

K

yrrgyzstan



June
2010

FLASH APPEAL



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



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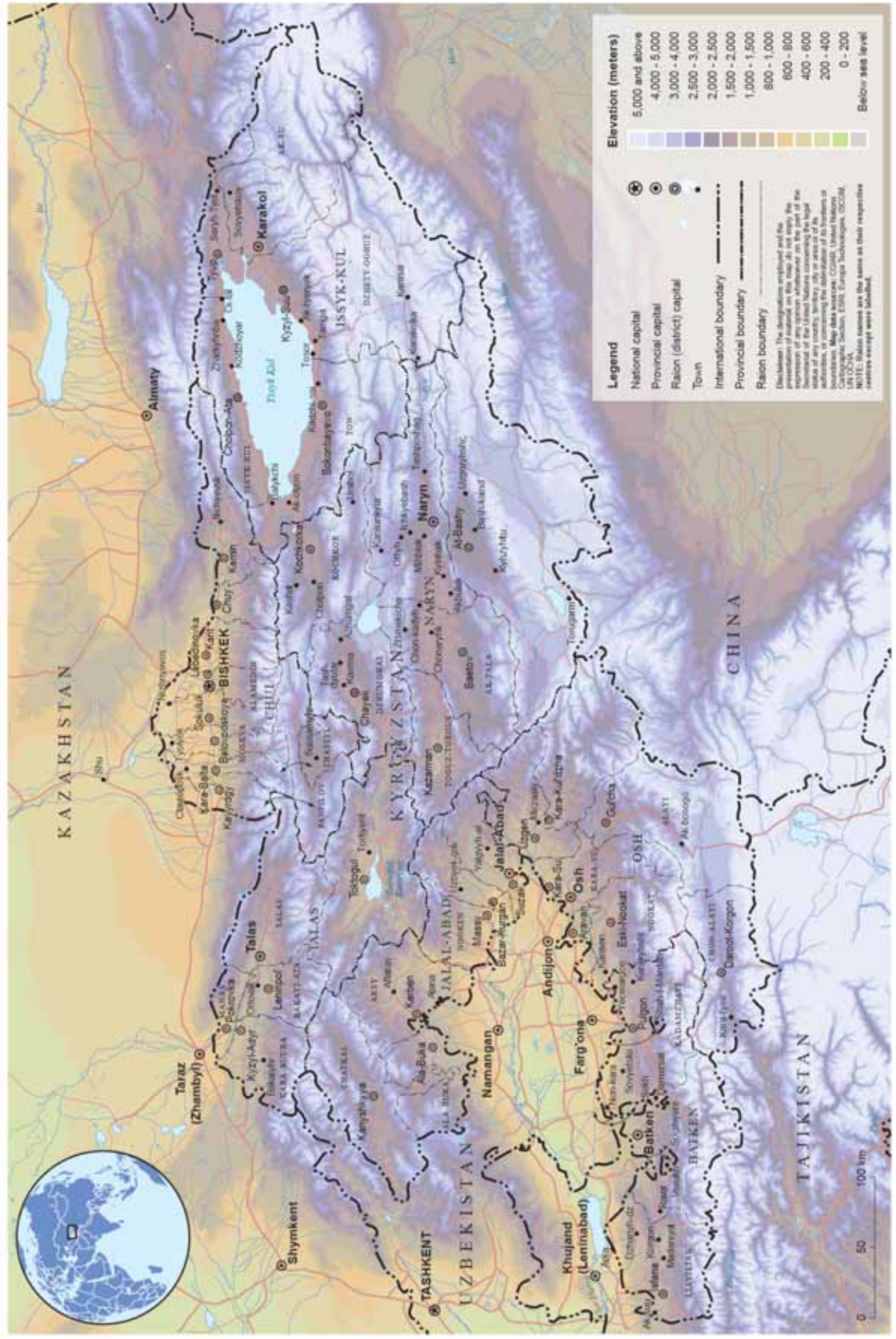
SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

This Flash Appeal addresses the needs of more than one million people affected by violent conflict in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010. It seeks **US\$71,145,639** for urgent humanitarian support.¹ The affected population covered by this Appeal comprises 300,000 internally displaced people (IDPs), and up to 765,300 direct and indirect victims who are still in the homes, such as host communities or people wounded in the conflict.

