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Country programme document for Kyrgyzstan (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked, largely mountainous country in Central Asia, bordered by China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The population of slightly above six million is predominately young.¹ Kyrgyzstan is a lower-middle-income economy, with per capita gross national income of \$1,170 in 2015.² Its 0.655 human development index³ ranking classifies it as a medium human development country.

2. Since independence in 1991, Kyrgyzstan has undergone complex social, economic, and political changes, including two uprisings, in 2005 and 2010, which overthrew authoritarian regimes. The new constitution adopted in June 2010 established Kyrgyzstan as a parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary elections in 2011 and 2015 – largely recognized as free and fair⁴ – have created a more responsive parliamentary system, building the foundation for improved governance and application of the rule of law, gender equality,⁵ and human rights. Since 2014, Kyrgyzstan has been a lower-middle-income country with average annual domestic product growth of 4.8 per cent.⁶ Extreme poverty decreased from 5.3 per cent in 2010 to 1.2 per cent in 2015.⁷ Government peacebuilding efforts⁸ over the past five years led to increased stability and trust of the population in institutions, and reduced conflicts. The civil society sector in Kyrgyzstan is one of the strongest in Central Asia,⁹ engaging with the Government through numerous consultative public councils. Despite these notable results, Kyrgyzstan faces a number of challenges.

3. Public sector effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and transparency of institutions and processes, undermined by weak oversight by the parliament and society and limited capacity for transparent, inclusive policy implementation and service delivery,¹⁰ remain key areas for improvement.¹¹ Judicial and human rights institutions¹² must be strengthened to ensure access to justice for all and implementation of the laws. Cross-border tensions – triggered among other factors by disputes over natural resources, unsettled borders and insufficient risk-coping mechanisms¹³ still periodically intensify, undermining stability in the region. Rising violent extremism threatens the development gains made by Kyrgyzstan¹⁴ and the entire Central Asia region over the past twenty years, requiring a regional response. The main drivers of violent extremism are growing inequalities, weak rule of law, perceptions of injustice and exclusion, corruption, and mistreatment of certain groups.¹⁵ Violence against women and girls, child marriage, and the economic and social status of rural women all require government action. Citizens’ expectations for more transparent,

¹Over half of population is under 25. National Statistical Committee

²<http://data.worldbank.org/country/kyrgyz-republic>

³ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf

⁴Parliamentary elections in 2015 were competitive and provided voters with a range of choices. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

⁵The electoral law specifies a 30 per cent quota for either sex on electoral lists.

⁶Country common assessment, 2016

⁷Ministry of Labour and Social Development

⁸Projects implemented under the peacebuilding priority plan began gaining traction in 2015, including policy reforms aimed at increasing respect for human rights at the central level, mirrored by improvements in the capacity of local self-government actors to promote social cohesion and gain citizens’ trust. Peacebuilding Fund/Report of the Secretary-General

⁹Civic Freedom Monitor: Kyrgyz Republic. International Center for Not-for-profit Law

¹⁰ HIV infection rates are still rising, affecting more women and young people. United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2018-2022

¹¹United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2012-2017, final evaluation

¹²Assessment of development results, 2017

¹³Anna Matveeva, “Divided we fall ... or rise? Tajikistan–Kyrgyzstan border dilemma”. Cambridge Journal of Eurasian Studies, 2017, 1: #94D4RC, <https://doi.org/10.22261/94D4RC>

¹⁴It is estimated that 500 Kyrgyz nationals, including 120 women, joined foreign fighters in Iraq and Syria. Foreign Fighters Estimates: The Soufan Group, 2015

¹⁵Prevention of Violent Extremism in the Kyrgyz Republic. UNDP and others

effective basic services have yet to be met, and polls show that citizens perceive corruption, accountability, and sustainable economic development as priorities.¹⁶

