



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
11 July 2022

Original: English
English, French, Russian, and
Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Second regular session 2022

6–9 September 2022

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Kyrgyzstan

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Kyrgyzstan is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$7,285,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$35,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2023 to 2027.

* E/ICEF/2022/22.



Programme rationale

1. Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked, mountainous, lower-middle-income country with a multi-ethnic population and a vibrant civil society. Following three revolutions in its 30 years of independence, in 2021 Kyrgyzstan transitioned from a parliamentary to a presidential system and set out an ambitious 2026 National Development Programme with significant commitments to child well-being. In 2020, of the total population of 6,523,529, 38 per cent were under the age of 18 (48 per cent girls and 52 per cent boys) and 48 per cent under 25. The majority of the population, 65.6 per cent, live in rural areas.¹ The sustained demographic growth increases the demand for health and education services.

2. In the last decade there has been significant progress in the realization of child rights, especially in child survival, child justice and preschool education. However, due to significant inequities between regions, urban and rural areas and wealth quintiles, challenges remain. Some groups of children, especially children affected by migration, children with disabilities, children from the poorest households, and girls, are lagging behind and have become the focus of this country programme.

3. The socioeconomic consequences of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have rolled back hard-won development gains. The national poverty rate increased from 20.1 per cent in 2019 to 25.3 per cent in 2020. Children are disproportionately affected by poverty. The level of child poverty rose from 25.7 per cent in 2019 to 31.8 per cent in 2020. Every second child is growing up experiencing multidimensional poverty, deprived of access to health care and nutrition, decent living standards, early development, social inclusion and protection services.² Yet, the social protection system covers less than half of children living below the poverty line.³ Unemployment and poverty are projected to increase further as households face increased food prices and high inflation.⁴ Furthermore, the socioeconomic crisis caused by sanctions against the Russian Federation is expected to have significant negative implications for the economy and the most vulnerable population groups.

4. Labour migration is a significant factor in the country's economic and social development. Approximately 15–20 per cent of the working-age population is estimated to live abroad. Migrant remittances have accounted for an equivalent of 30 per cent of gross domestic product annually since 2016. Migration has a direct impact on children: 99,000 children have both parents working abroad and are left in the care of grandparents or extended families, often without formal guardianship arrangements. The children of migrants, especially adolescent girls, experience overlapping deprivations and are at a high risk of experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse.

5. Kyrgyzstan ranked 87th among 162 states on the Gender Inequality Index (2019) and 108th out of 156 states in the Global Gender Gap Index (2020). These scores reflect the fact that the equal rights of men and women set out in legislation are not fully enforced in practice, largely due to social and gender norms. The unequal distribution of domestic responsibilities within the household results in “time poverty” for women and girls, who have less time for school, studies and paid work. About 13 per cent of young women aged 20–24 are married/in a union before the age

¹ National Statistics Committee (NSC), 2021.

² NSC, SDG Indicator Data, 2020, <https://sustainabledevelopment-kyrgyzstan.github.io/en/1-2-2/>.

³ As of 1 March 2022, 107,992 families with 351,774 children receive the UyBulogo Komok child benefit, according to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration. This represents 43.6 per cent of children living below the national poverty line.

⁴ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), “Situation Analysis of Children's and Adolescents' Well-Being and Rights in Kyrgyzstan”, unpublished, 2021.

of 18, with significant differences between rural and urban areas and among ethnic groups.⁵ The adolescent pregnancy rate is one of the highest in the region, with 50 newborns per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years.⁶

6. Over the past 15 years, there have been significant declines in neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates.⁷ The under-5 mortality rate decreased from 29 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 20 in 2018. However, the neonatal mortality rate of 13 per 1,000 live births remains almost twice as high as the regional average. The child mortality rate is higher in rural areas, in households from the poorest wealth quintile and among mothers with a low level of education.⁸ The child vaccination rate is decreasing and vaccine-preventable diseases are reoccurring. In 2019, the number of measles cases doubled compared with 2018 (2,380 versus 1,007).⁹

