

UNDAF 2012-2016 Results Matrix

Kyrgyz Republic – version 0.10/1 February 2011

In reviewing the outcome indicators the following criteria were considered:

1. The indicator must be formulated at the outcome level and thus represent societal, institutional or individual behavioral change (as per the OECD criteria).
2. When looking at outcomes and matching them with respective indicators, in a few instances, the indicators helped clarify the scope of the outcomes which resulted in a merger of some of the outcomes.
3. In order to keep the result matrix strategic and manageable and for the M&E framework to be achievable, an effort has been made to have the number of indicators commensurate the outcome.

If the indicator was not formulated at a behavioral change level, the indicator was suggested to be moved to relevant agency programme planning document.

PEACE AND COHESION, EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Baselines	Means of Verification	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>% of persons with increased perception of security, tolerance, coexistence, respect for diversity, and with confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights</p>	<p>Increased percentage of individuals who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) - perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups) - feel that inter-community coexistence and cooperation has improved (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life etc.) - have confidence in application of law and protection of human rights 	<p>Country-wide KAP survey to be conducted in 2011 measuring perception of security and social cohesion.</p> <p>Currently available quantitative data related to conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - areas showing the highest possibility of conflict (study in 2009 according to Perspektiva's geo-informational mode) are Aksy rayon (168 %), Aravan (138%), Kara-Suu (133%), Bazarkorgon and Uzgen (126%), Karakul (125%), Sulukta (121%) and Kadamzhai (120%) - El-Pikir survey 2009: Majority of respondents (58.2%) consider "Corruption" as key barrier to peace followed by "Poor implementation of the law" (42.2%) and "Non-transparent and unfair elections" (35.1%) 	<p>Quantitative KAP survey to measure attitudes and perceptions of sampled respondents (country-wide, representative survey)</p>		

Outcome 2: By the end of 2016, the Government of Kyrgyzstan fulfills key recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review, Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures, to ensure better protection of human rights.	# of complaints submitted to national courts and UN Treaty Bodies related to human rights violations	Increased number of persons with recourse to judicial protection and continuous receipt of individual complaints from Kyrgyzstan by UN treaty bodies and special procedures	5 decisions of the UN Human Rights Committee on individual cases carried out since 1995 (when it became possible to use individual communications procedure)	Monitoring reports of NGO partners and statistical data from the judicial system; data from the OHCHR Geneva on the number of registered complaints		
	# of UN mechanisms' recommendations and observations acted upon	Government's follow up to and timely implementation of UN mechanisms' recommendations and observations; creation of a national mechanism tasked to oversee implementation of UN mechanisms' decisions and recommendations	Overdue reports under five ratified UN conventions in the area of human rights protection; zero implementation of Kyrgyzstan of any of five decisions of the UN Human Rights Committee on individual cases and lacks a national implementation mechanism. In 2010 Kyrgyzstan accepted 127 recommendations during the UPR and has four years to implement all of them	Monitoring reports of OHCHR, NGOs, reports of government agencies to the UN treaty bodies and Human Rights Council, laws adopted in implementation of UN observations and recommendations		
Outcome 3: By 2016, national and local authorities apply rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services with active participation of civil society.	% of civil society organizations and NGOs actively participating in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies	Legal basis to ensure civil society and NGO participation is in place and implemented; 1/3 of civil organizations and NGOs effectively participate in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies	No legal basis to ensure civil society and NGO participation in place and implemented leading to ad hoc opportunities for CS and NGOs to participate in formulation and implementation and M&E of national and local development policies	"Toktom" Legal database; polling survey results among civil society organizations and NGOs.		
	# of complaints on corruption	Within first 100 countries in Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI); # of complaints tripled	164 ranking score in the list of 2010; corruption baseline survey to be conducted in 2011.	Rating through TI CPI; corruption baseline and endline surveys results		
	% of persons with open access to credible information on public policy making	At least 50% of population with open access to quality updated public information on policy making through Internet and mobile phone	Internet users only have an access to public institutions' websites (40% of the population in 2010)	Reports of Internet and mobile phone service providers, including Internet Worlds Stats		

SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY

Outcome	Indicator	Targets	Baselines	Means of verification	Roles of Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 1: By 2016, more poor and vulnerable rural and urban population benefits from improved social protection: increase in food security; equitable access and use of quality sustainable MCH/RH services and level of nutrition; Increased equal access to inclusive and quality education throughout the life cycle; access and usage to quality HIV/TB/STI services; access to quality, integrated and non-discriminatory social protection services and benefits	% of complicated deliveries	40%	55.7%	Republican Health Information Center DHS, MICS		
	Stunting rate among children under five	10%	13%			
	Kyrgyzstan's ranking in international assessment on learning achievement (PISA)	Increase in ranking	Last place in ranking (67 th)	PISA, national MLA studies		
	Secondary school completion rate	93%	78%	School drop out study; MICS		
	% of eligible families with children benefiting from poverty targeted cash transfers	80% of extreme poor households benefit from poverty targeted cash transfer	60% of extreme poor households don't benefit from poverty targeted cash transfer	National Household Survey, Social Protection Administrative records		
	% of increase of targeted HHs with borderline and adequate Food Consumption Score	80% (tentative, final target tbd)	52%	WFP/Government food security monitoring system		
	% of most-at-risk populations (MARPS) who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	80%	52%	UNGASS data, AIDS Center, Surveys		
% of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV	80%	52%	UNGASS data			