4. Poverty remains high, at 32.1 per cent¹⁷ in 2015, and is concentrated in rural areas, varying across regions but highest in Jalal-Abad, Batken, Naryn, regions and Osh city.¹⁸ Although remittances helped reduce the national poverty rate by 6-7 percentage points,¹⁹ labour migration and remittances created such side effects as outflow of human resources, dependency on external factors, and erosion of family fabric. Key factors explaining high poverty rates are: volatile, tenuous economic growth;²⁰ poor infrastructure; weak institutions; and inequitable access to natural resources. Access to basic public services such as electricity, heating, clean water and sanitation remains suboptimal in rural areas. Rural women and children face even greater challenges and disadvantages.²¹ The increase in urban poverty and fall in extreme poverty have important policy implications.²² More attention must be paid to measuring chronic poverty and inequality for appropriate planning and budgeting, and to non-monetary dimensions of poverty (access to education, health, water and other utilities) so that no one is left behind. The availability and disaggregation of economic, financial and social data is limited for a realistic assessment of growth inclusiveness.²³

5. Income inequality remains high, with a Gini coefficient of 41 per cent in 2015.²⁴ Unemployment, at 8.5 per cent, is concentrated among youth and women,²⁵ and the gender gap in the labour force is widening. Women account for only 40 per cent of the economically active population.²⁶ In rural areas the gender gap in employment is wider, despite slightly higher employment rates.²⁷ Agriculture, susceptible to climate change, remains the main employer in the economy (32 per cent of total employment). Seventy per cent of the poor depend entirely on agriculture. Small and medium-sized enterprises contribute 19 per cent to employment and 37 per cent to the gross domestic product due to challenges in the business environment, with burdensome regulations, including legal barriers to women's participation in the labour force;²⁸ lack of skilled labour; insufficient access to infrastructure (such as a reliable supply of electricity), finance, and reliable public services. While accession to the Eurasian Economic Union in 2015 improved access to a large market for goods, services and labour offers advantages, structural reforms to raise productivity and diversify the economy are necessary for the full benefits of integration to be captured.²⁹

6. Kyrgyzstan is particularly vulnerable to climate change, the effects of which include glacial melting and higher risks of glacial lakes outflows, disrupting the water regime and disasters.³⁰ Extremes in weather and climate, and unsustainable natural resources management, are causing over 20 kinds of dangerous processes that trigger natural disasters,³¹ making the socio-economic situation even more fragile and increasing pressure upon local communities. Direct economic losses deriving from natural disasters are

¹⁶Post-2015 Development Agenda. National consultations in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013

¹⁷<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>.

¹⁸Poverty rate is 45.1, 41.2 and 38 per cent in Jalal-Abad, Batken, and Naryn regions respectively, 38.3 per cent in Osh city. National Statistical Committee

¹⁹Labour Migration, Remittances, and Human Development in Central Asia. UNDP, 2015

²⁰Economic growth reached 3.8 per cent in 2016 World Bank forecasts a decline to 3 per cent in 2017.

²¹Some 40.5 per cent of children live in poverty. National Statistical Committee.

²²Common country assessment, 2016

²³International Monetary Fund (IMF) country report, February 2016

²⁴National Statistical Committee

²⁵<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr1656.pdf>

²⁶Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic 2014. National Statistical Committee

²⁷Ibid

²⁸Legal Barriers to Women's Participation in the Economy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Report of the Law and Development Partnership for EBRD

²⁹IMF country report, February 2016

³⁰Common country assessment, 2016

³¹http://mes.kg/upload/kniga_2015/book_rus000.html

estimated at 1-1.5 per cent of annual gross domestic product.³² Low resilience of people and communities, limited policy and institutional frameworks, and poor forecast and response capabilities impede adequate response to climate change and disasters. Disaster management governance relies on an emergency management structure that is insufficient for a system-wide approach to addressing risks. A multi-disciplinary ‘risk governance’ paradigm needs to be adopted.

7. Kyrgyzstan is characterized by high degree of biodiversity concentration at both ecosystem and species levels.³³ However, natural resources exploitation over the past 50 years has severely damaged its ecosystems (forests, pastures and arable lands³⁴). The rural poor, especially women and children, depend on access to natural resources – particularly land and water – for sustainable livelihoods. Climate change and more frequent natural disasters worsen the situation. The state of the environment thus largely hinges on the appropriate, rational management of energy, environment and natural resources.

