ANNEXES - KYRGYZSTAN

United Nations Development Programme
Independent Evaluation Office

Independent Country Programme Evaluation

Contents

NOTE: The below annexes of the report are available on IEO's website at:
https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8473

Annex 1: EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

I.   Introduction

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducts country evaluations called Assessment of Development Results (ADRs) to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP's contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP's strategy in facilitating and leveraging national effort for achieving development results. The purpose of an ADR is to:

- support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document
- strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders
- strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board

ADRs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.[1] The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of IEO is two-fold: (i) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (ii) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership.

Based on the principle of national ownership, IEO seeks to conduct ADRs in collaboration with the national authorities where the country programme is implemented.

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic has been selected for an ADR since its country programme will end in 2017. This is the first ADR for the Kyrgyz Republic, and will be conducted in 2016 towards the end of the current UNDP programme cycle of 2012-2016 (extended to 2017), with a view to contributing to the preparation of UNDP's new programme starting from 2018, which is guided by the forthcoming United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Kyrgyz Republic starting in the same year.

II.   National context

The Kyrgyz Republic is located in the heart of Central Asia. It is a mountainous and landlocked country, bordered by China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with a population of slightly above six million (as of November 2015) and an area of 199,949 km2.[2]

A parliamentary democracy has been evolving in the Kyrgyz Republic. The country witnessed political instability and conflict in 2010. Protests that started in April 2010 ousted President Bakiyev and overthrew the government. This was followed by ethnic tension and conflict between the Kyrgyz people and the Uzbeks which escalated in June 2010, especially in the southern provinces of Osh and Jalal-Abad. A new Constitution was passed by referendum on 27 June 2010, establishing the Kyrgyz Republic as a parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary and presidential elections followed in October 2010 and October 2011, respectively.

Although the last few years have seen significant democratic gains in the country, several challenges remain. These include the need to strengthen the rule of law and fight corruption, to enhance civil society participation, and increase the level of inclusion and protection for the people – particularly ethnic minorities, youth and women. At local level, communities, especially in the districts affected by the 2010

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[1] http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/evaluation-policy.pdf
[2] http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Kyrgyzstan (accessed April 2016).

conflict, remain divided along ethnic lines. Social division and mistrust still exist, further exacerbated by weak local governance institutions, inadequate legislation, poor management of natural resources and lingering poverty.

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) (2013-2017) is the country's five year plan to progress towards "a democratic state with a stable political system, dynamically growing economy and stable growth in the incomes of its citizens" (National Council for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, p.7). The strategy identifies the rule of law as a key factor for stability and envisions measures such as fighting corruption, establishing a robust system of public administration, reforming the judiciary and law-enforcement bodies. In addition, it also sets as its main goals national unity and the integration of all ethnicities in order to directly address the causes of instability.

As a result of broad post-independence economic reforms, poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic declined significantly between 2000 and 2009. Official poverty estimates (based on expenditure per capita) decreased from 62.7 percent of the population in 2000 to 49.9 percent in 2003 and 32 percent in 2009. However, political crises and instability since 2010 have negatively affected the economy, and poverty climbed back to 33.7 percent in 2010 and 38 percent in 2012. The country has managed to reverse the trend since 2012, and the poverty headcount ratio reduced to 37 percent in 2013 and 30.6 percent in 2014.[3] Recognizing persistent poverty as one a key challenge, the NSDS 2013-2017 aims to reduce poverty mainly by addressing employment issues and improving social assistance to pensioners and low income groups.

The Kyrgyz Republic is classified as a lower middle income country.[4] It has seen a lot of fluctuations in its annual GDP growth in the last 10 years, with negative growth rate (-0.5 percent) in 2010 due to the conflicts and the most recent growth rate of 3.6 percent in 2014.[5] Heavy dependence on remittances of the country makes it vulnerable to external shocks. In 2015, the country formally joined the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) opening opportunities to attract foreign investments, expand export markets and simplify labour migrant movement. At the same time, the country faces challenges in meeting international standards, particularly in the phytosanitary and veterinary areas. Russia is providing Kyrgyzstan with financial assistance through the Kyrgyz-Russian Development Fund, worth $1billion, in order to support the country with integration.

Kyrgyzstan's Human Development Index value for 2014 is 0.655, which is in the medium human development category, and positions the country at 120th out of 188 countries and territories. The country was ranked 67th in the Gender Inequality Index, with a score of 0.353, higher than the regional average of Europe and Central Asia region (0.300), implying higher inequality (UNDP, 2015b). There are evident gender gaps in various areas, including access to education, resources and decision-making. Young women and girls prevailed among the victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

Although national HIV prevalence is low, high rates of HIV prevalence can be observed among key populations at higher risk to HIV exposure. The prevalence rate is also underestimated due to difficulties in accessing key affected populations and continuous lack of testing. Similarly, challenges in tuberculosis remain with its multi-drug resistant form.

In terms of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Kyrgyzstan made good progress with regards to MDG 4 (reducing child mortality), MDG 7 (ensuring environmental sustainability) and MDG 8 (developing a global partnership for development). As mentioned above, progress regarding MDG 1

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[3] World Development Indictors (accessed April 2016).
[4] World Bank List of economies (July 2015)
[5] World Development Indicators (accessed April 2016)

(reducing extreme poverty) was reversed after 2010 but improved again from 2012. A number of targets for MDG 3 (promoting gender equality and women's empowerment) were not met, and lots of challenges remain with regard to maternal mortality (MDG 5) and combating HIV and AIDS (MDG 6) (Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013).

III.   UNDP Programme Strategy in the Kyrgyz Republic

Recognizing the above key development challenges of Kyrgyzstan, particularly following the revolution in 2010, the current UNDAF 2012-2016, signed in March 2011 and since extended to 2017, identified peace and stability towards sustainable development as the cornerstone of United Nations' development strategy in Kyrgyzstan. The UNDAF defined seven outcomes, organized around three pillars: (i) peace and coherence, effective democratic governance and human rights; (ii) social inclusion and equity; and (iii) inclusive and sustainable job-rich growth for poverty reduction. The UNDAF noted that the United Nations country team supported the principle of Delivering as One (DaO) (United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011, p.4).

Following the UNDAF, the UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) for Kyrgyzstan 2012-2016 (since extended to 2017) was approved by the UNDP Executive Board in June 2011 and included six out of the seven UNDAF programme outcomes. The six outcomes as included in the CPD and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) were as follows:

Table 1: Country programme outcomes and indicative resources (2012-2016/2017)			
UNDP Country Programme Outcome		**Indicative resources ($)**	
		Regular resources	**Other resources**
Outcome 1	A national infrastructure for peace (at the local, regional and national levels) involving government, civil society, communities and individuals effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peacebuilding	2,190,814	11,000,000
Outcome 2	By 2016, national and local authorities apply rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services with active participation of civil society	1,610,574	9,050,000
Outcome 3	By 2016, vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection, namely: food security; maternal and child health/reproductive health services; nutrition; education; services for sexually transmitted infection/HIV/tuberculosis/malaria; social protection services and benefits	300,000	33,775,332
Outcome 4	By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security	2,038,563	9,323,000
Outcome 5	By the end of 2016, sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized	2,061,173	8,682,000
Outcome 6	By 2016, DRM framework in compliance with international standards, especially the HFA	902,876	2,090,000
Total		83,024,332	

Source: UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic (2011c) and Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic (2011)

Each of the outcomes relates to a specific thematic area and includes a number of projects addressing different sub-areas as follows:

- Outcome 1 – Peace and development: Under this outcome, UNDP planned to support Kyrgyzstan strengthen the national infrastructure for peace by supporting national processes, policies and institutions in order to improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts. UNDP also planned to provide support in the conflict sensitivity area to ensure that development interventions would not fuel existing tension but rather promote social cohesion. Projects under this outcome touched upon a number of issues and actors such as national policies related to conflict and social cohesion, conflict monitoring and response, cross-border cooperation, youth empowerment and local self-governance for peace, youth cooperation, role of media for peace, and role of women as peaceful voters and as candidates. The peace and development programme received significant financial and technical support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and some projects were implemented jointly with a number of other United Nations agencies.

- Outcome 2 – Democratic governance: Under this outcome, UNDP planned to continue supporting the key democratic pillars of the country, taking into account the 2010 events and constitutional change. UNDP aimed to strengthen legislation and policy frameworks to improve government accountability, enhance public and municipal service delivery, participation of civil society in national and local development initiatives and decision-making processes, and fight against corruption. This outcome included a number of projects addressing issues such as election support, including automation of the voter identification process, access to public services, capacity development, national budget transparency, legal empowerment and social justice for disadvantaged groups and vulnerable populations, and support to rule of law institutions including parliament, the Ombudsman, the Constitutional Chamber and the Ministry of Justice to implement reforms of the legal system.

- Outcome 3 – HIV, tuberculosis and malaria: This included grants from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which UNDP managed as principal recipient. Support aimed to strengthen national capacity to respond to these diseases, and provide universal access to prevention and treatment for high risk groups. UNDP envisioned supporting efforts to end local transmission and eliminate malaria in Kyrgyzstan. Tuberculosis-related work aimed at reducing incidence and mortality rates by ensuring universal diagnosis and treatment of multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis, with a specific focus on improving the national monitoring system. HIV and AIDS resources would be channelled to expand services available to most at-risk populations. UNDP planned to support the government improve HIV-related policies and legislation at national and local levels and improve the capacities of key actors for a multi-sector response to HIV.

- Outcome 4 – Poverty reduction and socio-economic development: Under this outcome, UNDP support focused on creating an institutional environment conducive for the development and implementation of policies based on the sustainable human development principles. UNDP also supported the government in national MDG reporting. At the local level, interventions aimed to restore community infrastructure and business activities destroyed during events in 2010 and create employment opportunities, including vocational and other skills training, with an emphasis on development of entrepreneurship among women and youth. Projects and programmes contributing to this outcome included the poverty reduction programme, the project for development of communities around radioactive sites, the poverty-environment initiative, agricultural production and aid for trade. The recent focus has been on the sustainable development agenda, including supporting the national SDG adaptation process.

- Outcome 5 – Environment and energy: Under this outcome, UNDP planned to work with the government to mainstream environmental principles into national and sectoral planning mechanisms. Areas of support envisioned included the introduction of climate change adaptation and low emission strategies, as well as sustainable natural resources management principles. This outcome included a number of projects touching upon a variety of environment and energy-related areas such as management of chemicals, waste

management and disposal, management of protected areas, pasture management, transboundary cooperation, land and water management, forest rehabilitation, renewable energy through hydropower development and energy efficiency. UNDP's main partner in this area is the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

- Outcome 6 – Disaster Risk Management (DRM): Under this outcome, UNDP planned to continue working to shift the focus of national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and practices from post-disaster response and recovery to comprehensive DRR and sustainable human development. At the national level, UNDP planned to develop capacity in disaster risk assessment and monitoring, and develop coordination structures. At the local level, the programme planned to further strengthen capacity of local self-government and community organizations to reduce disaster risk and build resilience to disasters, particularly among vulnerable groups. A number of 'green projects' and rehabilitation of infrastructure were planned.

The integrated area-based development (ABD) approach has been applied for activities at local level, and UNDP has designed and implemented a number of ABD programmes in different areas, including Osh, Naryn and Batken. Through the programme integration approach, each programme aimed to achieve development results through addressing a number of different issues specific to the geographical area. In this regard, depending on the issues which each area-based programme tackled, these programmes aimed to contribute to different outcomes in UNDP's overall country programme.

Day-to-day management and implementation of all UNDP's central level projects are under the responsibility of a Project Management Unit based in Bishkek. At the local level, UNDP's interventions on the ground are managed through its area-based offices. UNDP has three ABD programmes in Batken, Osh (also covering Jalal-abad) and Naryn. A Policy Advisory Unit was set up with the responsibility of developing programmes/projects, mobilizing resources and performing quality assurance functions during the implementation phases of the projects. A Programme Oversight and Support Unit was also set up at the Country Office.

IV. Scope of the evaluation

ADRs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme in order to feed into the process of developing the new country programme. The ADR will focus on the present programme cycle (2012-2016/2017) while taking into account interventions which may have started in the previous programme cycle (2005-2011) but continue for a few more years into the current programme cycle. The decision of not covering the full previous cycle (2005-2011) was made and reflected significant changes in the country context following the 2010 events, the organizational structure change in the Country Office since 2012 and the limited availability of programme/project information from the previous programme.

As a country-level evaluation of UNDP, the ADR will focus on the formal UNDP country programme approved by the Executive Board. The scope of the ADR includes the entirety of UNDP's activities in the country and therefore covers interventions funded by all sources of finance (core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds, etc.). There will also be initiatives from the regional and global programmes that are included in the scope of the ADR. It is important to note, however, that the UNDP Country Office may be involved in a number of activities that may not be included in a specific project. Some of these 'non-project' activities may be crucial for the political and social agenda of a country.