7. Kyrgyzstan faces a triple burden of malnutrition, characterized by the coexistence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity. Stunting rate remains at 12 per cent. Furthermore, micronutrient deficiency remains a serious concern, with 39.8 per cent of children under 5 years of age and 29.9 per cent of women aged 15–49 affected by anaemia. The prevalence of overweight children under 5 stands at 7 per cent.¹⁰

8. Kyrgyzstan has made significant advances in early childhood education (ECE), increasing the coverage from 23 per cent in 2014 to 39 per cent in 2018.¹¹ Nevertheless, over 60 per cent of children aged 3 to 5 years are still not benefiting from ECE. The multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) data also indicate near-universal access to compulsory primary and lower secondary education. However, the quality of education remains a challenge. In 2018, less than half of children aged 7–14 years demonstrated foundational literacy and numeracy skills. The situation with water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) in schools is of concern, with significant implications, particularly for adolescent girls: one in four schools has no access to clean drinking water, 74.4 per cent do not have internal toilets and 68.2 per cent are not connected to the hot water supply.¹²

9. Available data indicate that only a small percentage of the thousands of children who come in conflict with the law go through the court system. In cases that end up in court, alternative measures used by the judges led to the reduction of imprisonment of children by 84 per cent between 2000 and 2020.¹³ Child-friendly procedures have been introduced in the courts and police stations to keep children separately from adults during investigations and trials, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

10. Violent forms of child discipline remain embedded in social norms, affecting 74 per cent of children aged 1–14 years and leading to serious lifelong consequences.¹⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child raised this concern and recommended the promotion of positive parenting. Domestic violence is common and is often not reported due to social and gender norms that accept violence as “normal”. One third of women aged 15–49 years believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife under

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ NSC and UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Kyrgyzstan, 2014 and 2018.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ UNICEF, “Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents’ Well-Being and Rights in Kyrgyzstan”, unpublished, 2021.

¹⁰ NSC, UNICEF, MICS, Kyrgyzstan, 2018.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² United Nations Kyrgyzstan, “UN COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Framework for the Kyrgyz Republic”, 2021.

¹³ Kyrgyzstan State Penitentiary Service, 2021.

¹⁴ NSC, UNICEF, MICS, Kyrgyzstan, 2018.

some circumstances.¹⁵ Violence against women often occurs together with violence against children, which leads to intergenerational cycles of violent behaviour.

11. Kyrgyzstan has a unique opportunity to harness the power of young people for the country's development. Yet, the youth unemployment rate was 11.5 per cent in 2020 and 21.7 per cent of young people (15–24) are not in education, employment or training. There is a significant gender disparity, with 30.3 per cent of young women in this category, compared with 13.4 per cent of young men.¹⁶

12. Approximately 32,000 children are registered as children with disabilities (about 1 per cent, which is significantly below the global average). Many children with disabilities are not registered, primarily due to stigma. They are deprived of support and access to services, and often experience negative attitudes in society.¹⁷

13. The situation in the Ferghana Valley remains fragile. The presence of different ethnic groups, high population density, unemployment, labour migration and cross-border tensions with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan due to disputes over border demarcation, water and land are all critical risks that must inform future programming and emergency preparedness. Conflict broke out between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on the border at Batken in April–May 2021, demonstrating how existing border tensions can quickly escalate into violent conflict, with human casualties and a humanitarian crisis.

14. Kyrgyzstan is one of the most climate-vulnerable and disaster-prone countries in the region. Between 2015 and 2020, there were 412 different natural disasters. Most parts of the country are at risk of high-magnitude earthquakes. About 80 per cent of schools – 1.5 million children – are vulnerable to earthquakes, as school buildings do not meet the safety requirements.¹⁸ Mudslides and seasonal flooding frequently occur, resulting in significant human and financial losses. Droughts are becoming more frequent. At the same time, the country's capacity for disaster risk reduction remains low, and it is unable to effectively mitigate the risks for children and their families.

