

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN KYRGYZSTAN

2022



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit and partners. The Emergency Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on available data in the country.

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Part 1: At a Glance

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

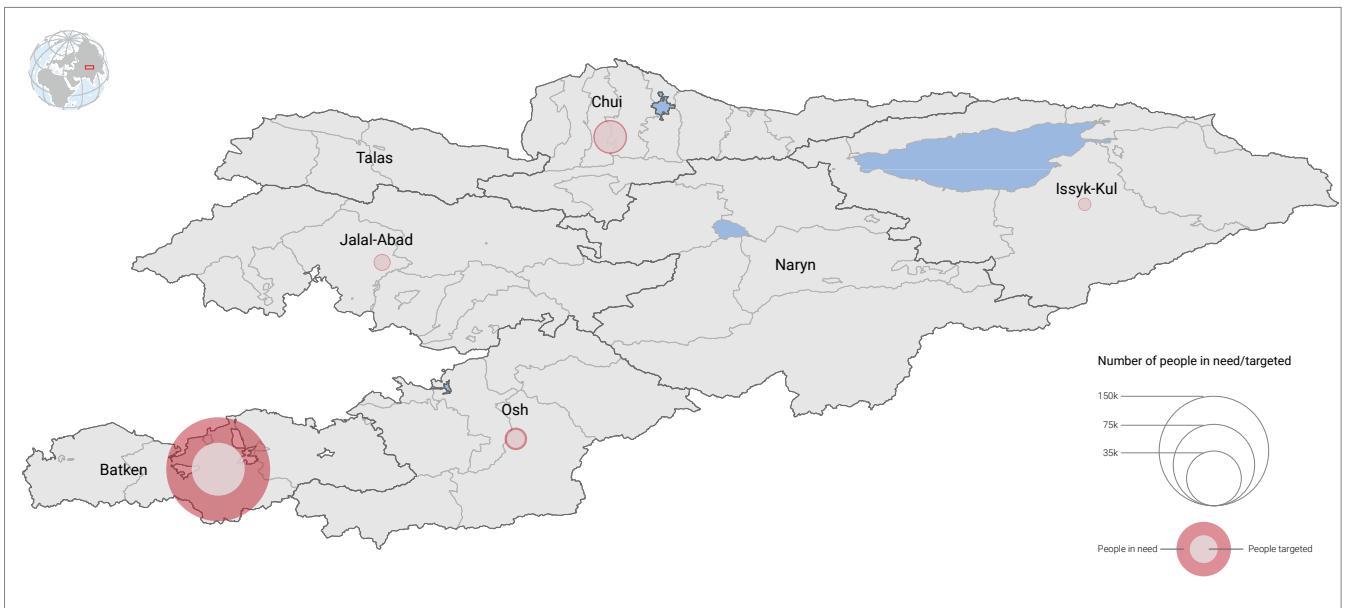
\$14.7M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

146.2K

NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED

77.8K



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Part 2:

Situation Overview

Between 14-17 September 2022, the escalation of violence at the Kyrgyz-Tajik border caused 142,071 people to flee from their villages of origin in Batken oblast (136,770 people) and Osh oblast (5,301 people). Since 14 September, several ceasefire agreements were reached, with the final protocol signed on 25 September including arrangements for the withdrawal of troops and heavy weaponry, allowing for the partial return of the affected population starting as of 24 September.

Tensions in the Kyrgyz-Tajik border areas have been ongoing for years. The incomplete delimitation and demarcation of the border after the dissolution of the Soviet Union has been among the primary root causes of the conflict, creating tensions between the two countries over the use of land in residential and pastural areas, infrastructure and water resources. The protracted border dispute has contributed to the occurrence of violent incidents, which have intensified over time. The most notable previous violent incident took place on 29 April 2021, when 36 people were killed, 189 people were injured, and at least 65,000 people were internally displaced in Kyrgyzstan.

The World Bank's 2019 Regional Development Analysis identified Batken as being among the most lagging regions in Kyrgyzstan, with its population extremely vulnerable to poverty and heavily dependent on remittances¹. According to the analysis, one third of people in Batken oblast live below the poverty level. Access to basic public services is limited, including education, health, water and sanitation, employment, credit, and markets for produce.

Displacement, fatalities and injuries

As of 3 October, the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) reported a total of 219 casualties, comprising 13 civilians killed and 206 people injured². Additionally, the escalation of violence resulted in 142,071 people being displaced – 80,284 from Batken district, including 25,600 from Batken city; 56,486 from Leilek district; and 5,301 from Osh Oblast. According to the MoES and provincial authorities, most people have since returned to their homes: 125,577 people to Leilek and Batken districts of Batken oblast and all 5,301 people to Chon-Alai district of Osh oblast. As of 3 October, 11,193 people remained displaced, including 1,735 in temporary shelters and 9,458 staying with host families. The population movement remains dynamic, and further returns continue to be possible.

House and infrastructure damage

As of 18 October, the Government of Kyrgyzstan reported damage to 661 private houses (423 destroyed; 238 partially damaged), 12 schools, 11 kindergartens, four hospitals, 11 administrative buildings, 197 basic infrastructure objects (e.g., electricity and water pipelines) and 335 cattle farms throughout Batken oblast. These numbers may change, as assessments by a Special Interdepartmental Commission are ongoing.

The Kyrgyzstan Inter-Agency Needs Assessment (KIANA) revealed that there are immediate humanitarian needs across all affected areas due to the escalation of violence, such as the provision of food and non-food items (NFI); shelter; proper sanitation and hygiene facilities; distribution of hygiene items; provision of warm clothes ahead of winter; access

¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/03/03/kyrgyz-republic-second-regional-economic-development-project>

² A breakdown of civilian/military casualties is not yet available. Preliminary information indicates that the number of military casualties is significantly higher than that of civilians.

to health facilities; psychological support, and legal support for the restoration of personal, identification and property documents lost during the displacement. An estimated 146,228 people are in need of humanitarian assistance. This Response Plan aims to reach more than 77,700 of the most vulnerable among the people in need, requiring US\$14.7 million in humanitarian funding meet their needs.



Kyrgyzstan inter-agency needs assessment. Photo: South REACT Team

Part 3:

Main Humanitarian Needs

Batken oblast is among the most vulnerable regions in Kyrgyzstan, with the highest poverty and child multidimensional poverty rates before the current escalation of violence along the border area.

The escalation of violence damaged houses and basic infrastructure, including destroying schools and health centers, and triggered large-scale displacement of people from along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, exacerbating the needs of the population in the affected areas. Assessment findings indicate that the main humanitarian priorities are:

- Food assistance.
- Procurement of NFIs, particularly basic household supplies and appropriate clothing and shoes ahead of winter.
- Procurement of hygiene and sanitation items, including female hygiene and sanitation products.
- Shelter for the displaced population, alongside appropriate washing facilities.
- Access to essential health services, medical supplies and equipment.
- Access to protection services including psychological assistance and legal support for the provision of legal documents lost during the displacement.

The affected communities also highlighted the following as priorities in terms of long-term needs:

- Employment, livelihoods and business support due to the loss of income.
- Safety, including the resolution of the ongoing border issues.

Winterization

Typically lasting from mid-November to mid-March, the imminent onset of the winter season brings new challenges for the affected population, particularly those who are still displaced, those living in temporary shelters and those whose houses were damaged or destroyed. The renewed escalation of violence has also negatively impacted the coping capacity of communities in affected areas, further increasing their vulnerability to winter conditions due to the loss of income and livelihoods. There is an urgent need for resources to enable Shelter and NFI assistance to address the needs of the most vulnerable. This includes appropriate winter clothing (particularly blankets, quilts and clothes) and specific shelter needs, which need to be aligned with international humanitarian standards and enable safe, warm and dignified living conditions.

Part 4:

Strategic Objectives

 **SO1**

Ensure the delivery of urgent lifesaving assistance for the most vulnerable people in the affected areas, including winterization, in line with their priorities and in support of the ongoing government's response.

 **SO2**

Restore conditions of safety and dignity to the directly affected population, ensuring their access to urgently needed assistance, public basic services and protection assistance for adults and children, as well as their ability to participate meaningfully in the decisions that impact their lives. This includes mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal support, and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

 **SO3**

Provide initial emergency livelihoods assistance to enable the resumption of basic productive activities.

Part 5:

Response Strategy

Government-led humanitarian response

The humanitarian response including temporary accommodation is coordinated by the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) and the Central Coordination Center in Batken chaired by the Governor of Batken oblast. As of 3 October, MoES had delivered 322 tons of humanitarian assistance to Batken oblast.