8. During the country programme cycle, 2012-2017, UNDP activities were strongly anchored in national development priorities based on the Millennium Development Goals agenda. Although the programme operated in a volatile political and social environment, UNDP succeeded in responding effectively to evolving needs and contributed across a number of priority areas.³⁵

9. The programme had a significant focus on governance and the rule of law, and supported all the major stakeholders (legislative, executive, judiciary, civil society, and the most vulnerable). Important areas of work, supported by the European Union, Japan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and other partners, included electoral support; rule of law; judicial reform; access to justice; gender equality and women’s empowerment; anti-corruption; delivery of public services; and strengthening civil society and communities. Helping Kyrgyzstan transition to the parliamentary system and supporting free and fair elections are two areas where the UNDP contribution was clear, consistent and effective.³⁶

10. UNDP strengthened the capacity of state institutions to formulate policies, laws and strategies related to conflict prevention and reconciliation. A large body of laws and policies resulted from this work across all areas of UNDP involvement. However, the capacity of institutions to implement them remains limited – a challenge that needs to be tackled more effectively in the future.³⁷ UNDP was effective in ensuring the uninterrupted supply of medical supplies and drugs, particularly for HIV/AIDS, and introduced new approaches to managing those diseases.³⁸ Its capacity-building work needs strengthening, particularly in preparing the country to take over management of the GFATM grants.

11. The UNDP area-based development approach enabled it to contribute to communities and accumulate knowledge of local development issues. Kyrgyzstan and UNDP must now work out a well-elaborated, uniform model of regional and local development.³⁹ UNDP was able to address the complexities of gender equality and women’s empowerment and mainstream gender in the programme, which must now be shifted from ‘gender-responsive’ to ‘gender-transformative’.⁴⁰

12. UNDP policy advice supported the Government in embedding the Millennium Development Goals into national development processes and strengthening national

³² <http://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/KyrgyzRepublic.pdf>

³³ Fourth national biodiversity report, 2008

³⁴ Sixty per cent of land is affected by topsoil loss, 6 per cent by salinization.

³⁵ Assessment of development results

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Since 2011 UNDP has been the primary recipient of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) grants.

³⁹ Assessment of development results

⁴⁰ Ibid.

monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The Government is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; it now needs a coherent policy framework incorporating the sustainable development goals targets into national strategies. UNDP is leading the joint United Nations support to implementing the goals and developing long- and medium-term sustainable development strategies aligned with the goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. This country programme document benefited from broad-based consultations with the Government and civil society. Programme outcomes are informed by national priorities; the Sustainable Development Strategy 2018-2040; the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2018-2022; the 2030 Agenda, reflecting national post-2015 consultations; the sustainable development goals nationalization process; and the assessment of development results findings. The country programme document will be aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, taking regional strategic priorities into consideration.

14. The overarching programme goal derives from the national vision of a country governed by the rule of law, with assured rights, freedoms, security and stability; freedom from poverty; robust economic growth and high attractiveness for investors; high levels of education and health; and a sustainable natural environment. Informed by the assessment of development results, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantages in policy, capacity and institution development, gender mainstreaming and inclusion in the areas of governance; peacebuilding; poverty reduction; natural resource management; disaster risk reduction; more accountable, transparent and inclusive institutions; inclusive, sustainable economic growth; increased resilience; and sound management of natural resources. UNDP will pursue three of the four United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes: **accountable institutions, justice and peace; sustainable and inclusive economic growth; and environment, climate change and disaster risk management.**

15. **Accountable institutions, justice and peace.** Based on its proven experience and effective contribution⁴¹ to the transition of Kyrgyzstan to the parliamentary system; strengthening the legal system for the rule of law and access to justice; streamlining the regulatory framework for service delivery; and mainstreaming gender throughout most activities,⁴² UNDP, in partnership with the parliament, the Government, human rights institutions, civil society organizations, informal institutions,⁴³ communities, and the main target groups – women, youth and vulnerable populations⁴⁴ – will contribute to sustainable development goals 5 and 16, with indirect impact on goals 3 and 10. UNDP, jointly with other United Nations organizations and building on its cooperation with development partners including the European Union, Finland, Japan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, will support the country in securing and sustaining the recent gains and promoting peace, justice, and the rule of law. The assistance will focus on accountability, transparency, the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions to respond to citizens' expectations for rule of law and justice, more effective services, and economic development.

