

**United Nations  
Development Assistance Framework  
(UNDAF) of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**2005-2010**



**United Nations Country Team  
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
March 2004**

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010
GNI	Gross National Income
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

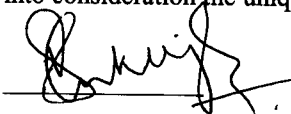
## **Executive Summary**

The UNDAF is the result of an ongoing consultative process, both within the United Nations and with the Government and its partners. It is intended to operationalize global targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as being guided by national priorities outlined in the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS). The UNDAF translates the key dimensions of these documents into a common operational framework for development activities upon which the individual United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs will formulate their actions for the period 2005-2010.

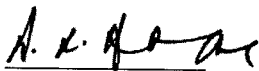
UNDAF thus will guide the United Nations System's efforts to assist the people and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as they address the continuing complexities of nation building following the country's independence in 1991. It focuses on three inter-related areas of cooperation where the United Nations System can utilize its accumulated experience, technical expertise and financial resources in achievement of the MDGs: (i) Poverty alleviation and social services; (ii) Democratic governance; and (iii) HIV/AIDS.

## United Nations Country Team Mission Statement

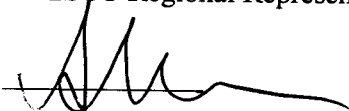
The United Nations Country Team is committed to supporting the goals of the Kyrgyz Republic for its initiatives toward social, political and economic nation building, complementing the Millennium Development Goals, the Comprehensive Development Framework and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Putting people first, our overriding mission is to help the Kyrgyz people achieve their full potential through ensuring their universal and inalienable rights, enlarging opportunities and expanding human security, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable. In order to enhance the impact of our assistance, we are committed to improving our collaboration by embracing a new synergy while taking into consideration the unique mandates of individual organizations.



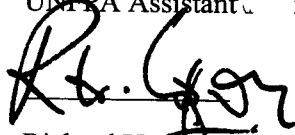
Bhaswar Mukhopadhyay  
IMF Resident Representative



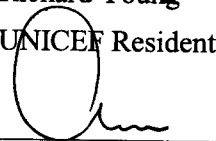
Anjum R Haque  
UNESCO Regional Representative



Alexander Ilyin  
UNFPA Assistant Representative



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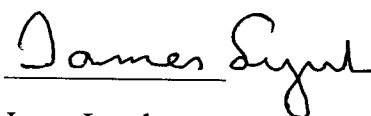
Chris Lovelace  
World Bank Senior Manager



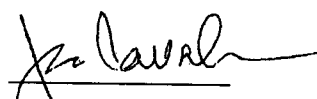
David Akopyan  
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Oscon Moldokulov  
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UN Resident Coordinator

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic Endorsement



Nikolay Tarayev  
Prime Minister

## **I. Introduction**

Following its independence in 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic embarked on a simultaneous transition to a democratic system of governance and a market economy. The mood was optimistic, but the process of transition has not been easy and progress has been variable. Overall, impoverishment of nearly half the population, inefficient governance and lack of basic social services of good quality have emerged as serious threats to human security. All of this serves as a formidable challenge to achieving the eight global Millennium Development Goals in the country by 2015.

Worrying indications of the undermined status of human development include declining health status and access to health care; a drop in public expenditures on education and decreases in enrolment; collapse of the social protection system; and concentration of several groups at the lowest end of the poverty scale, including women/girls, children/young people, ethnic minorities, unemployed and pensioners, migrants, and those vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Human security is equally threatened by widespread apathy toward violations of citizens' rights, endemic corruption that constrains progress in governance reform, and unresolved border issues.

Currently the economy also faces several fundamental challenges, including diversification of sources of growth; the need to increase investments; expansion of exports; and development of small and medium businesses and agriculture. Likewise, external debt servicing poses a major problem, comprising about 40 percent of Government budget revenue in 2001. With a GNI of only US\$270, the Kyrgyz Republic is the second-poorest former Soviet country.

By deploying its combined resources, the United Nations System is well placed to assist the Government in addressing these human development challenges and achieving the MDGs. Intensified cooperation among United Nations Agencies, of which the UNDAF is one strategic tool, is a vital component of the general reform of the United Nations initiated by the Secretary-General in 1997. Through improved sharing of institutional knowledge and complementing of resources, the UNDAF is intended to give rise to better decision-making and greater collaboration in action. Thus, it is the centerpiece of United Nations reform at the country level, anchored in the MDGs as well as in national priorities such as the Comprehensive Development Framework to 2010 and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005

## **II. Program Framework**

### **2.1 Areas of Cooperation**

With the revision of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and initiation of a dynamic UNDAF process, a new level was reached for inter-Agency consultations in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2003. At a two-and-a-half-day UNDAF retreat in June 2003 with Government representatives, consensus was reached on five priority areas of cooperation, later combined into three final areas. These areas are:

- Poverty Alleviation and Social Services
- Democratic Governance
- HIV/AIDS

These areas have been chosen because they are areas in which the United Nations System offers a comparative advantage toward the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. All are interlinked and mutually affect each other. It is particularly important to expand social mobilization activities that provide a platform for the poor to lift themselves out of poverty. While micro-level interventions that help to empower and directly promote the livelihood of the poor are necessary, it also is vital to establish linkages with the macro-level so that all lessons learned and valuable experiences in grassroots interventions are reflected in policy-making processes. At the same time, the closed and non-transparent character of processes and institutions of governance also

are barriers to the actualization of rights. Low political participation of particular groups, such as women and minorities, reduces opportunities for them to voice demands for their rights and reinforces their invisibility at the policy level. Finally, HIV infections are currently at a low prevalence in the country, but there is potential for enormous spread of the disease. Thus, the time to act preventively is now.

Lack of inclusion as a collaborative priority in the UNDAF, however, in no way precludes other themes from receiving support from individual United Nations organizations. The UNCT also has identified a series of crosscutting issues that will be addressed in these three areas of cooperation, including human rights, gender equality, youth, population, conflict prevention and capacity building initiatives.

Three inter-Agency thematic working groups were established to support the UNCT in the elaboration of the UNDAF document. After an extensive review process by the Government, civil society and donors, a final version of the UNDAF was launched by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations System on 1 March 2004.

## **2.2 National Development Goals and Expected Outcomes**

Based on national development priorities contained in the CDF and NPRS, the United Nations Country Team has, in each area of cooperation, identified expected outcomes to be achieved during 2005-2010, major lines of action/outputs, the role of partners and resource mobilization targets. Details are described in Tables A-1, B-1 and C-1.

### **2.2.1 Poverty Alleviation and Social Services**

Standards of living for the majority of the population remain low, with nearly 45 percent recognized as poor. Nearly 3 in 4 among the poor live in rural areas, but poverty in small former industrial cities also is an emerging problem. Even so, patterns of poverty do not have uniform effects across all population groups; significant stratification between groups has become the norm and sets the stage for potential social tensions.

