

# Kyrgyzstan

## FLASH APPEAL



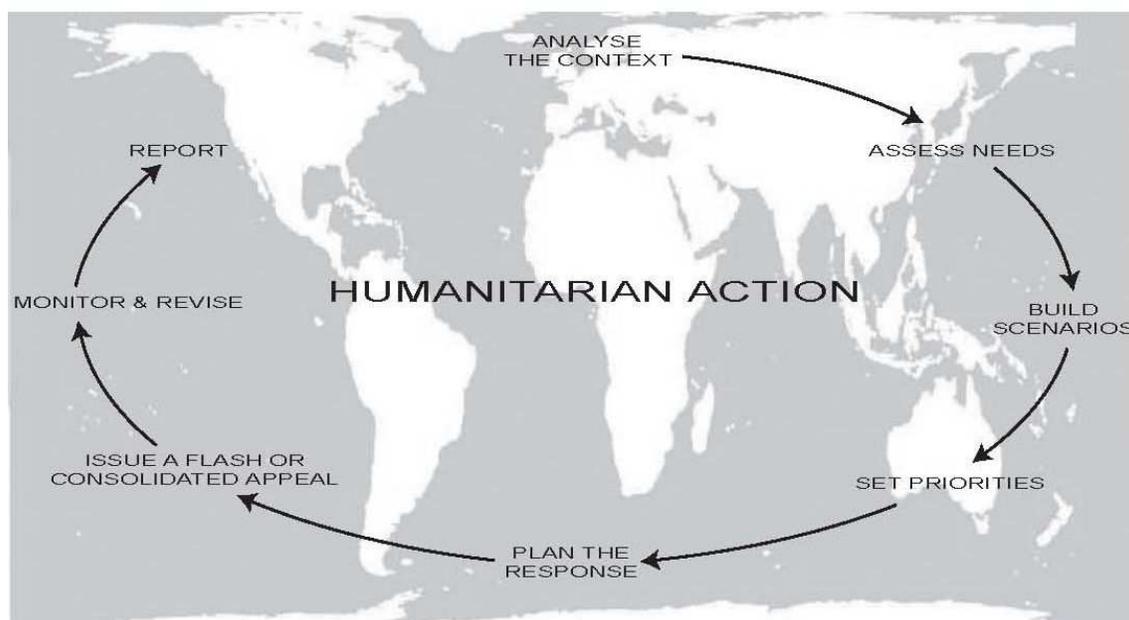
2009

## Revision

Humanitarian Needs Beyond the Development Interventions  
Defined in the Country Development Strategy



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



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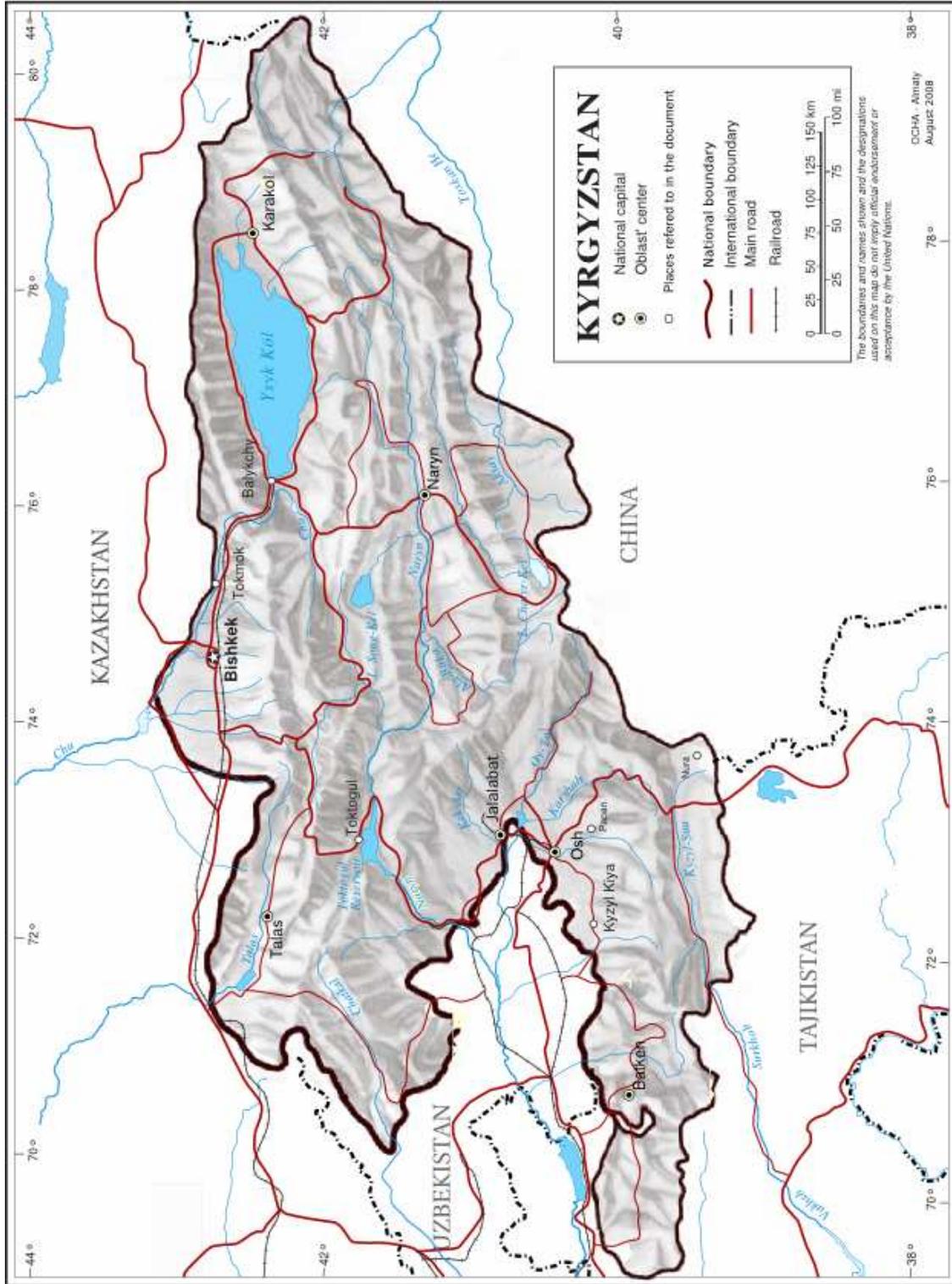
### SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	COSV	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	CWS	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarités	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Acute humanitarian needs still exist in Kyrgyzstan, caused by a confluence of factors. The harsh winter of 2007 was followed by low precipitation during the spring and summer 2008 which depleted Kyrgyzstan's hydroelectric resources and caused power cuts just when electricity was most needed for home heating in winter. Soaring food and fuel prices, with the price of gas increasing by 80% in January, adverse weather and declining remittances weakened the purchasing power of the most vulnerable and contributed to a precarious food security situation for some. The October 2008 World Food Programme (WFP) Emergency Food Security Assessment revealed that one household in five is at high nutritional and health risk because of poor food consumption. The situation is further compounded by the fact that widespread and chronic food insecurity is becoming more severe as a result of inflationary pressures, depletion of productive agricultural assets, and an anticipated fall in remittances from Russia and Kazakhstan.

Based on these and other assessments, a Flash Appeal was issued for Kyrgyzstan in November 2008 requesting US\$<sup>1</sup>20,635,263 for the estimated 800,000 people who were considered to be specifically vulnerable to the effects of water, energy and food insecurity. They were the extremely poor; homeless people; street children; people living in institutions; people living in extremely remote locations; and people who lack proper documentation, making them ineligible for many of the existing social protection schemes. With the onset of winter, it has become clear that more funding is urgently needed to ensure that basic medical services remain accessible, water and sanitation supplies continue uninterrupted, and the most vulnerable people in society have access to shelter, heating, medical care and food.

The objectives of this revised Flash Appeal are, firstly, to continue to respond pro-actively to actual and imminent humanitarian needs, focusing on the most vulnerable groups or social service institutions (like hospitals and orphanages) between December 2008 and May 2009. Secondly, to support urgent effective implementation of priority interventions of the Country Development Strategy (CDS), including linkages between humanitarian assistance and early recovery actions. Targeted assistance will be provided until the end of May 2009, while concerted efforts will be made to mobilise longer-term programmes for early recovery and risk reduction. Projects take into account the implementation capacity of UN agencies and NGO partners, and are based on the most recent quality assessment data that have been generated for this purpose, including during the past two months ensuring that all projects and related budgets in this revised Flash Appeal correspond to current needs but also integrate new components that help to link humanitarian actions with early recovery programmes.

While the focus remains on the most critical needs of vulnerable groups and institutions, the United Nations and its partners are working to ensure that all urgent humanitarian actions, early recovery and medium-term development programmes are synchronised to augment Kyrgyzstan's resilience to future shocks. However, as of 6 February, \$6,662,979, or 45% of the Flash Appeal's revised requirements, had been received. Whilst this constitutes a generous level of funding, most of it was directed towards the Food Sector, leaving other sectors critically underfunded, most notably Health, and Water and Sanitation. These underfunded sectors constitute a key link between the humanitarian emergency brought on by the winter and the assistance needed to alleviate it, and the linking of this assistance with early recovery actions. With almost 55% of the appeal's budget still unfunded, this strategy is under serious threat, at the risk of continued suffering of the most vulnerable individuals and groups, and avoidable loss of human and economic capital.

This revised Flash Appeal seeks \$14,751,781 to help eight UN agencies and three non-governmental organisations (NGOs) support the Government of Kyrgyzstan in addressing the needs of some two million persons, including 800,000 of the most vulnerable people in the country, as well as to undertake measures to ensure continuation of essential services.<sup>2</sup> This is a reduction of \$5.9 million compared to the original requirements. The main adjustments are in the health and water and sanitation sectors, where some of the originally proposed interventions are considered no longer relevant. Activities will be carried out in the food, health, water and sanitation, shelter, and child protection and education sectors.

<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service ([FTS], [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2009 page.

<sup>2</sup> Partners have indicated that \$6,662,979 is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an outstanding requirement of \$8,088,802.

**Table I: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges (grouped by sector)  
as of 6 February 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Child Protection / Education	714,000	714,000	307,262	43%	406,738	-
Coordination	210,000	279,298	219,298	79%	60,000	-
Food Security	10,900,000	10,900,000	5,928,482	54%	4,971,518	830,994
Health	4,916,780	1,319,000	54,000	4%	1,265,000	-
Shelter	907,668	907,668	149,122	16%	758,546	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,986,815	631,815	4,815	1%	627,000	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,635,263</b>	<b>14,751,781</b>	<b>6,662,979</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>8,088,802</b>	<b>830,994</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

*\* NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked (see Table V, p. 33), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.*

**Table II: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008**  
 Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges (grouped by appealing organisation)  
 as of 6 February 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACTED	574,385	574,385	43,140	8%	531,245	-
Counterpart	201,000	201,000	74,540	37%	126,460	-
FAO	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	20%	1,600,000	-
HelpAge International	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
OCHA	-	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
UNDP	3,951,640	1,323,298	273,298	21%	1,050,000	-
UNFPA	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
UNHCR	145,098	145,098	110,797	76%	34,301	-
UNICEF	3,712,570	833,000	232,722	28%	600,278	-
WFP	8,900,000	8,900,000	5,528,482	62%	3,371,518	830,994
WHO	480,570	45,000	-	0%	45,000	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>20,635,263</b>	<b>14,751,781</b>	<b>6,662,979</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>8,088,802</b>	<b>830,994</b>

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**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## 2.1 CONTEXT

Some basic facts about Kyrgyzstan <i>Most recent data</i>		
	Kyrgyzstan	CIS Average*
Population	5.2 million people (UNFPA 2007)	23
Under-five mortality	41 per 1,000 (UNICEF 2006)	37.3
Maternal mortality	150 per 100,000 (UNICEF, 2005).	29
Life expectancy	65.6 years (HDR 2007)	67
Gross national income per capita	\$590 (World Bank 2007)	\$2,699
Percentage of population living below national poverty line	39.9% (NSC, 2006)	
Proportion of population without sustainable access to improved drinking water	23% (UNDP HDR 2007)	6%
2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.696; 116 of 177 (medium human development)	0.750

\* Sources for CIS averages: HDR 2007; UNFPA SWP 2007; UNICEF [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org); World Bank World Development Indicators

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country of 5.2 million people. It gained independence in 1991 from the Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union caused a dramatic rise in poverty, but the country's economy has been recovering since 1996, experiencing economic growth of about 3.7% per year since 2000 and reducing the poverty rate from 63% in 2000<sup>3</sup> to 39.9%, or 2.072 million people in 2006.<sup>4</sup> On the Human Development Index, Kyrgyzstan is ranked 116<sup>th</sup> out of 177 countries.