16. UNDP will support the parliament in better exercising its oversight functions. Capacities of key government institutions and local authorities will be strengthened for accountable, transparent and inclusive policy implementation and delivery of public services. UNDP will support the Government in transforming the way it operates through 'smart' solutions and e-services; putting more power into the hands of citizens and being

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²Ibid

⁴³Religious leaders, women ('atyncha', 'aksakals') as vital partners in prevention of violent extremism

⁴⁴Rural and urban poor, women-headed households, rural women, unemployed youth, minorities, people with disabilities, populations at higher risk of HIV, people living with HIV/AIDS.

more responsive to their needs; developing relevant skills among people, civil society organizations, public servants and leaders; and bringing together policy and delivery so that services are focused on outcomes for people. UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health in ensuring equal access to HIV and tuberculosis services for vulnerable groups.

17. The justice system and institutions will be capacitated to implement the legal framework; uphold the rule of law; fight against corruption; promote and protect human rights; and ensure access to justice by vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, minorities and persons with disabilities. UNDP will partner with UN-Women, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, and civil society organizations, to empower women and youth for greater gender equality and participation of women and youth in decision-making. UNDP will support the Government in implementing sustainable solutions to prevent violent extremism, applying an inclusive approach anchored in tolerance, civic engagement, economic empowerment, and structured dialogues and networks to address exclusion and inequality. Institutions and communities will be supported through inclusive policies, mechanisms and capacities to address the drivers of violent extremism and risks of conflict.

18. **Sustainable and inclusive economic growth.** Contributing directly to sustainable development goals 1, 8 and 11, and indirectly to goals 5, 9, 10, and 12, UNDP assistance will focus on sustainable, resilient, inclusive and gender-responsive development-oriented policies and accountable institutions that support diversification, productive activities, decent job creation, and technological upgrading and innovation, including through labour-intensive sectors. Green entrepreneurship and investment environment will be supported in partnership with the private sector to increase economic productivity – including labour productivity – and trade, especially for women and youth. UNDP, jointly with other United Nations organizations and in cooperation with development partners such as Finland, the Russian Federation, and international financial institutions, will continue supporting local governments and people from urban and rural communities and regions with high poverty rates, and conflict-prone areas, in implementing comprehensive, risk-informed and conflict-sensitive area-based development interventions. Support will be provided to local governments in targeted regions, cities and human settlements in adopting and implementing integrated regional and local development policies and plans towards inclusive economic development; resource efficiency, including energy efficiency; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and resilience to disasters. Local government capacities will be strengthened to engage more with citizens and provide better services including using smart solutions. Programme activities will prioritize women, youth, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities to benefit from improved services and infrastructure, vocational education and training, access to resources, and sustainable jobs and livelihoods. Cross-border cooperation will continue to be supported, and the capacities of local authorities and communities for dialogue, sustainable and risk-informed development, and sustainable natural resources management will be strengthened.

19. **Environment, climate change and disaster risk management.** The programme will promote integrated approaches to development, applying social and environmental standards and building the resilience of institutions and communities to climate and disaster risks and contributing directly to sustainable development goals 7, 13 and 15, with indirect impact on goals 1, 2, 8 and 12, and in line with the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030. UNDP will help the country to elaborate a long-term low-emission development strategy. Policies and legal frameworks and institutions will be supported to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. UNDP will work with United Nations organizations, development partners – including Japan and the Russian Federation, international financial institutions and the private sector – to access climate financing mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation, focusing on improved climate

resilience of agricultural livelihoods through scaled-up on-farm water efficiency. ‘Smart’ solutions will be developed and supported at national and subnational levels for the transparent, accountable and sustainable management of natural resources, renewable energy, ecosystem services, chemicals, and waste, for better livelihoods and employment, focusing on women and youth. Women will be empowered to participate in natural resource management, and the Government will be supported in ensuring gender-responsive policymaking, monitoring and evaluation related to environmental management, including the collection and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data for evidence-based, inclusive decision-making. National and subnational government capacities will be strengthened to implement gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies, risk management capacities, and livelihood and recovery choices.