The most critical issue in empowering the poor is the need to create an enabling environment for them to participate actively in, and equally benefit from, the political, social and economic development process. However, much of the social and economic infrastructure has started to deteriorate, and direct promotion of the livelihood of the poor must be combined with linkages to policy making processes.



### Box 1.1 Status of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the Kyrgyz Republic

The Comprehensive Development Framework and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy emphasize three major components of the overall goal of the country's development in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, which coincide with the MDGs:

- Enhancement of effective and transparent governance
- Building a fair society, ensuring protection for every citizen and human development
- Ensuring sustainable economic growth

A start has been made in that direction. Nonetheless, the Kyrgyz Republic will have to make huge strides if it is to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The status of individual MDGs, as outlined in the country's first MDG Progress Report (2003), is as follows:

	<b>Will the targets be reached by 2015?</b>	<b>State of supportive environment</b>
<b>Goal 1:</b> Eradication of Extreme Poverty	<i>Potentially</i>	<i>Fair</i>
<b>Goal 2:</b> Education	<i>Probably</i>	<i>Fair</i>
<b>Goal 3:</b> Gender Equality	<i>Potentially</i>	<i>Fair</i>
<b>Goal 4:</b> Reduction of Child Mortality	<i>Insufficient data</i>	<i>Fair</i>
<b>Goal 5:</b> Improvement of Maternal Health	<i>Potentially</i>	<i>Fair</i>
<b>Goal 6:</b> Combating HIV/AIDS and Other Diseases	<i>Potentially</i>	<i>Fair</i>
<b>Goal 7:</b> Environmental Sustainability	<i>Potentially</i>	<i>Weak but improving</i>
<b>Goal 8:</b> Global Partnership for Development	<i>Potentially</i>	<i>Fair</i>

Poverty reduction in the Kyrgyz Republic clearly requires a multidimensional approach. The United Nations System thus has proposed a number of specific areas for intervention, focusing on opportunities, empowerment and security, where it has global mandates, operational capacities and local experience. These are linked to the national goals of reducing the poverty level by half by 2010 (CDF) and radically reducing extreme poverty (MDG1 – Kyrgyz Republic), as well as to all other MDGs.

The United Nations System has identified the following UNDAF outcomes in its approach to radically reduce poverty, as summarized in Box 1.2 below.

**Box 1.2 UNDAF Outcomes for Poverty Alleviation and Social Services**

- Increased employment and income generation, with special emphasis on women and the disadvantaged, to expand choices of the poor
- The poor and vulnerable groups have increased and more equitable access to quality basic social services and benefits, in a strengthened pro-poor policy environment

**2.2.2. Democratic Governance**

Government authorities have announced their intention to make improved governance a national priority, and devolution of state administration is among the most important areas of democratization. In all, good governance is critical to achieving all MDGs, as well as the goals and objectives of the CDF and NPRS.

However, the continuing closed character of institutions of governance and pervasive corruption act as major barriers to actualizing rights in the Kyrgyz Republic, slowing the reform process toward effective, people-centered governance. Low political participation of particular interest groups, such as women and minorities, reduces opportunities for them to voice demands and reinforces their invisibility at the policy level. Good governance at all levels of the state and in all areas of social life – including parliamentary reform and establishing an accountable judicial system – is thus crucial to achieve sustainable development of the country.

Empowerment, cooperation, equity, sustainability and security are dimensions of governance that will guide all United Nations Systems initiatives in support of national development goals. These are essential for giving voice to poor and marginalized groups and are designed to involve the public sector, private sector and civil society alike. The expected outcome is summarized in Box 1.3 below.

**Box 1.3: UNDAF Outcomes for Democratic Governance**

- Good governance reforms and practices institutionalized at all levels of Government, civil society organizations and the private sector toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development

**2.2.3 HIV/AIDS**

An urgent need exists to speak openly about HIV/AIDS, which is a growing epidemic in the country, in schools, workplaces, mosques, the media and at all levels of society. If not, HIV/AIDS will remain a hidden disease. Although the number of cases places the Kyrgyz Republic among low-prevalence countries, it can be assumed that the nation has entered the second stage of the epidemic, when HIV passes from injecting drug users to the general population through sexual transmission.

Potential for spread in the country is considerable, leading to a United Nations emphasis on policy and prevention toward the achievement of this MDG: The Kyrgyz Republic is situated along one of the main drug trafficking routes, with as many as 100,000 drug users estimated – up to 70 percent of them injecting drug users. A high rate of unsafe sexual contacts, particularly among sex workers, also is found. Considerable external and internal migration and high mobility of the population also add to the population’s vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

The overall objective is to contribute to the Kyrgyz Republic’s efforts to achieve a fair society by minimizing the impact of HIV/AIDS; developing multisectoral strategies emphasizing human rights for all; and contributing to economic growth by addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS on pressure on public resources. In line with the above, the expected outcomes and key major lines of action of United Nations System assistance are summarized in Box 1.4 below.

**Box 1.4 UNDAF Outcomes for HIV/AIDS**

- Young people and other vulnerable groups reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by adopting safer behaviors
- All vulnerable Groups exercise their rights to develop in a safe and supportive environment that provides protection from and care for HIV/AIDS

### **2.3 Cooperation Strategies**

The needs and expectations for sustainable human development in the Kyrgyz Republic and achievement of the MDGs go well beyond the means of any individual Agency. They call for multidimensional partnerships with the Government, between United Nations Agencies, and with other development partners, including civil society. The UNCT thus will pursue a partnership strategy that revolves around joint dialogue and creating a high-quality civic environment for civil society organizations.

Through policy dialogue, the United Nations System will facilitate a comprehensive approach to

aid coordination, linking such coordination to ongoing institutional, legal and administrative reforms. It will continue its support for capacity development and technical assistance for policy development, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Through joint advocacy, the United Nations System also will support policy makers on specific issues that it considers priorities, particularly those related to ensuring rights.

In each UNDAF priority area, the United Nations System will consider the importance of Central Asian regional cooperation based on the fact that local challenges in the Kyrgyz Republic, such as unrest, poverty and drug trafficking in border-adjacent areas, cannot be resolved without close cooperation with neighboring countries and collective and comprehensive support by donors in establishing efficient border management mechanisms and facilitating cross-border cooperation.

Lastly, the United Nations System will make particular efforts to strengthen capacities of institutions and organizations at the regional and local levels in support of decentralized governance. Support to decentralized data collection and information management will be a special focus of all Agencies.

### **III. Program Resources Framework**

Operationalizing the MDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic through this UNDAF comes with a price. The UNCT will take this into consideration in its UNDAF as well as in individual country programs. Country-specific costings of the MDGs may be helpful in enhancing the process of achieving the goals themselves.

Estimated financial resources required for each UNDAF area of cooperation are presented in Table 3. Financial resources available to implement provisions of the UNDAF include (1) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations System organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilize over the period of the UNDAF in addition to their direct resources. The following table presents a breakdown of targets by organization and area of concentration; the breakdown of the latter should be seen as indicative. It also should be noted that resource commitments are made not through the UNDAF, but rather through in-country programs or project documents, according to the procedures and approved mechanisms of each organization.

