

Executive Summary

In 2011, in addition to continuing with 2005-11 Country Programme activities, UNICEF contributed to peace building and reconstruction in the south after the June 2010 ethnic violence, and began to roll out a more sustainable WASH programme to respond to chronic needs. It also began a new community-based equity focused project in the remote Batken Province.

In December, UNICEF signed the National Strategy on Social Protection Development with the Government, and a revised Children's Code is pending approval. Eight daycare centers for disabled and vulnerable children and one prevention centre for children in conflict with the law have been established to benefit 2,970 children in total.

Impact analysis of the Gulazyk micronutrient supplementation programme in Talas Province showed that over 95% of mothers initially accepted Gulazyk, and over 80% continued usage six months later (highlighting the programme's sustainability and compliance with local needs). A fall of 25% in iron-deficiency anemia among children under two was also recorded. This, and an assessment conducted with the World Bank, leveraged additional support for nationwide scale-up of the programme from donors, including the Soros Foundation.

In response to the deteriorating situation of youth and mistrust between communities, after the 2010 conflict, UNICEF created 17 fully equipped youth centers. The centers bring young people of different ethnicities together and provide disadvantaged youth with skills to better their lives. Meanwhile, two secondary schools and two preschools were fully refurbished and equipped by September, a year after being seriously damaged, and new Uzbek and Kyrgyz language textbooks were delivered to schoolchildren. The WASH programme transitioned from an emergency programme to a more sustained response to needs, including capacity building for government actors, latrine construction, and hygiene promotion in schools and Primary Health Care Centers.

In 2011, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan began an equity-focused project in 18 rural and deprived communities in the remote Batken Province. The project doubled families' knowledge on child and maternal health and early childhood development, and improved awareness on social cash transfers. Local health authorities reported less child deaths. Working at the grassroots level helped to identify gaps in implementation of progressive policies and laws, and critical supply- and demand-side bottlenecks in access to guaranteed services and poverty-targeted benefits.

UNICEF took over chairmanship of the education sector's Development Partner Coordination Council and now coordinates communication between donors and with the MoES on on-going education initiatives. UNICEF efforts have led to ECD and preschool education becoming a key element in the upcoming SWAp in Education, further expansion of school preparedness classes, increased preschool enrolment, and increased teacher salaries to attract and retain better teachers.

The child protection, education, health and WASH sectors were faced with a number of challenges, including a slowing down of the deinstitutionalization process, high maternal and infant mortality, and lack of quality education for all. In order to address these obstacles going forward, additional efforts are needed to improve coordination between line ministries and increase the capacity of local NGOs to deliver services as well as the capacity of national institutions for data collection and sharing. In its next programme cycle, UNICEF will be supporting national partners to address these issues.

Country Situation

Compared to 2010, 2011 was a stable year. Former Prime Minister Almazbek Atambaev (Social Democratic Party) won the October presidential election with 63% of the vote, far ahead of his rivals. The election saw

the first peaceful transition of presidential power since independence, after the previous two presidencies ended in violent coups. A new Government was also formed in December, led by new Prime Minister Omurbek Babanov.

The country's economy showed some signs of recovery after the 2010 events with GDP growth of 8.5%. Real wages increased by 16% and remittances by 35% compared to 2010. Yet, overall poverty increased to 33.7% and child poverty to 40.9% from 31.7% and 37.9%, respectively. Poverty exists across the provinces, with only Bishkek city (8%) and Chui province (22%) faring better than average.[\[1\]](#)

UNICEF published its Situation Analysis of Children in the Kyrgyz Republic which identified priority issues affecting children and women and suggested strategic interventions for the Government and its development partners. The Situation Analysis informed the formulation of the 2012-2016 CPD.

http://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/Situation_analysis_ENG.pdf

The KAP study among youth aged 15-28 in Osh and Jalalabad provinces, which assessed opinions, attitudes, levels of awareness, and concerns of youth in Osh and Jalalabad provinces, provides an insight into transition to adulthood, including aspirations in education and skills, employment, career plans and networking as well as recommendations for programmatic interventions.

http://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/KAP_Study_Eng.pdf

Evaluation of the Keremet Koch animated series confirmed that 98% of Kyrgyz 3-6 year olds watch the programme, enjoy it, love the principal characters and emulate their positive and pro-social behaviors.

<https://files.me.com/paulconnolly11/ks01fm>

Other significant publications that contributed to on-going analysis of the situation of children and women in the country and will soon be available for download include "An Analysis of Public Expenditure in Social Sector in the Kyrgyz Republic 2007-2010," "Assessment of Juvenile Justice Reform Achievements in Kyrgyzstan," "Violence in Schools," and "Baseline Assessment of the Situation with regard to Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools and Medical Facilities in the North".

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The Kyrgyz Republic has already reached its target for extreme poverty reduction; however, progress on the other two indicators for this MDG was quite slow. Meanwhile, the level of poverty is still significant and has been increasing since 2010. The poverty lines used are very low, with children overrepresented in poverty and extreme poverty statistics (40.9% and 6.5%, respectively). Though Kyrgyzstan was successful in reducing extreme poverty, young children suffer from stunting, low birth weight and micronutrient deficiencies. Over 4.5% of children nationwide are underweight,[\[2\]](#) or 1.5 times more than the MDG1 target. Malnutrition of women and iron-deficiency anemia during pregnancy increase the risk of death during childbirth and may account for as many as 20% of these deaths.[\[3\]](#)

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Although Kyrgyzstan is close to achieving MDG2, net enrolment was 84% in 2007[\[4\]](#). According to the 2009 census, around 30,000 7-15 year old children do not attend school. Despite substantial public expenditure on education, learning achievements are of great concern. Testing under the 2009 Programme for International Student Achievement (PISA) ranked Kyrgyzstan last out of 65 countries. Teacher quality is a key factor affecting education quality. A UNICEF-supported study in 2009 revealed a 23% shortfall in trained teachers nationwide.[\[5\]](#) In 2009, preschool enrolment was 12% for 3-7 year old children. Coverage remains limited around the country, despite recent government and donor efforts to promote community-based kindergartens. Given that the achievement of this MDG hinges on political and social stability, going forward, there is a need for improvements in governance to ensure progress.

MDG 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Thirty-eight children out of 1,000 die before the age of five (2010).[\[6\]](#) This is still off the target of 24 per 1000 in 2015. Reduction requires continuing implementation of perinatal services and efficient primary neonatal resuscitation. Meanwhile, in the first 11 months of 2011, 21.9 cases of infant mortality were reported by the Ministry of Health per 1,000 live births, a slight reduction from 23.1 in 2010. Coverage of

children with vaccinations against measles currently exceeds 99.1% but 178 cases of measles among children under one were registered in 2011. There have not been any registered cases of polio.

MDG 5: Improving Maternal Health

Sixty-two mothers died in childbirth in 2010 and 66 in the first 11 months of 2011. This suggests inadequate care for women during pregnancy, labor, delivery and the post-partum period. Seventy per cent of maternal deaths are preventable. Maternal mortality is 1.5 to 2 times higher in district hospitals and remote mountainous areas. Staff shortages, limited specialized assistance, lack of criteria for well-timed referral of patients to appropriate medical care, lack of monitoring and poor access to medical services in remote areas are the main reasons for these deaths. The underlying reasons for high maternal and infant mortality include poor nutrition among mothers.

MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS

Newly registered cases of HIV have increased by 25% annually over the last decade, making it unlikely that the country will meet its MDG6 target. Injecting drug use remains the primary route of transmission with increasing transmission to sexual partners of drug users. In addition, 191 children have acquired HIV in healthcare settings as a result of unsafe injections and blood transfusion.

[1] *Regional socio-economic disparities in Kyrgyzstan: Are they shrinking?* Ben Slay, UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS

[2] The Kyrgyz Republic second progress report on the Millennium Development Goals, Bishkek, 2010.

[3] Review of the situation on mother and newborn health care in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2008-2009 (Eshkhodjaeva AS, Kalieva AS, Abazbekova NS, Askerov AA. Bishkek 2010)

[4] UNESCO, *Education for All Global Monitoring Report*, 2010

[5] UNICEF, *Survival Strategies of Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic: A school-level analysis of teacher shortages*, 2009

[6] Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, Report 2011. Estimates developed by the UN inter-agency group for Child Mortality Estimation.

Who are the deprived children in your country context?

Poor children from remote mountainous areas, where access to social protection, health and education is greatly hampered by lack of human and material resources and long distances, face particular deprivation. In 2010, almost half the country's children were poor, with stark disparity between rural and urban poverty (58.7% in Naryn Province and 9.7% in Bishkek). School drop-outs are higher in rural areas and preschool education is accessible to only 4% of rural children compared to 27% in urban areas. Only 7% of poor children receive preschool education compared to 47% from the richest families.[1]

Other deprived groups include children and youth in conflict-affected areas of the south, children living with HIV, children with disabilities, children living in institutions, and children experiencing violence and abuse (among whom ethnic Uzbek children are more likely to suffer abuse or neglect in families[2] and receive less parental support for early development[3]).

Poverty and unemployment, patriarchal traditions, and religious conservatism are underlying factors in the prevalence of early marriage. Because of early marriage, ethnic Uzbek girls are less likely to complete school than Uzbek boys. Prevalence of economic work is higher among boys (49.6%) than girls (41.5%); however, a larger proportion of girls (78.1%) than boys (59.6%) perform unpaid household services.[4]

[1] MICS data, 2006

[2] Robin N. Haar, *Child Abuse and Neglect in Families in the Kyrgyz Republic*, UNICEF, 2010

[3] MICS data, 2006

[4] ILO and National Statistical Committee, *Working Children in Kyrgyzstan*, September 2008

Data/Evidence

in 2011, the Country Programme focused on inequality issues. Particularly significant inequity determinants were identified and monitored by the Country Office. During the Focus on Equity project in Batken province, statistical information on child and maternal mortality, ECD coverage, access to water, etc. was collected at the municipal level to identify the most disadvantaged communities and the most problematic issues to be addressed. Baseline and end-line surveys assessed the efficiency of project interventions and identified what could be improved and how. These findings were used in developing several sections of CPAP 2012-2016, particularly Programme Component 2.

A Public Expenditure Review commissioned by UNICEF in 2010 was extended into 2011 to complete the analysis of social spending during the year of the civil conflict. The results were presented at several roundtables and meetings with policy-makers, national and international stakeholders and experts. The study analyzed public policy on social service delivery, and allocation and management of state expenditure in the social sector – education, healthcare and social protection – in 2007-10, and provided recommendations on efficiency improvement in the context of the tight fiscal framework. Evidence generated has informed the development of sectoral mid-term strategies.

In the Health and Nutrition sector, a surveillance system was introduced to monitor implementation of the programme to eliminate micronutrient deficiencies among children under two in Kyrgyzstan. Progress towards removal of potential bottlenecks has been effectively assessed using the LQAS-based monitoring system which allowed comprehensive and evidence-based recommendations to be made quickly and effectively to support further implementation.

Technical and financial assistance has also been provided by UNICEF and other partners to support the Ministry of Health to ensure effective use of the Electronic Register for Newborns. The most obvious outcomes were improved accuracy of birth registration and increased reliability of important statistics. However, the E-Register also facilitates and simplifies the process of obtaining birth certificates, which is particularly important for the poorest and most vulnerable families.

A database on children left without parental care has been developed and operationalized with the Ministry of Social Development. Progress on juvenile justice reform has been closely tracked and a focused assessment carried out. The assessment report outlines the current state of the reform process and makes recommendations for further reforms.

The Out of School Children Study has been completed and its results presented to the President. The President assigned the Ministry of Education and Science to prepare an action plan to return children to schools. UNICEF will support Ministry activities towards this end during the next Country Programme.

UNICEF has been supporting the National Statistical Committee (NSC) to analyze the Child Well-being Index and develop its potential as a powerful and comprehensive tool to monitor the situation of children. The NSC has published analytical reports on child poverty and trends in this area in their quarterly bulletin. Technical assistance was provided to the NSC to implement the CEE/CIS regional Trans-MONEE project, and the NSC published its first Education Statistical bulletin and EFA monitoring report since 2008.

Monitoring Mechanism

The Country Office continued tracking, assessing and evaluating achievement of results for the most deprived children, families and groups in 2011. Governmental structures, including the NSC, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education and Science have been supported and encouraged to provide disaggregated data on the situation of children and women. As a result, the Ministry of Health provided data for the Focus on Equity project at the municipality level, data on neonatal mortality was available at the maternity hospital level, and so on. A database on individual children left without parental care has been developed and operationalized.

