**Summary Results Matrix: Government of the Kyrgyz Republic– UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2016**

**Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):**
- Reduce under-5 mortality rate / CRC Articles 6, 24
- Achieve universal primary education / CRC articles 28, 29
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases / Goal 4: Combating HIV/AIDS
- Section VI of the MD - Protecting the Vulnerable

**UNDAF Outcomes:**

Pillar A - Outcome One: A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels) involving government, civil society, communities and individuals effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peace building.

Pillar B - Outcome One: By 2016, vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection, namely:
- food security;
- MCH/RH services;
- nutrition;
- education;
- STI/HIV/TB;
- social protection services and benefits

Pillar C - Outcome Three: By 2016, DRM framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</th>
<th>Programme Component Result(s)</th>
<th>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</th>
<th>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</th>
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</table>
| **PC 1 - Equitable, Quality and Responsive Systems for Children** | PCR1.1 - By 2016, at national level, more children and women have increased access to quality and responsive services, including social benefits. | **Indicator:** % of children and women from poor families having access to quality priority life saving health services  
**Baseline:** will be provided by DHS-2011  
**Target:** 10% increase  

**Indicator:** % of fully immunized children <5  
**Baseline:** will be provided by DHS-2011  
**Target:** 97% of children <5  

**Indicator:** % of children <5 NOT having birth certificates  
**Baseline:** will be provided by DHS-2011  
**Target:** 0% (children older than 1 month) | Ministry of Health, MoH’s Departments and agencies, Village Health Committees, NGOs, Natl. Statistical Committee, |
| Indicator: % newborns with hypothermia  
Baseline: WHO, UNICEF Assessment in Maternal Hospitals 2011  
Target: 0-5% of newborns |
|---|
| Indicator: Anemia prevalence among children<5  
Baseline: 44% rural children  
Target: decrease by 15% |
| Indicator: % pregnant women tested for HIV  
Baseline: will be provided by DHS-2011  
Target: 80% |
| Indicator: % of children covered by pre-school programmes  
Baseline: 14% (11% in preschool and 3% in non-formal preschool classes), Situation Analysis of Education System in Kyrgyzstan, 2010  
Target: 25% |
| Indicator: Net enrollment and net attendance rate (disaggregated by gender and other disparities)  
Baseline: will be provided by DHS-2011  
Target: 5% increase |
| Indicator: % of 8-th grade students who successfully passed MLA tests  
% of students with improved learning achievements (PISA, MLA, national holistic tests)  
Baseline: (MLA 2008, PISA 2006 and 2009 results)  
Target: 5% improvement in learning achievements |
| Indicator: Child protection laws, regulations and systems are harmonized with CRC and other international treaties  
Baseline: Child Code doesn’t reflect sufficiently child protection and juvenile justice systems, domestic/international adoption legislation is not adopted  
Target: improved version of the Child Code as well as Ministry of Education and Science, MOES local departments, local authorities, community based NGOs,  
primary and secondary legislation on domestic and inter

country adoption is approved by Parliament.

**Indicator:** Number of children living in residential

institutions, per 100,000 child population (Concluding

Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child,


**Baseline:** 11,000 children in residential institutions, 2010 -

“*My Family*

**Target:** 6000

Indicator: Number of children who received custodial

sentence over the number of children who have been

sentenced to detention

Baseline: 271 non-custodial and 116 sentenced to detention

(Supreme Court 2010)

Target: non-custodial increased by 50% and rate of children

sentenced to detention decreased by 50%

Indicator: % of eligible families with children benefiting from

poverty targeted cash transfers

Baseline: 60% of extreme poor households do not benefit

from poverty targeted cash transfers

Target: 80% of extreme poor households benefit from

poverty targeted cash transfers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PC 2 - Increased Access to Quality Social Services</th>
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<td><strong>PCR2.1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>With a focus on the most vulnerable groups in</td>
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</table>

specifically targeted areas, more women, girls and boys

have access to and use a continuum of integrated

social services, including sanitation services

**Indicator:** % of poor families in the 23 municipalities

benefitting from social cash transfers

**Baseline:** Not yet available

**Target:** tbd

**Indicator:** Number of local authorities in the 23

municipalities effectively implementing and monitoring

local plans for children

**Baseline:** 0

**Target:** 23

**Indicator:** % children from the most vulnerable groups (in

the 23 municipalities) having access to and using adequate

sanitation services

Ministry of Health, MoH’s Departments and agencies, Village

Health Committees, NGOs, Natl. Statistical Committee,

Ministry of Education and Science, MOES local departments, local

authorities, community based NGOs,

Ministry of Justice, MIA, State Agency for Social Welfare,

Ombudsman office, Ministry of
| Indicator: % women and children from the most vulnerable groups (in the 23 municipalities) using priority life-saving health services |
| Baseline: WHO, UNICEF Assessment in Maternal Hospitals 2011 |
| Target: increase by 25% from the baseline |

| Indicator: % of boys and girls from the most vulnerable groups (in the 23 municipalities) benefiting from preschool services |
| Baseline: Will be provided by DHS 2011 |
| Target: 30% boys and girls in selected municipalities |

| Indicator: Number of educational institutions benefiting from DRR interventions; |
| Baseline: UNICEF baseline study 2011 |
| Target: 10% |

| Indicator: National education curricula include DRR; |
| Baseline: UNICEF baseline study 2011 |
| Target: all children and pre-school children |

**PCR 3.1 By 2016, an alliance consisting of government, NGOs and communities, contribute to the increased and sustainable civic engagement of and partnerships for Child Rights**

| Indicator: National policies on youth are in place |
| Baseline: not available |
| Target: policies formulated and implemented |

| Indicator: % of youth with positive perception of wellbeing (including safety), tolerance, peace and co-existence and participation in social and political life |
| Baseline: 2011 Youth perception assessment in the south |
| Target: 30% |

| Indicator: Percent of received complaints treated by |
| Village Health Committees, NGOs, Natl. Statistical Committee, Media Networks, community based NGOs, parliament |

**Ministry of Youth, universities, Ombudsman office, Local NGOs**
| to violence, exploitation and abuse, FA 5 – Policy, Advocacy and Partnership for Child Rights | Ombudsman Office  
**Baseline:** 20% of received complaints are treated by Ombudsman Office  
**Target:** at least 80% of complaints received are treated by Ombudsman Office  
Indicator: Annual Parliamentary review of progress reports on implementation of social welfare, health and education laws  
**Baseline:** tbd  
**Target:** |