Special efforts will be made to capture the role and contribution of UN Volunteers (UNV) through undertaking joint work with UNDP. This information will be used for synthesis in order to provide corporate level evaluative evidence of performance of the associated programme.

V. Methodology

The evaluation comprises two main components: (i) an assessment of UNDP's contribution by thematic/programme areas; and (ii) an assessment of the quality of this contribution. The ADR will present its findings and assessment according to the set of criteria provided below, based on an analysis by CPD/CPAP outcome areas, in order to generate findings, broad conclusions and recommendations for future action.

- **UNDP's contribution by programme areas:** The ADR will assess the UNDP's <u>effectiveness</u> in contributing to development results of Kyrgyzstan through its programme activities. Specific attention will be paid to assessing the contribution related to UNDP's overall vision of helping countries achieve poverty eradication and reduce inequalities and exclusion, and its contribution to furthering gender equality and women's empowerment.[6]
- **The quality of UNDP's contribution.** The ADR will also assess the quality of UNDP's contribution based on the following criteria:
  - o Relevance of UNDP projects and outcomes to the country's needs and national priorities, as well as UNDP's mandate;
  - o Efficiency of UNDP interventions in terms of use of human and financial resources (programmatic efficiency and managerial and operational efficiency); and
  - o Sustainability of the results to which UNDP contributes (design for sustainability, scale and scaling up, capacity development and implementation issues).

Key explanatory factors: The ADR will assess how specific factors explain UNDP's performance, notably the engagement principles and alignment parameters of the 2014-2017 UNDP Strategic Plan.[7] For example, in addition to assessing UNDP's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, the evaluation will assess gender mainstreaming as a factor of UNDP's performance for each country programme outcome.[8] UNDP strategic positioning will be analysed from the perspective of the organisation's mandate and the agreed and emergent development needs and priorities in Kyrgyzstan. This will entail systematic analysis of UNDP's position within the national development and policy space, as well as strategies used by UNDP to maximize its contribution. Finally, the ADR will assess how managerial practices impacted achievement of programmatic goals.[9]

In assessing the above, the evaluation will also examine a number of country specific factors which are assumed to have had an impact on UNDP's performance, namely:

- The change in the country context since 2010, including the constitutional change and the transition to a parliamentary democracy, the 2010 inter-ethnic conflict and related tensions, and the need to prevent violent extremism. The evaluation will assess UNDP's responsiveness to changes in development priorities (handling the transition following the revolution), UNDP's capacity to adapt its ongoing programmes to take into account post-conflict sensitivities, capacity to formulate and implement new programmes specifically

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[6] Using the United Nations System-wide Action Plan (UN SWAP) to improve gender equality and the empowerment of women across the United Nations system (UN Women, 2012) and the gender results effectiveness scale developed by the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) (UNDP IEO, 2015).

[7] The Strategic Plan 2014-2017 engagement principles include: national ownership and capacity; human rights-based approach; sustainable human development; gender equality and women's empowerment; voice and participation; South-South and triangular cooperation; active role as global citizens; and universality.

[8] Using inter alia the gender marker data and the Gender Equality Seal parameters based on UNDP and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) methods.

[9] This information is extracted from analysis of the goals input in the Enhanced Results-Based Management platform, the financial results in the Executive Snapshot, the results in the Global Staff Survey, and interviews at the management and operations levels in the Country Office.

focused on crisis prevention and response, and capacity to coordinate and create links between humanitarian aid and sustainable development.

- Kyrgyzstan's middle income status and membership of the EEU. The evaluation will look at country programme funding and UNDP's ability to mobilize resources in the middle income context. It will also examine the implications of Kyrgyzstan's recent membership of the EEU and related dynamics on UNDP's programme.
- The DaO mechanism for some programme areas, and its implications for UNDP programme and partnership. The evaluation will assess the synergies between UNDP programmes and the programmes of other United Nations partners, and the extent to which the DaO mechanism was used strategically in getting the involvement and commitments of the government and donors, joint programming and its implications for UNDP's contribution.
- The introduction of the integrated area-based development approach. The evaluation will look at UNDP-supported ABD programmes in Osh, Batken and Naryn, and examine the implication of area-based development programming approach for UNDP's contribution to development results in Kyrgyzstan.
- The organizational structure change of the Country Office since 2012. The evaluation will look at the organizational structure of the Country Office (including the project management unit in Bishkek and the area-based offices in Osh, Batken and Naryn) and its implications for UNDP's programme delivery.

Assessment at the outcome level: The evaluation team will develop an outcome paper for each of the six outcomes of the current programme cycle. The papers will examine the programme's progress towards the outcomes and UNDP's contribution to that change.

A theory of change approach will be used and developed by the evaluation team in consultation with UNDP and national stakeholders, where appropriate.[10] Discussions of the theory of change will focus on mapping the assumptions made about a programme's desired change and causal linkages expected, and these will form a basis for the data collection approach that will verify the theories behind the changes found. The outcome papers will use the theory of change approach to assess UNDP's contribution to the outcomes using the evaluation criteria, and identify outcome-specific factors that have influenced this contribution. Each outcome paper will be prepared according to a standard template which will facilitate synthesis and the identification of conclusions and recommendations in the ADR report for UNDP to consider together with main partners for future programming.

VI. Data collection

Assessment of existing data and data collection constraints. An assessment will be carried out for each outcome area to ascertain the available information, identify data constraints, and determine data collection needs and methods. The assessment outlines the level of evaluable data that is available.

Information from the Evaluation Resource Centre indicated that there were 14 decentralized evaluations undertaken during the 2012-2016 period, of which one was the UNDAF mid-term review and the rest were project evaluations. All project evaluations were for projects in the environment and energy programme area. In addition, there were two regional evaluations commissioned by the regional bureau which covered Kyrgyzstan, both are also in the environment and climate change area. Further discussion with programme

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[10] Theory of change is an outcome-based approach which applies critical thinking to the design, implementation and evaluation of initiatives and programmes intended to support change in their contexts. At a critical minimum, theory of change is considered to encompass discussion of the following elements: (i) context for the initiative, including social, political and environmental conditions; long-term change that the initiative seeks to support and for whose ultimate benefit; process/sequence of change anticipated to lead to the desired long-term outcome; and (ii) assumptions about how these changes might happen, as a check on whether the activities and outputs are appropriate for influencing change in the desired direction in this context; diagram and narrative summary that captures the outcome of the discussion (Vogel, 2012).

staff during the preparatory mission revealed that there were a few other project evaluations/reviews for other outcome areas, such as the Aid for Trade programme, the governance for social justice programme, the capacity development facility and the poverty-environment initiative, peace and development, Constitutional Chamber and evaluation of micro-grants. All these evaluations will serve as important inputs into the ADR.

With respect to indicators, the CPAP 2012-2016/2017 listed some 21 outcome-level indicators against the six outcome results. The UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROAR) and the corporate planning system report on these indicators, but in a number of cases there are no updated data to measure progress. Twenty-one country programme outputs were defined for the six outcomes, with annual targets. To the extent possible, the ADR will seek to use these indicators and outputs to better understand the intention of the UNDP programme and measure or assess progress towards the outcomes. It is also important to note that UNDP projects that contributed to different outcomes were at different stages of implementation, and therefore it may not always be possible to determine the projects' contribution to results. In cases where the projects/initiatives are still at initial stage and have not completed their duration, the evaluation will document observable progress and try to ascertain the possibility of achieving the outcome given the programme design and measures already put in place.

Most projects in all outcome areas have project documents and some also have other relevant reports, including progress reports. Some key staff members have been with the office since the beginning of the period under review, so there is good institutional memory within UNDP.

The majority of UNDP projects in Kyrgyzstan have a local or community level component, with activities in both the northern and southern parts of the country. According to the classification of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), security levels in effect are low risk (level 2) for Bishkek (capital) and Naryn (in the north), and moderate risk (level 3) for Osh, Jala-Abad and Batken (in the south).

Data collection methods: The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including a desk review of documentation and information, and interviews with key informants, including beneficiaries, partners and managers. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed and interviews will include government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors and beneficiaries of the programme. Focus group discussions will be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

The evaluation team will also undertake field visits to selected project sites to observe the projects first-hand. It is expected that regions where UNDP has a concentration of field projects (in more than one outcome area), as well as those where critical projects are being implemented will be considered. There should be coverage of all outcome areas and include both successful projects and projects reporting difficulties where lessons can be learned. The evaluation team expects to conduct field visit to all three area-based offices of UNDP in Osh (covering also Jalal-abad), Batken and Naryn.

IEO and the Country Office have identified an initial list of background and programme-related documents which is posted on an ADR SharePoint website. The following secondary data will be reviewed: background documents on the national context, documents prepared by international partners during the period under review and documents prepared by United Nations system agencies; programme plans and frameworks; progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs); and evaluations conducted by the Country Office and partners.

Validation. The evaluation will use triangulation of information collected from different sources and/or by different methods to ensure that the data is valid.

Stakeholder involvement: At the start of the evaluation, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, as well as those who may not work with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. Each outcome paper will also develop a stakeholder analysis within the scope of the outcome areas.

VII. Management arrangements

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the ADR in consultation with the UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic Country Office, the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The IEO Evaluation Manager will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the ADR.

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic: The Office of the Prime Minister and other key government counterparts of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic will facilitate the conduct of the ADR by: providing necessary access to information sources within the government, safeguarding the independence of the evaluation, and jointly organizing the final stakeholder meeting with IEO when it is time to present findings and results of the evaluation. Additionally, the counterparts will be responsible for the use and dissemination of the final outputs of the ADR process.

UNDP Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic: The Country Office will support the evaluation team liaise with key partners and other stakeholders; make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country; provide factual verifications of the draft evaluation report on a timely basis; and prepare the management responses to the recommendations of the evaluation. The Country Office will provide the evaluation team support in kind (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and assistance for the project site visits). Country Office staff will not participate in interviews and meetings with stakeholders held for data collection purposes.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States: The Regional Bureau will support the evaluation through information sharing, and will also participate in discussions on emerging conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation Reference Group: A reference group will be established for the evaluation, comprising of representatives from the key government counterpart, donors and civil society. The key tasks of the evaluation reference group are to: (i) review the TOR; (ii) review a draft evaluation report and provide comments, including any factual corrections required; and (iii) participate in the final stakeholder workshop to discuss the results and way forward as a basis for the future country programme strategy. The Country Office will support the evaluation team in communicating and engaging with the Evaluation Reference Group throughout the process to maximize national ownership.

Evaluation Team: IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ADR. IEO will ensure gender balance in the team which will include the following members:

- Evaluation Manager: IEO staff member with overall responsibility for managing the ADR, including preparing for and designing the evaluation (i.e. this TOR) as well as selecting the evaluation team and providing methodological guidance. The Evaluation Manager will be responsible for the synthesis process and the preparation of the draft and final evaluation reports.
- Two Associate Evaluation Managers: The Associate Evaluation Managers will support the Evaluation Manager in the preparation and design of the evaluation, the selection of the evaluation team, and the

synthesis process. They will review the draft report and support the Evaluation Manager in other aspects of the ADR process as may be required.

- Consultants: Two consultants will be recruited and will be responsible for the outcome areas.
- Research Assistant: A research assistant based in the IEO will provide background research and documentation.

The roles of the different members of the evaluation team can be summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Data collection responsibilities by outcome areas		
Outcome	**Report**	**Data collection**
Democratic governance	Consultant	Consultant
Peace and development	Consultant	Consultant
Poverty reduction & socio-economic development	Consultant	Consultant
HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria	Associate Evaluation Manager	Associate Evaluation Manager
Disaster risk management	Consultant	Consultant
Environment and energy	Consultant	Consultant
Strategic positioning issues	Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Manager/Associate Evaluation Manager
Operations and management issues	Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Manager

VIII. Evaluation Process

The evaluation will be conducted according to the approved IEO process as outlined in the *ADR Method Manual*. The following represents a summary of key elements of the process. Four major phases provide a framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparation. IEO prepared the TOR and the evaluation design following a preparatory mission to UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic Country Office by the Evaluation Manager. The IEO Director participated in the preparatory mission. The objectives of the mission were to: (i) present the evaluation purpose, process and methodology to key stakeholders; (ii) seek engagement by key national counterparts in the evaluation; (iii) expand the evaluability assessment initiated during desk review; (iv) determine the scope, approaches and time-frame of the evaluation; (v) obtain stakeholder perspectives of any prominent issues to be covered in the evaluation; (vi) discuss logistical and administrative support that would be required from country office during the evaluation; and (vii) identify the parameters for the selection of the ADR team and the possibility of engaging national/regional experts.

Additional evaluation team members, comprising development professionals, will be recruited once the TOR is complete.

