



UNITED NATIONS  
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

A close-up portrait of a young woman with a serene expression, looking slightly to the left. She is wearing a traditional Kyrgyz felt hat with a large, shaggy fur rim and a decorative plume of feathers on top. Her hair is styled in several thick, dark braids that hang down her face. She is wearing a red garment with a patterned sleeve. The background is a clear, bright blue sky.

**2021** | **UNCT  
ANNUAL  
REPORT**



UNITED NATIONS  
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



## Table of contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Foreword  | 5  |
| The United Nations Country Team in the Kyrgyz Republic  | 7  |
| Key development partners of the UN development system in the country                                | 8  |
| Chapter 1   | 9  |
| Chapter 2   | 11 |
| 2.1. Overview of UNDAF Results  | 11 |
| 2.2. UNDAF priorities, outcomes and outputs   | 17 |
| 2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda  | 32 |
| 2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency | 35 |
| 2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned  | 39 |
| 2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization   | 40 |
| Chapter 3   | 43 |
| Annex 1   | 44 |
| Annex 2   | 47 |
| Annex 3   | 49 |

## Foreword

I am pleased to present this concise UNCT Report 2021 reflecting on how the UN supported the Kyrgyz Republic in the attainment of its development aspirations. Indeed, 2021 was a challenging year as COVID-19 continued to impact socio-economic development in addition to the need for continued attention towards addressing the health challenges, including vaccination of people. Relying on the presence and active engagement of 27 agencies, the UN system mobilised all its resources and expertise including advisory services in the implementation of agreed UNDAF Priority Areas and responding to gaps and emerging priorities.

With the emergence of a new government, the UN supported the government to develop a new National Development Program 2012-2026. The Program builds upon the lessons of the pandemic and the socio-economic challenges it presented, and will contribute not just to national recovery, but towards longer term social and economic transformation in the country. The UN Joint Work Plan for 2021-2022 was also recalibrated to include elements of the new NDP which provides the foundation for the UN's next development cooperation framework.

In 2021, together with the government, the UNCT started the formulation of a new Development Cooperation Framework (CF), beginning with the Common Country Analysis (CCA) that enabled deeper understanding of the structural risks and other factors impeding national development, with recommendations on how to support the creation and sustenance of accelerators to fast track national recovery and development.

2021 being the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle, an evaluation of the UNDAF was commissioned to document the status of progress and impact from the UN's support

over the preceding four years. We thank the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and all other national stakeholders for providing their valuable feedback to the process. The evaluation constitutes an important part of the UN's accountability to the host country for the development results and contributions attributable to the UN, as well as for the lessons learnt from the UN's work. It also includes recommendations for stronger, better, more coherent and impactful action. Beginning in 2022, the UN will work assiduously to implement the recommendations that came from the evaluation.

Some of the highlights from this UNCT Annual Report include the UN's contributions to the government's response to COVID-19 pandemic, and to the Batken crisis as a result of the armed confrontation between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.; the Food Systems Summit national consultations; Kyrgyzstan's submission of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) at the COP26 and other actions implemented in response to the evolving situation and priorities. This Report also captures the results achieved through the national implementation of a global partnership between the United Nations and the European Union – the Spotlight Initiative for gender equality and women's empowerment. This report also highlights major development partners that supported the UN's work in Kyrgyzstan, enabling stronger attention to the needs of the vulnerable and marginalised segments in the country.

Three years into the implementation of the UN Development System reform, there are clear signals that the reform has taken deeper roots not only within the UNCT, but also with the government and development partners. There is stronger commitment to coherent and integrated approaches among the UN agencies, while national and development partners are streamlining their engagement with the UN to

avoid overlap and duplication, to encourage and support complementarity and joined up actions from the UN under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator.

I want to acknowledge the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the President, and all other UN partners, national and international, for their collaboration and spirit of partnership throughout the year that enabled us to achieve development targets as contained in this report. I am confident that

our national partners are noticing how the UN development system reform is yielding benefits for the Government and the country. Significant progress has also been made in efficiency gains and business operations innovation that is likely to achieve substantial cost reductions in UN operations.

We look forward to your continued support and cooperation. Happy reading.

**Ozonnia Ojielo, PhD**

*UN Resident Coordinator  
in the Kyrgyz Republic*



## The United Nations Country Team in the Kyrgyz Republic

### Resident Agencies



### Non-Resident Agencies



## UNDAF 2018-2022 Priorities

### Sustainable and inclusive economic growth

**UNDAF Priority 1:** Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition



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

**UNDAF Priority 2:** Good Governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality



### Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management

**UNDAF Priority 3:** Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management

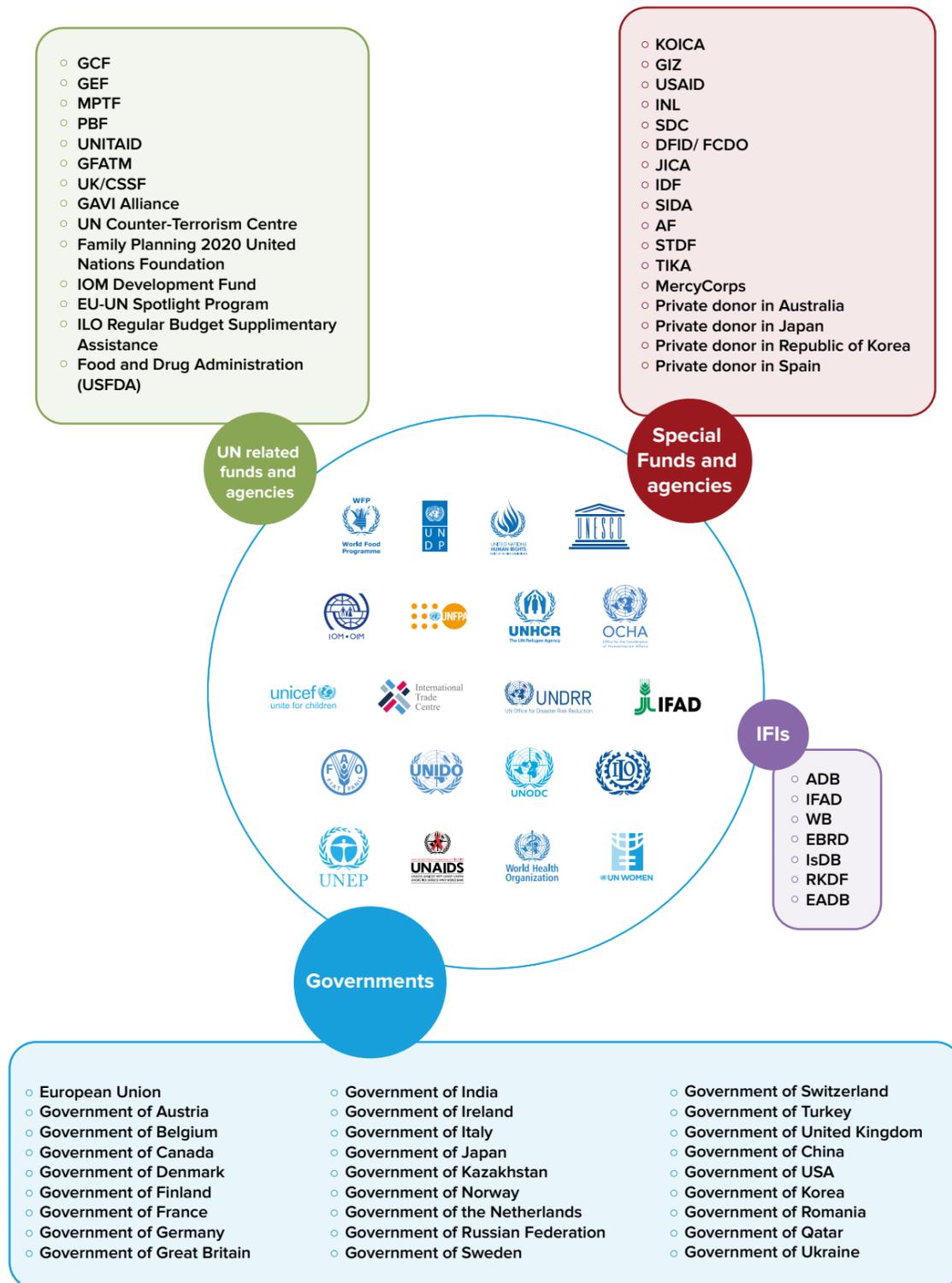


### Social protection, health and education

**UNDAF Priority 4:** Social sector development (social and child protection, health and education)



## Key development partners of the UN development system in the country



## Key developments in the country and regional context 2021



The most significant contextual shift during 2021 has been in the political sphere. In the aftermath of the October 2020 parliamentary elections and ensuing large-scale protests discrediting the elections, Mr. Sadyr Japarov was elected as the President in January 2021. Subsequently, a constitutional referendum was held. The new constitution provides for increased presidential powers over the Executive, Judiciary and

Parliament, and reduces the decision-making powers of the parliament. Since April 2021, the process of revision of the electoral system has been ongoing. Simultaneously, the Government has also started a comprehensive legal revision process, called 'legal inventory' which aims to revise 356 laws within a short period of time, to promote alignment with the new Constitution.

The new political leadership has committed itself to assuring that the 2030 Agenda remains an integral part of its development planning. President S. Japarov has endorsed the National Development Program until 2026, with a strong focus on integrating the SDGs into the new midterm plan. Another significant development in 2021 has been the submission, on the occasion of COP26, of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with quantifiable mitigation and adaptation targets. In his message to the UN General Assembly in September 2021, President Japarov stated the country's intention to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

In 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic continued to face several development challenges in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite some major strides in the last few decades, the pandemic exacerbated many risks related to the economy and social vulnerabilities. A number of challenges, that existed before the pandemic, continued in 2021, such as diversifying the economy and attracting foreign investment, addressing human rights and rule of law concerns, reducing corruption, and delivery of better government services, notably in the health and education sectors. This means that COVID potentially could expand the size of vulnerable segments (particularly children, youth and women) likely to be left out of available economic opportunities and existing social services, including due to reallocation of government spending to mitigate COVID consequences. The domestic context will not be complete without considering the continuing levels of social unrest that could endanger efforts to tackle the economic and social challenges. Social unrest while largely an urban issue reflects the frustrations, perceptions, and polarization brewing in people who feel being marginalized by economic and social elites.

An important factor in the contextual development is the situation of the civil society. Kyrgyzstan has strong and vibrant civil society, with nearly 22,000 CSOs. With their proximity to communities, CSOs are well placed to tackle social, political and economic vulnerabilities and to empower people to shape their own destinies. However, various legal initiatives – like the amendments to the Law on Non-

Commercial Organizations (in June 2021), imposes additional curbs on NGOs. A rather positive trend is the population of the Kyrgyz Republic that is “young.” Half of the country's residents are under the age of 24 - this demographic bulge can be galvanized towards socioeconomic development.

In regional context, the most noticeable development was the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. Even though Kyrgyzstan does not share border with Afghanistan, it could be impacted due to potential destabilization in the region, including transport and connectivity, regional energy projects, as well as increasing drug trafficking and violent extremism. The Kyrgyz government had reached out to the Taliban government and provided humanitarian support to the people of Afghanistan. The Russian Federation remains the key geostrategic, military, economic and political partner, as well as a key security guarantor. Kyrgyzstan is part of the Russia-led Collective Security Treaty Organization (the CSTO), which guarantees support of members in case of external invasion. The Kyrgyz Republic is also part of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Russia also remains the largest trading partner as well as the third largest investor. Similarly, China is an important partner of Kyrgyzstan. With a 1063 km shared border, it is the largest bilateral lender, holding 42.6% of the country's overall sovereign debt, a portion of which went to finance key infrastructure within the Belt and Road Initiative. In terms of relations with Central Asian states, the close cooperation notwithstanding, there are several issues that impact relationships and causes recurrent conflict and tension, for example, issues over border and water resources. In April 2021, border conflicts between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan intensified.

The reporting period also coincided with the commencement of the process of the new UNSDCF. As a foundational piece, the CCA identified five strategic entry points, or accelerators, that will form the building blocks of support that the UN agencies will incorporate into the UNSDCF. These accelerators encompass a functional rather than a traditional sectorial approach.