15. Air pollution has become an urgent concern from health, environmental and social perspectives. In the winter months, Bishkek often features as the most polluted city in the world.¹⁹ A key contributor to air pollution is the widespread use of coal for heating.

16. Lessons learned and recommendations from the previous country programme evaluation informed the design of the new programme. They include: 1) support the development of cross-sectoral cooperation in areas essential for the realization of child rights and most prominently for children with disabilities; and 2) continue and extend support for the participation of adolescents in decision-making in relation to public institutions at national and local levels.²⁰

17. Social policy, child protection, health and nutrition, education and adolescent development and participation will be the core components of the country programme. UNICEF has the comparative advantage of being a trusted partner of the Government, United Nations agencies, development partners and civil society organizations (CSOs) in upholding the rights of all children – not only because of the support provided for evidence generation and systems strengthening, but also for its capacity

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT: Country Profile, Kyrgyzstan, 2020.

¹⁷ UNICEF, "Situation Analysis: Children and Adolescents with Disabilities in Kyrgyzstan", 2021.

¹⁸ United Nations, United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) for the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021 (based on Ministry of Emergency Situations data).

¹⁹ United Nations Environment Programme, "UNEP sounds the alarm on air quality in the Kyrgyz capital", 9 February 2022.

²⁰ UNICEF, "Kyrgyzstan Country Programme Evaluation, 2018–2022", unpublished, 2021.

to convene partners, effectively communicate, advocate, and engage young people and communities to drive change for the most disadvantaged children in Kyrgyzstan.²¹

Programme priorities and partnerships

18. In line with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, the overarching ambition of the new UNICEF country programme in Kyrgyzstan is that by 2030 every child survives, thrives, learns and lives in a safe environment and is protected from violence and poverty. The programme is fully aligned with the 2040 National Development Strategy and the 2021–2026 National Development Programme. The Government, CSOs, United Nations agencies and young people were consulted as part of the programme development. As an integral part of the 2023–2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the country programme results will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and reduce inequities and exclusion, including through joint programmes and resource mobilization with other United Nations agencies. The programme will support the Government in addressing the socioeconomic consequences for children of the COVID-19 pandemic and the sanctions against the Russian Federation.

19. In all programme components, UNICEF aims to support system strengthening to ensure sustainability of progress through high-quality policy advocacy, technical expertise, improved public finance for children, digital transformation across sectors, and modelling and scaling integrated approaches to address the complex bottlenecks that children face in the realization of their rights. The programme is aimed at reducing disparities between urban and rural areas, and between boys and girls, with a special focus on disadvantaged groups. UNICEF will focus on reducing vulnerabilities and risks related to conflict, climate change and natural disasters. Social and behavioural science will be drawn on to study and tackle the cognitive, social and structural drivers of harmful behaviours. Addressing social and behavioural norms that hinder the achievement of sustainable results will be a strategy in all areas of programming. Building on the situation analysis, the country programme will focus on two cross-sectoral priorities: 1) realizing the rights of children and adolescents with disabilities and 2) adolescents' and young people's development and participation.

20. Disability is a key driver of inequitable realization of child rights in Kyrgyzstan. Children with disabilities face multiple deprivations and discrimination. Working at the system level, UNICEF will support the Government in creating an enabling environment with an effective policy framework, intersectoral coordination mechanism and social norms change to support children and adolescents with disabilities to become equal and active members of society. At the local level, UNICEF will work with the Government, local authorities, CSOs, parents and other stakeholders to model an integrated approach to realizing the rights of children with disabilities by ensuring continuity of support and services across the life cycle. Specifically, it will include transdisciplinary approaches to early identification and intervention; developing community-based family support services to prevent institutionalization; advancing inclusive education; expanding social protection measures; equipping adolescents with disabilities with skills and pathways to employment; and supporting communities and parents to gain the knowledge, skills and confidence to support children's development and inclusion.

