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**Country programme document for the Kyrgyz Republic (2023-2027)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous lower-middle-income country that aspires to accelerate socioeconomic development for higher levels of human development and wellbeing of citizens, economic prosperity by 2040, and net zero climate neutrality by 2050. Due to it being landlocked, small in size, and with low levels of industrialization and trade dependency, the country is vulnerable to external shocks. The combined impact of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, international economic decline, domestic instability, and regional conflict have taken a toll on the resilience of people in recent years. An estimated one-quarter of the population live below the poverty line and estimates suggest that a majority of the population are vulnerable to income poverty, with significant disparities in regional inequality and between urban-rural areas.<sup>1</sup> A weak domestic private sector and limited investments mean labor markets cannot absorb a rapidly growing young population and the 1.1 million Kyrgyzstanis, 59 per cent of which are women, who migrate for work. Labour remittances make up 31 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and are largely channeled into consumption.<sup>2</sup>

2. Vulnerability to climate change risks are high with climate-related disasters affecting agricultural production, food security, water management, and health,<sup>3</sup> and disproportionately impacting women and rural populations. While people and the economy depend on water and other natural resources for livelihoods and energy supply, ageing infrastructures and weak governance mechanisms hinder efficiency of use. The Government faces challenges in sparking a green transition towards a modernized, green economy based on resilient and renewable sources of energy. Stimulating a development agenda for the regions on a platform of climate change adaptation and ecosystem protection, with attention to the impact of glacial melt, will also be central for preventing conflict and managing environmental risks, including toxic hazards such as uranium tailings and mining waste.

3. Climate, environment, and other risks transcend national borders. The southern region of the Kyrgyz Republic, with its ethnically diverse population, is part of the fragile Fergana Valley that has limited socioeconomic opportunities, weakened public services, and high levels of outward migration. The region is vulnerable to poverty, crime, radicalization, and violent extremism, and its socioeconomic parameters differ from the North. The region is in want of sustained investment and new development models for shared prosperity that can overcome or mitigate population pressures, the complexity of progressive border demarcation, mosaic-like settlements, and transboundary nature of infrastructures. These continue to place social cohesion at significant risk, as seen in growing cross-border tension.

4. Since independence, the Kyrgyz Republic experienced presidential systems of governance and parliamentary democracy, and the COVID-19 pandemic further fueled divisions and social unrest. The competitive 2020 parliamentary elections triggered political turmoil and a transition which, following presidential elections, a constitutional referendum, transition of electoral and legal systems, government restructuring, and renewed parliamentary elections in 2021, concluded with the centralization of powers under the President. Current democratic aspirations include the quest for a unified national identity that bridges modern and traditional trends and recognizes the country's multidimensional diversity.<sup>4</sup> This will require continued efforts in civic education, supporting the country's vibrant civil society, and assistance to institutional capacity development and sustained reforms in state structures.

5. The United Nations system in the Kyrgyz Republic will respond to these major challenges by applying systems approaches based on development accelerators and a more focused approach to Sustainable Development Goals integration. This will address root causes and

<sup>1</sup> World Bank data.

<sup>2</sup> Assessment of Local Authorities' Attitudes Towards Returned Migrants.

<sup>3</sup> Climate Risk Country Profile: Kyrgyz Republic.

<sup>4</sup> "Kyrgyz Zharany" Concept.

support transformational change towards more equitable access to social services and protection, greater prosperity and resilience, and inclusive approaches to climate action, governance of natural resources and prevention of disasters, as well as support national efforts to build just, accountable and inclusive institutions. Particular care will be placed on ensuring country ownership, leveraging United Nations norms and standards, as well as attending to transboundary concerns—all are important objectives already embedded within the UNDP portfolio.