## 2.1. Overview of UNDAF Results

This overview reflects key achievements in 2021 and a synopsis of major results realized under the UNDAF. In 2021, the UN agencies in Kyrgyzstan continued to work together demonstrating significant flexibility to emerging needs of country development priorities including response to COVID-19 pandemic, joint support to Batken Oblast in response to multiple crises and legal inventory and review process, among others. In response to National Development Strategy 2026, which reflects the country's aspirations for the SDGs, UN agencies offered their support to the Government, effectively leveraging its comparative advantages as an impartial provider of policy advice based on international experience and good practices to provide high-quality technical expertise in specific areas discussed in the succeeding pages.

During 2021, the UN focused its efforts to increase livelihoods, support the labor market and strengthen economic opportunities and diversification, including through capacity building, access to decent work and economic strategies. The UN continued working with the government, civil society and the private sector to develop recovery plans that embraced renewable energy, sustainable business and nature-based jobs and livelihoods. Integrated support to leverage business potential in green economy, agriculture, education, food processing, textiles and trade sectors helped created additional jobs, including for women. The UN expanded its program portfolio by including emergency food assistance and cash-based transfers to extend support to poor rural and urban populations severely affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

### SDGs Ambassadors

In 2021 the SDG Youth Ambassadors, with the help of their volunteers, hosted over 10 events, having raised awareness on the SDGs among more than 400 people in Kyrgyzstan. The Ambassadors have also inspired many participants to establish their own local SDG communities and initiatives.

Through a leadership programme led by the Ambassadors, teams of youth activists have developed six projects on the SDGs, of which two are already being implemented. The Ambassadors are also developing a game lab on the SDGs, the first of its kind in Kyrgyzstan.



## Food Systems Summit 2021



In response to the UN Secretary-General's global call, in 2021, the UNCT under the leadership of the Rome based agencies (RBAs) – FAO, IFAD and WFP jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic organized five events related to the Food Systems Summit. The Summit galvanized effective collaboration of UNCT and the Government. Mr. Askarbek Janybekov, as the National Convener, participated at the Pre-Summit in Rome in July and also (online) at the main Summit held during the General

Assembly in New York in September. The Kyrgyz Government highlighted the current state of food security, consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, which affects the country's water, agricultural and forest resources. RBAs in coordination with RCO actively assisted the Ministry in collecting data, conducting awareness-raising events, organizing platforms related to dialogues on Food Systems, as well as assisted in further actions.

### Relation to SDGs



### Number of successful interventions

- ✓ 1<sup>st</sup> National dialogue on food systems held in Osh city on June 15, 2021
- ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> National dialogue on food systems held in Bishkek on June 17, 2021
- ✓ Independent dialogue with academia held in Bishkek on June 18, 2021
- ✓ Independent dialogue with youth held in Bishkek on June 25, 2021
- ✓ 3<sup>rd</sup> - Final National dialogue on food systems held in Bishkek on July 8, 2021

### Partners

RCO and Rome based agencies (RBAs) – FAO, IFAD and WFP jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic

### Tasks to 2025

- ▣ Support the growth of agricultural efficiency
- ▣ Agricultural producer's integration support
- ▣ Sustainable consumption patterns
- ▣ Resilience of food systems
- ▣ Mitigate the negative effects of natural disaster shocks
- ▣ Decrease Food shortages

## Governance and Institutional Development

In 2021, the UN continued strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions through policy advice and technical support that enhanced their performance to meet institutional commitments and reach the most vulnerable. Support was provided to strengthen the capacities of the Parliament and Central Electoral Commission specifically in campaign finance transparency, civic and voter education through a public outreach campaign targeting vulnerable groups, including women, people with disabilities, migrants, youth, etc. National institutions and mechanisms were better equipped to implement judicial and

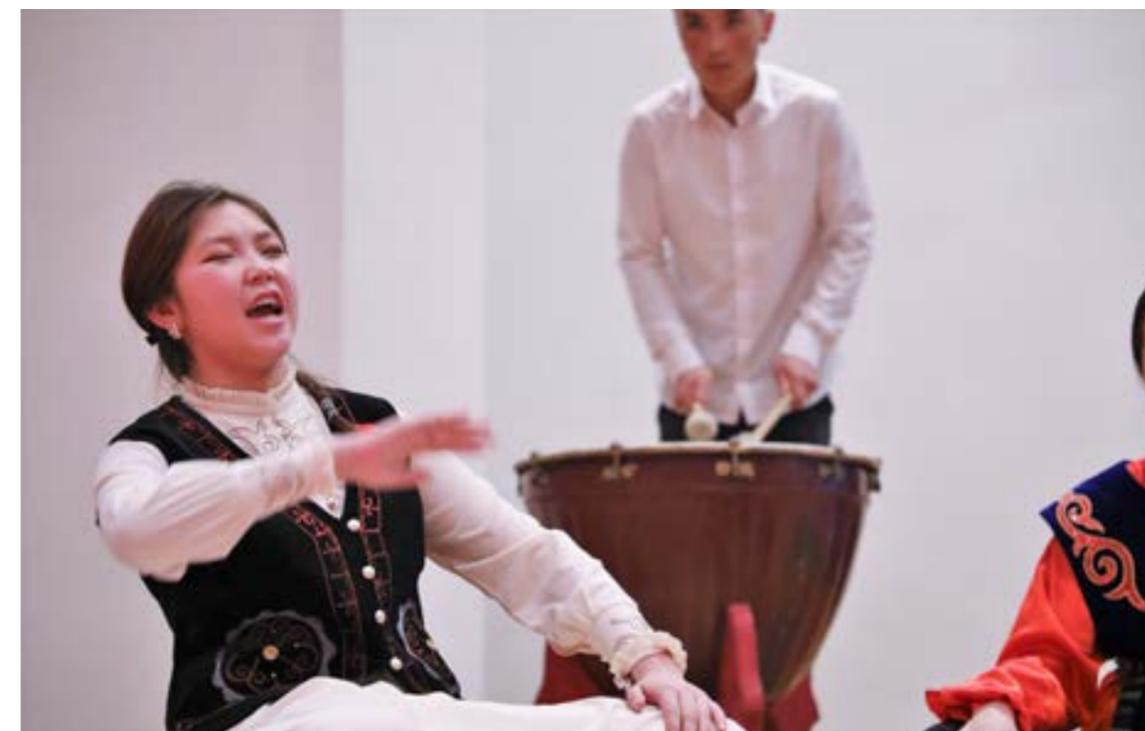
legal reforms by harmonizing new legislation regarding criminal and administrative law, increasing public interaction with vulnerable and business community groups, and monitoring reforms to enable evidence-based strategic planning and policymaking.

The legal framework on the prevention of violent extremism was revised and intensive capacity building was provided to law enforcement agencies, social service providers, legal aid providers, educational, religious and youth organizations to improve outreach.

## Spotlight Initiative Programme

In 2021, the EU supported Spotlight Country Programme achieved significant results in improving national legislation on EVAWG/

GEWE, strengthening service provider capacity and inter-sectoral coordination, and community engagement.



In 2021, the SI achieved key results in improving national legislation on EVAWG/GEWE, strengthening service provider capacity and inter-sectoral coordination, and community engagement.

 **Budget**

Budget 2021: **USD 4,7 mln**

 **Partners**

UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC

 **Number of successful interventions**

- ✔ Benefited from SI's interventions:
  - » **More than 1000 girls and 271 boys** (madrasah and school students, community members)
  - » **More than 4,736 women and 2,764 men** (CSOs, service providers, SGBV survivors and community members) directly
- ✔ Supported the process of participatory design for the New Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2024)
- ✔ Completed an overarching review of **36 laws and 60 by-laws**, generating concrete recommendations
- ✔ Within the list of priority laws identified by the Government within legal inventory process it was conducted a gender expertise of **37 priority laws** in the area of EVAWG/GEWE
- ✔ Workshops with the total participation of **152 representatives of Women's Committees (including 68 women)** on national legislation, committee roles, and mediation skills
- ✔ Built capacities of **36 key legal aid** service providers who interface with SGBV survivors on gender sensitive service provision
- ✔ Mapping and assessment of women's CSOs at both national and sub-national levels to assess existing capacities
- ✔ More than **40 CSO leaders and activists** developed potential joint projects and exchanged challenges and best practices in EVAWG
- ✔ Women's Kurultais were supported under the initiative of the Parliament's Council on Women's Rights and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence and allowed **more than 200 women leaders** to self-reflect on key challenges women and girls' leaders face in their communities and ways to overcome them.
- ✔ Supported a nationwide legal awareness raising campaign which covered **4,363 people including more than 2,500 women and girls**
- ✔ Lawyers and social workers trained under the SI have provided legal advice to more than **1,146 citizens, 70% of whom were women**
- ✔ **10 cases of domestic violence** were identified and referred to the appropriate authorities
- ✔ **43 teachers** underwent regular trainings and mentorship sessions in using GALS tools to strengthen gender sensitivity in their families and teaching practice  
**180 girls and 10 boys** attended GALS trainings and shared their knowledge with **1,004 peers** via the cascade method. **160 caregivers** attended GALS trainings and **654 caregivers** attended parents' meetings where girls' education was promoted

## Nationally Determined Contributions

The UN remained committed to working with the Government towards addressing national environmental concerns, including through enhanced environmental assessment and ecosystems analysis, and promoting knowledge and awareness about sustainable development. The UN's policy level engagements in 2021 included focusing on shaping national strategic and regulatory frameworks to better respond to environmental challenges. UN provided direct support to beneficiaries by establishing sustainable livelihoods mechanisms and practices in rural communities.

In 2021 Kyrgyzstan submitted its NDCs to UNFCCC that represents the Kyrgyz Republic's plan to fight climate change and its contribution to the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and indicates directions for

a low-carbon transformation until 2030. The Kyrgyz Republic recognizes the importance of the adoption of the Low-Carbon Development Strategy and the National Adaptation Policy. The NDC was approved by a decree of the Coordination Council on Climate Change, Environment and Green Economy headed by the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic and with the participation of an inter-agency working group, as well as with the involvement of 20 national and international experts and representatives of the scientific community, civil society, private sector and the youth, an open process of the discussion of these national commitments was ensured.

 **Budget**

Budget 2021: **USD 350 000**

 **Relation to SDGs**



 **Partners**

UNDP, IRENA, GIZ, EBRD, FAO, the UK Government, UNICEF, the European Union, UNITAR, IFAD and other UN agencies

-  **Number of successful interventions**
- ✔ Interministerial working group meeting – **2 extended meetings with 11 ministries**
  - ✔ Technical sectoral meetings (agriculture, industry, energy, health, biodiversity, emergency, waste, statistics, SDGs tools, gender) – **22**
  - ✔ Training on climate diplomacy for MFAs of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan – **6 sessions during 3 weeks**
  - ✔ Information campaigns including 7 regions – **15**
  - ✔ Awareness raising campaigns for civil society (round tables, exhibition, art performance) – **5**
  - ✔ Round table for private sector – **2**
  - ✔ Youth climate conferences – **1 national and 6 sub-national (more than 3,000 young participants)**
  - ✔ Regional Climate Dialogue (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) – **3**
  - ✔ Meetings with development partners – **2**
  - ✔ Mission 1,5 (online game) – **up to 10,000 participants from Kyrgyzstan**

## COVID-19



The UN was at the forefront of response to the pandemic, providing support to the Government on containment and mitigation and addressing secondary impacts of COVID-19. During 2021-2022 the total budget of UN agencies supporting COVID activities was \$32.8 million. The UN in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other partners helped to strengthen the dual track health service delivery during the pandemic by supporting the rapid expansion of the surge capacity of public health services to cope with COVID-19 pandemic, while also restoring essential services that had been reduced during lockdowns.

| Budget                      | Partners   |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Budget: <b>USD 32,8 mln</b> | UNDP, IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, UNECE, WHO |

### Number of successful interventions

- ✔ 14 technical missions including capacity building activities for the health workforce on COVID-19 specific topics
- ✔ Establishment of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC)
- ✔ Support to develop Integrated Epidemiological Information Management and Early Warning Platform – IEPID
- ✔ Development of Laboratory Information System and unified database for laboratory data for all the disease of interest
- ✔ 4 rounds of a behavioral insight survey to assess risk perception, protective behavior and COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy
- ✔ Support to the MoH communication campaign “Green Zone”
- ✔ Organization of Press-cafe for journalists
- ✔ Technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in drafting of the National COVID-19 Vaccine deployment plan
- ✔ WHO also served as Immunization Country administrator at the Global COVID-19 Partners Platform
- ✔ UNICEF supported the government in receiving 3,240,200 doses of COVID-19 vaccines through COVAX
- ✔ UNDP supported the work of the 118 hotline during the summer surge accepting up to 2000 calls per day