21. Given the demographics, adolescents and young people present a unique opportunity for the socioeconomic development of Kyrgyzstan. Yet, they face multiple deprivations that hinder the realization of their full potential, especially

²¹ Ibid.

adolescent girls and young women. UNICEF will work with the Government, CSOs and the private sector to build adolescents' and young people's skills for active citizenship and expand their opportunities for a smooth transition to employment, focusing on the most disadvantaged. UNICEF will ensure that programming across sectors is informed by adolescents' voices and will partner with adolescents and young people in programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

22. UNICEF will pursue convergent geographic and programmatic approaches to demonstrate the transformative effect of integrated interventions on disability, adolescent development and other areas.

23. Gender-responsive and transformative programming will remain a cross-cutting priority in line with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025. UNICEF will address gender-specific bottlenecks and barriers at all levels and across sectors: policies and laws, systems and services, communities, and individual attitudes and practices. Social behaviour change strategies to address gender roles, norms and power imbalances will ensure an integrated approach to positive gender socialization and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, particularly child marriage and forced abduction for marriage. Key gender-targeted interventions will focus on empowering adolescent girls through skills development and participation.

24. The programme will be complemented by a robust communication, partnership, and public advocacy strategy to amplify results for children. Evidence-based advocacy will leverage partnerships and public and policy discourse to put child rights at the heart of decision-making. UNICEF will seek to harness the power of public and private sector partnerships to galvanize voices, resources and innovations for children.

Social policy

25. The vision for change in the social policy area is that, by 2027, all girls and boys benefit from an inclusive social protection system, effective financing, policy coherence and monitoring frameworks that increase access to benefits and essential services for the most disadvantaged and reduce multidimensional poverty in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. This vision directly contributes to achieving UNSDCF Priority One (equitable access to quality social services – education, health, social protection – and decent work).

26. To achieve this, UNICEF will focus on enhancing the Government's capacity to:

(a) design, budget for and implement an inclusive, child and gender-sensitive, and shock-responsive social protection system and programmes by assessing the social protection system and supporting the development of an integrated social protection strategy and management information system, jointly with international financial institutions and United Nations agencies; and by designing, costing and supporting the implementation of a gender-responsive mother and child benefit;

(b) systematically monitor child rights, equity and gender disparities to inform government decision-making by supporting the national MICS and other evidence-generation initiatives to collect internationally comparable data and report on the Sustainable Development Goals; establish an effective child rights monitoring mechanism and engage children and young people in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women monitoring and reporting;

(c) effectively budget for children and secure adequate investment in human capital by providing technical assistance to social sector ministries and the Ministry

of Finance to align budgets with national strategic priorities and commitments on child rights and gender equality, and systematically monitor social sector budgeting and execution processes.

Child protection

27. The long-term vision for change in the child protection area is that, by 2027, children, adolescents and their families, including children and adolescents from disadvantaged and low-income families, and those with disabilities, benefit from prevention and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and access to justice. This result will directly contribute to UNSDCF Priority One and Priority Four (just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and a civil society for peace, cohesion, and human rights.)

28. To achieve this, UNICEF will support the Government and CSO partners to:

(a) strengthen policies, legal and normative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and evidence to effectively contribute to preventing and responding to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and access to justice of girls, boys and women by supporting social service planning and development, data collection/management, social service workforce capacity-building, and transition from residential institutions to local social welfare services;

(b) strengthen statutory systems to provide gender-sensitive protection services for vulnerable children, adolescents and women by modelling integrated social services, strengthening probation and diversion to promote rehabilitation over punitive measures, and building service provision capacities at the local level, including in humanitarian response situations;

(c) address harmful social and gender norms and practices and strengthen prevention mechanisms to protect vulnerable children, adolescents and their families, with a particular focus on girls by fostering positive and gender-responsive parenting practices, establishing safe and effective violence reporting mechanisms, increasing help-seeking behaviour, raising awareness on available support services and amplifying the voice of adolescents who have experienced first-hand living with a disability, institutional care and violence to influence reforms.

