath of the escalation of violence.

The UN Country Team continued its strategic and close partnership with the Government of Kyrgyzstan, but also the civil society, media, private sector and academia – all in the spirit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals anchored around the motive of Leave No One Behind. This partnership will continue also in the years to come, building on the testament of the achievements that are evidenced in this report.

On behalf of the entire UN Country Team in Kyrgyzstan allow me to end by expressing our sincere appreciation to our partners /multilateral and bilateral donors without whose generous support we would not have been able to achieve all these results, and the UN personnel who continue to work with dedication and resilience in achieving better life for everyone in Kyrgyzstan.

Antje Grawe
United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the designated representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Kyrgyzstan comprises of 15 resident and 9 non-resident United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes, and closely affiliated with the International Financial Institutions. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) also forms part of the UNCT.



1. The UN Country Team is led and coordinated by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and supported by her office. It fully supports and works towards Kyrgyzstan's development priorities and commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. Merging the comparative advantages of the various United Nations entities under the UNDAF, the UNCT provides tailor-made support to address the needs of the most vulnerable, the disadvantaged and those who are at risk of being left behind in Kyrgyzstan.

3. The results framework of the last UNDAF implementation year outlines four outcomes that respond to Kyrgyzstan's needs and make use of the UN's comparative advantages.

TABLE 1

UNDAF'S PRIORITY AREAS AND OUTCOMES

	UNDAF Priority 1: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition	Outcome 1: By 2022, inclusive and sustainable industrial, agricultural and rural development contribute to economic growth, decent work, improved livelihoods, food security and nutrition, especially among women and vulnerable groups.	01
	UNDAF Priority 2: Good Governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality	Outcome 2: By 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all.	02
	UNDAF Priority 3: Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management	Outcome 3: By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development.	03
	UNDAF Priority 4: Social sector development (social and child protection, health and education).	Outcome 4: By 2022, social protection, health and education systems are more effective and inclusive, and provide quality services.	04

UNCT VALUED PARTNERS

The support provided to the Kyrgyz Republic by the United Nations system would not have been possible without the generous support of bilateral and multilateral donors and partners, nor without the close cooperation with the government institutions at all levels, civil society and media, private sector, women and youth and the many outstanding individuals committed to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

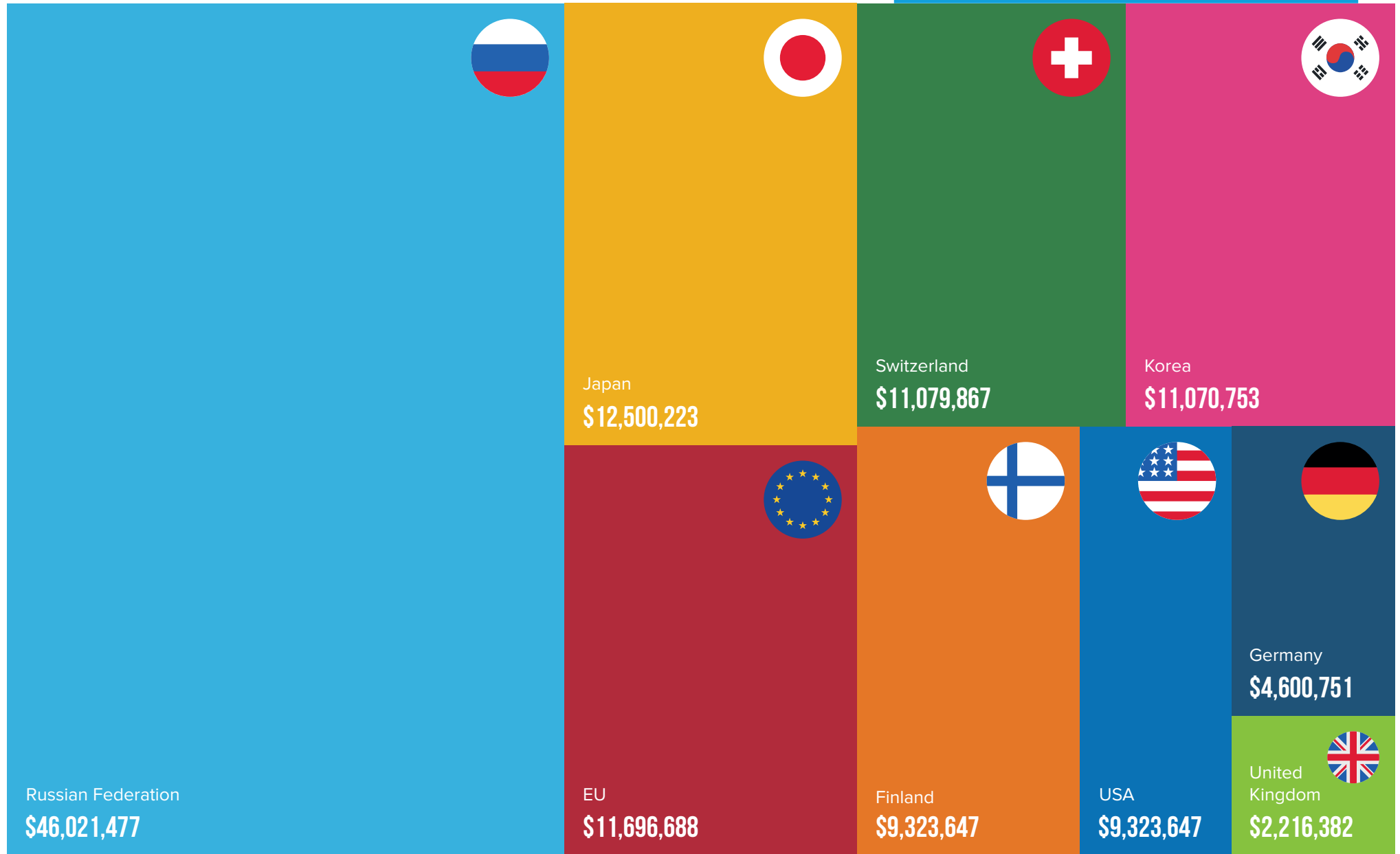
Administration of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Cabinet of Ministers, Parliament (Jogorku Kenesh), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration, Ministry of Digital Development, Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Digital Development, State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers, State Agency for Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government under the Cabinet of Ministers, State Agency for the Protection of Personal Data under the Cabinet of Ministers, Social Fund, State Agency for Antimonopoly Regulation under the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, State Financial Intelligence Agency, State Commission for Religious Affairs, Parliament, General Prosecutor's Office, Ombudsman's Office, National Statistical Committee, National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Institute for Strategic Research, Central Commission on Elections and Referenda, National Center for the Prevention of Torture.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND ACADEMIA

Agency for Quality Assurance in Education "EdNet", Enactus, Ferghana Valley Lawyers Without Borders, Insan Leilek, Interbilim, Kylum Shamy, Media Policy Institute, Platform for Media Action, PF Human Rights Movement (Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan), Human Rights Organization "Spravedlivost", Roza Otunbaeva Initiatives Foundation, Foundation for Tolerance International, Legal Clinic "Adilet", Women support center, Center for research of democratic studies, Tyan Shan Analytical Center, Bishkek Feminist Initiatives, Public Foundation "Podruga", "Ferghana Valley Lawyers without Borders", The Red Crescent Movement of Kyrgyzstan, Youth of Osh, Ulybka, Blagodot, Public Foundation "Museum Consortium", Communicators Association of Kyrgyzstan, Association of crisis centers, Association of Legal Clinics of Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyz Association of software developers, Ozone Center, Climate Finance Center, Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Public Foundation Movegreen, Public Foundation Unison, Public Foundation CAMP ALA-TOO, Public Foundation BIOM, Association of Pastures Users "Kyrgyz Jayity", Association of Forest & Land Users, Association of Water Users, PF "Future of Country", Public Foundation Kyrgyz Indigo, NGO "Kyrgyz Family Planning Association", Public Foundation Center for Democratic Research processes, Association of Health Promotion, Center For Multicultural And Multilingual Education, Public Foundation "Hand In Hand-Parents Of Children With Autism", Child Rights Defenders' League, Public Foundation Mutakalim, Youth of Osh, TES centre, Crisis Center Sezim, Kyrgyz State Technical University named after Razzakov, Forum of Women Entrepreneurs Kurak, PF "Agroway", Agency Development Initiatives, Public Foundation Insan Leilek, Public Foundation CADRI, Federation of Trade Unions of Kyrgyzstan, Mining Sectoral Unions, JIA Business Association, Legprom, Public Association Agrolead, Association of fruit and vegetable enterprises, National pasture users' Association of Kyrgyzstan "Kyrgyz Jayity", Aquaculture associations, High Technology Park Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz State Technical University named after Razzakov, IT Academy.

TOP 10 DONOR CONTRIBUTORS

TOTAL DONORS' FUNDS 2018-2022: **\$233,770,187**





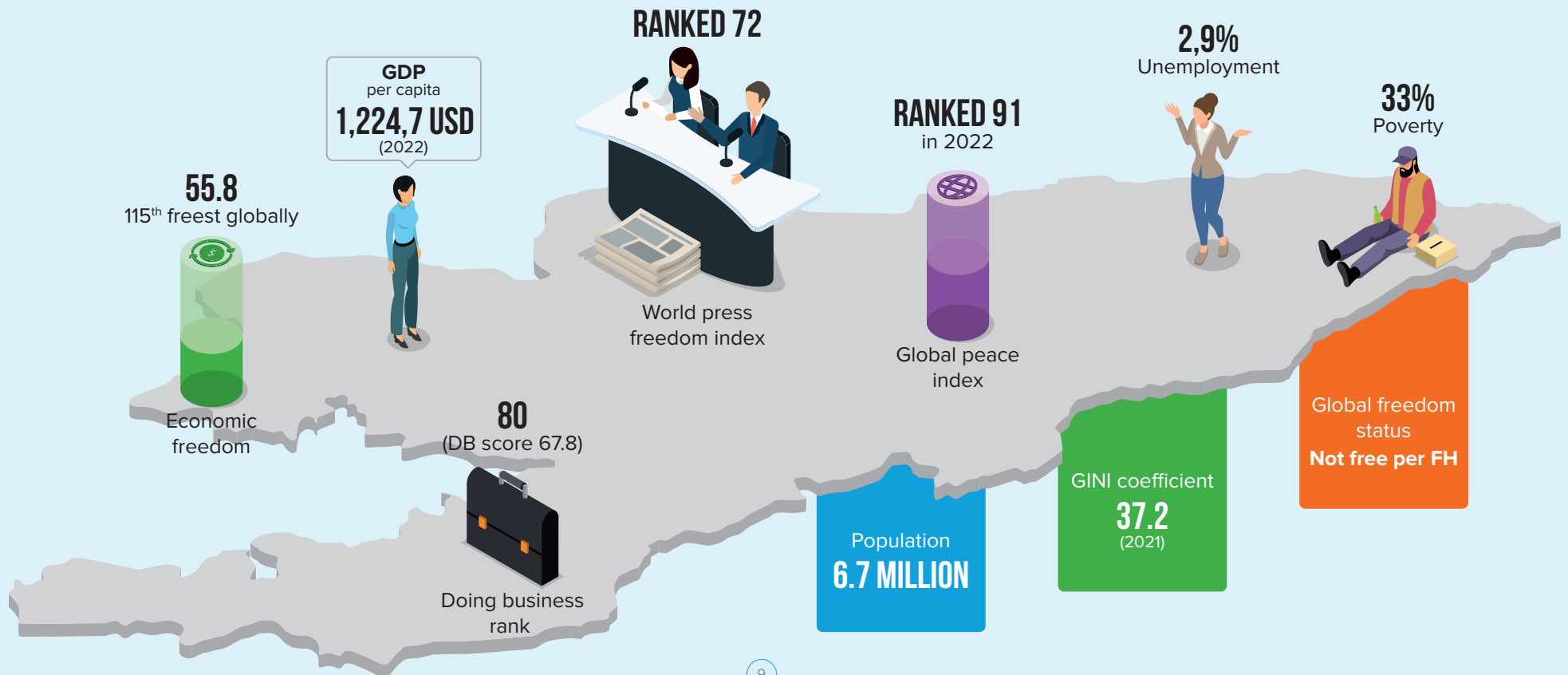
Chapter
01

**Kyrgyzstan
in Focus**

THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The Kyrgyz Republic is a land-locked, lower-middle-income country with population of about 7 million people¹. The country is located in the center of Eurasian continent on the high land mountain ranges of Tien-Shan and Pamirs at the crossroads of Great Silk Road. The mountainous region of Tian Shan covers over 80 percent of the country. The Kyrgyz Republic is highly susceptible to natural hazards such as mudslides, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes. The World Bank assessment estimates that natural disasters and climate change stressors will impact environmental, social and economic sectors and cause an annual GDP loss of 0.5 percent to 1.3 percent (World Bank, 2019). The Kyrgyz economy is heavily dependent on remittances, gold production and foreign aid and as a result has been vulnerable to external shocks. The limited economic opportunities in the country have led to phenomenal labor migration: approximately one million people, out of a total population of seven million, work abroad. The money labor migrants send back home to support their families amounts to one-third of the country's GDP - one of the highest rates in the world.