At least 17 organizations are providing humanitarian assistance and protection for people affected by the latest escalation of violence, comprising national and international NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement as well as the UN. Since the onset of the crisis on 16 September, the humanitarian has been directly delivering assistance to the affected population in the form of critical NFI and hygiene items, food, and free access to health services, as well as the provision of medical equipment.

A multi-stakeholder Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) comprising national and international humanitarian partners is in place for coordination and response. Beyond the humanitarian community organized under the DRCU, a critical part of the relief items for affected people was collected by wider civil society – local communities and grassroots responders who were at the forefront since the beginning of the escalation of violence. A total of 184 locations for collecting humanitarian aid have been organized by the government and civil society in all regions and cities of the country. As of 3 October, over KGS 320 million (US\$3.93 million) was received in the dedicated account set up by the Kyrgyz government to aid the response. This generosity and community spirit highlights the core of the response to this crisis – a community response, of people helping one another, supported by the humanitarian community and led by the Kyrgyz government.

Recent Assessments – Kyrgyzstan Inter-Agency Needs Assessment (KIANA)

From 20-23 September, the South Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) conducted field data collection for the Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (RMSNA) to provide updated information and analysis on the situation and assess the multi-sectoral needs of the affected areas. The KIANA revealed sector-specific assessment findings on lifesaving sectors such as food security, shelter and camp coordination, health, protection, education, emergency logistics, and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), as well as livelihoods and early recovery needs.

The KIANA provided an overview of the needs, based on key informant (KI) interviews among the affected population, oblast and district administrations, civil protection services, and local authorities. The assessment covered areas in Batken, Kadamzhay and Leilek districts in Batken oblast that were most affected by the violence. No assessment was conducted in Osh Oblast, as the displaced population returned within days of their initial displacement.

Scope of the response plan

The activities and targets under this plan are intended to be complementary to the wider relief efforts of the government, civil society, and development actors. They are not intended to address the entirety of the needs of the affected population. In doing so, this approach considers the considerable funding and in-kind assistance already provided by the Government of Kyrgyzstan, as well as by civil society, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IFRC, ICRC and the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan - RCSK) and the UN. It is also conscious of other

anticipated types of assistance, particularly those focused on rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, to be covered by development actors.

The response plan focuses on the most urgent lifesaving and protection needs for the most vulnerable affected people for a period of three months, aiming to start after 18 October 2022. As such, it will give priority to activities that are based on an agreed-upon vulnerability criteria, including gender, age and disability factors. The KIANA identified children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), persons with disabilities (PWD), women-headed households, the elderly and different ethnic and religious minorities as the most vulnerable groups. Women and children are the most populous of the vulnerable groups, with many having been evacuated by the government or otherwise displaced. The plan includes limited Early Recovery elements, focusing on livelihood support, recognizing this as critical to preventing further erosion of positive coping strategies and to enabling the affected population to swiftly regain their self-sufficiency.

Coordination

DRCU and sector coordination: At the request of the Government, the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU), a multi-stakeholder body responsible for the coordination and response was activated on 16 September. It is co-chaired by the Minister/Vice Minister of MoES and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and attended by all national and international humanitarian partners, including UN agencies, RCSK and NGOs. The OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) for Kyrgyzstan serves as the DRCU secretariat.

The DRCU has activated seven sectors (including sub-sectors) as well as the Cash Coordination Working Group and the South Rapid Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT). The seven sectors are (i) Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination; (ii) Food Security; (iii) Health; (iv) Protection; (v) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); (vi) Education; and (vii) Early Recovery. DRCU members began delivering humanitarian assistance on 16 September despite ongoing hostilities, on the basis of MoES requests.

Under strategic guidance from the DRCU chairs and sector leads, the responding organizations identified and prioritized the most pressing needs to plan their response activities. Seventeen organizations will

implement activities across the seven activated sectors. Sector coordination will be ensured through the relevant DRCU sector leads and the respective government counterparts to avoid duplication and minimize gaps in the response. OCHA will provide technical expertise and support for inter-sector operational coordination, ensuring reporting and accountability to the DRCU Council.

Cash Assistance

Modality to meet a range of needs: Several UN agencies, INGOs and national entities in Kyrgyzstan have previous experience in the cash transfer modality to address the needs of specific vulnerable households. Taking into account the lifesaving focus and timeline of the response plan, the overall use of cash transfers, delivered in combination with in-kind assistance and access to basic services, is intended to support the most vulnerable affected households, maintain their purchasing power and dignity of choice, and enable them to meet their essential needs and preserve livelihoods.

Cash Working Group (CWG): The CWG in Kyrgyzstan has recently been reactivated by the DRCU with a focus on the implementation of the response plan, under the leadership of the RCSK and composed of national NGOs, international INGOs and UN agencies. Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Protection and Early Recovery sectors have planned cash-based interventions and will be coordinating through the CWG to align their strategies, targets and geographical focus to avoid any duplications and gaps. The sectors will also align their communication strategy with the affected communities and government counterparts to explain the cash interventions for the ongoing response.

Accountability to the Affected Population

DRCU members are committed to ensuring that affected people are at the center of the humanitarian response. The humanitarian actors will ensure that the assistance provided to the affected population is based on their needs, regardless of their ethnic association and geographical location and in line with the principle of 'Do No Harm'. Collective mechanisms will be in place to ensure that affected people are

able to provide feedback on their own priorities and concerns around humanitarian action, and that these priorities and concerns are considered and addressed in a meaningful way.

In cases when the assistance is not deemed appropriate by the affected population, humanitarian actors will commit to acknowledge and take corrective actions. This commitment is outlined and further affirmed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals in their statement in April 2022.

Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

People affected by crisis, especially women and children, are at increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The DRCU and its members, aligned with the global IASC policy of zero tolerance of SEA and sexual harassment and as provided in the [Secretary-General's Bulletin \(ST/SGB/2003/13\)](#), reaffirm their commitment and leadership to mitigate possible risks of SEA across all sectors in the response to the affected population. Humanitarian organizations will work to integrate PSEA messaging that is gender, age and disability sensitive across sectoral interventions, and ensure that communities are sensitized to understand and identify SEA misconduct, prohibited behaviors for all actors providing assistance, and where and how to report SEA misconduct.

Disability, age and gender

The response plan will give priority to interventions that are based on agreed vulnerability criteria, including gender, age and disability. Groups identified as most vulnerable include women and children, persons with disabilities, elderly people without care, and women-headed households. The responding organizations will aim to promote socially inclusive programming that ensures the participation of vulnerable people at all stages of the response.

Protection

Vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, women and children affected by the escalation

of violence, including unaccompanied children and women-led households, experience greater difficulties in accessing essential aid and services, and could be vulnerable to abuse, violence and exploitation during the relief activities.

The responding organizations will ensure that the 'Do No Harm' principle forms the basis of all response activities, taking special consideration not to exacerbate gender-based violence (GBV) and increase other protection risks, and that assistance is distributed solely based on the needs of the population.

Recovery, reconstruction and long-term needs of the affected population

Beyond the provision of urgent and lifesaving humanitarian assistance and protection and the limited Early Recovery components covered under this plan, longer-term recovery and reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure and houses will be needed.

With the mainly development-focused context of Kyrgyzstan, the DRCU will aim at a consistent alignment of humanitarian and development activities. While the response plan is a short-term course of action to address the most pressing lifesaving needs of the affected population, the UN and its partners will continue to support the Government to move towards medium and long-term recovery and development assistance, as guided by the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Kyrgyzstan (2023-2027).

Under the leadership of the UNRC, the DRCU will work with the UN Country Team (UNCT) to ensure strategic linkages between the response plan and development frameworks supporting inclusive, sustainable and rights-based recovery and development over a longer time horizon, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups and Leave No One Behind (LNOB) promise. Upon completion of the Response Plan in December 2022, any residual and non-addressed needs will be carried over to development actors through the Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN) framework.