Monitoring systems have been established for the Gulazyk programme to assess the extent to which targeted children benefitted from programme activities. Based on the results of the assessment, enough funds have been leveraged to scale up the programme nationwide, allowing all children under two, probably the most vulnerable group in the population, to benefit from free-of-charge distribution of micronutrient supplements. A LQAS-based external monitoring system provided an instant, comprehensive and independent outlook on programme implementation and verified removal of potential bottlenecks.

The Child Well-being Index and child poverty indicators have been used to monitor the situation of children, tracking changes by component and geographical area as well as in child poverty to give a comprehensive picture. A wide range of surveys and studies (on issues including children out of school and children in residential institutions) were carried out to explore different aspects of existing inequities in different sectors.

Various assessments and evaluations have been conducted by the Country Office in cooperation with the Regional Office, the University of Ireland, DIPECHO, local research organizations and other partners. A joint assessment with the Regional Office of juvenile justice reform achievements tracked progress in providing essential child protection services to the neediest children. A joint evaluation of the UNICEF-DIPECHO programme with the Regional Office assessed performance and impact on the most vulnerable communities. Evaluation of the Keremet Koch (Magic Journey) communication programme provided clear evidence of high programme efficiency and effectiveness.

A retrospective evaluation was held of the UNICEF Welcome to School Initiative, which took place in the 2010-2011 school year, to encourage children in communities affected by the June events to attend school. The evaluation revealed that the initiative was highly effective, and made several recommendations for future activities.

UNICEF also provided technical and financial assistance to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity of major partners. This includes assistance to establish and develop M&E units in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, and the Prime Minister's office. UNICEF supported key government employees to attend various M&E workshops and conferences.

With UNICEF technical and financial assistance, DevInfo is being used officially by the National Statistical Committee (NSC), the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Science to monitor progress towards MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. The NSC has also published a series of annual statistical publications.

Support to National Planning

Core partners from the Ministry of Health participated with CDC experts and the National Statistical Committee (NSC) in external monitoring of the Gulazyk programme. This strengthened their capacity to conduct epidemiological surveys, conduct monitoring, analyze results and elaborate follow-up action. In the perinatal field, UNICEF also supported follow-up visits of national trainers and high level professionals to medical facilities in order to assess progress and improve routine practice and internal monitoring.

UNICEF continued to work with the Ministry of Education and Science to strengthen data collection and management, with a special focus on out-of-school children. A comprehensive database on schools was

developed, which includes all available NSC data, but reduces data transfer timelines and collects more operational data disaggregated by school to allow better evidence-based long- and short-term strategic planning by the Ministry. UNICEF, in collaboration with the European Union and the World Bank, is exploring the potential of using this database to establish a web-based, flexible Education Management Information System (EMIS).

UNICEF, with other UN and international organizations, donors and local NGO members of the disaster response coordination mechanism continued to support the Ministry of Emergency Situations to coordinate disaster preparedness and response. UNICEF leads two clusters: Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. It also plays a major role in the Child Protection and Nutrition sub-clusters that were specifically established in response to the June 2010 emergency. With regard to disaster risk reduction, UNICEF worked with both the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Education and Science to mainstream disaster risk reduction into preschool education by increasing safe behavior among preschool children.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Protection to develop a centralized database containing information on all children without parental care. This will allow the Government to track progress in addressing the right of all children to family care. Additionally, support was provided to the Government to assess the situation of children in residential institutions, thereby providing information required for developing and planning the de-institutionalization process, and a baseline for tracking progress. In addition, UNICEF has worked with other UN organizations to provide technical support to the Ombudsman's office to develop and implement a National Preventive Mechanism to effectively handle complaints and monitor the rights of children.

The capacities of the Ministry of Youth and partner NGOs were continuously developed for better project management and coordination through regular mentorship, joint project design, monitoring, review and reporting exercises.

UNICEF provided technical support to the NSC, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Science to maintain and update their DevInfo products (Health-Info, Kyrgyz-Info and Census-Info), thereby facilitating the monitoring of progress towards MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Training on LQAS methodology and techniques has been provided for Ministry of Health and NSC staff.

Any other relevant information related to data/evidence?

Country Programme Analytical Overview

Following the emergency after the June 2010 conflict, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan continued to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups in the south of the country by providing access to life-saving services in all key social sectors, as defined by its CCCs up to the first half of 2011. The Office implemented multi-sectoral interventions to ensure adequate service delivery to the most disadvantaged children. New developments include peace-building and WASH programming, that initially began as part of the emergency response, being recognized as crucial and integrated into longer-term planning.

Throughout 2011, the Country Office continued to develop better relationships with the Parliament to more effectively advocate for the most deprived children. It also employed C4D strategies to strengthen community-based, interactive communication approaches and, through the mass media, encouraged various governmental, non-governmental and civil society organizations to participate in communication campaigns. The Office also contributed to capacity building of the Government, local authorities and key implementing partners in all programme sectors.

With the end of the post-emergency response, the Country Office shifted its efforts to preparations for developing the new UNDAF and CPD for the period 2012-2016. UNDAF 2012-16 highlights cooperation between UN agencies to support national development priorities of the Kyrgyz Government under the One UN approach. Within the UNDAF, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan leads the "Social Inclusion and Equity" pillar which focuses on increased access to quality social services for vulnerable groups.

Based on the findings of the Situation Assessment that UNICEF Kyrgyzstan conducted in 2011, the Country Office implemented a pilot equity project in Batken Province to identify issues affecting the most deprived population groups and municipalities in the country. This has supported a refocusing on an equity approach for UNICEF Kyrgyzstan in developing CPD 2012-16. The new CPD comprises three components: 1) Equitable, quality and responsive systems for children; 2) Increased access to quality social services; and 3) Adolescent and youth civic engagement and partnership for child rights. The second component is a particularly significant shift for the Office to address inequities among vulnerable children and women living in the most deprived 23 municipalities. The 2012-16 CPD is in line with national development goals and is guided by the Millennium Declaration, the MDGs and UNICEF's 2006-2013 MTSP.

Following CPD finalization, the Country Office continued to work with the Government and implementing partners to develop the 2012-16 CPAP. In 2012, the Office will begin its first year of CPAP implementation with strategic interventions focusing on children and women living in the neediest 23 municipalities as identified by the Country Office. With its new equity focus in place in new CPAP, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan will support efforts to address the root causes of inequity in Kyrgyzstan and reach the most deprived children with basic services, care, and protection.

Effective Advocacy

Mostly met benchmarks

Over a dozen round tables were supported by UNICEF on child issues and attended by key officials including ex-President Otunbayeva, who chaired the "Children out of School" and "Multicultural Dialogue" round tables and the National Conference on the fiftieth Anniversary of the Mother and Child Health Centre. At the 'School Without Violence' and the new Children's Code round tables, UNICEF brought together parliamentarians, government officials and civil society organizations to discuss and develop policies.

The situation of children and UNICEF programme priorities were discussed with the President, Speaker of the Parliament and the Prime-Minister during the visit of the UNICEF Executive Director in June.

The World Bank/UNICEF report "Situational Analysis – Improving Economic Outcomes by Expanding Nutrition Programming in the Kyrgyz Republic" was launched on 30 June by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake, World Bank senior officials and the Vice Prime Minister. It builds on an impact assessment of the UNICEF-led food supplementation project that reduced iron-deficient anemia among 6-24 month old children in the target area by 27% in one year. The report and impact assessment show that scaling up such interventions is a highly beneficial strategic economic investment. As a result, the Government included nutrition in the Prime Minister's Office's food security policy, thereby engaging other relevant ministries in nutritional improvement, which was previously only tackled by the Ministry of Health. It also made representations to Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), a global movement, thereby demonstrating the country's commitment to the struggle against nutritional deficiencies and open investment opportunities in this area. The World Bank and DFID have committed \$5 million to support and scale-up nutrition interventions in Kyrgyzstan.

Under UNICEF leadership, the maternal and child health sub-group of the SWAp has advocated for partners to advance progress towards MDGs 4, 5 and 6 by initiating a review, developing an action plan with

indicators and committing funds. This has been done in response to the UN Secretary-General's initiatives on implementation of the Global Strategy on Health of Women and Children.

UNICEF directly and through its NGO partners advocated for revision of the existing Children's Code, a new version which is pending approval in Parliament. The new Children's Code regulates legal relations in child protection and introduces new mechanisms for justice for children, which were previously non-existent.

UNICEF advocated for and supported the development of legislation on domestic and inter-country adoption in line with international standards (Hague Convention 1993). A decree on joining the 1993 Hague Convention is pending Parliamentary approval.

UNICEF advocacy resulted in the establishment of clear benchmarks for ECD and preschool education in the recently-approved Mid-Term Development Programme in Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2014, and in the Education Development Strategy 2020. ECD and preschool education is one of the priority areas for SWAp and UNICEF will be leading this component.

Country Office advocacy at the national policy level for inclusion of DRR in preschool education as part of the DRR in Education project resulted in inclusion of DRR and safety issues in preschool education policy and programmes.

Changes in Public Policy

The year 2011 has been shaped by challenges related to consolidating the new parliamentary political system and related civil service reforms. The year ended with a government re-shuffle after the interim President handed power over to the new President. This also led to a further change in the structure of the Government and more reforms.

In 2011, the Government was tasked by Parliament to formulate the 2012-2014 Country Medium-Term Development Programme (CMTDP), which is to be closely linked to a Medium-Term Budgetary Framework. The major objectives of the strategy flow from near-term priorities: ensuring growth averaging 5% per annum so as to re-establish fiscal and debt stability and fight poverty; social sector measures to build human capital; and investments in infrastructure to strengthen the supply base of the economy. The strategy is intended to underpin recovery and reconciliation in the south and to be a bridge to a period of sustained growth. Investment in human capital is envisaged through education and building up primary health care, and sector strategies are under preparation to further these efforts. The CMTDP calls for improved targeting in social protection as part of a revision of the system itself, which today has large gaps in coverage and is ineffective in poverty reduction. As its contribution to the process, UNICEF has made available evidence, analytical reports and programmatic inputs. It has also made comments on proposals during the CMTDP development, both through the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC) and via sectoral project partners. As a result, the CMTDP action plan contains several policy measures aimed at deprived, vulnerable and poor children and families.

Mid-term sectoral strategies and programmes in education (2012-2014), health (2012-2016) and social protection (2012-2014) reinforce equity and prioritize improved access to quality public services for the "hard-to reach and excluded." To make this a reality, UNICEF has applied good practices and proven models establishing local services for vulnerable children (including those left without family care and those with disabilities), youth and families. UNICEF-led work to operationalise an equity-based approach deliberately took a multi-sectoral approach, and was carried out collaboratively by the Health & Nutrition, Social Policy, Early Childhood Development and C4D teams. This resulted in the provision of more equitable access to quality healthcare, pre-schooling, social cash transfers, and increased awareness of social entitlements for more than 23,000 people living in the remote and deprived Batken Province. The equity project involved several sectoral situation assessments to identify supply- and demand-side bottlenecks to access to social support and measures to remove them. Information about these bottlenecks was channeled to relevant national and local authorities and has informed the formulation of the above mentioned public programmes.

Leveraging Resources

The Country Office has continued to leverage funds from major donors to support regular programme objectives. Individual letters on fundraising needs were sent to 11 National Committees and five other donors, including embassies in August 2011. The letters included a brief situation analysis, a review of funding needs and invitations to visit UNICEF Kyrgyzstan sites in 2012. The letters were followed up by meetings between the Representative and Ambassadors from the Russian Federation, USA, Japan, Finland and Germany, and with other donors such as the EU, the Aga Khan Foundation, the Soros Foundation and ADB.

In order to support National Committees in their fundraising efforts, Kyrgyzstan was featured In Focus in the February issue of Panorama under the title "The forgotten child of Kyrgyzstan." The package included 19 human interest stories, nine project proposals, and extended information about UNICEF activities and the situation of children in Kyrgyzstan.

At the country level, despite the small number of local donors, the Country Office has been in regular contact with development partners to provide updates on on-going programming and identify opportunities for resource mobilization. The office produced communication and fundraising materials targeted to donors and the media, including situation reports, proposals, press releases, human interest stories and briefing packages. A fundraising strategy was developed by an international consultant in summer 2011. Though it should be finalized after analysis of available funding for the new CPAP in early 2012, a new system of Contribution Management has been introduced in the office to ensure a systematic approach to donor relations and communication.