6. Within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), UNDP has an important backbone function as the United Nations agency with the largest portfolio at the country level that cuts across strategic sectors. Under the overall leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, working with a United Nations country team (UNCT) inclusive of several non-resident agencies, UNDP will partner with and offer to integrate the work of other agencies for maximum combined impact to ‘Leave No One Behind’ across all UNSDCF outcomes with focuses on green growth (Outcome 2), climate change (Outcome 3), and governance (Outcome 4). UNDP will contribute to three out of the four UNSDCF outcomes and explore potentials for joint programming to leverage the combined comparative advantage of the United Nations system where appropriate, contributing active leadership in joint results groups to ensure coherence at thematic levels.

7. During the previous cycle, UNDP considerably strengthened programme quality and policy advisory work, both underpinned by a strong evidence base for programming. The evaluation of the previous country programme concluded that UNDP is strategically positioned as a reliable, credible, responsive and trusted development partner, supporting multi-level changes in politically sensitive areas and delivering change at policy, institutional, and grassroots levels. UNDP contributed significantly to enabling policy frameworks such as nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and mechanisms for sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economic growth, which is catalytic for the new Country Programme Document (CPD) cycle. Policy advice and advocacy contributed to improved enabling environment especially in areas such as elections, governance, prevention of violent extremism, and peacebuilding, as well as justice, gender equality, health, and natural resources governance. Moreover, UNDP was recognized for its expertise, consistent resource mobilization capacity, community engagement, and for extending support to the COVID-19 pandemic response and socioeconomic recovery beyond the regular programme.

8. UNDP will build further on its core value proposition as an impartial policy advisor and integrator of Sustainable Development Goals solutions to help the government and other stakeholders advance inclusive, fundamentally sound development solutions and reforms in complex settings, and continued contributions to conflict prevention, social cohesion, and peacebuilding. This will help manage risks and progressively realize greater prosperity, resilience, and social cohesion.

9. The country context warrants additional UNDP support to raising public sector and institutional capacities in the implementation of development projects, as well as long-term, strategic efforts to help develop national capacities at all levels. This will prompt UNDP to invest in knowledge exchange platforms, strategic financing facilities, incubation-type services, and other entry points for helping develop sustainable capacities in the public and private sectors. It will also be important to continue investing in the performance of high quality, timely procurement support and service delivery.

10. UNDP will use its global knowledge network and technical offers to harness partnerships for the delivery of solutions at greater scale, including leveraging investments and specific development finance solutions for the Kyrgyz Republic to make progress on green structural transformation. The Accelerator Lab will help UNDP foster strategic innovation, nurture collaborative learning and offer experimental approaches to identify simple, scalable solutions to enhance outcomes and accelerate impact.

11. Building on the strong track record of the Kyrgyz Republic in digitalization and UNDP achievements this cycle, UNDP and the International Telecommunication Unit will provide technical leadership to the UNCT in mainstreaming this strategic enabler to apply digital solutions in all programming areas, making good on the UNDP offer to go ‘digital by default’ and help the country advance with digital transformation. The application of digitalization approaches will help generate efficiencies and unleash the potential for leveraging data, statistics, and analysis for climate action, reducing corruption, eliminating discrimination and improving justice outcomes, and strengthening public transparency for stronger outcomes.

12. Alongside the UNCT, UNDP will work with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other United Nations organizations to place a joint geographic emphasis on the Fergana Valley and mountainous villages, fostering people-centered, adaptation and ecosystem-based approaches for development in the regions. Approaches will ensure inclusive participation and transparency that foster conflict sensitivity especially at the community level and lead to equitable access for women, ethnic minorities, and vulnerable groups in decision making. A particular focus will be placed on youth in all programming.

13. The partnership survey demonstrated strong UNDP performance in the empowerment of women and mainstreaming of gender equality across programmes, particularly in access to justice. UNDP will continue to leverage this comparative advantage and work within the United Nations Gender Theme Group and UN Women to contribute to the political and economic empowerment of women across a broader set of country programme results. Enabling women to contribute to leadership roles for climate action will be a priority.