Targeting Methodology: People Affected, People in Need (PIN) and People Targeted

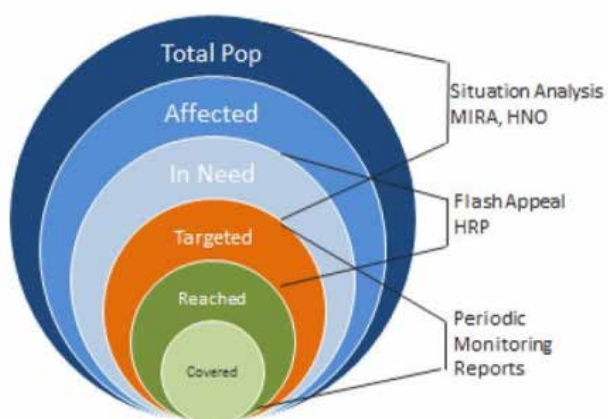
As defined in the Humanitarian Profile Support Guidance, 'affected people' includes everyone whose lives have been impacted as a direct result of the crisis. People in need (PIN) are a subset of the affected population, and are defined as those whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, and whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions. 'People targeted' is a subset of PIN and represents the number of people that humanitarian actors plan to assist. This projected number is typically smaller than the PIN, given that needs are also being addressed by actors not participating in the joint plan,

It is estimated that 276,928 people have been directly affected by the escalation of violence. Of these, 146,228 people are considered to need some kind of humanitarian assistance. This figure is based on estimations and information direct collected in the field by the responding sectors. Given limited humanitarian resources, this response plan aims to reach more than 77,700 people considered to be most vulnerable.

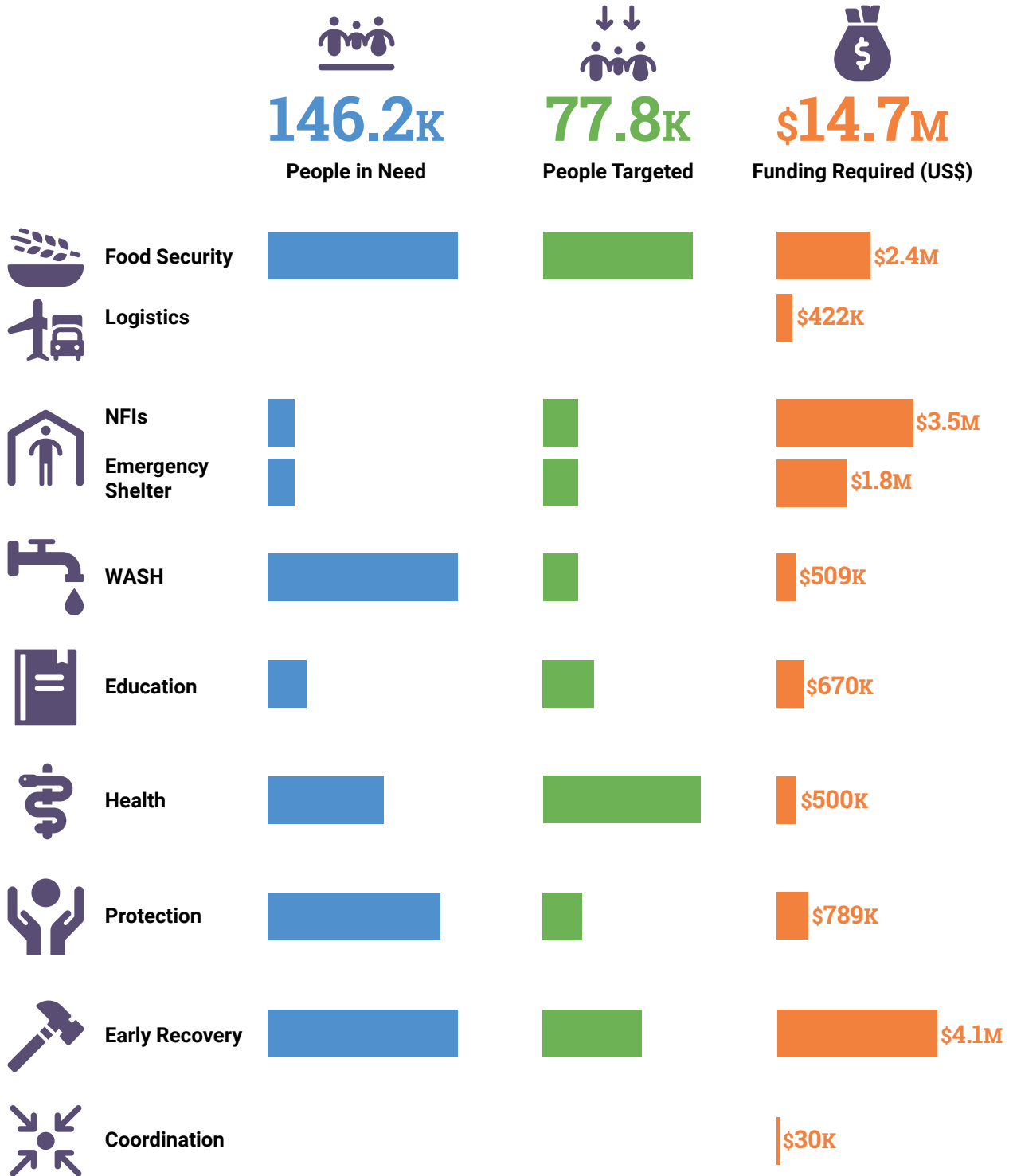
Monitoring Framework

The DRCU, jointly with the implementing partners, will monitor the progress in the response under this plan. The DRCU will coordinate establishment of a set of standardized tools and processes to track the implementation of response activities and the number of people reached. This system, traditionally called 4W (Who does What Where for Whom), will allow humanitarian organizations to report to the respective sectors on their activities and achievements (what was delivered, how many people were reached). Sector coordinators consolidate the data received at the sector level, which allows for the identification of gaps and the adjustment of the response as needed, to maximize efficiency.

The RC office, with support from OCHA, will consolidate sectoral reports into the overall reporting on results for the response plan, including on how many people have been reached through interventions, where they have been reached, and with what type of assistance.



Part 6: Sector Response³



³ Please note that the Sector Plans were developed with the key figures of 03 October 2022.

6.1 Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
146,228	61,314	\$2.4M

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the displaced population living with family, friends or hosting local residents. In addition, 36 per cent among the affected populations interviewed have no cash savings available, 23 per cent have savings of less than KGS 2,000 (US\$24), which is less than the national average of the minimum subsistence level. In addition, almost 60 per cent of the affected population mainly relies on external assistance to cover their food and non-food needs.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

Food Security key humanitarian needs

As of 3 October, 125,577 internally displaced people (IDPs) initially affected by the border violence have returned to their homes to take care of their livestock, agricultural work and assets. With winter fast approaching, livelihoods and employment opportunities being impacted and limited functionality of markets, the displaced population urgently needs immediate lifesaving assistance to meet their food needs.

According to the multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment conducted by the DRCU, an estimated 38 per cent of the surveyed population reported having difficulties eating enough food, including 20 per cent going at least one whole day and night without eating, 11 per cent skipping meals or eating less than usual, and seven per cent eating less expensive or less preferred food items.

Difficulties were most prevalent among affected people living in or near the place directly affected, and among

Priority Activities

1. Lifesaving food and cash assistance to meet the immediate food needs of 11,193 IDPs and 3,121 of the most vulnerable host communities.
2. Food assistance to meet the immediate food needs of 47,000 returnees and restore their livelihood activities at their villages of origin.

Response Strategy

The sector will assist 61,314 people through a combination of immediate food and cash assistance to meet the immediate food needs of the affected populations.

Food Assistance

- Procure and dispatch in-kind food commodities, as per the government request and/or endorsement, transport to be arranged by the government or DRCU partners and distribute the entitled food at the final distribution points by the government or DRCU partners.

- Food ration allocated to each participating household and food requests submitted through local authorities.

Cash

Cash assistance is the preferred modality for the IDPs and most vulnerable host communities who do not have enough income, savings and/or livelihood opportunities and where markets are functional in Batken and Osh oblasts. The cash will be delivered through financial service providers or DRCU partners, leveraging as appropriate existing national mechanisms for eligibility verification and avoiding duplication, with consideration for different transfer mechanisms, such as cash-in-envelope, payment cards and mobile money, to speed up the cash assistance and to help people staying far from bank branches.



WFP food assistance in Batken. Photo: @WFP

6.2 Logistics



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
-	-	\$422K

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accurate, targeted and comprehensive support to the affected population. Focus will be given to improve the humanitarian logistics system, including warehouses and the provision of adequate equipment, as per the priority needs of MoES and affected population such as, but not limited to, mobile kitchens.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

Logistics key humanitarian needs

Kyrgyzstan's mountainous terrain, together with the absence of alternative transport routes connecting remote communities with the central regions, determine the need to develop effective logistics systems for managing food and humanitarian supplies when responding to emergencies and disasters. To this end, warehouses near communities are of great importance, in particular, with adequate technical capabilities, storage conditions and suitable equipment, as well as being fully set up with relevant information systems, to optimize resources in order to provide

Priority Activities

Improve the humanitarian logistics systems in Batken oblast (Batken and Kadamzhay districts).