## 2.2. UNDAF priorities, outcomes and outputs

### Priority I. Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition

| Budget                              | SDGs | Implementing UN Agencies   |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| Planned budget 2021 <b>24,2 mln</b> |      | WFP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNECE, ESCAP, UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, ITC, IFAD, UNICEF, IOM |
| Available funds <b>19,4 mln</b>     |      |  |
| Delivery <b>15,7 mln</b>            |      |  |

### Linkage to National development Strategy 2026

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>2.2.</b> Macroeconomic imbalance  | <b>4.5.</b> Judicial and law enforcement reform               |
| <b>2.3.</b> Business Environment and Infrastructure                                      | <b>5.1.</b> Investment and business climate, export promotion |
| <b>2.4.</b> Social Justice   | <b>5.4.</b> Clean drinking water                              |
| <b>2.5.</b> Rule of Law and Enforcement of the Rule of Law. Law Enforcement and Security | <b>5.5.</b> Labor market and employment                       |
| <b>2.9.</b> Demographic tendencies   | <b>5.6.</b> Financial market                                  |
| <b>3.1.</b> Combatting the spread and consequences of COVID-19                           | <b>5.7.</b> Public finance system                             |
| <b>3.2.</b> Restoring economic activity  | <b>6.2.</b> Agriculture and processing                        |
| <b>3.4.</b> Governance in a crisis   | <b>6.3.</b> Tourism development                               |
| <b>4.1.</b> Reform of the Executive branch   | <b>7.1.</b> Sociocultural development                         |
| <b>4.4.</b> Reform of the fiscal system  | <b>7.2.</b> Healthy nation                                    |
|  | <b>7.3.</b> Educated nation                                   |
|  | <b>7.4.</b> Inclusive growth                                  |

United Nations in 2021 continued its assistance and provided to a significantly larger number of vulnerable families this year through food assistance for asset creation and human capital building to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, in line with government requests. WFP reached **27,003 food-insecure households (152,509) beneficiaries in 2021. WFP also supported the rehabilitation of 558 community infrastructure projects by creating temporary employment to 20,629 families (118,076 beneficiaries) through asset creation modality, while organizing 233 trainings to improve the livelihoods of 6,374 vulnerable families (34,433 beneficiaries) via the human capital building projects.**

UNIDO launched two Technical Assistance Programs (TAPs) – for SMEs and for laboratories (testing, calibration and industry), focusing on selected companies of the Issyk-Kul fruits value chain to strengthen their capacity to comply with international quality requirements. TAPs for laboratories aimed at supporting the selected laboratories in maintaining or expanding their scope of accreditation as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 requirements. In total, **6 capacity-building activities were undertaken with 22 firms reached, 4 firms engaged, 22 firms gaining awareness/knowledge on product and process quality and safety in industry and 4 firms with improved labor productivity.**



Together with its partners UN Women created **'Buy From Women'** e-platform "Buy from women kg" which provided women entrepreneurs from rural areas the opportunity to market their businesses and products. Currently, the **e-platform's data base consisted of 1,159 women and profiles of 300 women entrepreneurs.**

ILO assisted the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to enhance capacities and subsequent employability of TVET graduates. It **developed the Methodology for the analysis of the short-term demand for the skilled labor force and for demand-driven planning of TVET enrolment.** This helped in calculating the short-term demand of skilled labor force to meet the national needs.

ITC supported **39 beneficiary Textile and Clothing companies (including 34 women-led) that reported an overall total export of USD 15 million in 2021.** Altogether 36 beneficiary companies, 92% (including 33 women-led) participated in 13 different workshops organized under the ITC projects and **as a result of participating in two trade fairs (CPM and CJF), 14 companies (of which women-led 11) established 473 new business contacts. In 2021, 34 beneficiary companies (of which women-led 30) signed contracts with buyers and received new orders amounting to about US\$ 1.6 million. Eight textile and clothing companies established 63 new business contacts as a result of participation in Bursa Textile Show in Turkey and 5 T&C companies established direct contacts with local factories in Bursa and Istanbul.**

In 2021 the United Nations agencies continued to work with public and private sectors. FAO conducted series of trainings for 120 officials and private sector representatives, including trainings on Value Chain development of the export-oriented organic products such as apricot (Batken), walnut (Jalalabad) and kidney bean and honey (Talas).

IOM contributed to development of **evidence base on migration with several reports:** Study on labor migration dynamics in the Central Asia and Russian Federation migration corridor and Survey on the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 on returnees and stranded migrants in Central Asia and the Russian Federation, Mapping of Kyrgyz diaspora, compatriots and migrants abroad.

In 2021, ILO supported the government and trade unions in their efforts to comply with the **ILO Convention on Freedom of Association ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic.** This work was also related to providing technical assistance regarding a controversial draft law on Trade Unions adopted by the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was rejected by the President of the Republic.

A number of knowledge products were developed by ILO in 2021 to economically empower women and girls affected by migration processes. These are E-learning Course on Financial Education in Kyrgyz and Russian languages, Skills Trainings for successful business start-up and access to Value Chain Development opportunities.



## Priority II. Good Governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality

| Budget                             | SDGs  | Implementing UN Agencies                                |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Planned budget 2021 <b>9,5 mln</b> |  | UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, IOM, UNODC, UNFPA |
| Available funds <b>12,2 mln</b>    |   |   |
| Delivery <b>8,6 mln</b>            |   |   |

### Linkage to National development Strategy 2026

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.2. Macroeconomic imbalance</li> <li>2.4. Social justice</li> <li>2.9. Demographic trends</li> <li>3.4. Governance in a crisis</li> <li>4.5. Judicial and law enforcement reform</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1. Investment and business climate, export promotion</li> <li>5.5. Labor market and employment</li> <li>7.1. Sociocultural development, the formation of civic identity</li> <li>7.4. Inclusive growth</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

In 2021 UNDP worked with key government institutions including the Parliament and Central Elections Commission focusing on increasing accountability and transparency in policy making process and holding inclusive electoral process. This included civic engagement with the Parliament to increase public access to decision and law-making processes which resulted in: **Institutionalization of the monitoring and evaluation methodology of state programme and policies; parliamentary training on legislative, representative and oversight functions; CSOs' better collaboration with Parliament and accompanying advocacy contributed in institutionalizing effective cooperation between the Parliament and civil society.**

UNESCO conducted series of events that built the capacities of relevant stakeholders and raised awareness about the international standards and policies on freedom of expression **targeting 116 female and 78 male journalists**, policy-makers, journalism teachers and trainers from universities and media NGOs. **4 sets of visual and audio resources to counter the COVID infodemic were translated and published online.** In response to the ongoing pandemic, UNESCO in collaboration with the WHO, UNESCO, and UNDP completed the

translation of the series of the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) for journalists on the coverage of pandemics and vaccination, available online.

UNODC facilitated development and inclusion of recommendations of the **General Prosecutor's Office in the UNTOC Resolution**, tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, regarding mutual legal assistance for trafficking in persons related crimes. UNODC also facilitated legislative changes to the criminal and probation laws that laid the foundation for a new criminal policy based on the humanization of the justice system. As a result, since 2019 thousands of cases have been reviewed and the number of convicts reduced **from 10,891 in 2019 to 9,400 in 2020 and further reduced to 8635 in J 2021.**

UNDP and UN Women supported women candidates to run for the local and parliamentary elections. For **local elections 274 women trained out of which 129 women were elected in local councils. Overall, the Kyrgyzstan exceeded gender quota with 38% of women in the local councils. For parliamentary elections, 183 women candidates were trained to improve knowledge on electoral legislation and develop public speaking skills.** As for



the voter awareness raising, **one e-course was produced on the topic of “Gender and elections”, explaining quota mechanism.** Moreover, UNDP supported implementation of the Gender Sensitivity Roadmap and Council on Women’s Rights and Prevention of Gender-based Violence under the Parliament. Uniquely designed **Women’s Kurultais held in Chui, Naryn and Osh provinces under the initiative of Council on Women’s Rights and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence and 261 local women-leaders identified through a mapping exercise.** Events allowed women leaders to self-reflect on current socio-political processes in the country and key challenges women and girls face in their communities. In Batken, Chui, Osh and Naryn provinces, the renewed concept of nationwide **“Bus of Solidarity” campaign was conducted to raise legal awareness of women and girls.** trained Attorneys and social workers provided **legal advice to more than 1,146 citizens, 70% of whom were women.** For the first time in the campaign’s history, 10 cases of domestic violence were identified and referred to the appropriate authorities.



Population and Housing census was postponed twice in 2021 due to the political situation, parliamentary elections and COVID-19. National Statistics Committee used this period for revising information campaign materials, strengthening relations with media representatives and **preparing for the training of over 28000 census personnel,** which is scheduled in March 2022. UNFPA assisted with revision of material including videos and the website.

**Five UN agencies (led by UN-Women) assisted in preparation of the National Gender Equality Strategy for 2021-2030 through** a participatory and coordinated manner utilizing knowledge, skills and resources of national stakeholders (central, regional and grassroots authorities) and international organizations (including five UN agencies led by UN Women). It consists of five key strategic areas – expanding economic empowerment of women, cultural policy and functional education, strengthening protection from gender-based discrimination and access to justice, promotion of gender parity in decision making and women political participation and regulatory policy and responds to CEDAW recommendations and country priorities.

At the local level, **six municipalities in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad Oblasts (Toolos; Bel; Orozbekova; Ak Trupak; Kyzyl-Tuu; and Kara-Buura) adopted and started the implementation of the gender- and conflict sensitive Local Socio-economic Development Plans** as a part of the Gender Promotion Initiative by UN Peace Building Fund, including implementation of NAP of UNSCR 1325.

OHCHR supported the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in **reactivating the Human Rights Coordination Council under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.** OHCHR, jointly with UN-Women provided support to the Government in preparation for constructive dialogue with UN treaty bodies (CEDAW, CAT), including the holding of mock-sessions. In 2021, **Kyrgyzstan Government Delegation presented its 5<sup>th</sup> Period CEDAW Report during CEDAW 80<sup>th</sup> session.** For the first time, the state authorities jointly observed the CEDAW session with CSOs and prepared the responses to the committees’ questions. To strengthen a multi-sectoral response to gender-based violence, UNODC, **with the Spotlight Initiative, built capacity of over 300 local stakeholders at pilot municipalities, developed and endorsed standard operating procedures for prevention and investigation of gender-based violence crimes. Facilitated signing of a Memorandum of Partnership and Cooperation to include 11 criminal justice institutions,** government agencies, civil society and international organizations to promote a multi-stakeholder approach to investigation and prosecution of

human trafficking, including establishment of a network of lawyers specializing in trafficking in persons cases. **To build capacity of justice sectors professionals to offer quality free legal aid and social services for vulnerable groups in criminal, civic and administrative procedures including child friendly and child sensitive procedures,** UNODC helped in **establishing a network of 14 lawyers (11 women) specializing in trafficking in persons cases in partnership with the Bar Association’s Training Center to offer free legal aid to TIP victims.** Over 120 police investigators, prosecutors and judges (at least 15 per cent women) enhanced professional skills in evidence-based justice response to human trafficking; standard operating procedures developed and endorsed by 14 national agencies to implement the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in persons.



UNHCR assisted the Government of Kyrgyzstan to **submit two time-bound pledges in support of the Global Compact on Refugees at the hybrid High-Level Officials’ Meeting in Geneva:** 1) Issuance and provision of machine-readable travel documents for refugees and stateless persons in line with ICAO standards and 2) In 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic to continue to improve related national legislation. UNHCR supported Kyrgyzstan in bringing its national refugee and statelessness legislation in compliance with international standards under the frames of the legal inventory process.