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

Outcomes	Indicators	Targets	Baseline	Means of verification	Roles of Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 1: By the end of 2016 youth, women and vulnerable groups benefit from inclusive growth and improved access to resources, markets, decent and productive employment, and food security	% of workers operating in formal economy, out of which 50% are women	Increasing % of people employed in the formal economy	Number of employment in formal sector 60% out of labor force (Data of National Statistical Committee 2008)	Official data and reports of the National Statistical Committee		
	% of people living below poverty line	Decreasing % of people living below poverty line - MDG target is 12,9% reached by end of 2015.	Poverty ratio constituted 31,7% in accordance with methodology of National Statistical Committee. Currently National Statistical Committee does not provide data lower than level of provinces.	Official data and reports of the National Statistical Committee		
	Labour productivity measured as GDP per worker	Increase in ratio GDP/number of Employed	GDP/number of Employed	Data of National Statistical Committee/There is need for a study on Potentials for improvement of Labour/Employment Productivity and then Target and Baselines could be properly identified		
	% of workers with earnings at or below the national poverty line	Decreasing % of workers with earnings at or below the national poverty line	There is need for carrying out a study in 2011	National Study and official sources/ There is need for carrying out a study in 2011		
Outcome 2: By end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural	% of people with equitable access to eco systems services resilient to climate change	Ecosystem approach promoting resilience to climate change is integrated/reflected into national and sub-national development strategies.	Absence of eco system approach in strategic planning at the national and local levels	Official data and reports of ministries, agencies and local authorities		

resources practices operationalized	% of water use efficiency for agricultural and energy production	Effectiveness of irrigation water use is improved	Water losses in the irrigation system from the water source to destination range from 20-40% on average	Annual reports of the re-established State Committee on Melioration and Irrigation under the Ministry of Agriculture.		
	# of increase of agricultural production for markets and households (HH)	Access of households to climate change adaptation techniques/tools is increased to enhance the volume of agricultural production	According to the II National Communication Report on Climate Change, agricultural sector in the country has been recognized as the most prone to climate change impacts, which in turn affects country's food security	Official data and reports of the National Statistical Committee		
	% reduction in consumption of HCFCs- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons	10% reduction by 2015	Current consumption is 4 ODS tons per year	Ozone Action Secretariat, UNEP		
	% of population benefiting from non carbon energy sources	Increase in the sphere of non carbon energy sources	non carbon sources of energy represent about 1 % out of total energy produced in the country	Official data and reports of the Ministry of Energy, RES Directorate as well as reports of SHP/RES projects		
Outcome 3: By 2016, DRM framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels.	# of functional components of disaster preparedness and response coordination mechanism established and operating between the Kyrgyz Government, international and local organizations	Disaster preparedness & response coordination mechanism between Kyrgyz Government & international agencies & local organizations further strengthened	1) Coordination mechanism between Kyrgyz Government & international agencies & local organizations in nascent stage 2) Kyrgyzstan's commitment to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action	Official data of the MES, NALSG & DRCU (Disaster Response Coordination Unit.)		

	% of Local Self Governments with DRR and adaptation to climate change integrated in local development plans	Integrated DRR & adaptation to climate change monitoring system established and operationalized with respective intuitional & technical framework	1) Monitoring of disaster risks is not an established regular practice in decision making by local self-governments 2) DRR & climate change risks and opportunities are not mutually correlated in decision making 3) Data & information exchange between levels of administration & agencies insufficient	Official data and reports on disaster risk management plans prepared by Local Self-Governments, MES & NALSG		
	% of disaster prone communities with reduced vulnerability	Clear roles of communities in DRM are established & coping capacities sustained	1) Unclear roles of communities & their structures in DRM 2) Absence of tools, skills & knowledge of communities for effective DRM	Official data and reports of the MES, NALSG & the State Agency on Environmental Protection (on climate change issues)		
	% of educational institutions with reduced vulnerability to natural disasters	The capacities of stakeholders in education strengthened. Government has made changes in the curricula to incorporate DRR agenda.	1) Poor knowledge on DRR and inadequate capacity to effectively deal with DRR issues.2) Education curricula does not adequately incorporate DRR and Education functionaries do not apply policy in practice	Official data and reports of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Emergency Situations, UN reports and evaluations.		