Education and adolescents' development and participation

29. The vision for change for the education and adolescents' participation and development area is that, by 2027, all children and adolescents in Kyrgyzstan, including those with disabilities, have equitable access to inclusive quality education from the early years, improve learning outcomes, develop skills for life and work, and participate in decision-making. This area of work will directly contribute to achieving the UNSDCF Priority One.

30. To achieve this outcome, UNICEF will support the Government, CSOs, the private sector and other stakeholders in:

(a) increasing access to inclusive and quality early childhood development and education (ECD/ECE) services by developing and implementing an integrated strategy on early identification, intervention and inclusion of young children with developmental delays and disabilities; developing a funding model to increase access to early learning, including through public-private partnerships; building teachers' capacity in inclusive and gender-responsive ECD/ECE; and generating demand for early learning and development services among parents and communities;

(b) improving foundational literacy, numeracy and transferable skills by fostering data-informed sector planning and monitoring; promoting school governance for greater educational outcomes and accountability; and further

developing standard learning assessments, teacher professional development and digital transformation;

(c) strengthening intersectoral coordination and enhancing policies, strategies and opportunities for participation and skills development of adolescents and young people, with a focus on those not in education, employment or training, especially girls. This will be done by supporting participation in school, community and local government planning and budgeting, including through digital means; addressing the skills mismatch with labour-market requirements, and developing internships and volunteering programmes within public and private sectors, especially for adolescents with disabilities and girls; and shifting norms and attitudes to respect the voice and agency of adolescents and young people, and supporting the implementation of youth-led initiatives on peacebuilding and social cohesion.

31. UNICEF work in this area is based on continuity of support from early learning to education to smooth transition to employment and active civic engagement for every child and adolescent. Human-centred design methodologies will promote adolescent-led innovative solutions to adolescent-identified issues, build skills, and empower them as agents of change.

Health, nutrition and a safe environment

32. The vision for change in the health, nutrition and safe environment area is that, by 2027, all children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, have equitable access to integrated quality primary health-care services, and live in a safe and climate-resilient environment. This work will directly contribute to achieving the health component of UNSDCF Priority One and the nutrition component of Priority Two (inclusive green socioeconomic development). It also integrates the climate change and emergency preparedness elements enshrined in UNSDCF Priority Three (inclusive approaches to climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection).

33. To achieve this, UNICEF will support the Government and CSOs to:

(a) strengthen the primary health-care system to provide evidence-based, inclusive, gender-responsive and quality health services to mothers, newborns, children and adolescents by designing, costing and implementing an integrated, prevention-focused essential health and nutrition services package through improved legal framework, budgeting and digitization; reinforcing the capacities of local health-care providers; introducing early identification and intervention for children with developmental delays and disabilities; and raising awareness about children's environmental health and climate risks;

(b) improve nutrition-related policy and institutional capacities for the integration of essential nutrition services into primary health care for children, adolescents and women of reproductive age by revising and costing the national nutrition programme; providing technical assistance and building capacity to ensure effective micronutrient supplementation; engaging the private sector in food fortification; addressing social and gender norms and practices to promote healthy nutritional practices;

(c) strengthen national and local health-care capacities to effectively generate demand and provide immunization services for all children and adolescents by improving vaccine procurement and management information systems, upgrading the cold chain and improving health-care providers' capacity in gender-responsive outreach and behaviour change communication to address vaccination hesitancy, including through engagement of adolescents;

(d) improve the capacities of line ministries and stakeholders in legislating and implementing inclusive, gender-responsive WASH services, climate change

adaptation and disaster risk reduction by supporting a WASH sector coordination mechanism; prototyping a climate-resilient and gender-responsive WASH programme; strengthening national, subnational and community capacities in emergency preparedness and response; improving and enforcing the state regulations and policies for environmental health and climate change; and mobilizing public awareness and behaviour change on climate risks, environmental health, and hygiene and sanitation.