The country's economic growth remains fragile and has mainly been supported by private consumption as a result of a sharp increase in foreign remittances, as opposed to domestic investment and production.<sup>5</sup> Remittances are a by-product of massive labour migration, with possibly one million people, or half of the working-age population, migrating to Russia and Kazakhstan annually in the face of widespread unemployment and underemployment in Kyrgyzstan. However, the global economic slowdown is expected to adversely affect remittances and Foreign Direct Investment. The severe price fluctuations in world food and energy prices have placed further strains on the country. The fragility of Kyrgyzstan's economy is highlighted by the country's application for a loan under the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Exogenous Shocks Facility – on 10 December the Fund agreed to provide \$100 million, with \$25 million to be made available immediately.<sup>6</sup> The support will be used to address the consequences of global price increases and energy shortfalls in the country.

Kyrgyzstan is predominantly an agrarian society with two-thirds of its population living in rural areas, where poverty tends to be higher than the national average. Agriculture makes up only 29% of national gross domestic product (GDP) but employs 65% of the workforce.<sup>7</sup> Kyrgyzstan has 1.4 million hectares of arable land, which is only 7% of the country's total territory. The Tian Shan and Pamir mountain ranges cover about 65% of Kyrgyzstan, while 90% of the country lies more than 1,500 metres above sea level. Despite privatisation of 75% of agricultural land, the productivity of the sector remains low due to lack of investment and environmental degradation. The country is a net food importer – Kyrgyzstan imports 43% of its wheat, 44% of vegetable oil and 66% of sugar.

The country's electricity needs are largely supplied by a cascade of hydroelectric plants on the Naryn River, which generate some 93% of domestically consumed electricity.<sup>8</sup> Only three commercial thermoelectric plants are in operation. The largest hydroelectric plant is the 1.2-gigawatt (GW) Toktogul dam.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank *Kyrgyz Republic Poverty Assessment*, Oct. 19, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> National Statistical Committee figures.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank figures from 2006 show that the country's economy was the fourth most dependent on labour migration in the world, with 27.4% of GDP made up of remittances. Anecdotal evidence suggests that labour migration is continuing to increase.

<sup>6</sup> IMF, *IMF Announces Staff-Level Agreement with Kyrgyz Republic on Arrangement under the Exogenous Shocks Facility*, Press Release No. 08/268, November 3, 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Agriculture. 2008.

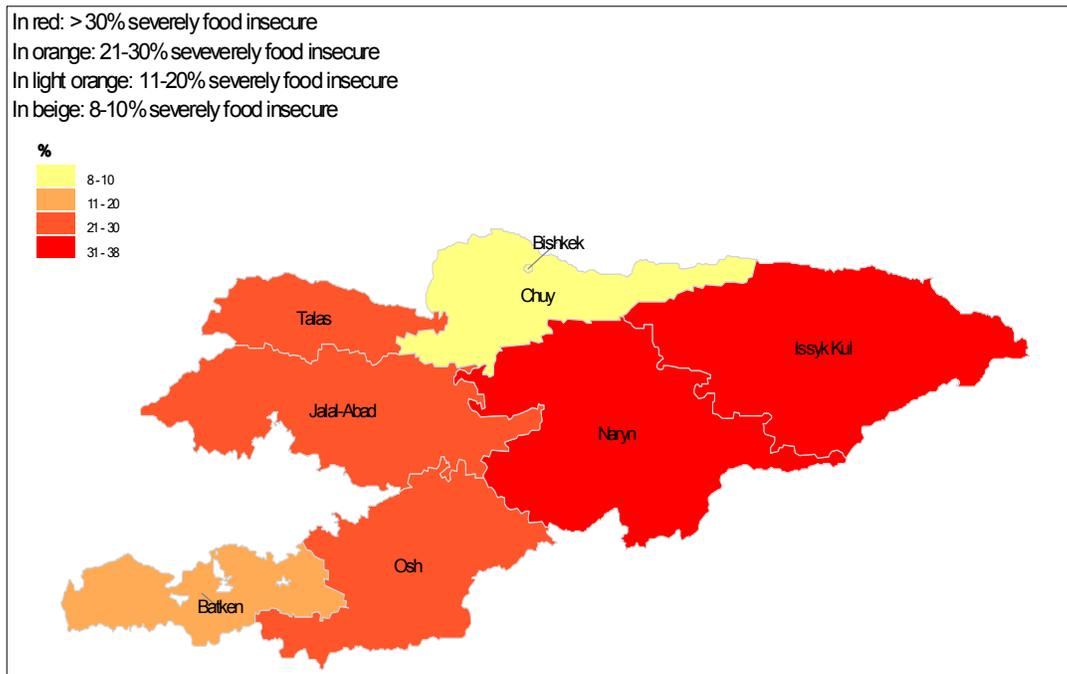
<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Industry, Energy and Fuel Resources – information provided 11 November 2008.

The Government has adopted a CDS for 2007-2010, which is supported by the donor community. The CDS prioritises: diversifying and strengthening the economic base; reducing corruption and improving public sector performance; using public resources transparently and efficiently to achieve sustained poverty reduction; and enhancing human and social development. Within the CDS, agriculture and electric power are seen as crucial sectors for the country's economy.

**A. Increased food insecurity**

During 2008 a sequence of locust infestation, hail storms, lack of precipitation and spring frosts inflicted serious damage on the agricultural sector to an estimated cost of 2.3 billion som (\$65 million). A combination of global economic factors and bad weather has decelerated growth in the agricultural sector to only 1.2% during the first five months of 2008, despite an increase in land under cultivation.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the global increases in the prices of key food and energy commodities are fuelling inflation and causing significant shortages in family income. It is estimated that inflation rose from 4.4 and 5.1% in 2005-2006 to 20.1% in 2007 – mainly reflecting food price increases worldwide. The consumer price rise for food was 18.5% in 2006-7. The National Bank reports that inflation stood at 20% for 2008.<sup>10</sup> Forecasted inflation for 2009 is 15.5%.<sup>11</sup>

The Ministry of Economic Development reported that food prices had risen 20.4% since the beginning of 2008,<sup>12</sup> and the price of bread has more than doubled in two years, largely because of wheat price increases.<sup>13</sup> Sharp price increases for food coupled with those for fuel and utilities make it difficult, especially for vulnerable groups or people in poverty, to ensure a suitably nutritious diet.



Source: WFP Kyrgyzstan

**B. Energy deficit**

During the 2007-2008 winter Kyrgyzstan like the rest of Central Asia experienced extreme cold for a prolonged period, making it the worst winter in 44 years. While the same situation in Tajikistan resulted in the need for urgent humanitarian action, Kyrgyzstan was able to ensure provision of essential energy and food to its population, averting extreme hardship. However this was achieved at the cost of severe depletion of energy-generating water reserves. The harsh winter and emerging energy deficit put into focus a chronic lack of investment into basic infrastructure: degraded energy and heating systems that face imminent breakdown without investment in necessary repairs; and the

<sup>9</sup> FAO Gieuws, 17 September 2008.

<sup>10</sup> Kabar, 21 January 2009.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2009*.

<sup>12</sup> Figure provided by IMF, November 2008.

<sup>13</sup> National Statistical Committee figures, January 2007 – December 2008.

lowest water level in 50 years in the Toktogul reservoir, which feeds the main electricity artery of the country.

In 2007, the Toktogul hydroelectric dam received less water than anticipated but, more significantly, the cold snap at the beginning of 2008 saw far greater demand for electricity than is usual in the winter. This was coupled by a reduction in gas imports from Uzbekistan. As a result, in April 2008, the water volume of the Toktogul reservoir fell to 6.5 billion cubic metres (bcm), just 20% more than the critical point (5.4 bcm) at which turbines would stop working entirely. Although the 2008-2009 winter has as of yet been relatively mild, there is still a deficit of water in the cascade of hydroelectric dams, even as compared to last year's figures. As of 2 February 2009, information from the Ministry of Energy indicated that the water volume was 7.6 bcm, still significantly lower than this time last year.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that water supply is limited and that there are difficult trade-offs to be made between its use for electricity production (winter flow) and agriculture (spring and summer flow). In Soviet times, the Toktogul hydroelectric station was primarily in use in the summer months, and provided much-needed water to downstream areas of the Syr Darya basin, primarily in Uzbekistan, but also Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. In turn, the neighbouring republics provided energy from fossil fuel sources in the winter. However, rises in electricity and gas prices from neighbouring countries, and cases of supplies being cut off for non-payment, have led Kyrgyzstan's Government to conclude that it should rely on its own hydroelectric resources in the winter as much as possible.

This need was increased when Uzbekistan, citing debts, reduced and at times suspended supplies of natural gas. In August, the Kyrgyzstan Energy Ministry stated that it would be difficult to import electricity from neighbouring countries in 2008, as they themselves were facing shortages.<sup>14</sup> On 10 October, agreements were made to the effect that Kyrgyzstan would use less water for electricity production in the winter, in exchange for more gas from Uzbekistan and more coal from Kazakhstan. However, the cost of imported natural gas from Uzbekistan increased in January from \$145 to \$240 per thousand m<sup>3</sup>. This increase is being passed on to domestic consumers – in January, gas prices for households were increased by 80%.

Drought-like conditions over the last three years, increasing demand for electricity, technical losses and agreements to provide electric power to neighbouring countries in summer 2009, will make it very difficult to restore hydroelectric water reserves to recent levels, raising the spectre of longer-term power cuts with chronic humanitarian and economic implications. These pressures on limited resources are only likely to increase, with climate change increasingly posing a threat to Kyrgyzstan's long-term supply of crucial water resources. Large glaciers in the mountains play a key role in the water balance and in maintaining climate conditions in the whole of Central Asia, but are at risk of melting as a result of rising regional and global temperatures. Average annual atmospheric air temperature rose by 1.6° Celsius or 16% in the 20<sup>th</sup> century compared to a global average of 0.6° with frequency of atmospheric drought almost doubling in the last twenty years.<sup>15</sup>

### C. Risks of natural disasters

In addition to humanitarian consequences as a result of water, energy and food insecurity this winter, Kyrgyzstan is highly susceptible to natural disasters due to its geographic location in a seismically active and mountainous region, with frequent incidence of earthquakes, flooding, mud slides, avalanches, snow storms, and mountain lake spills. Serious earthquakes have hit Batken (2006), Naryn (2007) and Osh (January and October 2008) Oblasts. The population's high vulnerability to natural disasters is exacerbated by limited state and local government resources available for disaster reduction and response this winter and those in remote areas are often hard to reach as a result of the harsh winter conditions in the mountains.

## 2.2 RESPONSE TO DATE

On 25 July, Prime Minister Chudinov stated that the Kyrgyz Government was taking extraordinary measures to ensure regular living standards for people in autumn and winter 2008. This was followed on 31 July by a Government Decree to stabilise the economic situation. On 6 August, the Prime Minister asked the UN Resident Representative to coordinate donor actions to meet potential winter humanitarian needs.

<sup>14</sup> Bishkek Press Club, 29 August 2008.

<sup>15</sup> UNEP/GRID-ARENDA and Ministry of National Protection, *Environmental State of the Kyrgyz Republic*, <http://enrin.grida.no/htmls/kyrgyz/soe2/english/climats.htm>.