The UNCT will seek to mobilize extrabudgetary resources and to strengthen partnership

building.

## **IV. Implementation**

### **4.1 Poverty and Rights Focus**

A human rights-based approach – bringing human rights standards and values to the core of everything the United Nations does – offers the best prospect of leveraging its influence to empower people to advance their own claims, to prevent discrimination and marginalization, and to bridge the accountability deficits that have chronically crippled development progress. The principal framework for human rights integration into the work of the United Nations System is represented by this UNDAF and the CCA analysis of development challenges in the Kyrgyz Republic that led to it.

To ensure a rights-based approach that leads toward achievement of the MDGs, the United Nations System will focus on the most vulnerable groups, with explicit provisions on ensuring free, active and meaningful participation. Moreover, to contribute to the reduction of regional disparities that underlie much of the poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations System will target resource-poor regions. Importance will be given to effective links and relationships between the state, civil society and private sector, through support to the decentralization initiative across different sectors.

The following areas for collaborative programming are identified as most promising in the UNDAF and will be particularly developed:

- 1. Mainstreaming human rights in all interventions**
- 2. Increasing community empowerment that allows the poor and marginalized to actively participate in social and economic development, particularly through expanded and “scaled up” social mobilization**
- 3. Improving capacity in Government to formulate and implement pro-poor policies**
- 4. Ensuring that authority, responsibility, human resources, finances and administration in governance are effectively decentralized**
- 5. Assisting young people and other vulnerable groups to adopt safer behaviors with regard to HIV/AIDS**
- 6. Integrating population and development issues in all interventions**

### **4.2 Harmonization of Programs**

The program cycles of all Agencies are fully harmonized with the UNDAF timeframe of 2005-2010, along with the CDF. The specialized agencies are guided by annual (UNHCR) or biannual (WHO, UNODC) country programs, and a new programming cycle starts from 1 January 2004.

The provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programs agreed to by partner organizations. The selection and definition of goals, objectives and strategies will be fully consistent with the UNDAF. Individual country programs and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies.

### **4.3 Development Coordination**

A number of coordination forums at different levels allow for enhanced cooperation between the multilateral and bilateral funding agencies. A formal coordination mechanism to provide the overall framework for coordinating support is being developed for all donor interventions, building on the informal coordination that already exists. Within this larger context, lead sectoral assistance agencies will continue to regularly hold aid coordination meeting in areas of HIV/AIDS, gender, and small and medium enterprises. Such meetings offer opportunities for cooperation at the operational level as well as avoidance of inter-Agency duplication of efforts.

The United Nations System will continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest. It will encourage improved coordination among the development community through greater exchange of information and enhanced collaboration as chair of, and active participant in, specific donor working groups.

In addition, the United Nations System will continue its collaborative efforts in the area of common premises and services. The implementation of common contracting within the United Nations House in areas of security, travel service, banking, shipping, courier and Internet already is supplemented by a regular system of evaluation by users to ensure and sustain the best possible services. A Security Management Team to strengthen security efforts has been formed, including not only all United Nations Agencies but also the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## **V. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Provisions for follow-up and review of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF

is a living document. Because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in the Kyrgyz Republic's economic, political or social situations.

## **5.1 Internal Reviews**

The three UNDAF Working Groups will continue to meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT. [See Tables A-2, B-2, C-2 for comprehensive monitoring indicators to be used.] The following strategies will be employed:

- Selection of leading Agencies for each focus area of collaboration, if such do not already exist
- Development of individual Working Group workplans with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator

The Millennium Development Goals Reports for the Kyrgyz Republic will serve as the primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities, complemented by the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator. At the same time, the Working Groups will establish a linkage between the indicators established to measure UNDAF outputs and the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the MDGs.

Overall, the UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for review and validation of the cooperation between organizations on the UNDAF priority areas to ensure that individual Agencies' country programme documents reflect such objectives, as appropriate. It will also ensure the effective functioning of the Working Groups, with assistance from the Resident Coordinator's Office. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high level of information exchange and strengthen partnerships, as well as improve coordination and collaboration of the United Nations System as a whole. Effective inter-Agency collaboration will be included in all Agency workplans and reviews.

## **5.2 Joint and External Reviews**

Mid-term reviews of Country Programmes of individual agencies will analyze progress towards the objectives of UNDAF and its information will be fed into the UNRC Annual Report.

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, United Nations System and other development partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF period (2005-2010), synchronised as much as possible with the respective Agencies' mid-term country programme reviews. Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will occur. Such evaluations, providing feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and outcomes, will ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognized, that difficulties are addressed and that best practices are acknowledged. During the mid-term review in particular, it will be important to re-examine the Programme Resources Framework.

## **5.3 Partnership Building**

The preparatory processes of CCA and UNDAF supported the development of strong partnerships, increased networking among development organizations, greater exchange of information and expertise and more focused and collaborative United Nations System participation in development cooperation. The UNCT will build on this process to consolidate its position as a trusted development partner and will continue its support to inter- and intra-sectoral coordination.

Partnership building for consensus, coordination and synergy around national priorities will be pursued by the UNCT with the Government and the development community. Partnership arrangements with the Government shall ensure full ownership and leadership of United Nations System programs and projects framed within the priorities laid out in the CDF.

Mutually beneficial partnerships with multilateral institutions and bilateral donors will be pursued based on convergence of interests and objectives. The United Nations System will engage in policy dialogue with both resident and non-resident donors and other stakeholders for ensuring that objectives identified through the UNDAF receive necessary attention.