20. The proposed country programme focuses on the above priorities using an issues-based approach to empower woman, youth and those facing exclusion and discrimination. UNDP will continue to support nationalization of the sustainable development goals and their integration into the national policies, including support for evidence-based policies. Better targeting will reach the most vulnerable groups, such as women in rural areas (including women-headed households), persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, unemployed youth, and those at risk of radicalization. Particular attention will be paid to urban and rural communities and regions with high poverty rates, and to conflict-prone areas. Partnering with government institutions at all levels, United Nations organizations, development partners, the private sector and civil society, UNDP will scale up actions to address programme priorities in a coherent and sustainable manner. UNDP will make wider and better use of South-South (Armenia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and other countries) and triangular cooperation (Japan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and others) to foster development prospects, particularly in the areas of good governance, energy efficiency, green jobs and resilience to climate and disaster risks.

III. Programme and risk management

21. The programme will be nationally implemented. A harmonized approach to cash transfers will be coordinated with United Nations partners to manage financial risks. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

22. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. Export development and operational services will be provided both in country and from global service platforms.

23. The Office of the Prime Minister is the national coordinating authority for this country programme. Joint resource mobilization efforts targeting traditional and emerging development partners, engaging with international financial institutions⁴⁵ and the private sector, and making use of South-South and triangular cooperation will ensure support for the programme budget, estimated at \$120 million. Partnerships with the Government will be strengthened in light of increasing government cost-sharing.

24. Joint work plans designed in cooperation with national partners and United Nations organizations as part of ‘delivering as one’ will be the main planning and reporting instrument. UNDP will increase the efficiency of procurement processes, including through United Nations system-wide procurement, and will mainstream gender, diversity, and ‘greening’ in programmes and operations.

⁴⁵European Investment Bank, EBRD, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank

25. Project implementation modalities are agreed with the Government and include transitioning towards national implementation where capacities and circumstances permit, and direct implementation for projects – including those supported by vertical funds – under certain circumstances. The country office is experienced in and capacitated for direct implementation. The Government has agreed that UNDP will provide support services for national implementation as required to reduce project management risks, without the need for a separate letter of agreement.

26. The main external risks to programme implementation relate to a potential decline in stability and security triggered by continued regional economic crises and rising trends of violent extremism. Risks linked to natural disasters, community-level disputes over access to and management of natural resources, and social instability over the potential deterioration of the socio-economic situation, shrinking fiscal space and unemployment may create additional obstacles to the implementation of the programme. UNDP will monitor the situation, undertake conflict analysis, introduce risk mitigation measures, and apply early-warning, conflict-sensitive approaches to programming. UNDP will strengthen country office crisis preparedness and ensure that programming is adaptable to changes.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

27. Outcome and output indicators have been discussed with national partners and selected jointly to ensure better measurement and assessment of country programme results. Programme indicators are aligned with national indicators in sectoral strategies, sustainable development goals and United Nations Development Assistance Framework indicators, and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017.

28. The monitoring and evaluation system will be upgraded taking into account shortcomings identified during the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2012-2017, and the assessment of development results. It will ensure better quality and data disaggregation by sex, age, rural/urban, and target population groups. UNDP will undertake assessments, analyses and surveys, as well as independent outcome and output evaluations, to improve measurement and facilitate learning and evidence-based decision-making. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through United Nations Development Assistance Framework mechanisms, engaging United Nations organizations, government, civil society, and development partners.

29. UNDP will promote national ownership of indicators aligned with the sustainable development goals throughout the results chain and linked to the national monitoring and evaluation system. With United Nations partners, UNDP will help the Government contextualize and integrate the sustainable development goals indicators and targets into the national system and will continue strengthening the capacity of the National Statistical Committee to collect, produce, and disseminate data, providing a strong foundation for decision-makers. Innovative tools and solutions, including mobile applications, will be used jointly with the Committee to create, use, and disseminate statistics among an increasingly wide audience.