Phase 2: Data collection and analysis. The phase will commence in June 2016. An evaluation matrix with detailed questions and means of data collection and verification will be developed to guide data collection. The following process will be undertaken:

- Pre-mission activities: Evaluation team members to conduct desk reviews of reference material, and prepare a summary of the context and other evaluative evidence, and identify thematic area-specific evaluation questions, gaps and issues that will require validation during the field-based phase of data collection

- Data collection mission: The evaluation team will undertake a mission to the country to engage in data collection activities. The estimated duration of the mission is a total of approximately three weeks from 6 - 24 June 2016. Data will be collected according to the approach outlined in Section VI with responsibilities outlined in Section VII.

Phase 3: Synthesis, report writing and review. Based on the outcome papers, the Evaluation Manager will undertake a synthesis process.

The first draft of the ADR report will be prepared and subjected to the quality control process of the IEO. Once cleared by IEO, the first draft will be further circulated with the Country Office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States for factual corrections. The second draft, which takes into account factual corrections, will be shared with the evaluation reference group for review.

The draft report will then be shared at a stakeholder workshop where the results of the evaluation will be presented to key national stakeholders. Moreover, the ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the lessons and recommendations from the report, and to strengthening accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders. Taking into account the discussion at the stakeholder workshops, the final evaluation report will be prepared. The UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic Country Office will prepare the management response to the ADR, under the oversight of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Phase 4: Production, dissemination and follow-up. The ADR report will be widely distributed in both hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to the UNDP Executive Board by the time of the approval of a new CPD. It will be widely distributed by IEO within UNDP, as well as the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The Country Office and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will disseminate the ADR to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre.[11] The Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.[12]

IX. Time-frame for the ADR Process

The tentative time-frame of the evaluation process and respective responsibilities are shown below. The current CPD is from 2012-2016 (extended to 2017). Results of the ADR should feed into the next UNDP programme formulation to be presented in the new CPD starting 2018. The final ADR report – an input on UNDP performance – should be made available to the 2017 June session of the Executive Board.

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[11] web.undp.org/evaluation
[12] erc.undp.org

Table 4: Tentative time-frame		
Activity	**Responsible party**	**Proposed time-frame**
Phase 1: Preparation		
ADR initiation and preparatory work	Evaluation Manager/Research Assistant	February-March 2016
Preparatory mission	Evaluation Manager	18-22 April 2016
TOR completed and approved by IEO Director	Evaluation Manager	May 2016
Identification and selection of consultant team members	Evaluation Manager	May 2016
Phase 2: Data collection and analysis		
Development of evaluation tools and protocols	Evaluation Manager	May 2016
Preliminary drafts of outcome papers	Consultants	June 2016
Data collection mission	Evaluation Manager/Associate Evaluation Manager/Consultants	6-24 June 2016
Analysis and submission of outcome papers to Evaluation Manager	Consultants	July 2016
Phase 3: Synthesis and report writing		
Analysis of findings and synthesis of results	Evaluation Manager/Associate Evaluation Manager	August-September 2016
First draft for internal IEO clearance	Evaluation Manager	End September 2016
First draft to Country Office/Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States for comments	Country Office/Regional Bureau	October 2016
Submission of the revision (final draft) to Country Office/Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation Manager/Country Office	November 2016
Draft management response	Country Office	November 2016
Stakeholder workshop Kyrgyzstan	IEO/Country Office/Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	November/December 2016
Phase 4: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	IEO	December 2016
Final report	IEO/Country Office/Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	January 2017
Dissemination of the final report	IEO	First quarter of 2017

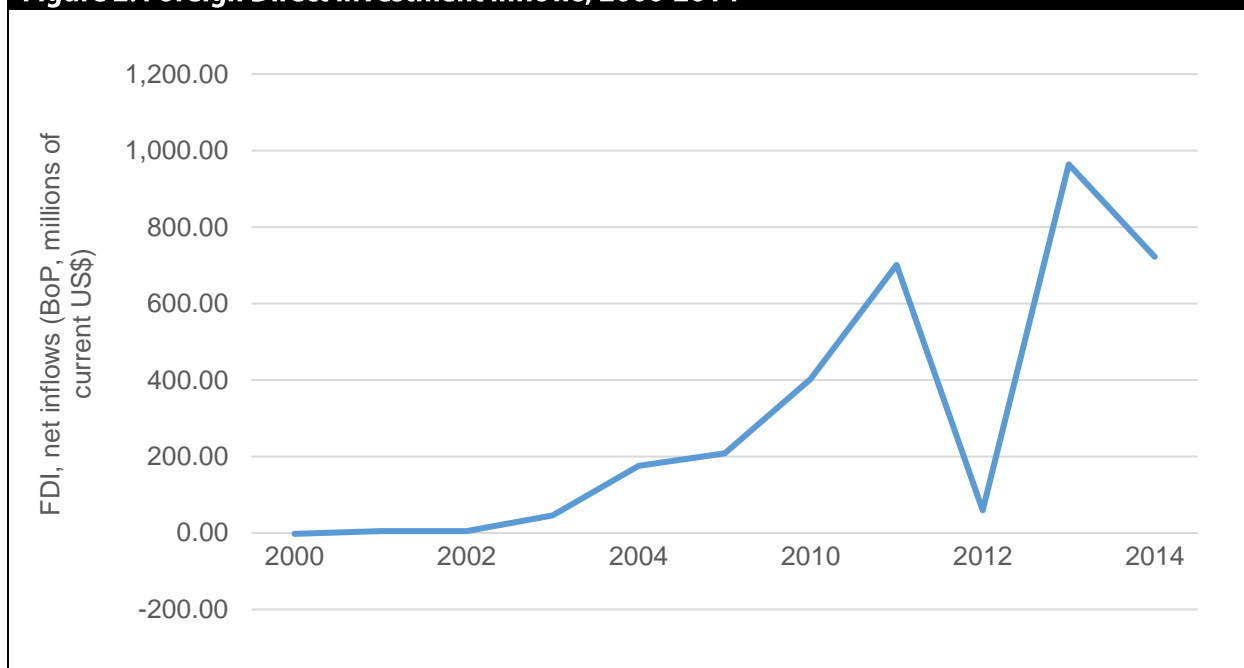# Annex 2: COUNTRY AT A GLANCE

Figure 1. Real change in gross domestic product, 2000-2014
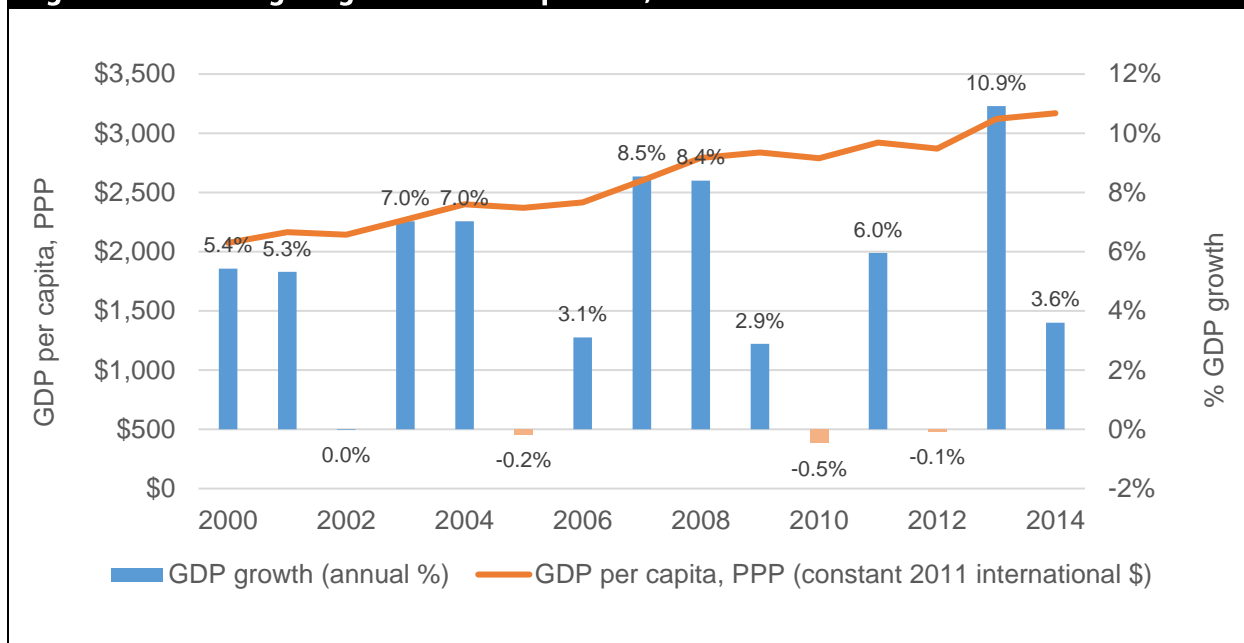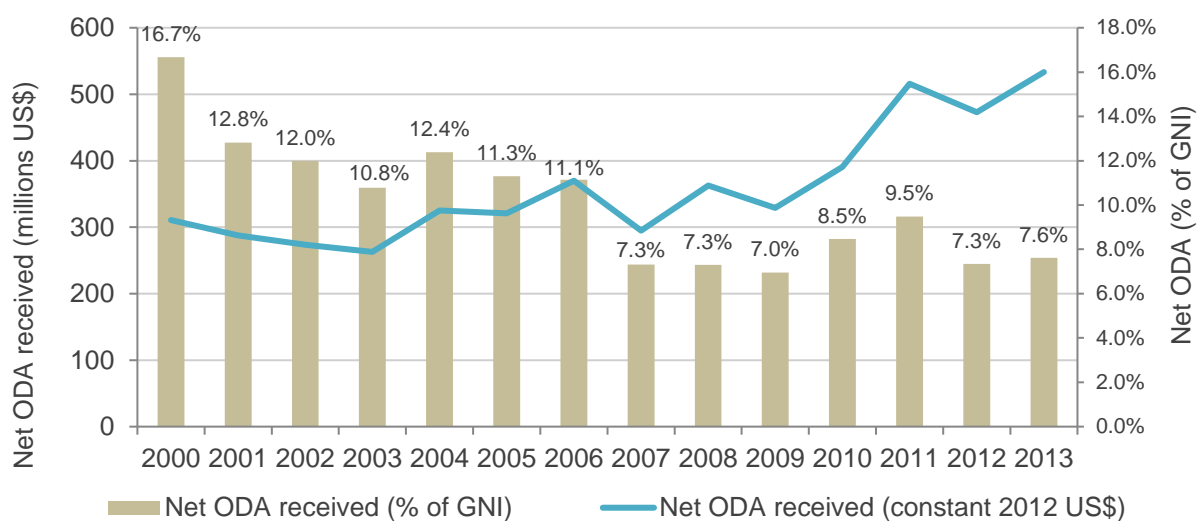

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2016

Figure 2. Foreign Direct Investment inflows, 2000-2014

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2016 and Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic

Figure 3. Official development assistance trends, 2000–2013

Net ODA received (millions US$)

Net ODA (% of GNI)

16.7% 12.8% 12.0% 10.8% 12.4% 11.3% 11.1% 7.3% 7.3% 7.0% 8.5% 9.5% 7.3% 7.6%

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

■ Net ODA received (% of GNI) ── Net ODA received (constant 2012 US$)

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2016

Figure 4. Official development assistance disbursements, 2001-2014

Turkey
United States
AsDB Special Funds
IDA
Germany
Russia
EU Institutions
Japan
Switzerland
United Kingdom
Global Fund
Islamic Development Bank
Sweden
UNDP
Norway

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

ODA disbursements (millions of US$, current prices)
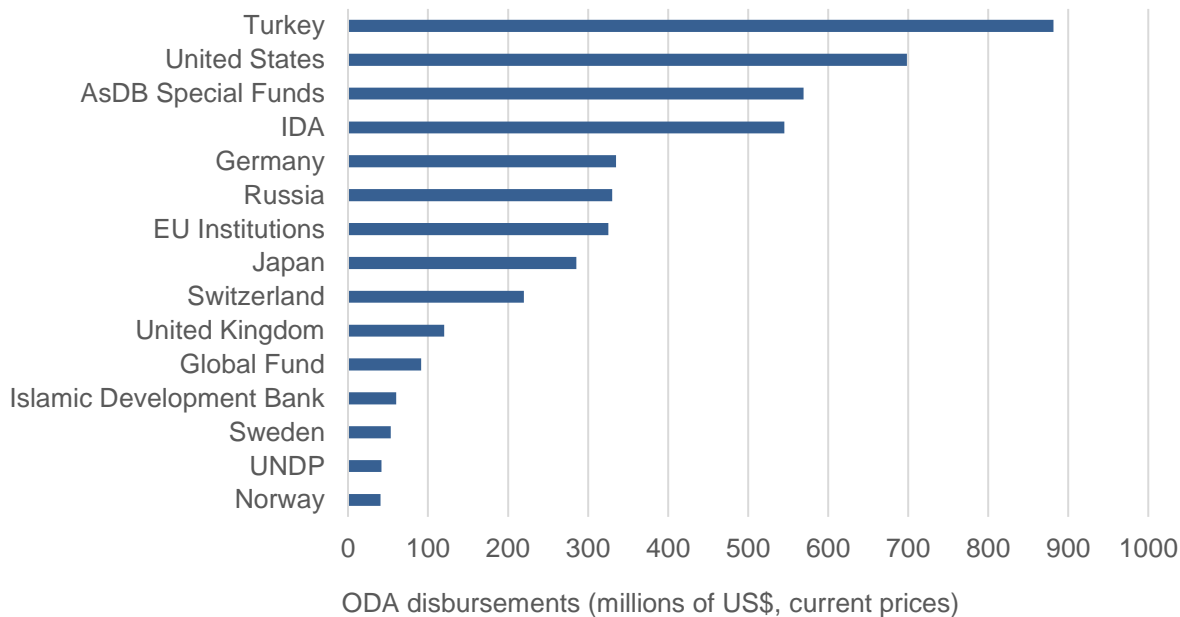
Source: OECD, Query Wizard for International Development Statistics (2016)
*: IDA = International Development Association, World Bank