During the Executive Director's visit to Kyrgyzstan in June, the office organized a number of meetings and events to increase the visibility of UNICEF and attract more donor attention to the country.

Staff members were supported to improve their writing skills. Templates of project proposals and briefing notes were endorsed. More staff members wrote human interest stories, which were added to donor reports and placed on the UNICEF website.

In 2011 in particular, the Country Office has made great efforts to mobilize resources for its post-emergency and recovery programmes in Kyrgyzstan. The regular Country Programme budget of around \$3 million increased to around \$8.5 million due to this additional programming. More than \$1.7 million was provided by the UN Peace building Fund's Immediate Response Facility, \$1 million was granted by the Russian Federation to support education and WASH sectors and \$1 million was provided by USAID/OFDA to reduce disaster vulnerability of children.

Fundraising efforts this year led to several new or renewed donor relationships, including recent funds from UN MDTF, French National Committee, USAID/OFDA, DFID, CDC and other partners. For example, to maintain scaling up of Gulazyk programme, nearly \$2,000,000 from DFID, \$2,600,000 from the World Bank and \$1,000,000 from Soros are expected in 2012. A request letter from the Ministry of Health was submitted to join the SUN initiative. Nearly \$580,000 is expected from the EU to implement the "Operationalising Good Governance for Social Justice Project."

Capacity Development

Mostly met benchmarks

The Ministry of Health (MoH) and NGO experts were trained in Nutrition in Emergency by UNICEF staff with the support of the Regional Office. Following this, MoH and other stakeholders revised their emergency plans and integrated them into a single Emergency Response Plan with clear mapping of roles and

responsibilities of each duty bearer.

MoH Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance capacity was developed to alleviate acute intestinal diseases among school children in Jalalabad Province. UNICEF support enabled local authorities to develop appropriate hygiene education materials. Six hundred province-based health professionals and local volunteers were trained for long term sustainable WASH impact.

The Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), Ministry of Social Protection and National Statistical Committee contributed to a report on Out of School Children led by UNICEF HQ and UNESCO. This exposed them to UNESCO/UNICEF methodology on data collection, processing and policy analysis. The MoES was supported to develop a policy paper and cost teacher quality and availability reforms, thus contributing to a decision to increase teacher salaries.

In Batken Province, the DRR and emergency preparedness capacity of 50 representatives of local government and 70 community-based kindergarten administrators and teachers was developed through workshops. These included safe behavior simulation drills for children, teachers, parents and local administrations.

After capacity building for local authorities and stakeholders in three municipalities in Batken Province, local strategies and plans were improved in favor of those who are vulnerable. Study tours to France and within Kyrgyzstan improved government and NGO capacity for social and child protection services. Ninety specialists gained knowledge on psychosocial support for children in emergencies and a manual was developed for professionals. A total of 980 specialists developed capacity for identification, referral and support to vulnerable children. In addition, 27 training events (52 days) were held for 466 specialists of Day Care Centers, six practice development sessions (eight days) were held for 69 specialists of Day Care Centers and two study tours (Bishkek and Batken) were held for 32 specialists from Family and Child Support Departments, local authorities, Day Care Centers and NGOs. In addition, 160 specialists were trained on the school without violence concept and inter-school mediation.

The implementing NGOs for the Youth Centers in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces are umbrella organizations with smaller associations as centre facilitators. Sixty-six youth centre facilitators from the target communities were trained in fundraising, networking, institutional development, conflict resolution and harm reduction. Fifteen key Ministry staff and 12 civil society youth leaders were trained on diversity management and conflict prevention.

Communication For Development

Mostly met benchmarks

UNICEF's Communication for Development (C4D) activities have particularly focused on strengthening community-based, interactive communication approaches and the mass media. The capacity of the Republican Health Promotion Centre and its network of Health Promotion Units and Village Health Committees was strengthened to carry out social mobilization and communications activities to support (a) the Gulazyk Project in Batken, Issyk-Kul and Chuy provinces; (b) an information campaign to prevent pandemic and seasonal influenza; (c) two rounds of the national days of immunization against polio; and (d) the Equity Project in Batken district.

Thanks to the involvement of UNICEF C4D staff in development of the UNDAF 2012-2016, C4D was explicitly prioritized in the UNDAF as an upstream component of programme development and delivery to ensure success in accelerating progress towards the MDGs.

C4D strategies encouraged the participation of various governmental, non-governmental and civil society organizations in communication campaigns. This has proved especially successful in emergency communication to support the vaccination of 1,600,000 children against polio in April and May 2011.

The Equity Project in Batken, which sought to reduce child and mother mortality and increase awareness of social protection opportunities, was successful in reaching out to families with key messages. The impact assessment has shown that knowledge of danger signs in pregnancy and childhood diseases increased twofold among the most vulnerable families. The project has been documented and will serve as a model for equity-focused interventions in the next country programme.

UNICEF continued to use C4D to support the ECD programme through production and broadcasting of Keremet Koch (Magic Journey), an animated educational and entertainment television series for young children, and a new television and radio series that is intended to improve parenting skills. The series are cross-cutting in nature and include a wide range of messages on health, nutrition, child protection, disaster risk reduction and education for young children. An evaluation on Keremet Koch has been conducted and provides high-quality evidence that the series has reached its target audience and improved their knowledge and practices on the issues covered. The evaluation also helped shape the further development of the series.

UNICEF initiated a C4D project that promoted the participation of youth in media by building their skills in reporting and creating opportunities for them to express themselves. This project is an excellent platform for expanding future communication strategies to promote other critical issues such as sanitation, healthy behavior, peace and tolerance.

To strengthen the enabling media and communication environment for peace processes in the south, UNICEF C4D and UNHCR Communication began building the capacity of the national and local media in peace reporting. The first Training of Trainers workshop aimed to train over 20 national and local media representatives and media experts who will then train over 150 local journalists, particularly in the South. This project will continue in 2012.

Service Delivery

Fully met benchmarks

After the emergency and early recovery phase, UNICEF continued to implement multi-sectoral interventions to ensure adequate service delivery to the most disadvantaged children in the country. The transitional context in which UNICEF was operating at the time was characterized by systemic weaknesses in social spheres which were exacerbated by the June 2010 crisis in the south. Experience from the emergency response, lessons learned and better analysis of the local context allowed for prioritization and effective equitable delivery supported by adequate spending of resources. UNICEF's prompt shift to a focus on remedial interventions and reactivation of essential services has been instrumental in strengthening governmental partners' organizational capacity and allowing them to focus on timely and responsive delivery for children and women.

Along with on-going analysis of equity gaps and service delivery capacity gaps, UNICEF effectively addressed essential needs in areas including capacity building for government staff, institutional capacity development, training of specialists in all the key social sectors, supply procurement and distribution, and monitoring and evaluation. This model has been applied in all key areas, including health and nutrition, ECD and education, child protection, WASH, and youth development.

Two new schools were opened in Osh city; 110,000 children in southern Kyrgyzstan were provided with

textbooks; school transportation services were organized for children from 46 affected communities; responsive environments were secured in 1,056 schools; and 134 education specialists were trained in emergency preparedness. Newborn resuscitation equipment was provided for 64 maternity wards and 200,000 children under five received crucial micronutrient supplements. Children in seven conflict-affected schools received access to safe drinking water; some 220,000 residents of southern Kyrgyzstan received access to decontaminated water; latrines were renovated or built in 32 educational facilities and WASH infrastructure was rehabilitated in eight health facilities; and some 235,000 children and mothers benefitted from distribution of basic WASH supplies in southern Kyrgyzstan. Some 140 GBV prevention events were organized in women's clubs, and 320 men and women were provided with psychosocial consultation; 2,970 children and 1,560 parents benefitted from nine Daycare Centers and Parents' clubs; 13,700 children received art and drama therapy; 61 children in conflict with the law and 317 child abuse survivors were supported in Osh and Jalalabad provinces. Seventeen Youth Centers were established, ensuring access to 4,600 young people, and some 93 youth facilitators, government officials and civil society leaders were trained in the south of the country.

In implementing the Country Programme, UNICEF worked with multiple stakeholders, including government institutions, donor and UN organizations, and implementing NGOs. The package of integrated services included training of healthcare workers, educators, peace promoters, and social workers on issues related to survival, growth, development, feeding and nutrition, education, peace promotion, social and child protection, and sanitation and hygiene in order to meet the needs of children and young people in the most vulnerable groups. The service delivery package included procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment crucial to targeting children and mothers in remote and mountainous areas and the most impoverished families.

Strategic Partnerships

Fully met benchmarks

Childcare system reform has been identified as a priority for strategy development in the social protection system. Development and implementation of a Master Plan on de-institutionalization is a conditionality of a new EU cash tranche to Kyrgyzstan. UNICEF will continue to work with the EU to streamline the social protection system, integrating child protection.

During the UN Technical Assistance for the Ombudsman Institute, UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR and UNIFEM have strengthened the capacity of the Ombudsman Institute to develop and use the National Preventive Mechanism, handle complaints and monitor human rights, including the rights of children.

In 2011, UNICEF signed an MoU with UNDP about an EU-co-funded Joint Project to operationalise Good Governance for Social Justice. The project will empower local authorities and civil society organizations working for human rights and good governance to improve social service delivery to the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth and children.

UNICEF in Kyrgyzstan has led the Education and WASH sectors within the disaster response coordination mechanism (DRCU) since 2009. The DRCU brings together UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, donor organizations and international and local NGOs to support government coordination of disaster preparedness and response, and will become a member of the National Platform for DRR.

UNICEF sustained its partnership with major donors including the EU and WB to support education reform. In 2011, UNICEF became chair of the education sector Development Partners Coordination Council. It now coordinates communication among donors and with the MoES on ongoing education initiatives, especially development of the 2012-4 Mid-term Education Development Programme and preparation for the SWAp. UNICEF continued to lead ECD reform initiatives. During implementation of the DRR in the Education

project, an MoU was signed with the MoES and the Ministry of Emergency Situations which will form the basis for ongoing cooperation.

UNICEF has built an effective alliance with major donor organizations, such as WB, DFID and Soros to support the Government to expand effective health and nutrition interventions with a focus on the most vulnerable children and their families.

UNICEF continued working with the Soros Foundation, the Aga Khan Foundation and the National Public Television and Radio Company to produce new episodes of "Keremet Koch", the preschool infotainment series.

UNICEF partnered with UNHCR to strengthen the enabling media and communication infrastructure for peace-building and reconciliation. UNICEF will facilitate training of journalists in conflict-sensitive reporting and promote its use in the local media, while UNHCR will facilitate a mass media campaign for peace and reconciliation. Partnership with UNHCR has resulted in joint advocacy to ensure the rights of children to birth certificates. A joint assessment with UNHCR on access to timely birth registration for the most vulnerable was initiated at the end of 2011.

Under the UN Peace building Fund's Immediate Response Facility, UNICEF joined UNDP and UNHCR to implement the "Youth Livelihood and Promotion" project in 2010 ethnic conflict hotspots. UNICEF created youth centers and mobilized thousands of young people for training and awareness-raising.

Mobilizing Partners

UNICEF mobilized partners to refocus on improvement of service quality through several coordination mechanisms. In health and nutrition, the Mother and Child Health (MCH) Working Group under the Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) negotiated financial support from DFID (£1 million) and the World Bank (\$2.6 million) for child nutrition. In 2011, for the first time in history, SWAP partners focused their efforts on achieving efficiency through removal of systemic barriers. This resonates closely with UNICEF's equity-focused approach to achieving the MDGs.

UNICEF spearheaded the review of the targets for MDG 4 in the MDG Committee chaired by the Vice Prime Minister. Together with the World Bank, UNICEF supported a national roundtable at the end of June on Improving Economic Outcomes by Expanding Nutrition Programming in the Kyrgyz Republic. The round table was opened by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake and the Vice Prime Minister, who chairs the Working Group on Nutrition. It brought together governments, international organizations and civil society representatives.

UNICEF took over the chairmanship of the Donor Partners Coordination Committee in the education sector in 2011, coordinating communication among donors and between the Ministry of Education and Science and donors on ongoing education initiatives, especially development of the Education Mid-term Development Programme 2012-2014 and preparations for the SWAp. Coordination of humanitarian response and recovery activities was carried out through the Education Cluster until the end of June 2011, and subsequently in the Education Sector of the UN-supported Disaster Response Coordination Unit, with more focus on emergency preparedness activities.

The Child Protection Sub-cluster in the South has been transformed into the Child Protection Network which unites various local and international organizations working on child protection in the southern provinces. Another important mechanism through which UNICEF supported the actions of partners was the Working Group on Development of the Master Plan on Deinstitutionalization which reports to the Ministry of Social Development.