In response to the deteriorating food security situation, the government revised national legislation on food security, establishing new mechanisms to increase domestic investment in the agricultural sector. In order to offset the impact of food price inflation on vulnerable groups, the government is utilising the Unified Monthly Benefit (UMB) as the main government safety net and poverty reduction system. The programme provides cash transfers to poor families with non-working dependents, with targeting determined both by means-testing categorical criteria and the calculation of unit benefits. Though the system is effective at targeting the poor, with 75% of recipients in the poorest 40% of the population, it is critical to note that funding constraints limit its reach to only 25% of the poorest in the country. In addition, the General Minimum Level of Consumption to be attained using the UMB is fixed by the available budget, and not by the actual cost of the consumption basket, likely leaving many recipients well below the poverty line.<sup>16</sup>

On the energy side, the government has implemented anti-crisis measures to ensure availability of electricity during the winter months and prevent the Toktogul reservoir from reaching dead level in spring. The government is in the process of boosting electrical production at the Bishkek thermal plant through upgrading of the system and importing fossil fuel. Currently output is at 265 mw, which is a slight improvement on last year's January average of 228 mw. In addition, the government has put in place quotas for electricity consumption for each province, which the electricity distribution companies are charged to meet. This currently is leading to 6-14 hours of power cuts per day in all areas of the country except the centre of Bishkek.

To date, the following assistance has been provided by the international community, critically short of the original and revised requirements:<sup>17</sup>

<p><b>Food Security</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grants were made available to FAO and UNHCR to provide supplies of fodder, winter wheat seeds and veterinary services to vulnerable rural households and to protect refugee and asylum-seeking families with rations of food and energy support.</li> <li>• Contributions from the World Bank and Islamic Bank permitted purchase of wheat to augment strategic grain reserves.</li> <li>• A World Bank grant supported the government's programme to address nutritional vulnerabilities: (a) subsidise fortified flour for 300,000 of the poorest families; (b) train health staff and village health committees in nutrition; (c) public awareness and information dissemination, (d) vitamin A supplementation.</li> <li>• United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided technical support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) for: (a) developing a national nutrition strategy; (b) social marketing of home-based food fortification; (c) improving infant and young child feeding practices nationally. UNICEF input was designed in conjunction with the World Bank and the inputs are, therefore, complementary.</li> <li>• The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided contributions for the purchase of 280 tons of seeds for planting and reproduction, and the provision of livestock feed at subsidised prices for livestock farmers in January-February 2009.</li> <li>• Help Age International delivered hot meals to 600 vulnerable older persons in Issyk Kul and Batken through community-based older citizen volunteer networks. GTZ provided food rations to 2,400 vulnerable families, and 1,250 vulnerable elderly people, in Batken Oblast and Bishkek.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Winter/Energy Shortages</b></p>	<p><i>Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A World Bank credit/grant enabled emergency repairs on the Bishkek and Osh combined thermal heating and power plants, and provided fuel for the plants.<sup>18</sup> The Bishkek plant, as a result has increased output to 265 mw.</li> <li>• Reconstruction and modernisation of the At Bashy Hydroelectric Station (upstream of the Toktogul reservoir and hence unaffected by its low level) is being supported by the Swiss Government.</li> <li>• 57 generators have been procured for maternity houses under the SWAp<sup>19</sup> system.</li> <li>• 59 generators have been provided by USAID for 58 hospitals in Kyrgyzstan, with the Government agreeing to provide fuel. As of the end of January 2009, these generators are currently being installed in regional and district hospitals around the country.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> The UMB scheme supported approximately 25% of households below the poverty line with \$3.50 per month. The World Bank has increased this to \$4.50 per month for the winter period, and the European Commission (EC) will continue this support from the spring until November 2009.

<sup>17</sup> For more details, the agencies involved can be contacted through the Donor Council website at [www.donors.kg](http://www.donors.kg).

<sup>18</sup> AKIpress, 31 October.

<sup>19</sup> The Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) coordinates donor inputs to the Kyrgyz Republic's healthcare system.

	<p><i>Shelter and Non-Food Items</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CERF contributed to UNICEF projects to support shelters for street children through the winter.</li> <li>• UNICEF will provide emergency back-up heating for children’s institutions, with Counterpart International providing winterisation supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Médécins sans Frontières</i>-Switzerland (MSF-S) provided winter boots and blankets in prison hospital 31.</li> <li>• Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society (KRCS) provided non-food items (NFIs) to homeless people in Bishkek and in Government shelters, and a range of support to vulnerable elderly people in Bishkek, Naryn and Talas. Plans are underway to provide homeless people in local government shelters with food parcels and hygiene kits</li> <li>• International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed winter boots for detainees in prisons 1, 2, 3, 19 and 27 (all in Chuy Oblast, near Bishkek).</li> <li>• ICRC renovated the heating system in prison hospital 27.</li> </ul>
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**Funding analysis**

Initial funding of the Flash Appeal was slow to come. During the first month after the Appeal’s launch, only \$2.2 million (11%) of funding had been reported. The Emergency Relief Coordinator quickly approved \$1,970,556 in rapid response grants from the CERF. UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO and WFP received grant allocations for projects aiming to: 1) shelter and protect 420 street children without parental care during the harsh winter; 2) provide food assistance and fuel grants to 1,000 refugees and asylum seekers; 3) supply veterinary care and feed for livestock owned by 2,500 vulnerable households; and 4) distribute wheat flour and oil to support the basic nutritional needs of 580,000 people. The CERF grants represented 80% of the total funding for the Appeal until the beginning of February.

In early February, significantly more funding against the Flash Appeal was reported. As of 6 February, 45% of the revised requirements had been covered. However, this overall positive picture obscures some significant imbalances between sectors. While the Food and Coordination Sectors are relatively well-funded (62% and 79%, respectively), Agriculture is only 20% funded, and the Health and Water and Sanitation Sectors have received five percent or less. Lack of funding in these critical sectors jeopardises ongoing food security interventions and the linking of humanitarian assistance with early recovery actions, as outlined below.

*Impact of under-funding*

The consequences of under-funding are severe.

- Health: According to recent WHO operational data scheduled, but also unintended, power cuts are affecting all district hospitals which consequently are affected through lack of heating, significant service delays and increased referrals. All provincial hospitals with a more stable power supply and heating report significant increases in admission rates due to the increased volume of referrals from district hospitals.
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): According to an Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) rapid assessment of rural households in three provinces (Batken, Osh and Jalalabat), 73% of the population was using open sources for water and only 17% had access to piped water. Of those with access to piped water 64% reported it working only for 1-3 hours and 27% for 3-8 hours per day due to lack of electricity or equipment failures. ACTED’s water and sanitation interventions are to date not funded.
- Food Security: WFP field reports indicate that the food security situation in the country is actually deteriorating due to continued impact of last year’s adverse weather and drought as well as the rising cost of food and agricultural inputs. In the mean time, current funding levels only allow WFP to reach 40,000 households, or 35% of the intended beneficiaries.
- Agriculture: FAO assessments indicate that fodder production was around 60% of the total need (with grain fodder and succulent feed as low as 7% and 1% of total requirements, respectively). FAO further reported an increase in livestock disease and death, with Rabies increased by 150% and Brucellosis by 114%. Finally, FAO’s prognoses for locust infestation are around 175,000 ha, which is an increase of 88,000 ha compared to 2007. The Agency’s funding levels allow for a distribution of forage seeds, fodder and veterinary medicine to 7,500 vulnerable households, which is only 30% of the total target beneficiaries.

- Child Protection: Street children in Osh reportedly spend the first months of winter near pipes under the Narodniy supermarket. With funding for the UNICEF/EveryChild project finally in place, emergency accommodation will soon be provided. UNICEF will further support six shelters with total of 420 street children and two institutions for 365 severely disabled children. This amounts to 35% of the children to be supported.
- Elderly and disabled: Heating and sewage systems in some institutions catering for the elderly and disabled have become inoperable because of power cuts and even during normal winter temperatures buildings are extremely cold due to lack of heating. Helpage project to support the elderly and disabled has not received any funds.
- Refugees and asylum seekers: UNHCR will provide emergency food aid for all 1,000 refugee and asylum-seeking families registered in the country. However, the vast of majority of needs outlined in the Appeal remain unmet.

While the focus should remain on the most critical needs of vulnerable groups and institutions, the United Nations and its partners are working to ensure that all urgent humanitarian actions, early recovery and medium-term development programmes are synchronised to augment Kyrgyzstan's resilience to future shocks. Regrettably, with almost 55% of the appeal's budget unfunded and with significant sectoral imbalances in the funding provided, this strategy is under threat, at the risk of continued suffering of the vulnerable and avoidable loss of human and economic capital.

### 2.3 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The following groups and institutions have been identified and prioritised for humanitarian assistance in this revised Flash Appeal:

- 580,000 most food-insecure people receive support to meet their nutritional needs;
- 200,000 vulnerable people are supported to meet their basic shelter needs;
- 10,000 children in institutions or on the streets are provided with shelter and food;
- 68 critical health care institutions have electrical power and heating to provide critical services.

WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) revealed that 1.01 million people in the country are severely food-insecure. Of these, 580,000 are considered particularly at risk due to their locations or vulnerabilities. Without urgent humanitarian action, those already in severe food insecurity will suffer harm over the next 6-12 months as less household income is available for food.

In addition, data from the EFSA reveals that almost one household in five is at high nutritional and health risk because of poor food consumption. The diet of these families is extremely low in calories and the consumption of fats and oil shows a decreasing trend from 2006 to 2007. A deterioration of the health status of food-insecure households was also noted at the beginning of 2008.

While the proportion of underweight children remains relatively low, the proportion of stunting (delayed growth, and an indicator of long-term nutritional deficiencies) among under-fives increased between 2006 and 2007 from 24.0% to 29.3%. Compared to the nutritional survey done in 2006, the nutritional situation has deteriorated in Jalalabat, Naryn and Osh *oblasts* (regions). The deteriorating trends warrant immediate action to prevent further decline.

The situation is exacerbated by the low productivity of the agricultural sector in the country. This is due to a range of factors including inefficient water management and use of fertilisers. Seed stocks are depleted as a result of grain shortages and are largely made up of poor varieties. Fodder for livestock has also been depleted due to weather conditions as well as overgrazing which, combined with high prices for hay, have contributed to a rise in the early slaughter of animals.

Food security is being further undermined in the winter period by rises in costs for coal, electricity and other heating and cooking sources. Importantly, the identified risks comprise both rural and urban areas. While food insecurity is more widespread and severe in rural areas, food and fuel price rises and electricity cuts are more likely to affect food insecurity in urban areas.

The low reservoir levels of hydroelectric dams are causing serious disruption to the electricity supply system. While this has been erratic at best to many rural areas over the past few years, March 2008 saw the first planned blackouts of districts in the capital Bishkek. These were lifted in the middle of June, but re-imposed in August, as forecasts showed the Toktogul dam water volume to be

significantly lower than anticipated. Scheduled power cuts continued until the beginning of the cold season in early November 2008. The Government has announced that it anticipates electrical supply to provide only 67% of the requirements during the upcoming winter, and that therefore reductions have to be made in consumption.<sup>20</sup> As of the beginning of February 2009, most of the country was facing prolonged (6-14 hour) scheduled daily power cuts.

As gas imports have been chronically erratic, Kyrgyzstan's urban population and most of its social infrastructure is dependent on supply of electricity for meeting the basic needs in heating, cooking and light. Water supply to most urban areas in Kyrgyzstan comes from groundwater sources (90%) and largely relies on electrically-operated water pumps. Supplies of electricity to city and provincial hospitals and water supply systems have been largely uninterrupted, but district and village facilities have reported daily prolonged power cuts.

## 2.4 SCENARIO SITUATION UPDATE FEBRUARY 2009

As part of the contingency plan, three scenarios were developed (best-case, most likely, and worst-case). As of early February 2009 the situation has resulted in a combination of elements of the worst-case and likely scenario as a relatively mild winter and severe electricity rationing have lessened the likelihood of the Toktogul reservoir reaching dead level.