Summary budget table

| <i>Programme component</i> | <i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i> | | |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Regular resources</i> | <i>Other resources</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Social policy | 1 500 | 4 000 | 5 500 |
| Child protection | 1 600 | 4 000 | 5 600 |
| Education and adolescents' development and participation | 1 100 | 13 000 | 14 100 |
| Health, nutrition and environment | 1 200 | 10 000 | 11 200 |
| Programme effectiveness | 1 885 | 4 000 | 5 885 |
| Total | 7 285 | 35 000 | 42 285 |

Programme and risk management

33. This country programme outlines UNICEF contribution to national results. The programme is an integral part of UNSDCF under the coordination of the Government–United Nations Joint Steering Committee and relevant results groups. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme in Kyrgyzstan.

34. The Government's 2021–2026 National Development Programme demonstrates the commitment of Kyrgyzstan to the progressive realization of child rights and presents a good entry point for UNICEF support in social sectors to ensure that no child is left behind. The major risks to the envisioned progress are the fiscal constraints in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic consequences of the sanctions against the Russian Federation. Through strengthened fiscal and budgetary analysis, UNICEF will support the Government to prioritize resources for critical issues and identify areas for efficiency gains. UNICEF will actively leverage resources from development partners, international financial institutions and the private sector to advance the child rights agenda in Kyrgyzstan.

35. Kyrgyzstan is prone to droughts, earthquakes, floods, mudflows and landslides, which are expected to worsen due to climate change. Ongoing cross-border tensions in the Ferghana Valley create additional risks to implementing the country programme and may cause setbacks in achieving results. UNICEF will work closely with the Government and United Nations partners to strengthen cross-sectoral disaster risk management systems and ensure that the risk monitoring continuously informs the programme implementation. UNICEF will support the Government in enhancing child-sensitive and gender-responsive emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation in social sectors, focusing on the Batken region and other at-risk areas.

36. The programme will strictly enforce measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse against children and women, including by the implementing partners.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

37. UNICEF supports the National Statistics Committee (NSC) to collect, generate and disseminate data on the situation of children. A MICS survey is expected to be conducted at the beginning of the programme cycle. Under the leadership of the Commissioner on Child Rights, UNICEF will support a cross-sectoral child rights monitoring system.

38. UNICEF country programme contributes to the UNSDCF results framework, which serves as the overall cooperation framework for monitoring the joint outcomes of the United Nations in Kyrgyzstan. UNICEF will monitor results through annual reviews with the Government, implementing partners and adolescents to assess progress, identify key strategic, programmatic, operational and financial risks and define appropriate mitigation measures. Progress towards planned results will be monitored on the basis of the country programme Integrated Results and Resources Framework and biannual workplans.

39. UNICEF will work with partners to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation capacity by focusing on results-based management, real-time monitoring and greater use of evaluation results. Evaluations will focus on results in education, adolescent and young people participation, and integrated approaches to realizing the rights of children with disabilities.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Kyrgyzstan – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2023–2027

| Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 15, 23, 26, 27 National priorities: 2040 National Development Strategy and 2021–2026 National Development Programme; Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15–17 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|-----------|--------------|
| United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcomes 1–4 | | | | | | | | |
| Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 outcome(s): Goal Areas 1–5 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>UNSDCF outcomes</i> | <i>UNICEF outcomes</i> | <i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i> | <i>Means of verification</i> | <i>Indicative country programme outputs</i> | <i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i> | <i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)</i> | | |
| | | | | | | <i>RR</i> | <i>OR</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Outcome 1: By 2027, the people of Kyrgyzstan, particularly vulnerable groups, have enhanced resilience, strengthened capabilities, and access to decent work, resulting in full enjoyment of their rights contributing to the socioeconomic development of the country. | 1. By 2027, all children benefit from systematic child rights monitoring, an inclusive social protection system, and effective public financing that increases access to benefits and essential services for the most disadvantaged and reduces multidimensional poverty. | Number of children covered by social protection systems* (SDG 1.3.1) B: 414 934/16% (2021) T: 502 380/20% | Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM) administrative data | 1.1. By 2027, national authorities are equipped with evidence and capacities to design and implement an integrated, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection systems and programmes. 1.2. By 2027, the Government has strengthened capacity and mechanisms for systematic child rights monitoring to inform decision-making. | MLSSM, Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Economy and Commerce, National Statistical Committee (NSC), Commissioner for Child Rights, Ombudsman's Office, parliament, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), | 1 500 | 4 000 | 5 500 |
| | | Level of establishment of permanent national child rights monitoring mechanism B: Initiating (2021) T: Established | UNICEF and other reports | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | 1.3. National and local authorities have capacity for effective and equitable budgeting for children and investment in human capital. | International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration, World Food Programme, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, CSOs, and academia | | | |
| Outcome 4: By 2027, all people in Kyrgyzstan enjoy the benefits of fair and accountable democratic institutions that are free from corruption and apply innovative solutions that promote respect for human rights, and strengthen peace and cohesion. | 2. By 2027, children, adolescents and their families, including children and adolescents from disadvantaged and low-income families, and those with disabilities, benefit from prevention and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and access to justice. | Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, by age and sex* | Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) | 2.1 By 2027, strengthened policies, legal and normative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and evidence effectively contribute to preventing and responding to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and access to justice of girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable. 2.2 By 2027, strengthen statutory systems are strengthened to provide gender-sensitive protection services for vulnerable children, adolescents and their families. 2.3 By 2027, harmful social and gender beliefs and | MLSSM, Ministry of Health (MoH), MoES, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), MoF, Ministry of Justice (MoJ), local authorities, media, CSOs, academia, Ombudsman’s Office, Supreme Court, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth (MoCSY), State Commission on Religious Affairs, NSC, UN-Women, United Nations Population Fund | 1 600 | 4 000 | 5 600 |
| | | B: 74.3% (75.5% boys; 73% girls, 2018) Age 1–2: 55.3% Age 3–4: 71.2% Age 5–9: 79.4% Age 10–14: 78.8% Children with functional difficulty: 83.7% Children with no functional difficulty: 75.6% T: 65% | Total number of children aged 0–17 in formal residential care settings at the end of the year B: 10 868 (2021) (Boys 6 036; girls 4 832; disability 2 485) T: 5 000 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|---|-------|--------|--------|
| | | <p>Women (20–24 years) married before age 18 B: 12.9% (2018) T: 10%</p> | MICS | practices are increasingly addressed, and prevention mechanisms strengthened to protect vulnerable children, adolescents and their families. | | | | |
| | | <p>Percentage of girls and boys in conflict with the law who are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence. B: 81.3% (2021) T: 90%</p> | Supreme court data, Prosecutor General's Office | | | | | |