On June 10, a wave of deadly violence began in the multiethnic city of Osh in southern Kyrgyzstan. A series of incidents seem to have provoked a rise in tension between the ethnic Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities in the city. On the night of June 10-11, several thousand youth confronted each other in the city centre with sticks, steel rods and guns. Over the course of several days, the violence continued in the city and spread to the surrounding district of Kara Suu and neighbouring Jalal-Abad Province. As of June 16, the Ministry of Health (MoH) had recorded 187 deaths in the conflict, with 1,966 people injured. However, senior government figures and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have stated that the true number of casualties is likely to be several times higher than this, with many corpses buried without notification to the authorities, or still lying on the streets. In addition, the areas affected have seen widespread arson, looting of state, commercial and private property, and destruction of infrastructure.

The conflict has had acute and pressing humanitarian consequences for over one million people, especially for an estimated 375,000 people who have fled the conflict in Osh and Jalal-Abad. Of these, approximately 75,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring Uzbekistan (and are not covered by this appeal). An estimated 40,000 IDPs need acute help with their shelter, food, water and protection needs. A further estimated 260,000 IDPs living with host families require support to facilitate their stay.

Several thousand people injured in the violence need support for their healthcare needs. Meanwhile, the conflict has also affected the health and livelihoods strategies of people living in conflict areas who have remained in their homes. All these groups require psycho-social support to address what has occurred since June 10. Key protection concerns include killings of civilians, gender-based violence (GBV), separation of families particularly of children and older persons, and unequal access to humanitarian assistance.

The Interim Government has requested international support to deal with the humanitarian consequences of the recent violence in southern Kyrgyzstan. It has established coordination centres for humanitarian assistance in the cities of Osh and Bishkek. The international community will work closely with the coordination centres, while maintaining the independence of humanitarian assistance.

No formal assessments have been conducted yet in southern Kyrgyzstan due to prevailing insecurity in the affected areas. ICRC and some other operational agencies have been able to produce field reports which, combined with preliminary results of rapid assessment conducted by the Kyrgyz National Red Crescent Society, give some idea of conditions in the affected areas. The United Nations in Kyrgyzstan has conducted preliminary assessments, and technical sectoral assessments are ongoing. Pre-crisis baseline data, in addition to information received from line ministries in both

Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal Key parameters	
<i>Planning and budgeting horizon</i>	Six months
<i>Areas targeted by Flash Appeal</i>	Osh and Jalal-Abad Provinces of Kyrgyzstan
<i>Key clusters for response</i>	Health, Food security, Shelter, Protection, Education, Early Recovery,
<i>Target beneficiaries (approximate figures)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 300,000 IDPs• Up to 765,300 people indirectly affected or in host communities
<i>Total funding requested</i>	<i>Funding requested per beneficiary</i>
\$71,145,639	Approximately \$73

¹ 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), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, have also been used to estimate likely humanitarian needs.

Targeted assistance will be provided during the next **six months**, while concerted efforts will be made to mobilize longer-term programmes for recovery and risk reduction. Regular assessments will be undertaken to ensure that the planned response remains appropriate, timely and effective. The Flash Appeal will be revised in a month after fuller assessments can be carried out.

Basic humanitarian and development facts about [Kyrgyzstan](#)

Population	5.2 million people (UNFPA State of World's Population 2009)
Under-five mortality	38 p/1,000 (UNICEF Childinfo statistical tables)
Life expectancy	67.6 years (UNDP HDR 2009)
Gross national income per capita	\$790 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics)
Percentage of population living on less than \$1.25 per day	21.8 % (UNDP HDR 2009)
Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	11% (UNDP HDR 2009)
IDPs (number and percent of population)	300,000 (current Kyrgyz Government and HPT estimates)
Refugees	75,000 in Uzbekistan (current Uzbek Government estimates)
UNDP HDR 2009 Development Index score	0.710, 120 th of 182 countries; medium human development