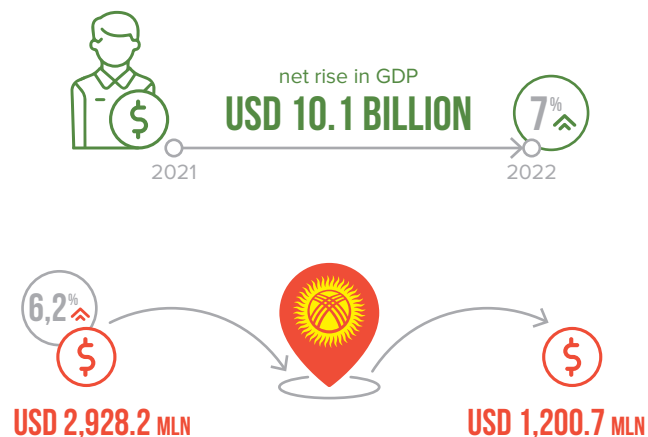
¹ Census 2022 data.



KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND EMERGING ISSUES IN 2022

The Kyrgyz Republic saw its first instances of macroeconomic instability right after Russia invaded Ukraine. The national currency weakened as a result of the Ruble's depreciation, which made it more difficult to ship goods to the Kyrgyz Republic and other countries. Given the openness of the Kyrgyz economy, the country's close economic and trade relations with Russia, the sheer volume of Kyrgyz migrants, and the high levels of remittances, it was anticipated that this crisis would have a major and detrimental effect on the economy.

The economic outcomes of 2022, however, demonstrate that these concerns were largely avoided. The economy of the Kyrgyz Republic saw a net rise of 863 billion Kyrgyz soms (USD 10.1 billion), or 7 percent, in GDP over the previous year. The improvement in industry, construction, agriculture, and services was the main cause of this development. Remittances received by the Kyrgyz Republic totaled USD 2,928.2 million in 2022, an increase of 6.2% over the same period in the previous year. The outflow of remittances from the Kyrgyz Republic also increased during the same period, reaching USD 1,200.7 million at the end of 2022.



Inflation in 2022 rose to 15 percent and remained the second highest in the EAEU region. Domestic food price inflation is one of the drivers of headline inflation and remained high. According to the UN food security assessments, in 2022 nearly 15 percent of households (or more than 1 million people) experienced severe food insecurity. More than half of the population (54 percent) remained only marginally food secure. According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, the headcount poverty rate in Kyrgyzstan skyrocketed and reached 33.3 percent in 2021, the poverty rate for children under 18 reached 40.5 percent.



With weak social safety nets and insufficient fiscal buffers to protect the vulnerable following the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, climatic and other shocks further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic vulnerabilities in Kyrgyzstan's health and social protection systems. While widening inequality gaps and regressions in social cohesion potentially leading to more migration and conflicts, a further increase in poverty, especially among the youth and women was observed.

In 2021-2022, the Kyrgyz Republic faced considerable setbacks in democratic governance and rule of law. According to the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index for 2022, Kyrgyzstan has the lowest score since 2015, while the country was also downgraded by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index from a "hybrid" to an "authoritarian" regime.

Curtailed fundamental freedoms of free speech and freedom of association were prominent features of the political context in the country with reported pressure on human rights defenders, bloggers, and journalists. By December 2022, the Law on False Information adopted in August 2021 had been used three times against independent media outlets, as a means to silence views critical of the authorities through extrajudicial bans. In 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic was ranked 72nd out of 180 countries on Reporters Without Borders' press freedom ranking.

The 2022 was marred by several controversial legislative initiatives, including the draft Law "On Non-Commercial Non-Governmental Organizations" and the draft Law "On the Mass Media", seen to further curtail the of fundamental freedoms of association and expression. A Working Group established by the Presidential Administration is presently debating proposed statutes.

The Kyrgyz Republic election as a member of the Human Rights Council for the 2023-2025 period represents a unique opportunity for swift action to promote human rights and live up to the voluntary pledges and commitments made by the country. In November 2022, the Government started working on its first-ever voluntary mid-term report on the implementation of the recommendations received during the Third Universal Periodic Review in 2020.

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CASUALTIES
IN CONFLICT
AT THE BORDER
WITH TAJIKISTAN

The Kyrgyz Republic saw two major escalations of violence at the border with Tajikistan, on 29 April – 1 May 2021 and on 14-17 September 2022. The latter resulted in 269 casualties **including 63 killed, more than 140,000 internally displaced persons as well as more than six hundred houses and a dozen of social facilities destroyed.** The intensification of border tensions has caused distrust among the affected communities, as well as widespread rhetoric of enmity in the wider society.

In contrast, the tension along the border with Uzbekistan has significantly decreased. While 85 percent of the total 1378 kilometers of the border had already been agreed in 2017, on November 29 and 30, 2022, **the Presidents of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, respectively, signed a border agreement on an additional 302 kilometers, including on the most contentious sections.** Certain aspects of the border agreement, particularly the transfer of the water reservoir Kempir-Abad, however, sparked protests in the communities.

Based on World Economic Forum data which benchmark progress towards gender parity and compare countries' gender gaps across four dimensions (economic opportunities, education, health, and political leadership,) the Kyrgyz Republic ranked 86 in 2022 which is an improvement from 108th position in 2020, which makes Kyrgyzstan one of the three most-improved country in the region. This is attributed to, inter alia, an increase of women in senior positions (legislators, senior officials, and managers). With a current value of 0.434, the Kyrgyz Republic also ranked 82 out of 162 countries in 2022 in the Gender Inequality Index which measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development.



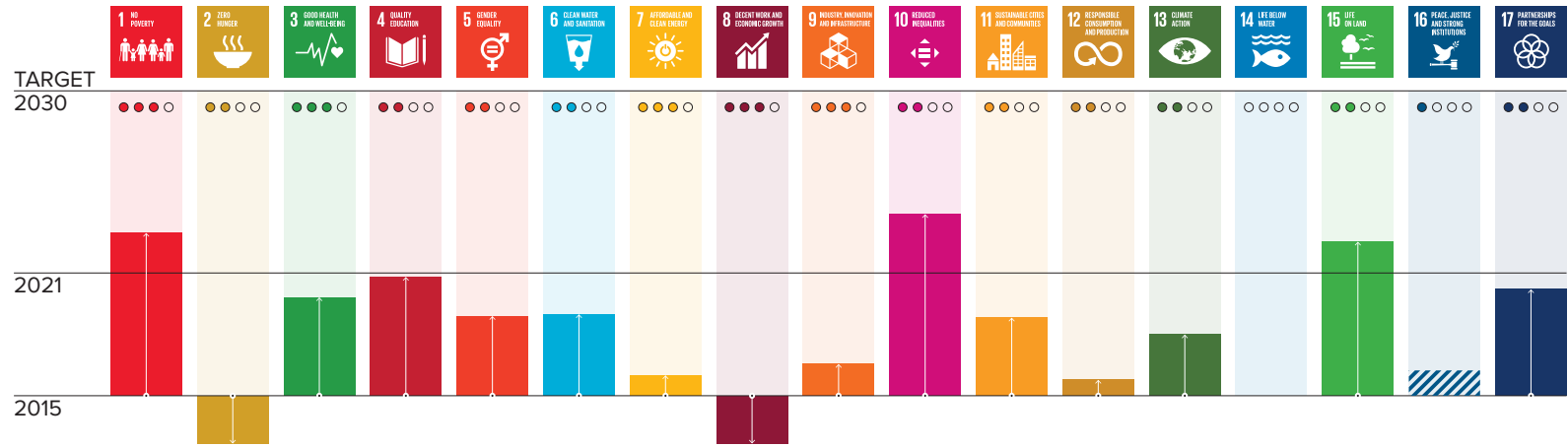
The Kyrgyz Republic is very vulnerable to climate change risks due to its mountainous terrain and glaciers, the high occurrence of climate-related disasters, and the country's dependency on climate-sensitive economic sectors. Recent climate resilience research has shown that the country is the third most vulnerable to climate change impacts in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, primarily due to the sensitivity of its agricultural systems to climatic change. Air pollution has rapidly become a key health, environmental, social, and political issue in the country. Bishkek's air was amongst the top 10 most polluted in the world during the wintertime heating seasons.

The National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2040 is an overarching framework that provides the strategic long-term visioning for socio-economic development. It is based on the following four priorities: a) Human development; b) economic well-being and promotion of business and finance; c) public administration and d) transformation of the development system. In October 2021, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Sadyr Japarov endorsed the National Development Programme until 2026 which builds on a series of measures across seven priority areas, including governance, economic and social reforms, environment for development, anti-crisis measures, foreign policy and national security, urban development and environment sustainability.



SDG PROGRESS IN KYRGYZSTAN

- Progress
- Regression
- Insufficient indicators
- Evidence strength



SDG PROGRESS

According to the Sustainable Development Report 2022² published by the Sustainable Development Solutions network (SDSN), Kyrgyzstan ranks 48 out of 163 countries. The country score of Kyrgyzstan is 73.7 as against the regional average of 71.6. In 2021, it ranked 45 out of 165 countries with a country score of 74 against the regional average of 71.4. This means that there have not been significant changes. This is in line with the global trend: “For the second year in a row, the world is no longer making progress on the SDGs.” It is to be noted that Due to time lags in data reporting, the full impact of the multiple crises including the COVID-19 pandemic is not fully reflected in this year’s SDG Index³.

- On track or maintaining SDG achievement:



- Moderately improving:



- Stagnating:



- Decreasing:



- Information unavailable:



Statistical Performance

On the Statistical Performance Index⁴, Kyrgyzstan is at 78.6 on a scale of 0-100.

² The Sustainable Development Report (SDR) reviews progress made each year on the Sustainable Development Goals since their adoption by the 193 UN Member States in 2015.

³ The SDG Index is an assessment of each country’s overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country’s position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The dashboard and trend arrows help identify priorities for further actions and indicate whether countries are on-track or off-track based on latest trend data to achieve the goals and targets by 2030.

⁴ The Statistical Performance Index is a weighted average of the statistical performance indicators that evaluate the performance of national statistical systems. It aggregates five pillars of statistical performance: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.



Chapter
02

**UN
Development
System
Support to
Kyrgyzstan**

This report marks the final year of the UNDAF 2018-2022 and the launch of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. This chapter summarizes the key achievements of the United Nations system in the Kyrgyz Republic, all anchored around the five pillars of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF UNDAF 2018-2022

PEOPLE

With UN's support and close collaboration with the Government under the global #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness, in 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic determined the nationality of **more than 13,700 persons, including more than 2,000 children, who became full-fledged citizens.** As a result, Kyrgyzstan became the first country in the world to eliminate statelessness.

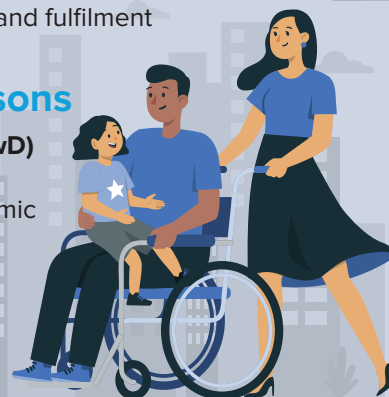


The Universal Health Coverage was at the center of UN's efforts to support the Government of Kyrgyz Republic to develop the fourth-generation health reform program "**Healthy Person – Prosperous Country**" for 2019-2030.

In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) with strong UNCT support. The ratification of the Convention paved the road to advancing the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of

180,000 persons

with disabilities (PwD) including provision of social and economic opportunities.



The UN assisted **129 victims of trafficking** (73 females) and **114 vulnerable migrants** (49 females) from Kyrgyzstan with repatriation and social support to start small income-generating activities.

More than 6000 people, including 3,038 women and 90 people with disabilities

received free legal aid at 33 Free Legal Aid Centers across the country. Referral mechanisms which provide for a coordinated response to prevent gender-based violence and protect victims were introduced in 16 territorial administrations and piloted in 6 municipalities.