Response Strategy

Renovation of the existing warehouses located in Batken city and Kadamzhay city as well as procurement of much-needed equipment is required to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a timely and efficient manner to meet the needs of the affected population. These warehouses will be used to store and distribute food and non-food supplies to the affected population, including voluntary donations from civil society.

6.3

Emergency Shelter And Non-Food Items (ES&NFI)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
20,651	14,314	\$3.5M (NFI)
20,651	14,314	\$1.8M (ES)

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purpose cash assistance will be used, as a modality of assistance, in coordination with other relevant sectors/ stakeholders.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

The escalation of border violence caused total or partial damage to 661 housing units in border areas in Batken oblast. The assessment report by the Government’s interdepartmental commission indicates that 423 houses were fully damaged. The housing stock in Batken city, Batken and Leilek districts of Batken oblast is the most affected. In addition to the damaged houses, people lost their housing assets, appliances and fixtures. According to the DRCU multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment, people whose houses were damaged are either staying with host families or at temporary shelters.

The extent of the damage to houses shows that most of the affected population needs essential household NFIs, possible assistance for short-to-medium term rental accommodation, emergency shelter, and materials and tools for repairing and/or reconstructing their houses. Wherever possible, and to enable households to exercise their choice based on their needs, multi-

Within the immediate relief phase, the Emergency Shelter/NFI Sector will focus on supporting people whose houses have been seriously damaged or destroyed by providing access to emergency shelter and the distribution of household NFIs, to ensure warmth during the autumn/winter season, protection from rain and snow, as well as privacy and dignity. Wherever possible, assistance to support and enable recovery will be provided from the onset. Whilst government efforts will support the reconstruction and major repairs to damaged housing stocks and create an enabling environment for return, the Emergency Shelter/NFI Sector partner activities will focus on the provision of essential household items, supporting displaced and returnee households’ access to emergency accommodation assistance, and improving conditions in emergency accommodations (host or temporary shelters).

A total 14,314 people are estimated to be in need of NFI and shelter support, based on the number of displaced people in host families and in temporary shelters, along with the most vulnerable among host families.

Sector key humanitarian needs

For displaced people, access to household items and a winter response is essential. For people staying with host families, assistance is needed to ensure that safe and dignified hosting arrangements can be

maintained without depleting the hosts' resources. For people in temporary shelters, appropriate shelter accommodations are needed. It is critical to ensure that across the sector's response all protection risks, including GBV, are identified, addressed and reduced.

In terms of household NFIs, the most acute needs are warm clothes, shoes, electric heaters, dishes, cooking sets, mattresses, beds, bedsheets and pillows. Local authorities are preparing eight institutions with 64 rooms and 218 houses of local citizens for accommodating displaced people. The MoES is looking for transitional shelter for the remaining displaced people including mobile houses and looking for support. Transitional shelter support with multipurpose cash assistance will be required for the displaced population in need of assistance.

Priority Activities

1. Open and run distribution points in coordination with the WASH Sector.
2. Purchase and distribute NFI and alternative heating items to IDPs and host families through coordinated distribution points with the active participation of IDPs.
3. Provide cash assistance to support hosting arrangements, rental assistance in cooperation with the oblast municipalities, the MoES, the Red Crescent Society and NGOs.

Response Strategy

Humanitarian partners such as local authorities, the Red Crescent Society and local NGOs are present in the affected oblasts. The Emergency Shelter/NFI Sector will strengthen coordination among organizations involved in the sector response; sector partners have the capacity and technical resources to implement the planned relief activities. Several joint distribution points with the WASH Sector will be established in the most affected areas in consultations with the IDPs, local authorities and local NGOs.

The beneficiary selection criteria are

- People with destroyed houses and without essential NFI.
- People with severely damaged houses.
- Host community families.
- Vulnerable people including persons with disabilities, female-headed households and the elderly will be prioritized among the targeted groups.



Damaged household in Tort-Kocho village, Batken. Photo: @UNFPA in Kyrgyzstan / Kanat Kubatbekov

6.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
146,228	14,314	\$509K

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Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

Under the coordination of the MoES and in close cooperation with local government and the RCSK, during the first days of the escalation of violence, four major centers were set up for the distribution of relief items, including drinking water and hygiene items in the towns of Batken, Kadamzhay, Batken and Leilek district, as well as a number of mobile groups reaching remote villages.

As corroborated during the REACT mission from 21-23 September and discussed at the WASH coordination group, with the participation of the respective national government authorities, including the MoES and Ministry of Health, there were no significant issues related to the affected population's access to drinking water identified during this time of the year. Most of the

affected villages are covered by several infrastructure projects for clean drinking water ("Taza suu"), while issues remain with access to water for sanitation and hygiene, and the availability of hygiene items especially for women and children.

Batken oblast, being one of the most vulnerable regions in the country, with the highest poverty and child multidimensional poverty rates before the crisis (75%), demonstrates significant levels of deprivation with regard to water: 47.1 per cent of the oblast's population are living in households without access to an improved water source on the premises. As a result of the sudden displacement, the need for hygiene and sanitation items remains one of the highest priorities for the affected population, for both people living in temporary shelters and/or with hosting families.

Sector key humanitarian needs

To reduce the risk of water-borne and hygiene-related diseases and to maintain the dignity of the affected population through access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services, the following key humanitarian needs were identified for the sector:

1. Promote awareness of key public health risks among IDPs and provide them with NFI and Hygiene Kits, including special items for women and children.
2. Support in providing access to proper sanitation and hygiene facilities in temporary reception centers to safely dispose of human excreta and reduce major disease outbreaks.
3. Ensure that the targeted distribution of hygiene and sanitation items is designed through community engagement and incorporates AAP elements.

Priority Activities

1. Procurement of Family Hygiene Kits to be distributed to people staying in temporary shelters and host families.
2. Procurement of additional hygiene items including towels, washing soap, washbasins and sinks.
3. Procurement of liquid soap and sanitizers for temporary shelters.
4. Procurement of mobile baths for people living in temporary shelters and host families in Batken, Leilek, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces.
5. Follow-up mission to identify urgent needs on the improvement of sanitation and hygiene facilities in temporary shelters in Batken town.
6. Implement urgent measures for the improvement of hygiene and sanitation facilities (cleaning up toilet pits, whitening, coloring and warming up walls/floor/ceiling, providing sanitary supplies, etc.).
7. Setting up a coordination group at the local level for the planning, coordination and monitoring of hygiene items distribution at the local level.

Response Strategy

Targeted procurement and distribution of hygiene and sanitation items among IDPs in temporary shelters, host families and host families themselves (in-kind)

As the planned Family Hygiene Kits include a set of hygiene items designed for a family of five people (one man, one woman and three children including an infant), a more targeted and community-centered approach in distributing these kits and other hygiene items is required to ensure accountability to the affected people. There is already a coordination mechanism set up at the Batken oblast level with the engagement of the Batken administration, NGOs, local government and

different organizations already working on the ground. The Sector will engage with this group to ensure planning, coordination and monitoring of distribution of hygiene items is taken place in a well-organized and transparent way.

Support in providing access to proper sanitation and hygiene facilities (in-kind)

In addition to the distribution of hygiene and sanitation items to the affected people, improvement of sanitation and hygiene facilities in temporary shelters is urgently needed. There are currently five schools and one college in Batken town still being used as temporary shelters, where some basic activities are required to improve the washing and toilet facilities.

Organizing mobile baths to drive from one village to another providing access to warm washing and laundry facilities for people staying in host families will be another kind of support to improve access to proper sanitation and hygiene facilities, especially during the upcoming winter season.



Shanoza, pregnant woman and mother of 3 children from Kok-Tash village in the temporary camp in Batken city. Photo : @UNFPA in Kyrgyzstan / Kanat Kubatbekov

6.5 Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
30,000	20,900	\$670K

Contact information

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Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

The magnitude of humanitarian needs in the Education Sector has been fluid and significant in the Kyrgyz Republic. Following the border violence in mid-September 2022, more than 160 education facilities in Batken and Osh oblasts were temporarily closed, damaged or used as shelters to host internally displaced persons. This suggests that some of the 131,000 students enrolled in the affected schools experienced disruption of their learning and distress under hardship circumstances. In addition, over 20,000 preschool children and school students were displaced from Batken and Leilek to Kadamzhay district.

As of 3 October 2022, seven schools had reopened in Batken city and Leilek district, yet the teaching and learning of 14,700 pre-school and school children and 900 teachers in Batken district, including returnees, remains disrupted. Some affected schools attempted to apply online education modalities. However, the Ministry of Education and Science is concerned about the very limited level of the attendance of online classes. In Batken district, six secondary schools are still closed with no online options available. The continuity

of learning is key in the response for people with educational needs.