Table I: Summary of requirements grouped by cluster

Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal 2010

as of 18 June 2010

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original requirements USD
COMMUNITY RESTORATION	11,950,000
COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES	850,000
EDUCATION	3,590,000
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	21,700,000
HEALTH	6,375,000
LOGISTICS	1,390,553
PROTECTION	11,148,715
SHELTER	10,310,647
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	675,374
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE	3,155,350
Grand Total:	71,145,639

Table II: Summary of requirements grouped by appealing organization

Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal 2010

as of 18 June 2010

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements USD
ACTED	2,243,943
CHI	600,000
Counterpart International	100,000
EURASIA FOUNDATION	2,593,500
FAO	2,700,000
HelpAge International	1,343,500
IOM	3,697,665
OCHA	500,000
OHCHR	1,400,000
ORCHC	350,000
SC	2,825,000
UNAIDS	150,000
UNDP	10,750,000
UNFPA	200,000
UNHCR	10,086,104
UNICEF	9,790,000
UNIFEM	670,000
WFP	20,645,927
WHO	500,000
GRAND TOTAL	71,145,639

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT AND RESPONSE TO DATE

Acute socio-economic stress on Kyrgyzstan's society, coupled with perceived high levels of corruption and nepotism under President Bakiev, led to significant social discontent in the country early this year. On April 7 large crowds of demonstrators forced President Bakiev to flee first to the south of the country and then abroad two weeks later. At least 84 people died in the April unrest, primarily from gunshot wounds sustained in the demonstrations.

Following Bakiev's resignation, an Interim Government (IG) took power, made up of representatives of a number of opposition political parties and led by the parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic Party and former Foreign Minister Roza Otunbaeva. IG members have drafted a new Constitution based on a parliamentary form of government and have scheduled a referendum on the constitution for June 27. They intend to give way to a new government following parliamentary elections planned for October. However, a decision by the IG to postpone presidential elections until the end of 2011 did little to inspire public confidence. The two months since April have been unstable, characterized by localized and national protests, roadblocks and violent clashes as various figures and groups have struggled for influence in the fragile political environment.

The major outbreak of violence between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in southern Kyrgyzstan began late in the evening of June 10 in the centre of the city of Osh, which lies very close to the Uzbek border and is home to a substantial Uzbek minority. During the night and into the early morning of June 11, groups of several thousand youths armed with guns, sticks, and steel rods fought each other in the city centre. The Government declared a state of emergency and introduced a curfew in the city. Nonetheless, riots continued through the night with several well-armed groups of young men attacking civilians, and looting and destroying property in the city.

Unidentified armed groups targeted mainly Uzbek quarters indiscriminately shooting at civilians, looting and burning private and public property. In response, several Uzbek communities set up improvised barricades, guarded by armed men to seek to protect residents. Law enforcement agencies had little or no control over the streets, though by June 13 they had regained some control of the centre of the city. Many civilians of both ethnic groups were only then able to escape from the city. However, fierce fighting then broke out on June 13 in the city of Jalal-Abad and neighbouring districts, also home to a substantial Uzbek population. This has also led to mass killings, looting, arson and a massive outflow of displaced people.

Unable to curb the growing violence, the Government appealed on June 12 to the Russian Federation and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) to provide peacekeeping forces. As of June 16 there is no indication that such a peacekeeping force would be deployed.

The violence in Osh and Jalal-Abad Province seems to have been largely inter-ethnic, but there are also reports of criminal groups targeting both Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities seemingly indiscriminately. As of June 16 the official death toll has reached 187 people in the two provinces, with 1,966 injured. These numbers are expected to rise significantly once all bodies are recovered and a full assessment of the situation in barricaded neighbourhoods and rural areas is carried out.

The widespread and indiscriminate violence has caused a massive exodus from Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and the surrounding rural areas. The estimated total displacement is 375,000 people, of whom 75,000 people have fled to neighbouring Uzbekistan. Tens of thousands are still concentrated at the border waiting for passage. Others, both Uzbeks and Kyrgyz, have fled to rural areas while some people, mainly men and the elderly, unable or unwilling to flee, are hiding in various shelters within the affected cities, or guarding property.

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country in Central Asia of 5.2 million people that became independent from the Soviet Union in 1991. Ethnic Uzbeks make up about 15% (some 850,000 people) of the country's

population, but in the south, where the violence has been, their numbers rival those of ethnic Kyrgyz. It is predominantly an agrarian society with two-thirds of the population living in rural areas (in which poverty tends to be higher than the national average). On the 2009 Human Development Index, Kyrgyzstan is ranked 120th out of 182 countries.