Throughout 2011, UNICEF has chaired the Social Protection Thematic Group (SP TG) within the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC). Established at the end of 2010, the SPTG has been serving as a forum for information sharing, coordination, and support for advocacy. With UNICEF support, the SPTG was informed about the purpose and priorities of the first strategic document for the social

protection sector – the National Social Protection Development Strategy 2012-2014 – and hosted several discussions about its purpose and priorities.

Knowledge Management

Mostly met benchmarks

UNICEF made increasingly effective use of studies and data in 2011 for advocacy and policy design work. Policy initiatives modeling innovative approaches and capacity development were the other dimensions of CO knowledge management policy.

The Country Office undertook and supported research and data collection activities to monitor the situation of the most vulnerable children and women and to address emerging findings and recommendations. Information collected on the situation of children was used to define different aspects of the Country Programme. As a result, UNICEF prioritized addressing disparities in quality and inclusiveness of health, education and social protection services for children as a key strategy for programme implementation, along with advocacy for corresponding shifts in public policies and systems. Baseline and line surveys for the Focus on Equity pilot in Batken province facilitated national scale-up in the 2012-2016 CP.

The CO conducted a wide range of assessments in different programmatic areas to provide baseline figures for the 2012-2016 Country Programme. A review of the legal and social status of children in residential institutions, analysis of juvenile justice reform achievements, and an assessment of law enforcement practice in the courts provide a clear picture of the situation in Child Protection, while a Public Expenditure Review provided a comprehensive analysis of social spending. An assessment of state school infrastructure enabled the CO to identify bottlenecks in progress towards MDG-2 and to address them in the next Country Programme. Conducted jointly with the CDC, a Gulazyk programme impact assessment facilitated nationwide scale-up of the programme and charted future priorities.

UNICEF collaborated with local and international research institutions to support knowledge generation. Partners included USAID (Demographic and Health Survey), the University of Ireland (Magic Journey Evaluation), CDC (Gulazyk programme impact assessment), American University in Central Asia, Case-Kyrgyzstan and other local research organizations.

Following the Country-Led Evaluation approach, UNICEF Country Office cooperated widely with government partners to prioritize areas where lack of information was critical and to understand the type of data needed. The Country Office facilitated access of national partners to relevant external knowledge sources and networks. Financial assistance was provided to strengthen the capacity of major partners. UNICEF supported key NGO and governmental employees in attending various workshops and conferences such as Trans-MONEE WS and the IPEN Conference. It also worked with media and universities to institute a child rights syllabus for journalists.

During the year, the country programme made efforts to introduce new approaches, such as Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) in the nutritional programme surveillance system. The new peace building strategy took into account the findings of a KAP survey conducted in 2011.

With UNICEF technical and financial assistance, DevInfo is officially being used by the National Statistical Committee (NSC), the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Science to monitor progress towards MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. The NSC has also published a series of annual statistical publications. The latest DevInfo product, Census-Info, allows easy navigation of data presenting features for the Kyrgyz Census database.

Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

Mostly met benchmarks

The combined third and fourth interim Kyrgyz State Report on CRC implementation was submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Committee did not review the Report in 2011, and therefore no Concluding Observations have been released. However, previous Concluding Observations have guided the development of a revised version of the Children's Code. Other international standards, such as the UN Common Approach to Justice for Children, and the Riyadh, Beijing and Havana rules were used to develop the chapter on justice for children in the revised version of the Children's Code and amendments to Criminal, Criminal Procedural and Criminal Executive Codes.

The design and content of the integrated project operationalising equity in remote and deprived rural communities in Batken province (see Executive Summary) was guided by a Human Rights approach. Based on in-depth assessment, project activities aimed to enhance the capacity of service managers and service providers and empower vulnerable rural children, women and families. The Communication for Development component included specific interventions to increase awareness and understanding among families of their social rights and entitlements.

In the area of inter-country adoption, UNICEF supported the Government in applying the standards enshrined in the 1993 Hague Convention, including the principle of subsidiarity of inter-country adoption, the existence of an Authorized Body, accreditation of international agencies and a database of adoptable children. The main principle is the best interest of the child. All legislation on domestic and inter-country adoption was developed in compliance with international standards and norms and approved by Parliament and the Government.

The Alternative Report to the combined third and fourth interim Kyrgyz State Report on CRC implementation is currently being developed by Kyrgyz NGOs. UNICEF has provided reports on the situation of children and women, and child poverty. When the alternative report is finalized, a series of information-sharing events and public consultations will take place before submission to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Follow-up activities related to the official and alternative reports will take place in 2012, with UNICEF facilitation and support.

Gender

Mostly met benchmarks

Gender issues were taken into account during the development and formulation of the 2012-16 CPAP. Recent UNICEF Operational Guidance on Gender Equality and revised Gender Policy were consulted during elaboration of CPAP results and indicators.

As the National Plan of Action on Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2007-2010 has been completed, UNICEF, in coordination with the UN Gender Thematic Group, is supporting the Kyrgyz Government to develop a National Strategy for Gender Equality for 2012-20. This will set longer-term objectives and strategic approaches to addressing issues of gender inequality. The National Strategy will be complemented by a two-year Action Plan (2012-14). In order to employ a participatory bottom-up approach, UNICEF supported local-level discussions in several provinces and took on a national consultant to assist in elaborating and formulating the Strategy and Action Plan. The final stages of discussion at the national level and finalization have been postponed to the beginning of 2012.

In addition, UNICEF supported gender-related events, including a 16 day campaign against violence against women and other activities carried out jointly with the UN Gender Thematic Group.

In 2011, as part of post-conflict recovery and emergency preparedness, UNICEF continued to support campaigns to raise awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and empower women and men on gender equality, prevention of GBV and positive child discipline in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces. Ten women's clubs in Osh Province and six women's clubs in Jalalabad Province have carried out over 140 discussions and local campaigns on prevention of GBV, gender equality and sensitivity, tolerance and conflict resolution. In addition, psychological consultations were provided to 320 women and men from affected communities in both provinces.

Examples of gender mainstreaming include television programmes on better parenting and training sessions on positive child discipline in two provinces (Osh and Jalalabad) that emphasized the role of men in parenting and its benefits for child development. This contributed to addressing gender stereotypes in raising children. The role of men in promoting safe pregnancy was also emphasized as part of the communication campaign that took place in Batken Province as part of the Equity Project.

Gender analysis was employed during the elaboration of various strategic documents, including the National Social Protection Development Strategy 2012-2014 and the Education Development Strategy which incorporates gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issues to be addressed at all levels.

Environmental Sustainability

Partially met benchmarks

Kyrgyzstan is prone to 20 natural hazards and processes that pose significant risks. These include hydro-meteorological, geo-physical and biological hazards such as avalanches, droughts, floods, glacial lake outburst floods, earthquakes, land- and mudslides, epidemics, pests, crop diseases and river erosion. Some of these hazards (e.g. floods, landslides, etc.) are predominantly seasonal and occur on an annual basis, while other hazards (such as major earthquakes) are rare events but potentially highly destructive. In 2011, Kyrgyzstan registered more than \$20 million of damage from natural and manmade disasters.

Since autumn of 2010, the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) project has been carried out to mainstream DRR in pre-school education in the south of the country. An MoU signed between UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Emergency Situations formed the basis and framework for ongoing cooperation on the issue. As a result, safety issues were incorporated into the State preschool educational standards. Furthermore, the educational programme on safe behavior of preschool children during emergencies is included in teacher trainings, re-training course of the Institute of Teacher Training under the Kyrgyz Academy for Education. DRR/safety issues are also being incorporated into the Education Strategy 2012-2020.

In the course of development of the new CPAP, in 2011, the Country Office conducted an Initial Screening of the Environmental Impact Assessment for all proposed projects and major areas of activities. Only the WASH programme which aimed at better access to adequate sanitation in primary health care centers and in schools and the adoption of good hygiene practices was classified as concerned with "Disposal of solid or liquid wastes" and "Construction work above household level." The potential impact of the WASH programme has been thoroughly analyzed and, based on the checklist provided by the UNICEF PPP Manual, the Country Office concluded that WASH activities are considered to have no impact on the environment. Also, no climatic issues were identified as significant risks to the new Country Programme implementation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

N/A

Country Programme Component: Social policies reform and communication

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Improved policies and services for protection and care of children deprived of parental care, abused, street and working children, and children with special needs in targeted areas	3	FA5OT7, FA4OT9, FA4OT10, FA5OT1
Juvenile justice and child court systems provide effective interventions that protect youth and children in conflict with the law	2	FA4OT5, FA4OT2, FA4OT6
Mechanisms for identification and intervention on child abuse and neglect established and functional	3	FA4OT7, FA4OT1
Mechanisms for participation of children and young people in decision-making established and functioning	3	FA5OT8, FA5OT9
Poor communities and local governing bodies jointly monitor and develop/implement action plans on child rights in all oblasts	2	FA5OT6, FA5OT7, FA5OT8, FA5OT9
Socially excluded children and families reached by provision of benefits and social services as developed within legal and administrative framework	3	FA5OT6, FA4OT6, FA4OT7

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	633790.89	569636.24	89.88
OR-R	0.00	615286.51	872639.27	141.83
RR	0.00	220000.00	263643.99	119.84
Total	\$0.00	\$1,469,077.40	\$1,705,919.50	

Results Achieved

As a result of joint advocacy by UNICEF, the EU and GIZ, the Ministry of Social Protection was restored, and the institutions and functions of the social protection system integrating child protection were streamlined. With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Social Protection elaborated the National Social Protection Development Strategy 2012-14 with key stakeholders. The Strategy prioritizes social support to vulnerable and poor children and their families and sets objectives, actions and budgets to increase coverage and the level of poverty-targeted social cash transfers. Social service delivery also became a priority in the Strategy as a result of UNICEF-led analysis and policy recommendations. A total of 2,090 families affected by the civil conflict in Osh city and Kara Suu district in June 2010 continued to receive complex social support, including accelerated enrolment in social cash transfer schemes and counseling.

A revised Children's Code has been developed. A Master Plan on de-institutionalization is now under development for 9,300 children who will benefit from alternative care. All necessary legislation on domestic and inter-country adoption has been completed, and an electronic database on adoptable children created. Four hundred children in the database should soon benefit from adoption. A referral system and service model for child abuse survivors has been tested in Bishkek. A total of 13,700 children and adolescents from conflict-affected areas have received psychosocial support, including art and drama therapy. Sixty one children in conflict with the law have benefitted from diversion, mediation, alternative sanctions and pre-sentence reporting. Three hundred and seventeen child abuse survivors have received psychosocial and legal support.

Numerous studies, surveys, assessments and other data collection activities, such as development and

operationalisation of a database of children without parental care, were carried out to provide evidence and other information required for programmatic purposes. All the activities planned in the RWP have been successfully completed. (See also the other PCR sections on monitoring, studies, surveys and evaluations as well as Section 5 - Studies, Surveys, Evaluations and Publications.)

Over 95% of mothers in Batken, Issyk-Kul and Chuy Provinces received Gulazyk and over 80% were still using it six months after project inception. In the LQAS, over 80% of care-givers correctly responded to questions about the use of Gulazyk in baby food. The most vulnerable families in Batken district doubled their knowledge of danger signs in pregnancy, childhood diseases and social protection opportunities. Ten special Keremet Koch episodes on safe behavior were produced and broadcast on national television to support ECD and 15 television and radio programmes to improve parental skills were produced and broadcast nationally. A network of 50 young reporters was created and trained to promote peace and tolerance and other issues related to youth wellbeing. A new television programme on the national channel broadcast six 20-minute video programmes expressing the voices and aspirations of young people. Over 100 articles by young reporters were published in local and national media.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The most critical constraints in reforming the child protection system included lack of coordination between line ministries and resistance at various levels of authority towards the shift to family- and community-based care. Going forward, greater efforts are also needed to improve capacity among local NGOs to deliver social and child protection services, strengthen data management collection and use of indicators, and ensure greater overall coordination in justice for children.

When it comes to justice for children, it is necessary to establish a specific national mechanism to coordinate the activities of different bodies involved in this area; to develop a strategic vision at the national level to guide the justice for children system; and to establish specialized courts with prosecutors. Closely tied to the latter is the need to create and support community-based programmes and rehabilitation programmes for juveniles released from places of confinement.