14. The independent evaluation of the UNDP country programme for the previous cycle, while acknowledging that UNDP must continue to support the empowerment of vulnerable groups, also recommended UNDP increase its partnership and cooperation with the private sector, especially in green economy and renewable energy, and to engage diaspora networks more actively in local development. During this cycle, UNDP will develop new programming on affordable, sustainable energy in cooperation with the World Bank and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, as well as work with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to help leverage the benefits of migration and human mobility, themes jointly identified by the UNCT as powerful Sustainable Development Goals accelerators.<sup>5</sup>

## **II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

15. This country programme outlines the UNDP ambition to assist the Kyrgyz Republic in its aspiration to emerge as a socioeconomically resilient and socially cohesive nation. Three programmatic outcomes—green growth, governance and climate action—have an integrative impact on social cohesion in the Kyrgyz Republic and will contribute to overcoming geographic, socioeconomic and other disparities. The country programme was developed through a consultative process with Government, civil society, and the private sector, and concluded with a national validation workshop.

16. The theory of change puts social cohesion, peace and stability at the center of UNDP development efforts. It is based on interrelated assumptions that promote inclusive and peace-positive digital transformation and green economy accompanied by adequate policies of adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change. Inclusive and people-centered policymaking and access to public services, including justice, supporting the vulnerable in reaching their economic, social and political potential, and strengthening their ability to become more resilient to a variety of shocks.

17. The country programme reflects the priorities of National Development Program of 2026 and National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018–2040. It is fully aligned

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<sup>5</sup> MAPS Report.

with the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNSDCF 2023-2027 and contributes to implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Kyrgyz Republic. UNDP will apply its signature solutions to help the country catalyze green and inclusive structural transformation in a manner that is risk-informed and evidence-based.

18. For all three programmatic outcomes UNDP built lasting partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as United Nations agencies. UNDP will scale up adaptation and green financing initiatives in partnership with International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and local investment platforms. This will include supporting the Kyrgyz Republic in creating an enabling environment for private investment in green recovery and structural transformation. Building on previous successes in biodiversity finance and support to debt management, UNDP will support the Government in establishing a credible conservation finance platform to explore ‘debt for nature’ swaps.

19. Building on progress in development finance, the operationalization of the Integrated National Financing Framework by national counterparts that is supported by the UNCT, UNDP, United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) will be an important vehicle for better planning, monitoring and coordination of various Sustainable Development Goal financing mechanisms in the public and private sectors. This will be done by streamlining financing systems and enabling policies, budgeting, and results tracking in support of Sustainable Development Goals, as well as mobilizing private sector finance for the development agenda. Civil society and parliament will play a key role in making and managing demands for transparent reporting.

20. UNDP will support the Government in leveraging resources from the Global Environmental Facility, Green Climate Fund, and other vertical, multilateral, and bilateral funds to achieve country priorities under the Paris Agreement and other climate/environment frameworks. UNDP will also partner with the national Climate Finance Center, as well as the financial sector to ensure access to public and private climate financing mechanisms, reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions, and increase community resilience to climate and disaster risks, vulnerabilities, and shocks.

21. Building on existing partnerships with the Global Fund, the Country Coordination Mechanism, civil society, and competitively selected sub-recipients, UNDP will continue strengthening the national health system for stronger human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and tuberculosis responses and this includes helping develop capacities for sustained future service delivery in cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO), Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Lessons learned from the COVID-19 response demonstrated the importance of cooperation with United Nations agencies and bilateral service providers in ensuring coherence and effectiveness of assistance. Being able to draw on flexible support from the Global Fund and UNDP global procurement system were determinant factors for UNDP to deliver early COVID-19 response support locally.