The roots of the current crisis are manifold. In addition to previously existing ethnic tensions in the Ferghana Valley, are a range of damaging global and local factors – such as the financial crisis, food insecurity, and climate-related natural disasters – that have significantly undermined the country's capacity to withstand internal and external shocks.

In 2008, a World Food Programme (WFP) Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) found that about a million people in the country were severely food-insecure. Subsequent assessments covering the period up to September 2009 have confirmed the chronic nature of food insecurity in the country.

The global economic crisis in 2009 further undermined the food and economic security of poor households due to the fall in remittances (which made up 28% of gross domestic product [GDP] in 2008) from the several hundred thousand workers who seek temporary employment in Russia and Kazakhstan every year in the face of widespread unemployment and under-employment at home.

Since 2008 Kyrgyzstan has also been affected by a severe energy deficit that has further slowed economic growth and has harmed social infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As a result of the government's request for international humanitarian assistance, a flash appeal was issued in November 2008 to help mitigate the effects of an abnormally harsh winter which were exacerbated by breakdowns in energy supply and generation. Indeed, it was a rise in energy and utility prices by the Bakiyev government that sparked the protests which brought down his government.

Furthermore, the political events of early April 2010 led to serious disruption of spring planting which will likely lead to a reduced harvest. Similarly, the April events have disrupted economic activity, foreign investments and the population's access to labour migration, which is a lifeline for many families in the country.

Current levels of displacement, violence and ethnic positioning for control of assets and territory are having a major impact on the agriculture sector which, employs about 30% of the work force and continues to have the highest incidence of poverty. Concerns are that current population movements, looting of farming assets, attacks on critical infrastructure, severe disruption of markets and border closures will lead to higher levels of food insecurity and eventually long term hunger and destitution.

FAO eye witness reports and interviews in the worst affected regions show that due to the lack of access to food, farming families are being forced to kill their livestock in order to feed their families. In addition, due to the climate of fear and actual displacement, farming communities are not able to irrigate their vegetables, orchards, forage and cereal crops and harvest their winter wheat. With high summer temperatures, and with farming families having been forced to flee, unattended crops are dying. In addition, this inability to harvest the imminent July wheat crop will not allow farmers to keep the required quantities of seeds for the next planting season.

Reports suggest that widespread looting of rural households and farms have led to the loss of essential agriculture tools and inputs such as stored fertilizers necessary for sufficient production of agriculture products. Accumulative losses of key farming assets has the clear potential to significantly reduce agricultural production this year particularly for vulnerable rural families who were already struggling to recover from recent past shocks rooted in high food prices, fuel, electricity and other budgetary tariffs.

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Over the last few years, Kyrgyzstan has been affected by a series of natural disasters including earthquakes and floods that have required international humanitarian assistance. Most recently, flash floods hit southern Kyrgyzstan in early June 2010 with over 70 villages affected and infrastructure seriously damaged.

Key facts and figures of response to date

Cluster/sector	Channel/Donor	Type of assistance	Area/place distributed
Health	International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent ²	Medicines, bandage materials, surgical materials, etc. (7 kits)	To healthcare facilities in Osh city
	World Health Organization (WHO)	1 trauma kit - medicines	To healthcare institution in Osh
	Counterpart International	Medical supplies were delivered to Osh (not distributed yet)	To health care facilities in Osh and Jalal-Abad
	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through City Hope International	1 war kit with medicines and medical supplies	To health care facilities in Osh
	Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan	Medical supplies	Delivered to Jalal-Abad hospitals
	Government of Russia	Medical equipment, medicines	To MoH warehouse, the humanitarian aid was distributed among hospitals in the south and north of Kyrgyzstan
	Government of Israel	Medicines, medical supplies	To healthcare facilities through the MoH
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Medicines	Delivered to Osh
	Government of Germany	Special medical equipment	Provided through MoH
Shelter	UNFPA	Primary needs supplies (cloths, etc.)	To be delivered to Osh
	Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society	Blankets and mattresses	To healthcare facilities in Osh
	Government of Pakistan	6 metric tons (MTs) of tents and blankets	n/a
	Counterpart International	Clothes, mattresses, etc.	To Osh and Jalal-Abad