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Figure 5. Human Development Index trends, 1990–2014
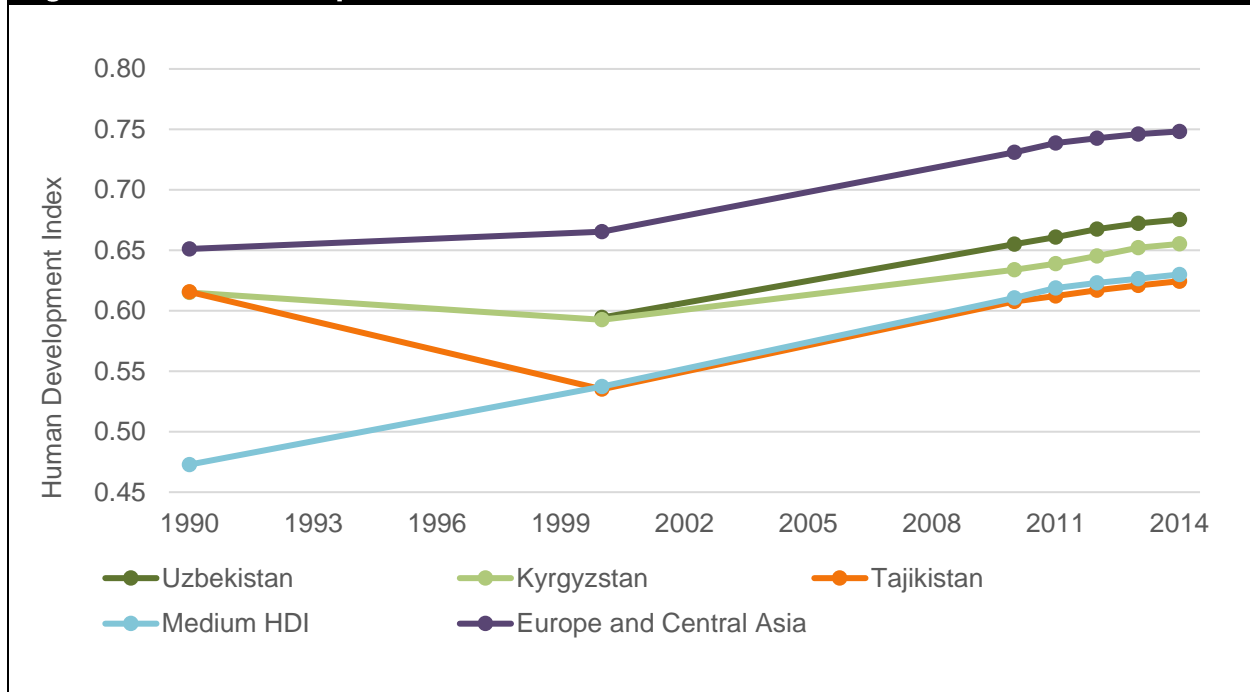
Source: UNDP Human Development Report Office (2015)

Figure 6. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines, 2006-2015

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2016

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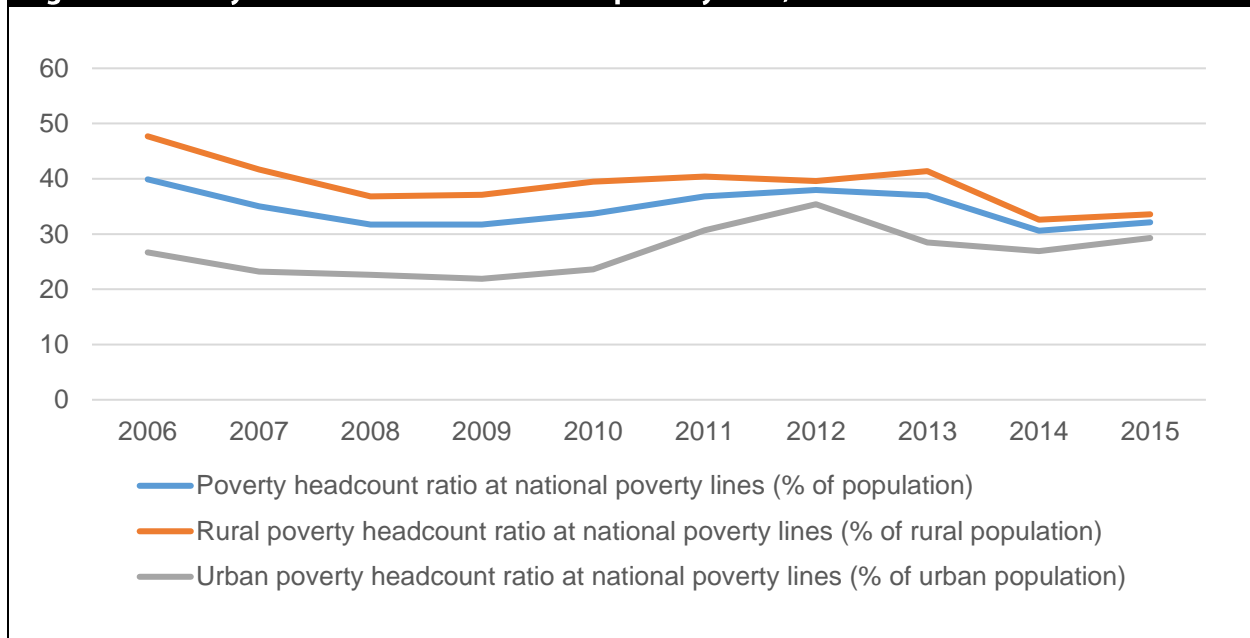
Annex 3: COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE

Figure 7. Programme finances, 2005-2015
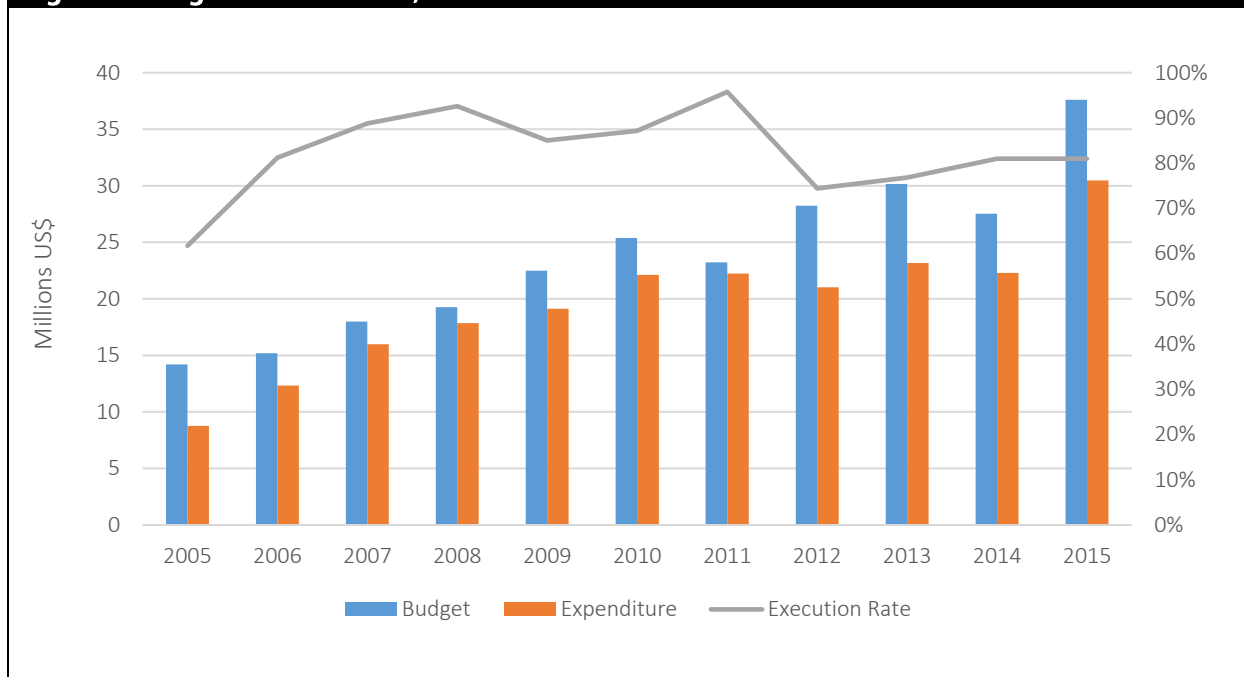
Source: Atlas Snapshot (2016)

Figure 8. Programme expenditure by source, 2005-2015
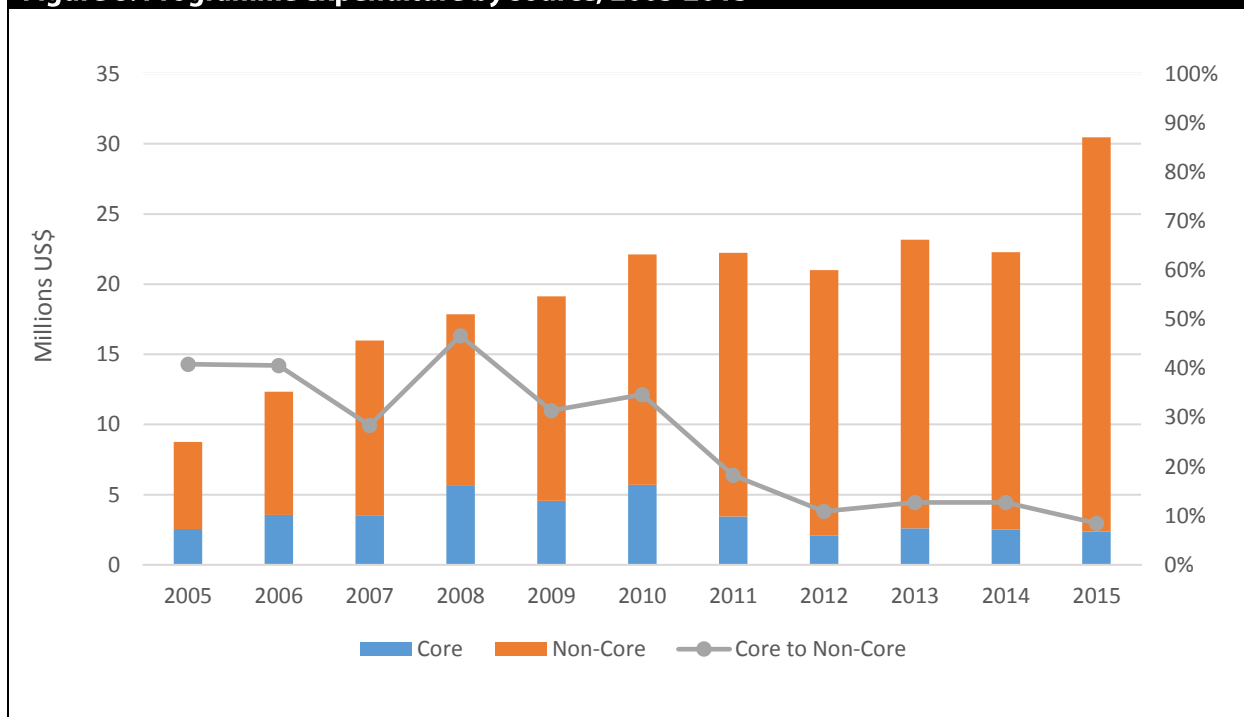
Source: Atlas Snapshot (2016)