New law on Free Legal Aid (FLA) was adopted introducing mechanisms for its provision in civil and administrative cases and including

survivors of domestic violence into the category of persons eligible for qualified FLA. **2 FLA Centers opened in Bishkek and Kaindy. In total UNDP supported 17 FLA Centers provided 4859 consultations to 2557 citizens including - 1464 women and 59 PWD. Centralized database of legal acts of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) was upgraded with 146905 documents and 118856 bylaws. Technical support to MoJ resulted in drafting Strategy for Improving Legal Culture 2022-2027 and related Algorithm of interaction between state bodies and local self-government.**

In 2021 the **Concept of Migration Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2030 was adopted** and the UN Network on Migration chaired by IOM contributed to the development of the draft Action Plan on implementation of the Concept of Migration Policy which is still pending with the government for approval.

**UNESCO supported** Kyrgyzstan in participation in the **Regional Consultations for the preparation of the Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages IDIL (2022-2032)** to define the role of minor languages in the development agenda, national legislation and public services. The first half of 2021 was challenging starting from elections and continued with debates and approval of Law on Protection from Inaccurate (false) information, raising the risks of potential violations of basic human rights. After collective actions by UN, civil society, and other development partners on freedom of expression and access to information. **Kyrgyzstan got a positive trend in World Press Freedom Rank moving from position 83 (2019) and 82 (2020) to position 79 (2021).**

OHCHR supported the State Commission on Religious Affairs to hold **public discussions on the draft law on freedom of religion and religious organizations in all regions of the country,** ensuring the participation of representatives of all religious denominations and civil society. OHCHR organized a **Human Rights and Advocacy School for 17 young people with disabilities and subsequently supported 8 advocacy initiatives** aimed at promoting solutions to the challenges faced by

persons with disabilities, including access to education, ensuring an accessible environment, zero tolerance for acts of disability discrimination and others. The improved probation services supported by UNODC in parallel with social reintegration initiatives promoted community partnerships to prevent exposure to violent ideologies as well as relapse into crime. **Over 550 probation clients (305 women), including over 100 (40% per cent women) sentenced for extremism/ terrorism related crimes benefited from probation services, including legal aid, placement in rehabilitation dormitories and support with access to identification documents, social benefits and employment.** Recidivism among extremist offenders decreased by 40% (with an actual rate of 10% as of January 2021). Better conditions and opportunities created for over 400 prisoners and ex-prisoners (including 20 percent women) via vocational training and employment

opportunities helped them to obtain essential skills and knowledge to integrate better in their communities

Strategic policies including drafting legislation on PVE, Code of Local Self-Governance, Religious Concept 2021-2026, Civic Identity Concept 'Kyrgyz Jarany' were supported to bring them into consistency with best international practices and human rights standards as well as to mainstream whole-of-government, whole-of-society approaches in response and prevention. **UNDP assisted in building institutional capacity of the newly established institute of probation under the Justice Sector Reform. Draft regulation on probation was developed, 133 probation officers (45 women, 88 men) improved their knowledge and skills on relevant legislation, psycho-social support, and mechanisms of interaction between stakeholders.**



### Priority III. Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management



The hallmark of 2021 under this Priority Area was Kyrgyzstan's submission of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC in October 2021. It included unconditional and conditional emissions reduction targets of 15.97% by 2030 and 43.62% by 2030 respectively. UNDP, FAO and IFAD together with other partners supported a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to develop NDC, through capacity building to strengthen coordination and engagement of all stakeholders at national and subnational levels. With the adoption of climate commitments, the country has demonstrated its commitment to introducing climate change issues into the sustainable development of the country. This requires, first, qualified human resources. To address these challenges UNDP supported the development of the Climate Change Learning Strategy.

In 2021, UNDP contributed to achieving the planned outcome in improving emergency preparedness and mitigating risks of fires, avalanches, and future pandemics in the country. **4 new modernized fire and avalanche stations are being constructed in the risk hazards regions. This will improve capacity of the national early warning and early response system.**

UN continues to promote regional cooperation in the areas of **DRR** by supporting the organization and conduct of the **Regional Forums of Heads of Authorities of the CA countries**. One of the major achievements of these fora was the development and adoption of the "Strategy for Development Cooperation to 2030". Under this, together with the International Center for Emergency Situations and DRR in Almaty, created a regional Scientific and Technical Council of Central Asian countries on DRR issues to provide expert assistance in the promotion of cross-border research initiatives in the field of risk assessment, early warning and COVID-19.

FAO conducted a **Comprehensive Analysis of the Disaster Risk Reduction System for the Agriculture Sector in Kyrgyz Republic**. The country baseline studies reviewed the current status of DRR, early warning systems and agrometeorology services in agriculture sector, including legislation, policies, capacities, and assessed the gaps and needs to improve and strengthen these areas.

The capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture was strengthened through online refresher courses, national sessions in the regions and briefing sessions in five regions of the country.



These included organizing a refreshing course on locust monitoring and information management, including the **Automated System for Data Collection (ASDC) and the Caucasus and Central Asia Locust Management System (CCALM)**, and on pesticide risk reduction and Geographical Information System (GIS) to the benefit of DCPAQ Master-Trainers. These Master-Trainers; conducted national sessions to the benefit of 30 regional locust specialists (out of which two were women) responsible for carrying out survey and control operations.

WFP rehabilitated and reconstructed **118 community assets for DRR and climate change adaptation in 2021. This included 13,216 residential houses, 36 schools, 18 kindergartens, 27 village medical points and 6,433 hectares of agricultural lands were protected from natural disasters, while 23 km of riverbanks and 12 concrete bridges were rehabilitated or constructed, and 911 hectares of gardens created.** These assets had a positive impact on reducing vulnerability and risks for over 30,000 people. Additionally, WFP implemented initiatives due to the socio-economic shocks of COVID-19 through a cash-based transfers modality.

With WFP technical support, the Ministry of Emergency of Situations (MES) successfully **completed the second stage of its Information Analysis and Management System (IAMS) for the Crisis Management Centre**, allowing the authorities to test national disaster management

mechanisms. With the support of UNFPA, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Emergency Situations improved the functionality of national humanitarian coordination mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health among women and adolescents by **building capacity of more than 160 rescuers**, health care providers and strengthened health plans on readiness in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH in crisis situations with support of UNFPA. With the launch of the guideline on Compact for young people in humanitarian action, the situational analysis in the area of youth participation in humanitarian settings was conducted and presented with a **road map to stakeholders to promote the role of youth participation in humanitarian settings.** UNFPA also assisted in development of a draft law on volunteering in the Kyrgyz Republic and provided evidence-based data to position young people's active engagement in SRH and volunteering across the country.

UNFPA supported the MOH to strengthen capacity of more than 100 health care providers to deliver on Sexual violence (SV) and GBV in emergencies, including through the establishment of its coordination mechanisms with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and provision of integrated sexual violence services with minimum actions to be taken and a survivor-centered approach in caring for survivors, focusing on clear procedures and responsibilities for humanitarian actors involved in the prevention of, and response to SV/ GBV.



## Priority IV. Social Protection, Health and Education

| Budget              |          | SDGs | Implementing UN Agencies   |
|---------------------|----------|------|--|
| Planned budget 2021 | 21,8 mln |      | FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF,<br>UN WOMEN, WHO, WFP,<br>UNEP, UNECE, UNSDRR |
| Available funds     | 21,5 mln |      |  |
| Delivery            | 21,5 mln |      |  |

### Linkage to National development Strategy 2026

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 3.1. Combating the spread and consequences of COVID-19 coronavirus infection    | 7.2. Healthy nation            |
| 4.2. Digitalization of the governance and development of digital infrastructure | 7.3. Educated nation           |
| 7.1. Sociocultural development, the formation of civic identity                 | 7.4. Inclusive growth          |
|   | 7.5. Market of social services |

WFP launched a new strategic programme direction in 2021 as a response to the appeal by the Government to support crisis-affected vulnerable people. In response to the Government request, **WFP established an effective partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to realize 489 community-based projects through cash assistance for assets and cash assistance for training activities. Over 21,326 vulnerable families (141,596 beneficiaries) affected by COVID-19 crisis participated in cash-based transfer projects across 23 urban and peri-urban locations and received about US \$ 2.13 million as cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods.** The co-funding contributions from local partners reached about US \$ 700,000. Furthermore, WFP successfully launched a **digital e-wallet solution for cash payments to vulnerable households.** It enabled cash recipients to access a range of digital services (savings, loans and credit) and provide people with flexible choices on how they spend their assistance as well as contribute to market development, employment, and women's empowerment by providing access to financial services.

Several UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, USAID, Advancing Nutrition/USAID,

and Mercy Corps) in support of implementing the 2019-2030 State Programme for Health Protection and Health System Development "Healthy People - Prosperous Country" and the 2019-2023 State Programme for Food Security and Nutrition conducted **National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey.** Data on micronutrient status and anemia is outdated or absent for pre-school children, school-age children, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age. The survey from seven provinces and Osh and Bishkek cities will inform improvements of the national nutrition plan and promote adequate diets for children, adolescents and women of reproductive age.

With UN financial and technical support, the government **repatriated 79 children (41 boys and 38 girls) affected by armed conflict from Iraq to provide safe environment, quality, inclusive learning and development for all.** The government fulfilled its commitment to undertake this humanitarian operation in line with agreed child rights principles with the UN advocacy playing a key role. A strong partnership with and enormous support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), MOLSW&M and MOES enabled the repatriation and reintegration of children. The children were temporarily housed in a transit centre where



psycho-social support was provided, and monitoring and supervision visits conducted with the support of ICRC. Within five months, these children were reintegrated into their extended families and official documents (such as birth and nationality certificates) were issued. Follow up programmes were developed to help them adapt to the Kyrgyz school system. UNICEF has been fully engaged under the repatriation taskforce to secure the principles of humanitarian support to repatriated children and women as per the Global Framework for UN Support on Syria/Iraq Third Country National Returnees.

In 2021, IOM assisted total of **311 vulnerable migrants (167 male and 144 female)**, of them 5 were children and 4 were elderly, 302 were 18 to 59 years old. Majority of them (210) were provided with food and non-food items, 90 engaged in income-generation activities and 11 were returned to home countries.

In the midst of the COVID crisis, WHO continued to support **capacity enhancement of MoH to lead the health sector** development and reforms: intersectoral commitment, promotion of social and policy dialogues with the key government ministries, social partners and stakeholder groups; through technical support to the country's planning and projection capacity including the development of a roadmap on improvement of health workforce planning. WHO's efforts to prioritize Primary Health Care (PHC) in the health policy agenda resulted in creation of PHC Task Force to streamline the efforts.

In order to support **improving equity and efficiency in the financing of the public health system**, WHO worked with MHIF to introduce new **Diagnostic Related Groups (DRG) system to improve the payment system to hospitals**. The cost accounting analysis of treatment in 28 reference hospitals in 2019 and COVID-19 treatment in 2020 was completed and provided MHIF with background data for calculation the payment rate for COVID-19 treatment.

**Access to medicines** is high in the government agenda. Accordingly, WHO provided technical assistance on the piloting of a new government decree on the introduction of price controls for a

selected list of medicines, the Additional Drugs Package (ADP) plus list of medicines used for management of COVID-19. The electronic catalogue for the state body for price regulation (National regulatory authority (NRA) as identified in the Decree and for the applicants (marketing authorization holder/authorized person) was developed and introduced in NRA with WHO support. The **E-catalogue establishes the online communication between the NRA and applicants**, also automates the calculation of markups and provides up to date information on registered prices for the population.

As part of Covid-19 vaccination campaign UNICEF continued its support to the health sector and MoH. Overall, the UN's support contributed to increase in vaccination rate in the country. The support included full range including procurement, cold chain, logistics, awareness creation, administration, and financing of vaccines both within and outside the COVAX facility. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to pursue the longer-term vision of strengthening the national immunization system by initiating a feasibility study for the construction of a national vaccine warehouse, implementing the first-ever ultra-cold chain, strengthening supply and procurement and vaccine data management, and increasing knowledge and acceptance of vaccination. With both system-strengthening and high-quality service delivery in mind, **UNICEF supported the government in receiving 3,240,200 doses of COVID-19 vaccines through COVAX**.