22. New and continuing strategic bilateral partnerships will help UNDP improve governance and access to justice, inequalities, local governance, and women’s empowerment. UNDP will also underwrite joint United Nations approaches to the prevention of hate speech and support to civil society, leveraging United Nations system support to national civic engagement. UNDP leadership and contribution to joint engagements with youth, building on and expanding national youth centers established successfully by UNDP, in areas such as sustainability and climate awareness, will leverage stronger national responses.

23. Working with the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, international partners, and UNDP country offices throughout the region, will see UNDP contribute to peacebuilding and conflict prevention, fostering economic prosperity and social cohesion in Fergana Valley and nationally. UNDP will encourage regional, South-South and triangular cooperation for

sustainable management of water, energy, and other resources, as well as contribute support for regional cooperation mechanisms where applicable.

### **Green economic transformation and inclusive development**

24. Contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, and indirectly to 9, 10, and 12, UNDP will provide technical support to mainstreaming and accelerating Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals in national implementation. This will include developing inclusive growth models resilient to global trends and disruptors driven by new technologies, climate change, environmental degradation, resource scarcity, urbanization and migration.

25. Building on UNDP support to updated NDCs and related analytical work, UNDP will assist the Kyrgyz Republic in accessing investment opportunities for initiating a transition to low-carbon development, climate resilience, and energy technologies.

26. UNDP will leverage innovative mechanisms for equitable access to finance and support the development of integrated and transformative policy and programme solutions to empower informal businesses and vulnerable population, facilitate their pathways to decent jobs with a strong emphasis on the economic empowerment of ethnic minorities, youth, and women. Building on successes in the Aid for Trade programme, UNDP will strengthen productivity of small businesses, including green and creative industries, by improving access to local and global value chains, incubation and business development support with a particular focus on digital solutions, coupled with efforts to close the digital divide.

27. Working within the United Nations Migration Framework and Migration Network at the country level, UNDP and IOM will support migrants in contributing to build more sustainable and resilient communities. Concurrently, UNDP will enhance the capacities of local authorities to generate employment opportunities, incentivizing people to uphold and contribute to social cohesion. Within the United Nations Youth Thematic Group, UNDP will support curriculum development and scale up existing successful youth center models and information technology hubs as spaces for innovation, co-working, and advocacy.

### **Accelerating climate action and nature-based solutions for protecting fragile ecosystems**

28. Contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goals 7, 13, 14, 15, and indirectly to 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 12, UNDP will support the Kyrgyz Republic in moving towards low-carbon, risk-informed resilient development, sustaining and protecting healthy ecosystems to realize international commitments. Stronger governance of natural resources will contribute to conflict prevention at local levels and in the context of trans-boundary cooperation.

29. UNDP will assist the Kyrgyz Republic in elaborating its long-term low-emission development strategy and support the government in accessing international climate and environmental financing. UNDP will accelerate climate action and invest in capacities for adaptation to climate change and mitigation measures. UNDP will support efforts to mainstream adaptation into development planning and budgeting at all levels and, along with UN Women, help women to play leading roles in decision making and implementation.

30. UNDP will work to raise awareness of climate impacts using data, evidence and analysis, empowering youth through education, and contributing to strengthen national capacities for climate science. UNDP will introduce low-carbon, off-grid, renewable energy solutions, as well as support energy saving, increase energy efficiency in the building sector and promote enhanced waste management.

31. Building on existing successful projects on climate-resilient irrigation, UNDP will support national efforts to improve water governance and increase water efficiency by strengthening the capacities of local administrations and water-user associations to reinforce cycles of enhanced accountability and integrity around fair distribution principles, service

delivery, and fee payment. This will help address unsustainable agricultural practices and improve irrigation infrastructure. UNDP will also support prevention efforts around water-related conflict risks and, where possible, support Integrated Water Resources Management.

32. UNDP will continue to support the government to expand the protected areas network and implement gender responsive nature-based conservation plans that protect biodiversity and generate eco-friendly livelihoods. UNDP will help introduce approaches to access and benefit sharing in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and support the development of models and enabling frameworks for the equitable distribution of gains from ecosystem services.