The UN has supported the national response to HIV and tuberculosis through the procurement of high-quality diagnostic tests, antiretroviral tests and second-line tuberculosis medicines. **HIV prevention programmes covered more than 30,000 people from vulnerable groups and 93 percent of people living with HIV received antiretroviral therapy.**

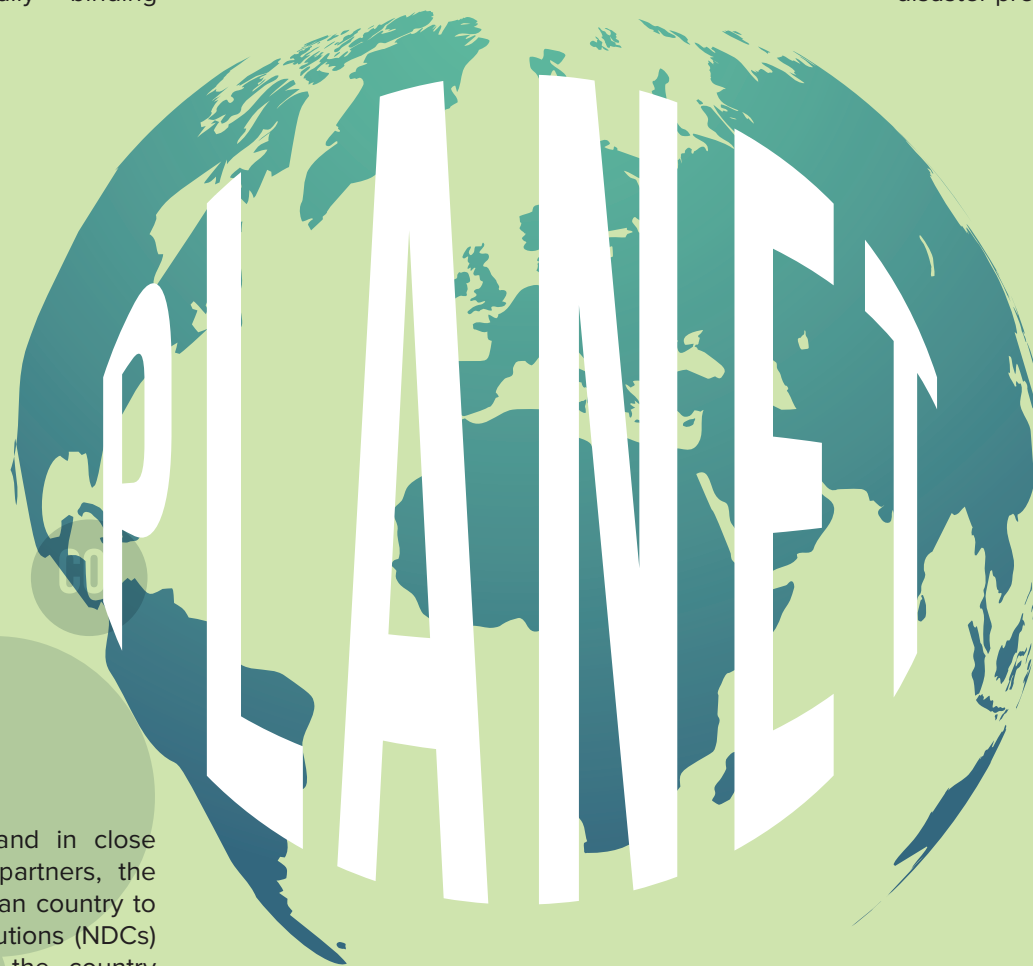


Similarly, promulgation of the School Meals Law prepared by the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) with technical support from the UN, ensured the right of every primary school child in the country to receive diverse and nutritious school meals. **The UN provided assistance to enhance schools' technical and management capacity to provide improved nutritious meals to primary school children with 525 schools around the country and benefiting 145,000 children.**

The UN supported the ratification of the Paris Agreement, a crucial commitment of the country on environmental issues. In November 2019 the President signed a Law **“On ratification of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”**, confirming the country’s commitment to implement a legally binding international treaty on climate change.

The UN's engagement at the policy level also included the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol that commits the country **to cut production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons by more than 80 percent over the next 30 years.**

The local self-government structures and the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry were able to implement 95 initiatives under Special Preventive Liquidation Measures for disaster prevention and 11 initiatives under the national Tree Planting program for disaster prevention.



With the support of the UN system and in close collaboration with other development partners, the Kyrgyz Republic was the first Central Asian country to submit its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. In 2021, the country submitted updated NDCs with quantifiable and costed climate mitigation and adaptation targets, increasing its ambition **to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15.97 percent unconditionally, and by 43.62 percent with international support by 2030.**

Climate smart technologies, resource use efficient and biodiversity-friendly food and feed value chains were all promoted in an intervention targeting over 1,500 direct beneficiaries.

The UN supported the formulation of sustainable pasture management plans that promote sustainable use of 70,000 hectares of pastureland. Afforestation/reforestation works were implemented on 100 ha of land.

PROSPERITY

In 2018, the UN, under the framework of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) supported the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic towards the transition to inclusive green economy. Through the policy advice, assessments, capacity building and analytical tools, the first National Green Economy Strategy 2018-23 and Action Plan were developed. Since 2019, with the support of the UN, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce organize annual Green Economy Forum - a platform that brings together state policy makers, development partners, private sector and civil society to share the best practices and discuss policy options and actionable pathways to boost green development.

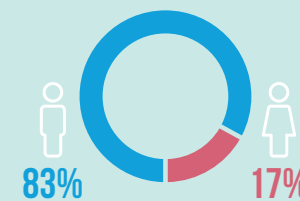
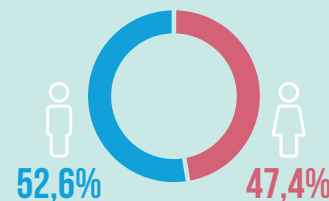
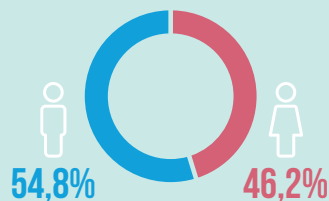


More than 15,000 representatives from different sectors (businesses, farmers youth) **received training** on agribusiness employment, access to financial resources, and local and international markets.

Similarly, **27,780 people** (12,5 female, 15,218 male) benefited from the professional services provided by the Centers for Support of Entrepreneurship and Trade.

This benefitted **43,465 people** (20,601 female, 22,864 male) with increased employment opportunities through improved professional skill sets, and other professional services.

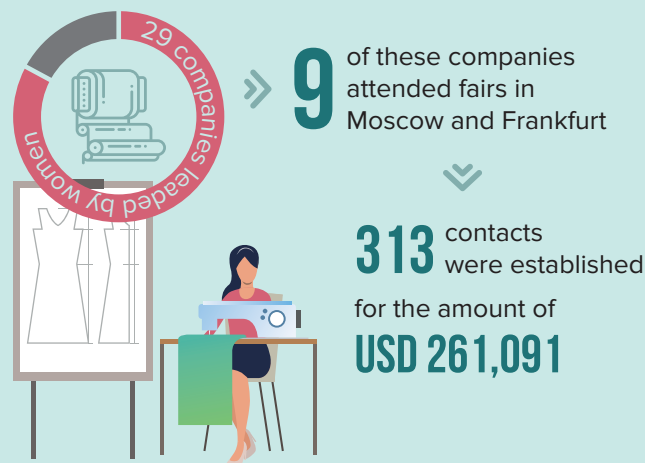
Further, **30,800 people**, including 5,255 women, organized themselves into community-based groups across value-chains and were able to improve their business development skills.



The UN supported 35 local textile and clothing companies, including 29 women-led enterprises, to become more internationally competitive. Nine of these companies attended two trade fairs in Moscow and Frankfurt. As a result, the companies established 313 contacts with potential buyers, and signed contracts worth a total of USD 261,091.

More than 700 infrastructure assets

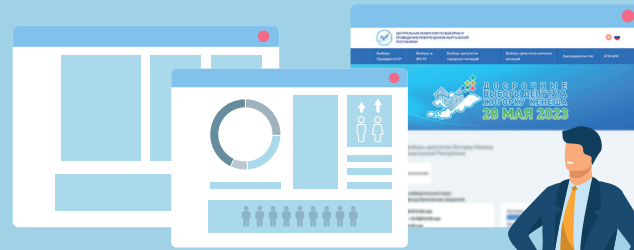
in the most vulnerable geographic regions were rehabilitated for smallholders to increase agricultural productivity, improve access to drinking water, pastures, markets, as well as for better protection from natural disasters. Through the UN support, **193,295 people (104,379 female, 88,916 male) benefited from access to improved quality of drinking and irrigation water, secondary and pre-school education and medical services** through implementation of rural infrastructure development activities. Collectively more than 150,000 vulnerable and food-insecure people benefitted from improved food security and community assets.



PEACE



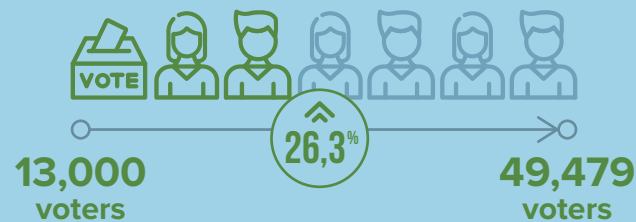
Through initiatives funded by the Peace Building Fund (PBF), the UN contributed in multiple ways to bring social change in the Kyrgyz society and promote peace and prevent conflicts. At the core of this effort has been the promotion of the civic identity, diversity, inclusion and accountable governance. About 1.5 million citizens have been reached with messages of common civic identity through media and social media. Keeping pulse on the social tensions, through for example, Public Relations Centres across the country, the PBF supported mitigating cross-border tension (Kyrgyz Uzbek border) with confidence building measures, such as promoting trade and commerce between the communities - 45 business plans and startups were supported including financing by banks. The UN's innovative pilot of artificial glaciers, contributed to reducing cross-border tensions over natural resources.



To promote democratic values, with the UN support, the Central Election Commission (CEC) established an e-learning platform which helped 26,000 officials better understand the electoral process and operate more effectively on election day.

The UN supported CEC to strengthen the oversight and transparency of campaign finance by introducing an electronic platform “Talapker”.

Further, the UN supported **the upgrading of more than 2,000 biometric voter identification kits and assisted with the training of more than 6,500 voter biometric identification operators.** Joint efforts also allowed a more than three-fold increase in the number of voters registered abroad (the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Italy and the US) from just over 13,000 voters at the beginning of 2020 to 49,479 voters.



The UN supported the Government's commitment to ensure full participation of women and girls in the society and expanding their rights and opportunities. The UN advocated for instituting a

30% GENDER QUOTA

in local councils based on a law that was endorsed by the Parliament.

In the area of human rights, the UN supported capacity building for more than 1,000 penitentiary officers (46 percent women) on a wide range of issues with a focus on human-rights-based prison management. A prison service call center was established with the UN support to increase the access of information of prisoners by their families.

To promote access to justice,

112 PROSECUTORS AND 100 LAWYERS

were trained on the new Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly, 70 prosecutors and 40 police officers were exposed to international best practices related to oversight of sexual and gender-based violence as well as on gender-sensitive practices and survivor-centered approaches.

PARTNERSHIP



Partnerships strategies were extended across several sectors including Parliament, health, humanitarian efforts, migration, and monitoring of SDGs. Some of the highlights are mentioned below:

The UN system supported the Parliament to better engage with civil society in preparation of legislation relating to rule of law and human rights. This has augmented earlier efforts under the Open Parliament Initiative leading to improvement of the parliament's public hearings process related to budget issues including increased public awareness about the processes. Further, partnership agreements between 16 civil society organizations and the Parliament helped to foster civic education, public monitoring and strengthening public input into law and policy making.

Partnerships were promoted in the health sector for review of the health reform policies by signing of the Joint Statement of Government of Kyrgyz Republic and 25 development partners, including 12 UN agencies.

The UN in Kyrgyzstan in close coordination with the Government's national emergency response system, and in partnership with humanitarian and development actors, through Disaster Response Coordination Unit, mobilised and delivered a coordinated humanitarian response to COVID-19 in the total amount of USD 74 million (including the UN system contribution in the amount of USD 25 million) to provide emergency response and address the most urgent needs of the vulnerable population.

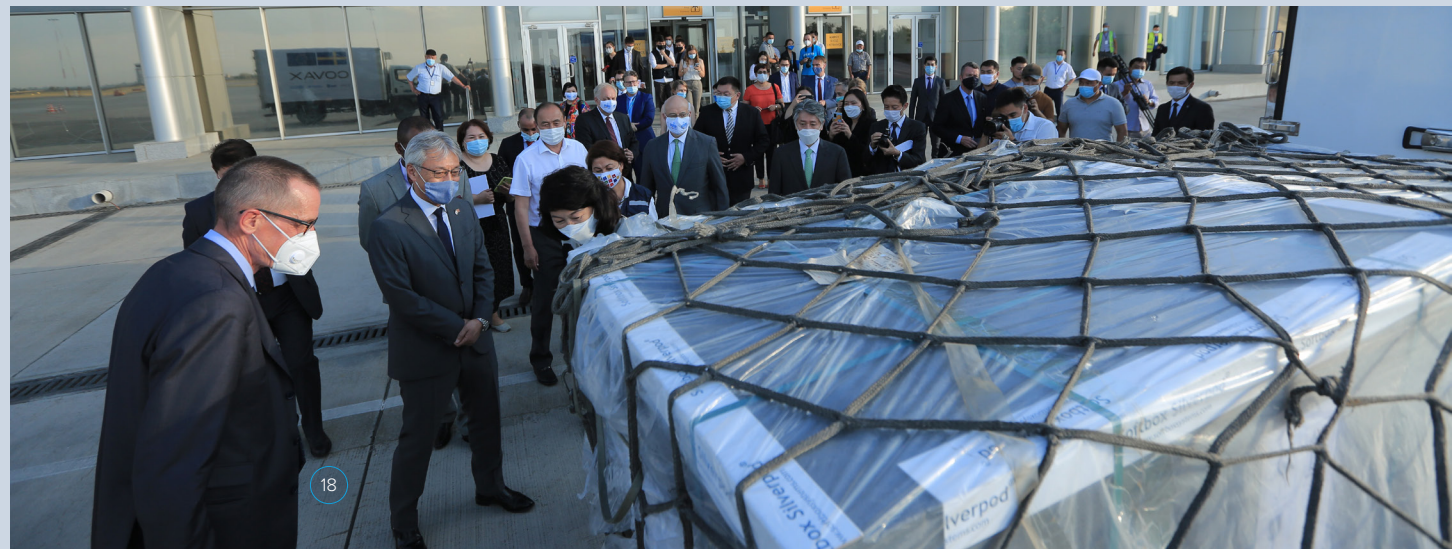


Upon request from the Government, an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was developed under the auspices of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit co-chaired by the Minister of Emergency Situations and the UN Resident Coordinator to address the needs of people affected by the escalation of violence which occurred in September 2022 at the border with Tajikistan in Batken region. The ERP was officially launched in October 2022. By 10 February 2023, 89,693 women, men and children were reached with some form of assistance by eighteen humanitarian actors including UN agencies.