² The ICRC is leading the Movement support to the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society in response to this situation. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has provided funds from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society to build their capacity to respond to the situation at headquarters and branch level in the affected regions. It has also launched an international appeal to deliver assistance and support the refugee operation in Uzbekistan. The appeal is available at page <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRUZ002PEA.pdf>

Food Security and Agriculture	WFP	Wheat flour (65 MTs) Cooking oil (5 MTs)	Distributed to community in Osh
	Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan	Food supplies	Delivered to Osh
	The Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia	115 MTs of food supplies	Delivered to Osh
	The U.S. Transit Centre	Food supplies	Delivered to Osh
	Counterpart International	Ready-to-eat meals (12 meals)	Delivered to Osh and Jalal-Abad
WASH	UNFPA	Hygiene supplies	To be delivered to Osh
Cross-cutting	Government of Pakistan	10 MTs of food supply, medicines and tents	To the affected population in Osh

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

No formal assessments have been conducted yet in southern Kyrgyzstan due to the prevailing insecurity in the affected areas. The ICRC and some other operational agencies have been able to produce field reports which, combined with preliminary results of rapid assessment conducted by the Kyrgyz National Red Crescent Society, gave some ideas of conditions in the affected area. The UN in Uzbekistan has conducted preliminary assessments in connection with the refugee influx and technical sectoral assessments are ongoing. Pre-crisis baseline data, in addition to information received from line ministries in both Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan have been used to estimate likely humanitarian needs.

Table 1: Pre-crisis population in the affected areas

Province	Total population of province (before crises)	Locations most affected	Population (before crisis)
Osh	1,358,100	Osh city	258,100
		Kara-Suu	348,300
Jalal-Abad	1,022,100	Jalal-Abad city	92,100
		Aksy	113,000
		Ala-Buka	87,500
		Suzak	241,200
Total population of conflict-affected area within Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces			1,140,200

Displacement

The widespread and indiscriminate violence has caused a massive exodus from the two major cities of southern Kyrgyzstan, Osh and Jalal-Abad, and from the surrounding rural areas. The estimated total displacement is 375,000 people, of whom 75,000 people have fled to neighbouring Uzbekistan. Tens of thousands are still concentrated at the border waiting for passage. Others, both Uzbeks and Kyrgyz have fled to rural areas with some people, mainly men and the elderly, unable or unwilling to flee, are hiding in various shelters within the affected cities, or guarding property.

As displacement is still ongoing and in absence of full assessments these numbers are preliminary estimates:

Table 2: Current estimates of populations displaced by the crisis

	Category	Numbers	Location
Kyrgyzstan	IDPs (United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) estimate)	300,000	Across Osh and Jalal-Abad Provinces, also Bishkek (80,000 of them are near 15 crossing points on Kyrgyz/Uzbek border)
	People not displaced, but living in affected areas	765,000	Osh city, Kara-Suu district, Jalal-Abad city, Aksy district, Alabuka district, Suzak district
	Injured	1,966	Being treated in hospitals and healthcare facilities
	Returnees	Unknown	Across the affected area
Uzbekistan	Refugees (registered with the Uzbek authorities)	75,000	In Uzbekistan and not covered by current appeal for Kyrgyzstan
Total displacement for this crisis (IDPs and refugees)		375,000 (estimated)	

Profile of the displaced groups

IDPs

Most of the IDPs (and refugees as well) are from the cities of Osh (population 258,100), Jalal-Abad (92,100) or the surrounding areas. Some people, of both Kyrgyz and Uzbek ethnicity, have been displaced within rural areas of southern Kyrgyzstan. Most IDPs are residing either with family or friends or, in the case of some 80,000 ethnic Uzbek IDPs, are concentrating in several locations along the Kyrgyz/Uzbek border. An estimated 40,000 in this group require assistance in emergency shelter. According to ICRC, IDPs concentrating at Kyrgyz/Uzbek border are in dire need of emergency health care, food and protection. ICRC also observed people wounded in need of hospital care. According to the same sources, many in communities hosting IDPs are not able to reach tertiary healthcare facilities.