Despite best government efforts, power-generating capacity in Kyrgyzstan during the first two months of the appeal remained severely limited due to historically low levels of water in Toktogul dam leading to a need to re-impose prolonged (6-14 hours per day) and widespread power outages from late December 2008 onwards. Heavily dependent on electrical supply for their heating and food preparation needs, the populations of many urban areas have been badly affected by prolonged power cuts. Higher incidence of monoxide poisoning along with increased fire accidents in many urban areas indicate that the population has resorted to using alternative fuels often unsafe or unfit in an urban environment.

Many social and mass care facilities, particularly in the health sector, have been severely affected by planned and unplanned power cuts. The vast majority of health facilities at district level have been forced to discontinue or regularly delay provision of many critical services due to cold hospital temperatures or unavailability of electricity for medical and laboratory equipment. This situation has increased the burden on provincial hospitals which, being better supplied with electricity and heat, have in many cases run out of their stocks of essential medical supplies. Water supply to many villages has been seriously curtailed as a result of electric pumps not working during blackouts. Due to inadequate heating and absence of power supply, more than 200,000 children in one third of all schools in the country had to delay their educational programmes by at least two months leading to reports of higher incidences of school drop-outs and child labour.

The most likely scenario for the remaining period of the Flash Appeal (until end of May 2009) contains the following elements:

- The current energy deficit will continue to negatively affect the population and social services in the next four months of the Appeal, and likely throughout 2009 and beyond;
- A combination of prolonged power outages and extremely cold temperatures at higher altitudes will continue to cause hardship for the population and social institutions in many mountainous areas of the country until the end of April 2009;
- The food security situation is likely to deteriorate due to declining purchasing power of vulnerable groups caused by continually high inflation rates and currency devaluation;
- Further deterioration of the food security situation is also expected as household incomes are likely to suffer from the precipitous decline in remittances during 2009 due to the recession in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan;
- Food security will also be negatively affected by ongoing depletion of productive assets, including livestock and seeds;
- Social security budgets are likely to come under increased pressure as government budget revenues are expected to decline due to falling demand for major Kyrgyz exports and declining foreign direct investment.

<sup>20</sup> AKIpress, 25 November 2008.

In addition to 580,000 most food-insecure individuals, the following population groups will continue to require humanitarian assistance:

150,000 (23,700 families) have been identified by the Ministry of Emergencies as being particularly vulnerable because of their places of residence, which are difficult to access and often physically blocked off even in a mild winter. Particularly vulnerable are the 1,200 families (7,500 people) that lost their homes as a result of earthquakes in Papan and Nura villages of Osh Oblast.

The most vulnerable in society will require assistance to protect them against the cold and ensure that they are able to eat a nutritionally balanced meal. The most vulnerable have been identified as:

- 2,800 homeless adults and 1,000 street children in five urban areas;
- 2,000 elderly and disabled adults in residential institutions, who in addition to physical and mental health and psychological problems related to their age or condition, often face additional hardships due to their dependency on external support;
- approximately 36,000 elderly and disabled poor in urban and rural areas;
- extremely vulnerable households, such as female or grandparent-headed households with a large dependency ratio (numbers being assessed);
- 6,300 prisoners and pre-trial detainees, who are considered vulnerable because of poor heating and insulation in prisons;
- 12,000 persons (conservative estimate, number currently being assessed) with documentation problems such as internal migrants, illegal immigrants, stateless persons, asylum-seekers and refugees;
- 3,270 children living in residential institutions.

The following updated indicators, developed in the contingency plan, are characteristic of the situation now prevailing in Kyrgyzstan, and reinforce the importance of this revised Flash Appeal.

	<b>Early Warning Indicators</b>	<b>Triggers</b>	<b>Current situation (as of 2 February)</b>
<b>Energy</b>	<p>Water level in Toktogul dam.</p> <p>Volume of alternative energy imports.</p> <p>Number, duration and magnitude of unscheduled power cuts.</p>	<p>Water volume in Toktogul dam below 8.4 billion cubic metres on 15 December 2008</p> <p>Government reverses its decision to stop making power cuts in the cold season</p>	<p>Toktogul dam currently at 7.6 billion cubic metres, back in line to meet government target, but still only 83% of the total at the same point in 2008</p> <p>650 million cubic metres of gas in 2009 from Uzbekistan – less than in 2008</p> <p>\$25 million advance payment from Kazakhstan to Kyrgyzstan for summer electricity to be spent on coal, mazut and gas for Bishkek heating plant</p> <p>Power cuts reinstated as of late December – 6-14 hours of power cuts around the country (except high rise buildings in Bishkek and some central and regional priority facilities). 852 Government-run schools have faced disruptions to activities over the past two months</p>
<b>Winter conditions</b>	<p>Temperature and precipitation</p> <p>Number of roads blocked.</p>	<p>Daytime temperature below -15°C reported in Bishkek for more than ten consecutive days (average winter temperature [Nov-March] -5°C, varying to -20°C and -14°C in January in the highlands)<sup>21</sup></p>	<p>January temperatures 1-2°C above climatic norm in northern Kyrgyzstan, and within climatic norm in the south.</p> <p>Daytime temperatures in Bishkek between -6° and +5°<sup>22</sup></p>

<sup>21</sup> Source: World Weather Information Service: Kyrgyz Republic (<http://www.worldweather.org/177/c00210.htm>).

<sup>22</sup> Ministry of Emergencies Forecasts.

	<b>Early Warning Indicators</b>	<b>Triggers</b>	<b>Current situation (as of 2 February)</b>
<b>Health</b>	Number of cases seeking healthcare for cold-related diseases.	Frequent (daily) and prolonged (>2 hrs) power outages at main health facilities  Severe disruption of water (>5 hrs) and heat supply to main health facilities  Reports of outbreaks of communicable diseases	Power outages affecting critical operations in health institutions  Some operations carried out under torch/candle light
<b>Education</b>	School closure earlier than planned.	Schools close before 15 December 2008	852 schools to be closed until end of February 2009 to conserve electricity  200,000 children have their schooling disrupted
<b>Food insecurity</b>	Food prices in relation to income.  Availability of basic commodities in the market.  Level of remittances received.	Move towards negative coping strategies (depletion of assets)  Drastic changes in food consumption	WFP-EFSA report confirms very poor situation with regard to food security  Persistent reports from around the country of livestock sales and slaughter as vulnerable households are increasingly unable to cope with inflationary pressures
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	Number of people affected by loss of water supply and loss of sanitation system	Severe disruption of water supplies to urban areas (>24 hours)	Urban water supply remains secure, but serious problems in rural areas with pump breakdown and theft  Some villages in southern Kyrgyzstan reporting 1-3 hours of drinking water supply per day, down from 5-6 hours before the blackouts
<b>Additional shocks</b>	Occurrence of natural disasters during winter	Response capacity of authorities to natural disasters significantly depleted	Avalanches have affected some parts of the country, but national capacity has not been overwhelmed

### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.1 OVERALL RESPONSE STRATEGY

There are a range of critical interventions that must be made in the medium and long-term to resolve underlying development issues in Kyrgyzstan, particularly in the energy, agriculture and water sectors. While these efforts are ongoing, this revised Flash Appeal focuses on meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable groups in society and ensuring that critical institutions remain functional over the winter–spring period. At the same time the UN is committed to supporting the government in the definition of critical early recovery actions and even assisting in addressing longer-term energy, water and food security challenges. The recently published Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment has, with the support of USAID and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), highlighted the longer-term aspects of the current humanitarian crisis.

In February, the UN Resident Coordinator's Unit in Kyrgyzstan will fully staff a new Early Recovery Unit, which will improve the humanitarian and development community's capacity to respond to the humanitarian needs in-country with sustainable solutions. This will include the definition of activities to protect the assets of the poor, action to improve nutrition and agricultural productivity, and the promotion of decentralised alternative energy supplies.

Therefore, the following two strategies have been pursued simultaneously:

- (1) Identify vulnerable groups by need(s) with as much specificity and as many details as possible (who they are, where they are, what they need / amount / type of energy, food etc.). Define requirements and coordinate response actions. Support will be provided through a number of activities to protect lives and livelihoods within the sector leadership approach. Set of agreed frameworks (e.g. The Sphere Code of Conduct<sup>23</sup>) will be used as the operational base for needs assessment, and delivery of protection and assistance in five sectors: Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Shelter; Child Protection/Education; and Food Security;
- (2) Ongoing implementation of the CDS, with identification of priority interventions in energy infrastructure and agricultural production where higher speed implementation and/or additional resources might make a difference even this winter, but would certainly have impact for next winter. The ongoing revision of the CDS provides an ideal opportunity for this exercise to be meaningful in both the immediate and medium-term.

While element (1) of the strategy is designed to initiate effective response to the humanitarian needs of the identified vulnerable groups in the short-term, element (2) addresses the structural elements that underlie the problems outlined in this plan.

#### Objective 1

**Address the most critical needs of vulnerable groups and institutions for the period between November 2008 and May 2009.**

#### Overall sector strategies

- Shelter Sector: to assist national and local government bodies to provide support to specifically vulnerable segments of the population.  
**Results:** 200,000 vulnerable people will be supported to meet their basic shelter needs.
- Child Protection/Education Sector: to ensure that the basic needs of all children in institutions and on the street are fulfilled.  
**Results:** 10,000 children in institutions and living on the streets will be provided with warm shelter and food.
- Health Sector: to complement the efforts of the MoH in implementation of additional measures to increase winter preparedness of the health care system.  
**Results:** 68 critical health care institutions will be equipped with back-up electrical power supply (62 generators and six microhydro power stations) to provide critical services for the population.
- WASH Sector: to mobilise partners' resources for a coordinated nation-wide public awareness campaign (hygiene, food safety, and sanitation and water themes) and targeted distribution of water and sanitation supplies to prevent outbreaks of water-borne infection in the population and in social institutions.

<sup>23</sup> The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by a group of humanitarian NGOs and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and is aimed at improving the effectiveness and accountability of disaster response. See [www.sphereproject.org](http://www.sphereproject.org).

**Results:** WASH public awareness campaign effectively implemented and seasonal incidence of water-borne diseases reduced.

- Food Security Sector: to ensure food access for food-insecure people between December 2008 and May 2009.

**Results:** 580,000 most food-insecure people will receive support to meet their nutritional needs.

#### **Expected impact**

- Reduction of morbidity and mortality as a result of extreme cold.
- People from vulnerable groups have the means necessary to live their lives with dignity in the winter-spring period.
- Improvement of emergency response capacity in remote, isolated areas.
- Reduction in morbidity and mortality related to winter seasonal conditions.
- Reduction of morbidity and mortality due to water quantity and quality shortages.
- Continuation of critical health interventions during a worst-case scenario.
- Continuation of health and disease surveillance.
- Improvement of food intake and dietary diversity of the severely food-insecure.
- Stabilisation of acute malnutrition levels for the most vulnerable individuals.
- Restoration and improvement of agricultural production capacity of the most vulnerable households.

#### **Objective 2**

**Ensure urgent effective implementation of priority interventions of the CDS, including linkages between humanitarian assistance and early recovery actions.**

#### **Strategy**

- Humanitarian actions are designed with longer-term development goals in mind.
- Despite a relatively mild winter, Kyrgyzstan is suffering severe power rationing. Forecasts indicate that hydroelectric potential may take years to replenish, and thus power outages are almost inevitable in the medium-term. In addition, WFP's assessments indicate that food insecurity is a chronic problem in-country that is now becoming severe. These issues show the clear inter-linkages between humanitarian and development issues in the country, and a need to focus on livelihood related activities. While United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO activities in the revised Flash Appeal are clearly livelihood-related, other projects have also been designed to ensure the longer-term impact of inputs. With the support of DFID funding, the Early Recovery Unit of the UN in Kyrgyzstan will coordinate efforts among UN agencies and partners to further strengthen long-term vulnerability reduction.

#### **Expected impact**

Stronger linkages between humanitarian and development actions to reduce risk and avoid aid dependency.