The prolonged discontinuation of education can increase school dropout rates, and it is unlikely that children dropping out without immediate assistance will ever return to the education system. As an immediate education response, the provision of teaching and learning materials (e.g., textbooks, stationery), early learning kits, recreational/sports kits, and protective learning spaces equipped with inclusive and gender-responsive WASH facilities is critical. Support to affected schools and teachers is equally important in order to enable them to deliver meaningful lessons to children during and after the emergency.

Sector key humanitarian needs

- 20,000 preschool and school children need access to teaching and learning materials (e.g., textbooks, stationery), early learning kits, and recreational/sports kits.
- 900 teachers require professional training in teaching and learning in emergency settings.

Priority Activities

1. Provision of teaching and learning materials (e.g., textbooks, stationery).
2. Provision of early learning kits, recreational/sports kits, and WASH materials (e.g., hygiene materials and soap).
3. Professional training on teaching and learning in emergency settings.

Response Strategy

The response strategy of the Education Sector places priority on the continuity of learning for preschool and school children in affected areas, particularly in Batken and Leilek districts, including Batken city. The rationale is how the prolonged discontinuation of education can increase the school dropout rate, the assumption being that children dropping out without immediate education assistance are unlikely to return to school. The Ministry of Education and Science and UNICEF have thus launched the Education Sector in Bishkek and organized regular online meetings with the Education Working Group of the The Development Partners Coordination Council for greater coordination, reach and accountability.

At the national level, the Education Sector will strengthen advocacy and coordination efforts to ensure that all affected school-aged boys and girls can continue learning during and after the emergency. In addition, the Sector aims to manage and update its partner mapping to leverage resources and avoid

duplicating efforts, so as to maximize the sectoral response coverage.

All organizations providing education response are encouraged to participate and coordinate within the Sector mechanism. This will allow education actors to align themselves with the sector response plans and reinforce harmonization in the process of target school selection, teaching and learning supply delivery, and professional training, as well as results monitoring and accountability reporting.

It is important to acknowledge that temporary school closures, displacement and learning disruption for affected students can bring about a lasting impact on their educational progress and wellbeing, even beyond the limited three-month timeline of the immediate humanitarian response. It is thus critical to invest resources in education now, to allow for the continuation of learning for those affected. A key advocacy message is to keep pre-schools and schools open for the continuity of education in affected communities. Barriers to schooling in the emergency context – i.e. requirement of uniforms, etc. – can be removed in close coordination with local authorities.

6.6 Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
89,000	64,524	\$500K

Contact information

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- Counseling for the prevention of unintended pregnancy and basic emergency obstetric care.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

The Government of Kyrgyzstan provides free emergency healthcare to its population through hospitals and primary medical care units. As a result of the border violence, the government has recorded the damage to four primary medical care units in Batken oblast. Shortages of medicine, medical supplies and equipment have significantly weakened the healthcare system in the oblast, which has been further impacted by the current crisis. The shortage of essential medicines is also limiting the availability and access to lifesaving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. To prevent deaths and protect lives, there is a need to replenish essential medicines, medical supplies and enhance the provision of emergency health care and referral pathways in the affected areas of Batken oblast.

Sector key humanitarian needs

- Provision of emergency and trauma care supplies.
- Provision of medicine, medical supplies and equipment.
- Enhancing quality of emergency care and mass casualty incidents management.

Priority Activities

1. Provide essential medical supplies and equipment to cover the needs of at least 64,524 people targeted by the health sector in Batken oblast.
2. Improve access to essential health services for life-threatening conditions (including emergency and trauma care, obstetric, SRH and MHPSS)
3. Develop a roadmap for the provision of emergency and trauma care for life-threatening conditions in Batken oblast.

Response Strategy

Within the overall coordination approach of the DRCU in Kyrgyzstan, the Health Sector brings together different UN agencies, national and international NGOs, donors and government actors who are working together to support the continued provision of essential health services to people in need in Batken oblast, and ensure the delivery of urgent lifesaving assistance for the most vulnerable people in the affected areas, including winterization, in line with their priorities and in support of the ongoing government response.

Planning and coordination with the Ministry of Health and Health Sector need to be further strengthened to ensure an appropriate response. This includes strengthening of the national capacity by developing a

roadmap for Batken oblast on the provision of essential health services, including emergency and trauma care.

The Health Sector will target at least 64,524 people with emergency kits including essential medical supplies and equipment. These emergency kits will be distributed to the Ministry of Health and healthcare organizations in

Batken oblast. Obstetric and SRH services support will be delivered via implementation partners (NGOs). The total amount required to cover the needs of the affected population in terms of access to health care for a period of three months is US\$500,000, including US\$200,000 for SRH and obstetric services support.

6.7 Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
132,312	16,119	\$789K

Contact information

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in need, ensuring availability and accessibility of free legal assistance and official information about their entitlements is of high priority. Assistance provided through the state-guaranteed legal aid scheme is insufficient due to the limited number of lawyers enrolled to provide free legal aid in Batken oblast.

Displaced women and children, in particular those with disabilities and belonging to ethnic minorities, remain exposed to protection related risks and other protection concerns in their places of displacement. These include GBV and SEA as well as effective and timely access to public services including healthcare, education, work, housing, documentation, humanitarian assistance and legal entitlements. Ensuring safety in places of return and temporary stay of IDPs is a major need, as observed by the south REACT team during their assessment. The affected population continue to call for prompt and equitable humanitarian assistance and recovery support without any discrimination.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

People whose houses were destroyed or damaged are displaced throughout the country, with many staying with host families or in Government-provided temporary shelters. The extent of damage to houses shows that their owners will require legal assistance to receive effective remedies, including compensation, in order to restore their lives. Legal advice will help people in need obtain personal identification required to access humanitarian assistance and public services, including healthcare and education. It will also assist the affected population to retrieve or replace property documents that may have been lost, and/or obtain paperwork for claiming adequate compensation and effective remedies for damaged or looted property, sustained injuries, and deaths. Some of the affected people have also faced challenges in obtaining death certificates for people who died during the events. Considering the various legal challenges currently faced by people

The Protection Sector started regular meetings with participation of the national Ombudsperson and local NGOs. Findings from civil society monitoring of the Government's efforts to provide public services to IDPs, returnees and other affected people will assist the relevant authorities to uphold the rights of the people in need, including the right to adequate housing, compensation, education, healthcare, legal aid, social support and child protection services, including through the establishment of referral mechanisms between civil society, DRCU Sectors and responsible national authorities.

The REACT findings and more recent assessment findings indicate a high need for MHPSS among the affected population, including children. There

is a cross-cutting demand to ensure participation and consultations with people in need during Government-led decision-making processes related to the humanitarian response. Accessibility and availability of information about the assistance, entitlements and recovery efforts is another common demand of IDPs and returnees.

The Protection Sector will focus on supporting people in need who require urgent effective remedies and restoration of rights in order to recover from suffered losses and injuries.

Sector key humanitarian needs

Most of the affected individuals will require legal assistance to claim compensation and effective remedies, and many IDPs and returnees express continuous concerns for their safety and security in their homes.

Out of 125,577 returnees, at least 12,588 people will have protection needs, including MHPSS, legal assistance and possibly GBV multi-sectoral support. At least 2,000 IDPs living with host families will have protection concerns and needs. 1,562 IDPs living in the collective shelters may require protection support. Also, based on the number of houses destroyed and casualties, at least 3,724 people are estimated to be in need of specific protection assistance. Moreover, 19,080 children affected by the events will require psychological first aid, case management, social services and child protection services, including most likely access to justice, while their families will be in need of family support and cash assistance. NGOs that will provide legal assistance and protection monitoring will refer cases to the national child protection authorities. Analysis of protection needs of persons during armed hostilities at the border is another need identified by civil society.

With the high levels of displacement, disruption of social services and breakdown of support networks, women, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly have increased protection needs. There is a high need for hygiene and sanitation supplies among displaced women of reproductive age. Special attention must be given to these vulnerable groups to ensure that their access to the assistance provided is not hampered.

After the escalation of violence, the Ministry of Health and RCSK reported a drastic increase in the demand for MHPSS services, including possible GBV cases. Living conditions in the collective shelters may increase the risks for GBV/SEA and may prevent women and girls – who experienced violence – from applying for support and reporting violence. Protection Sector members engaging in GBV prevention and response as well as MHPSS recommend establishing GBV referral pathways jointly with the Ministry of Health and the Association of Crisis Centers, alongside capacity building, coordination and awareness raising workshops for service providers to establish the GBV referral pathways. GBV and MHPSS activities will target, but will not be limited to, women of reproductive age, particularly pregnant, lactating and postpartum women and girls, women with disabilities, and the elderly. Priority will be given to IDPs in temporary collective shelters and host communities. Among the most vulnerable groups, children urgently need first psychological aid and access to social services and their families need the full range of family support.