The UN supported the Government in the preparation of the country's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Kyrgyz Republic's progress towards the SDGs, and in its presentation at the UN's High-Level Political Forum in July 2020. The VNR report introduced Kyrgyzstan's national 'Open SDG platform', adopted by the NSC to systematically monitor progress on the SDGs and to provide disaggregated data.

With the support of the UN Network on Migration the country prepared its first VNR that looked at the looking at the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The VNR on GCM was presented by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic at the International Migration Review Forum held in New York in 2022.

Further deepening the SDGs information, during 2019-21, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Information, Science and Youth Policy, the UN system assisted in establishing and further expanding the first ever national Youth SDGs Ambassadors network. The Youth SDGs Ambassadors have become the driving force to raise awareness and advocate for 2030 Agenda reaching out to more than 15,000 young people nationwide, including in the remote communities.



DELIVERING RESULTS FOR KYRGYZSTAN

This Chapter highlights the contributions made by the UNCT in 2022 under the UNDAF in collaboration with the Government and other partners. The UNDAF 2018-2022 served as the anchor of UNCT's programming and development interventions to best support Kyrgyzstan's development and achievement of country strategic priorities, aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

Continuing to Delivering-as-One UN, collective results achieved during this period of implementation across the four priority areas represent a strong example of the UN in action, bringing United Nations agencies together to ensure a more effective and integrated sustainable development.

4 PRIORITY AREAS:



Sustainable and inclusive economic growth



Good governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality



Environment, climate change and disaster risk management



Social protection, health and education



SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

By 2022, inclusive and sustainable industrial, agricultural and rural development contribute to economic growth, decent work, improved livelihoods, food security and nutrition vulnerable groups.

Contribution to achievement of SDGs:



Alignment with the national priorities – National Development Programme until 2026:

- 1.1. Implementation of decent work standards
- 3.2. Recovery of economic activity
- 3.4. Crisis management
- 4.2. Digitalization of management and development of digital infrastructure
- 5.5. Labour market and employment
- 6.2. Agriculture and processing
- 7.4. Inclusive growth

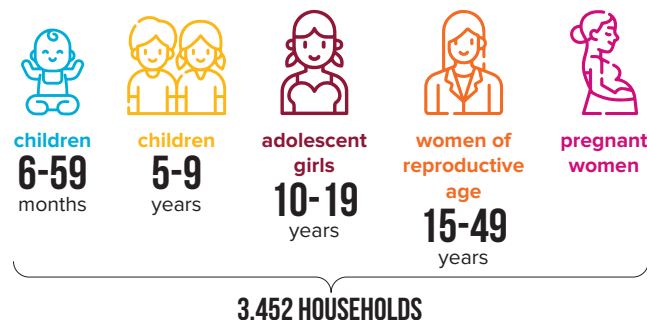


Food insecurity and poverty continue to remain a major challenge in Kyrgyzstan, particularly in rural areas - where close to half of the population face multidimensional poverty. Data shows that more than 1.3 million people were food insecure in 2022 both in urban and rural areas with the highest percentage in Osh and Jalal-Abad region - especially prevalent in female-headed households and ethnic minorities. To mitigate the food security and nutrition situation, the UN provided technical assistance to the development of national strategic regulatory. The policy support included the review of the National Food security and nutrition programme (2019-2023) and the development of a new Food security and nutrition Programme (2023-2027).

Further, the UN supported the Government's efforts in developing evidence-based analyses and digitalized food security and nutrition tools and systems. A Rapid Landscape Analysis on Flour Fortification was conducted to reveal gaps and barriers in the legislation and develop appropriate policies. The analysis identified a minimum cost of a nutrient-dense diet for different groups of people and assess its affordability. Among the other critical government-led tools supported is the new online information system that allows the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the availability of essential food products at the district level.

As part of evidence generation in health and nutrition, UN, and development partners, supported government to conduct the National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (NIMAS). NIMAS was the first large-scale study on the nutritional status of children and women ever conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic, involving 3,452 households, with blood and urine samples being taken and analysed. The results provide clear picture of micronutrient deficiencies that are affecting children aged 6-59 months and 5-9 years, adolescent girls aged 10-19 years, women of reproductive age 15-49 years and pregnant women. This new evidence-based data will also be instrumental

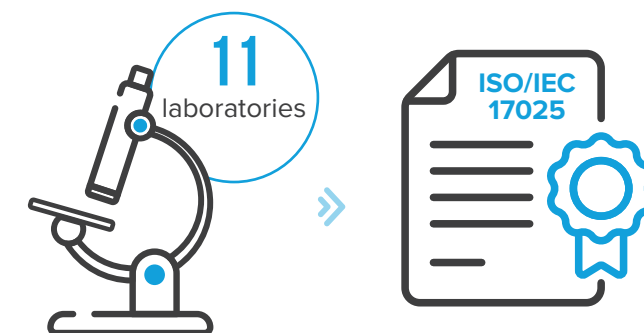
for policy development: results are already being used for the development of the new National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-2027 and will be used to develop the Anaemia Reduction Plan and food systems transformation initiatives.



With food system and rural development objectives, community development project implementation resulted in the restoration and construction of 413 km of drinking water pipelines for 137 rural communities. Around 182 km of irrigational canals improved agricultural productivity and reduced water loss in 138 villages. Furthermore, rural communities constructed 741 community facilities (dams, animal treatment basin, bridges, etc.) and created or found employment in SMEs.

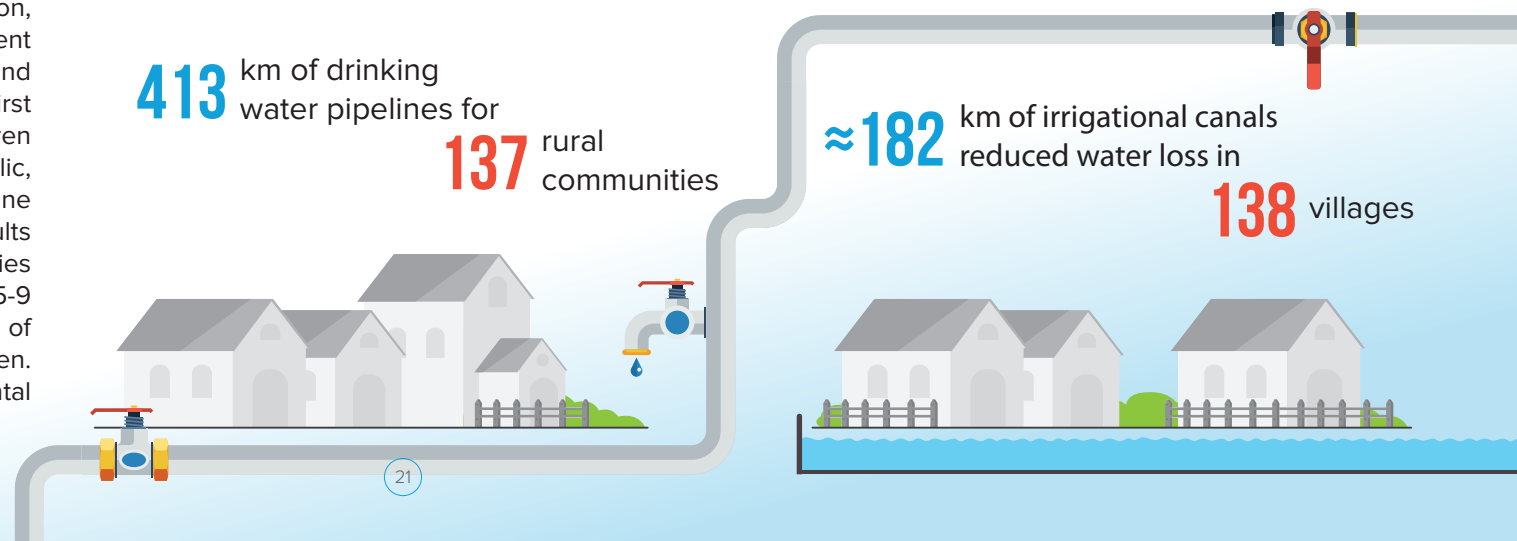
UN Agencies were also engaged in capacity building for the SME's regarding the implementation of internationally recognized policies and procedures (ISO 22000, food safety certification) which opens new export markets, increases the safety of products and improves customer satisfaction.

In addition, the UN supported 11 public and private laboratories in the procurement of equipment and reagents, complimented by training on their use. This contributed to the expected accreditation of several laboratories against ISO/IEC 17025: Laboratory Management System, which will ultimately ensure international recognition of their test results.



413 km of drinking water pipelines for **137** rural communities

≈ 182 km of irrigational canals reduced water loss in **138** villages



Women's increased access to sustainable financing was insured through the launch of an innovative financing instrument, Gender Bonds, the first ever for Kyrgyzstan at the national level with the support of the UN. Total subscription of Gender Bonds stands at 82,000,000 KGS (equal to US\$ 1 million), issued by the Bank Asia (a local private bank) with the aim to provide sustainable financing for women entrepreneurs, primarily in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan. The Gender Bonds also aim to diversify the sources of financing and attract both local and international investors.

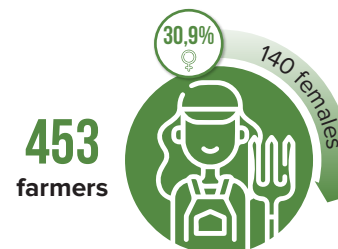
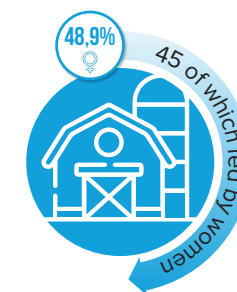
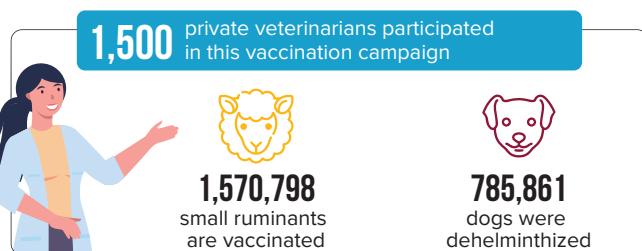
Access-to-Markets Project (ATMP) has provided support to the State Veterinary Service (VS) to develop technical specifications of vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease, compliant with the OIE Manual on Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals. Furthermore, the project supported the VS in vaccinating 1,570,798 small ruminants (85%) nationwide against brucellosis. The project has enabled the participation of 1,500 private veterinarians in this vaccination campaign, to deworm 785,861 head of dogs (71%). The project also supported the rehabilitation and opening of two liquid nitrogen production plants for the State Entity Republican Breeding Station "Elita" for artificial insemination.

About 24,775 crisis-affected people by the pandemic in 23 urban and peri-urban locations were supported with targeted cash assistance (total USD 360,400) through 143 community development projects. Over 90 community projects were completed to rehabilitate community infrastructure, while 46 training sessions empowered communities to use newly acquired skills for income generation.



In 2022, UN supported the development of green and export-oriented value chains (dried fruits, vegetables, berries and nuts; natural honey; and adventure tourism) to improve the productive capacities of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, increase their competitiveness and enhance their resilience to external shocks. An integrated set of activities comprising policy development, meso- and micro-level interventions resulted in an increase of productivity by 16% on average among targeted beneficiaries in selected value chains, growth in beneficiaries' incomes by 30%, and led to the creation of 433 jobs, 61% of which are occupied by women.

The UN in cooperation with ITC and OSCE continued to support the Ministry of Economy and Commerce in the development of the national Export Development Program 2023 – 2026 ("Made in Kyrgyzstan"). Capacities were increased within the Kyrgyz Economic University to develop courses on trade facilitation and complemented by capacity-building. Training courses on trade facilitation include: supply chain management; WTO TFA and the role of National Trade Facilitation Committees to streamline import and export procedures, single-window implementation, intra- and extra-regional cross-border trade and cross-border e-commerce. Overall, 92 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (45 of which led by women), and 453 farmers (140 females) benefitted, and 328 jobs were created (184 for women). The UN also facilitated business matching activities, such as regional and international trade and tourism fairs and Business-to-Business (B2B) meetings, which resulted in the signing of 16 export contracts by 12 companies for a total value of \$3.2 million.