Ensuring sustainability, including financing of new and previously developed social services for children in difficult situations, is another key constraint.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

As a result of joint advocacy by UNICEF, the EU and GIZ, the Ministry of Social Development was restored, and the institutions and functions of the social protection system integrating child protection were streamlined. In order to have a forum for information sharing, coordination and joint policy advocacy, UNICEF has established the Social Protection Thematic Group within the Development Partners Coordination Council (SPTG) and it led this forum in 2011. The SPTG was instrumental in ensuring coordinated policy advice for elaboration and review of the 2012-2014 National Social Protection Development Strategy.

UNICEF is developing the Optimization Master Plan in partnership with the EU, the Ministries of Social Protection, Education, Health, and Finance, and My Family NGO. With UNHCR and M-Vector, a joint assessment on access of the most vulnerable to birth certificates began in late 2011. UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR and UNIFEM have strengthened the Ombudsman Institute's capacity to develop and use the National Preventive Mechanism, handle complaints and monitor human rights, including the rights of children. In 2011, UNICEF signed a MoU with UNDP for a Joint Project co-funded by the European Union on Good Governance for Social Justice. With International Child Help Line, a Child Help Line is under development in Kyrgyzstan. With Parliament and local NGOs, the Children's Code has been revised. MoUs have been signed with the Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Social Protection and other line Ministries and NGOs to implement the School without Violence programme and the model centre to support child survivors of abuse and violence. The Ministry of Interior, Bishkek Mayor's Office, Supreme Court, General Prosecutor, Prison Service and local NGOs are UNICEF's partners in reforming justice for children.

In the research, monitoring and evaluation field, UNICEF continued maintaining a good rapport and strategic partnerships with the NSC, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, IPEN, and research organizations. These organizations have been widely involved in data collection activities, data analysis and dissemination of major findings and results.

UNICEF continued to work with the Soros Foundation, the Aga Khan Foundation and the National Public Television and Radio Company to produce new episodes of Keremet Koch, an educational animated television programme for preschool children. UNICEF has now partnered with UNHCR to strengthen the enabling media and communication infrastructure for peace building and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan.

Humanitarian Situations

During the post-conflict phase, UNICEF supported the transformation of Child Friendly Spaces into sustainable community-based Daycare Centers that provide psychosocial support, rehabilitation and referral services to the most vulnerable children and their families. In total, 2,970 children benefitted from nine Daycare Centers and 1,560 parents received consultations and knowledge through parents' clubs at the Centers. The Child Protection sub-cluster was handed over to the local authorities and is now the Child Protection Network. A total of 250 vulnerable children have been identified and referred for further professional support by the Network.

A total of 13,700 children have received art and drama therapy conducted by UNICEF implementing partners. This has promoted peace building and tolerance among affected children and adolescents.

Awareness-raising on gender-based violence continued in 2011 in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces. Over 246 community members were trained on gender equality and prevention of gender based violence. The project promoted positive parenting to prevent child abuse by training 240 parents on positive parenting and providing 78 parents with psychological support and consultations.

To ensure emergency preparedness, the capacity of professionals nationwide was built through training of trainers in Bishkek and subsequent replication of this training in all provinces of the country. More than 100 specialists have been trained.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

A Public Expenditure Review commissioned by UNICEF in 2010 was extended into 2011. The results were presented at a series of meetings with policy-makers, key stakeholders and experts. The study analyzed public policy on social service delivery and allocation and management of state expenditure in the social sector – education, healthcare and social protection – in 2007-10, and provided recommendations on efficiency improvements in the context of tight fiscal constraints.

To address the alarming findings of the national study on prevalence and dynamics of violence in schools, whereby 83% of children are subject to some form of violence in schools, UNICEF helped initiate a programme on schools without violence to facilitate prevention and comprehensive response to violence in four schools. To ensure children's rights to a family environment, UNICEF's study on the legal and social status of children in residential institutions is supporting the development of a Master Plan on Deinstitutionalization and will serve as a baseline for progress monitoring. Additionally, a central database on children without parental care developed with the Ministry of Social Development will assist the adoption process for these children. An analysis of law enforcement practices was carried out with the Supreme Court, and findings of the Assessment on Juvenile Justice Reform Achievements set out key areas for strategic intervention in this field.

An evaluation of the animated education series Keremet Koch was conducted by the Centre for Effective Education at Queen's University Belfast (UK) to provide high-quality evidence regarding the current reach of Keremet Koch and its appeal to children aged 5-6 years and their parents/caregivers in order to help shape further development of the series. The findings suggest that Keremet Koch is reaching its target audience.

Nearly all the children interviewed (98.3%) stated that they watched Keremet Koch at least weekly, with the majority (60.6%) stating they watched it 'everyday' and nearly all the rest watching it 'every few days' (34.4%). The evaluation also confirmed that children enjoy the programme, love the principal characters, and emulate their positive behavior.

Future Work Plan

UNICEF has prepared a new CPD for the period 2012-16 and priority will be given to addressing inequities among poor children and women in 23 poor urban, rural and remote municipalities, focusing specifically on the following Strategic Result Areas.

In the child protection area, key future activities are targeted at:

- ensuring effective response of national and local authorities to cases of violence against and abuse of children (including the rights to birth registration and prevention of separation from families);
- policy and legislative support for reform of the child welfare system by means of establishing a well-functioning referral and response mechanism;
- developing standards for child-sensitive, equitable social services, including prevention of child abandonment and gender-based violence; and
- operationalising and aligning the juvenile justice system with international standards.

In the area of social policy, the programme will increase access among poor and vulnerable families to equitable social benefits and effective prevention and response policies, programmes and services. UNICEF, along with the EU, the World Bank and GIZ, will be part of the Government's initiative to implement National Social Protection Development Strategy, 2011-2013, linked to employment and human development programmes. The strategy aims at reducing child poverty by reforming the cash transfer system to provide categorical benefits to children. At the policy level, UNICEF will advocate to increase focus on vulnerable and hard-to-reach people and to ensure that State guarantees are met fully and equitably.

For this, key social and economic policy decision makers will use a regularly updated child poverty profile, child well-being index and poverty rates. UNICEF will enhance the capacity of decision makers in policy formulation and monitoring and analysis of public expenditures as a way of identifying "fiscal space" for progressive reforms.

In the 23 selected municipalities, local authorities will be supported to increase demand for quality social services for women and children, including by protecting children at risk of being separated from their families and placed in institutions.

Country Programme Component: Access to social services

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
At least 50% children under 8 years have access to IECD	3	FA2OT1, FA2OT2, FA2OT3, FA2OT4
At least 50% pregnant women, mothers of young children and children under 5 years have access to quality primary health care services	3	FA1OT3, FA1OT4, FA1OT6, FA1OT7
Elimination of iodine deficiency disorders	3	FA1OT1, FA1OT2, FA1OT3
Full school enrolment in quality education	3	FA2OT4, FA2OT5, FA2OT6, FA2OT7
Vitamin A deficiency reduced by one third	2	FA1OT1, FA1OT2, FA1OT3, FA1OT8
Young People and other Vulnerable Groups including those affected by and living with HIV/AIDS have access to essential client-friendly services, encompassing treatment, care, support and counseling.	3	FA3OT2, FA3OT3, FA3OT4

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	2554142.48	2593913.50	101.56
OR-R	0.00	2974300.92	2282256.04	76.73
RR	0.00	80000.00	47134.00	58.92
Total	\$0.00	\$5,608,443.40	\$4,923,303.54	

Results Achieved

Infant mortality fell to 21.9 in 2011. 65% of deliveries occurred in certified maternities. In Batken, more than 70% of staff were trained on EPC and e-registration of newborns. All 64 maternity wards are equipped for primary resuscitation of newborns. Only 3.2% of children born to HIV-infected women in Osh province were diagnosed as HIV-positive thanks to strong adherence to ARV therapy. 95% of children up to 14 years were covered by vaccination during the polio campaigns. The Gulazyk programme to prevent child micronutrient deficiency was scaled up nationwide and reached 83.9% of 6-24 month old children.

In the south, UNICEF renovated latrines in 18 schools (in an effort to make them more girl-friendly), provided new latrines and water supply for hand washing in 22 schools, and provided eight maternity facilities and PHCCs with water and advanced flush toilets. Safe hygiene and sanitation activities reached 69,000 beneficiaries who now have access to child-friendly latrines and hand washing facilities and have learned safe hygiene practices. UNICEF integrated hygiene education in schools by establishing coordination between the Ministries of Health and Education. UNICEF supported chemical supply to the Jalalabad water company to ensure safety and ongoing integrity of supply.

UNICEF opened five CBKs and supported 40 school preparedness classes in primary schools and 22 in kindergartens. Secondary legislation to enforce Preschool Law submitted for approval contains regulatory and funding mechanisms for alternative preschool programmes. UNICEF supported the MoES to publicize the new teacher salary scale and draft a Regulation on educational staffing. The CO, in collaboration with DFID, provided small grants to 1,056 schools in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces to create supportive and responsive learning environments in the post-crisis context. UNICEF promoted disaster risk reduction in preschool education at the policy level, developed teaching and learning materials for teachers and children, and empowered 20 target preschools in Batken Province by equipping them and facilitating disaster preparedness activities.

Seventeen youth centers established in 2010 conflict hotspots are now enabling youth of different backgrounds to interact and acquire basic skills for better livelihoods and participation in reconciliation and peace building. Integration of youth centers into the government planning framework for 2012 and allocation of funds by the Ministry of Youth for certain youth centre activities indicate commitment to use these centers for outreach and roll out.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Several perinatal care activities were postponed to 2012 because of delays in receiving funds from the donor (DAO). The approval of some normative documents was delayed which can be avoided in the future by establishing clearer division of responsibilities within the Government. The need for clearer definition also applies to the nutrition coordinating mechanism. High turnover of medical staff, weak infrastructure and lack of a monitoring system compromised the quality of medical services and the situation analysis. Furthermore, the capacity of government and civil society partners at the local level needs strengthening to facilitate programme implementation.

There is a limited number of construction companies with capacity to carry out physical rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities. Qualified implementing partners specialized in WASH in southern Kyrgyzstan are also limited.

In order to further the educational reform and avoid duplication and overlap of activities by different donors, the capacity of the MoES for monitoring and evaluation and results-based management needs to be strengthened and internal coordination needs to be improved.

UNICEF and international donor partners should put more effort into ensuring the provision of integrated services to youth in conflict-affected areas. UNICEF will have to encourage its partners in civil society and the Government to jointly build on progress made so far and implement strategies that ensure sustainability and local ownership of youth centers.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

The Government has committed to joining the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative to mobilize investment in nutrition interventions across different sectors, and the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health that seeks to dramatically reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality. UNICEF is leading the SWAp MCH group and in close collaboration with WB, DFID, GIZ, WHO and UNFPA, it channels policies and interventions to achieve the MDGs.

As WASH sector lead, UNICEF facilitated humanitarian response capacity building, including contingency planning, for key partners. Local NGOs and Government now actively participate in sectoral activities. Sector members will continue to work with local NGOs, public health bodies, the Republican Centre for Health Promotion and the Ministry of Health to improve knowledge management. UNICEF WASH maintains latent potential to revitalize the sector in any future emergencies.

UNICEF's education partnership with the EU, the World Bank, USAID, DFID and other donors has strengthened further. Under the planned SWAp, UNICEF will lead the Pre-school Education, EMIS and Equity in the education areas. UNICEF also co-led the Education Cluster with Save the Children and continues to lead the DRCU Education Sector. UNICEF has been requested to co-lead the GPE funds request process which is intended to ensure at least one year of obligatory school readiness activity.

To achieve better results and ensure presence in the project districts, two local NGOs were engaged in the DIPECHO project to support project implementation. This resulted in effective coordination, achievement of results, and improved advocacy and lobbying of DRR with local authorities and preschools. Ten project proposals developed by youth in the youth centers were supported and implemented through the UNDP business grant facility. The USAID Office of Transitional Initiatives has supported UNICEF's youth

engagement and peace building agenda, and contributed to providing the newly-established youth centers with suitable facilities for activities.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Health and regional health authorities to ensure provision of emergency health care and services to vulnerable groups in southern Kyrgyzstan. Essential emergency health and nutrition supplies were provided and capacity built for medical workers in Osh, Batken and Jalalabad Provinces. Following the humanitarian response, health status was improved and nutrition-related disorders prevented among 90% of children under 5 and 53,000 pregnant mothers in vulnerable communities in southern Kyrgyzstan. UNICEF participated in the health cluster and led the nutrition sub-cluster in the humanitarian and post-crisis recovery context. Essential health items were pre-positioned as part of the preparedness plan.