**Table A-1: UNDAF Results Matrix for Poverty Alleviation and Social Services**

<p><b>National Priority or Goals:</b> Reduce poverty level by half by 2010 (CDF)/Radically reduce extreme poverty (MDG1); Achieve universal primary education (MDG2); Promote gender equality and empowerment of women (MDG3); Reduce child mortality (MDG4); Improve maternal health (MDG5); Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (MDG6); Ensure environmental sustainability (MDG7); Develop a global partnership for development (MDG8)</p>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcomes by the end of the program cycle:</b></p> <p>1. Increased employment and income generation, with a special emphasis on women and the disadvantaged, expands choices of the poor</p> <p>2. The poor and vulnerable groups have increased and more equitable access to social services and benefits, in a strengthened pro-poor policy environment</p>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome A.1:</b> Increased <b>employment and income generation</b>, with special emphasis on women and the disadvantaged, to expand choices of the poor</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNDP CP Outcome A.1.1 Capacity of the government increased to formulate and implement pro-poor economic policies</b></p>	<p><b>CP Output A.1.1.1: M&amp;E mechanism with involvement of civil society organizations set up in the government for pro-poor economic policies, including MDGs/CDF/NPRS and NGAP</b></p>	<p><b>UNDP leads the process. UNCT including WB will be actively involved.</b></p> <p><b>UNIFEM/UNDP ensures gender dimensions are reflected throughout MDG monitoring and reporting processes</b></p>	<p><b>UNIFEM USD 50,000</b></p> <p><b><u>UNDP A.1.1. and A.1.2.</u></b></p> <p><b>Regular resources: <u>4,100,000</u></b></p> <p><b>Other resources: <u>8,200,000</u></b></p>
	<p><b>UNICEF CP Output A.1.1.2. National policies and strategies for Social Inclusion and Child Poverty Reduction developed</b></p>	<p><b>UNICEF/UNDP/WB jointly will be programming the development of the legislative and administrative frameworks.</b></p> <p><b>A National High Level Group co-chaired by UNICEF and the office of the PM, will be set up and will include representatives of central governmental bodies, local authorities, civil society and major donors.</b></p> <p><b>UNICEF will initiate a close cooperation with European Commission, Bank of European Development and Asian Development Bank</b></p>	<p><b>UNICEF USD 80,000</b></p>
	<p><b>UNIFEM CP Output A.1.1.3: National Action plan on gender policy adopted and legislation and policy framework effectively enforced for empowerment of women</b></p>	<p><b>Gender Theme Group leads the process.</b></p> <p><b>UNIFEM works on engendering land reform related policy and legislation</b></p>	<p><b>\$200,000</b></p>

	<p>CP Output A.1.1.4 (All Agencies): Human Rights Commission (Ombudsman Institute) has adequate internal capacity to set goals and objectives and to protect rights of all)</p> <p>UNICEF CP Output A.1.1.5 Socially excluded children and families reached by provision of benefits and social services as developed within legal and administrative framework</p> <p>UNHCR CP Output A.1.1.6 (IOM, UNHCR): Strategic plan developed on legal rights of ethnic Kyrgyz returning to their native land</p>	<p>UNFPA covers reproductive rights and sexual abuse</p> <p>UNIFEM renders technical assistance to Ombudsman's office and civil society on promotion of women's human rights</p> <p>Jointly programming and when suitable, joint programmes with:</p> <p>UNDP – poverty reduction and micro-credit and small and medium enterprises projects</p> <p>World Bank – health reform, education reform, social protection reform and community development projects</p> <p>UNIFEM – quality of care, reproductive health and safe behaviours projects</p> <p>ILO and IOM – child labour and migration, trafficking and exploitation</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Governance, Presidential Administration, Government General Secretariat and the Specialized Commission of the Parliament.</p>	<p>\$10,000</p> <p>UNICEF USD 1,800,000</p>
<p>UNDP CP Outcome A.1.2 Poverty reduced though increased access of the poorest rural and urban communities to employment</p>	<p>CP Output A.1.2.1: Effective self-help groups and entrepreneurship entities created and linked to lending institutions to implement diversified small-scale businesses</p>	<p>UNDP leads the process in close cooperation with TACIS and World Bank (Village Investment and Small Town Infrastructure projects)</p> <p>UN Volunteers to support social mobilization and capacity building of self-help groups, community-based organizations and other civil society organizations. (A/1.2.1)</p>	

<p>CP Outcome A.1.3. (UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, UNIFEM): Women, families and marginalized groups claim and exercise rights and participate in decisions affecting them</p>	<p>CP Output A.1.3.1 (UNDP, WB): Percentage of women and marginalized groups employed in formal, informal sectors increases</p>	<p>UNFPA contributes in area of sexual and reproductive rights of women and marginalized groups</p>	<p>UNICEF USD 60,000</p>
	<p>CP Output A.1.3.2 (UNDP, WB): Entrepreneurial skills training programs for women and marginalized groups expanded and effective</p> <p>UNICEF CP Output A.1.3.3: Community resource teams formed and actively participate with local administrations in decisions to realize women's and children's rights</p>	<p>Local authorities will be the privileged partner to assisting the development of community-initiative groups at village, district, province and the networking</p> <p>UNDP project on the effectiveness of decentralisation will be offering the context</p> <p>World Bank – community-development project will be complementing with the economic and income generating activities</p> <p>UNFPA participates in supporting community health councils in addressing sexual and reproductive rights</p> <p>UNIFEM – as below</p>	
	<p>UNIFEM CP Output A.1.3.4: Participation of women and civil society organisations in budgeting processes at local and national levels increased</p>	<p>UNIFEM supports participation of women's and civil society groups in budgeting processes</p>	<p>\$100,000</p>
<p>Co-ordination Mechanisms: United Nations Poverty Alleviation and Social Services Working Group, Thematic Group on Gender</p>			

<p>UNDAF Outcome A.2: The poor and vulnerable groups have increased and more equitable access to quality basic social services and benefits, in a strengthened pro-poor policy environment</p>			
<p>Country Programme Outcomes</p>	<p>Country Programme Outputs</p>	<p>Role of Partners</p>	<p>Resource Mobilization Target</p>
<p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.1: At least 50% pregnant women, mothers of young children and children under 5 years have access to quality primary health care services</p>	<p>CP Output A.2.1.1: Improved health policies focused on poor women and children</p>	<p>WHO: strengthened and integrated</p>	<p>UNICEF USD 1,500,000</p> <p>WHO: 70,000.00 USD</p>