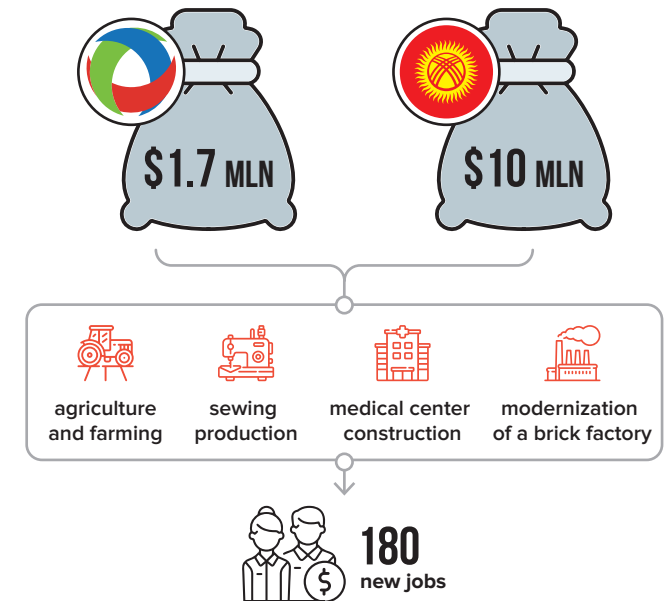


Assistance was provided to 5 municipalities that implemented pilot project targeting small scale farms in Suzak district of Jalalabad oblast (including 85 social workers from local authorities), 156 households received a package of poultry, drinkers, and feeders alongside special training on poultry, on food safety and nutrition. Additional support included fish health and biosecurity diagnostic services and technical assistance for the Geoinformation System (GIS) in aquaculture.



With the support of the UN capacities of 75 clothing, handicraft and food MSMEs were increased on the entire e-commerce process, from identification of markets and customers, developing value proposition, connecting with payments and logistics, and engaging in customer support and digital marketing. The UN assisted the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration to design pre-departure orientation package and rolled out wider awareness raising campaign on safe migration for the seasonal workers who could potentially receive an employment opportunity in agricultural sector in the UK under Seasonal Workers Scheme.

The UN has been providing support in strengthening the Government's and private sector's capacity in securing investment from the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund through the national mechanism for selection of potential business projects. As a result of the support provided to the business sector in the development of feasibility studies, \$1.7million from the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund and \$10 million from the state budget were leveraged. The approved projects represent sustainable agriculture and farming, sewing production, medical center construction and modernization of a brick factory, and will create 180 new jobs, and \$755,000 has been leveraged for two projects owned and managed by women entrepreneurs.



KEY RESULTS UNDER OUTCOME 1:

The first large-scale study on the nutritional status of children and women ever conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic through the National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (NIMAS).

11 public and private laboratories upgraded and accredited for **ISO/IEC 17025**: Laboratory Management System.

State Veterinary Service and 1,500 private veterinarians benefited from vaccination of **1,570,798 small ruminants** (85 percent) nationwide against Brucellosis.

For food security and nutrition,
91,793 people received

2,279 metric tons of fortified food and USD 229,155 for participation in projects



First ever Gender Bonds valuing **USD 1 million** issued for the benefit of the rural women entrepreneurs.

4,775
pandemic crisis-affected people

in 23 urban and peri-urban locations received cash assistance by engaging in implementation of 143 community infrastructure projects.

92 MSMEs and 453 farmers

across green value chains increased productivity by 16 percent, raised additional 30 percent of income and created 433 new jobs.



MSMEs participated in regional eLabs, such as eBay Central Asia hub; Alibaba B2B marketplace. As a result, 54 MSMEs reported online sales for around USD 3,95 million.



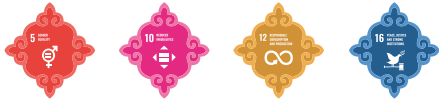
3,95 MLN
USD

KEY PRIORITY AREA 2

GOOD GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

By 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all.

Contribution to achievement of SDGs:



Alignment with the national priorities – National Development Programme until 2026:

- 2.1. The socio-political situation
- 2.4. Social justice
- 2.5. Rule of Law and Enforcement of the Rule of Law. Rule of law and security.
- 3.4. Governance in times of crisis
- 4.1. Reform of the executive branch of power
- 4.3. Reform of the administrative and territorial system
- 4.5. Judicial and law enforcement reforms
- 7.1. Socio-cultural development, building civic identity
- 7.4. Inclusive growth



Through the UN support, the national authorities produced numerous strategies on good governance to achieve the 2030 Agenda including functioning of the new convocation of the Parliament and fulfilment of its legislative, representative and oversight functions. Following 2 induction trainings, 59 deputies improved their knowledge and skills for effective execution of parliamentary legislative, oversight, and representative functions. Parliamentary committees improved knowledge on national budget processes, advancement of 2030 Agenda, and strengthening parliamentary interactions with civil society. New policy documents included the National Programme on Countering Trafficking in Persons and its Action Plan for 2022-2025, the National Strategy on Development of the Probation Institute for 2023-2027, the Concept of Migration Policy 2030 and its National Action Plan 2022-2025, the National Gender Equality Strategy until 2030 and its National Action Plan for 2022-2024, as well as the National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2022-2024. With the UN support, the Government has strengthened cooperation with the UN Human Rights Mechanisms. In particular, the UN supported the Coordination Council on Human Rights enhancing its capacity to deliver on the UN human rights mechanisms including implement human rights mechanisms' recommendations. The preventing violent extremism legislative framework including Laws on Countering Terrorism, Extremist activity and PVE Programme 2023-2027 were drafted and adopted with an inclusive process engaging more than 100 human rights defenders, CSOs, media and the UN.



The Law on Countering Terrorism was drafted ensuring a whole-of-government approach and adopted by the Parliament based on commentaries of 7 UN Special Rapporteurs and the UN. The Law on Countering Extremist Activity was designed through inclusive process by engaging more than 100 human rights defenders, CSOs, media and authorities and submitted to Parliament.



Following the LNOB principle, the UN Agencies, through Inception Phase of the UNPRPD Multi-Partner Trust Fund, facilitated national progress on disability-inclusive development and the rights of PwD. The disability community organisations were familiarized with initiation of strategic litigation and accessibility monitoring to protect their rights. The UN also contributed to the revitalization of the work of the National Council for People with Disabilities and Councils in the regions, by providing technical and expert support. This ensured representation of a wide range of people with disabilities, women and ethnic minorities.

The UN monitored and addressed the human rights consequences of the escalation of violence along the border with Tajikistan. The UN supported the Ombudsman in monitoring HR situation of internally displaced persons in the affected population of Batken

Province. This included support to the Ministry of Justice to provide free legal aid. The UN mobilized women from the conflict affected regions (125 activists) to participate in a high-level dialogue with the Head of the Security Council of Kyrgyzstan, Vice Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers and a range of Government and Parliamentarians to discuss the women leader's role in strengthening social cohesion and peace in border areas. These were also trained in dealing with psychological and physical recovery of women.

On SGBV, the UN supported amendment of legislation. Draft law introduced harassment including sexual harassment at workplace into key Codes. Parliamentary Council on Women's Rights, Children's Rights, and Gender Equality developed strategy and action plan to strengthen oversight on women and children rights as well as developed the SOPs and methodologies to strengthen coordination of GBV across key sectors (health, social services, law, police, justice, and humanitarian settings). Over 250 service providers were equipped with the skills to deliver survivor centred approach.





In cooperation with the Government and Association of Crisis Centres, first Municipal Crisis Centre for GBV survivors was supported as well as the adoption of the SOPs in the events of humanitarian challenges.. Local self-government bodies and local council members of Bishkek and Osh cities were also supported to address GBV including allocation of financing from local budget. Ministry of Justice in parallel launched free legal aid hotline focusing on pressing legal issues for women and girl's victims of GBV.

With support of UN, the Safe Healthy Lifestyle (SHLS) module was updated and endorsed by the technical vocational education system (TVET) covering all 101 technical schools nationwide. The module included transformative programs focused on positive masculinity and gender equality. Thirty teachers of vocational schools of pilot regions and 20 employees of the Republican Scientific and Methodological Centre improved their capacity on updated module. As SHLS module is a compulsory subject in the curricula of TVET system, it is expected that it will have a transformative impact in the coming years.

The UN System supported national partners in the legislative initiatives aimed at internalizing international human rights standards, including a harmonized approach towards the SDGs and GEWE. The UN in this context facilitated institutional gender assessments, provided technical assistance for the development of SOPs on investigation, prosecution and forensic examination as part of a multi-sectoral response mechanism for victims of violence. The UN continued supporting the Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy in imparting trainings on human rights, diversity and minority rights for pre-service and in-service police officers. The UN also provided expert support to the Ministry of Education to develop the first lesson on citizenship and non-discrimination for all secondary schools. Following institutional gender assessments, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Advocatura, the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security approved Gender Action Plans to prevent and respond to VAWG.

To prevent statelessness arising from arbitrary denial or deprivation of nationality, the UN advocated for the draft law “On Citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic” to include the universal right of a child to be immediately registered at birth and to citizenship. The Government accepted UN proposals to eliminate the need to prove other citizenship for children at risk of statelessness, brought the definition of a stateless person into full compliance with international standards, introduced guarantees of acquisition of citizenship at birth to avoid statelessness; and remove obstacles such as the need to have a permanent residence permit, or the need for children to have a foreign nationality in order to obtain citizenship. Kyrgyzstan also took account of UN advice when adopting regulations for reception and accommodation for mass arrival of refugees.



The UN supported a network of pro bono lawyers, in providing qualified legal assistance to survivors of SGBV as well as creating awareness of 175,330 people about such service and supported participation of civil society in promoting policies/regulations to protect human rights and rule of law. In addition, women committees in 10 pilot municipalities were established and supported with capacity building to prevent and respond to VAWG.



The Central Elections Commission (CEC) was supported to enhance integrity, transparency and fairness of electoral administration. With the UN support, in the aftermath of the results of parliamentary elections conducted in March 2022, a public dialogue platform was conducted between the Government, the Parliament, civil society and key electoral actors to reflect on the process. for further improvement. The UN, together with other development partners, also assisted CEC to enhance inclusion of electoral processes and scale-up civic education through establishing 70 Centres for Civic and Digital Education across the country. Further, as a result of an information campaign conducted through dedicated e-platforms for youth, the CEC increased the involvement of first-time voters up to 22.5% in electoral processes.



With the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the UN promoted civic identity, diversity and accountable governance to improve state-and-society relationships as well as mitigate societal polarization. By now 1.5 million citizens were reached with influencing messages. Public Reception Centres, created in the regions, monitor and pre-emptively address social tensions by engaging civil society, media, central and local authorities into a dialogue and cooperative action of diverse communities. The outcomes of youth-driven SMS and text-based survey instruments, launched by UN, help the authorities to take informed decisions on issues of quality education, employability, mental health, etc. contributing to responsive governance. In addition, the PBF contributed to further initiatives in rehabilitation and reintegration of initially 50 offenders by teaching them skills and providing opportunity for a real-time work experience.

KEY RESULTS UNDER OUTCOME 2:

Policy frameworks in the area of Countering Trafficking in Persons, preventing violent extremism, development of Probation Institute, Migration Policy, Gender Equality and Human Rights were strengthened.

OVER 250 SERVICE PROVIDERS

applied the survivor-centred approach to GBV survivors according to the international standards. Bishkek Municipal crisis centre for GBV survivors provided safe space and shelter with the access to psychological, medical and legal support **to over 300 women.**



40 BUSINESS AND START-UP

initiatives of youth were supported.



236 VULNERABLE YOUTH

(including 214 girls) were engaged in social cohesion and life-skills development activities, anti-human trafficking campaigns and events against gender-based violence and received legal and psycho-social guidance.

175,330 PEOPLE

reached with awareness raising campaign about pro bono assistance, 49 pro bono lawyers provided qualified assistance to survivors of SGBV.

The UN increased the leadership capacity of **1200 WOMEN AND GIRLS-MIGRANTS** on decision-making, community development, and peacebuilding.

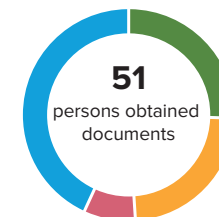
51 persons obtained documents, including birth certificates, certificates of paternity, medical birth certificates, and Personal Identification Numbers, while **18 refugees obtained Kyrgyz citizenship.**



Digital census was organized in Kyrgyzstan to provide reliable, timely and accurate social, demographic and economic data for informed political decisions.



CEC increased the participation of first-time voters **up to 22.5%** in electoral processes.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 3

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development.