30. The gender dimension of the country programme is explicit at the output level and includes gender equality and empowerment outputs, indicators and targets. Adequate human and financial resources will be allocated to effectively implement actions and achieve results related to gender equality and women's empowerment, and to monitor and report on gender-related progress towards results. The UNDP gender marker will monitor budget and expenditures for planning and decision-making, ensuring at least 15 per cent for interventions to achieve results in gender equality and women's empowerment.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Kyrgyzstan (2018-2022)

National priority or goal: Good governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality; sustainable development goals (SDGs) 5, 16				
UNDAF outcome 2. By 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive, ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all.				
Related strategic plan outcome: 2				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/ partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>2.1. Worldwide Governance Indicator Baseline (2015): Voice and Accountability: -0.5 Government effectiveness: -0.9 Political stability and absence of violence: -0.9 Control of Corruption: -1.1 <u>Target:</u> Voice and Accountability: 0.15 Government effectiveness: 0.10 Political stability and absence of violence: 0.10 Control of Corruption: 0.1</p> <p>2.2 Rule of law score Baseline (2015): 0.47 <u>Target:</u> 0.55</p>	<p>2.1. Worldwide Governance Indicators; World Bank Annually</p> <p>2.2. Rule of law Index; World Justice Project Annually</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Core functions and capacity of parliament, key government institutions and local authorities strengthened for accountable, transparent and inclusive policymaking and implementation, as well as high-quality public service delivery. (SDGs 16, 5, 3) Indicator 2.1.1. Extent to which parliament has improved its administrative and human resources capacities to discharge its mandates in relation to law-making, oversight and representation Baseline:3 Target: 4 Data source: Parliament report Indicator 2.1.1. Number of policy initiatives addressing needs of underrepresented and marginalized groups, consulted by parliament and Government with civil society organizations and vulnerable population groups, especially women, youth, minorities and persons with disabilities Baseline: 2 Target:10 Data source: Parliament/Government reports Indicator 2.1.2. Percentage of population in target areas satisfied with their last experience of public services, by sex, urban/rural and income Baseline: 70%; no disaggregated data Target: increased by 10% Data source: Survey on perception of the accessibility and quality of services Indicator: 2.1.3. Coverage of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis services, by sex and key population groups. Baseline: 18,318. People living with HIV (PLHIV): 1,383 (women 660, men 723); People who inject drugs (PWID): 11,405 (women 1,400, men 10,005), Sex workers: 3,813 (all women); men who have sex with (MSM): 1,717 Target: 25,591. PLHIV: 1,616 (women 775; men 841); PWID: 15,000 (women 2,100, men 12,900); Sex workers: 4,615 (all women); MSM: 4,360</p>	<p>Parliament</p> <p>Office of the President</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)</p> <p>Ministries of Justice (MOJ), Interior (MOI), Health (MOH), Education (MOE), Labour and Social Protection (MLSP), Finance (MOF)</p> <p>Country Coordination Mechanism</p> <p>State Registry Service (SRS)</p> <p>State Border Service (SBS)</p> <p>State Agency on Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations (SALSGIER)</p> <p>National Statistical Committee (NSC)</p> <p>Ombudsman</p> <p>Judicial bodies, Prosecutor General, Supreme Court</p> <p>Districts authorities, local self-governments (LSGs);</p> <p>CSOs, media</p> <p>UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, OHCHR, UNODC, UNAIDS, WHO</p>	<p>Regular: 3,853</p>
				<p>Other: 29,692</p>

		<p>Data source: GFATM reports</p> <p>Output 2.2. Justice system and institutions enabled to uphold rule of law, promote and protect human rights, and improve access to justice of vulnerable population groups, especially women, youth, minorities and persons with disabilities. (16, 5)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of population who received access to justice through free legal aid services, by sex, age, minorities, people with disabilities (PWD) Baseline (2016): 18,091, including 9,272 women; PWD,⁴⁶ 4,522 minorities Target: 30,000, including 20,000 women, PWD, 6,000 minorities Data source: Free legal aid centres. Indicator 2.2.2. Percentage of women currently under 24 married before the age of 18 Baseline: 13.3% (2016) Target: 8% Data source: UNICEF Indicator 2.2.3: Status of compliance with Paris Principles by national human rights institutions Baseline 2016: B Target: A Data source: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions</p> <p>Output 2.3. Women and youth are empowered to participate in decision-making at national and local levels. (5)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Percentage of women and youth represented in parliament and local councils Baseline: 10% women in local councils; 15% women in parliament; 16% youth in local councils; 10% youth in parliament Target: 15% women in local councils; 20% in parliament; 20% youth in local councils; 15% youth in parliament Data source: Central Election Commission Indicator 2.3.2. Number of effective mechanisms to engage civil society (focus on women, youth or excluded groups) at national and local levels Baseline: 35 mechanisms at national level, including with women and youth groups; 0 mechanisms at local level Target: 35 national (all groups included), 10 local (all groups included)</p>	<p>Development partners: Finland, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America</p>	
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⁴⁶Data and target by end of 2017