Figure 9. Programme expenditure by major contributing partners, 2012-2015

Partner	Expenditure (Millions)
Global Fund	$42.52
European Union	$11.96
Japan International Cooperation Agency	$8.14
Peacebuilding Fund	$4.44
GEF	$3.50
MDTFO/JP_Kyrgyzstan_One_Fund	$1.65
Open Society Institute	$1.61
European Commission	$1.52
Government of Finland	$1.08
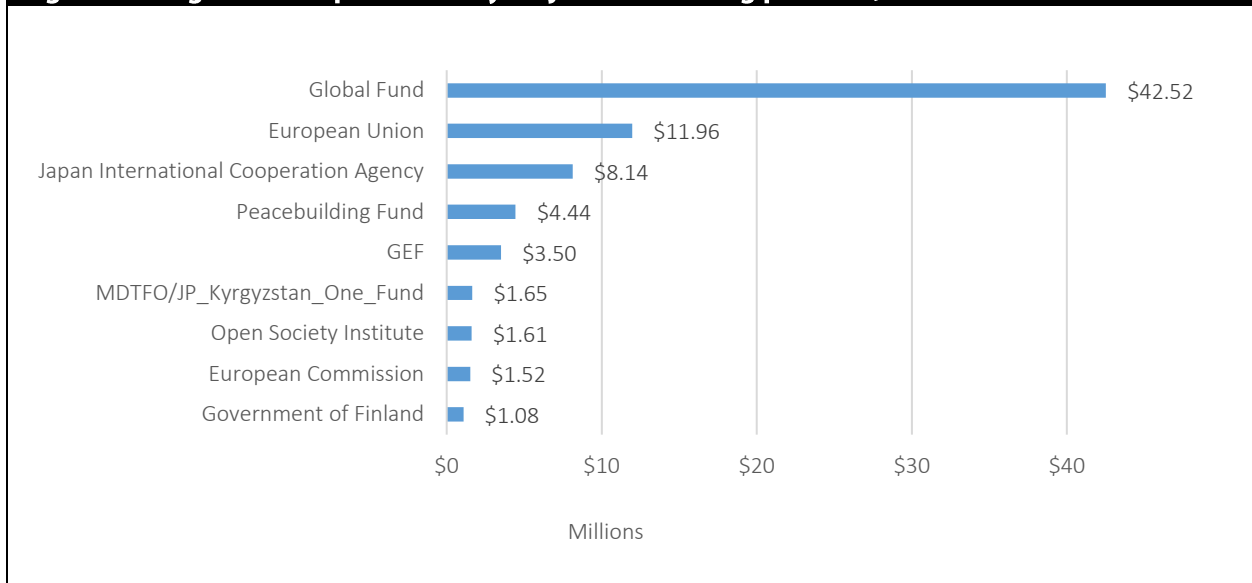
Source: Atlas (2016); filtered by expenditure over $1million

Figure 10. UNDP personnel

Service Contract, 148
UN Volunteers, 5
UNDP Staff, 40

FTA, 29
PA, 7
TA, 4

■ Service Contract   ■ UN Volunteers   ■ FTA   ■ PA   ■ TA
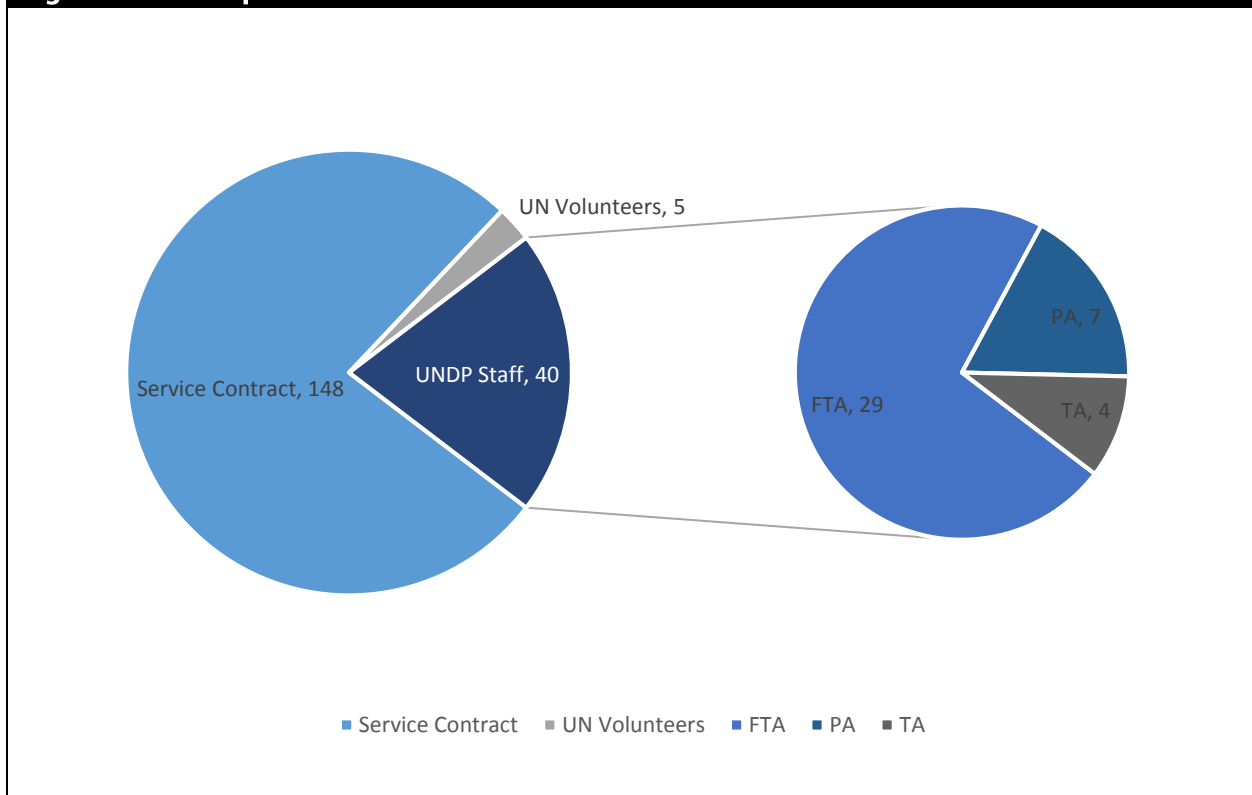
Source: Executive Snapshot (August 2016)

Figure 11. Gender marker by outcome area
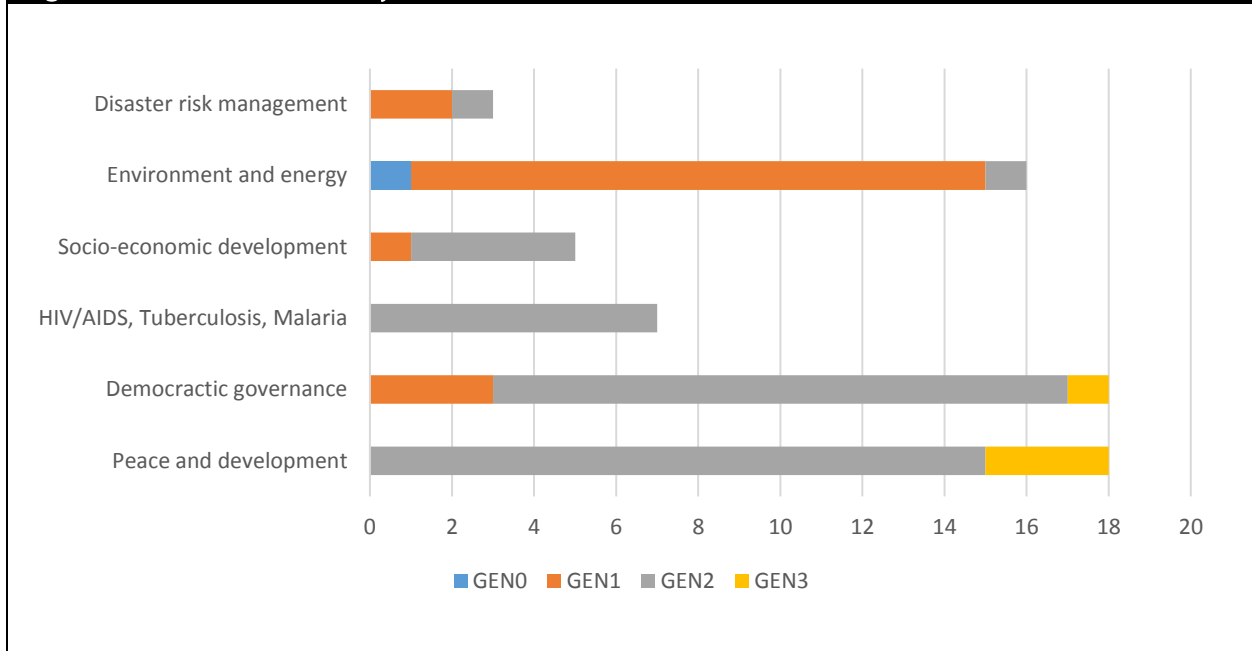
Source: Atlas (2016) and data from the Country Office

Note: Gender Marker was launched in 2009 and required all UNDP-supported projects to be rated against a four-point scale, indicating its contribution towards the achievement of gender equality. GEN0 = outputs that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality; GEN1 = outputs that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly; GEN2 = outputs that have gender equality as a significant objective; and GEN3 = outputs that have gender equality as a principal objective.

Annex 4: PROJECT LIST

Award ID	Award Title	Project ID	Project Title	Project Status	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Gender Marker	Budget (2012-2015)	Expenditure (2012-2015)	Outcome/thematic Area
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	83933	Infrastructure for Peace	F	6/1/2012	12/31/2012	GEN2	53,215	50,256	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	81174	National Policy and Response	O	1/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	2,542,562	2,322,719	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	81394	Conflict monitoring & response	C	1/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	149,128	126,648	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	81395	Cross border cooperation	C	1/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	68,888	68,464	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	88670	Youth empowerment for peacebuilding	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	67,505	58,350	Peace and Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	88671	Osh - Youth empowerment	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	90,164	80,227	Peace and Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	89798	Batken-Youth empowerment	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	40,316	31,936	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	88672	Local Self Governance for peace	O	1/1/2014	6/30/2016	GEN2	868,273	706,500	Peace and Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	88789	Osh- local self-governance for peace	O	1/1/2014	6/30/2016	GEN2	249,240	211,518	Peace and Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	89795	Batken-local self-governance for peace	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	243,240	190,707	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	89521	Youth cooperation for peace	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	99,611	99,548	Peace and Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	89682	Osh-Youth Cooperation	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	95,487	85,493	Peace and Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	89799	Batken-Youth Cooperation	O	2/1/2014	7/31/2016	GEN2	80,777	75,261	Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	92120	Improve role of media for peace	O	1/1/2015	6/30/2016	GEN2	278,626	112,327	Peace and Development
68603	National Programme Management Unit	83685	Programme Management Unit	O	8/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	1,388,316	1,325,517	Peace and Development
83849	Women as Peaceful Voters & Women as Candidates	92126	Women as Peaceful Voters & Women as candidates	O	1/1/2015	6/30/2016	GEN3	314,550	306,973	Peace and Development

64334	Peace and Development Programme	92121	Cross border cooperation	O	01.01.2016	30.06.2017	GEN3	Project starts in 2016		Peace and Development
64334	Peace and Development Programme	92122	Cross border cooperation	O	01.01.2016	31.12.2017	GEN3	Project starts in 2016		Peace and Development
88842	Automation of voter identification process in 2015-2017	95323	Automation of voters' identification	O	5/20/2015	12/31/2015	GEN2	6,736,641	6,683,723	Democratic Governance
47317	Gender Mainstreaming Project	76904	Gender mainstreaming practices	O	12/7/2010	12/31/2016	GEN3	232,973	230,071	Democratic Governance
58263	Quality and access to public services	72313	Access to public services	F	9/1/2009	12/20/2013	GEN1	575,061	566,894	Democratic Governance
60022	Kyrgyz Elections Support Project	75340	Elections Support Project	F	5/1/2010	5/31/2015	GEN2	640,798	498,499	Democratic Governance
60705	Capacity Development Facility	76557	Capacity Development Facility	O	10/11/2010	12/31/2016	GEN2	3,017,473	2,735,598	Democratic Governance
63010	Operationalizing Good Governance for Social Justice	80308	Social Justice	C	10/15/2011	10/15/2014	GEN2	4,044,719	2,497,755	Democratic Governance
66340	National Budget Transparency	82541	National Budget Transparency	C	3/27/2012	10/31/2014	GEN2	1,256,959	1,088,082	Democratic Governance
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	83733	Batken Area-Based Development	O	8/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	1,272,991	1,094,070	Democratic Governance
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	83485	Naryn Area-Based Development	O	6/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	4,177,230	3,578,854	Democratic Governance
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	83521	Osh Area-Based Development	O	6/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	1,732,684	1,561,329	Democratic Governance
69137	Joint United Nations Ombudsman project	83880	Joint United Nations Ombudsman project	O	1/1/2012	12/31/2015	GEN1	153,552	145,101	Democratic Governance
72634	Enhancing the Democratic Rule of Law	85690	Rule of Law	O	2/1/2013	12/31/2016	GEN2	1,714,510	1,225,886	Democratic Governance
78033	Support to Operationalization of Constitutional Chamber	88533	Constitutional Chamber	O	11/1/2013	5/31/2015	GEN2	1,681,002	1,541,286	Democratic Governance
78885	Widening Access to Justice for Legal Empowerment	88985	Access to Justice	O	1/1/2014	12/31/2017	GEN2	1,298,072	1,078,591	Democratic Governance
78887	Rule of law and access to justice for sustainable peace	88990	Rule of Law for peace	O	1/1/2014	12/31/2016	GEN2	678,888	505,906	Democratic Governance
85433	Kyrgyz Election Support Project II	93072	Kyrgyz Election Support Project	O	12/11/2014	12/31/2017	GEN2	1,164,286	800,925	Democratic Governance
61642	Support to implementation of the New Legal Framework	78170	New Legal Framework	C	1/1/2011	12/31/2012	GEN2	1,147,685	1,118,904	Democratic Governance
62131	Border Management Programme in Central Asia 8,	79454	Border Management Programme in Central Asia 8, Kyrgyzstan	F	7/1/2011	6/30/2014	GEN1	2,148,617	2,001,625	Democratic Governance