Priority Activities

1. Free legal assistance, to ensure that affected persons have equal access to justice and effective remedies, in particular to support recovery of civilian documents and housing/property documents, including through the Bus of Solidarity; support to the Ministry of Justice in setting up Free Legal Aid centers in Batken oblast; and support for NGOs providing legal assistance.
2. Support to protection monitoring, including by the Ombudsperson's Office, with the aim of ensuring accountability to the affected population by collecting, verifying and analyzing information to effectively identify and respond to protection risks, priorities and needs of the displaced communities.
3. Provision of integrated lifesaving MHPSS and GBV information and services targeting but not limited to women, girls, elderly people and persons with disabilities, prioritizing IDPs in displacement sites and host communities in Batken and Osh oblasts.
4. Psychological First Aid to children through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in the affected areas, as well as case management services for affected children, including needs assessments, referrals to needed services, and monitoring.

Response Strategy

Protection Sector partners will aim to reinforce the response of national governmental and non-governmental partners. The Protection Sector's activities will help identify the urgent protection needs of IDPs, returnees and other affected people, including at-risk groups and individuals with specific protection needs, with a focus on enhancing technical support to local authorities, targeted provision of legal assistance, improved protection monitoring, child protection, and MHPSS delivery. Community consultations and participation of people in need in the planning of protection activities will be ensured throughout the process, in line with AAP principles.

The Protection Sector will support the Ministry of Justice and the State Registration Service in deploying mobile teams to support the restoration of relevant documents and distribution of the restored documents (personal and property documents) to people in need.

- A Solidarity Bus will be used by mobile teams comprised of staff of the Ministry of Justice, the State Registration Services and other government authorities, to reach out to remote affected villages from which vulnerable people in need are unable to travel to Razzakov or Batken cities to claim their rights.
- The Protection Sector, in consultation with the Ministry of Justice, will also provide infrastructural support for the establishment of permanent legal aid centers in selected localities of Batken oblast in order to improve accessibility of state-guaranteed legal aid, including for child-related cases. The Protection Sector will refer cases, including those related to Child Protection, to lawyers working under the state-guaranteed legal aid scheme. Lawyers specialized in children's cases from other locations, will be contracted, as required.
- The Protection Sector will support the Ombudsperson's Office during their protection monitoring and follow-up.
- The Protection Sector will support civil society organizations involved in the provision of legal assistance to targeted people in need. Contracted NGOs will dispatch mobile groups of monitors and lawyers to provide protection consultations and legal assistance during preparation of administrative paperwork and claiming rights, effective remedies,

and restoration of personal or property documents. Referrals to relevant state authorities will be ensured.

- Protection monitoring and free legal assistance will support IDPs whose houses have been partially or fully destroyed to access public services, compensation and adequate housing in their places of displacement. Protection monitoring and consultations will aim at ensuring that the affected population has easy access to information from the Government and local authorities regarding the humanitarian response, the recovery process, and individual rights and entitlements. Various platforms and tools will be used by Protection Sector partners to raise awareness of the affected population and people in need, including hotlines, focus groups, WhatsApp groups, individual consultations, flyers and social media platforms.

All activities will be duly coordinated with the relevant Government authorities at the national and local level.

MHPSS and GBV/PSEA prevention and response

The approach will undertake GBV prevention and response, provision of MHPSS, and sensitization on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The interventions will provide dignity kits as well as raise awareness of survivor-centered approaches, available GBV and MHPSS services, and prevention of PSEA through multiple platforms including social media, TV/radio, posters/leaflets, community awareness drives, and bulk SMS services. It will also include integrated health outreach and referral to services. The interventions will directly target women of reproductive age, girls, elderly people and persons with disabilities who are IDPs in displacement sites and host communities. Teams of psychologists will be deployed to Batken and Osh oblasts on rotational bases for three months. Cash assistance will be provided for pregnant, lactating and postpartum women, women with disabilities and elderly women to access integrated SRH/GBV services. This is an entry point to access protection services for survivors of violence and those at risk to violence. Provision of cash assistance to women and girls at risk to facilitate access to protection services is also part of GBV case management; entry points will be utilized to identify appropriate beneficiaries for cash-for-protection. Cash assistance will be operationally managed by the RCSK according to the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) guidelines and eligibility criteria.

- **MHPSS:** MHPSS is a widely recognized crosscutting priority that needs to be mainstreamed throughout the response by a range of humanitarian responders trained in basic psychosocial skills including Psychological First Aid (PFA). MHPSS interventions will be implemented in various sectors, including Protection. Key strategies to improve mental health and psychosocial wellbeing include (i) strengthening supportive systems in families and communities; (ii) providing focused support through case management and provision of scalable psychological interventions that can be provided by trained and supervised specialists; and (iii) access to mental healthcare for those in need.
- **GBV and PSEA prevention/response:** There is a significant need for lifesaving integrated GBV services. This includes referral pathways and standard operating procedures (SOP), safe entry points for disclosure, safe spaces and provision of psychosocial support, as well as community outreach and awareness raising. Effective GBV coordination and planning to ensure coherent and efficient multisectoral inter-agency action will be prioritized. Conducting regular gender and trends analysis, safety audits in host communities and accommodation centers will be essential to continue to monitor and anticipate needs. Particular attention will be paid to GBV risk mitigation across all sectors, especially at IDP shelters.
- **GBV and PSEA monitoring and referral:** This will be undertaken by inter-agency partners, including targeted psychosocial support and case management. Support will be provided to technical sectors to ensure a 'Do No Harm' approach and risk mitigation in service provision across sectors – assessing, integrating and monitoring concrete measures to reduce GBV-related risks across all levels of the response including, but not limited to,

through the roll-out of tailored safety audits and using service points as an entry for GBV prevention messaging, in line with the GBV Guidelines.

Child Protection

All categories of children in affected areas (IDPs and returnees) will be provided with Psychological First Aid through Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs). The creation of CFS is the main base for provision of psychosocial support (PSS) to children in the affected communities. The advantage of CFS is their close location to the places of residence of the children, which creates a feeling of a safe environment.



Destroyed house in Kapchygai village, Batken. Photo from diplomatic corps visit on 22 September 2022

6.8 Early Recovery



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US\$)
146,228	40,643	\$4.1M

Contact information

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to the loss of livestock and damaged agriculture and business property is another urgent issue. Such issues could lead to a decrease in income, an increase in debt burden, insufficient financial resources for food, NFIs, and rent, and loss of savings with which they could cope with adversity. Activities of agriculture, fruit growing, livestock breeding, day work, tourism, and commerce sectors are disrupted and suspended due to the loss of assets, savings, and properties for the activities. Such loss of means of income will have a lasting impact on the productive capacity of the affected population, making restoring livelihood capital an urgent issue.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Overall analysis of humanitarian impacts and needs

Access to Basic services

According to the Government’s assessment, more than 248 infrastructures, including households, public buildings, and community and business infrastructures were fully or partially damaged. Although key services such as electricity, water, mobile network and mobile official document issuance remain accessible for the affected population in Aksai village have limited access to the internet and banking services. The damages are a serious impediment to the revitalization of the affected community and livelihoods in the region. Moreover, many people are still displaced and are temporarily residing with host families or in shelters.

Livelihoods

Since the event, unemployment has become the biggest hurdle among the affected population in terms of income generating activities. Additionally, the inability to continue agricultural activities and businesses due

Market and trade

Restriction on the affected population’s travel to markets near the border and trading goods with people in Tajikistan poses a challenge to income generation. The most traded goods between Batken and Tajikistan are apricot and coal. Since the event, trading of these items has been suspended between the countries, and these goods are sold through Uzbekistan.

Additionally, only a few construction materials such as bricks and cement are produced locally in Kyrgyzstan, with other construction materials such as steel, insulation and timber imported from other countries. As such, construction materials will be the biggest commodity needed for the affected population.

Community emergency communication mechanisms

All Government bodies and communities in Batken still depend on emergency notifications by phone and chat alarm. This communication system will fail to provide emergency notification to communities in the

event of power and network failures. Additionally, due to a lack of an appropriate emergency communication channel, misinformation through oral communication has led to the re-evacuation of those who returned from displacement.