### 3.2 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND RESPONSE CONSTRAINTS

These assumptions serve as a basis and a guide for defining the nature, manner and scope of planning in Kyrgyzstan. The key assumptions are as follows:

1. The Government of Kyrgyzstan will continue to lead in humanitarian response;
2. The Government of Kyrgyzstan continues to implement its plan to mitigate the impacts of energy shortages and other potential winter problems.<sup>24</sup> The projects in the revised Flash Appeal are designed to complement the Government's efforts, not to duplicate them;
3. The Flash Appeal initiatives successfully complement the CDS and the Joint Country Support Strategy which are the major tools for longer-term donor support;
4. The Flash Appeal projects augment response capacity to deal with current and anticipated humanitarian needs;
5. The timeframe of this Appeal remains from December 2008 – May 2009.

The needs defined in the revised Appeal are both real and possible to implement if funding is secured. Nevertheless, there are a few constraints that, if not openly recognised and addressed, could hamper an efficient humanitarian response.

- Firstly, there are only a few international organisations working in Kyrgyzstan that have a clear mandate and experience in humanitarian programming and their capacity is limited. Scaling up of programming will require technical, financial and human resource capacity support for the organisations to implement them.
- Secondly, in-country logistical capacity of humanitarian agencies for the distribution of supplies could be hindered by heavy snowfall or the icy conditions of roads, particularly in mountainous areas in January and February.
- Thirdly, continuing electricity shortages could affect the ability of relief organisations to effectively communicate and thus coordinate.
- Finally, lack of reliable data at national and local level on the number of specifically vulnerable households, including homeless adults and children and people without proper documentation is making targeting difficult. Where possible this will be addressed in project development through working with national and local authorities and a wide range of civil society and community-based organisations (CBOs).

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<sup>24</sup> The Plan of Measures for Stabilization of the Macroeconomic Situation and Maintenance of Economic Growth Rates of the Kyrgyz Republic was approved by Government Decree 415 of 31 July 2008. The Decree laid out tasks for government Ministries and Agencies in the fields of food security, energy security and social policy, among others. The Government has been cooperating closely with the international community on measures to prevent an escalating crisis. On 24 November, the President asked the Government to quicken their efforts and reach concrete results.

### 3.3 SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

The financial requirements stated in these sector response plans are gross requirements and do not take into account funding to date.<sup>25</sup> For reported available funding for each project, please see the detailed funding tables in Annex I.

HEALTH SECTOR	
<b>Lead:</b> WHO	<b>Members:</b> UNFPA, UNICEF, Hospital Association of Kyrgyz Republic, Zdrav Plus, KRCS  <b>Collaborative partners:</b> MoH of Kyrgyz Republic

#### Needs Analysis

The overall Health Sector strategy is to complement efforts of the MoH to respond to the effects of electricity shortages in the health care system. Many hospitals around the country are facing several hours a day without electricity. This has implications for diagnostic and treatment processes, which are often delayed or postponed to meet the power cut schedule; and operational continuity of medical laboratories, surgical units and recovery wards; especially in health facilities located in remote areas. The sector group, in consultation with the Government and utilising assessments of the situation around the country, has identified critical health care services such as surgical units, intensive care, maternal, child health, and some psychiatric and tuberculosis care departments that need support.

#### Objectives

- Ensure needed electrical power, heating and water supply for identified key health facilities.
- Reduce avoidable crisis-related morbidity and mortality at community level.
- Ensure effective health information management and diseases surveillance system of crisis related morbidity and mortality.

#### Activities

To ensure adequate electrical supply to key health facilities during the Flash Appeal period, these facilities will be provided with either micro-hydropower stations, or back up generators and fuel. While some hospitals are currently being provided with generators, the MoH has a list of critical hospitals that are still without uninterrupted power.

Respiratory diseases, according to 2007 data, are one of the principal causes of morbidity in Kyrgyzstan. In 2007, 9% of deaths were the result of such diseases. Infectious diseases particularly affect children. In 2007, they accounted for 3% of deaths in the country. Erratic supplies of water, heating and electricity may contribute to an increase in acute respiratory infectious (ARI) and water-borne diseases. In order to reduce crisis-related morbidity and mortality the group will take additional efforts to increase the health care system's capacity to manage increased demand for health services.

The current energy crisis could increase the incidence of preventable maternal and infant deaths, unsafe deliveries and increase of reproductive tract infections. Preliminary indications are that power cuts, lack of heating and cold weather and reduced access to district level healthcare has led to increased referrals to provincial hospitals and increased birth deliveries at home. Subsequent complications could lead to increased maternal and neonatal deaths. To ensure safe motherhood and safe births at home, and to reduce obstetric complications including reproductive tract infections the capacity of midwives and obstetricians for safe home birth delivery and birth attendance will be strengthened through the supply of emergency reproductive health (RH) kits. In addition, increased vulnerability of both women and men could lead to increased sexually transmitted infections (STI). STI prevention and treatment will be made available.

To minimise and prevent to the extent possible the negative impact of seasonal and crisis-related morbidity the Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be developed and distributed at the community level. These will include key messages on hygiene, first aid, safe behaviour (boiling of water, prevention of monoxide poisoning, fire safety, curative care of frostbite cases and exposure to cold), and safe motherhood, births and STI prevention.

To guarantee timely response to possible outbreaks of infectious diseases during crises additional measures will be implemented to ensure functionality of the disease surveillance system. Data flows from district Sanitary Epidemiological Stations to the State Department on Sanitary Epidemiological

<sup>25</sup> For continuous updates on requirements and contributions, please refer to the page for the revised Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal at [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Surveillance (SES) of the MoH. Usually the data becomes available in a few hours, or maximum one day. If non-critical healthcare facilities are closed, the flow of information may be interrupted. The SES will therefore be provided with additional resources to ensure accurate morbidity and mortality data collection and analysis for rapid response. Household surveys, outbreak control and investigation, and other disease monitoring activities will be supported. To avoid duplication and increase complementarity of proposed interventions health sector partners will hold regular coordination meetings and establish an operational information exchange mechanism between government, UN, Red Cross and NGOs.

**Outcomes**

- Number of hospitals equipped with electric generators or micro-hydropower.
- Number of booklets, articles, TV spots, TV and radio broadcasts on the issues of hygiene and safety behaviour (exposure to cold, frostbite, carbon monoxide, fire safety).
- Seasonal morbidity as a result of cold exposure (prevalence of acute respiratory diseases, cases of frostbite, burns, monoxide poisoning, water-borne infections).

HEALTH			\$
UNDP KGZ-08/H01	<b>Project Title</b>	Sustainable energy supply and ensuring heating for priority health facilities and other health institutions and services ensured to maintain critical health services	780,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Supporting procurement of electrical generators and fuel for generators for critical health care facilities, other MoH institutions	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Patients living in catchment area of 62 priority hospitals	
	<b>Partners</b>	WHO, Hospital Association, MoH	
UNDP KGZ-08/H07 <i>New</i>	<b>Project Title</b>	Rapid installation of micro-hydropower stations to ensure hospital electric supply	324,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To provide uninterrupted heating and power supply for critical services in six remote hospitals	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Patients living in catchment area of six priority hospitals	
	<b>Partners</b>	WHO, Hospital Association, MoH	
WHO KGZ-08/H05	<b>Project Title</b>	Health Promotion on crisis-related hygiene and safety behaviour issues at the community level	45,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To minimise the negative impact of unsafe behaviour through promotion of boiling of water, prevention of monoxide poisoning, fire safety, curative care of cases of frostbite and exposure to cold (TV spots, posters, booklets) and to provide simple skills to communities and health workers to cope with a cold wave	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	800,000 people	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, Hospital Association	
UNFPA KGZ-08/H06	<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring effective functioning of the rh/family planning service delivery and referral system during the winter	170,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To strengthen capacity of RH services provision for safe home birth delivery and birth attendance issues, management of obstetric complications and sexually transmitted infection (STI) treatment through: 1) procurement of RH emergency obstetrics and disposable safe delivery kits; 2) ensure safe birth delivery and reduce obstetric complications as well as morbidity from reproductive tract diseases; 4) increase community awareness of safe motherhood and safe home birth delivery and STI prevention during the winter; 5) provision of training for medical staff.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	160,000 women of fertile age and pregnant women in Kyrgyzstan	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies, Hospital Association, MoH	

WASH SECTOR	
<b>Lead:</b> UNICEF	<p><b>Members:</b> Kyrgyz Alliance for Water and Sanitation, Agency for Development and Investment in Communities (ARIS), ACTED, Encon. Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society (KRCS)</p> <p><b>Collaborative partners:</b> City Water Supply Office (Gorvodokanal), Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (SES), Mayor's Office (Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabat), Local Administrations (oblasts, rayons, AOs, villages level), medical institutions of all levels, Ministry of Emergencies, KRCS, UNDP, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</p>

### Needs Analysis

The worst-case scenario in the WASH sector – sub-zero temperatures combined with prolonged interruption of electricity supply to power hydraulic pumps used to supply urban areas, vulnerable institutions and treatment plants – has not, so far, occurred. Despite electricity rationing for the wider population and consequent disruption to water supply, no major outbreaks of diarrhoeal disease have been reported.

Nevertheless, despite a \$70 million investment in rehabilitating rural water supply systems since 2001, many rural villagers across Kyrgyzstan still find it increasingly difficult to access safe water as water and sewage treatment and distribution infrastructure has exceeded its design life. Water pumps have been stolen, are inoperable, or have burned out due to fluctuations and interruptions to the electricity supply. This winter, low or negative pressure in secondary distribution pipelines has resulted in freezing – and consequent fracturing – of pipes and an increased reliance on fetching water from artesian springs, dug wells, or rivers as a result. Power outages also allow build-up of negative pressure in pipelines which leads to cross-contamination from nearby sewage pipes in urban areas. Tallas oblast is reporting an increase in Hepatitis-A cases and suggests this is a direct consequence of electricity rationing.

Prior to the onset of winter, 99% and 82% of the urban and rural population respectively had access to an improved source of drinking water, with a mean time to drinking water source of 15 minutes when not available in the home. 75% of the urban population and 51% of the rural population had access to adequate sanitation facilities. Own flush toilets are used by 51% of the urban population and only 3% of the rural population – where shallow pit latrines are available to 97% (Source: WHO and UNICEF Study 2006).

Despite these reasonably encouraging figures, three out of four children are infected with one or more intestinal parasites. This is the direct result of poor hygiene and sanitation – namely, insufficient hand and food washing, reducing access to clean water, and little use of improved sanitation practices. A recent (2007) study conducted by the government's SES among rural school-age children in South Kyrgyzstan found that only 27% wash their hands prior to eating, with 25% practicing open defecation in gardens or yards. These figures improved dramatically when hygiene promotion campaigns were coupled with de-worming chemotherapy.

Against this background, the WASH sector's objective remains to assist the Government of Kyrgyzstan to ensure access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and promotion of safe hygiene practices for rural communities and key social care facilities in urban areas that are directly or indirectly affected by power supply interruptions. Much of this involves preparedness. Early recovery activities in the WASH sector will focus on complementing the CDS as soon as possible by focusing on improved sanitation in schools as an integrated programme with the Child Protection / Education sector. Hygiene promotion initiatives would also be connected with de-worming activities planned by the Food Security sector.

### Objectives

1. Ensure that disaster-affected populations in selected urban institutions and rural villages have access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal/domestic use.
2. Ensure access to basic sanitation in targeted institutions.
3. Support means for safe disposal and management of solid and liquid waste.
4. Enhance hygiene education within integrated education and food security programmes.

### Activities

To back up the piped water supply systems nationally, 40 mobile collapsible containers and tap stands mounted on flat-bed trucks are needed to provide tankering to identified hospitals and institutions around the country to ensure access to adequate quantities of safe water.

In partnership with the SES, and to ensure the safety of water and improve sanitation household water kits comprising one lidded container containing collapsible jerry-cans, soap, and water purification tablets will be distributed to affected households as well as social care facilities.

In collaboration with partners from the Health Sector, IEC strategies on household water treatment, handling, and storage, (including use of chlorine tablets), improved personal hygiene practices, and the dangers of water-borne and soil-transmitted diseases will be developed and disseminated through printed materials and the media. Community mobilisation in the affected areas will be carried out in cooperation with local authorities, NGOs and communities.