With financial support provided to MoH to deliver vaccines to all regions and cover the logistics and transportation costs, all regions in the country were reached with COVID-19 vaccines. UNICEF also procured personal protective equipment (PPE). **Owing to the increased need for vaccine storage, UNICEF supported installing 30 cubic meters of a cold room. Eight refrigerated trucks were procured for each province.**

Working with Vaccine Alliance partners GAVI, WHO and the Republican Center for Immuno-prophylaxis, UNICEF ensured that infrastructure, uninterrupted cold-chain and robust supply-chain management are in place to ensure that vaccines can be safely delivered

to all the regions. UNICEF also worked with the Republican Center of Health Promotion to **roll out campaigns on the importance of immunization, building the population's trust in vaccination, and tackling misinformation**. Within the COVAX collaboration platform in Kyrgyzstan, UNICEF used a risk-sharing mechanism on immunization issues between GAVI, WHO, the World Bank and USAID to address emerging issues related to vaccine supply, the demand for vaccines and other immunization issues at country level. In view of the increasing demands,

UNICEF is undertaking a feasibility assessment of the scope of the work and investment required to address warehousing shortages across the country. This will significantly contribute to increase the vaccination rate in the Kyrgyz population.

The **resumption of immunization and regular MCH, mental health, NCDs, reproductive health, oncology services**, were the main challenge for the public health service delivery system in 2021. WHO supported resumption of country-wide immunization services by supporting establishment of Mobile immunization teams (MIT). **Seventy-five MITs provided immunization services including vaccination against COVID-19 in hard-to-reach and remote settlements and urban migrants. MITs also conducted 6 rounds of immunization sessions in 2021 and vaccinated 173,180 persons including 155,654 children.** The main challenge was the lack of health workers at PHC facilities for the provision of services including immunization. The day-to-day coordination, planning and response on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in the context of COVID-19 was the urgent task for MoH that WHO supported throughout the year. **WHO supported the sero-epidemiological study of COVID-19, the result showed that 30.8% enrolled population contained antibodies to SARS-CoV-2.**

The country needs **strong disease surveillance and outbreak detection and response system**, therefore WHO engaged in comprehensive set of activities to support: **14 technical missions including capacity building activities for medical doctors, nurses, epidemiologists and public health specialists on COVID-19**. Conducted Infection Prevention and Control assessments of national regulations and 13 health facilities involved in the COVID-19 response; development of National IPC COVID-19 guidelines and SOP's; assessment of Points of Entry on knowledge and equipment needed for responding to COVID-19 transmission risks and provided tailored recommendations to strengthen preparedness at points of entry. **Conducted 2 Simulation exercises at Point of Entry to respond to health emergencies and COVID-19**; In the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, provided technical support to strengthen sentinel surveillance sites for SARI and ILI, collected quality data on Influenza and COVID-19 and testing by multiplex PCR; revised the orders on the integration of sentinel surveillance influenza and COVID-19; supported the revision of national legislation on public health and ensured compliance with International Health Regulations 2005.

WHO provided technical support to establish Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) in order to strengthen the digital system for coordination of humanitarian assistance and develop **the health emergency operations center and information management system**. WHO also supported the development of Integrated Epidemiological Information management and early warning platform – IEPID; the development of laboratory information system and unified database for laboratory data for all the disease of interest; trained MoH epidemiologist on monitoring of epidemiological situation in the country.

## 2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

The UNDAF document envisaged the development of a joint resource mobilization and strategy, to explore and promote government cost-sharing and stronger partnerships with the private sector, including individual donors and corporate partners, to address funding gaps for the planned outcomes, and related programmes and projects. UNCT is working on development of a Joint UN Resource Mobilization/Financing

and Partnerships Strategy (RMPS). In 2021 the partnership between the UN and the Kyrgyz Republic continued to be based on trust, mutual ownership, transparency and accountability. The UN's partners in the Kyrgyz Republic include the Government, international financial institutions, private sector, academia and research think-tanks, workers' and employers' and business membership organizations and NGOs.

### The Joint Program and an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

Through the Joint SDG Trust Fund a Joint Program for an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) continued in 2021 to enable the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic create a holistic, comprehensive and integrated financing strategy. The INFF process will build on the ongoing Development Finance Assessment (DFA) the results of which will be available in April 2022 and support a review of how the government plans are aligned with SDGs, identify gaps in financing needs and outline strategy to address them. In order to support government's ambition to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the use of public funds and governance of private finance, support the implementation of Kyrgyzstan's National Development Strategy (NDS) and the SDGs, SDG costing is being discussed with President's Administration.

#### Examples include:

- The UN provided support on **analysing debt restructuring options** that enabled the country to postpone a \$56 million debt repayment.

- **A pre-feasibility study on an impact bond in the employability and professional and vocational skills development** was conducted: initial findings suggest that Kyrgyzstan has a fairly well-developed legal framework for an impact bond but identified bottlenecks that need to be addressed prior to launching implementation of impact bonds, and hence addressing the bottlenecks will allow the country to implement performance-based financing and raise upfront funds for its projects.

- **Framework for assessing effectiveness of tax incentives** was established with the UN support: Government with the UN support endorsed a new Tax Code in December 2021 that provided a framework to conduct regular tax incentive efficiency assessments. It also provided a platform, where representatives of the private sector, mostly representatives of various associations, were able to raise their comments and discuss them in detail with the working group on the development of the Tax Code.

- As a result of the review of the national policy, budgeting and spending in education sector, including Early Childhood Education (ECE), for alignment with SDG 4 targets, a **Road Map on the ECE planning and budgeting** in short, mid- and long-term perspectives was prepared. The Road Map indicates policy measures, mechanisms and instruments for integration of SDG in the planning and budgeting of ECE.

Financial resources of the government were delivered more effectively, for example by strengthening public procurement. In 2021, the UN together with International Financial Institutions reviewed a new draft Public

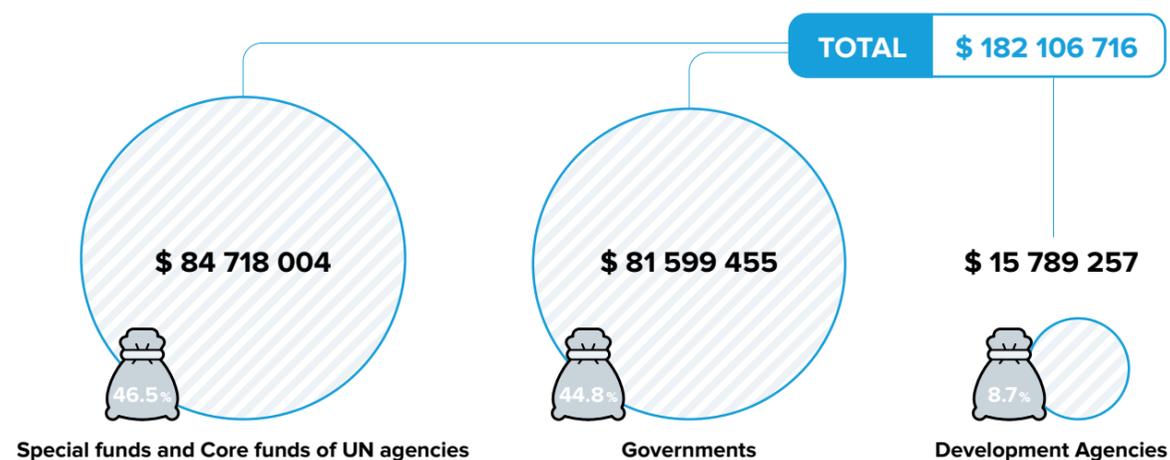
Procurement Law and provided detailed comments and policy advice to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Most amendments from Development Partners, including the UN, were accepted by the Government. The new Public Procurement Law will lead to more effective, transparent and inclusive public procurement and financial resources.

#### South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

The Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia launched online South-South cooperation on learning experience of Mongolia in attracting green finance. Mongolia has already achieved significant results with the support of Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) that can serve as best practice for other PAGE countries.



## Donor funds 2018-2021 (cumulative)



| Special funds and Core funds of UN agencies  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation  | \$60 356     |
| MPTF PAGE  | \$195 000    |
| United Nations Multi Partner Trust   | \$3 658 489  |
| GTF  | \$2 669 099  |
| GAVI The Vaccine Alliance  | \$4 216 632  |
| Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp  | \$1 890 000  |
| World Bank - Washington D.C.   | \$952 381    |
| Consolidated Funds from NatComs  | \$2 310 028  |
| Global Environment Facility  | \$3 290 904  |
| Office to Monitor and combat Trafficking in Persons of the US Department of State (JTIP) | \$95 000     |
| IOM Development Fund (IDF)   | \$413 000    |
| ILO-RBSA/RBTC  | \$450 000    |
| PBF  | \$4 948 661  |
| Standard and Trade Development Facility  | \$62 400     |
| GFATM  | \$53 487 863 |
| US/INL   | \$399 530    |
| PBSO   | \$850 000    |
| UNOSSC   | \$5 000      |
| UNDESA   | \$84 932     |
| UNEP   | \$30 000     |
| UNITAR   | \$108 000    |
| UNDP (RBEC, BPPS, FW, etc.)  | \$3 288 605  |
| UNHCR core funds   | \$407 150    |
| Family Planning 2020 Secretariat   | \$146 988    |
| UNITAID  | \$99 999     |
| UNECE  | \$1 140      |
| UNPDF  | \$213 060    |
| GFATM  | \$55 350     |
| CDC Foundation   | \$14 123     |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United States of America               | \$74 133     |
| Pepso Co   | \$240 181    |

| Governments                      |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Government of UK                 | \$2 815 216  |
| Government of Russian Federation | \$32 242 279 |
| Government of Switzerland        | \$5 100 279  |
| Government of Japan              | \$19 362 335 |
| Government of Finland            | \$6 080 912  |
| Government of Norway             | \$1 310 000  |
| Government of Germany            | \$2 655 213  |
| EU                               | \$11 426 896 |
| Government of Turkey             | \$83 267     |
| Government of Estonia            | \$130 000    |
| Government of China              | \$19 270     |
| Government of Denmark            | \$109 695    |
| Government of Netherlands        | \$200 719    |
| Government of Kazakhstan         | \$28 039     |
| Government of France             | \$4 796      |
| Government of Luxembourg         | \$8 146      |
| Government of Canada             | \$22 393     |

| Development Agencies   |             |
|--|-------------|
| SIDA   | \$129 150   |
| FCDO   | \$1 613 670 |
| Swiss Development Cooperation Agency (SDC)                     | \$919 036   |
| Korea/KOICA  | \$7 686 741 |
| USAID  | \$3 616 470 |
| SECO   | \$1 500 000 |
| GIZ  | \$254 942   |
| Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), United States of America | \$67 898    |
| Agence Francaise de Développement (AFD), France                | \$1 350     |

## 2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

In pursuance of the UN Reform, the UNCT continued to optimize its collective experience and comparative advantages in a coordinated and targeted manner to leverage the resources in a cost-effective manner, and better align the collective offer with country's needs. The UN Reform has proved to be of immense importance in terms of institutionalising the invigorated role of the Resident Coordinator and in reinforcing coordination and cooperation among UN agencies. In the past years, this cooperation has improved, especially in MPTFs biddings, JWP processes, and Peace Building Fund.

Program coherence in the UNCT is progressively improving, however there are inherent challenges - some of them also captured by UNDAF Evaluation commissioned in 2021. For example, there is a need to streamline existing inter-agency thematic groups, optimizing Result Groups, the division of labor and ensuring greater synergies in the coordination process. UNCT has empowered PMT to reinvigorate coordination mechanism including rationalizing thematic groups, develop a M&E strategy and inclusion of disaggregated data, especially relating to vulnerable groups, etc. in terms of effectiveness, on the recommendation of PMT, the number of outputs and agency-specific activities have already been reduced. In program planning and implementation, agencies have different business models and program cycles which continue to hinder integrated and coherent programming. Programming planning continues to improve through the work of the UNDAF Results Groups.

The current UNDAF has been efficacious in bringing together the UN country team to foster effective coordination, transparency, efficiency and impact. An example is the

preparation of Socio-Economic Response Framework (SERF) to COVID-19, despite the complex political situation in the country in the midst of the pandemic. COVID-19 was the first stress test of UNDS reforms. Similarly, UN agencies have continued to speak with one-voice when it comes to advocating for gender equality and human rights.

Resident Coordinators are drawing on the expertise of the entire UN System, including members of the UN Country Team that are not physically present in country to engage in joint planning and implementation. In terms of UNCTs' footprint, the focus has been on aligning with evolving country needs and integrated policy solutions commensurate with the ambition of the 2030 Agenda. UNCT processes and mechanisms are designed to enable agencies without physical presence in Kyrgyzstan to remain active participants. In 2021, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) expressed its interest to join UNCT Kyrgyzstan.