33. UNDP will contribute to the implementation of national disaster risk reduction plans, focusing on strengthening resilience to multi-hazard, climate-aggravated disasters by strengthening early warning, preparedness, emergency response and recovery capacities at national and local levels, in particular through leveraging innovative technologies. UNDP will promote the integration of risks into development strategies and plans and facilitate investments into national and local disaster and crisis preparedness and response programmes, including the application of disaster risk financing tools to strengthen the protection of vulnerable communities.

#### **Strengthening inclusive, accountable and democratic governance**

34. Capitalizing on existing active engagement with the government and civil society, UNDP will contribute directly to Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 5, and indirectly to 3 and 10, in providing support to strengthening democratic processes, and national and local governance systems for ensuring participatory, inclusive, people-centered, and human rights-based decision-making and services in a conflict sensitive manner.

35. Building on comprehensive parliamentary assistance in the present cycle, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of the seventh convocation of parliament with a view to support parliamentary legislative, oversight, and representative functions and improve transparency, accountability, accessibility, and public engagement in decision-making processes, including mainstreaming the digital transformation agenda. UNDP will assist parliamentary committees in performing oversight functions, especially on national budget processes, advancement of the 2030 Agenda, strengthening parliamentary interactions with civil society, and promoting the civic education and national gender equality strategies.

36. Continuing successful support for access to justice, UNDP will promote rule of law by fostering a more strategic, coordinated, responsive, gender-sensitive, and sustainable implementation of national legal and judicial reform processes, including preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. UNDP will support the Government to strengthen the sustainability of the state-funded legal aid system, introduced through UNDP support, and to assist national efforts aimed at improving equal access to justice and due process in line with international human rights standards.

37. UNDP will assist the Government, and key stakeholders from private sector and civil society to promote a more responsible, human rights-compliant, law-abiding and environmentally conscious business environment that includes environmental and human rights due diligence practices and related access to remedies.

38. Based on lessons from recent multi-dimensional crises and to further leverage the digital agenda, UNDP will support state efforts in shifting towards e-government and digitalization for enabling more effective, inclusive, transparent and uninterrupted public services, while ensuring the privacy of citizens' digital identity.

39. In building on the vibrant tradition of civic participation and active civil society in the Kyrgyz Republic, and working closely with other United Nations Development System entities, UNDP will support the emergence of a new generation of accountable non-governmental organizations as partners in the national development processes at all levels.

40. As part of implementing programmes at the local level, UNDP will tackle a range of issues in local self-governance such as strengthening civic participation, promoting inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance, and improving the capacity for local development and service delivery.

41. To address multi-dimensional and multi-layered challenges to social cohesion and peaceful coexistence amongst communities, UNDP will work to support the development of national capacities and architecture for conflict prevention and resolution, especially in the Fergana Valley, and to ensure policy making is conflict-sensitive and inclusive of the needs of minority groups.

42. UNDP will build upon successful work in women's political participation, as well as joint efforts to reduce gender-based violence in support of implementing the national strategy on gender equality and promoting women's leadership and participation.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

43. This CPD outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for alignment of results and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Managerial accountabilities at country, regional, and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Program and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

44. UNDP nationally execute and/or directly execute the programme. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

45. UNDP will participate in joint Government-United Nations coordination mechanisms and exercise joint responsibility for the programme and UNSDCF indicators. Programme and project boards will be established in line with social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms. When necessary, a project level accountability mechanism will be accessible to address stakeholder concerns through coordination and partnership, advocacy, and policy dialogue. UNDP will employ innovative programming instruments to explore and launch experimental solutions, utilize digital technologies where suitable, and apply joint programming to increase overall United Nations relevance and portfolio-based approaches while delivering the programme and ensuring appropriate business processes are in place.