Contribution to achievement of SDGs:



Alignment with the national priorities – National Development Programme until 2026:

- 4.2. Digitalization of management and development of digital infrastructure;
- 5.4. Clean drinking water;
- 5.5. Labor market and employment;
- 6.2. Agriculture and processing;
- 9.2. Environmental sustainability and climate change



Air pollution has become not only the greatest health, but also a political and social challenge in Kyrgyzstan. In 2022, the UN system helped to significantly increase the evidence base on urban air pollution, particularly for Bishkek. Several major studies were produced using the best available scientific tools, analysing the key sources of air pollution, and suggesting roadmaps and options for policy measures. Additional targeted analysis focused on the impact of air pollution on the health of children and women, as well as internal migrants.

This resulted in the adoption of Local Adaptation Plans, with budgets to implement gender responsive measures on DRR and climate change adaptation in 11 municipalities. Close to 2000 citizens participated in innovative workshops and equipped themselves with greater awareness on the gender responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation and Food Security to make their own decisions on roles and responsibilities for taking measures to disaster prevention and preparedness, adaptation to climate change and guaranteeing food security.

The UN also supported capacity building of 41 representatives of state bodies, private sectors, and civil society in Migration, Environment, and Climate Change nexus. Numerous reports and policy analysis were also produced to involve the Kyrgyz diaspora in the fight against climate considering that 80% of the respondents in a recent survey expressed willingness to contribute.

Following a whole-of-society approach, the UNCT invested in capacity building of government, academia, private sector, civil society with a special focus on youth and women groups to develop coherent and risk-sensitive contributions to the climate policies through the training on negotiation skills and orientation on climate forums and implementation of UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, and national consultations on Stockholm+50.

To address the adverse effects of air-pollution, the UN organized trainings in 45 residential areas in Bishkek to inform local communities about the reasons of smoke, and on how to decrease the level of air pollution, reaching more than 1000 community members. The main purpose of informational campaign was to increase awareness and draw public attention to such acute social issues as air pollution in the capital city, undeveloped infrastructure in these neighbourhoods, internal migration and social inclusion.

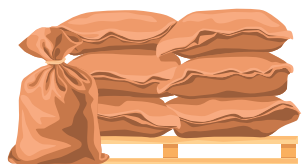
After the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) endorsement in 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic s embarked on drawing up its other key climate policies - the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and its first Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategy 2050 (LTS). To ensure the whole-of-government approach for NDC implementation, LTS and NAP were developed through an interagency working group. The UN also supported the Government in developing the national programme on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency for 2023-2027 contributing to the achievement of NDC mitigation targets in energy. This includes nationally customized guidelines and best practices for Micro-, Small and Medium Enterprises in delivering energy-efficient products and equipment and management of critical raw material supply chain solutions. In addition, the third comprehensive Environmental Performance Review was conducted that covered issues related to legal and policy frameworks, greening the economy, air protection, water and waste management, biodiversity and protected areas. It also examined the efforts of the country to integrate environmental considerations in its policies in the energy, industry, agriculture and health sectors.

The UN contributed to raising awareness and development of local adaptation plans. UNDP and UNEP in partnership with the Finnish Meteorological Institute undertook the first ever scientific assessment of air pollution in Kyrgyzstan's capital, Bishkek and laid out a road map for enhancing air quality management. Throughout the development of the assessment, UNDP and UNEP coordinated closely with the World Bank. Built on the findings of the UN analysis, the World Bank commenced a study to look at pollution hotspots and pollution concentrations around the city at a more granular level. Both teams provided scientific input and support for each assessment, as well as agreed on common strategic outcomes, goals, and consistent messaging around results.


For biodiversity conservation, the UNCT promoted an integrated landscape approach for sustainable biodiversity, forest, and land management in the Western Tien Shan (WTS) region with exceeding expectations on forest planting reaching 528 hectares of planting and 9,451 hectares of forest lands are under the restoration. Positive trends have been observed in the population of endangered and key species in the WTS due to improved management and strengthened capacity of the protected areas and involvement of local communities as evidenced by presence of snow leopards and their prey species in the Kanachuu and Alatai protected areas.


The UN supported the mid-term review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, mid-term evaluation of the national disaster risk reduction strategic document and national laws on international humanitarian assistance. UN also supported the development of the national Action Plan 2023-2026 on protection of the population and territories from emergencies for 2018–2030, incorporating findings of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) mission.

1,792 METRIC TONS
of wheat flour




More than **62,000** food and nutrition insecure people in disaster-prone areas were supported by the UN, including women-headed households, through engaging them in **321 disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation projects**. The UNCT provided **1,792 metric tons of wheat flour** to address project participants' families' immediate food needs and strengthen climate-smart livelihood skills. The projects allowed households to increase productivity and incomes, improve livelihoods and employability, strengthen food systems and reduce their vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate shocks. As a result of the projects, communities and their livelihoods, including residential houses, schools, kindergartens, medical points and agricultural lands in 407 villages were protected from disaster risks through restoring or contrasting 376 climate-resilient assets, such as mudflow protection dams and drainage systems. The projects reinforced 6,587 m of riverbank with cement and gabion-nets, created 4,661 ha of gardens, restored 600 m of irrigation canals, and rehabilitated or constructed 31 concrete bridges to mitigate the risks of natural disasters.

407 
villages were protected
from disaster risks

6,587 
meters of river bank
were reinforced

600 
meters of irrigation
canals were restored

376 
climate-resistant assets
were restored/contrasted

4,661 
hectares of orchards
were created

31 
concrete bridges were
rehabilitated/constructed

UN supported a series of feasibility studies (assessment of the national mechanisms for disaster risk monitoring, vulnerability mapping and analysis, implementation of the DRR tree planting projects, disaster preparedness training programmes for the population, DRR-related microinsurance products) and analyses to inform the national disaster risk management system to facilitate the strategic shift from recovery and response to prevention and mitigation of disaster risks.

In partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, a joint multi-year Disaster Information Analysis and Management System was developed, through introducing evidence-based accounting and budgeting for the disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, and response activities. More than 4500 people in disaster-prone areas participated in livelihood skills training sessions on CCA/ DRR and strengthened capacities to use climate risk information, shift to energy-efficient locally adapted alternative energy sources and green technology, apply climate-smart agricultural practices, diversify livelihood activities (less climate sensitive), ensure post-harvest loss reduction measures and sustainable natural resource management. In addition, tools stemming from national legislation review were set-up in alignment with the Industrial Accidents Convention.

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for the disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, and response activities. More than 4500 people in disaster-prone areas participated in livelihood skills training sessions on CCA/ DRR and strengthened capacities to use climate risk information, shift to energy-efficient locally adapted alternative energy sources and green technology, apply climate-smart agricultural practices, diversify livelihood activities (less climate sensitive), ensure post-harvest loss reduction measures and sustainable natural resource management. In addition, tools stemming from national legislation review were set-up in alignment with the Industrial Accidents Convention.

The United Nations General-Assembly declared the year 2022 as the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, at the proposal of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. While the results of the new emerging partnership with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will start materialising in 2023, the UN has underscored its commitment to support the country-level roll out and implementation of the five-year Action Plan of the Sustainable Development of Mountains. The UN has been actively engaging youth as agents of change to shape the climate change and sustainable environment agenda. "Girls and Glaciers", ACRYN youth network are the initiatives which support engagement of youth into natural science and mentorship programmes in the areas of climate change and DRR.

The UN supported conference "Million years before the Silk Road" brought together around 75 representatives from academia, tourism sector, non-governmental organizations, government entities in charge of nature protection, geology, universities and youth from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Germany, China and the Russian Federation to discuss geoscience, geo-tourism, geoparks and nature conservation areas. The key outcome of the event will be the launch of assessment of geological heritage and creation of an atlas of geological diversity of Central Asia.

KEY RESULTS UNDER OUTCOME 3:



UN Agencies have joined forces to produce comprehensive scientific analysis of the air pollution and air quality in Bishkek and other areas for informed policymaking.

11 MUNICIPALITIES

across the country developed gender-responsive local climate change adaptation plans with budgets.

407 villages become more resilient to disasters through rehabilitation and construction of 376 mudflow protection dams and drainage systems, 6,587 m of riverbank, 4,661 ha of gardens, 600 m of irrigation canals and 31 bridges.



Kyrgyz Republic's national disaster management system was strengthened through enhanced Disaster Information Analysis and Management System, an operational system for collecting, processing and transmitting data on emergency situations and evidence-based analysis.

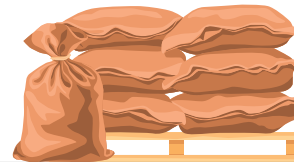
528 hectares were planted, and **9,451 hectares of forest lands** were under the restoration in Western Tien Shan region.



4,595 PEOPLE IN DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

improved climate-smart skills and practices such as shifting to energy-efficient locally adapted alternative energy sources and green technology, climate-smart agricultural practices, diversify livelihood and sustainable natural resource management.

62,759 food and nutrition insecure people received 1,792 metric tons of wheat flour by engaging in DRR and climate change adaptation projects.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 4

SOCIAL PROTECTION, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

By 2022, social protection, health and education systems are more effective and inclusive, and provide quality services.

Contribution to achievement of SDGs:



Alignment with the national priorities – National Development Programme until 2026:

- 1.1. Implementation of decent work standards;
- 3.2. Recovery of economic activity
- 3.4. Crisis management
- 4.2. Digitalization of management and development of digital infrastructure
- 5.4. Clean drinking water
- 5.5. Labour market and employment
- 7.2. a Healthy nation
- 7.4. Inclusive growth



YOUTH AND EDUCATION

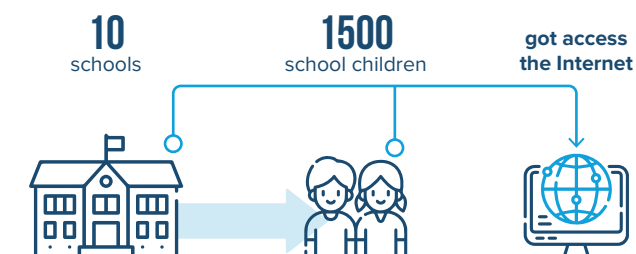
With the strong engagement of the Youth Thematic Group (YTG) spearheaded by the UNCT and in partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policies, a Youth Well-being and Development Index study was conducted. The Index traces the progress of the national action plan on youth policy as well as SDGs progress. In addition, the YTG supported the Ministry of Culture, information, Sports, and Youth Policies to revitalize the youth coordination platform to discuss youth-related issues in mainstream youth in state policies.

The Kyrgyz Government participated in the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) follow-up assessment that tracked the progress after the country's first MGI assessment in 2018, and particularly the progress towards implementation of SDG 10.7 on facilitating "orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration". As a result of this collaboration, the National Statistics Committee publishes migration data annually with relevant disaggregation. These data were supplemented with Kyrgyzstan's national Census 2022 data on migration.



EDUCATION

As part of the efforts for reforming and digitalizing the education sector, the UNCT provided technical support to design and implement national assessments of 5-6 grade students in 460 target schools and training 2200 teachers to identify learning gaps caused by school closures. Further, the UNCT joined the global initiative GIGA to connect every school in the world to the internet by 2030. In Kyrgyzstan, there were 42 unconnected schools in remote and mountainous areas in 2021. With support from GIGA, fibre-optic internet connection for 10 schools in Naryn, Jalal-Abad, Osh and Talas regions were set-up enabling 1,500 school children to access the Internet and learn using a wide variety of online teaching and learning materials and resources.



The UNCT provided technical support to Ministry of Education and Science in delivering two key sector milestones in policy dialogue for education transformation in 2022: i) a national consultation forum for Transforming Education Summit (TES) and ii) Joint Sector Review (JSR). These inclusive fora enabled over 100 stakeholders to discuss key issues (equity, digitalization, teacher development, quality of learning and financing), and agreed on key policy reforms.

New curricula, which include peacebuilding and inclusive education components, in line with the New State Standards were developed with the support of the UNCT. A network of teachers from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was created with the support of the UN during the first sub-regional conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), attended by **over 135 teachers, experts, policy-makers and master trainers** from the three countries. The event served to contribute to continued professional development of teachers in ESD (mainstreaming 21st century skills) and a policy dialogue on status of ESD in the political agenda.



New ICT competency standard (ICT-CST) aligned teacher pre-service and in-service training programmes for beginner and intermediate levels were developed and approved, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science.

Together with development partners, the UN also continued the support to the national school meals programme with infrastructure investment and training on nutrition standards, sanitary norms etc Also in 2022 a Republican Competence Centre for the training of school cooks was established. Through informational campaign social behaviour change school children, parents and school management were sensitized to promote healthy diets.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The UN and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration identified needs of persons with disabilities for supporting the design and costing of social protection benefits enabling their inclusion into Active Labour Market Programmes. The analysis also entailed a study on compliance of legal documents of the Kyrgyz Republic with international conventions and standards.

In addition, technical assistance was provided by the UN to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to develop the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the rights and guarantees of persons with disabilities”. The support to the Ministry looked holistically at social protection systems strengthening also included joint assessments, advising on best-practices in humanitarian cash and digitalization of the Social passport, (a government registry of low-income families, to better target the most vulnerable).