Refugees

Based on preliminary assessment and Uzbek authority data, all refugees are ethnic Uzbeks and the majority is women and children (~80%). Refugees have fled mainly to Uzbekistan's Andijan Province and, to a lesser extent, to Namangan and Fergana Provinces. The Uzbek authorities have established minimum camp and transit facilities with food, water and health care. However, the Uzbek Government is overwhelmed by the burden and has requested international assistance. The humanitarian needs of refugees in Uzbekistan are being assessed and will be presented by the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uzbekistan and are not included in this appeal. However, these refugees are Kyrgyz citizens who should return home once conditions are met; it is thus vitally important that they remain an integral part of the context and analysis of this crisis.

Due in large part to the sudden nature of the crisis, all the displaced populations lack essential life-sustaining support, including food, water and sanitation, essential domestic items, protection, and access to health care. Additionally, one of the immediate impacts on people has been the trauma, psychological as well as physical, of the sudden eruption of violence

Profiles and specific needs of other categories of affected people (returnees and non-displaced) will be determined once rapid assessments become possible.

Access

The Government of Kyrgyzstan has requested international assistance, some of which has already been delivered to Osh airport or is warehoused in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. However, agencies in the field in Kyrgyzstan are reporting severe difficulties in accessing conflict-affected areas. Security conditions in southern Kyrgyzstan are still not satisfactory for carrying out needs assessments and full-scale humanitarian operations. Roadblocks and insecure access routes prevent assistance from reaching trapped populations. The main road from Osh airport to the city remains insecure and the Government has warned that it has not yet able to provide the required level of security of aid convoys. The operating environment thus remains an enormous challenge for humanitarian agencies. Advocacy efforts with all stakeholders, to promote adherence to humanitarian principles – humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence – are required

More than a week after the onset of the crisis, no major humanitarian agency has been able to carry out an assessment mission or begin any significant operations. Access remains sporadic and *ad hoc* basis. The situation emerging is thus largely one of available, and increasing, in-country capacity, but no access to allow its use. Additionally, until humanitarian agencies have access to the areas most affected by the fighting and are able to conduct assessments, the figures for displaced populations and people in need are only estimates, and the precise nature and scope of needs can only be inferred.

2.3 SCENARIO

This Appeal presents only the most likely scenario based on current trajectory of the crises. Once humanitarian access to the areas is regained and rapid assessment conducted, more scenarios can be elaborated, to be considered in the revision of the appeal in about a month.

Key elements	Humanitarian impacts and needs
IG authority and law and order are largely restored in the affected areas, and displacement rates abate over the next month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,000 people remain unwilling (fear) or unable (homes damaged/destroyed) to return to their homes, and require shelter, water and sanitation, food, health care and non-food item (NFI) support for at least six months 260,000 other IDPs, together with people in host families and communities, require food and non-food support (including NFIs, protection, water-sanitation-hygiene / WASH support) stay with host families for a period of at least one month Need to ensure access to emergency health services Increase in protection concerns and reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), especially in collective shelter situations Need for psycho-social support for all affected populations
Government authorities are able to respond to some humanitarian needs but major organizational weaknesses and logistical constraints limit its effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities remain without electricity for extended periods With erratic electricity, water supply will be inadequate as pumps are inoperative due to lack of power or equipment and supplies Biased distribution of humanitarian aid on ethnic grounds The public health situation is precarious in inaccessible locations, as health services are discontinued The risk of disease outbreaks such as measles, diarrhoea and other communicable diseases is high Protection concerns including reported cases of SGBV and child protection issues
Most residents of affected areas remain in their places of origin despite occasional security incidents	<p>In the immediate term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased access to and disruption of basic infrastructure and social services (education, health, water & sanitation, heating, gas and electricity) requiring multi-sectoral assistance from humanitarian organizations Access to essential healthcare services Residential institutions require particular support Food and non-food support required by those who remain Need for psycho-social support Sharp rise in number of single-headed households <p>In the longer term (next three-six months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter support needed to rebuild houses Livelihood support Lack of trust between communities requires mediation work and information campaigns
Many people are physically injured and mentally traumatized in the unrest require long-term assistance and counselling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People disabled in the violence (estimated at several hundred people) need extra social & medical support, with many requiring hospitalization for an extended period Need to provide all wounded with life-saving and post-operative care (including prostheses and psycho-social support) Support for SGBV victims Ongoing medical provisions, and food support required
Security situation remains precarious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IG unable to guarantee security for humanitarian organizations, which are obliged to work through local staff and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) No sustained access to vulnerable populations, leading to significant programmatic obstacles across all clusters Humanitarian organizations vulnerable to attack, leading to restrictions on movement and programme implementation, and the need to send assistance in convoy Delays in provision of humanitarian assistance Communities will remain divided and will continue to protect themselves, limiting movement throughout the affected regions Supply of food through normal commercial channels remains limited and the majority of the population will rely on food assistance Protection concerns including reported cases of SGBV, child violence, abuse and exploitation, attacks against human rights defenders and journalists