UNICEF provided 82,000 metric tons of liquid chlorine to City Water Supply Departments in Osh and Jalalabad to decontaminate water for a total of 220,000 residents. Provision of chlorine to conflict-affected cities in southern Kyrgyzstan lessened risk of contagious disease among children and women. Water trucking met the immediate needs of children at seven schools in Osh city. Batken Province experienced a mudflow and an earthquake in 2011. UNICEF actively participated in the response, conducting WASH Rapid Needs Assessments and delivering humanitarian assistance both through the Ministry of Emergency Situations and directly to affected hospitals. In an effort to address the needs of the affected population, UNICEF distributed ten water tanks, 800 hygiene kits and 44,000 water purification tablets for some 1,400 affected people.

In 2011, UNICEF supported the opening of two new fully-equipped schools for children whose schools had been destroyed in the 2010 violence. A total of 115,000 children in southern Kyrgyzstan have been provided with textbooks in Kyrgyz and Uzbek. UNICEF continued to support escort groups to ensure children's safe travel to and from 46 particularly-affected schools. School administrators, parents and teachers from all 1056 schools in Osh and Jalalabad provinces were trained on mitigating the negative psychosocial impact of the 2010 violence on children and establishing responsive school environments. Schools received small grants to implement child-led peace building activities. One hundred and thirty four Education in Emergency focal points were trained on national legislation and international principles for emergency preparedness.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

UNICEF facilitated joint external monitoring of the Gulazyk nutrition programme with the National Statistical Committee and the Ministry of Health. Based on the LQAS approach, this allowed elaboration of corrective measures to be taken within three weeks. The findings of a nutritional survey on children in Alay and Chong Alay districts in Osh Province, conducted jointly with the Aga Khan Foundation, were disseminated to draw public attention to these particularly disadvantaged areas.

A baseline assessment of WASH in schools and health clinics was conducted to inform the 2012-16 CPAP. WASH sector priorities have been identified and baselines provided for the next Country Programme.

UNICEF carried out two studies on out-of-school children: a) as part of the Global Initiative in partnership with line ministries and b) under the Welcome to School (WTS) initiative in the southern provinces. On the basis of these, the President tasked the line ministries with developing action plans to address the issue in 2012. A final evaluation of the WTS Initiative was conducted to define strengths, weaknesses and challenges of the programme, and to help identify which WTS activities were relevant for the 2012-16 Country Programme or for other partners. One of the main recommendations of the report is for the new Country Programme to consider a transition period of at least one year in affected areas allowing for new needs-based post-crisis interventions.

The MoES and MoH have developed an action plan to implement UNICEF's Care for Development Evaluation report's recommendations. UNICEF continued advocating for mainstreaming child rights and development issues into the MCH system, including governance, information systems, financing, and competence and

capacity development of MCH workers.

The Empowering Little Children research report by the University of Wuppertal, UNICEF, and the Aga Khan Foundation examined the living conditions of young children in Kyrgyzstan and provided recommendations for ECD stakeholders and parents on improving care, development and early education.

Future Work Plan

UNICEF will ensure that more women and children from poor and vulnerable families have access to quality, priority lifesaving health and nutrition services. UNICEF will continue to support integration of PMTCT and pediatric AIDS issues into maternal and child health services, and national efforts to increase the access of women and children to effective diagnostic, preventive and treatment interventions for HIV. In cooperation with the Government and development partners, the national immunization system will be strengthened to provide safe immunization for all children. Local authorities and communities will be supported to promote maternal and child health home-visiting services and outreach programmes to address child and maternal mortality. Healthy lifestyle centers working closely with village health committees will be strengthened to achieve sustainable outcomes.

Micronutrient deficiencies among women and children will be addressed through a National Nutrition Strategy and enforcement of the flour fortification law. The integrated approach initiated in Talas Province, combining distribution of Gulazyk micronutrient powder to children with appropriate food practices and promotion of early childhood development, will be replicated nationwide.

Within the framework of the MoES's Education Development Strategy for 2012-20, policy advice will be provided for system reform. Legislative changes will be supported to ensure equitable and expanded access to quality preschool education, including through strengthening the capacity of local authorities and communities to open and sustain CBKs. The programme will promote safe hygiene practices in schools and CBKs, raise awareness of safe hygiene practices and rehabilitate existing toilet facilities in schools and primary healthcare centers. UNICEF will focus on improving education by emphasizing the quality and availability of teachers and supporting reforms regarding their status and working conditions, and leveraging resources to improve equity in access to a high-quality learning environment. To improve the MoES's capacity to collect, analyze and use education data, particularly on out-of-school children, technical assistance will be provided to set up a reliable education management information system and quality assurance and monitoring frameworks for early education.

Local authority capacity will be strengthened for emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction. Peace education and disaster risk reduction will be promoted in the curriculum. In ten rural and three urban municipalities in the south, local communities will be supported to promote safe and tolerant schools through a peace education programme.

The programme will support the development of national capacities to promote civic engagement and participation of adolescents in activities encouraging social cohesion, peace-building and reconciliation. In particular, the Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment and youth organizations will be supported to improve planning, implementation and coordination of youth services and to strengthen the participation of young people in decision-making processes.

Country Programme Component: Cross-sectoral costs

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
N/A	0	FA6OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	892318.39	945751.75	105.99
OR-R	0.00	202766.23	282908.51	139.52
RR	0.00	620000.00	591822.79	95.46
Total	\$0.00	\$1,715,084.62	\$1,820,483.05	

Results Achieved

A new CPD and CPMP for 2012-2016 were drafted in early 2011, endorsed by PBR in March and approved by the Executive Board in September. Taking into consideration the resource mobilization strategy, Osh Zone Office received an extension until the end of 2013. In addition, three NO and two GS fixed term posts were upgraded, new fixed term posts of one International Specialist, four NO and three GS fixed term were created for Bishkek and one International Specialist, three NO and five GS fixed term posts created for Osh Zone Office. In addition, seven temporary appointment positions were endorsed for the period 2012-2013 for Bishkek and Osh offices.

The Office of Internal Audit has completed an audit of the Kyrgyzstan CO. The audit team visited the office between 25 August and 13 September. The audit covered governance, programme management, and operations support activities at the office from 1 January 2010 to the start of the audit.

The audit made one high priority recommendation about the inadequate definition of roles, responsibilities and priorities for the newly established Osh Zone Office. The audit concluded that, with the exception of the high-priority area mentioned above, the governance, risk-management and control processes over the Kyrgyzstan CO were adequately established and functioned well. As a follow-up action, the office has developed an action plan to address the audit's recommendations.

In 2011, the \$610,000 cross-sectoral budget was used to support activities associated with staff travel to the field, training and learning needs, communication and internal relations, operational costs and staff salaries.

The Country Office developed a quarterly travel plan. Field monitoring trips were included in staff's PERs. As a result, staff undertook frequent field visits. The 2011 equity intervention resulted in joint monitoring by the Health and Nutrition, Education, Social Policy and Communication sections. Country Office staff conducted and coordinated joint monitoring trips to keep track of programme sections' field-monitoring activities. The intervention-specific monitoring checklists, a list of questions for field-monitoring visits and monitoring reports were developed by programme sections. In 2011, Country Office staff conducted approximately 701 local field trips.

In 2011, the Country Office allocated and spent \$19,000 for group training needs. These included VISION training for End Users, a Basic Writing workshop, and Critical Thinking, CBI and PPP training.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

UNICEF staff had to frequently travel between Bishkek, Osh and Batken due to the continuation of the Osh Zone office, expanding programme activities in the south of Kyrgyzstan, and the need to ensure effective collaboration between Bishkek and Osh offices. This travel exposed staff to risks associated both with the 12-13 hour journey by road and the one-hour flight on national airlines. On 28 December, a Kyrgyzstan Airlines aircraft heading from Bishkek to Osh crashed on a landing in Osh airport. No UN staff or dependents were affected.

All local air carriers are still rated Category C which is "Not to be used without approval of the line manager authorizing travel after taking into account the advice of the UN Air Travel Focal Point". The issue of safety of UN staff travelling by Category C airlines has been discussed at both SMT and ASMT meetings. However, the Security Risk Assessment indicates that in addition to apparent operational and financial advantages of travelling by air, this option is seen as less dangerous than the 12-13 hour drive from Osh to Bishkek, particularly during October–March.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

In 2011, the Country Office continued establishing good partnerships and collaboration with civil society organizations and UN organizations. There were a total of 37 Programme Cooperation Agreements and 13 Small Scale Funding Agreements issued and signed between UNICEF Country Office and Implementing Partners in 2011.

In accordance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), all UN Agencies should conduct assurance activities. The Country Office developed a 2011 Assurance Plan that aimed to control financial management practices by implementing partners and determine whether expenditure was for the purposes intended. The Assurance Plan was comprised of a list of implementing partners by programme section, planned dates for spot checks and programme monitoring field visits, overall ratings and the volume of transactions (which amounted to a total of \$1,944,297). In 2011, the Country Office finalized the tender to select a local audit company to conduct a micro-assessment of implementing partners in line with the HACT requirement.

In 2011, UNICEF CO signed Agreements and MoUs with the following UN organizations:

1. Three-year UN Joint Project "Operationalizing Good Governance for Social Justice" funded by the European Union and the UN System and implemented jointly by UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNESCO. A USD equivalent of EUR576,409.50 should be transferred from UNDP to UNICEF to implement activities agreed upon in the Project.
2. An MoU between UNHCR and UNICEF on a joint pilot survey of the scale and situation of stateless persons.
3. An MoU between UNICEF and UNFPA on provision of a UNICEF MOSS compliant vehicle and UNICEF driver on a full time basis for a period of two months (May-June 2011).
4. An MoU between UNICEF and OCHA on provision of a UNICEF MOSS compliant vehicle from 25 May through 31 December 2011.
5. An MoU between UNICEF and OHCHR on provision of a UNICEF MOSS compliant vehicle and UNICEF driver on a full time basis from 7 to 11 December 2011.
6. An MoU between UNICEF and OHCHR on Cost Sharing of Common Services and Rental of Premises at the UNICEF Osh Zone Office between 1 January and 31 December 2011.

Humanitarian Situations

In response to the outbreak, humanitarian partners developed strong and effective coordination mechanisms through the cluster approach, information management platforms and partnerships with all humanitarian response actors.

As part of its mandated role as cluster and sub-cluster lead, UNICEF supported and developed the capacity of different government coordination bodies, and acted as part of the UN response plan implemented in Kyrgyzstan. In joint coordinated action, essential life-saving activities were organized and implemented to

meet the needs of the most vulnerable children and mothers in southern Kyrgyzstan.

UNICEF's response to the needs of beneficiaries ensured provision of access to life-saving services in all key social sectors, as defined by its CCCs. The response was based on nationally defined priorities and built upon existing activities and partnerships developed through the Country Programme. The actions taken contributed to the achievement of tangible results providing support to children and mothers to ensure their well-being and development. The health and nutrition status of more than 350,000 children under five and 53,000 mothers have improved thanks to provision of essential health and nutrition supplies and implementation of training for medical staff in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces. Safer hygiene practices were promoted and access to potable water and child-friendly sanitation facilities were ensured for 300,000 children and community members in schools, hospitals, and communities in three provinces in the south of the country. Some 375,000 school and pre-school children, parents and teachers benefitted from access to better quality education, access to schools, availability of supplies and peace building activities. Over 7,000 children, parents, child protection specialists and community members were ensured protection and support through the work of specialized children's centers and child protection networks in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

PCA monitoring tools have been developed and implemented by the Country Office to ensure proper use of funds by partners and timely reporting on fund utilization, results achieved and constraints. Close monitoring of donor reporting, country programme implementation, and outstanding DCTs has been carried out on a regular basis.

UNICEF completed a formative evaluation of the animated education series, Keremet Koch (Magic Journey). The evaluation was conducted by the Centre for Effective Education at Queen's University Belfast (UK) and aimed to provide high quality evidence regarding the current reach of Keremet Koch and its appeal to children aged 5-6 years and their parents/caregivers in order to help shape the further development of the series. The findings of the formative evaluation suggest that Keremet Koch is successful in reaching its target audience. Nearly all the children interviewed (98.3%) stated that they watched Keremet Koch at least once a week, with the majority (60.6%) stating that they watched it 'everyday'. The evaluation also confirmed that children enjoy the programme, love the principal characters and want to emulate their positive behavior.