In 2021, progress was also made on the efficiency gains and business innovations with the endorsement of the BOS 2.0 in December 2020. Going forward, the efficiency gains achieved through UNCT's coherent approach is likely to achieve cost savings of about \$ 4.2 million that could be redeployed into development activities. The UNCT, through the OMT, is working to comply with the Secretary-General's target to establish Common Back Offices by 2022. In 2022, there will be an Annual Review of BOS.

Pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the UN development system, in 2021 the UNCT completed validation of the Country Common Premises Plan. The UN Country Team in Kyrgyzstan comprises of 27 agencies including

agencies physically present in the country, those that are non-resident (operating from Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Europe) and UN agencies that have liaison/project offices in Kyrgyzstan. Many of them are already sharing 4 common premises in the country. Therefore, UNCT in Kyrgyzstan has achieved the important component of the Secretary-General's UN Reform Programme of consolidating UN common offices by 50% by the end of 2022. This contributes to promoting a more unified

presence at country level in a cost-effective manner while also building closer ties among UN staff.

In nutshell, the UNCT continues to maximize its contribution in the development of Kyrgyzstan. With the implementation of a new UNSDCF to start in January 2023, the UNCT is committed to supporting Kyrgyzstan's socio-economic transformation to achieve the SDGs.

## UN's joint engagements

### Legal inventory in 2021

**Period**  
July-December 2021

**Budget 2021**  
USD 947 159

**Relation to SDGs**

**Number of legal acts that were reviewed by consultants**  
117 laws



### Participating UN agencies:



The majority of this assistance was channeled to technical support – **36 national legal experts** were commissioned by the UN to assist the Ministry of Justice and other public institutions in assessing, reviewing and drafting national laws in the fields of social protection, commerce, tax, land issues, local governance, public finance, energy, youth, culture, mass-media, SDGs, climate change, labor, and health. **117 laws** were assessed with the help of these experts. Gender, human rights and anti-corruption expertise by UN experts was

provided on **116 laws** – 1/3 of the whole package of laws undergoing legal inventory. The UN also supported the civil society coordination mechanism on legal inventory, and improved transparency and public participation in the process by supporting **6 round tables** on the assessments of **22 laws** at the first stage of the process, and **9 round tables** on **26 draft laws** at the second stage. At the lawmaking stage, **85 draft laws** were produced with support of the UN, of which on **42 draft laws** quality assurance was provided by UN experts.

## Peace and Development 2021

- 1 the PDA team coordinated the scenario planning exercise and supported CCA
- 2 Design of the PBF's Strategic Results Framework (2021-2026)
- 3 Supported to the the Kyrgyz Jarany's Action plan and contributed to the design of the Civic identity policy Action Plan
- 4 Kyrgyzstan's re-eligibility to the UN Peacebuilding Fund for \$4.5 million for 2 UN projects
- 5 Supported the finalization of the Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRRA), carried out jointly with World Bank and FCDO
- 6 Coordinated the UN Peace and Development Dialogue Group (PDDG) comprised of technical staff of UN Agencies working in peacebuilding and human rights

The PDA **coordinated the process of Kyrgyzstan's re-eligibility to the UN Peacebuilding Fund**, including strengthening partnership with the Government. The PDA team **coordinated the design of the PBF's Strategic Results Framework** (2021-2026), which reflects peacebuilding priorities agreed with the government and in consultations with the UNCT and the PBF. Under the RC's guidance the PDA team has supported the **program design process for the UNCT**, enabling mobilization of \$4.5 million for 2 projects for UN, and 1 project for the CSO

from the PBF. PDA facilitated the **Thematic Review of the local peacebuilding by the PBF**. PDA has **coordinated the UNCT's scenario exercise**, supported CCA and UNSDCF, and provided analytical support to the UNRC and UNCT, including needs assessment for the Kyrgyz-Uzbek cross border cooperation, Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment and the **Learning and Adaptation report**. PDA team also supported the design of the concept note for the **third potential project to PBF** on Kyrgyz-Tajik cross-border cooperation.

## Support to Youth in 2021

- Budget 2021**  
USD 901 996
- Number of successful interventions**  
81
- Number of trained people**  
8 613
- Number of meetings with stakeholders**  
50

### Relation to SDGs



### Participating agencies



## Response to conflict incidents in Batken

**Budget 2021**  
**USD 3,4 mln**  
 including non UN humanitarian actors

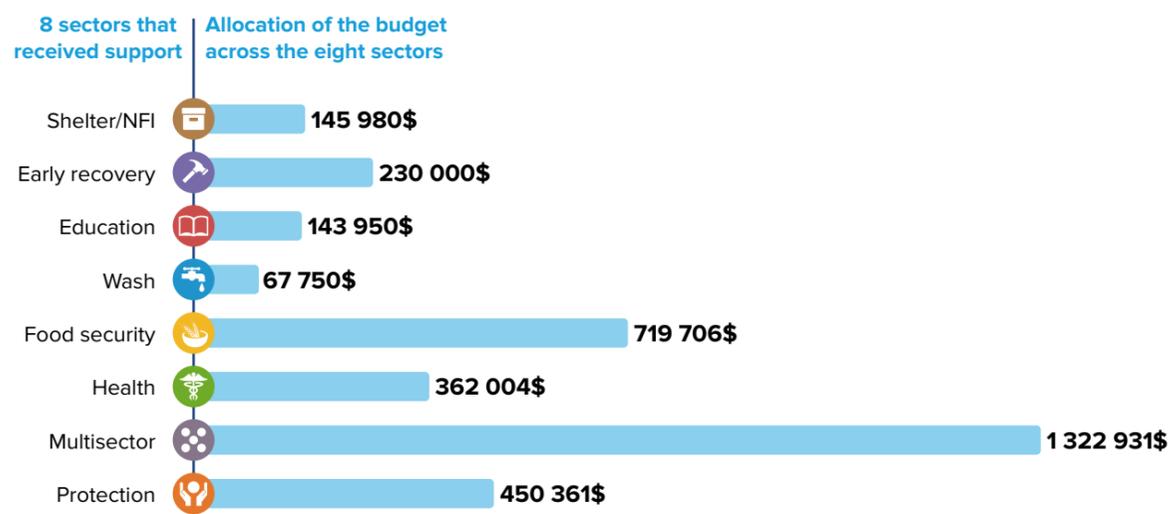
**Budget 2021**  
**USD 2,1 mln**  
 from UN agencies

**Number of successful interventions**  
**68 different response activities**

As a result of the incidents along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border on 28-30 April 2021, over 50,000 people were internally displaced in Kyrgyzstan. The Ministry of Health and Social development of the Kyrgyz Republic reported 189 injured people and 36 killed. On 1 May 2021, a ceasefire was agreed following contacts that took place between the Presidents, Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

**Chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator Ozonnia Ojielo, the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) was activated on 3 May 2021 to respond to the humanitarian**

**situation in the villages of Batken oblast** affected by the events on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in May 2021. The DRCU is a platform for coordinating joint efforts of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic with international humanitarian organizations, and NGOs to overcome the aftermath of emergency situations. The humanitarian support provided was based on the evaluation of the needs of affected population which was conducted by a Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team deployed to Batken Oblast from 6-8 May 2021.



The total budget for support in Batken is more than **USD 3,4 mln**

**37** Donors

**22** members and partners of DRCU work with

**34** implementing organizations

## 2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

**In 2021, the evaluation of the UNDAF was conducted by a team of independent experts.** The process followed the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria and guidance established by the UN Evaluation Group. The methodology consisted of mixed methods and involved the use of commonly applied evaluation tools.

As mentioned in Section 2.4, the UNCT made significant progress in strengthening its capacity to implement UNDAF in a coherent, coordinated and integrated fashion under the UNDAF framework. The evaluation noted however that further progress towards stronger coherence and coordination will require not only better incentives, but also a change in approach among agencies, including better inculcating UN Reforms. This also includes greater collaboration with the Government, civil society, the private sector and development partners – in particular, IFIs. The evaluation noted that COVID presented significant challenges for the UN system, however, it also created an opportunity for the UN agencies to rally together in response as one body – a real embodiment of the “One UN” approach.

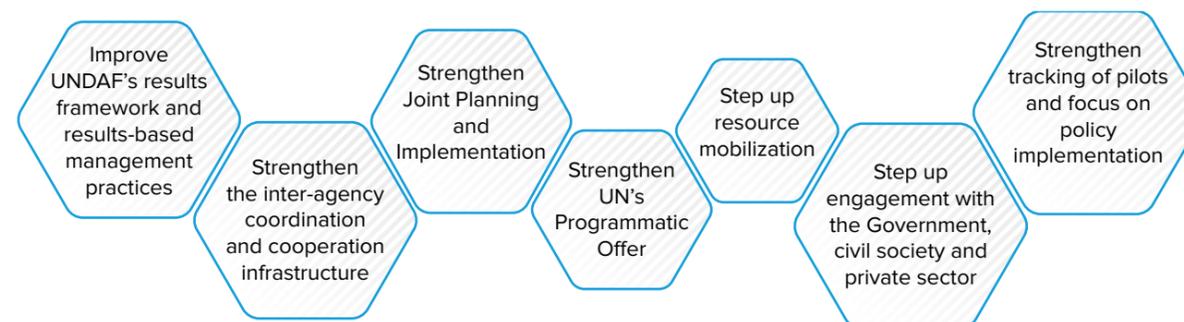
### A few lessons from the evaluation were:

- The structure of funding is a critical factor in rallying UN agencies to work together. The COVID-19 crisis served as a rallying

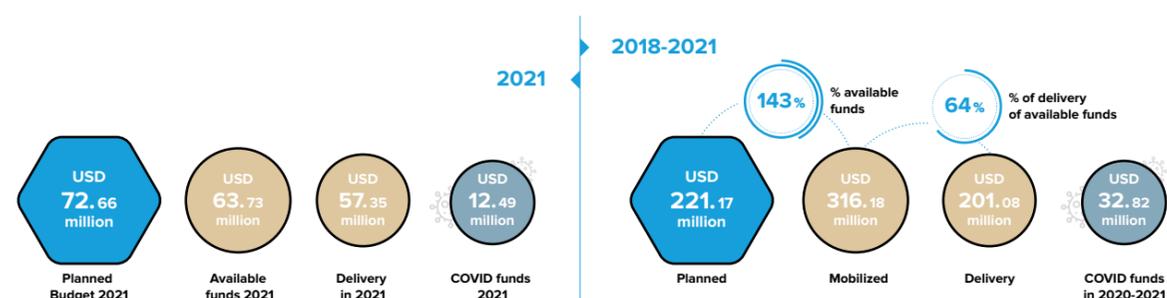
factor for UN agencies by combining joint funding with a joint purpose for the UN agencies. The COVID-19 pandemic showed that it is important to strengthen national preparedness, anticipatory action and contingency planning in order to be able to make a fast response when new emergencies occur. Going forward, it will be important to strengthen UN's role in humanitarian settings allowing integrated critical assistance in multiple sectors based on the agencies' comparative advantages.

- While planning is done jointly by the agencies in the form of JWPs under the UNDAF, once the work plans are approved, the agencies run with their own country programmes towards implementation. The report explicitly takes note of the example of the Spotlight Initiative Programme (SIP) as a replicable model of joint programming in the way it was conceived, developed, clustered into pillars, and the way its activities are carried out. However, SIP generated some reaction among the implementing agencies due to its integrated nature and the loss of full control by the agencies. It shows that integration and joint implementation has a cost and the new ways of working requires time, and new thinking for meaningful cooperation to set in.