Sector key humanitarian needs

Priority needs of the Early Recovery Sector are immediate, short-term income generating opportunities, resources to resume livelihood activities, and emergency communication systems in the affected communities, to ensure that early recovery activities contribute to the development of the affected areas. Any interventions and support will consider gender dynamics and ensure the protection and promotion of women in formal and informal economies and mid-term-term development planning. This can be supported through crisis response packages on below areas:

Emergency livelihoods support through short-term income generation

The Sector will focus on short-term income generation activities as one-third of surveyed households reported unemployment and job loss after the violence as a main issue within their community. Before the conflict, many of those who worked in the agriculture sector relied on short-term employment as an income source in addition to their agricultural activities.

Productive livelihood assets replacement to continue livelihood activities

Loss of livestock and damaged agriculture and business property is the second most reported livelihood problem in the affected communities, as the affected population is now unable to continue agricultural activities and business operations.

Strengthening the Emergency communication system

All Government bodies and communities in Batken oblast still depend on emergency notifications by phone and chat alarms, which will fail to provide timely emergency notifications to the community in times of power and network failure. A prompt and efficient communication system with specific guidelines on evacuation and behaviors in crisis settings is critical to help communities prepare for potential emergencies. A

successful communication system will be able to save lives and jobs, land and infrastructure.

Priority Activities

- **Emergency livelihoods support through cash-based interventions** for family members of 640⁴ affected households (fully and partially damaged houses) and 1,472 other affected households in 30 villages.
- **Emergency support for income generation** of 1,100 returnee households with grants for emergency income generation.
- **Productive assets replacement for 640 affected households** to continue livelihood activities and recovery.
- **Strengthening emergency community communication mechanisms** by establishing an emergency SMS warning system and providing communication tools to 30 villages with specific guidelines on evacuation and behaviors in crisis setting.

Response Strategy

The Early Recovery Sector aims to vitalize short-term income-generating opportunities, the continuation of livelihoods, and an emergency communications system in 30 villages in Batken by assisting 40,643 people in need, in alignment with the strategic objectives of this plan. Specifically, the Sector aims to provide emergency livelihoods assistance that allows the resumption of basic productive activities.

Early Recovery partners are present in the country and the affected areas and the Sector conducts regular coordination meetings to facilitate the exchange of information, maximize resources and avoid duplication.

Emergency livelihoods support through Cash-based interventions

For immediate income support, cash assistance will be provided to 640 affected households with fully and partially damaged houses and 1,472 other directly affected households in 30 villages where barns, schools, kindergartens and hospitals were damaged. In terms of emergency employment, affected people will be

⁴ The number of households affected (fully/partially damaged) was indicated based on the Government's data as of 3rd October. The estimate of damaged households may change depending on the final results of the damage assessment

engaged in debris management and public works to rehabilitate the communities' priority infrastructures. Two hundred youth volunteers (women and men) will be mobilized to engage in voluntary work for recovery.

Emergency support for income generation

The sector will support 1,100 affected households, including former migrants who recently returned to Batken oblast, to support their livelihood recovery with grants for emergency income generation and resumption of livelihood activities. Each household will be provided with income generation opportunities for further 4-5 households. As such, supporting 1,100 households through grants would provide income sources for 4,400 households, benefiting a total of 29,150 people.

Replacement of productive assets to continue livelihood activities and recovery

The Sector's rapid asset transfers to 640 affected households with fully and partially damaged houses will provide productive assets such as livestock, agriculture tools and equipment for small shops.

Strengthen emergency community communication mechanisms

An emergency SMS warning system will be established by expanding the 112-emergency call center. Communication tools such as two-way radios and a satellite phone with built-in batteries, which can be used in case of power and network failure, will be provided. Specific guidelines on evacuation and behaviors in the crisis setting will be provided in the 30 villages.

The interventions will be coordinated with the Batken Governor's office, local governments, and local NGOs to provide appropriate assistance for early recovery. The Sector Coordinator will be deployed to the Batken Governor's offices and other relevant local government offices in order to coordinate Early Recovery interventions among Government, NGO, UN and local community stakeholders. Additional support will be provided to the local government by deploying specialists in finance and budgeting, procurement, legal assistance, and disaster coordination and response, assisting with the development of a recovery plan and raising funds to support sustainable recovery and development of the region.

How to Support the Response Plan

Donating through the Response Plan

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly to organizations participating in the Response Plan.

Contributing through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The CERF provides rapid initial funding for lifesaving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities, and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website at:

<https://unocha.org/cerf/donate>

Annexes

Annex 1: Monitoring Framework by Sector

Food Security

- Verification of all beneficiary groups receiving assistance will be conducted through food basket and post-distribution monitoring. All monitoring data will be collected through the Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MODA) mobile data collection application and reported through an automated data management system.
- Special attention will be given to maintaining the highest levels of accountability to beneficiaries through robust beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms, including a dedicated and confidential beneficiary hotline with a toll-free number, which beneficiaries can contact to raise issues and be referred to multi-sectoral partners.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES&NFI)

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Open and run distribution points in coordination with the WASH Sector	Number of NFIs	20,651	14,314
Purchase and distribute NFI and alternative heating items to IDPs and host families through coordinated distribution points with the active participation of IDPs	Number of people; percentage of people satisfied with the received assistance	20,651	14,314
Provide cash assistance to support hosting arrangements, rental assistance in cooperation with the Oblast municipalities, the MoES, the Red Crescent Society and NGOs	Number of people; percentage of people satisfied with the received assistance	20,651	14,314

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Procurement of Family Hygiene Kits	Affected population benefit from hygiene awareness raising activities and hygiene kits	146,228	14314
Procurement of additional hygiene items (towels, washing soap, washbasins and sinks)	Affected population benefit from hygiene awareness raising activities and hygiene items	146,228	14,314
Procurement of liquid soap and sanitizers for temporary shelters	Affected population benefit from hygiene awareness raising activities and hygiene items	146,228	14,314
Procurement of mobile baths for people living in temporary shelters and host families	Affected people benefit from gender and context-appropriate sanitation for the upcoming winter season	146,228	14,314
Implement urgent measures for improvement of hygiene and sanitation facilities	Learning facilities have at least "basic" services for sanitation and hygiene. Sanitation and hygiene services	146,228	14,314

Education

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Provision of teaching and learning materials (e.g., textbooks, stationery)	Number of boys and girls receiving materials	30,000 preschool and school children (50% girls)	20,000
Provision of early learning kits, recreational/sports kits and school WASH materials (e.g., hygiene kits and soap)	Number of boys and girls receiving materials	30,000 preschool and school children (50% girls)	20,000
Professional training for teachers on teaching and learning in emergency settings	Number of male and female teachers receiving training sessions	900 teachers (50% female)	900

Health

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Provide essential medical supplies and equipment to cover the needs of targeted by health sector in Batken oblast	Provision of emergency health kits that will cover the needs	89,000	64,524

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Improve access to essential health services for life-threatening conditions (including emergency and trauma care, obstetric, SRH and MHPSS)	% of affected villages reported to have a difficulty accessing essential health services	89,000	64,524
Develop a roadmap for the provision of emergency and trauma care for life-threatening conditions in Batken oblast	The roadmap	89,000	64,524

Protection

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Technical support to the Ministry of Justice and other state bodies to ensure effective response through free legal consultations and accessibility of state services including through the Bus of Solidarity, supporting the establishment of Free Legal Aid Centers in Batken oblast and access to documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultations provided by the relevant justice stakeholders; Number of people received necessary legal documents 	132,312	16,119
Technical support to the Office of the Ombudsperson and their protection monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of monitoring trips; Number of interventions by the Ombudsperson 	132,312	16,119
Technical support to national CSOs to support state efforts and provide additional free legal assistance and representation, protection monitoring, raising legal awareness of the targeted people in need about their rights, with special focus on right to effective remedies, compensation and rehabilitation, restoration/ registration of civil documents and the settlement of legal status (registration at the place of residence and stay), restoration/registration of real estate documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CSOs who received grant support; Number of people who received legal assistance; Number of people who received necessary legal documents or compensation payments 	132,312	16,119

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Provision of integrated lifesaving MHPSS and GBV information and services for displaced women and girls, including elderly women, in Batken and Osh oblasts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of psychologists, service providers and case managers trained on the unified standards and code of conduct, Multi-Sectoral Response to GBV and referral pathways, coordinated MHPSS for service providers; Number of psychologists deployed to the affected areas through existing health facilities and mobile teams; Number of women and girls including older persons at IDP sites, schools and health facilities with access to safe and private spaces for medical, psychological and social support; Number of women and girls who benefitted from cash to receive lifesaving protection services; Number of MHPSS educational materials to service providers (communication and visibility, SRH and GBV referral pathways, MHPSS and access to services for GBV survivors); Technical support and advice provided to the MoES, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration to co-chair/coordinate GBV and MHPSS sub-sector. 	132,312	16,119
Provision of Psychological First Aid through CFS to children in affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CFSs 	19,080 children	8,000 children
Implement the established monitoring mechanism to ensure fair and equal protection of the targeted people in need of assistance; to identify and mitigate risks and negative trends; to advocate for access to rights; and to achieve transparency and accountability of humanitarian response programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of monitoring missions 	132,312	16,119