61161	DOTS Tuberculosis Programme Single Stream of Funding	77368	DOTS Tuberculosis Single Stream of Funding Programme	C	1/1/2011	12/31/2015	GEN2	6,123,246	3,353,847	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
61304	Cessation of malaria	77629	Global Fund malaria grant	O	1/1/2011	12/31/2014	GEN2	2,012,274	1,567,297	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
62372	Reduction of HIV infection spread	79839	Reduction of HIV infection	O	7/1/2011	12/31/2016	GEN2	33,739,139	27,085,830	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
64724	Support to the Government to Respond to HIV	81379	Government response to HIV	F	1/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	335,360	328,359	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
71503	DOTS Tuberculosis Programme Single Stream of Funding Phase II	84923	DOTS Tuberculosis Programme Single Stream of Funding Phase II	O	12/1/2012	12/31/2014	GEN2	20,174,099	10,056,814	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
89652	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	95756	Global Fund tuberculosis	O	1/1/2015	12/31/2016	GEN2	0	0	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
89663	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria HIV	95775	Global Fund HIV	O	1/1/2015	12/31/2016	GEN2	0	0	HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria
64225	Poverty Reduction Programme	81106	Poverty Reduction Programme	O	1/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN2	1,324,307	1,231,932	Poverty Reduction & Socioeconomic Development
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	85537	Agricultural production	F	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	GEN2	36,605	36,605	Poverty Reduction & Socioeconomic Development
83790	Development of communities around radioactive sites	92094	Radioactive sites community development	O	1/1/2015	12/31/2016	GEN2	572,256	271,790	Poverty Reduction & Socioeconomic Development
75132	Joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative -Phase II	88349	Kyrgyzstan Poverty and Environment Initiative, Phase II	O	7/1/2013	12/31/2017	GEN1	881,000	672,000	Poverty Reduction & Socioeconomic Development
77093	Aid for Trade in Central Asia (AfT Phase III)	88103	Aid for Trade in Central Asia (AfT Phase III)	O	4/1/2014	2/28/2018	GEN2	2,007,000	1,506,000	Poverty Reduction & Socioeconomic Development
58537	Management of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan	72737	Management of PCBs	O	12/1/2009	12/31/2015	GEN0	723,108	547,082	Environment and Energy
59088	Small Hydropower Development	73756	Small Hydropower Development	O	1/25/2010	2/29/2016	GEN1	1,087,893	889,160	Environment and Energy
60733	Mainstreaming of Sound Management of Chemicals	76614	Management of Chemicals	F	1/1/2011	6/30/2013	GEN1	182,358	163,632	Environment and Energy
62205	Environment Protection for Sustainable Development	79587	Environment Protection	O	8/1/2011	12/31/2016	GEN1	1,204,607	1,114,182	Environment and Energy

68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	85536	Rehabilitation Riparian Forest	F	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	GEN1	111,724	111,723	Environment and Energy
66501	Protected Areas in Central Tian Shan Mountains	82665	Protected Areas in Tian Shan	F	4/17/2012	6/15/2013	GEN1	50,000	48,183	Environment and Energy
72819	Management of Protected Areas	85844	Management of Protected Areas	O	1/1/2012	12/31/2017	GEN2	434,349	403,290	Environment and Energy
72929	Health Care Waste Management (PPG PIMS:5155)	85911	Health Care Waste Management	F	3/30/2013	10/30/2014	GEN1	75,000	70,067	Environment and Energy
73757	Transboundary Cooperation & Integrated Water Management	86419	Transboundary Cooperation	F	3/15/2013	12/31/2014	GEN1	57,584	45,953	Environment and Energy
78201	Protect human health from Persistent Organic Pollutants	88593	Protect health from pollutants	O	8/1/2014	7/31/2017	GEN1	250,407	205,288	Environment and Energy
81064	National Monitoring System & Management of Environmental Information	90515	National Monitoring System & Management of Environmental Information	O	7/15/2014	7/15/2015	GEN1	50,000	39,110	Environment and Energy
81980	Transboundary Cooperation & Integrated Water Resources Management Chu & Talas river basin	91092	Chu-Talas river basins transboundary	O	9/1/2014	12/31/2017	GEN1	67,327	62,268	Environment and Energy
48448	Conservation of Issyk-kul Lake Endemic Ichtyofauna	58610	Saving Endemic Ichtyofauna	F	1/1/2008	12/31/2012	GEN1	289,016	288,534	Environment and Energy
50731	Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	62794	Energy Efficiency in Buildings	F	8/26/2008	12/31/2012	GEN1	321,947	295,792	Environment and Energy
50838	Capacity-Building for National Financing of Environment	62983	Financing Capacity-Building	F	9/15/2008	7/31/2012	GEN1	69,688	69,620	Environment and Energy
57553	Capacity-Building for Sustainable Land Management	71171	Land Management	C	1/1/2009	12/31/2012	GEN1	1,207,234	1,175,950	Environment and Energy
68084	Area-Based Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan	83936	Disaster Risk Reduction	F	6/1/2012	12/31/2012	GEN2	161,961	157,787	Disaster Risk Management
64333	Effective Disaster Risk Management	81173	Disaster Management	O	1/1/2012	12/31/2016	GEN1	4,305,306	3,928,342	Disaster Risk Management
68284	United Nations Support for Strengthening Disaster Preparedness	83559	Disaster preparedness	O	7/23/2012	12/31/2016	GEN1	169,826	66,956	Disaster Risk Management

Annex 5: CPD RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND INDICATOR STATUS

List of UNDP Outcome Indicators (2012-2016)[13]							
Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress[14]			
				2012	2013	2014	2015
Outcome #23							
A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels) involving government, civil society, communities and individuals effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peacebuilding	Percentage of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights	To be determined by Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey (2012)

20% country-wide (male:19/ female:20) tend to not feel safe in their area; 61% tend to feel safe; rest undecided (2013-2015) | At least 10% increase in persons who feel secure in their area and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights | 20% country-wide (male:19/female:20) tend to not feel safe in their area; 61% tend to feel safe; rest undecided; next data expected in 2013 | 11.2% tend to not feel safe in their area; 82% tend to feel safe (combining 'yes' & 'rather yes' answers); 73% said 'yes' (compared to 36.8% in 2011) | Data: 0; Comment: 11.2% tend to not feel safe in their area; 82% tend to feel safe (combining 'yes' & 'rather yes' answers); 73% said 'yes' (compared to 36.8% in 2011) | Data: 0; Comment: Most respondents believed people were treated respectfully by local institutions. However, perceptions were lowest for formal justice institutions, especially the police and courts (20% believed a person approaching the police or courts would face inappropriate attitude and actions). Conversely, respondents believed that informal institutions were less likely |

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[13] Outcome, indicator, baseline and target are defined in the 2012-2016 CPAP, ROAR 2012-2016 and the Corporate Planning System (CPS).
[14] Status and progress information was extracted from the 2012 and 2013 ROARs. For 2014 and 2015, where there was no reporting in the ROAR, the information was extracted from the UNDP CPS. Term "Data" for 2014 and 2015 indicates 'quantity.'

						to act inappropriately.
			No change (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR); Significant progress (CPS)	No data	Some progress (CPS)
Percentage of persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)	To be determined by KAP survey (2012) 56% country-wide (male:53/female:58) tend to agree that relationships do not depend on ethnicity, religion, region; 18% tend to disagree; rest undecided (2013-2015)	At least 10% increase in persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)	56% country-wide (male:53/female:58) tend to agree that relationships do not depend on ethnicity, religion, region; 18% tend to disagree; rest undecided.	63.5% tend to agree that relationships do not depend on ethnicity, religion… (combining 'yes' & 'rather yes' answers); 45.1% said yes (31.1% in 2011)	Data: 45.1; Comment: 63.5% tend to agree that relationships do not depend on ethnicity, religion (combining 'yes' & 'rather yes' answers); 45.1% said yes (31.1% in 2011)	Data: 0; Comment: According to the PBF baseline report ethnicity continues to be a strong identity marker for Kyrgyz (14%) and Kyrgyz-Russian (15%) speaking population. Citizenship identity markers remain relatively inconspicuous across all language groups. Kyrgyz populations are evidencing stronger ethnocentric beliefs when compared to other ethnic groups, although at relatively low levels.
			No change (ROAR)	Significant progress (ROAR and CPS)	No data	Some progress (CPS)
Percentage of persons that perceive good inter-community co-existence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business	To be determined by a KAP survey (2012) 73% country-wide (male:73/female:73) tend to feel goodwill	At least 10% increase in persons that perceive good inter-community co-existence and cooperation (e.g. in	73% country-wide (male:73/female:73) tend to feel goodwill on the part of neighbours, colleagues,	84.3% tend to feel goodwill on the part of neighbours, colleagues, etc. (combining 'yes' & 'rather yes'	Data: 64.8; Comment: 84.3% tend to feel goodwill on the part of neighbours,	Data: 0; Comment: According to the PBF baseline report 48% of respondents

cooperation, education, community life, etc.)	on the part of neighbours, colleagues, classmates & business partners; 5% do not; rest undecided (2013-2015)	areas such as business cooperation, education, community life, etc.)	classmates & business partners; 5% do not; rest undecided.	answers); 64.8% said yes (49.2% in 2011)	colleagues, etc. (combining 'yes' & 'rather yes' answers); 64.8% said yes (49.2% in 2011)	noted significant improvement in relations. Residents of all oblasts reported significantly better ethnic relations. However, residents of Batken and Jalalabat reported worsening relations. Ethnicity was 'very important' for approximately 27% to 43% of respondents depending on the type of social relationship. Uzbek populations and residents living in Batken, Jalalabat and Osh province are more likely to state that ethnicity is very important in a variety of social relations.
				No change (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR); Significant progress (CPS)	No data	Some progress (CPS)
Outcome #24							
By 2016, national and local authorities apply	Percentage of CSOs and NGOs actively and	0 civil organizations and NGOs participate	A quarter of civil organizations and	Data is unavailable: survey will be	Data is unavailable: survey will be	Data: 0; Comment: Endline survey will	Data: 20; Comment: In

rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services with active participation of civil society	formally participating in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies	effectively and formally in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies	NGOs effectively and formally participate in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies	conducted early 2013.	conducted early 2015.	be conducted in 2016	2015 several activities were organized in this area including meetings between governmental officials and NGOs on review of judicial reform laws as well as schools dedicated to policies on rule of law and human rights.
				No change (ROAR)	No change (ROAR)	No data	Significant progress (CPS)
	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking score[15]	164 ranking score in CPI 2010[16]	Ranking score of 163 or better in (CPI)[17]	154	150	Data: 150	Data: 136; Comment: Corruption Perception Index Transparency International, 2014
				Some progress (ROAR)	No change (ROAR); Some progress (CPS)	Some progress (CPS)	No data
	Number of complaints on corruption[18]	Corruption baseline survey to be conducted in 2012[19]	Number of complaints on corruption tripled[20]	300 (2011); 844 - in 2012	84 (2011 baseline; anticorr.gov.kg)	Data: 0; Comment: Endline survey will be conducted in 2016 and identify	Data: 0; Comment: The number of high profile cases on

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[15] The 2012-2016 CPAP combined this indicator with the one below; however, all other target and baseline information did not vary from the ROARs and CPS.

[16] The 2012-2016 CPAP combined the baseline of this indicator with the one below (number of complaints on corruption). The baseline for this indicator was reported as, "164 ranking score in CPI 2010; Corruption baseline survey to be conducted in 2011; survey will also establish a baseline on total number of complaints."

[17] The 2012-2016 CPAP combined the target of this indicator with the one below (number of complaints on corruption). The target for this indicator was reported as, "Ranking score of 163 or better in CPI; number of complaints on corruption tripled."