**Based on the evidence, analysis and findings, the evaluation provided the following recommendations that will follow with UNDAF Evaluation Management response to be implemented before next UNSDCF:**



## 2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization



### UNDAF budget 2021

| UNDAF Result Area 2021  | Planned Budget 2021 | Available funds 2021 | Delivery in 2021    | COVID funds 2021    |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Priority I.</b> Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition | \$24 214 979        | \$19 441 714         | \$15 654 005        | \$431 771           |
| <b>Priority II.</b> Good Governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality   | \$9 483 027         | \$12 158 141         | \$8 568 321         | \$2 165 688         |
| <b>Priority III.</b> Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management  | \$14 454 119        | \$9 565 380          | \$9 779 806         | \$1 333 897         |
| <b>Priority IV.</b> Social Protection, Health and Education   | \$21 761 557        | \$21 520 617         | \$21 452 390        | \$8 559 062         |
| <b>AGENCY CORE FUNDS</b>  | \$2 746 289         | \$1 045 024          | \$1 899 058         |                     |
| <b>Total for All Priorities</b>   | <b>\$72 659 971</b> | <b>\$63 730 876</b>  | <b>\$57 353 580</b> | <b>\$12 490 418</b> |

### UNDAF budget 2018-2021

| UNDAF Result Area 2018-2021   | Planned 2018-2021    | Mobilized 2018-2021  | % available funds 2018-2021 | Delivery 2018-2021   | % of delivery of available funds 2018-2021 | COVID funds in 2020-2021 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Priority I.</b> Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition | \$67 809 000         | \$87 415 049         | 119%                        | \$50 784 312         | 63%  | \$8,32 mln               |
| <b>Priority II.</b> Good Governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality   | \$47 205 000         | \$54 117 566         | 115%                        | \$36 979 959         | 68%  | \$3,14 mln               |
| <b>Priority III.</b> Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management  | \$62 886 000         | \$50 918 533         | 81%                         | \$29 326 844         | 58%  | \$2,47 mln               |
| <b>Priority IV.</b> Social Protection, Health and Education   | \$43 271 000         | \$129 690 302        | 300%                        | \$82 097 784         | 66%  | \$18,89 mln              |
| <b>AGENCY CORE FUNDS</b>  |                      | \$1 045 024          |                             |                      |  |                          |
| <b>Total for All Priorities</b>   | <b>\$221 171 000</b> | <b>\$316 186 474</b> | <b>143%</b>                 | <b>\$201 087 957</b> | <b>64%</b>                                 | <b>\$32,82 mln</b>       |

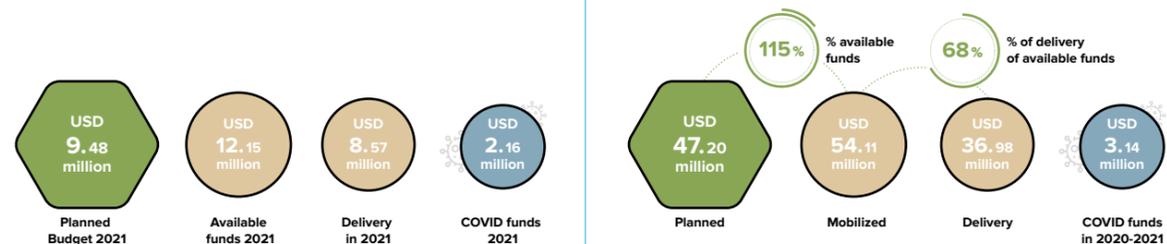
## 2021 Budget of Agencies

| Expenditure / Agency | Available 2021       | Delivery 2021        | Including            |                     |                   |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                      |                      |                      | Covid                | Batken              | Legal inventory   |
| UNDP                 | \$27 948 813         | \$21 238 897         | \$8 819 097          | \$602 527           | \$553 310         |
| FAO                  | \$2 472 015          | \$2 450 015          |                      | \$52 000            |                   |
| ITC                  | \$1 250 000          | \$1 250 000          |                      |                     |                   |
| IOM                  | \$1 272 609          | \$840 800            | \$150 000            |                     |                   |
| UN Women             | \$2 440 497          | \$2 355 842          | \$270 000            | \$23 832            | \$2 500           |
| UN Aids              | \$266 072            | \$229 676            |                      |                     | \$2 000           |
| UNESCO               | \$635 821            | \$527 545            |                      |                     |                   |
| UNFPA                | \$1 885 511          | \$1 883 314          | \$165 688            | \$189 000           | \$38 700          |
| UNHCR                | \$649 029            | \$649 029            | \$75 000             | \$143 788           |                   |
| UNICEF               | \$9 020 000          | \$7 784 394          | \$1 291 032          | \$143 260           | \$115 910         |
| UNIDO                | \$750 000            | \$250 000            |                      |                     |                   |
| UNODC                | \$1 300 000          | \$1 200 000          |                      |                     | \$2 000           |
| IFAD                 | \$4 763 260          | \$1 148 793          |                      |                     |                   |
| WFP                  | \$12 700 000         | \$9 300 000          |                      | \$923 896           | \$9 600           |
| ILO                  | \$629 591            | \$629 591            | \$71 771             | \$49 000            | \$30 000          |
| UNECE                | \$747 000            | \$742 000            | \$80 000             |                     |                   |
| UNEP                 | \$420 600            | \$420 600            |                      |                     |                   |
| WHO                  | \$4 465 000          | \$4 453 084          | \$1 567 830          | \$16 671            | \$21 000          |
| RCO                  |                      |                      |                      |                     | \$172 139         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>\$ 73 615 818</b> | <b>\$ 57 353 580</b> | <b>\$ 12 490 418</b> | <b>\$ 2 143 974</b> | <b>\$ 947 159</b> |

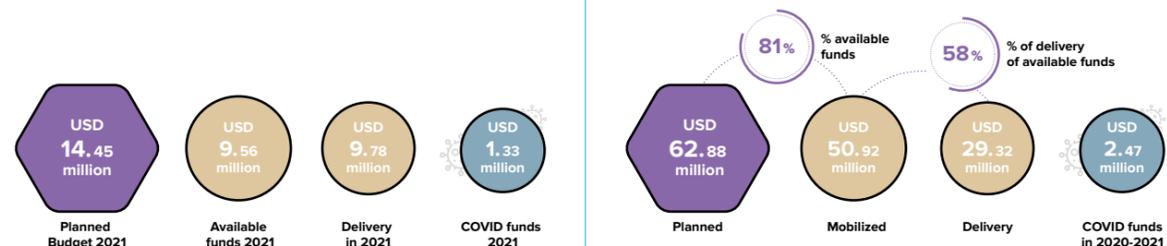
**Priority I. Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition**



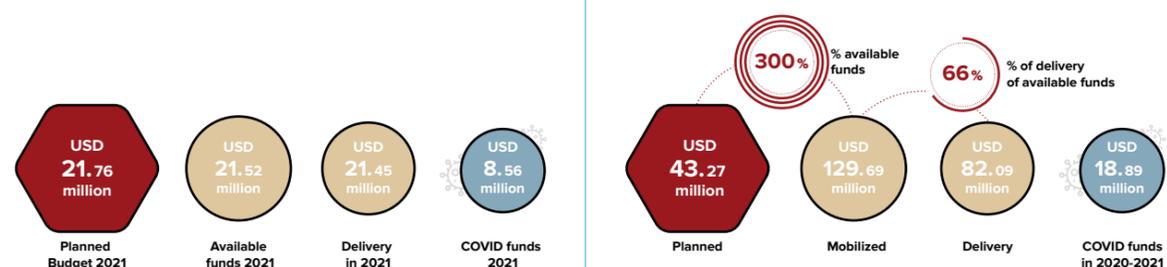
**Priority II. Good Governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality**



**Priority III. Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management**



**Priority IV. Social Protection, Health and Education**



**Agency core funds**



**UNCT Key Focus in 2022**

- Capacity of state and civil institutions to improve the food security and nutrition situation
- Strategic, legal and regulatory frameworks to improve agriculture and food security
- Decent Work Agenda
- National economy priorities and international requirements
- Intra-regional and international trade development
- Labor migration programmes
- Trade unions and employers' organizations
- Agricultural best practices, climate smart technologies and inclusive value chains
- Rural women economic empowerment
- Returned migrants
- Technological innovations to accelerate women and youth entrepreneurship development

- Legislative and governmental institutions in line with international HR standards
- Evidence based policies/decisions by strengthening national statistics system
- Capacities of electoral bodies and other relevant institutions
- Population and Housing census
- Gender-based violence
- Monitoring of the national asylum system
- Free legal aid and social services for vulnerable groups
- Collaboration with International HR mechanisms, and implementation of recommendation of UPR and treaty bodies including CEDAW
- Capacities of the civil society

**OUTCOME 1**

**OUTCOME 2**

**OUTCOME 3**

**OUTCOME 4**

- Climate and disaster risk reduction
- Organic agriculture, climate resilient seed systems, pesticide and national drought management systems
- Air pollution monitoring and actions to combat pollution
- Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Emergency preparedness
- Fire and Rescue Services
- Effectiveness of protected areas management, Biodiversity financing landscape

- Social protection system
- Social contracts to national level
- Youth participation in decision-making
- Early learning and school readiness centers and programmes
- Gender-responsive education
- EMIS development
- Inclusive education
- Health promotion approaches in schools
- Safe and nutritious school meals
- State Program 2019-2030
- Health service delivery system
- Equity and efficiency in public health system financing
- Access to medicines, vaccines and other health technologies
- Capacities of national laboratories
- National response to HIV and TB
- Improve health and well being of internal migrants

**COVID**

- COVID-19 medical supplies
- national vaccine deployment plan
- COVID-19 vaccination
- Protection, counseling and monitoring of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons
- Air pollution, COVID-19 infection on various categories of population
- Capacities of primary health care providers
- Regulatory documents on telemedicine

# ANNEX 1

## Gender Scorecard

| Key Performance Indicator   | Color Code                      |
|---|---------------------------------|
| UNCT has dedicated capacity to support joint work on gender equality and the empowerment of women                                     | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| UNCT uses a gender equality marker  | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| UNDAF/CF has dedicated gender equality results at the outcome level   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| UNCT implemented a UNCT SWAP Scorecard in the past FOUR years: self-assessment exercises been conducted with the following milestones | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| Common Country Analysis integrates gender analysis  | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Gender equality mainstreamed in UNDAF/CF outcomes   | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| UNDAF/CF indicators to measure changes on gender equality   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Joint programs contribute to reducing gender inequalities   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Communication and advocacy address areas of gender inequality   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| UNDAF/CF monitoring and evaluation measures progress against planned gender equality results  | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| UNCT collaborates and engages with government on gender equality and empowerment of women   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| UNCT collaborates and engages with women's/gender equality civil society organizations  | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| UNCT leadership is committed to championing gender equality   | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| Organizational culture fully supports promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Gender parity in staffing is achieved   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Gender coordination mechanism is empowered to influence the UNCT for gender quality and empowerment of women                          | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| UNCT has adequate capacities developed for gender mainstreaming   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Adequate resources for gender mainstreaming are allocated and tracked   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| UN programmes make a significant contribution to gender equality in the country   | Meets Minimum Requirements      |

Based on the gender scorecard, the UNCT is on track to substantially close the gap in areas that approach minimum requirements and could potentially exceed them through the responses that have been developed and will be integrated into the implementation of the new cooperation framework.. Progress on gender results under all outcomes are reported in UNDAF progress reports. Progress is evident

specially in the area of Good Governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality (as per the UNDAF evaluation conducted in 2021) and in communication and advocacy as the country team contributed collaboratively to communication and advocacy campaigns on GEWE, including communication and advocacy in non-traditional thematic areas (as per the SWAP scorecard assessment in 2021)

## Disabilities Scorecard

| Key Performance Indicator  | Color Code                      |
|--|---------------------------------|
| UNCT leadership champions disability inclusion   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| The Common Country Analysis is disability-inclusive  | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| Disability inclusion is mainstreamed in UNDAF/CF or equivalent documents outcomes/results areas        | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| Disability inclusion is promoted through the UNCT coordination mechanisms                              | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| UNCT consults organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs)  | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |
| UN premises and services are accessible to all UN staff and constituents with disabilities             | Missing Minimum Requirements    |
| Accessibility of external venues and in procurement  | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Joint programmes contribute to disability inclusion  | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Strengthening data on persons with disabilities  | Missing Minimum Requirements    |
| UNDAF/CF or equivalent document monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes address disability inclusion | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| Disability inclusion is mainstreamed in humanitarian planning and response                             | Meets Minimum Requirements      |
| UNCT human resources practices are disability-inclusive  | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| UNCT invests in capacity development on disability inclusion   | Approaches Minimum Requirements |
| UNCT communication and advocacy address disability inclusion   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements    |

The UNCT plans to continue supporting the Government in ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities, including the development of an action plan to implement the provisions of the Convention and the Committee's recommendations in 2022.