The UN supported 6 social inpatient institutions, by improving infrastructure and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene practices among their residents - elderly, persons with disabilities and orphans - and developed methodological standards for the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration.



The ‘Social Contract’, a labour market social assistance measure aiming to lift low-income families out of poverty was piloted with 100 poor families who received on-the-job training and one-time financial assistance of KGS 100,000 (USD 1,160) to purchase necessary assets and start income-generating activities. In July 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers decided to scale the social assistance based on a ‘Social Contract’ with a first allocation from the national budget of KGS 292 million (USD 3.5 million) engaging 2,800 low-income families.



HEALTH

The UN agencies continued to provide support to the Ministry of Health through the technical coordination group on Maternal and Child Health with provision of strategic advice in improving hospital care to reduce maternal, new-born and child deaths and accelerating achievement of the relevant SDGs.

Two clinical guidelines on preconception care and voluntary FP surgery sterilization were developed. The approved clinical guidelines were presented to 62 healthcare providers from the southern and northern regions of the country including 22 experts of the Mandatory health insurance fund. Clinical guidelines were translated into local language to ensure its wider application by the healthcare professionals.

The FP2030 commitments were made and launched to increase access and utilization of voluntary family planning services. Through the FP2030 commitments, the Government aims to enhance the quality of life and meeting FP needs. The Ministry of Health will continue to commit budgetary resources to family planning, primarily for the purchase of contraceptive commodities to cover at least 60% of women of reproductive age by 2026 and 70% by 2030.

To better respond to COVID-19 and other infectious diseases and increase capacities to respond to public health threats adequately, UNCT conducted needs assessment at the six Points of Entries (PoEs) of Kyrgyzstan. Subsequently based on the findings, UNCT organized series of trainings for 160 health and non-health (border, customs, veterinary, phytosanitary) staff of PoEs to improve services according to international standards.

In efforts to suppress HIV prevalence, a joint UNCT exercise in cooperation with the Government of Kyrgyzstan was conducted. This included online provision of HIV prevention and testing services for users of new psychoactive substances with total of 444 clients covered by different type of services and 174 clients received HIV rapid tests.

The UNAIDS estimates that around 12,140 people are living with HIV/AIDS in Kyrgyzstan, and due to social stigma, many people do not disclose their status. UN Women Kyrgyzstan and six implementing partners launched a project to reduce social stigma using a peer-to-peer methodology and the “Positive Deviance” approach. This approach teaches young people to debunk myths and false assumptions about HIV transmission and combat stigma. Through the project, young people from different ethnicities, abilities, religions, and sexual orientations attended inclusive, multilingual trainings.

KEY RESULTS UNDER OUTCOME 4:

Policy and institutional framework in health, education and social protection is strengthened.



Improved service delivery for people living with HIV is achieved as a result of a tripartite MoU between primary health care centres, AIDS Centres and AIDS-service NGOs working in oblasts.

MORE THAN 150 MIGRANTS

in vulnerable situations received gender-sensitive protection and direct assistance (food, NFIs, return assistance, transportation, shelter, medical assistance, employment opportunities, etc.).

160 HEALTH AND NON-HEALTH STAFF

of the border crossing increased their capacity to identify and respond to public health events.

49 SCHOOLS

received modern kitchen equipment and optimized school meals with hot, nutrient dense and diverse dishes.



302 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers benefitted from multipurpose cash grants.

24 refugee families received education grants to support 34 girls and 27 boys with school-related expenses.

UN supported refurbishment of a Children's Health and Rehabilitation Centre to enhance access to health care.



10 schools (1,500 school children) in the remote villages received stable fibre-optic internet connection.



Chapter
03

**Working
as ONE**



The penultimate year of the UNDAF 2017-2022 implementation exhibited cumulative impact of the UNCT working closer, more efficiently and effectively. Led by the UN Resident Coordinator and catalyzed by the UN Reforms, the UNCT demonstrated stronger partnerships and provided a more impactful delivery on the ground anchored around the SDGs and the principle of LNOB.

To continue with momentum, the 2023-2027 (UNSDCF) was agreed and co-signed by the UN and the Government in June 2022. The new CF is fully aligned with the national development agenda and was developed through a series of consultations with the government (technical level officials from across sectors), private sector, civil society, led by the Resident Coordinator's Office.

In 2022, Joint advocacy and communication were anchored around the 30th Anniversary of Kyrgyzstan's membership in the UN – highlighting the importance of strengthened partnership, multilateralism and the SGs Common Agenda in strive to achieve the SDGs.

In the vigils of Kyrgyzstan's membership to the UN Human Rights Council and the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UNCT under the leadership of RC is engaging closely with the relevant ministries, state bodies, office of the Ombudsperson's and civil society across the country to promote human rights and the empowerment of the rights holders. The RC continuously engages with the Government to help implement its pledges and commitments.

The UNCT also joined forces on advocacy messaging against GBV/DV particularly in the frameworks of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, calling for protection of human rights, and worked with the government to launch its gender equality council under the Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers.

While delivering cutting-edge development assistance to the country, the UN agencies continued to improve their own operational efficiency under the Secretary-General's Efficiency Agenda. The Business Operation Strategy (BOS) is a results focused collaboration developed by the Operations Management Team (OMT). The following UN Agencies are participating in the Kyrgyzstan BOS:



The OMT has identified four common Service Lines which represent seventeen Common Services. Respective four Working groups led by different agencies have been created.

ADMINISTRATION SERVICES INCLUDING COMMON PREMISES (CP): ➤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building maintenance services Conference and event management Environmental sustainability of CP Fuel management Interpretation and translation services Multimedia content Printing services Travel services Vehicle rental
FINANCE SERVICES ➤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial spot checks HACT Audit Micro-Assessment
HUMAN RESOURCES ➤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources surveys UN activities
PROCUREMENT SERVICES ➤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central database of LTAs Central database of vendors

The Strategy covers the timeframe of 2019 – 2023 and a target to achieve projected cost saving of \$2.9 million. By the end of 2022, \$2.0 million was realized as cost savings in administrative and finance services.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Drawing strength from the UN Reform that envisages forging strategic partnerships for UNCTs under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, during the last year of UNDAF (2022), the UN system in the Kyrgyz Republic nurtured its relationships with existing national and international partners. The UNCT maintained and extended its partnerships in 2022 to enhance synergies in overcoming the multi-layered impacts of the pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine with a strive to advance implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Resources were mobilised through the UN system, international financial institutions, bi- and multi-lateral donors as well as through cost-sharing with the Government of Kyrgyzstan.

The partnerships through the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC) enabled policy advocacy with the Government on crucial normative issues such as on Rule of Law, public procurement, etc. Similarly, on the request of the Government, the UN convened a DPCC Coordination Group for joint action on legal inventory, thereby assisting the Ministry of Justice to review 356 laws. The SDGs and UN norms and principles were included in line with the Kyrgyzstan's international pledges and commitments.

IFIS

In terms of exploring innovative partnerships in advancing efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, the UN system proactively sought new opportunities for cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions for the new Cooperation Framework. In the run-up to the design of the UNSDCF, and with the aim to prepare the Result Groups for future engagement with the private sector,

in June 2022, the UN organized a Strategic Dialogue with the private sector, 28 leading businesses from Kyrgyzstan participated. This will enhance the national ownership of the UNSDCF. In the same earnest, MoUs were signed/formalized with the Kyrgyz Stock Exchange, Islamic Development Bank, Astana International Finance Centre (AIFC), and the Peace Nexus.

UNICEF, ILO, WFP and World Bank jointly conducted a comprehensive performance assessment of the national social protection system using the internationally recognized Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI). The evidence from the assessment will inform the development of a new Social Protection Policy, which expired in 2017.

The UNCT continued to collaborate with IFIs in their respective areas to leverage expertise and resources. In seeking alternative resources for SDGs achievement, with the Islamic Development Bank, the UN aims to explore the usage of Islamic finance concepts and tools (e.g., Zakat, auqaf/waqf, sukuk and Islamic microfinancing). As most Islamic finance is operated by private actors, there exists a growing interest in the financial system of Kyrgyzstan and the Central Bank in these potential areas.

Moreover, through the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), the UN moved towards partnerships to better leverage public and private sector resources and expertise, as well as enhance its role in sparking a new wave of financing and innovation to achieve the SDGs. This includes SDG costing, SDG financing gap analysis, and data, especially on vulnerable groups and sectors (such as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises).

The World Bank and the UN agencies established close partnership in preparation to the Population Census. The initiative combined the UN agencies methodological and capacity building support with the World Bank investments into establishing the system of automated collection of data.

The UN and ADB together engage in the insurance sector, where UN is testing a micro-insurance pilot for shock-responsive measures protecting smallholder farmers against disaster risks, and the IFIs are looking at the agricultural insurance sector.

Two Green Climate Fund projects supported by UN partners enhanced the access to climate finance, with new national entities progressing towards accreditation.



JOINT PROGRAMMING.....

PEACEBUILDING FUND

In response to the request of President Sadyr Japarov, the UN has been supporting the Government's Kyrgyz Jarany civic identity concept. The priority areas of engagement with PBF focuses on three areas: (1) strengthening trust between citizens and authorities; (2) fostering greater mutual trust between different identity groups; and (3) facilitating cooperation between border communities. With the UN Peacebuilding Fund's support, the UN participating Agencies have been working to strengthen vertical state-and-society relationships as well as mitigating horizontal (societal) polarization. Now 1.5 million citizens were reached out with the messages of common civic identity, diversity and inclusion. The UN helped the Government to establish Public Reception Centres created in the country regions to monitor and pre-empt social tensions and address them by engaging civil society, media, central and local authorities into a dialogue and cooperative action to address grievances of diverse communities.

Further, to make the governance more receptive to priorities for the youth, SMS and text-based survey instrument called "U-report" was launched to collect young people's opinions and feedback in real time on the government's decisions and policies on issues of common concerns. Further, 520 young people who were trained on innovative design thinking technique now apply their skills to propose community solutions to local challenges to peace in collaboration with the local authorities and community leaders.

UN has been contributing to confidence building on the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border by helping target communities to prepare 45 business plans which tap on the potentials of the cross-border business cooperation between the two countries. Business startups crafted with UN's support were financed by local banks. The local governments prepare to scale up of the innovative UN's pilot of artificial glaciers, created to reduce cross-border tensions over natural resources.

THE SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

In 2022, GBV continued to remain a challenge in Kyrgyzstan. It ranked 97 out of 170 countries at the 2021 Global Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Index. This is despite some institutional reforms on GEWE, e.g., a new department was created under the Ministry of Interior for prevention of domestic violence. While the programme acted swiftly to adjust to the political and parliamentary changes of 2021, escalation of violence at the border with Tajikistan and Government's initiatives on repressive laws gave additional challenges and slowed down progress on the provision of survivor-centric services. The Programme however continued building on the partnerships with local communities, educational institutions, and civil society, with a particular emphasis on young women/girls and grass-roots organisations in line with the LNOB principle.

The Programme supported the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament in approving the Second National Gender Equality Strategy (NGES) and its first National Action Plan. Importantly, the NGES also operates at the oblast level with Spotlight interventions and is sufficiently budgeted until 2023. The Parliament was able to revise the law on state guaranteed free legal aid in August 2022. This was a milestone achievement enabling women and girls in Kyrgyzstan better access to free legal aid - legal aid hotline and pro-bono lawyers.

At the Parliament level, the Programme maintained a strong partnership with key parliamentary structures including the Committee on Law Enforcement, Combating Crime and Corruption, and the newly established Council on women and children rights and gender equality under the Speaker of Jogorku Kenesh. The Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality of the Parliament serves as an effective interface of women's rights CSOs with state actors, including the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliamentary Committees.

Another policy level achievement of the Programme was integration of recommendations from 11 Treaty bodies by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group and the Committee on Human Rights. In preparation of the parliamentary hearing of the law on protection and safeguarding from domestic violence in 2023, the Programme organized several events to discuss the proposed amendments. The Programme also brought 10 members of the inter-ministerial working group together to observe and support the Kyrgyz delegation in the CEDAW review of Kyrgyzstan's Sixth Periodic Review.

The spotlight Programme assisted the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration and Ministry of Health on provision of psychosocial support to GBV survivors, helped institutionalising GBV and victim-centred approach by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. The programme also trained hundreds of service providers.

In 2022, the Programme continued engagement with 20 CSOs as implementing partners including 3 new partners. Moreover, the Programme engaged around 40 CSOs and NGOs through capacity building activities, with 4 CSOs receiving social innovation grants, 8 CSOs received mini-grants to implement their initiatives on EVAWG during 16-Days campaign, and 6 grass-roots CSOs receiving sub-grants. These engagements contributed to noticeable behavioural change in communities and families in pilot regions towards GEWE and VAWG including in men and boys. Regarding the challenge of child marriage, 228 adolescent girls and about 39,000 players of mobile game were sensitised on this abuse in pilot areas. The fully operational committees on GBV prevention in these 12 pilot areas will sustain the learning and attitudinal changes in communities. Similarly, grassroots CSOs were supported including through inter-generational and inter-organizational exchanges. Over 100 girls increased their leadership skills, implemented their own activities, and engaged in inter-generational dialogue with women's councils. Women's councils in 12 pilot municipalities developed action plans on the prevention of domestic violence and early marriages and also implemented GBV prevention projects with the support of Programme sub-grants and capacity development for 159 council members.