<p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.2: 50% children under 8 years have access to IECD</p> <p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.3: Elimination of iodine deficiency disorders</p> <p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.4: Vitamin A deficiency reduced by one third</p> <p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.5: Full school enrolment in quality education</p>	<p>CP Output A.2.1.2: Increased public investment in MCH</p> <p>CP Output A.2.1.3: Increased capacity of duty bearers in health sector to perform</p> <p>CP Output A.2.1.4: Vitamin A and iron/folic acid supplementation sustained in PHC services</p> <p>CP Output A.2.2.1: National IECD standards adopted</p> <p>CP Output A.2.2.2: Community-based IECD operational in 4 oblasts</p> <p>CP Output A.2.3.1: Universal salt iodization</p> <p>CP Output A.2.4.1:</p> <p>CP Output A.2.5.1: Global Education child-friendly curricula introduced in all school grades (assist quality education)</p> <p>CP Output A.2.5.2: Community management of education operational in 4 oblasts</p> <p>UNESCO CP Output A.2.5.3: Enhanced capacity of national stakeholders and civil society for implementation of Education for All (EFA) and EFA National Plan of Action</p>	<p>health system interventions in maternal, perinatal and child health services at all levels of policy and service delivery.</p> <p>UNFPA participates in safe motherhood initiatives</p> <p>WB contributes through Health Sector Reform Project to strengthening Primary Health Care services</p> <p>UNFPA contributes to advocacy efforts</p> <p>Asian Development Bank is a main donor in IECD and the projects are complementary</p> <p>Jointly programming with Local authorities, Village Councils, Parents Associations, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Step by Step/USAID</p> <p>UNICEF, WHO, USAID/Abt are major partners.</p> <p>World Bank will assist the government with school rehabilitation, text books, system reform. WB contributes through Rural Education project</p> <p>Asian Development Bank assist the Government in developing monitoring mechanisms in education</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Local Governments, Village Administration, Parents Associations</p> <p>Presidential Administration, NGOs</p>	<p>UNICEF USD 500,000</p> <p>UNICEF USD 900,000</p>
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<p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.6: Enabling and protective environment for realizing rights of all children</p> <p>UNICEF CP Outcome A.2.7: Child protection legislative and administrative frameworks reformed</p> <p>UNFPA CP Outcome A.2.8: To contribute the increased utilization of quality reproductive health services, including information in meeting the needs of vulnerable and poor people</p> <p>UNDP CP Outcome A.2.9: Global environmental principles integrated into grass roots poverty reduction efforts</p>	<p>CP Output A.2.6.1: Mechanisms for identification and intervention on child abuse and neglect established and functional</p> <p>CP Output A.2.7.1: Improved policies and services for protection and care of children deprived of parental care, abused, street and working children, and children with special needs, in targeted areas</p> <p>UNIFEM CP Output A.2.7.2 Capacity of government and civil society built; legislation, policy and budget allocation improved to prevent and eliminate violence against women</p> <p>CP Output A.2.8.1: Strengthened national capacity in quality reproductive health information and services with a special focus on the vulnerable and poor groups.</p> <p>CP Output A.2.8.2: Improved supply and distribution of reproductive health commodities for poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>CP Output A.2.9.1 (biodiversity): New approaches to more efficient biodiversity management introduced to local administration/communities</p> <p>CP Output A.2.9.2 (Renewable energy): Capacity building training provided for energy efficiency measures in service sector and local community</p> <p>CP Output A.2.9.3 (Land management): Community based rangeland management techniques introduced</p>	<p>UNICEF is the leading agency in assisting the Government to reforming the child protection system.</p> <p>Partners: President's Administration, Central Government – mainly Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and “New Generation” – Local Governments, NGOs, International Organisations and Donors</p> <p>UNIFEM supports initiatives to prevent and stop violence against women and girls</p> <p>Global Fund funded project, PSI</p> <p>UNDP leads the process in close co-operation with GEF (Global Environmental Fund)</p>	<p>UNICEF USD 1,800,000</p> <p>UNIFEM \$80,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA</u> Regular resources 650,000 Other resources 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA</u> Regular resources 720,000 Other resources 1,000,000</p> <p><u>UNDP</u> Regular resources: <u>1,000,000</u> Other resources: <u>7,000,000</u></p>
<p>CP Outcome A.3.1</p>	<p>CP Output A.3.1.1. (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNV): Communities educated and mobilized to advocate for access to and quality of health care, including essential medicines, education and social protection</p>	<p>WHO to contribute health system performance evaluation and monitoring with particular focus on the impact of health care reforms on equity and poverty."</p>	<p>WHO: 200,000 USD(estimated)</p>

	<p>CP Output A.3.1.2 (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO): Service providers have better ability to treat TB, malaria and other priority health programs (WB?)</p>	<p>UNFPA contributes to sexual and RH education</p> <p>UN Volunteers and Youth Volunteer Centres to support education and social mobilization.</p> <p>WHO strengthening of pharmaceuticals sector and improved access of population to essential medicines</p> <p>WHO: strengthened national strategy for health promotion</p> <p>UNFPA contributes to advocacy efforts at all levels</p> <p>UNFPA contributes in area of population, demography and statistics</p> <p>UNFPA contributes to SRH and safe motherhood protocols development and implementation</p> <p>WHO: co-ordination mechanisms established and pilot implementation to improve health in prisons with regards to TB and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>WHO: improved communicable disease surveillance and control</p> <p>WHO: improved institutional capacities for Malaria control</p>	
<p>CP Outcome A.4.1 (IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WB): Sub-regional cooperation and multisectoral partnerships increased for enhanced economic development that promoted human rights and human security and better protect vulnerable groups</p>	<p>CP Output A.4.1.1 (IOM, UNHCR, UNODC): Significant reductions in trafficking of illegal drugs and transnational crime, particularly human trafficking, lead to strengthened regional interactions</p> <p>CP Output A.4.1.2. (IOM, UNHCR): New legislation and policies to manage migration adopted between states</p>	<p>UNIFEM provides for the inclusion of women's perspective into the early warning systems</p> <p>UNIFEM will conduct research on women-migrant workers to inform legislation and policy improvements</p> <p>UNIFEM organises sub-regional exchange of experience on the inclusion of women in the processes of economic reforms, land reform in</p>	<p>UNIFEM \$60,000</p> <p>UNIFEM \$30,000</p> <p>UNIFEM \$100,000</p>

		<p>particular</p> <p>World Bank will also be actively involved through GSAC, Village Investment and Small Town Infrastructure projects.</p>	
<p>CP Outcome A.5.1 (UNDP, UNHCR, WHO) Enhanced response to, and mitigation of, natural disasters, improves living conditions for the poor</p>	<p>CP Output A.5.1.1. (UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF): National disaster management mechanism developed and coordination improved between central and local governments, including guidelines on disaster reduction and humanitarian assistance</p> <p>CP Output A.5.1.2 (UNDP, WHO): Local communities better equipped and informed to prepare for and manage natural disasters</p> <p>CP Output A.5.1.3 (UNDP, UNHCR, WHO): International partnership with disaster management network functional</p>	<p>WHO: Improved capacity building of country stakeholders on disaster preparedness activities.</p> <p>WHO: adopted guidelines for disaster management</p> <p>UNIFEM encourages the use of sustainable environmental technologies by women-land owners</p>	<p>WHO: 20,000.00 USD (estimated)</p> <p>UNIFEM \$100,000</p>
<p>Co-ordination Mechanisms: United Nations Poverty Alleviation and Social Services Working Group, Thematic Group on Gender</p>			

**Colour Code:**

Black – All (or several) agencies

Red – UNDP Green – UNICEF Blue – UNHCR Pink – UNV Violet - UNESCO Brown - WHO Teal - UNFPA Dark Blue – UNIFEM Dark Yellow - WB