		<p>Data source: OPM</p> <p>Output 2.4. Institutions and communities are enabled with inclusive policies, mechanisms and capacities, to address the risks of violent extremism and conflicts. (16, 5, 10)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. Existence of policy framework and action plans for preventing violent extremism Baseline: No; Target: Yes Data source: OPM</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of implemented measures/recommendations of action plan to prevent violent extremism Baseline: 0%; Target: 50%; Data source: OPM</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3: Number of job opportunities created for at-risk young men and women aged 18-30 in areas threatened by the radicalization Baseline: 0 Target: 500 aged 18-30, including 250 women Data source: NSC</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.4. Number of conflicts in border areas Baseline: 12; Target: 0; Data source: SBS</p>		
<p>National priority or goal: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition; SDGs 1, 8, 10, 11</p>				
<p>UNDAF outcome 1. By 2022, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is increased through agricultural, industrial and rural development, decent work, improved livelihoods, food security and nutrition.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcome 1</p>				
<p>1.1 Growth rates of income per capita among the bottom 40% and total population (SDG indicator 10.1.1) <i>Baseline</i> (2014): 0.4%; total population: -1.1%; <i>Target:</i> 1%</p> <p>1.2 Proportion of population living below national poverty line (SDG 1.2.1) <i>Baseline</i> (2015): Overall: 32.1% men, 31.5%; women, 32.7% children, 40.5% young people, 29% urban, 29.3% rural, 33.6% mountainous areas, 38.4% <i>Target:</i> 25%</p>	<p>1.1. World Bank Annually</p> <p>1.2. NSC Annually</p> <p>1.3. NSC Annually</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and subnational levels for sustainable, resilient, inclusive and gender-responsive economic growth. (5, 8, 10)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place at the national and sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods Baseline (2016): 2 (very partially) Target: 3 (partially) Data source: OPM</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of local sustainable, resilient and gender-responsive development plans Baseline (2016): 15 Target: 25 Data source: SALSGIER</p> <p>Output 1.2. Green/sustainable entrepreneurship and investment environment enhanced to increase economic productivity and trade,</p>	<p>MOE, Agriculture Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM), industry, MLSP, MOF State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF)</p> <p>State Agency on Investment and Export Promotion (SAIEP)</p> <p>NSC</p> <p>LSGs</p> <p>CSOs Private sector</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization UN-Women</p>	<p>Regular: 4,400</p> <p>Other: 32,192</p>