Early Recovery

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Emergency livelihoods support through cash-based interventions	Number of households that received cash	11,193	11,193
Emergency support for income generation	Number of households with an income source.	125,577	29,150
Replacement of productive assets to continue livelihood activities and recovery	Number of households that received assets	9,458	8,692
Provide youth volunteer opportunities in the recovery	Number of volunteers mobilized		200

KEY ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED
Response and Early Recovery coordination	Number of coordinators deployed		1
Strengthening of emergency community communication mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of emergency SMS warning systems established. Number of villages provided with communication tools 		30 villages

Annex 2: Summary Costing by Sector

SECTOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food Security	2,405,000
Logistics	422,399
Non-food Items	3,518,491
Emergency Shelter	1,823,440
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	509,109
Education	670,000
Health	500,000
Protection	789,000
Early Recovery	4,108,140
Coordination	30,000
TOTAL	14,775,579

Annex 3: Activity Planning and Costing by Sector

Food Security

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	Food/Cash Assistance to IDPs and host communities	14,314	WFP	705,000
2	Food Assistance to vulnerable returnees	47,000	WFP	1,700,000
	TOTAL	61,314		2,405,000

Logistics

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	Logistics Support	N/A	WFP	422,399
	TOTAL	N/A		422,399

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES&NFI)

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	Open and run Distribution Points in coordination with the WASH Sector	14,314	IOM, UNICEF	
2	Purchase and distribute NFI and alternative heating items to IDPs and host families through coordinated distribution points with the active participation of IDPs.	14,314	IOM, RCSK, UNHCR	3,518,491
3	Provide cash assistance to support hosting arrangements, rental assistance in cooperation with the Oblast municipalities, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, Red Crescent Society and NGO.	14,314	IOM, RCSK, WFP, ACTED	1,823,440
	TOTAL	14,314		5,341,931

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	Procurement of Family Hygiene Kits for 2,862 families for a three-month period (based on the assumption that one hygiene kit serves a family of five: two adults and three children: $14,314/5=2,862$)	14,314	UNICEF/ RCSK	356,319
2	Procurement of additional hygiene items: towels for 2,862 families (two body towels and three facial towels)	14,314	UNICEF/ RCSK	100,170
3	Procurement of additional hygiene items washbasins for 2,862 families (one for washing and one for laundry)	14,314	UNICEF/ RCSK	28,620
4	Implement urgent measures for improvement of hygiene and sanitation facilities (in four schools and one college dormitory)	14,314	UNICEF/ RCSK	45,000
5	Support in providing access to proper sanitation and hygiene facilities: procurement of three mobile baths	14,314	UNICEF/ RCSK	16,000
6	Ensure targeted distribution of hygiene and sanitation items: coordination and logistics activities for the WASH Sector (in coordination with the NFI Sector)	14,314	UNICEF/ RCSK	8,000
TOTAL		14,314		509,109

Education

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	Provision of teaching and learning materials (e.g., textbooks, stationery)	20,000	AKF, USAID, UNICEF	160,000
2	Provision of early learning kits, recreational/sports kits, and school WASH materials (e.g., hygiene materials and soap)	20,000	AKF, UNICEF	450,000
3	Professional training for teachers on teaching and learning in emergency settings	900	UNICEF	60,000
TOTAL		20,900		670,000

Health

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	Provide essential medical supplies and equipment to cover the needs of targeted by health sector in Batken oblast	64,524	WHO, UNFPA	240,000
2	Improve access to essential health services for life-threatening conditions (including emergency and trauma care, obstetric, SRH and MHPSS)	64,524	WHO, UNFPA	240,000
3	Develop a roadmap for provision of emergency and trauma care for life-threatening conditions in Batken oblast	64,524	WHO	20,000
TOTAL		64,524		500,000

Protection

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.1	Technical support to the Ministry of Justice and other state bodies to ensure effective response through free legal consultations and accessibility of state services including through the Bus of Solidarity, supporting the establishment of Free Legal Aid Centers in Batken Oblast and access to documentation	16,119	UNDP	200,000
1.2	Technical support to national CSOs to support state's efforts and provide additional free legal assistance and representation, protection monitoring, raising legal awareness of the targeted people in need about their right to effective remedies, including compensation and rehabilitation	16,119	UNDP UNHCR	100,000 65,000
2	Provision of integrated lifesaving MHPSS and GBV information and services for IDP women, girls and elderly women including case management services for women and girls' survivors of violence in Batken and Osh oblasts	16,119	UNFPA	250,000
3.1	Provision of First Psychological Aid through CFS to children in affected areas	8,000 children	UNICEF	100,000
3.2	Case management services for affected children including needs assessment, referral to needed services, monitoring and closing the cases	8,000 children	UNICEF	10,000
3.3	Provision of wherever possible free legal aid to children to ensure their equal access to justice	300 children	UNICEF	10,000

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
4.1	Implement the established monitoring mechanism to ensure fair and equal protection of the targeted people in need of assistance; to identify and mitigate risks and negative trends; to advocate for access to rights; and to achieve transparency and accountability of humanitarian response programs	16,119	UNHCR	54,000
TOTAL		16,119		789,000

Early Recovery

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1	<p>Emergency livelihoods support through cash-based interventions</p> <p>The family members of 640 affected households (fully and partially damaged houses) and 1,472 households directly affected in 30 villages where barns, schools, kindergartens, and hospitals were damaged will be provided with cash assistance for 3 months through cash-based intervention and emergency employment for debris management and public works for community priority infrastructure rehabilitation.</p>	11,193 (2,112 HHs * 5.3 family members)	ACTED WFP UNDP IOM	1,520,640 (1 HH * 12 day * 3 months * \$20*2,112HH)
				*The sector will further analyze risks of potential market distortion and negative impact on cultural norms in case such a large amount of cash is injected into the communities. The cash-based intervention will be closely coordinated with national partners and Cash-working groups
2	<p>Emergency support for income generation</p> <p>Support affected 1,100 households returned including returned *migrants, with grants for emergency income generation and restart livelihoods. 1,100 households will provide income sources to 5,500 households, benefiting a total of 29,150 family members.</p>	29,150 (1,100 HHs * 5 HHs with new income source *5.3 family members)	UNDP IOM ACTED	1,760,000 (1,100HHs * \$1,600)
				* The returned Migrants are a member of affected households, who returned to Batken to support the recovery of livelihoods
				**Different ministries might plan similar interventions. The plan needs to be informed among the ministries and coordination
3	<p>Replacement of productive assets to continue livelihood activities and recovery</p> <p>Provide 640 affected households (fully and partially damaged houses) with productive assets (livestock, fruit growing, agriculture tools, equipment for small shops, etc.)</p>	Duplicate with HH of activity #1	WFP UNDP FAO UNDP	640,000 (640 HHs x \$1,000)
				* Collaboration and coordination, to ensure conditional food assistance projects and asset provision complement and do not duplicate

	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	AGENCY	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
4	<p>Provide youth volunteer opportunities in the recovery</p> <p>200 youth volunteers (women and men) will be mobilized to engage in voluntary work in debris management in hospital, kindergarten, schools, and humanitarian aid distribution)</p>	200	UNDP	30,000 (\$30,000 includes transportation, coordinator, food, tools, and media coverage)
5	<p>Strengthening of emergency community communication mechanisms</p> <p>Establish an emergency SMS warning system by expanding the emergency call center 112 and provide communication tools to 30 villages and national partners such as two-way radios and a satellite phone with built-in batteries, which can be used in case of power and network failure. Specific guidelines on evacuation and behaviors in the crisis setting will be provided.</p>	30 villages (Not included in the target pp)	UNDP	150,000 (1village * \$ 5,000)
6	<p>Response and Early Recovery coordination</p> <p>1 Early Recovery sector will be assigned to coordinate the Early recovery efforts. The coordinator will closely work with the Batken governor's office and other sector representatives in Batken.</p> <p>The coordinator will coordinate Early Recovery sector interventions with Government, NGOs, UN, and communities in Batken and convene sector meetings to consolidate information and provide guidance to Early Recovery sector partners in Batken.</p>	1 coordinator (Not included in the target pp)	UNDP	7,500 (1 coordinator * \$2,500)
	TOTAL	40,643		4,108,140

**EMERGENCY
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2022