Key elements	Humanitarian impacts and needs
Local economy and markets are too slow to recover to supply all affected populations with essential supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Humanitarian organizations must deliver increased volumes of food and NFIs• Food is rationed and prices increase significantly• Harvest is poor because of disruptions to agricultural activity, and farmers require agricultural inputs. Aid stocks need to be built up for the winter season

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Initial assessment data has been difficult to collect due to access limitations and the almost daily fluctuations in the situation and in available information. Priority needs and clusters have been identified through consultations between the cluster leads and members, including government, after reviewing available assessment data and response capacities. Wherever possible, these projects aim to complement the activities and available resources of the Government, activities by the ICRC and NGO partners.

The goal of this Flash Appeal is to provide life-saving assistance to **300,000** IDPs in southern Kyrgyzstan, and up to **765,300** people who have been otherwise affected, such as those in host communities or communities devastated by the conflict. Taking into consideration the appeal's planning assumptions, and within the framework of humanitarian principles, the response of the humanitarian community will be based on the following over-arching strategic objectives:

- Provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the affected populations, including IDPs
- Respond to the specific needs of particularly vulnerable groups
- Continue to advocate humanitarian access to and for all affected populations
- As conditions allow, provide support to returns that are voluntary, safe and dignified
- Capitalise on opportunities in the emergency response to foster self-reliance of affected populations and rebuild livelihoods
- Promote trust-building initiatives at community level
- Critical community and public infrastructure rehabilitation

In addition, the humanitarian community will base planning and implementation of the response on the following pillars:

- **Participation** – ensuring the participation of affected populations (including particularly vulnerable groups), to the extent possible in the current situation, in the planning and implementation of response to their needs
- **Impartiality** – all assistance will be provided regardless of nationality, race, religion, or political point of view of beneficiaries.

Based on the decision of the Humanitarian Partnership Team, projects selected for this appeal met the following criteria:

1. The project directly preserves life, health, or safety of affected populations; or
2. The project reduces aid dependence or restore priority infrastructure with a time-critical factor (i.e. within the six months of this appeal); or
3. The project provides essential common services that enable such actions.

3.2 CLUSTER OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.2.1 HEALTH CLUSTER (including Nutrition)

Cluster Lead - WHO

Cluster objectives

1. Provide all wounded with life-saving and post-operative care.
2. Provide psychosocial support for affected local communities.
3. Ensure access to essential health services for internally displaced and returnees.
4. Ensure access to essential health services for women and children and emergency reproductive health services to the population in affected local communities (displaced, refugee and non-displaced).
5. Protect nutritional status of women and children in affected local communities by addressing major causes of nutritional deterioration.
6. Ensure functionality of critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people with mental health problems and hospices.
7. Health information management, surveillance and Health Cluster coordination.