In anticipation of possible breakdowns of regular water, supply partners will work together with the Government to increase contingency stocks of chlorine, water bladders (and tap stands) and piping to be utilised for urgent repairs in and around specialised institutions and affected urban areas and villages.

**Outcomes**

- Number of water bladders and associated standpipes installed.
- Number of household water kits distributed.
- Integrated IEC campaign rolled out.

WASH			\$
UNICEF KGZ-08/WS02	<b>Project Title</b>	Hygiene promotion campaign to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases	70,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Reduce incidence of water borne and soil-transmitted diseases through development and dissemination of hygiene & sanitation messages through printed materials and electronic media	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Those in receipt of household water kits in urban and rural areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	Bishkek city administration, SES, WHO	
ACTED KGZ-08/WS03	<b>Project Title</b>	Improved response capacity for water and sanitation related emergencies in Southern Kyrgyzstan	257,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Purchase of necessary items for an emergency reserve and distribution among targeted medical institutions and schools in Osh and rural areas, and carrying out emergency repairs where necessary	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Population of southern Kyrgyzstan	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Emergencies, Osh city administration, local government	
ACTED KGZ-08/WS04	<b>Project Title</b>	Hygiene promotion to prevent water borne diseases in southern Kyrgyzstan in winter 2008	54,815
	<b>Objective</b>	Increasing the basic knowledge of rural population in the Southern Kyrgyzstan as well as population of Osh town about the importance of hygienic rules to decrease incidence of water-borne diseases, particularly in case of any emergency situation during winter season of 2008-2009	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Population of southern Kyrgyzstan	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), KRCS, MoH	
UNICEF KGZ-08/WS05	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of water and sanitation in special institutions	250,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Provide safe water and sanitation facilities in critical hospitals and residential institutions for the elderly, disabled and children, including provision of equipment and supplies for construction and repair of water systems and latrines (including pipe and pump insulation)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Urban communities of affected areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad city administrations	

CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION SECTOR	
<b>Lead:</b> UNICEF	<b>Members:</b> USAID, Mercy Corps, Counterpart International, EveryChild  <b>Collaborative partners:</b> Prime Minister's Office, MoH, Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD), CPD, MoJ, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Education (MoE), administration of boarding schools and orphanages, municipal and local government

### Needs Analysis

There are 53 centres responsible for orphans and street children, children pre-trial detention centre for children in conflict with law in Voznesenovka and children with special needs in Kyrgyz Republic, of which 37 institutions require support for the winter period. The 37 institutions were prioritised based on needs assessments carried out during September 2008, and which still remain valid. The assessments demonstrated that these institutions were responsible for children unable to go home over the winter period, children with special needs, had large numbers of children, rely on electricity for heating and are generally in poor condition. The two psycho-neurological institutions in Belovodskoe and Jalalabat need as well in particular urgent renovation.

Needs assessments of the institutions mentioned above indicate that the most problematic issue is to sustain heating, as most institutions are electrically-heated. Cooking and water supply are also affected by electricity cuts, as both cooking stoves and water pumps work with electricity. Some institutions need to be provided with generators, some of them need coal for heating systems, which were requested by almost all the institutions and centres; however provision of fuel would be costly. Some institutions have the possibility of using their boiler rooms, which have generally not been used or renovated since Soviet times. Most state children's institutions are not regularly provided with children's clothes and shoes, therefore this needs to be considered.

Among the vulnerable groups who are worst-affected by the combination of the cold season and prolonged power outages the following groups of children have been identified:

- Street/homeless children (approximately 650 children in Bishkek and 350 children in Osh, with no estimates available for other urban parts of the country);
- 919 children in eight orphanages and boarding schools for orphans controlled by the MoE;
- Children in three infant homes, which are under MoH responsibility (approximately 240 children);
- Children in two psycho-neurological residential institutions under MoLSD responsibility (approximately 365 children);
- Children in detention (young offenders' institution) – MoJ (120 children);
- Children in local authority and private NGO-run centres for street and homeless children throughout the republic (500-1,000 children).

The main objective of the winter preparedness plan in the case of extreme cold and potential loss of electric power continues to be to ensure that the basic needs of all children in institutions and on the street are fulfilled.

In addition to the critical conditions of the children in orphanages and living in the streets, 852 electrically-heated schools have been closed until the end of February to conserve energy. Disaster reduction and early recovery elements will be integrated with ongoing interventions to take account of this factor in supporting the efforts of the MoE to provide basic education to all children in Kyrgyzstan

### Objectives

- 3,720 children living in residential institutions are provided with necessary heating, electricity, coal, warm clothes and NFIs, and potable water during the winter period.
- All 1,000 homeless/street children have access to warm and well equipped shelters during winter period.
- Disaster reduction and early recovery activities mainstreamed in programmes for incorporation of longer-term preventive strategies for the education system.

### Activities

The child protection group will provide the necessary NFIs revealed in the needs assessment of the institutions. Essential maintenance work will be carried out to preserve heat. USAID's office in Osh will help the group coordinate donor support to children's institutions in the three southern Oblasts. To ensure access of street and homeless children to warm shelter and food, state and private institutions have provided information on their capacity to accept children without documentation during the harsh winter.

Based on this assessment, it was agreed that an additional centre would need to be opened in Osh. Other cities, such as Bishkek and Kara Suu, have centres but children are sometimes not aware of them. Awareness-raising will be carried out among children about the existence of the shelters, and a proper referral system. Leaflets will be printed in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek and distributed to explain how to find shelters and what they can provide. Local authorities will be sensitised and given clear instructions in case a street child is identified to be able to quickly evaluate available services in the community and to place a child there.

**Outcomes**

- Number of institutions with adequate living conditions over the winter period.
- Number of additional places in shelters for street children.

CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION			\$
UNICEF KGZ-08/MS01	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of winterisation supplies for 37 institutions and shelters for children without parental care	513,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Providing necessary hot food and heating (minimum warm temperature and warm clothes) for 29 shelters for street children and institutions for children without parental care. Creating additional places for street children in shelters	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,298 children	
	<b>Partners</b>	EveryChild, MoH, MoLSD, Mol	
Counterpart KGZ-08/MS02	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of winterisation supplies for specialised children's institutions controlled by the MoE	201,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Protect children in 14 institutions against winter/energy crises through provision of warm blankets & other supplies and renovation of shower rooms and toilets)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,891 children (1,274 children in one orphanages and eight boarding schools have got support)	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, CHAP/KR, MoE	

SHELTER SECTOR	
<b>Convenor:</b> KRCS	<p><b>Members:</b> UNICEF, UNHCR, UNV, International Organization for Migration (IOM), ACTED, Help Age International, Habitat for Humanity, DanChurchAid, MSF Switzerland, Resource Centre for the Elderly, Alternativa, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Public Association for the Social Protection of the Population (PASPP), Babushka Adoption, Association of Persons with Disabilities in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p><b>Collaborative partners:</b> MoLSD, Ministry of Emergencies, Prison Service, local government</p>

**Needs Analysis**

A number of people are particularly vulnerable in the winter. The overall strategy of the Shelter Sector response plan is to assist national and local government bodies to provide support to identified specifically vulnerable groups. Through consultations with government, their own data and experience of work with vulnerable communities as well as rapid assessments carried out for the response planning process, the group has identified the homeless, elderly and disabled people in institutions, prisoners, asylum-seekers and refugees, remote families, and extremely poor and marginalised urban dwellers as particularly vulnerable. Measures to support them will include provision of shelter, winterisation of accommodation, alternative sources of power, provision of NFIs and food assistance.

**Objectives**

- To ensure that warm, safe accommodation is available over the winter period for 2,800 homeless people in major urban areas.
- To ensure that the heating, nutritional and other basic needs of people in institutions (including 2,000 in residential homes for the elderly and disabled, and 6,300 in places of detention) are met.
- To ensure that 23,700 families (150,000 people) who live in high altitude extremely remote areas have access to basic supplies and services.
- To support the 1,200 families (7,500 people) that have lost their homes as a result of earthquakes in Papan and Nura villages of Osh Oblast.
- To ensure that the needs of 36,000 single elderly households in urban and rural areas are looked after through peer outreach.
- To ensure that the number of extremely vulnerable households, such as female or grandparent-headed households with a large dependency ratio, have their needs accurately mapped.

**Activities**

During the winter of 2007-2008, an estimated 120 homeless people died due to exposure to extreme temperatures. The local government shelter in Bishkek was unable to cope with the increased demand caused by the weather conditions. It is estimated that there are currently some 2,800 homeless people, primarily located in five cities and large towns of Kyrgyzstan. To ensure shelter for the homeless, local government will be engaged and supported to establish a network of shelters for homeless people in major urban areas. In addition to supporting the one shelter currently run by the Bishkek authorities, new shelters will be established to cover all four districts of the city, as well as centres in the city of Osh, and the towns of Kara Suu, Tokmok, and Kyzyl Kiya. The assistance will include mattresses, blankets and warm clothes for use by homeless people, and food and hot drinks.

People living in institutions, such as homes for the elderly and disabled, are also considered particularly vulnerable. In addition to mobility and health problems related to their age or condition, they often face additional hardships due to their dependency on external support. Due to high rises in costs, these institutions are already struggling to provide basic needs of their residents. To ensure the basic needs of people in institutions are met homes for the elderly and the disabled will be provided with support for essential winterisation, as well as supplementary food and NFIs. This work is being coordinated by the KRCS in northern Kyrgyzstan, and by USAID’s Osh office for the south of the country.

The Prime Minister’s office also singled out the prison system as a particular area of concern for the winter. Issues centre on heating and medical support, particularly in light of the high number of prisoners with chronic diseases such as tuberculosis. The ICRC is providing detainees with clothing and blankets to protect them from the winter weather. The MoJ would also welcome international support to ensure electricity provision and heating.

People in extremely remote areas are considered vulnerable because of the danger of roads being blocked. This will hamper their ability to reach markets but also hinder any relief efforts in case of a natural disaster during the winter. The south of the country is especially prone to natural disasters. Of particular concern are those families who have been affected by the earthquakes in Papan and Nura villages in January and October 2008. They need their houses urgently rebuilt. To ensure access to supplies and service for remote communities, work will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Emergencies to ensure prepositioning of supplies. The Ministry also requests support with road clearance machinery.

Finally, a range of people living in particularly difficult circumstances, such as single elderly people; the disabled single parent households with many children; and asylum-seekers and refugees, are also at risk of not being able to meet their basic needs for heating, nutrition and medical care. To ensure that particularly vulnerable urban households will be protected, a range of measures will be taken.

- To support single elderly people, a range of food and NFIs, including winter shoes, thermal flasks and blankets, will be provided, and winterisation will be carried out.
- To ensure that vulnerable elderly people not covered by government programmes are included, support will be targeted through networks of organisations of elderly people and self help groups, as well as KRCS volunteers.
- To monitor the welfare of the vulnerable elderly, to reduce their sense of isolation and to provide them with psychological and practical support, a network of volunteers will be set up to regularly visit them. Similar activities will be carried out by organisations supporting disabled people and particularly poor urban households.
- To ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers face no additional hardship in the winter, they will be provided with NFIs and support for procuring food and hearing.

The group will make additional assessments to monitor the situation as it develops, taking into account government planning decisions.

**Outcomes**

- Percentage of identified vulnerable people provided with basic supplies for the winter.
- Number of prepositioned items for natural disaster response during the winter period.