46. Successful implementation of this programme builds on the active mobilization of non-core resources from a multitude of sources. Active resource mobilization mechanisms, including partnerships to access joint United Nations facilities and leverage global funds, will secure the achievement of results. The risk of negative impact to resource mobilization patterns from regional and global developments will be mitigated through active outreach to non-traditional partners and programming for self-sustaining mechanisms.

47. The COVID-19 crisis underscored the need to address existing vulnerabilities and layers of fragility. Such risks will be addressed by strengthening conflict sensitivity, risk prevention and management systems, as well as engaging within the peace-humanitarian-development nexus.

48. Dedicated initiatives to empower youth will be mainstreamed in all programming with monitoring based on gender and age-disaggregated data. Risks related to gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls will be addressed through the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy and, in particular, sustained awareness-raising and sensitization of a UNDP programme where young people and community members address harmful practices that violate the health and development rights of women and girls.



49. UNDP will regularly monitor political, socio-economic, and regional security issues, along with the pandemic while adhering to its Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will use risk monitoring as a tool for early warning, risk management and decision-making.

50. A business continuity plan is in place for regular monitoring and updates to ensure staff safety and security, as well as maintain the continuity of essential functions during critical incidents of any type.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

51. Outcome indicators are derived from UNSDCF outcome level indicators. Output indicators are a combination of nationalized Sustainable Development Goal indicators and qualitative indicators in line with national sector strategies. They are aligned with the UNSDCF and UNDP Strategic Plan for 2022-2025.

52. The National Statistics Committee (NSC) of the Kyrgyz Republic, collects and publishes data on the Sustainable Development Goals. Out of 102 indicators for which data is available, 57 are disaggregated by region, 32 by sex, and 21 by age, income, and education.<sup>6</sup> With United Nations partners, UNDP will help the Government integrate Sustainable Development Goals indicators and targets into the national system and continue strengthening the capacity of the NSC to collect, produce, and disseminate data.

53. The evaluation plan will be updated over the course of CPD implementation. UNDP will undertake assessments and analyses, as well as independent evaluations to facilitate learning and evidence-based decision-making. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through UNSCDF mechanisms and engage United Nations organizations, Government and development partners. UNDP will promote national ownership of indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals throughout the results chain and as per the national monitoring and evaluation system.

54. Adequate human and financial resources will be allocated to effectively implement actions and achieve results related to gender equality and monitor and report on gender-related progress towards results. The UNDP gender marker will monitor country programme budget and expenditures to improve planning and decision-making, ensuring at least 15 per cent of financing is set aside for interventions that achieve results in gender equality and women's empowerment.

55. Inclusive methods of monitoring and evaluation will inform decision-making, promote learning among stakeholders, and ensure the accountability of UNDP activities in the Kyrgyz Republic and contribution to development results.

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<sup>6</sup> National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for the Kyrgyz Republic (2023-2027)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Enhanced prosperity and resilience of the population through inclusive green socioeconomic development. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.						
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2:</b> By 2027, the well-being of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic will have improved through the further rollout of a green economy based on sustainable and healthy food systems natural resource management, and effective migration processes, by accelerating the use of innovation and entrepreneurship.						
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> 2) No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.						
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)</b>	<b>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US dollars)</b>		
<b>Outcome indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age. Baseline (2020): 25.3 per cent Target (2027): 20 per cent</li> <li>Share of employed in small and medium enterprises of the total employed population in the economy. Baseline (2018): 3.6 per cent Target (2027): 5.8 per cent</li> </ul>		Output 2.1.: Polices and mechanisms in place for equitable access to finance and decent employment create opportunities, especially for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of women-led businesses with access to green finance Baseline, 2020:0 Target 2027:300 Data source: NSC</li> <li>Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of youths supported with employment and training Baseline, 2020: 0 Target 2027: 500,000-800,000 Data source: NSC</li> </ul>	Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Digital Development, Energy (MoE), Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MoNRETS)  NSC  Civil society organizations (CSOs)  Private sector  FAO, International Labor Organization, UN Women  Finland, Russian Federation, IFIs	<b>Regular: \$ 1,000,000</b>  <b>Other: \$ 3,600,000</b>		
		Output 2.2.: The adoption and dissemination of digital and green technologies are supported to create decent jobs and build skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of jobs created through green technologies Baseline, 2020: 0 Target 2027: 1,250 Data source: NSC, Government</li> <li>Indicator 2.2.2.: Proportion of women and youth with</li> </ul>		<b>Regular: \$ 1,200,000</b>  <b>Other: \$ 8,100,000</b>		