[18] The 2012-2016 CPAP combined this indicator with the one above; however, all other target and baseline information did not vary from the ROARs and CPS.

[19] The 2012-2016 CPAP combined the baseline of this indicator with the CPI ranking score. The baseline for this indicator was reported as, "164 ranking score in CPI 2010; Corruption baseline survey to be conducted in 2011; survey will also establish a baseline on total number of complaints."

[20] The 2012-2016 CPAP combined the target of this indicator with the CPI ranking score. The target for this indicator was reported as, "Ranking score of 163 or better in CPI; number of complaints on corruption tripled."

					baseline data as of 2012, as well.	corruption including representatives has increased, owing to an overall amelioration of citizen's trust to file complaints.
			Some progress (ROAR)	No change (ROAR)	No data	Some progress (CPS)
Percentage of persons with open access to credible information on public policymaking	Internet users only have access to public institutions' websites (40% of the population in 2010)	At least 50% of population with open access to quality updated public information on policymaking through Internet and mobile phone	57.6%	57.6%	Data: 57.6	Data: 70; Comment: In 2015 mobile penetration in Kyrgyzstan had passed 132%. Kyrgyzstan's internet usage has undergone very strong expansion over the last few years, with user penetration reported at about 32% by 2015. There are clear indications on the increased access to information from public institutions web sites leading to improve abilities of targeted advocacy. The most interesting example is the referring to the Parliament and availability of

							information on costs of renewal of the assembly.
				Target reached or surpassed (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR)	No data	Significant progress (CPS)
Outcome #25							
By 2016, more poor and vulnerable rural and urban population benefits from improved social protection: increase in food security; equitable access and use of quality sustainable maternal and child health/reproductive health services and level of nutrition CPAP Outcome 25: By 2016, vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection, namely: food security; MCH/RH services; nutrition; education, sexually transmitted infection/ HIV/tuberculosis; social protection services and benefits	Tuberculosis case detection rate	59.6%	74%	80%	70%	Data: 70	Data: 77; Comment: 77% - WHO Global Tuberculosis Report
				Some progress (ROAR)	Some progress (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	No data
	Tuberculosis treatment success rate	82%	85%	75.7%; Total of 638 people living with HIV adults = 409 (male: 231; female: 178), children 229 (male:154; female: 75) with advanced HIV stage III - 358, IV - 130 (children III -163, IV-19)	77%	Data: 77	Data: 85; Comment: 85% WHO Global Tuberculosis report
				Some progress (ROAR); Regression (CPS)	Regression (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	No data
	Number of adults (disaggregated by sex) and children with advanced HIV receiving ARV therapy	356	900	655: 423 adults and 232 children, including 388 males and 267 females, and 155 boys and 77 girls	906	Data: 2050; Comment: 1132 men, 915 women. The estimated percentage of child HIV infections from HIV positive women delivering in the last 12 months, is ahead of target at 2.9, and the percentage of adults and children known to be on treatment, 12 months after initiation of ART	Data: 906

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			Some progress (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR and CPS)	No data	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)
Percentage of people living with HIV(disaggregated by sex) reporting feeling better protected and enjoying their rights	High stigma and human rights violation of people living with HIV and other vulnerable groups	More than 60% of people living with HIV feel better protected and enjoying their rights	Data will be available in the first quarter of 2013.	Data will be available in the first quarter of 2015	Data: 0; Comment: Data will be available early 2016	Data: 0; Comment: Survey will be conducted in 2016
			No change (ROAR)	No change (ROAR)	No data	Some progress (CPS)
Existence of national HIV prevention policy 2012-16, approved and implemented by the government	First draft developed	Policy in place and implemented at all levels	The national HIV prevention policy 2012-16 is developed and pending government approval.	Policy in place and implemented at all levels.	Data: 1; Comment: Policy is in place (actual value cannot be entered as qualitative data)	Data: 1; Comment: There is a National Health Care Reform Programme (Den-Sooluk) 2012 – 2016, where HIV was emphasized as one of four priority areas. Implementation of it is not monitored by UNDP as the 'Support to the Government to respond to HIV' project which was aimed at national policy level response has been closed.
			No change (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR and CPS)	No data	Significant progress (CPS)
Percentage of households with at least one treated net	<60%	95%	75%	87%	Data: 87	Data: 0; Comment: 96% Country is malaria free
			Some progress (ROAR); Significant progress (CPS)	Significant progress (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	No data
	90%	95%	82%	93%	Data: 93	Data: 97

	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net the previous night			Regression (ROAR); Significant progress (CPS)	Significant progress (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	No data
	Percentage of children younger than five years of age who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night	<50%	90%	82%	78%	Data: 78	Data: 93; Comment: The Malaria grant is closed in 2015
				Significant progress (ROAR and CPS)	Significant progress (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	No data

Outcome #26

By the end of 2016 youth, women and vulnerable groups benefit from inclusive growth and improved access to resources, markets, decent and productive employment, and food security	Percentage of employed persons in total economically active population	Economically active population: 2,351,316 (census 2009); employed: 2,111,160 (census 2009)	Increase of the share of employment in total economically active population by 1.0-2.0 percentage points annually	91%; 2,490,100/2,277,700	Economically active population: 2,496,800; Employed: 2,286,400	Data: 6; Comment: Increase by 6% (2,496,800)	Data: 0.1; Comment: Increase by 0.1% (2,228,100)
				Some progress (ROAR); Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR); Some progress (CPS)	No data	No data
CPAP Outcome 26: By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security	Percentage of people living below the official poverty line	Poverty ratio is 31.7%. 40% of assisted households upgraded from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern.[21]	Percentage decrease of people living in poverty by 2,5-3% annually; 55% of the most vulnerable households improve their food consumption (upgrade from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern)	36.8%; 40%	Poverty ratio is 38%; 49% of the most vulnerable households improve their food consumption share of population consuming less than 2100 kcal	Data: 38; Comment: Poverty ratio is 38%; 49% of the most vulnerable households improve their food consumption	Data: 30.6; Comment: Poverty ratio is 30.6%. Decreased by 6.4 percentage points
				Regression (ROAR and CPS)	Regression (ROAR)	Significant progress (CPS)	No data

Outcome #27

By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized	Percentage of people living in eco systems resilient to climate change	Absence of eco system approach in strategic planning at the national and local levels	Ecosystem approach is integrated into national and local development strategies	1.2% of people living in eco systems resilient to climate change	1.2% of people living in eco systems resilient to climate change	Data: 1.2; Comment: 1.2% of people living in eco systems resilient to climate change. Please	Data: 4.6; Comment: 2 national sectoral climate change adaptation Programmes

[21] "Poverty ratio was 31.7 percent in accordance with methodology of National Statistical Committee. Currently National Statistical Committee does not provide data lower than level of provinces; 40 percent of the assisted households upgraded from poor to borderline or acceptable food consumption pattern" (Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011).

						note: baseline is 0%, target is 5%.	(Ministries of Emergency Situation and Agriculture) developed and endorsed. Sustainable development strategy developed and under implementation in one province (Naryn, 4,6%).

			No change (ROAR)	No change (ROAR)	No data	Significant progress (CPS)
Percentage reduction in consumption of HCFCs	Current consumption is four ozone depleting substance tons per year	10% reduction by 2015	4.52 tons (13%) increase in consumption	3.56 tons (11%) reduction	Data: 11	Data: 40; Comment: Current consumption is 2,4 ozone depleting substance tons per year which is a 40% reduction. Source of data: The State of the Environment Report of the Kyrgyz Republic
			Regression (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR and CPS)	No data	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)
Percentage of the population benefiting from non-carbon energy sources	Non-carbon sources of energy represent 0.7% of total energy production	Increase of non-carbon energy sources to 1% of total energy production	0.35% of population benefiting from non-carbon energy sources	Non-carbon sources of energy represent 0.7% of total energy production	Data: 0.7; Comment: Non-carbon sources of energy represent 0.7% of total energy production. This indicator is revised to 'percentage of non-carbon energy sources in	1.07; Comment: Non-carbon sources of energy represent 1.07% of total energy production. Source of data: The State of the Environment Report of the Kyrgyz Republic

| | | | | total energy production'. | | | |
| | | | | No change (ROAR) | No change (ROAR and CPS) | No data | Target reached or surpassed (CPS) |

Outcome #28

By 2016, DRM framework in compliance with international standards, especially the HFA	Existence of national institutional, legal and policy framework for DRR with decentralized responsibilities, resources and capacities at all levels	National institutional, legal and policy framework for DRR at nascent stages	DRR legal, institutional and policy frameworks that feature coherence and mechanisms of coordination adopted and functional	Integrated & decentralized DRR established. Gaps being identified in sectoral areas.	HFA Framework-consistent development strategies are in place and subsequent refining of legal framework across sectors is ongoing.	Comment: HFA Framework-consistent development strategies are in place and subsequent refining of legal framework across sectors is ongoing.	Comment: Integration of Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) into the national development strategies agreed upon at the national level
				Significant progress (ROAR)	Significant progress (ROAR); Target reached or surpassed (CPS)	No data	Significant progress (CPS)
	Percentage of local self-governments' local development plans with integrated DRR strategies	Absence of DRR strategies integrated in local self-governments' local development plans; Absence of DRR monitoring system that would inform local level planning	DRR strategies integrated in least 10% local self-governments' local development plans; DRR monitoring system established and functional (informing local socio-economic planning) in at least 10% of local governments.	21%	26.7%	Data: 26.7	Data: 10; Comment: Target achieved over the past four years by supporting 10% out of total 470 local self-governments with appropriate toolkits & consultancy in integrated DRR and local level risk management; An enabling environment for DRR monitoring system is established through adoption of

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							Governmental Programme on Establishing National Risk Assessment Framework (NRAF) and subsequent creation of legal framework is ongoing to operationalize it.
				Target reached or surpassed (ROAR)	Target reached or surpassed (ROAR and CPS)	No data	Target reached or surpassed (CPS)

Source: 2012-2016 CPAP, 2012-2015 ROARs and CPS

Annex 6: PEOPLE CONSULTED

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Abakirov, Eldar, Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Economy

Abdiraimov, T.D, ex-chairperson of the Central Electoral Commission

Abdramanov, Nurmyrza, Head of Avletim Aiyl Okmotu Aksy district

Abdyrazakov, Talant, Head of Salam-Alik Aiyl Okmotu, Uzgen District

Aidai Amanturovna, Kurmanova, State-Secretary, Ministry of the Economy

Aidarbekova, Chinara, Judge-Secretary, Constitutional Chamber

Aligulova, Head of Secretariat of Global Program for the Protection of the Snow Leopard and its Ecosystems, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry

Alimbaev, Erlan, Deputy Ombudsman

Alimbek, Khalmurzaev, Head of Aksuu Aiyl Okmotu, Batken region

Artykbaev, Rakhmatilla, Head of dam construction site, Ak-Atam Aiyl Okmotu

Asankanov, Abylabek, Senior Analyst of the Monitoring Center, Local Self-Governance and Inter-ethnic Issues (GAMSUMO)

Baatyrov, Kanybek, Head of Ylai-Talaa Aily Okmotu

Bahtiyar, Saliev, Deputy Director, Local Self-Governance and Inter-ethnic Issues

Baidoletov, Nuradil, Head of the Department of Strategic Planning and Regional Development, Ministry of Economy

Bakirov, Abdylla, Head of Micro Hydro-Electric Station Project Site, Akjar Aiyl Okmotu

Bekjanov, Minbolot, ex-Head, Secretariat of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform

Bekkulova, Djyparkul, Head of Department on Ecological Strategy and Policy, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry

Bolotaliev, Uzak, Head of Jumgal Aiyl Okmotu

Borisova, Tatiana, Deputy Director, Republican Center for Narcology, Ministry of Health

Chernikova, Tatiana, Head, Kyrgyzhydromed

Chotaev, Zakir, Chairman, Deputy Director of the State Commission on Religious Affairs

Chotonov, Aibek, Head of Legal Awareness Raising Department, Ministry of Justice

Chuikov, Nikolay, Head of Economic and Investment Department, Prime Minister's Office

Dikambaev, Azamat, National Institute for Strategic Studies

Dinara, Uturova, Deputy Head of Economy and Investment Unit, Prime Minister's Office

Djunushaliev, Turatbek, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economy

Dogoev, D., Deputy Chair, State Registry Service

Dolnikova, Svetlana, National Institute for Strategic Studies

Dotaliev, Ulan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Justice

Egemberdieva, Djumagul, Delegated Representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Jalal-Abad oblast

Egemberdiev, E., Head of Arka Aiyl Okmotu

Egimbaeva, Guljan, Auditor, Chamber of Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic

Elebesov, Bolot, Head of Staff, Chamber of Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ergeshov, Zaiyrbek, Deputy Head, Department of Ethnic, Religious Policies and Interaction with Civil Society, Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic

Galina, Skripkina, Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Structure, Judicial and Legal Issues and Regulation, Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ibraev, Doolot, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic for Naryn region