In 2022, the programme worked with the National Statistics Committee and enhance its capacity and of other responsible state bodies on availability of online statistics and standardised reporting forms were developed for digitalisation of case management.

Overall, the Programme has achieved significant results with NGES and NAP adopted in September 2022, and significant progress made in educational institutions and at the service-provider, community, and family levels. These gains are likely to perpetuate gender sensitivity in the society especially with the first ever gender transformative course in Journalism started in several universities.

JOINT SDG FUND

The Joint Programme in INFF funded by the SDG Fund contributed to strengthening public finance management by improving program-based budgeting framework and aligning it with national development priorities and SDGs. The initiative was piloted with the Ministry of Education and Science with an aim to address some of the shortcomings of the existing system which disallows the evaluation of the effectiveness of the budget expenditures. This led to submission of the Early Childhood Education (ECE)/preschool sub-sector and result-oriented Mid-Term Expenditure Framework for 2023-2025 in line with programme-based budgeting criteria. As a result of the joint UN efforts, the state budget reform was further advanced through adoptions of several new Government regulations to improve the framework for the programme-based budgeting.

Another Joint Programme funded through Development Emergency window of SDG Fund assisted the Kyrgyz Government institutions to enhance the understanding of the impact of the triple crisis on financing development flows, households' well-being (especially the vulnerable segments) as well as to consider tools to mitigate the impact. The Joint Programme conducted a rapid assessment of statistical capacity to assess the financial flows and identified gaps in existing household survey frequency and coverage. New surveys (including mVAM) produced a wealth of data and evidence that when mainstreamed into national systems will help to ensure better targeting of the state programmes in response to the crisis.

AREAS OF UN JOINT COLLABORATION

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Upon request from the Government, an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was developed under the auspices of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit co-chaired by the Minister of Emergency Situations and the UN Resident Coordinator to address the needs of people affected by the escalation of violence which occurred in September 2022 at the border with Tajikistan in Batken region. The ERP aimed to reach over 77,700 of the most vulnerable affected people during a three-months period, based on the agreed vulnerability criteria, including gender, age and disability. The Plan was officially launched on 21 October 2023 with required funding of US\$14.7 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs. By 10 February 2023, 89,693 women, men and children were reached with some form of assistance through the ERP by eighteen humanitarian actors including UN agencies. The humanitarian assistance included cash, food and non-food items as well as legal assistance and psychosocial support.

MOUNTAIN AGENDA

In 2022, Kyrgyzstan demonstrated its commitment to promoting the sustainable mountain development agenda at the global level. The efforts of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic led to and the adoption of the UN GA Resolution #74/227 on sustainable mountain development in December 2022. The UN expressed its strong commitment to the high ambition of the agenda by providing policy support and planning dedicated programmatic response under the new UNSDCF 2023-27. To ensure a coordinated response, in October 2022 the UNRC established a “Group of UN friends of

Mountain Agenda” and agreed on an integrated course of action on the implementation of the Government’s 5 Years of Action on the Development of Mountainous Regions for 2023-2027.

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION SUMMIT

The UN provided technical support to Ministry of Education and Science in delivering two key sector milestones in policy dialogue for education transformation in 2022: i) a national consultation forum for Transforming Education Summit (TES) and ii) Joint Sector Review (JSR). These fora enabled equity, digitalization, an inclusive and open policy dialogue where education stakeholders agreed on key policy reform areas.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Following the commitments made in 2015, Kyrgyzstan with the support of the UN system convened parties to renew and strengthen the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) pledging to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Through gradually “greening” economy with more and more carbon-free energy sources being put into operation, Kyrgyzstan committed to gradually implement a number of projects for the construction of hydropower plants and have addressed towards the attainment of SDGs. The Kyrgyz Republic has also embarked on drawing up its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and first Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon Development 2050 (LTS). The NDC development process for the Kyrgyz Republic was supported by the NDC Partnership and the UN with overall coordination of the State

Committee on Ecology and Climate and participation of an interdepartmental working group, involvement of experts and representatives of the scientific and civil society, as well as the private sector and youth. In the process of developing the NDCs, at various stages, the IRENA, GIZ, EBRD, European Union, and other international development partners contributed.

TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS

After the Food Systems Summit in 2021, the UN Agencies collaborated closely with other development partners such as FSDS, Civil Alliance for Food Security, Mercy Corps, USAID, and academia to provide policy support to the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-27, which aims to establish a base for further promotion of local production and expansion of food variety. The Programme is a continuation of and expands upon the national commitments that were agreed upon by the Kyrgyz Republic during the national FSS dialogues.



Приоритетные направления Совместных р



1. Качественные социальные услуги (образование, здравоохранение, социальная защита) и достойная работа



2. Инклюзивное зеленое социально-экономическое развитие



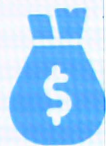
3. Борьба с изменением климата, управление рисками стихийных бедствий и охрана окружающей среды

Доступны	Должны быть мобилизованы
\$22,754,634	\$23,030,626

Доступны	Должны быть мобилизованы
\$18,903,240	\$11,286,952

Доступны	Должны быть мобилизованы
\$85,647,018	\$26,778,589

Доступны	Должны быть мобилизованы
\$11,766,697	\$22,472,707



Итого СРП 2023-2024 гг.

\$222,640,463

Доступны

\$139,071,589

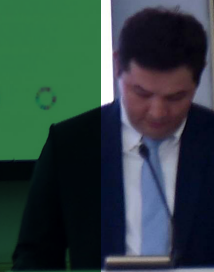
Должны быть мобилизованы

\$83,568,874

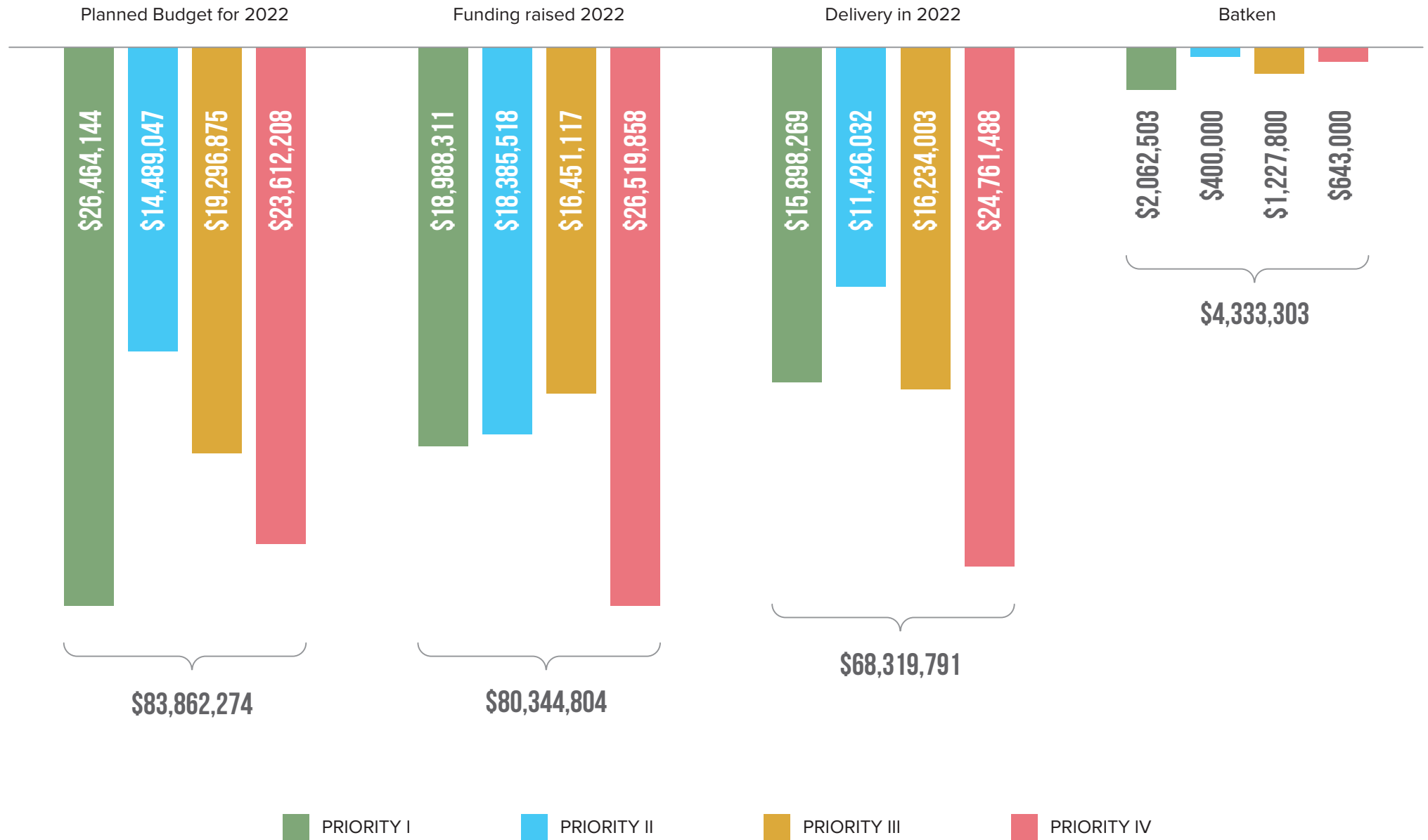
Chapter 04

Financial Management

4. Подотчетные и инклюзивные институты и гражданское общество, социальная ответственность



2022 UNDAF DELIVERY



Chapter
05

**UNCT
Key Focus
for Next Year**



Based on the experience of the preceding UNDAF, emerging socioeconomic situation in the country, feedback from national consultations for the Cooperation Framework and more importantly, keeping the national development priorities supreme, in the next few five years, the UN will support to the attainment of the following priorities as outlined in the new UNSDCF 2023-27:

01

Quality social service

The support to the provision of quality social services will include health, education and decent work social protection. The health priorities will include implementation of national health programs (HIV, TB, COVID-19 national vaccination, pandemic preparedness), primary healthcare, contributing to healthy lifestyle, control of infectious diseases and non-communicable disease. In the education sector, priorities include quality education, in particular in rural schools, through ensuring reliable and sustainable school connectivity and access to digital learning platforms. In Decent Work, focus will be on improved compliance with the international standards and the Decent Work Agenda, improved access of essential social services for refugees, asylum-seekers, and food-insecure and vulnerable individuals.

02

Green socio-economic development

Provision of quality social services cannot be fulfilled without robust socioeconomic development. Therefore, in the green socioeconomic development, the priorities in the next few years will be on the increased access to finance, investment, and market opportunities for women entrepreneurs (including in agriculture), adaptive and climate-resilient agribusiness, digitalization of agriculture, improved public debt management system, improved export competitiveness including in digital markets and healthcare waste management for an improved circular economy. Focus will also be on the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable groups through conditional transfers, including insurance.

03

Climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection

In the area of climate action, priority areas are: carbon neutrality, people-centered mitigation policies, in accordance with the Nationally Determined Contributions, establishment of green finance mechanisms, support to climate science including air pollution, mountain systems, renewable energy, fulfilment of obligations in accordance with multilateral environmental agreements, landscape management, integrated water resources management, biosafety policies. Disaster risk management system, locus management and climate-smart agriculture. National adaptation planning (including sectoral), development of the LTS (Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategy), instrumentalizing NDC (NDC Action Plan, MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) tools) will be focus areas.

04

Peace, social cohesion and adherence to the human rights

To bring systemic change, an accountable, participatory, transparent, and effective governance system is imperative. Therefore, in the next few years, UN's assistance will focus on people-centered, human rights-based and gender-responsive public services, strengthen Parliament's capacity on participatory legislation and oversight, key Human rights principles and international commitments into national legal and justice processes, strengthening the Ombudsperson, better access to justice for especially for women, children, and other vulnerable. The focus will also be on enhancing civil society's participation to be meaningful and without encumbrances.

While these priorities are interlinked and complementing, the underpinning approach of the UN system will be to focus on vulnerable segments, gender equality, equity in access to services, sustainable use of resources and adherence to the UN core normative principles.

The Joint Work Plans (JWP) for 2023-24 has a renewed focus on the LNOB agenda. The JWP activities aim to address various challenges faced by most disadvantaged groups, including discrimination, stigma, legal barriers, harmful social norms, and gender-based violence.

JWP will prioritize youth and women and girls' potential by focusing on various aspects of education, healthcare, and social welfare. Specifically, the Joint Work Plan will promote STEM education for girls, prevent GBV, improve mother-and-child healthcare, and raise awareness on hygiene and proper nutrition to improve the micro-nutrient status of girls.

Another area JWP will focus is to harness youth potential through education and skills development programs. It also aims to empower young people by involving them in decision-making processes through youth councils and other participatory mechanisms, ensuring that their voices are heard, and their perspectives are considered.