| Outcome 1 | 3. By 2027, all children and adolescents in Kyrgyzstan, including those with disabilities, have equitable access to inclusive quality education from early years, improve learning outcomes, develop skills for life and work and participate in decision-making. | <p>Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending an early childhood education programme. B: 47.3% for urban and 35.2% for rural (2018) T: 60% for both</p> | MICS report EMIS | <p>3.1 By 2027, the Ministry of Education and Science and partners have strengthened ECD/ECE governance, financing, inclusive curriculum, and parental engagement in order for boys and girls aged 0–7, including those with disabilities, to access gender-responsive and play-based early learning opportunities.</p> <p>3.2 By 2027, the education system has enhanced the quality of learning at primary and secondary levels to improve foundational literacy, numeracy and transferable skills, the inclusion of children with disabilities, and the</p> | MoES, Kyrgyz Academy of Education, MoF, MoCSY, US Agency for International Development, UNESCO, private sector and academia | 1 100 | 13 000 | 14 100 |
| | | <p>The proportion of children and young people (a) at the end of primary; (b) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading, (ii) mathematics, and (iii) science*</p> <p><u>Grade 4</u> Reading – 59.8% Math – 63.8% Science – 53.1%</p> <p><u>Grade 8</u> Reading – 51.5% Math – 64.9% Science – 76.6%</p> <p>T: (2027)</p> <p><u>Grade 4</u> Reading – 67% Math – 70%</p> | <p>1) PISA 2) NSBA (Grades 4 and 8) 3) EGRA and EGMA 4) Students' school grades</p> | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | <p>Science – 60% <u>Grade 8</u> Reading – 58% Math – 72% Science – 83%</p> | | <p>participation of adolescents. 3.3 By 2027, line ministries and multisectoral stakeholders improve intersectoral coordination and institutional capacities to promote policies, strategies and opportunities for participation and skills development for adolescent boys and girls aged 10–19 years, with a focus on the most disadvantaged.</p> | | | | |
| | | <p>The proportion of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training (total; girls; boys) B: 21.7%; 30.3%; 13.4% (2020) T: 18%; 26%; 10%</p> | <p>Government and ILO: Key Indicators of the Labour Market database (ILOSTAT)</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome 1 Outcome 2: By 2027, the well-being of the population of the Kyrgyzstan will have improved through the further roll-out of a green economy based on sustainable and healthy food systems, natural resource management, and effective migration processes, by accelerating the</p> | <p>4. By 2027, all children, adolescents and women, including the most vulnerable, have equitable access to integrated quality primary health-care services and supplies, and live in a safe and climate-resilient environment</p> | <p>Newborns receiving postnatal care within two days of birth B: 1.1% (1.3% male, 1.1% female; Urban, 0.9% Rural 1.3%, 2018) T: 30%</p> | <p>MICS</p> | <p>4.1. By 2027, the primary health-care system is strengthened to provide evidence-based, inclusive, gender-responsive and quality health services to mothers, newborns, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable. 4.2. By 2027, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and key stakeholders have strengthened nutrition-related policy and institutional</p> | <p>MoH, National Medical Academy, MoES, MLSSM, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, Village Health Committees, NGOs, local authorities, the private sector,</p> | <p>1 200</p> | <p>10 000</p> | <p>11 200</p> |
| | | <p>Percentage of children aged 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DTP)-containing/pentavalent vaccine nationally B: 86.3% (2018) T: 90%</p> | <p>MICS</p> | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <p>use of innovation and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>By 2027, Kyrgyzstan has started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people's fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention.</p> | | <p>Percentage of women with anaemia</p> <p>B: 35% (2013, will be adjusted after National Nutrition Survey-2021 report completion)</p> <p>T: 25%</p> | <p>Micronutrient deficiency survey</p> | <p>capacities to integrate essential nutrition services into primary health care for children, adolescents and women of reproductive age (15–49 years).</p> | <p>the World Bank, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, KFW, Swiss Cooperation Office, GIZ, USAID</p> | | | |
| | | <p>Percentage of children aged 6–23 months fed a minimum number of food groups</p> <p>B: 59.8% (2018)</p> <p>T: 70%</p> | <p>MICS</p> | <p>4.3. By 2027, the MoH, its subnational structures and local health facilities have strengthened capacities to improve demand and equity in access to immunization services for all children, adolescents and women of reproductive age.</p> | | | | |
| | | <p>Health and education sector plans integrating inclusive and gender-responsive WASH climate change adaptation and/or disaster risk reduction measures</p> <p>B: Not fully integrated (2021)</p> <p>T: Integrated</p> | <p>Health and education sector plans; MoH and MoES documents</p> | <p>4.4. By 2027, line ministries and stakeholders have improved capacities to legislate and implement inclusive and gender-responsive WASH services and to advance child- and youth-sensitive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.</p> | | | | |
| | <p>5. Enhanced programme effectiveness</p> | <p>Standard performance indicators</p> | <p>UNICEF Results Assessment Module</p> | <p>Programme coordination; planning, monitoring and evaluation, communication, advocacy, partnerships; social and behaviour change, and gender-</p> | | <p>1 885</p> | <p>4 000</p> | <p>5 885</p> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | | transformative strategies. | | | | |
| Total resources | | | | | | 7 285 | 35 000 | 42 285 |

*Outcome indicator aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework indicator.