Irsaliev, Bakit, Deputy Director of Forest Ecosystems

Ismailova, B.A., Chief Specialist of the Public Health Department, Ministry of Health

Istamov, Kylych, Director, Osh Oblast Tuberculosis Center

Iusupova, Nadiia, Expert, Department of Ethnic, Religious Policies and Interaction with Civil Society, Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic

Jeenbekov, Asylbek, Member of Parliament/SDPK party, ex-Speaker of the Parliament

Joldoshev, Bolot, Head of the Regional Development Department, Osh Oblast

Joroev, Arzybek, Head of Kara-Kulja Aiyl Okmotu

Jumabekova, Sheker, Head of Jergetal Aiyl Okmotu

Jusubaly, Saikalov, Head of Dara Aiyl Okmotu

Kabaev, Kuban, Political Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kadyraliev, Aibek, Head of Finance-Economic Analysis and Development Monitoring, Office of President

Kadyraly uulu, Marat, Head, Department of Economics, Investments and Foreign Economic Relations

Kadyrov, Abdullaat, Director, National Center of Phthisiology

Kaiypov, Amanbai, Delegated Representative of the Government the Kyrgyz Republic in Naryn oblast

Kalandarov A., Deputy Head of Kulundu Aiyl Okmotu

Kapatov, Azatbek, Head of Ak-Muz AO, Naryn region

Karabaeva, Madina, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations

Karagulova, Aida, Director, Bishkek Center for Prevention and Fight with AIDS under the Ministry of Health

Karybaeva, Mira, Head of Ethnic, Religious Policy and Inter-ethnic Relations with Civil Society

Kasymaliev, Mukambet, Chairman, Constitutional Chamber

Kasymbekov, Baisbek, Deputy Chairman, National Statistical Committee

Kubanychbek, Oruzbaev, First Deputy Secretary, Defence Council

Kurmanbek, Abakirov, Head of Baetov Aiyl Kenesh (village council)

Madimarov, Nuridin, Head of Kulatov Aiyl Okmotu

Mendigul, Uzenov, Head of Green Project Site, Ayletim Aiyl Okmotu

Moinokov, Altynbek, Head of Tash-Dobo Aiyl Okmotu

Moidunova, Mariapat, Director, Bishkek City Tuberculosis Center

Moldoisaeva, Mirgul, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations

Narmatova, Elmira, Head, Osh Center for Prevention and Fight with AIDS, Ministry of Health

Nasirdin, Orozov, Head of Samarkandek Aiyl Okmotu

Navatova, Aigul, Osh City Department of Green Economy

Nurlan, Aripov, Head, Department of Export Promotion and Development of Single Window Center for Foreign Trade, Ministry of the Economy

Olshanskaya, Liudmila, Head, Central Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance

Orozbaeva, Kanykey, Head of Department of Sustainable Development and Environment, National Statistical Committee

Orozobekova, Aigul, Head of Ugut Aiyl Okmotu

Pankratov, Oleg, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic

Parpiev, Mamadaly, Head of Baltagulov Aiyl Okmotu

Penkina, Liudmila, Head, Pasture Monitoring Department, Kyrgyzgiprozem

Razakov, Jenish, Delegated Representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Batken oblast

Rimma, Kiseleva, Head of Department on EEU integration and World Trade Organization Issues, Ministry of Economy

Saatbek, Egemberdiev, Head of Borboduk Aiyl Okmotu

Sabir Sadykjanovich, Atajanov, Director, State Agency on Protection of Environment and Forestry

Sarpashev, T., Chair, State Registry Service

Sarybashov, Taalaibek, Delegated Representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Osh oblast

Shadybekov, Kuvanychbek, Head of Public Administration and Human Resources, Prime Minister's Office

Sheralieva, Bubusara, Deputy Director, Republican AIDS Center, Ministry of Health

Sulaimanov, Abdymalik, Deputy Head of Ak-Talaa Rayon State Administration

Sultangaziev, Aiber, Ministry of Health (formerly the Deputy Chair and member of the Country Coordination Mechanism Oversight Committee)

Sulaimanova, Gulnara, Uzgen Mayor's Office Specialist

Surrapoeva, Deputy Director, Department of Forestry and Hunting, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry

Svarov, Muhammed, Head of Crises Management Center in Osh city/Call Center 112.

Talant, Turusbekov, Head of Baetov Aiyl Okmotu

Tavasharov, Erkin, Head, State Ecology Technical Inspection

Temiraliev, Taalaibek, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Emergency Situations

Tolongutov, Baygabyl, Director of the Center for State Regulation of Environment Protection and Environmental Safety, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry

Tugolbay, Janboev, Head of Naryn Rayon State Administration

Turdumamatov, Karim, Head of Akjar Aiyl Okmotu

Turgunbekova, Gulnura, Audit Expert, Chamber of Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ulakbaev, Adamata, Head of Ak-Chyi Aiyl Okmotu

Uldashev, Igor, Investment Officer of Baltagulov Aiyl Okmotu

Uzakov, Murat, Head of Ak-Tam Aiyl Okmotu, Jalal-Abad region

Viachaslavovich, Gorin Oleg, Deputy Minister of Healthcare

Vladimirovna, Nikitenko Natalia, Member of the Committee on Social Issues, Education, Science, Culture and Healthcare, Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic

United Nations organizations, international partners and other donors

Akmatalieva, Aida, Head of Department for International Development (DFID) Programmes in the Kyrgyz Republic

Gulkayr, Tentieva, Senior Economic Officer, ADB

Habicht, Jarno, Head of WHO Country Office

Happi, Jean-Michel, Country Manager, World Bank

Karlsson, Martin, Attaché, Operations Section, Delegation of the European Union to the Kyrgyz Republic

Kinlay, Dorjee, Representative, FAO

Koike, Takayuki, Ambassador, Japan Embassy in the Kyrgyz Republic

Makhutov, Bakyt, Senior Advisor/Policy and Water Resources, Swiss Embassy in the Kyrgyz Republic

Matsumoto, Takahiro, Third Secretary, Japan Embassy in the Kyrgyz Republic

Meuwly, Danielle, Deputy Head, Swiss Embassy in the Kyrgyz Republic

Mokuo, Yukie, Representative, UNICEF

Mzareulov, Alexey M., Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Kyrgyz Republic

Paniagua, Maria, Officer-in-charge, ADB

Sarybaeva, Meerim, Country Manager, UNAIDS

Tilekov, Edil, HIV Officer, UNICEF

Saravanamuttu, Ram, Representative, World Food Programme

Stenbaek Madsen, Johannes, Head of Cooperation Department, European Union Commission in the Kyrgyz Republic

Usupov, Marat, Head of Operations, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Valli, Emilio, Programme Officer, UN Volunteers

UNDP

Abdykalykova, Gulnara, Poverty and Environment Initiative Project Coordinator, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Abdyyeva, Nazik, Country Liaison Analyst, Central Asia and Russia, Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Akaeva, Nazgul, Finance Manager, Global Fund team, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Alymbekova, Ainura, Project Coordinator, Access to Justice Project, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Arstanbekova, Aidai, M&E Officer, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Ashiralieva, Aidai, Programme Associate, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Avanessov, Alexander, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

Azimov, Taalaibek, Batken ABD Manager

Baiburaeva, Aigul, Rule of Law Programme Adviser, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Choroeva, Jyldyz, former M&E Officer, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Choibaeva, Roza, Assistant Resident Representative ad interim, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Dauletova, Umutai, Gender Mainstreaming Specialist, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Dospaeva, Saltanat, Operations Manager, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Duishebaeva, Lira, Peace and Development Programme Dimension Chief, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Gorborukova, Tatiana, Programme Associate, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Grebnev, Vladimir, Project Coordinator, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Ibragimov, Daniar, Programme Analyst/Environment, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Kaldarov, Mukash, Disaster Risk Management Advisor, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Kaparova, Ainura, Democratic Governance Dimension Chief ad interim, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Kashkarev, Alexander, Programme Analyst/Democratic Governance, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Kazana, Joanna, Head of Country Office Liaison and Oversight Unit, Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Komarover, Leonid, Senior Policy Advisor, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Kylychev, Kumar, Sustainable Development Dimension Chief, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Labovic, Itana, International Consultant for Cooperation & Assistance to the Management of HIV and Tuberculosis Global Fund Grants

Mamatkerimova, Gulmira, Democratic Governance Programme Technical Adviser, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Martirosyan, Astghik, Regional M&E Officer, Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Moldokulova, Jyldyz, Project Management Unit Manager, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Mukhamedgalieva, Aynur, Finance Manager, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Niculita, Aliona, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

Nurzhanova, Sherbet, Programme Associate ad interim, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Omuraliev, Ulan, Project Coordinator, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Ormushev, Kuban, Programme Associate, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Shabynov, Ulan, Manager, Peacebuiding Fund Secretariat

Sarandrea, Lucio, Rule of Laws Advisor, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Sheripbaev, Bakytbek, Naryn ABD Manager

Shishkaraeva, Elmira, Gender Programme Coordinator, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Subankulova, Tuimakan, Osh and Jalad-Abad ABD Manager

Suiumbaeva, Chynara, ICT for Development/E-Governance Coordinator, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Taalaibek Alay, Ergeshov, Regional Specialist, Osh and Jalal-Abad Oblasts

Takirov, Urmat, Aid for Trade Project Coordinator, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Tkachenko, Olga, former Border Management Programme in Central Asia project coordinator

Urazbaeva, Erkina Programme Analyst/Peace and Development Programme, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Civil society, research institutes, private sector and beneficiaries

Abaihanova, Zuhra, Director, NGO Climate Change Center

Abyshev, Beishenbek, Manager of LLC "At-Bashy sut"

Aidarova, Aiperi, Head of the kindergarten, Ylai-Talaa village

Aziza, Kurbanova, Director, Public Association "Krik Juravlya"

Bessonov, Sergey, Director, Public Fund "Ranar"

Bocharnikova, Elena, Director, NGO Public Fund "Plus"

Burhanov, Mamasobir, Director, Public Foundation "Roditeli protiov narkotikov"

Cholpon, Karabotoeva, Director, "Umut" Rehabilitation Centre

Chynybekova, Janyl, Head of the educational center, Baltagulov Aiyl Okmotu

Duishebaev, Bolot, Land plot renter

Eginalieva, Anara, Director, Foundation for Tolerance International

Ermatov, Baigazy, Director, Public Association "Tais Plus 2" (SW)

Isakov, Tolkun, Director, NGO Working on People with Disabilities

Islamova, Shahnaz, Director, Public Association "Tais Plus"

Jorobaeva, Nyshanbu, Head of the Sewing Manufacturing Workshop, Kashkalak village

Kabylbekovna, Maisa, Family Group Practitioners Association (Malaria)

Kannazarova, Aisulu, Director, Public Fund "Zdorovoe pokolenie"

Khalmurzaev A., Chair of the "Mol Tushum" Cooperative, Samarkandek Aily Okmotu

Konurbaev, Mirlan, Beneficiary, Greenhouse Project, Biymyrza village

Madeyuev, Ahmat, Consultant, Center for Public Policy

Mamytova, Aina, Director, Public Association "Agency of modernization and development"

Musaev, Erkin, Director, Public Fund "Prosvet" (People Living with HIV)

Orsekov, Erlan, Director, Public Association "Kyrgyz Indigo"

Osmanova, Elmira, Database Admin, Public Fund 'Plus Center'

Rodina, Elena, Head of Sustainable Development Department of Kyrgyz Russian Slavonic University, National Sustainable Development Council

Pugacheva, Irina, Director, Public Fund "Alternative v narkologii"

Ramankulov, Samamat, Head of the Drying Fruit Manufacturing Workshop

Rysalieva, Sabira, Beneficiary, Ak-Terek Secondary School

Rustemova, Aida, Chairperson, Coordination Council of Public Councils

Saalaev, Umetaly, Projetc Leader, "Creation of Veterinary Complex in Ak-Muz village"

Shabdanova, Tajikan, Expert, Foundation for Tolerance International

Sharonova, Nadejda, Director, Public Foundation "Podruga"

Shershniyova, Julia, Manager, Dev Societies in the South, Public Fund 'Plus Center'

Shumskaya, Natalya, Chair, AIDS Foundation East-West

Tootaev, Bayimbet, Beneficiary of the Furniture Production Business, Ylai-Talaa village

Tagaev, Ermek, Head, Apple Processing Workshop, Kara-Tash Village

Tretiakova, Tatiana, National M&E Network Coordinator

Tokombaeva, Madina, Director, Association of Harm Reduction Partnership Network (People Living with HIV Network)

Tuleev, Ulan, Leader of Salam-Alik Group, Green Project Site, Salam-Alik Village

Vedeneva, Tatiana, President, Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development

Yusupova, Jamila, Deputy Director, Republican Center for Health Promotion

Annex 7: DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

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