**Table B-1: UNDAF Results Matrix for Democratic Governance**

<p><b>National Priority or Goals:</b> Attainment of good governance at all administration levels*</p> <p>*Critical to achieve all MDGs, CDF, NPRS</p>			
<p><b>UNDAF outcomes by the end of the program cycle:</b> Good governance reforms and practices institutionalized at all levels by Government, civil society organizations and the private sector toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development</p>			
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome B.1: Good governance reforms and practices institutionalized</b> at all levels by Government, civil society organizations and the private sector toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p><b>UNDP CP Outcome B.1.1 Capacity of governance bodies strengthened both at central and local levels for national governance reform</b></p>	<p><b>CP Output B.1.1.1 (UNDP, UNIFEM, WB)</b> Mechanism for efficient and transparent decision-making in the executive power developed and introduced; civil servants trained to strengthen efficient decision-making mechanism in the executive power, including from gender perspective</p> <p><b>CP Output B.1.1.2: Policy recommendations/actions on public administration reform, including decentralization and local self-governance, implemented by the government</b></p> <p><b>CP Output B.1.1.3 (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WB, WHO):</b> Participatory programming and management capacities of CBOs and other grassroots organizations strengthened for local self-Government</p> <p><b>UNIFEM CP Output B.1.1.5.: Capacity of local governments increased for full observance of gender equality principles in land distribution, registration and management</b></p>	<p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; President's administration; Prime-Minister Office; Parliament; Local Administrations and non-governmental grassroots organizations will be the main implementers of the above <b>UNDP, UNIFEM and WB</b> CP Outcome.</p> <p><b>World Bank</b> within <b>GTAC</b> Programme will concentrate its efforts on streamlining of functional and expenditure responsibilities in main sectors (health and education) among different levels authorities</p> <p><b>UN Volunteers</b> to provide capacity-building and support on 1.1.3</p> <p><b>UNFPA</b> covers <b>SRH</b> NGO sector</p> <p><b>USAID/Urban Institute:</b> decentralization policy, asset management, financial management, strategic planning, development of training capacity.</p> <p><b>Soros/Kyrgyzstan Foundation:</b> social mobilization</p> <p><b>TACIS:</b> institutional, legal and administrative reforms including strengthening of Local Governance in the Kyrgyz Republic and Civil service reform.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM</b> leads efforts on the engendering land reform in Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p><b>UNDP B1.1. B1.5.</b></p> <p><b>Core resource: USD 4,800,000</b></p> <p><b>Other resources: USD 6,000,000</b></p> <p><b>UNIFEM USD 200,000</b></p>



	<p>UNICEF CP Output B.1.2.2: Juvenile justice and child court systems provide effective interventions that protect youth and children in conflict with the law</p>	<p>UNICEF is the leading agency and will closely work on legislative and institutional reform in compliance with the international standards and CRC, community-administration of justice; capacity-building of staff working in restorative justice; social integration of juvenile offenders, with the following partners:</p> <p>Specialized Commission of the Parliament; President's Administration; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Provincial and District Courts; Open Society Foundation; USAID; OSCE; Legal Clinic "Adilet"; Youth Human Rights Group</p>	<p>UNICEF USD 200,000</p>
<p>CP Outcome B.1.2 (IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, WHO) People, especially the poor and marginalized groups, participate at all levels of decision making through an improved enabling environment</p>	<p>CP Output B.1.2.1:</p> <p>CP Output B.1.2.2 (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF): Poor and marginalized groups, including women and minorities, better understand their legal and political rights and monitor performance of local Governments in meeting their commitments</p> <p>CP Output B.1.2.3. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB): Media regularly provide information on state institutions and practices (NO)</p>	<p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; President's administration; Prime-Minister Office; Parliament; Local Administrations and non-governmental grassroots organizations will be the main implementers of the above UNDP CP Outcome.</p> <p>UNIFEM is stressing women's legal and political rights throughout its work with women/women's groups on CEDAW, HIV/AIDS prevention, Land Rights, MDGs, etc.</p> <p>UN Volunteers to provide capacity-building and support on B.1.2.2</p> <p>World Bank will work on strengthening of public voice and participation by improving access to official information.</p> <p>UNFPA covers SRH NGO sector</p> <p>USAID/Urban Institute: public hearings, social partnership, housing associations, community grants and promoting networking among cities</p> <p>Soros/Kyrgyzstan Foundation: strengthening of role of Civil Society</p>	<p>\$ 300,000</p>

		at all levels of Governance DFID: Social mobilization	
UNICEF CP Outcome B.1.3: Poor communities, local governing bodies and young people participate in protecting and realizing child rights	<p>CP Outcome B.1.3.1: Poor communities and local governing bodies jointly monitor and develop/implement action plans on child rights in all oblasts</p> <p>CP Outcome B.1.3.2: Mechanisms for participation of children and young people in decision-making established and functioning</p>	<p>World Bank – community development project</p> <p>UNIFEM, ILO – Quality of Care and Access to Services</p> <p>UNDP and Local Governments – Strengthening the decentralization mechanisms</p> <p>Villages' leadership (formal and informal) - empowered through capacity building</p> <p>Women, Youth, Children and Parents Associations and Networks will be the main partners and implementers</p>	UNICEF USD 100,000
UNFPA CP outcome B.1.4. To contribute to the increased public awareness of and commitment to population, development and gender issues within national policies and programmes	<p>CP Output B.1.4.1. Improved national support for the ICPD Programme of Action as it relates to MDG agenda.</p> <p>CP Output B.1.4.2 Improved population data collected and analysis to enable Government to better implement, monitor and formulate the next phase of NPRS and CDF.</p> <p>CP Output B.1.4.3. Enhanced implementation of national gender policies.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, WHO</p> <p>WB, UNDP, WHO</p> <p>WB, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM</p>	<p><a href="#">UNFPA</a></p> <p>Regular resources: 100,000</p> <p>Other resources: 100,000</p> <p><a href="#">UNFPA</a></p> <p>Regular resources: 330,000</p> <p>Other resources: 300,000</p> <p><a href="#">UNFPA</a></p> <p>Regular resources: 120,000</p> <p>Other resources: 100,000</p>
UNDP CP Outcome B.1.5. Institutional capacity of Parliament strengthened to better perform legislative, representational and oversight roles	UNDP CP Output B.1.5.1. MPs and parliamentary staff trained to efficiently perform their legislative, oversight and representative functions		
UNDP CP Outcome B.1.6. National capacities enhanced for conflict prevention, assessment and resolution	CP Output B.1.6.1: NGOs, CBOs and national and local authorities, including in cross-border areas, address conflict through prevention and peaceful resolution	<p>Security Council</p> <p>Province Administration</p> <p>UNDP TJ/ UZ</p>	<p><a href="#">UNDP</a></p> <p>Regular resources: <u>1,970,000</u></p> <p>Other resources: <u>2,900,000</u></p>

Co-ordination Mechanisms: United Nations Democratic Governance Working Group

Colour Code: Black – Various agencies; Red – UNDP, Green – UNICEF, Blue – UNHCR, Pink – UNV, Teal - UNFPA, Dark Blue – UNIFEM, Dark Yellow - WB

**Table C-1: UNDAF Results Matrix for HIV/AIDS**

**National Priority or Goals:** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS (MDG6)

**UNGASS Goals:** By 2010, ensure that at least 95 percent of young men and women aged 15-24 have access to information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection, in full partnership with young persons, parents, families, educators and health care providers (HIV/AIDS UNGASS Declaration of Commitments, June 2001; "Å World Fit for Children," May 2002)

**Key Strategies and Intervention Areas of the State Program for the Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections in the Kyrgyz Republic 2001-2005** [major parts not implemented yet due to financial constraints]:

Improve national policy related to HIV/AIDS/STI problems in the Kyrgyz Republic; ensure the safe provision of medical procedures; reduce the vulnerability of youth; reduce the vulnerability of injecting drug users; reduce the vulnerability of commercial sex workers; develop an HIV prevention information and education campaign; provide medical assistance for cases of STIs; prevent prenatal HIV infections; provide medical and social support to HIV- and AIDS-infected patients and their family members

**UNDAF Outcomes by the end of the program cycle:**

1. Young people and other vulnerable groups reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by adopting safer behaviours
2. All Vulnerable Groups exercise their rights to develop in a safe and supportive environment that provides protection from and care for HIV/AIDS

UNDAF Outcome C.1: Young people, women and other Vulnerable Groups reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by adopting safer behaviours			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
CP Outcome C.1.1 (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO): 90% of young people aged 10-24 have full knowledge and skills of HIV/AIDS causes and prevention.	UNICEF CP Output C.1.1.1a: Quality life skills-based education with focus on HIV and drug use prevention integrated into formal education for grades 5-11.	Support Mechanisms: UNTG, IAG (UN Interagency Technical Support Group on YPHD&P), WHO/Health Promoting Schools Network, Central Asian Education Forum, Peace Corps, Kyrgyzstan Partners: MoE, Kyrgyz Academy of Education, Institute of Pedagogic, Teacher Training institutions, Republican and Oblast Health Promotion Centers.	UNICEF contribution: 150,000.00 WHO contribution: 30,000.00 Other Resources (Global Fund):
	WHO CP Output C.1.1.1b: (Network of Health Promoting Schools extended to each Province of Kyrgyzstan?) As WHO estimates to contribute usd 30.000 they could have an output here related to LSBE.		
	UNICEF CP Output C.1.1.2: Quality and outreach of 'peer to peer' life skills based education with and for vulnerable young people in selected high risk areas improved.	Support Mechanisms: Relevant Ministries and Committees, Partners: AIDS Service NGO's, NGOs working with especially vulnerable youth (street children, institutionalised children, IDUs, sex workers, msm). Technical support from UNODC on IDU. WHO/Health in prisons: See suggestion to formulate output 1.2.9 under services) UNFPA participates in the area of sexual and mother-to-child HIV transmission and support of youth friendly centers. WB will support outreach work with mobile highly vulnerable groups (CSWs, truck drivers, migrants workers, etc) through CA Regional AIDS Control Project  UNTG for co-ordination	UNICEF Contribution: 200,000.00 Other Resources (Global Fund)

	<p><b>UNICEF CP Output C.1.1.4: Mechanisms for youth participation in design, implementation and monitoring of life skills based education in formal and non-formal educational settings in place.</b></p>	<p><b>Support Mechanisms:</b> School Parliaments, Community based Parents Groups, AIDS Service NGOs, Community based youth media organisations.  <b>Partners:</b> Youth organisations, Youth Volunteer Centres, Young People and Especially Vulnerable Young People.  <b>UNFPA contributes by supporting youth friendly services</b></p>	<p><b>UNICEF Contribution: 120,000.00</b></p>
	<p><b>UNICEF CP Output C.1.1.5 Young people engaged in development and implementation of behaviour change communication interventions.</b></p>	<p><b>Support Mechanisms:</b> AIDS Service NGOs, National and Provincial AIDS Centres, Republican, Oblast Health Promotion Centers and City/Rayon FMC's<sup>1</sup> Health Promotion Cabinets, Ministry of Education  <b>Partners:</b> Network of independent/community based youth media organisations, community based youth NGOs, Youth Volunteer Centres, Peer to Peer based organisations  <b>UNFPA involved into sexual behaviour change interventions</b></p>	<p><b>UNICEF Contribution: 300,000.00</b></p>
	<p><b>UNESCO CP Output C.1.1.6: Quality healthy lifestyles education with focus on HIV and drug use prevention designed and integrated into educational settings.</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> MoE, Kyrgyz National Commission for UNESCO, NGOs  <b>UNFPA co-operates in the sexual and reproductive health healthy life styles integration.</b></p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome C.1.2 (IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO, WB): Young People and other Vulnerable Groups including those affected by and living with HIV/AIDS have access to essential client-friendly services, encompassing treatment, care, support and counselling.</b></p>	<p><b>WHO CP Output C.1.2.1: Youth Friendly Health Services integrated into health sector reform processes.</b></p>	<p><b>Support Mechanisms:</b> WHO/Pro-poor Health Policy development</p>	<p><b>WHO Contribution: USD 30,000.00</b></p>
	<p><b>WB CP Output C.1.2.2: Evidence based protocols of care and guidelines for prevention (TB, HIV/AIDS, STI) are in place</b></p>	<p><b>CA Regional AIDS Control Project funded by the WB</b></p>	
	<p><b>WB CP Output C.1.2.3.: CA Regional common approaches for registration, procurement, quality assurance and price negotiations for pharmaceuticals and related medical technology and supplies are adopted</b></p>		

<sup>1</sup> FMC – Family Medicine Center (Primary Health Care provider at City and Rayon levels)

	UNICEF CP Output C.1.2.4 Youth and Vulnerable Groups friendly training components integrated into pre- and in service training for health care providers.	Support Mechanisms: UNTG, IAG (UN Interagency Technical Support Group on YPHD&P), WHO, CA Regional AIDS Control Project funded by the WB, the Health Sector Reform  Partners: MoH, it's Institutions and related health services, Association of Family Doctors	UNICEF Contribution: USD 200,000.00  Other Resources (Global Fund):
	UNICEF CP Output C.1.2.5: Mechanisms for youth participation in design, implementation and monitoring of youth-friendly services in place.	Support Mechanisms: Support Mechanisms: School Parliaments, Community based Parents Groups, AIDS Service NGOs, Community based youth media organisations. Partners: United Nations Volunteers (UNV) & Youth Volunteer Centres, Youth organisations, Young People and Especially Vulnerable Young People.	UNICEF Contribution: 200,000.00
	CP Output C.1.2.7 ( UNODC, UNDP, IOM): Crisis centres, social and psychological rehabilitation programmes and counselling on HIV/AIDS established in target areas and integrated into health systems and populations for: Sex workers/groups vulnerable to sex work . Former injecting drug users (UNODC), Victims of trafficking (IOM) and prisoners/former prisoners (UNDP)	Partners: UNFPA participates in the sex worker's rehabilitation and counselling programmes	
	CP Output C.1.2.8 (WHO and or UNICEF?) Information and treatment on mother-to-child transmission integrated into work of obstetricians and gynaecologists	WHO: not clear yet	
	WHO CP Output C.1.2.9: Health in Prisons output to be formulated		WHO Contribution: 30,000.00
	UNFPA CP Output C.1.2.10. Implementation of national policies of HIV/AIDS prevention in area of mother-to-child and sexual transmission, including sex education and youth friendly centre's support.	Support mechanisms:  Partners: UNICEF, WHO, UNV, young people, especially from vulnerable groups.	UNFPA Contribution: 30,000
Co-ordination Mechanisms: United Nations HIV/AIDS Working Group, Republican Multisectoral Coordinating Committee on Prevention of HIV/AIDS			