SHELTER			\$
UNHCR KGZ-08/MS03	<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to asylum seekers and refugees to cope with winter	145,098
	<b>Objective</b>	Provision of extra food and energy/heating support to needy asylum-seekers and refugees	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000 asylum-seekers and refugees	
	<b>Partners</b>	Counterpart Sheriktesh, Bishkek; Centre for International Protection, Osh	
HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL KGZ-08/S/NF02	<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of NFI & food items to vulnerable elderly people	500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Assist most vulnerable elderly people in major urban areas to cope with winter crises through distribution of NFI & food items	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	36,000 most vulnerable elderly people in Bishkek, Batken, Balykchy, Eastern Chuy Oblast, Western Issyk Kul Oblast	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNV, Danish Church Aid (DCA), Babushka Adoption, Resource Centre for the Elderly (RCE), PASPP, ADRA	
ACTED KGZ-08/S/NF03	<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to remote communities during winter and energy crises	262,570
	<b>Objective</b>	Protect remote and high altitude communities during winter through stockpiling & provision of NFIs and back up generators	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	27,000 families in remote locations	
	<b>Partner</b>	MoES	

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR	
<b>Co-Lead:</b> WFP/ACTED	<p><b>Members:</b> WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, Mercy Corps, Save the Children (SC), Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Help Age International, KRCS (Observer)</p> <p><b>Collaborative partners:</b> MoLSD, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)</p>

### Needs Analysis

The Food Security Group has been guided by the results of WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment, as well as surveys and assessments from group members and available data from ongoing programmes, to develop its humanitarian response strategy for the remainder of the Flash Appeal. Based on these results, the humanitarian community will assist approximately 580,000 people identified as the most vulnerable of the 1,818,000 people (35% of the total population) who are currently food-insecure.

In designing their response, the Food Security Group has considered the planned government response, on-going programmes and new initiatives and interventions such as those by the World Bank, USAID, Asian Development Bank (ADB), *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), UNICEF, FAO, German Agro Action (GAA), Mercy Corps, KRCS and others. A combination of geographical and household targeting will continue to be utilised to selected priority areas and vulnerable groups for provision of food rations. Geographic targeting will cover primarily rural sub-districts where more than 20% of households live below the Guaranteed Minimal Level of Consumption. For household targeting a set of specific agreed criteria, such as family size, access to employment, type of housing, and presence of under-five children and others will be applied to identify the most insecure households.

The strategic programmatic priorities have been agreed by the Food Security Group in consultation with the Government of Kyrgyzstan, donors and agencies involved in relief and development activities.

### Objectives

- Increase immediate provision of food rations and cash transfers to 580,000 persons with very limited assets and experiencing other constraints to secure adequate food intake.
- Protect the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable individuals through supplementary feeding at targeted households, at schools and in maternity wards.
- Increase household level food production through the provision of seeds and fertilizers, training and support to reduce crop losses and labour intensive public works.

### Activities

Given the urgency to restore adequate food consumption, and address the calorie gap and the importance of wheat in the diet, food rations containing fortified wheat flour and oil will be given priority. Supplementary feeding including fortified food for young children will be provided to severely food-insecure households hosting vulnerable members (young children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the chronically sick). Supplementary feeding will also be organised by NGOs at schools and maternity wards in targeted areas.

To increase household level food production for food-insecure households' livelihood support programmes will be implemented. Such interventions will include distribution of agricultural inputs (seed, animal feed and medicines), cash grants and activities to improve access to veterinary services. The Food Security Group will conduct further surveys to determine the most appropriate type and volume of livelihood support for these households.

The group will establish a mechanism for regular collection and analysis of age and sex-disaggregated data, including National Statistical Committee information and additional tools, to promote monitoring of the food security situation, in order to understand and adjust the impact of the humanitarian response on different groups. The results of continuous monitoring will be utilised to advocate for programmes that promote gender equality and support the special needs and concerns of women, girls, boys and men.

More sustainable solutions are an integral part of humanitarian response planning. These would greatly be facilitated by a food and crop supply assessment mission to determine prospects for the 2009 season, and the establishment of a food security monitoring system. However, for the purposes of the winter emergency response plan only projects with expected impact within a six-month period will be included.

The coordinated food aid intervention to be led by the WFP will closely involve the NGO partners in a range of roles, including targeting, distribution and monitoring.

**Expected Impact**

- Improvement of food intake of the severely food-insecure.
- Stabilisation of acute malnutrition levels for the most vulnerable individuals.
- Restoration and improvement of agricultural production capacity of the most vulnerable households.

FOOD SECURITY			\$
WFP KGZ-08/F01	<b>Project Title</b>	Winter food aid response	8,900,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Provision of food assistance to meet the calorie gap of the poorest and most vulnerable residents of rural areas over the winter months	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	580,000 food-insecure individuals	
	<b>Partners</b>	ACTED, Mercy Corps, SC, AKF and KRCS	
FAO KGZ-08/A01	<b>Project Title</b>	Immediate support to most vulnerable farming households to protect their livelihoods and restore agriculture production	2,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect key economic assets of livestock keepers essential for livelihoods and food security by improving animal feeding and animal health to reduce distress selling, keep livestock alive and sustain milk and meat production (7,000 households)</li> <li>2. Strengthen the feed base and availability of seeds, improve the quality of pasture lands through provision of fodder seeds and training in fodder production (10,000 households)</li> <li>3. Increase spring crop production for household consumption and income generation through distribution of maize (8,500 households) and vegetable seeds (23,000 households)</li> </ol>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	25,500 most vulnerable farming households/livestock keepers (in total 127,500 direct beneficiaries) with access to land suitable for crop production and livestock keeping	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies, MoA, Pasture Institute, NGOs	

COORDINATION	
<b>Members</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (Office of UNRC)
	<b>Members:</b> UNDP, UN-DRCU, OCHA
	<b>Collaborative partners:</b> Ministry for Economic Development and Trade, MoLSD, MoH, the MoE, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Fuel Resources, the National Agency on Local Self-Government, MoA, and the Inter-ministerial Commission for Disasters

### Needs Analysis

Scaling up humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan requires additional support to the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator's (Office of the UNRC) in the form of short-term six-month humanitarian coordination support staff specifically dedicated to the implementation of the Flash Appeal.

Additional assistance will support the interlinking of coordination, information and advocacy services to facilitate timely, efficient, effective and safe delivery of assistance. It will also support the review and adjustment of current inter-agency and sector coordination mechanisms with the aim to strengthen processes of consultation, transparency and accountability in line with the humanitarian reform agenda including through the strengthening of sectors, principles of partnership and review of humanitarian financing mechanisms.

The lessons learnt from humanitarian actions in numerous countries, including Tajikistan, point to the need to link the immediate humanitarian response with medium-term developmental responses. This requires a focused attention to monitoring of the impact of the winter period on people's livelihoods and identifying the most appropriate early recovery interventions. Recovery programming works to restore services, livelihood opportunities and addresses underlying risks that contributed to the emergency. Implementation of the early recovery interventions will require additional support to the Office of the UNRC in the form of an early recovery support staff for period of six months, specifically dedicated to designing an early recovery strategy.

### Objectives

- Ensure inclusive, accountable planning, information and secretariat services to support strong coordination structures that support efficient and effective response to humanitarian and early recovery needs.
- Ensure dissemination of timely information products that support the Flash Appeal activities by highlighting priority needs, gaps and overlaps.
- Strengthen assessment of needs through a common approach to needs assessments, analysis and impact evaluation.
- Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principles for humanitarian actions and early recovery.

### Activities

- Coordination of international and local response, including project implementation, in close cooperation with the United Nations Disaster Response Coordination Unit (UN-DRCU),<sup>26</sup> the regional Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team's (REACT) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Regional Disaster Response Office in Almaty.
- Monitoring and reporting on project implementation and emerging humanitarian needs, including strengthening of an Early Warning System and rapid response mechanisms.
- Revision of the Flash Appeal, based on developments on the ground.
- Support for current inter-agency and sector coordination mechanisms and strengthening of sectoral groups.
- Development of a fundable, coordinated early recovery strategy, linking the interventions in this flash appeal with those of the CDS.

OCHA will continue to support humanitarian coordination structures in Kyrgyzstan through its Regional Office in Almaty.

<sup>26</sup> The DRCU was set up as part of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Disasters. It is made up of UN agencies, donor organisations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and international and national NGOs, with the aim of maintaining a unified policy and strategy in disaster response and decision-making in humanitarian actions.

**Expected impact**

- Strategic Response Plans for the Flash Appeal are agreed, implemented and monitored.
- Number of new and updated information products disseminated on a regular basis.
- Number of coordination tools developed and endorsed at the country level.
- Number of assessments performed and recorded.
- Early recovery strategy is developed and implemented.
- Number of agencies participating in coordination meetings.

COORDINATION			\$
<b>UNDP/UNRC</b> <b>KGZ-08/CSS01</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Coordination support to winter preparedness and response	<b>219,298</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure inclusive, accountable planning, information and secretariat services to support strong coordination structures that support efficient and effective response to humanitarian and early recovery needs Ensure dissemination of timely information products that support the Flash Appeal activities by highlighting priority needs, gaps and overlaps Strengthen assessment of needs through a common approach to needs assessments, analysis and impact evaluation Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principles for humanitarian actions and early recovery	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN agencies, international and local NGOs in Kyrgyzstan, donors, government of Kyrgyzstan and through them vulnerable population groups	
	<b>Partners</b>	OCHA, UNDP, UN-DRCU, Response Coordination Unit (RCU)	
<b>OCHA</b> <b>KGZ-08/CSS02</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Support to the humanitarian coordination structures in Kyrgyzstan	<b>60,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Support inclusive, accountable planning, information and secretariat services for a strong coordinated response to humanitarian and early recovery needs; Support the dissemination of timely information products that support the strategic joint planning (Flash Appeal activities) by highlighting priority needs, gaps and overlaps; Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principles for humanitarian actions and early recovery.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Humanitarian partners in Kyrgyzstan, international donors and other partners	
	<b>Partners</b>	RC Unit in Kyrgyzstan, UNCT Kyrgyzstan, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and NGOs	

#### 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Government plays the lead role in ensuring donor support to the country. This support is based on the Country Development Strategy for 2007-2010. Within the government, the Ministry for Economic Development and Trade has been assigned to coordinate the Government's measures to avert a winter crisis situation. Other key ministries and agencies with whom donor coordination on humanitarian assistance is essential include: the Ministry for Emergency Situations (which is mandated to deal with all non-political emergencies), the Ministry for Labour and Social Development, the MoH, the MoE, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Fuel Resources, the National Agency on Local Self-Government, and the MoA.

On receiving the request in August from the Government to coordinate donor preparedness actions for the winter, the UN in Kyrgyzstan carried out a rapid needs analysis, with the support of the regional OCHA Office in Almaty. A meeting was then held on 4 September to report back on the findings, with the participation of Government, donors and implementing agencies. At the meeting, and based on the analysis, it was agreed to activate four sectors of the DRCU to develop sectoral plans to prepare for the winter. A fifth group, for food security, was activated on 4 November, after the initial findings of the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment indicated a need for additional programming in this area. The modified groups which have prepared sectoral plans are:

- Health;
- Water and Sanitation;
- Child Protection and Education;
- Shelter;
- Food Security.