		<p>information and communications technology skills, by type of skills.          Baseline, 2020: to be determined (TBD)          Target 2027: 23          Data source: Government</p>		
		<p>Output 2.3.: Local and regional authorities and stakeholders empowered to lead local sustainable development and to build more resilient, economically sustainable communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.3.1.: Number of local authorities capacitated to support migrant investments.            Baseline, 2020: 0            Target 2027: to be agreed with the Government            Data source: Government</li> <li>Indicator 2.3.2.: Regional Governance Index            Baseline, 2020: 0,54            Target 2027: this is to be agreed with the Government            Data source: Kyrgyzstan Government Index</li> </ul>		<p><b>Regular: \$ 1,500,000</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$ 6,000,000</b></p>
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Promotion of inclusive approaches to climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection to conserve natural resources and leverage ecosystem benefits for sustainable human development. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15.</p>				
<p><b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3:</b> By 2027, the Kyrgyz Republic started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people's fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> 3) Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.</p>				
<p><b>Outcome indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kyrgyz Republic communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does</li> </ul>		<p>Output 3.1.: National and subnational government improved capacities to implement low carbon, people-centered climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, utilizing efficiency-enhancing measures in access to clean sustainable energy and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.1.1.: Low-carbon and adaptation objectives incorporated</li> </ul>	<p>Parliament          MoNRETS, MoA, MoE, MoF, Ministry of Emergency Situations          Department for Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation          State Agency for Construction and</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$ 1,300,000</b></p> <p><b>Other \$ 30,000,000</b></p>

<p>not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other SDG). Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2027): 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kyrgyz Republic has adopted and are implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2027): 1</li> <li>Area of protected areas (national nature reserves and parks) from the total area of the country. Baseline (2019): 6.5 per cent Target (2025): 6.7 per cent</li> </ul>		<p>in national, sub - national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote green growth. Baseline, 2020: 0 Target 2027: 4 Data source: Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.1.2.: Low-carbon development and adaptation solutions and mechanisms introduced. Baseline, 2020: 0 Target 2027: 7 Data source: Government</li> </ul>	<p>Architecture</p> <p>Local self-governments, CSOs, private sector</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>FAO, World Food Program, UNICEF</p> <p>Japan, Russian Federation, IFIs</p>	
		<p>Output 3.2.: National and subnational mechanisms and systems are in place to introduce solutions for improved conservation of biodiversity and management of natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.2.1.: Number of improved policies and frameworks adopted on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Baseline, 2022: 0 Target 2027: 7 Data source: Government</li> <li>Indicator 3.2.2.: Hectares of ecosystems/lands rehabilitated or sustainably managed, including through rural community-based solutions and plans. Baseline, 2020: 226,621 Target 2027: 621,905 Data source: Government</li> </ul>		<p><b>Regular: \$ 1,000,000</b></p> <p><b>Other \$ 5,400,000</b></p>
		<p>Output 3.3.: National, institutional, legal and policy frameworks are in place for risk-informed development and building resilience to disaster and climate risk, including through transboundary cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.3.1.: Number of regions covered by comprehensive monitoring</li> </ul>		<p><b>Regular: \$ 1,350,000</b></p> <p><b>Other \$ 18,000,000</b></p>