UNDAF Outcome C.2: All Vulnerable Groups exercise their rights to develop in a safe and supportive environment that provides protection from and care for HIV/AIDS				
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)	

UNDAF Outcome C.2: All Vulnerable Groups exercise their rights to develop in a safe and supportive environment that provides protection from and care for HIV/AIDS			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
CP Outcome C.2.1. (UNDP as lead agency) Multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDS functioning with the participation of CBOs, religious leaders, mass media, people living with HIV/AIDS and international partners	UNDP CP Output C.2.1.1 Relevant ministries/commissions/civil society organizations/mass media trained to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate actions within 3rd National Strategic Plan	Multisectoral Committee, Office of Prime Minister, National AIDS Center, UNTG, AIDS service NGOs.  UNFPA contribute into area of religious leaders involvement in HIV/AIDS prevention.	<u>UNDP: C.2.1. C.2.2 C.2.3.</u> <u>Regular resources: 2,400,000</u> <u>Other resources: 4,500,000</u>
	WB CP Output C.2.1.2: Leadership through Country AIDS Committees and Country Co-ordination Mechanisms is developed	CA Regional AIDS Control Project funded by the WB	
	WB CP Output C.2.1.3: CA Regional partnership between different sectors and agencies is developed		
	UNICEF CP Output 2.1.4: Young People and especially vulnerable youth influences the multisectoral mechanism on all levels.	Support Mechanism: Multi Sectoral Committees on national provincial and district levels, State Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism (?), New Generation, School Parliaments  Partners: Youth oriented AIDS Service NGOs, Community based youth organisations, UNV & Youth Volunteer Centres, UNTG	UNICEF Contribution: 100,000.00
	WHO CP Output 2.1.5: Increased access to STI/HIV/AIDS treatment and care	MoH, GFATM	WHO Contribution: 50,000.00
	UNIFEM CP Output 2.1.6: Women, especially in rural areas, reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by changing sexual behaviour of themselves and their partners and exercising their right to safe sex	UNIFEM works for behavioural/attitudinal changes at individual and community levels, using rights based approach, to reduce risks of HIV/AIDS	UNIFEM \$70,000
CP Outcome C.2.2 (UNICEF, UNDP) Stigma and discrimination towards groups vulnerable to HIV infection, affected by and living with HIV/AIDS reduced at all levels in society.	CP Output C.2.2.1 (UNFPA): Religious leaders understand and respect the sexual and reproductive health rights for people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS	State Commission on Religious Affairs, Spiritual Management of Muslims Christian confessions NGOs. UNFPA contribute into capacity building efforts in area of sexual and mother-to-child HIV transmission UNTG provides forum	Total: 700,000 UNFPA contribution: Other resources:



UNDAF Outcome C.2: All Vulnerable Groups exercise their rights to develop in a safe and supportive environment that provides protection from and care for HIV/AIDS			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
	UNDP CP Output C. 2.2.2: Key media reporting on HIV/AIDS is fact-based and sensitive to vulnerable groups and PLWHA.	Local/community based mass media, Internews, UNESCO, UNFPA, OSCE, UNICEF, Independent Media Council	Total: 600,000  Other resources: Global Fund (140,000)
	UNICEF CP Output C. 2.2.3.: Youth Media Organisations and mass media with youth participation promotes a protective and enabling environment for all young people vulnerable to HIV infection.	Support Mechanism: Media Group on HIV/AIDS prevention/National HIV Media Strategy  Partners: Community based Mass Media and Youth Media organisations, AIDS Service NGOs, UNV & Youth Volunteer Centres	UNICEF Contribution: 200,000.00
	UNICEF CP Output C.2.2.4 Especially vulnerable young people (PLWHA, IDUs, msm, sw) participates to break the silence on all levels of society .	Support Mechanism: UNTG on HIV/AIDS, The Ombudsman Institution, National AIDS Centre, Community based youth media organisations Centre  Partners: AIDS Service NGOs, UNV & Youth Volunteer Centres, Youth Organisations and Especially Vulnerable Young People's associations/organisations	UNICEF Contribution: 120,000.00  Other Resources:
	CP Output 2.2.5 National and regional networks for PLWHA established.	PLWHA, UNV and Youth Volunteer Centres, UNAIDS, WHO and UNTC	Total: 600,000  UNV contribution: 160,000  Other resources: Global Fund (140,000)
CP Outcome C.2.3 Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system on HIV/AIDS and reliable data guides interventions	CP Output C.2.3.1 (UNTG, WB) Surveillance of HIV/AIDS, STI and TB in CA (focusing on sentinel surveillance) is upgraded and harmonized; CRIS Ministry of Education mechanism implemented	Support Mechanism: CA Regional AIDS Control Project funded by the WB, UNTG with UNAIDS PAF funds Ministry of Education  Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transport	Total: 700,000  Other resources:
	CP Output 2.3.2 (All Agencies): Website created for M&E on HIV/AIDS and translation of selected reports into Russian, English, Kyrgyz and Uzbek	UNTG, CCM, Mutlisectoral Committee, relevant ministries and state commissions,	Total: UNICEF Contribution: 30,000

UNDAF Outcome C.2: All Vulnerable Groups exercise their rights to develop in a safe and supportive environment that provides protection from and care for HIV/AIDS			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
	<b>UNICEF CP Output 2.4.3 Measurement Framework on young peoples health, development and participation in place.</b>	Support Mechanisms: IAG (UN Interagency Technical Support Group on YPHD&P), <b>WHO</b> , <b>UNFPA</b>  Partners: MoE, MoH, AIDS Service NGOs, <b>UNV</b> & Youth Volunteer Centres, Young People and Especially Vulnerable Young People	<b>UNICEF Contribution: 120,000.00</b>
	<b>CP Output 2.4.4 (UNICEF, WHO): Key Research Institutions effectively conduct behavioural surveillance on risk and vulnerability with regard to young people and especially vulnerable young people</b>	Support Mechanism: IAG (UN Interagency Technical Support Group on YPHD&P), <b>WHO</b> , <b>UNFPA</b>  Partners: Key Research Institutions, AIDS Service NGOs	<b>UNICEF Contribution: 60,000.00</b> <b>WHO Contribution: 30,000.00</b>
	<b>WHO CP Output 2.4.5 National communicable diseases surveillance strengthened (including HIV/AIDS)</b>	<b>MoH, CDC</b>	<b>WHO contribution: 50,000.00</b>
<b>Coordination Mechanisms:</b> Republican Multisectoral Coordinating Committee of HIV/AIDS, United Nations HIV/AIDS Working Group			

**Colour Code:**

Black – All (or several) agencies, **Red – UNDP**, **Green – UNICEF**, **Blue – UNHCR**, **Pink – UNV**, **Teal - UNFPA**, **Dark Blue – UNIFEM**, **Dark Yellow - WB**