Future Work Plan

The programme will enhance national capacity in data collection, monitoring and evaluation to inform evidence-based policymaking and budgeting around adolescent and child issues, including child poverty. This component will support the production of annual disaggregated data, including on gender equality.

The child well-being index will help to track the situation of children and adolescents and provide important information to help monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. The Office of the Ombudsman will monitor the situation of children and produce accurate and timely reports on child rights.

The Country Office monitoring system will particularly focus on the barriers and bottlenecks to key Country Programme interventions and services to provide timely course corrections to programme strategies, budgets and policies and timely reporting on results for planners and decision-makers.

Innovative approaches with the media will be pursued to give opportunities to children and young people to voice their opinions. Particular emphasis will be given to increasing equitable access to information, especially for disadvantaged and deprived groups, particularly in the 23 selected municipalities under new Programme Component 2.

Collaboration with national and local television and radio will be maintained to increase broadcast time and organize special programmes for youth, especially in multi-ethnic communities.

Effective Governance Structure

The Country Office developed a comprehensive Rolling Management Plan (RMP) for 2010-11, which presents management priorities for this period and serves as an action plan to achieve agreed results. Country Office staff finalized the RMP during a two-day retreat in February. Membership of the Country Management Team and all committees were reviewed, revised and noted in the new RMP. Management priorities and objectives are regularly reviewed during CMT, Programme and Operations meetings. The responsibility of all staff members to achieve the objectives and priorities are reviewed during PER discussions.

The current CPMP was developed in 2005 and ends in 2011. A new CPD and CPMP for 2012-2016 were drafted in early 2011, endorsed by PBR in March and approved by the Executive Board in September.

The following formal governance mechanisms are in place: CMT, Programme Coordination Team meeting, Contract Review Committee, PCA Review Committee, Joint Consultative Committee, Local Property Survey Board, Central Review Body, Local Training Committee and Bid Opening Committee.

In total, five CMT meetings, seven all-staff meetings, 29 Monday-morning meetings and two Operations meetings were conducted. In addition, five Programme meetings were conducted to assess progress on implementation and review the standard set of programme implementation indicators.

The Country Office ensured participatory management and a transparent decision-making process within the office by means of all-staff meetings in order to:

- Share any significant information that affects the office's objectives and priorities
- Involve staff in key management decisions, such as preparation of the PBR for the next CPD
- Present the new Performance Appraisal System
- Share outcomes of the Global Staff Association meeting
- Make human resources updates (e-recruitment, benefits, and compliance review board)
- Inform about business continuity management and business continuity plan training

A Country Office Audit in August-September 2011 concluded that, with the exception of inadequate definition of roles, responsibilities and priorities for the newly established zone office in Osh, the governance, risk-management and control processes at the Country Office were adequately established and functioned well.

A key governance change in 2011 is the prolongation of use of the Osh Zone Office. Based on the 2012-16 CPD and taking into consideration the resource mobilization strategy, in 2011, the PBR and UNICEF Executive Board endorsed Osh Zone Office's extension until the end of 2013. The office will consolidate and mainstream results of the emergency responses into more sustainable development interventions and support the authorities to increase access to quality social services, peace building, post conflict resolution and prevention.

The key functions of the Zone Office in Osh are as follows:

1. To be a communication and coordination base for activities supported by UNICEF in southern Kyrgyzstan;
2. To monitor programme implementation and provide technical advice to partners;
3. To provide logistical and other support to monitoring UNICEF implemented activities;
4. To establish and maintain continuous communication, collaboration and coordination with UN agencies;
5. To carry out operations activities (logistics, warehousing, etc.) in close cooperation with the CO Operations Section.

Strategic Risk Management

During the last quarter of 2010, the management reviewed the full list of risks shared by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Office to identify the Risk Profile and Risk & Control Library of the Office. Twenty priority risks were identified and prioritized based on their likelihood and impact on the programme. The 20 risks were reviewed jointly by the office programme and operation staff in small groups. Ten top priority risks were identified, and their likelihood and impact assessed. The Regional ERM Focal Point visited the Country Office in November 2010 and helped to assess the effectiveness of current internal controls and/or management responses to these ten identified risks, and articulate tolerance levels with respect to residual risks and actions needed to address residual risks and/or improve the effectiveness of existing controls or responses. The final outcome of the Risk and Control Self-Assessment exercise was sent to the Regional Office for review and shared with headquarters. A monitoring table was developed and is being updated by the Deputy Representative with the help of the Operations Unit and programme staff. This table is reviewed at CMT meetings to assess progress in following the action plan.

UNICEF KIRA has two Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) for Bishkek and Osh. The BCPs for Osh and Bishkek are uploaded on Early Warning – Early Action under Kyrgyzstan and action points are described within the same system. The last update for Risk Assessments for both Bishkek and Osh was made on 18 February 2011. Similar analysis is made (and related to BCP) within the Early Warning – Early Action entry for Kyrgyzstan.

Guided by recommendations in the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for Osh office and by the global Business Continuity Unit's instructions, the Emergency Manager carried out a confidential simulation exercise on 27 April 2011 in Osh. The simulation exercise, based on a specially adapted scenario, lasted from 10:00 - 11:51 am. The scenario included evacuation of all staff, meeting of the Crisis Management Team at the first recovery site (the Sunrise Hotel), activation of the BCP, and meeting of the Critical Response Team at the second recovery site (Head of Office residence).

Evaluation

The Country Office has an up-to-date IMEP which is used to plan and implement monitoring and evaluation activities in strategic areas. Though national capacity for evaluation exists in the country, to ensure that evaluations are of a high quality, objective, fair and impartial, an external evaluation task force has been engaged by the Country Office.

Findings and recommendations of evaluation activities have been utilized in a timely manner by the Country Office, for instance during development of the 2012-16 CPAP, fund-raising advocacy and evidence-based decision-making.

An assessment of juvenile justice reform achievements conducted jointly with the Regional Office was targeted at tracking progress in providing essential child protection services to children most in need. The Gulazyk programme impact assessment facilitated the leveraging of adequate funds to scale up the programme nationwide.

Evaluation of UNICEF's Welcome to School Initiative addressed organizational learning and improvement issues in the Education in Emergency area. UNICEF completed a formative evaluation of the animated education series, Keremet Koch (Magic Journey). The evaluation was conducted by the Centre for Effective Education at Queen's University Belfast (UK) and provided high quality evidence regarding the current reach of Keremet Koch and its appeal to children aged 5-6 years and their parents/caregivers. The evaluation helped to shape the further development of the series.

The Country Office attempted to further develop in-country capacity for quality evaluation. Technical support has been provided to the Ministry of Education (which resulted in activities planned for 2012 to develop the Educational Monitoring Information System), the Ministry of Health (in which an M&E

department is being formed), the National Statistical Committee and the Prime Minister's Office.

See more in respective parts of the following sections: Data and Evidence, Knowledge Management, Monitoring and evaluation, Support to Partners and Summary of monitoring, studies and evaluations sections for each of three Programme Components.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

In 2011, all office PC desktops and laptops were updated from Windows XP to Windows 7 and from Microsoft Office 2007 to Microsoft Office 2010. The software update was carried out using the new UNICEF global image. This global image also includes SAP Business application that was installed on all computers in anticipation of VISION ERP implementation which will be effective January 2012.

Twenty Lenovo x201 laptops with the latest UNICEF image were assigned to users who have outdated laptops and personal computer desktops.

A new system of barcoding inventory was implemented in Bishkek and Osh, including a barcode scanner and new barcodes with tag numbers. This has appreciably improved and facilitated inventory management in the Bishkek Country Office and Osh Zone Office.

Internet bandwidth was increased at the Bishkek Country Office from 1Mbps to 5Mbps at no extra charge. A fibre optic channel with 2Mbps bandwidth was installed in the Osh Zone Office. This was the first step in implementing a virtual private network between Bishkek and Osh under which both offices will have common access to resources such as shared drives.

A Polycom Audio Conference call device was installed in the Osh Zone Office in order to have simultaneous connections with more than one point. The audio conference call system of Bishkek Country Office was optimized so that the Executive Assistant can connect five points at the same time.

The existing Polycom Digital Video Conference system was moved and installed into a new dedicated conference room.

The Briefing Book 5.5 is updated automatically on a daily basis. All required updates of the anti-virus 'Symantec Endpoint Protection 11' system were duly applied to servers and desktops in the office.

The Office Profile Database was updated regularly. The Country Office information profile contains the following categories: Basic Information, Firewall, Hardware, ICT Staffing Information, LAN, Messaging and Collaboration, Radio, Software, Support, Telecoms Equipment, Telecoms General, WAN, Windows XP Inventory, and Website Hosting.

With regard to the Operations Work Plan 2011, the ICT Assistant conducted individual training for all staff in the Country Office on Lotus, Microsoft Office, CITRIX, and other systems.

Fund Raising and Donor Relations

UNICEF ensured effective engagement and cooperation with donors to mobilize a large part of the Country Programme budget. A Fundraising Strategy has been drafted and will be finalized after analysis of available funding for the new CPAP in early 2012. A new system of Contribution Management was introduced in the office to ensure a systematic approach to donor relations and communication.

The Country Office managed to send 94% of donor reports (17 out of 18) on time and donor feedback on report quality was very positive. The Country Office has made great efforts to mobilize resources for its post-emergency and reconciliation programmes in Kyrgyzstan. The regular Country Programme had a budget of around \$3 million. However, when the post-emergency and recovery programmes are included, the 2011 budget increased to around \$8.5 million. All the PBAs that expired in 2011 exceeded 95% utilization level.

Close monitoring of donor reporting, country programme implementation and outstanding DCTs has been carried out on a regular basis. PCA monitoring tools have been developed and are being used by the Country Office to ensure proper use of funds by partners and timely reporting on fund utilization, results achieved and constraints. These issues were regularly discussed during CMT and Programme meetings.

Management of Financial and Other Assets

The Country Office has established tools and mechanisms to improve contributions management, budget control and financial procedures, bank reconciliations, accounting and timely liquidation of cash assistance. The Country Office is using the five performance management indicators that are monitored by the CEE/CIS regional office. Monitoring of programme implementation improved through regular analysis and presentations of implementation data during Programme and CMT meetings. ORR and ORE funds were reviewed regularly and re-phased based on planned programme activities. RR funds were analyzed and reallocated between projects during the year. All outstanding DCTs were liquidated before data migration and the system freeze.

To ensure accurate asset management in the Country Office, all inventory items valued more than \$50 are identified and recorded in the Excel Inventory Database by the Administrative Assistant (for office equipment and furniture) or the ICT Assistant (for IT and Communication equipment). The Excel Inventory Database is a working document updated whenever a new inventory item is purchased and a custodian assigned or there are any asset movements. In addition, the Admin/Supply Assistant records all assets worth more than \$500 in the Lotus NEP Database. All inventory items are assigned a specific tag number. A barcode scanner was purchased and barcodes printed in September 2011 to modernize and improve the tagging procedure. Barcodes were placed on all existing inventory items and are being placed on all newly purchased items.

To ensure adequate control of assets, records in the Lotus NEP Database are reconciled on a regular basis upon physical count of assets. In 2011, a physical count of assets in Bishkek CO was held in April prior to the Audit and in September prior to the Interim financial closure. The Administrative Assistant and ICT Assistant are responsible for the count and timely reports to the Admin/Supply Assistant.

Security and authorized asset use are guaranteed by the asset custodian forms that all staff members prepared, introduced and signed in April 2011 to acknowledge possession of assets and guarantee return on leaving the organization or changing organizational units. The Administrative Assistant promptly records all asset movements in the asset custodian forms.

If any IT or Communication equipment is requested for temporary use, e.g. during a business trip or conference / training, the staff member submits a Request for Equipment Form to the ICT Assistant who follows up on the timely return of the equipment in good condition.

Supply Management

In 2011, the supply component addressed both post-emergency and 2011 programmatic and contingency needs, and processed supplies worth approximately \$3,400,000. Of these stocks, 40% were emergency supplies ordered in 2010 and 60% supplies ordered in 2011. Eleven percent of processed supplies were for operational needs, and 89% addressed programme needs. Approximately 70% supplies were ordered offshore, with 30% procured locally. The main sources of procurement were local markets, the SD warehouse and UNICEF global LTA suppliers. UNICEF KIRA continues to deal with suppliers for printing and visibility stocks, IT and office supplies, household stocks, furniture and vehicle spares.

In 2011, the office formed a contingency stock with an approximate value of \$350,000 as of year's end, which would cover 5,000 persons in an emergency. The stock includes water and sanitation supplies (water storage and purification facilities and hygiene kits), diarrhea prevention kits, tents and school supplies.