During the development of the new **UNSDCF 2023-27**, UNCT will make sure that it will adequately address the issues of disability inclusion through the research, policy advice, capacity building, impact assessments, pilot programmes, knowledge-sharing, towards mainstreaming disability inclusion across Government services, improving Government policies that reach or are intended to reach persons with disabilities, and improving data collection and integrating its use in the design and monitoring of Government programmes where possible. A **network of the disability focal points from the UNCT** members has been effectively functioning as a dedicated

working group on disability inclusion to elaborate on joint interventions in the support to the implementation of the CRPD. The mechanism will be further strengthened. The UNCT will continue its efforts to involve organizations of persons with disabilities in its programmes and to promote the involvement of organizations in public bodies, including the promotion of inclusive education (Learning for All). **OMT will continue its efforts** to enhance the employment and career opportunities of persons with disabilities within the UN system, including through the implementation of effective human resources management practices. UNCT (Disability inclusion task force leading agency) is working to develop an introductory awareness course on non-discrimination and inclusion, which will be available to current and new agency staff by the July 2022, and offered to other agencies for use to raise awareness among staff

## Youth Scorecard

| Key Performance Indicator  | Color Code                   |
|--|------------------------------|
| Youth situational analyses in CCAs   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Results for youth in UNSDCF  | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| Youth 2030 in JWPs   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Youth 2030 in BOS  | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| Funding for youth results in UNSDCF  | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Transparency of youth results in UNCTs   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Leadership and culture in UNCTs for meaningful youth engagement                                  | Not reported in 2021         |
| How were youth groups engaged in the year by UNCT?   | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| Who were the youth (groups) engaged by UNCT?   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| In what UNCT processes were youth meaningfully engaged during the year?                          | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| In what areas of UNCT support to the government were youth meaningfully engaged during the year? | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| In what UNCT-led projects and campaigns were youth meaningfully engaged during the year?         | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| Youth coordination architecture in UNCTs   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Capacities of Youth 2030 implementation in UNCTs   | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| Youth workforce in UNCTs   | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| Fair and quality internships in UNCTs  | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| Leave No Youth Behind: Assessment and action   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Policy alignment to SDGs and coherence for youth development                                     | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| Public finance for youth development   | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| Disaggregated data on youth for decision-making  | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| Youth in design, monitoring, and review of in-country programmes                                 | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| In-country youth coordination mechanisms   | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| Investments in youth-led solutions   | Meets Minimum Requirements   |
| UNCTs, youth and knowledge exchange  | Missing Minimum Requirements |
| UNCTs, youth, communications and advocacy  | Exceeds Minimum Requirements |
| UNCTs, COVID response and recovery plan, youth   | Not reported in 2021         |

The UNCT will need to focus on mainstreaming youth into its business operations strategy, notably by ensuring policies for attracting young staff and interns to work at the UN in the Kyrgyz Republic. It will need to involve youth into its key processes like design, implementation and evaluation of programmes. Likewise, the UN can

improve youth participation in national strategic policymaking and planning. The UNCT shall explore opportunities in providing the national partners with analysis, advocacy and strategic advice on public finance for youth development. Moreover, the UNCT will engage in knowledge sharing on youth with other UNCTs worldwide.

## ANNEX 2

### Key National Partners

| GOVERNMENT   |  |
|--|--|
| OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  | Agency of primary TVET under MOES KR   |
| Department of strategic development & planning                     | Kaiyrlaman and Refugee Department  |
| Department of health and social protection issues                  | MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  |
| Department of legal issues   | REPUBLICAN CENTER OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND MASS COMMUNICATION MoHSD                   |
| Department of agriculture and ecology                              | REPUBLICAN CENTRE OF IMMUNE PROPHYLAXIS  |
| Department of education, science, culture, sports and youth        | E HEALTH CENTRE under MoHSD  |
| Department of religion and interethnic issues                      | CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTHCARE MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES under MoHSD                |
| MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  | Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance |
| Department of External Migration of MFA                            | MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND INDUSTRY  |
| MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS                                       | MINISTRY OF CULTURE, INFORMATION, SPORT & YOUTH                                      |
| MINISTRY OF JUSTICE  | STATE COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY AND CLIMATE   |
| STATE PRISON SERVICE   | NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES OF KR                                       |
| STATE PROBATION DEPARTMENT   | JOGORKU KENESH (PARLIAMENT)  |
| Department for Registration of Population and Acts of Civil Status | NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE   |
| MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE                                    | GENERAL PROSECUTOR OFFICE  |
| MINISTRY OF DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT                                    | CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE   |
| MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT                   | AKYIKATCHY (OMBUDSPERSON) OFFICE   |
| MINISTRY OF INVESTMENTS  | NATIONAL CENTER ON PREVENTION OF TORTURE   |
| MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS                                   | NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FOR UNESCO                                |
| MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENCE                                    | Republican AIDS Center   |

| CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS                                       |  |
|---|--|
| RG 1  | RG 2   |
| <b>PUBLIC FUNDS</b>   | <b>PUBLIC FUNDS</b>  |
| Forum of Women Entrepreneurs Kurak                                | PF Human Rights Movement (Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan)  |
| PF "Agroway"  | Human Rights Organization "Spravedlivost"  |
| Agency Development Initiatives                                    | IPF "Roza Otunbaeva Initiative" (gender equality, women's empowerment, youth)                          |
| Public Foundation Insan Leilek                                    | Foundation for Tolerance International (crime prevention, PVE)   |
| Public Foundation CADRI   | Women support center ( GEWE)   |
| <b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>   | Center for research of democratic studies ( GBV, crime prevention, crime data analysis)                |
| Federation of Trade Unions of Kyrgyzstan,                         | Tyan Shan Analytical Center  |
| Mining Sectoral Unions  | Legal Clinic Adilet  |
| JIA Business Association  | Bishkek Feminist Initiatives   |
| ATI.K. Alliance of Trainers and Consultants                       | Podruga, PF  |
| Legprom   | Public Union "Ferghana Valley Lawyers without Borders"   |
| Public Association Agrolead                                       | <b>ACADEMIA</b>  |
| Association of fruit and vegetable enterprises                    | Kyrgyz-Uzbek University  |
| National pasture users' Association of Kyrgyzstan "Kyrgyz Jayity" | <b>ASSOCIATION</b>   |
| Aquaculture associations  | PF "Museum Consortium"   |
| <b>ACADEMIA</b>   | Communicators Association of Kyrgyzstan  |
| Kyrgyz State Technical University named after Razzakov            | Association of crisis centers (GBV)  |
| <b>IT</b>   | Association of Legal Clinics of Kyrgyz Republic  |
| High Technology Park Kyrgyzstan                                   | Kyrgyz Association of software developers, Public Advisor to the Head of the Cabinet on Digitalization |
| IT Academy  |  |

| CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS                       |   |
|---|---|
| RG 3  | RG 4  |
| <b>PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS</b>                         | <b>PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS</b>                           |
| Ozone Center of the Kyrgyz Republic               | PF "Future of Country"                              |
| Climate Finance Center of the Kyrgyz Republic     | PF Kyrgyz Indigo                                    |
| Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency | Red Crescent Society                                |
| PF Movegreen                                      | NGO "Kyrgyz Family Planning Association"            |
| PF Unison   | PF Center for Democratic Research processes         |
| PF CAMP ALA-TOO                                   | ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH PROMOTION                     |
| PF BIOM   | CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL AND MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION |
| <b>ACADEMIA</b>                                   | HAND IN HAND PF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM     |
| Tian-Shan Policy Center of AUCA                   | Child Rights Defenders' League                      |
| <b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>                               | PF Mutakalim  |
| Association of Pastures Users "Kyrgyz Jayity"     | YOUTH OF OSH PF                                     |
| Association of Forest& Land Users                 | TES centre Bishkek branch                           |
| Association of Water Users                        | Roza Otunbaeva Foundation                           |
|   | <b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>                                 |
|   | Crisis Center Sezim                                 |

## ANNEX 3

### 2018-2022 Joint programs overview with budgets

| Program/ Project/ Initiative  | Type                     | Sector/ Thematic area       | Budget      | Period of implementation | Funding mechanism | Lead UN Agency                 | Participating UN Entities                                     |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Joint Programme on "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women"  | Joint Initiative         | Gender                      | \$4 238 300 | 2015-2021                | Pool funding      | UN Women                       | UN Women, FAO, WFP, IFAD                                      |
| Communities resilient to violent ideologies   | Joint Initiative         | Gender                      | \$2 601 082 | 2018-2021                | Pool funding      | UNICEF                         | UNICEF, ILO, UN Women   |
| Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls  | Joint Programme          | Gender/other                | \$4 700 000 | 2020-2022                | Pool funding      | under RCO coordination         | UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNODC, UNICEF, UNDP                          |
| Develop and support implementation of national campaign on inclusiveness and women's participation and representation within the UNDP "Kyrgyzstan Electoral Support Programme"                                      | Joint Initiative         | Governance and Gender       | \$70 000    | 2020-2021                | Pool funding      | UN Women                       | UNDP  |
| Inclusive Governance and Justice system for Preventing Violent Extremism  | Joint Initiative         | Governance                  | \$3 089 265 | 2018-2021                |                   | UNDP                           | UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women  |
| Development of National Strategy of the Digitalization of Agriculture   | Joint Initiative         | Governance                  | \$11 000    | 2021                     | Parallel funding  | FAO                            | IFAD, FAO   |
| Empowering women and girls affected by migration for inclusive community development and peacebuilding  | Joint Initiative         | Peacebuilding               | \$1 450 000 | 2019-2021                | Pool funding      | IOM                            | IOM, ILO, UN Women  |
| Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)  | Joint Project/ Programme | HIV/AIDS                    | \$697 000   | 2018-2019 2020-2021      | Pool funding      | UNAIDS                         | UNAIDS, UNDP/GF, UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN WOMEN       |
| UN Support for Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordination in the Kyrgyz Republic   | Joint Programme          | DRR                         | \$17 344    | 2021                     | Pool funding      | OCHA                           | UNDP, FAO, WFP, OHCHR, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UN RCO |
| Enhanced financing opportunities and alignment with national sustainable development goals through an Integrated National Financing Framework for Kyrgyzstan  | Joint Programme          | Development Finance         | \$1 165 471 | 2020-2022                | Pool funding      | UNDP                           | UNICEF  |
| Monitoring the SDGs in Kyrgyzstan   | Joint Initiative         | Data                        | \$230 902   | 2019-2021                | Parallel funding  | UNDP                           | UNDESA, UNICEF  |
| Support the country-wide census through provision of personal protective equipment. This is a part of UNHCR's ongoing support to the authorities efforts to reduce and prevent statelessness in the Kyrgyz Republic | National                 | Data                        | \$120 000   | 2020-2021                | Pool funding      | UNFPA                          | UNFPA, UNHCR  |
| Address Climate change and advance Green economy in Kyrgyz Republic   | Joint Initiative         | Environment                 | \$108 000   | 2020-2021                | Parallel funding  | UNDP                           | UNITAR  |
| PBF GPI   | National                 |                             | \$1 450 000 | 2019-2021                | Pool funding      | IOM and under RCO Coordination | IOM, ILO, UN Women  |
| The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)  | Joint Initiative         | Environment                 | \$401 446   | 2018-2022                | Pool funding      | UNDP, UNEP                     | ILO, UNITAR, UNIDO  |
| UNHCR-UNICEF Joint Strategy for Addressing Childhood Statelessness  | Joint Strategy           | Human rights, LNOB          | \$100 000   | 2018-2022                | Agency core funds | UNHCR                          | UNICEF, UNHCR   |
| Support to the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons and probation settings (Peacebuilding Fund)  | National                 | Human rights/ other         | \$1 758 000 | 2018- 2021               | Pool funding      | UNODC                          | UNODC, UNDP   |
| UNECE OSCE joint project on SEA   | National                 | Economic policy             | tbv total   | 2021-2022                |                   | UNECE                          | OSCE  |
| UNDA Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics: UN solutions for contactless, seamless and collaborative transport and trade   | National                 | Economic/ integrated policy | \$4 566 350 | 2020-2022                | Agency core funds | UNECE                          | UNCTAD  |
| UNDA Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  | National                 | Economic/ integrated policy | \$500 000   | 2021-2024                | Agency core funds | UNECE                          | ESCAP, UNDP   |
| UNDA Urban resilience project/ covid-19   | National                 | Economic/ integrated policy | \$1 987 600 | 2020-2022                | Agency core funds | UNECE                          | UN-Habitat, UNCDF, UNECA, ESCAP, ESCWA, ECLAC                 |