SECTOR	LEAD/CONVENOR	MEMBERS	COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS
Health	WHO	UNFPA, UNICEF, Hospital Association of Kyrgyz Republic, Zdrav Plus, KRCS	MoH of Kyrgyz Republic
Water & Sanitation	UNICEF	Mercy Corps, Public Foundation Kyrgyz Alliance for Water and Sanitation, ARIS, ACTED, NGO "Encon"	City Water Supply Office (Gorvodokanal), Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (SES), Mayor's Office (Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabat), Local Administrations (oblasts, rayons, AOs, villages level), medical institutions of all levels, Ministry of Emergencies, KRCS, UNDP, OSCE
Child Protection & Education	UNICEF	SC, USAID, Mercy Corps, Counterpart International, EveryChild	Prime Minister's Office, MoH, MoLSD, CPD, MoJ, Ministry of Internal Affairs, MoE, administration of boarding schools and orphanages, municipal and local government
Shelter	KRCS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNV, IOM, ACTED, Help Age International, Habitat for Humanity, DCA, MSF Switzerland, Resource Centre for the Elderly, Alternativa, ADRA, PASPP, Babushka Adoption, Association of Persons with Disabilities in Kyrgyzstan	MoLSD, Ministry of Emergencies, Prison Service, local government
Food Security	WFP/ACTED	WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, AKF, Help Age International, KRCS (Observer)	MoLSD, MoA
Coordination	Office of UN RC	UNDP, UN-DRCU, OCHA	Ministry for Economic Development and Trade, MoLSD, the MoH, the MoE, the MoI, Energy and Fuel Resources, the National Agency on Local Self-Government, the MoA, and the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Disasters

ANNEX I. PROJECT TABLES

TABLE III. LIST OF PROJECTS – (GROUPED BY SECTOR)

<p><b>Table III: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008</b>                      List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each                      as of 6 February 2009  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>							
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations						Page 1 of 2	
Project Code	Appealing Organisation Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
<b>Child Protection / Education</b>							
KGZ-08/MS01	UNICEF Provision of winterisation supplies for 30 institutions and shelters for children without parental care	193,000	513,000	232,722	45%	280,278	-
KGZ-08/MS02	Counterpart Provision of winterisation supplies for specialised children's institutions controlled by the Ministry of Education	201,000	201,000	74,540	37%	126,460	-
KGZ-08/S/NF01	UNICEF Provision of back up electrical supply for orphanages and boarding schools for orphans	320,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for Child Protection / Education</b>		<b>714,000</b>	<b>714,000</b>	<b>307,262</b>	<b>43 %</b>	<b>406,738</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Coordination</b>							
KGZ-08/CSS01	UNDP Coordination support to Winter Preparedness and Response	210,000	219,298	219,298	100%	-	-
KGZ-08/CSS02	OCHA Support to the humanitarian coordination structures in Kyrgyzstan	-	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Coordination</b>		<b>210,000</b>	<b>279,298</b>	<b>219,298</b>	<b>79 %</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food Security</b>							
KGZ-08/A01	FAO Immediate support to most vulnerable farming households to protect their livelihoods and restore agriculture production.	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	20%	1,600,000	-
KGZ-08/F01	WFP Winter Food Aid Response	8,900,000	8,900,000	5,528,482	62%	3,371,518	830,994
<b>Subtotal for Food Security</b>		<b>10,900,000</b>	<b>10,900,000</b>	<b>5,928,482</b>	<b>54 %</b>	<b>4,971,518</b>	<b>830,994</b>
<b>Health</b>							
KGZ-08/H01	UNDP Sustainable energy supply and ensuring heating for priority health facilities and other health institutions and services ensured to maintain critical health services	3,741,640	780,000	-	0%	780,000	-
KGZ-08/H02	UNICEF Prevention of ARI and flu outbreak among children, pregnant woman, teachers, maternity house staff and other vulnerable people	524,570	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/H03	WHO Supporting MoH to procure disposable surgical products (gown, mask, cap, gloves, shoe covers), disposable syringes, IV infusion sets for stockpiling at the critical health facilities	368,570	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/H04	WHO Technical assistance to MoH and hospital crisis response activities	67,000	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/H05	WHO Health Promotion on crisis-related hygiene and safety behaviour issues at the community level	45,000	45,000	-	0%	45,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
 as of 6 February 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
<b>Health (Continued)</b>							
KGZ-08/H06	UNFPA Ensuring effective functioning of the Reproductive Health/Family Planning service delivery and referral system during the winter	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
KGZ-08/H07	UNDP Rapid installation of micro-hydropower stations to ensure hospital electric supply	-	324,000	54,000	17%	270,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Health</b>		<b>4,916,780</b>	<b>1,319,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>4 %</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Shelter</b>							
KGZ-08/NF04	UNHCR Assistance to asylum seekers and refugees to cope with winter	145,098	145,098	110,797	76%	34,301	-
KGZ-08/S/NF02	HelpAge International Provision of NFI & food items to vulnerable elderly people	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
KGZ-08/S/NF03	ACTED Assistance to remote communities during winter and energy crises	262,570	262,570	38,325	15%	224,245	-
<b>Subtotal for Shelter</b>		<b>907,668</b>	<b>907,668</b>	<b>149,122</b>	<b>16 %</b>	<b>758,546</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>							
KGZ-08/WS01	UNICEF Sustainable energy supply to ensure the functioning of the Bishkek, Osh and Jalalabat water and sanitation systems	2,325,000	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/WS02	UNICEF Public Hygiene Awareness Campaign to prevent outbreaks of water borne diseases	100,000	70,000	-	0%	70,000	-
KGZ-08/WS03	ACTED Improved response capacity for water and sanitation related emergencies in Southern Kyrgyzstan	257,000	257,000	-	0%	257,000	-
KGZ-08/WS04	ACTED Hygiene promotion to prevent water borne diseases in southern Kyrgyzstan in winter 2008	54,815	54,815	4,815	9%	50,000	-
KGZ-08/WS05	UNICEF Provision of water and sanitation in special institutions	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>		<b>2,986,815</b>	<b>631,815</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>1 %</b>	<b>627,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,635,263</b>	<b>14,751,781</b>	<b>6,662,979</b>	<b>45 %</b>	<b>8,088,802</b>	<b>830,994</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**TABLE IV. LIST OF PROJECTS – (GROUPED BY APPEALING ORGANISATION)**

<p><b>Table IV: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008</b>                  List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation), with funding status of each                  as of 6 February 2009  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>							
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Project Code	Sector Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
<b>ACTED</b>							
KGZ-08/S/NF03	<u>Shelter</u> Assistance to remote communities during winter and energy crises	262,570	262,570	38,325	15%	224,245	-
KGZ-08/WS03	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u> Improved response capacity for water and sanitation related emergencies in Southern Kyrgyzstan	257,000	257,000	-	0%	257,000	-
KGZ-08/WS04	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u> Hygiene promotion to prevent water borne diseases in southern Kyrgyzstan in winter 2008	54,815	54,815	4,815	9%	50,000	-
<b>Subtotal for ACTED</b>		<b>574,385</b>	<b>574,385</b>	<b>43,140</b>	<b>8 %</b>	<b>531,245</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Counterpart</b>							
KGZ-08/MS02	<u>Child Protection / Education</u> Provision of winterisation supplies for specialised children's institutions controlled by the Ministry of Education	201,000	201,000	74,540	37%	126,460	-
<b>Subtotal for Counterpart</b>		<b>201,000</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>74,540</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>126,460</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FAO</b>							
KGZ-08/A01	<u>Food Security</u> Immediate support to most vulnerable farming households to protect their livelihoods and restore agriculture production.	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	20%	1,600,000	-
<b>Subtotal for FAO</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>20 %</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>HelpAge International</b>							
KGZ-08/S/NF02	<u>Shelter</u> Provision of NFI & food items to vulnerable elderly people	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
<b>Subtotal for HelpAge International</b>		<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OCHA</b>							
KGZ-08/CSS02	<u>Coordination</u> Support to the humanitarian coordination structures in Kyrgyzstan	-	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>UNDP</b>							
KGZ-08/CSS01	<u>Coordination</u> Coordination support to Winter Preparedness and Response	210,000	219,298	219,298	100%	-	-
KGZ-08/H01	<u>Health</u> Sustainable energy supply and ensuring heating for priority health facilities and other health institutions and services ensured to maintain critical health services	3,741,640	780,000	-	0%	780,000	-
KGZ-08/H07	<u>Health</u> Rapid installation of micro-hydropower stations to ensure hospital electric supply	-	324,000	54,000	17%	270,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNDP</b>		<b>3,951,640</b>	<b>1,323,298</b>	<b>273,298</b>	<b>21 %</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>-</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**K Y R G Y Z S T A N**

**Table IV: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation), with funding status of each  
as of 6 February 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Project Code	Sector Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
<b>UNFPA</b>							
KGZ-08/H06	<u>Health</u> Ensuring effective functioning of the Reproductive Health/Family Planning service delivery and referral system during the winter	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>		<b>170,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>							
KGZ-08/NF04	<u>Shelter</u> Assistance to asylum seekers and refugees to cope with winter	145,098	145,098	110,797	76%	34,301	-
<b>Subtotal for UNHCR</b>		<b>145,098</b>	<b>145,098</b>	<b>110,797</b>	<b>76 %</b>	<b>34,301</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>							
KGZ-08/H02	<u>Health</u> Prevention of ARI and flu outbreak among children, pregnant woman, teachers, maternity house staff and other vulnerable people	524,570	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/MS01	<u>Child Protection / Education</u> Provision of winterisation supplies for 30 institutions and shelters for children without parental care	193,000	513,000	232,722	45%	280,278	-
KGZ-08/S/NF01	<u>Child Protection / Education</u> Provision of back up electrical supply for orphanages and boarding schools for orphans	320,000	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/WS01	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u> Sustainable energy supply to ensure the functioning of the Bishkek, Osh and Jalalabat water and sanitation systems	2,325,000	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/WS02	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u> Public Hygiene Awareness Campaign to prevent outbreaks of water borne diseases	100,000	70,000	-	0%	70,000	-
KGZ-08/WS05	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u> Provision of water and sanitation in special institutions	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF</b>		<b>3,712,570</b>	<b>833,000</b>	<b>232,722</b>	<b>28 %</b>	<b>600,278</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>WFP</b>							
KGZ-08/F01	<u>Food Security</u> Winter Food Aid Response	8,900,000	8,900,000	5,528,482	62%	3,371,518	830,994
<b>Subtotal for WFP</b>		<b>8,900,000</b>	<b>8,900,000</b>	<b>5,528,482</b>	<b>62 %</b>	<b>3,371,518</b>	<b>830,994</b>
<b>WHO</b>							
KGZ-08/H03	<u>Health</u> Supporting MoH to procure disposable surgical products (gown, mask, cap, gloves, shoe covers), disposable syringes, IV infusion sets for stockpiling at the critical health facilities	368,570	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/H04	<u>Health</u> Technical assistance to MoH and hospital crisis response activities	67,000	-	-	0%	-	-
KGZ-08/H05	<u>Health</u> Health Promotion on crisis-related hygiene and safety behaviour issues at the community level	45,000	45,000	-	0%	45,000	-
<b>Subtotal for WHO</b>		<b>480,570</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,635,263</b>	<b>14,751,781</b>	<b>6,662,979</b>	<b>45 %</b>	<b>8,088,802</b>	<b>830,994</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**TABLE V. REQUIREMENTS, COMMITMENTS/CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES (GROUPED BY IASC STANDARD SECTOR)**

<p><b>Table V: Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008</b>                  Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges (grouped by IASC standard sector)                  as of 6 February 2009  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	20%	1,600,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	210,000	279,298	219,298	79%	60,000	-
FOOD	8,900,000	8,900,000	5,528,482	62%	3,371,518	830,994
HEALTH	4,916,780	1,319,000	54,000	4%	1,265,000	-
MULTI-SECTOR	394,000	714,000	307,262	43%	406,738	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,227,668	907,668	149,122	16%	758,546	-
WATER AND SANITATION	2,986,815	631,815	4,815	1%	627,000	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>20,635,263</b>	<b>14,751,781</b>	<b>6,662,979</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>8,088,802</b>	<b>830,994</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ARIS	Agency for Development and Investment in Communities
BCM	billion cubic metres
CBO	community-based organisations
CDS	Country Development Strategy
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe / Commonwealth of Independent States
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP/KR	Counterpart International Community and Humanitarian Assistance Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic
CIS	Commonwealth Independent States
CPD	Child Protection Department (national government institution)
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DFID	Department for International Development (of the United Kingdom)
DRCU	Disaster Response Coordination Unit
EC	European Commission
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAA	German Agro Action
GDP	gross domestic product
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GW	gigawatt
HDR	Human Development Report (United Nations)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KRCS	Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
MoH	Ministry of Health (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
MoI	Ministry of the Interior
MoLSD	Ministry of Labour and Social Development (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
MSF	<i>Médécins sans Frontières</i>
NFI	non-food item(s)
NSC	National Statistical Committee (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PASPP	Public Association for the Social Protection of the Population
RC	Resident Coordinator (in the Kyrgyz Republic)
RCE	Resource Centre for the Elderly
RCU	Resident Coordinator's Unit
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team

SC	Save the Children
SES	Sanitary and Epidemiological Service
STI	sexually-transmitted infection
SWap	Sector-Wide Approach (mechanism to coordinate donor inputs to the healthcare system)
UMB	Unified Monthly Benefit
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-DRCU	United Nations Disaster Response Coordination Unit
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary;
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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