After the 2010 June emergency and in connection with the increased number of procured supplies in the context of limited human resource capacity, KIRA faced the challenge of managing an Osh warehouse operation. In 2011, many actions were undertaken to ensure its proper functioning and bookkeeping. The internal audit conducted in September 2011 stated that the warehouse was well organized, random inventory counts tallied with the stock report, and the filing system in place functioned well.

In 2011, the Country Office continued to provide support to the Ministry of Health to secure a chain of vaccines and vaccine-related stocks, as well as nutritional supplies via the Procurement Services.

In 2011, the Country Office underwent an internal audit in which timeliness of supplies was rated as an area for improvement, mainly with regard to the 2010 offshore emergency supplies received in the first quarter of 2011. In 2011, improved business practices in the Supply Division allowed for more timely freight reports and fund utilization. Overall, supply planning, monitoring and enhancement of partners' logistical capacity were included in the Country Office post-audit action plan. In 2011, there were cases where the activities were begun earlier than planned, thus affecting timeliness and quality of locally produced supplies. In some cases, delays with offshore supplies were caused by restrictions imposed early in 2011 on customs clearance, especially for medical stocks. In the post-crisis period, the Government attempted to regulate the inflow of humanitarian aid stocks. However, currently-proposed legislative changes do not embrace the provisions of international agreements, and if approved by Parliament, they will result in further constraints to import of humanitarian stocks.

In 2011, the Ministry of Emergency Situations initiated a dialogue with international donors on establishing a joint warehouse for contingency stocks. However, donors judged that the project requires more detailed legal, operational and financial analysis. Meanwhile, UNICEF continues to rent one warehouse in Osh and utilizes a storage room in the UN House building in Bishkek.

In 2011, UN organizations have expressed their commitment to enhancing cooperation in the area of joint procurement services, as proposed by UNDG. Several long-term standing agreements were shared between UN agencies.

Human Resources

In view of the newly approved 2012-16 CPD and CPMP, and taking into consideration new staffing needs, in July 2011, the Country Office developed a Recruitment Plan for 16 posts for Bishkek Country Office and 13 posts for the Osh Zone Office. This was intended to facilitate a huge recruitment process to be finalized before the end of 2011. However, taking into consideration several factors, such as the Audit in September, VISION training for Super Users in October 2011 and for end users in November 2011, data migration, and year-end closure activities, the recruitment process for several NO posts was postponed to January 2012.

Country Office Portal

Annual Report 2011 for Kyrgyzstan, CEE/CIS

In 2011, the Country Office managed to conduct and finalize recruitment for GS posts for the Bishkek and Osh offices. This includes the recruitment of GS posts as per the new CPD, as well as upgraded posts of Administrative & HR Assistant and Finance Assistant. The posts recruited were as follows:

Bishkek:

- Emergency Programme Assistant, FT/GS6
- Child Protection Programme Assistant, FT/GS6
- H&N Programme Assistant, FT/GS5
- Administrative & HR Assistant, FT/GS6 (upgrade)
- Finance Assistant, FT/GS6 (upgrade)
- Administrative Assistant, TA/GS5

Osh Zone Office:

- Programme Assistant, FT/GS5
- Programme Assistant, FT/GS5
- Logistics Assistant, TA/GS5
- Administrative & Supply Assistant, FT/GS5
- IT Assistant, TA/GS5
- Driver, FT/GS2
- Driver, FT/GS2
- Driver, TA/GS2

In late September 2011, Selection Panel members participated at a CBI training conducted by the Regional Office Human Resources Specialist. The new CBI approaches and techniques have been used by Selection Panel members during the interviews.

A total of 41 consultants/UNICEF personnel visited the Country Office in 2011. All in all, there were 127 travel authorizations issued for international travel and 701 individual trips undertaken to field locations.

In total, there were five group training events conducted in 2011: Critical Thinking and Writing skills (February – April), PPP training (March), PSV training for Osh Zone Office staff (March), a Basic Writing Workshop for Bishkek and Osh staff (May), Kyrgyz Language skills (April-June, October-November), VISION training for Super Users (October), CBI training (25-26 October) and VISION training for End Users (24 November - 6 December).

An enabling work environment was duly maintained and other social events related to staff wellbeing were organized jointly by management and the Staff Association. For instance, at the 31 May JCC meeting, it was agreed that a happy hour would be held on one Friday every month in the summer. Staff could use it for socializing with colleagues or family members.

Due to rapid expansion of the UNICEF office and based on timely communication of the lack of UNICEF office space to OMT and UNCT, UNICEF was granted additional office space on the first floor of the UN House building. As a result, the Operations Unit has moved to a new office in October 2011.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

With reference to the message on Cost Control from Executive Director Anthony Lake on 22 December 2010 and the progress report on Cost Control in CEE/CIS region from Regional Director Steven Allen on 30 April 2011, the Country Office analyzed all possible costs savings and control measures that were introduced in the UNICEF offices in Bishkek and Osh.

1. Transportation services - dropping off Bishkek Country Office staff to their houses was discontinued as of 1 January 2011, resulting in a reduction of drivers' overtime costs, petrol costs and vehicle depreciation costs.

2. DSA for UNICEF Osh-based staff travelling to Bishkek who have their own accommodations in Bishkek was reduced by 50%. For staff who do not have their own accommodations in Bishkek, 100% of Bishkek DSA is provided. In this case, provision of hotel receipts is mandatory.
3. The use of economy class when travelling by air (although travel by business class is allowed) has been standard practice in UNICEF in Kyrgyzstan since 2000.
4. Usage of the color printer has been minimized by giving access to the Deputy Representative, Operations Manager and Executive Assistant only.
5. High volume docs (for round tables, seminars, handouts for partners and so on) should be printed by printing companies and not in the office as this requires frequent replacement of cartridges which is very expensive and results in depreciation and short life cycles of office equipment.
6. Using Skype for international calls instead of land lines or office mobile phones.
7. "Green office" environmental initiatives to decrease consumption of water, electricity, paper and so on.
8. Savings through common services arrangements - Common Services and Premises in Bishkek (UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA/UNHCR) and Osh (UNICEF/OHCHR).
9. Participation in the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers to Implementing Partners (HACT) that will allow savings to be made in transaction costs related to document processing and partner auditing.

Changes in AMP and CPMP

The Country Office has to develop the new Rolling Management Plan for 2012-2013 which will reflect management of governance systems, risk-management and control processes, establishment of new partnerships, review of work flows and so on based on:

I. The new CPD and CPMP 2012-16:

The new staffing structure is based on programme needs, including new areas, such as Peace building, Youth and Adolescents, Water and Sanitation and Emergency and also on the funding envelope. The proposed changes in CPMP 2012-2016 include two new international posts; six new National Officer posts, including three new posts in Bishkek for the new programme intervention areas and three new posts in Osh Zone Office to ensure programme continuity in the south and support to the new CP management and delivery; three National Officer and three GS posts upgrades; nine new GS posts for Bishkek and Osh; and abolishment of the P4 level Emergency Manager post.

A proposal for increasing the OR budget ceiling from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for the new CPD was approved by PARMO because:

- a) the situation has significantly changed in Kyrgyzstan and the CPD reflects a number of fundamental changes, including operating from a new office in the south;
- b) the new CPD includes emerging areas for UNICEF interventions such as DRR, Youth and Peace Building, and WASH, in which UNICEF requires high levels of expertise;
- c) the new CPD will have an increased focus on equity;
- d) the June 2010 emergency in the south has provided significant opportunities for partnerships and fund raising; and
- e) donors have expressed their readiness to support UNICEF programmes directly (e.g. the European Union, the World Bank, DFID, and Japan).

II. Osh Zone Office

The 2011 PBR approved the extension of the Osh Zone Office for two years (2012-2013). The office should outline the roles and responsibilities of the Osh Zone Office and its staff in the Rolling Management Plan for 2012-2013. It should also establish the priorities for the zone office and introduce a framework to measure its performance. Key priorities for capacity-building should be identified based on a risk assessment.

III. VISION/IPSAS implementation in January 2012

There are three key changes that will have a significant impact on the way in which UNICEF works. These are:

- the Revised Programme Structure for lighter planning processes, and effective and flexible programming to contribute to achieving better results for children;
- VISION – to fully align business processes and tools in all UNICEF locations through transactional SAP application and performance managements system; and
- IPSAS for increased transparency of financial management results, governance and accountabilities and reporting.

All this will require changes in policies and procedures: Financial Circular 34 will be superseded by a new set of financial regulations and rules. The Internal Control Framework, the segregation of duties and VISION mapping roles will have to be analyzed and reflected in RMP 2012-13. Operations staff will review the new rules and regulations and duly conduct training events on segregation of duties for all staff.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti-retroviral treatment
ASMT	(UNICEF) Area Security Management Team
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCP	(UNICEF) Business Continuity Plan
CBI	Competency Based Interviewing
CBK	Community-Based Kindergarten
CCC	(UNICEF) Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action
CDC	(United States) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMT	(UNICEF) Country Management Team
CMTDP	Country Medium-Term Development Programme
CO	Country Office
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPMP	Country Programme Management Plan
C4D	Communication for Development
DAO	Delivering As One
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
DevInfo	Database system for compiling and presenting child-related data and data on the goals contained in the Millennium Declaration
DFID	(United Kingdom) Department for International Development
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness European Commissions Humanitarian Aid Programme
DPCC	Development Partners Coordination Council
DRCU	(United Nations) Disaster Response Coordination Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPC	Effective Perinatal Care
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
EU	European Union
FT	(United Nations) Fixed Term position
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	German Society for International Co-operation (German acronym)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GS	(United Nations) General Service staff
HACT	(United Nations) Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus ICT Information and Communication Technology
IMEP	(UNICEF) Integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Plan
IPEN	International Project Evaluation Network
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices study
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
LTA	Long-Term Agreement (with suppliers)
MCH	Maternal and child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	(United Nations) Multi-Donor Trust Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	(United Nations) Minimum Operations Security Standards

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSP	Mid-Term Strategic Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NO	National Officer
NSC	National Statistical Committee
OFDA	(U.S. Agency for International Development) Office for Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	(United Nations) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OR	Other Resources
ORR	Other Regular Resources
ORE	Other Resources Emergency
PBR	(UNICEF) Programme and Budget Review
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PER	(United Nations) Staff Performance Evaluation Report
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centers
PISA	Programme for International Student Achievement
PMTCT	Prevention of mother to child transmission
RMP	(UNICEF) Rolling Management Plan
RR	Regular Resources
RWP	Rolling Work Plan
SD	(UNICEF) Supply Division
SMT	(UNICEF) Security Management Team
SPTG	(DPCC) Social Protection Thematic Group
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SWAp	Sector-wide approach to programming or planning
TA	(United Nations) Temporary Appointment
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTS	Welcome to School initiative

Document Centre

Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	Situation analysis on improving economic outcomes by expanding nutrition programming in the Kyrgyz Republic	2011-01	Study
2	LQAS based external monitoring of Gulazyk nutritional program	2011-02	Survey
3	Evaluation of the Welcome to School Initiative	2011-03	Evaluation
4	Global Study on Out of School Children	2011-04	Study
5	Research on Empowering Little Children	2011-05	Study
6	Care for Child Development Evaluation	2011-06	Study
7	Evaluation of the UNICEF-DIPECHO programme "Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction Amongst Vulnerable Communities and Institutions in Central Asia and South Caucasus"	2011-07	Evaluation
8	Assessment of the legal and social status of children in residential institutions	2011-08	Study
9	Analysis of law enforcement practice in the courts	2011-09	Study
10	Assessment of Juvenile Justice reform achievements in Kyrgyzstan	2011-10	Study
11	Public Expenditure Review	2011-11	Study
12	Focus on Equity base-line and end-line surveys	2011-12	Survey
13	Baseline Assessment of Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in schools and Hospitals	2011-13	Survey
14	Saving Lives: From Problems to Action	2011-14	Study
15	Assessment of Infrastructure of Public Schools	2011-15	Study
16	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, 2012-2016	2011-16	IMEP
17	Assessment of VCT service provision in Lebanon	LEB\2011\004	Study
18	tr4tr	r	Study
19	Assessment of VCT service provision in Lebanon	LEB\2011\005	Study

Other Publications

Lessons Learned

	Title	Document Type/Category
1	A Formative Evaluation of the Animated Children's Television Series Keremet Koch, Kyrgyzstan	Innovation
2	Evaluation of UNICEF-DIPECHO Programme	Lesson Learned

Programme Documents