		<p>system. Baseline, 2020: 1 Target 2027: 7 Data source: Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.3.2.: Number of regional risk-reduction plans updated Baseline, 2020: 0 Target 2027: 8 Data source: Government</li> <li>Indicator 3.3.3.: Number of sustainable community initiatives to reduce multi hazards with improved preparedness and infrastructure. Baseline, 2020: 0 Target 2027: 7 Data source: Government</li> </ul>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and civil society promoting peace, cohesion, and human rights for all. Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 10, 16.				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4:</b> By 2027, all people in the Kyrgyz Republic enjoy the benefits of fair and accountable democratic institutions that are free from corruption and apply innovative solutions that promote respect for human rights and strengthen peace and cohesion.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> 1) Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
<b>Outcome Indicators:</b>		Output 4.1.: Capacity of national and local governance institutions strengthened to deliver responsive and accountable public services to all without any discrimination.	Parliament President Administration Ministries of Justice, Interior, Health, Education and Science, Labour, Social Protection and Migration, MOF State Registry Service State Agency on Local Self- Governance (LSG) and Inter-Ethnic Relations NSC Ombudsman Judicial bodies, Prosecutor General, Supreme Court	<b>Regular: \$ 1,000,000</b> <b>Other: \$ 7,000,000</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual corruption perception of state bodies and local governance. Baseline (2021): rank 144/180 Target (2027): improvement of the country's global ranking and/or overall score</li> <li>Executive branch of the government satisfaction index. Baseline (2019): 27.3 Target (2027): to be provided</li> <li>Proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments; b) local councils. Baseline (2020): (a) 16.7 per cent; (b) 10per cent</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.1.1.: Public assessment of state institutions and LSG performance. Baseline 2020: 25.2 points Target 2027: 40 points Data source: NSC</li> <li>Indicator 4.1.2.: Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex. Baseline 2020: Partially Target 2025: Yes</li> </ul>		

Target (2027): to be provided		<p>Data source: Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.1.3.: Number of Multidrug resistant tuberculosis patients enrolled to second line tuberculosis treatment. Baseline, 2020:948 Target 2027: 1,850 Data source: Global Fund</li> </ul>	<p>LSGs</p> <p>CSOs, media (United Nation’s Population Fund) UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNAIDS, WHO</p>		
		<p>Output 4.2.: Justice system and national human rights institutions are strengthened to ensure equal access to justice and due process, reduce corruption, promote the rule of law and human rights for conflict prevention and sustaining peace to address drivers of fragility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.2.1.: Number of people who received access to justice through free legal aid (FLA) services, by sex, age, people with disabilities. Baseline (2020): 43,577 legal consultations provided by FLA Target: (2027): 45-50,000 consultations with FLA Data source: FLA</li> <li>Indicator 4.2.2.: Number of victims of domestic violence by gender. Baseline, 2020: 8,308 Target 2027: 6,000 Data source: FLA, NSC</li> </ul>		<p>Finland, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Commission</p>	<p><b>Regular: \$ 1,000,000</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$ 5,000,000</b></p>
		<p>Output 4.3.: Civil society and vulnerable groups, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, benefit from strengthened and inclusive social dialogue and are empowered to equally participate in national and local decision-making and development, fostering resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.3.1.: Number of inclusive policies and</li> </ul>			<p><b>Regular: \$ 1,650,000</b></p> <p><b>Other: \$ 10,900,000</b></p>

		<p>mechanisms for pre-emptive governance and risk-informed development, civic participation, and social dialogue with focus on most vulnerable women and youth, to strengthen social contract at national and local levels.          Baseline 2020: 0          Target 2027: 1 policy, 3 mechanisms          Data source: Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 4.3.2.: Number of relevant CSOs and vulnerable groups empowered to jointly advocate their needs and participate in national and local decision-making and regional development (Rating scale from 0 to 3, where 0 - no capacity, and 3 - good).          Baseline 2020: 0          Target 2027: 30          Data source: CSOs</li> </ul>		
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