<p>1.3: Employment rate (formal and informal), (disaggregated by sex, age and rural/urban) <i>Baseline</i> (2015): men, 70.6% women, 45.4% rural men, 71.3% rural women, 46.2% urban men, 69.3% urban women, 44.1%; age group 20-24 (men): 64.8% (women): 37.7% <i>Target:</i> Women 50%</p>		<p>including labour productivity, especially for women and youth (8) Indicator 1.2.1. Number of value chains piloted to apply environmental practices and technologies, including companies headed by women aged 18-30 Baseline: 1; 0 women aged 18-30 Target: At least 3; 1 female aged 18-30; Data source: MOE Indicator 1.2.2. Additional number of target companies with increased export volume after having received trade information services (including women-headed companies) Baseline: 8 Target: 10 Data source: SAIEP</p> <p>Output.1.3. Women, youth and people from regions with high poverty rates benefit from improved services and infra-structure, better skills, access to resources, sustainable jobs and livelihoods. (8, 11) Indicator 1.3.1. Number of full-time equivalent jobs created for women and men aged 15 or over Baseline: 2,094, including 973 women, 628 youth Target: 3,000, including 1,200 women, 900 youth Data source: NSC Indicator 1.3.2. Number of additional people benefiting from strengthened livelihoods, by sex Baseline: 66,871, including 23,030 women Target: additional 70,000, including 30,000 women Data source: NSC</p>	<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</p> <p>Development partners: Finland, Russian Federation, international financial institutions – IFIs (IDB, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, EBRD)</p>	
<p>National priority or goal: Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management; SDG: 1, 7, 13, 15</p>				
<p>UNDAF outcome 3. By 2022, communities and institutions are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcome 5.</p>				
<p>3.1. Presence of approved, funded policy/strategy/plan for adaptation to adverse impacts of climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (13.2.1) <i>Baseline:</i> No <i>Target:</i> Yes</p> <p>3.2. Degree of integrated water resource management implementation (scale 0-100) (6.5.1)</p>	<p>3.1, 3.4, 3.7. SAEPF Annually</p> <p>3.2. MAFIM</p> <p>3.3. MES Annually</p> <p>3.5. DDDWSS Annually</p> <p>3.6. SCIESM</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Policy, legal and institutional systems enhanced to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practices across the country. (13) Indicator 3.1.1. Number of national adaptation and low-carbon development policies and regulatory documents developed and approved to promote climate resilience and low-carbon/green economy development. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Data source: Government Indicator 3.1.2. Number of climate change adaptation practices designed and applied in specific sectors.</p>	<p>Parliament</p> <p>OPM</p> <p>Commission on Climate Change under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>MOA, MOE, MOF, Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES)</p> <p>SAEPF</p>	<p>Regular: 4,000</p> <p>Other: 45,863</p>

<p><i>Baseline: 6%</i> <i>Target: 15%</i></p> <p>3.3. National and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and financed, and proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030 (11.b.1, 11b.2) <i>Baseline: No (0%)</i> <i>Target: Yes (10%)</i></p> <p>3.4. Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (15.4.1) <i>Baseline: 6.2%</i> <i>Target: 10.5%</i></p> <p>3.5. Proportion of local administrative units with established, operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (6.b.1) <i>Baseline: Water, 89.1%; sanitation, 28.6%</i> <i>Target: Water, 100%; sanitation, 38%</i></p> <p>3.6 Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (7.2.1) <i>Baseline: 2.1%</i> <i>Target: 10%</i></p> <p>3.7 Progress towards sustainable forest management (15.2.1) <i>Baseline: No</i> <i>Target: Yes</i></p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Baseline: 0; Target: 3. Data source: SAEPP</p> <p>Output 3.2. National and subnational governments have improved capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies. (11, 13) Indicator 3.2.1. Number of new disaster risk reduction plans, including number of gender-responsive plans Baseline (2016): 1, 0 gender-responsive Target:10, all gender-responsive Data source: MES Indicator 3.2.2. Number of communities benefiting from gender-responsive disaster risk reduction plans Baseline: 5; Target: 20 Data source: MES</p> <p>Output 3.3. Innovative and smart solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, for better livelihoods and employment, with the focus on women and youth. (15) Indicator 3.3.1. Number of tons of identified persistent organic pollutants decreased in an environmentally sound manner. Baseline: 30 tonnes Target: 50 tonnes Data source: NSC Indicator 3.3.2. Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, by sex, rural, and urban (IRRF 1.3.2). Baseline: 5,000; including 750 women; 1,750 youth, 1,750 rural; 750 urban Target: Additional 2,500, including 500 women; 750 youth; 750 rural, 500 urban; Data source: UNDP annual reporting Indicator 3.3.3. Number of hectares of sustainably managed protected areas Baseline: 1,441,230.6 Ha Target: 1,528,553.5 Ha Data source: Government.</p> <p>Output 3.4. Improved adaptive capacities and on-farm water efficiency, and integrated resilience to climate change in vulnerable farming communities, focused on women and women-led households. (1, 2, 13) Indicator 3.4.1. Number of communities with adaptive plans approved</p>	<p>Department for Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (DDDWSS)</p> <p>State Agency for Construction, Architecture and Communal Services</p> <p>State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Management (SCIESM)</p> <p>LSGs CSOs, private sector</p> <p>FAO, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Food Programme, UNICEF</p> <p>Development partners: Japan, Russia, IFIs (IDB, World Bank, ADB, EBRD)</p>	
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