Strategy and proposed activities

1. *Provide all wounded with life-saving and post-operative care.* This entails having in place surgical service delivery systems including essential surgical equipment, medicines and supplies in selected surgical health facilities of Osh and Jalal-Abad for life-saving and post-operative surgical care of wounded. (~2,000 beneficiaries)
2. *Provide psycho-social support for affected local communities.* This entails having in place community-based psycho-social programmes for affected local communities of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Bishkek. (~ 100,000 beneficiaries)
3. *Ensure access to essential health services for internally displaced and returnees.* This entails having in place health service delivery systems for internally displaced and returnees from Uzbekistan and other countries. This ensures access to essential health services for this identified vulnerable group. (~300,000 beneficiaries)
4. *Ensure access to essential health services for women and children and emergency reproductive health services to the population in affected local communities.* This entails sustaining functional essential health service delivery systems for pregnant women and children in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces as identified vulnerable group. Particular focus is on assuring access to immunizations as well as to priority sexual and reproductive health interventions as outlined in the MISP (Minimum Initial Services Package) which includes access to basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care, prevention of HIV and prevention of and response to sexual violence . This requires provision of reproductive health supplies and equipment to the health facilities of the southern regions, training of health providers and distribution of reproductive health commodities to the population. (~1.2 million beneficiaries)
5. *Protect nutritional status of women and children in affected local communities by addressing major causes of nutritional deterioration.* This entails provision of fortified foods and micronutrient supplements as an integral component of the response. In addition, because breastfeed children are at least 6 times more likely to survive in the early months, the support, promotion and protection of breastfeeding is fundamental to preventing under nutrition and mortality among infants in the affected area. (~1.2 million beneficiaries)
6. *Ensure functionality of critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people with mental health problems and hospices in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces.* This entails having in place health service deliver systems including essential medicines, medical supplies, hospital infection control measures and food for patients. (50,000 beneficiaries)

7. *Health information management and Health Cluster coordination.* This entails identifying priority areas for interventions through comprehensive health needs assessment, consolidating the early warning function of the existing health surveillance system, service inter-agency Health Cluster and coordinating the international humanitarian health assistance. (~50,000 beneficiaries)

Expected outcomes

- Reduced mortality and reduced rate of post-operative complications among wounded patients
- Psychological first aid is provided to all individuals who experience acute mental distress
- Reduced mortality and morbidity among internally displaced people
- Reduced mortality and morbidity among pregnant women and children
- Health providers have a capacity to provide priority reproductive health services (MISP) including basic and comprehensive obstetric emergency care and clinical management of sexual violence to the population of the affected area
- Reproductive health commodities are available for the population of the affected areas
- Nutritional status of women and children in affected local communities is protected from the effects of humanitarian crises
- Improved health system service delivery function in critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people mental health problems and in hospices
- Surveillance system is in place to early detect, report and monitor possible outbreaks, particularly in IDPs and returnees
- Critical health information is collected, regularly updated and shared with all partners involved

Objective 1: Surgery

Agency	CitiHope International
Project Title	Support to surgical care for wounded
Objective	Ensure supply of essential medicines and medical supplies for life-saving and post-operative care to all wounded
Beneficiaries	2,000 people
Partners	MoH
Project Code	KGZ-10/33320
Budget (\$)	250,000

Objective 2: Psycho-social

Agency	IOM
Project Title	Psychosocial support in primary health care
Objective	Provide emergency psychosocial assistance for crisis affected communities
Beneficiaries	100,000 people
Partners	MoH, UN agencies, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33319
Budget (\$)	1,000,000

Objective 3: IDPs

Agency	HelpAge International
Project Title	Health posts for IDPs and returnees
Objective	To provide essential health services for IDPs and returnees in temporary settlements
Beneficiaries	100,000 people
Partners	-
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33321
Budget (\$)	450,000

Agency	UNAIDS
Project Title	Access to priority HIV services for IDPs
Objective	To ensure access of IDPs living with HIV to health services including treatment, care, and support; prevention of HIV among internally displaced and returnees
Beneficiaries	70,000 IDPs including people living with HIV (PLHIV)
Partners	MoH, UN agencies, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33322
Budget (\$)	150,000
Agency	Save the Children (SC)
Project Title	Emergency healthcare for women and children
Objective	Prevent excess morbidity and mortality among displaced women and children by ensuring access to emergency health care and referral services
Beneficiaries	70,000 IDP women and children
Partners	=
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33323
Budget (\$)	325,000

Objective 4: Reproductive health; essential services for women and children

Agency	UNFPA
Project Title	Provision of reproductive health services to population of the affected areas of the southern regions of the country
Objectives	Enhance capacity of primary and secondary level health facilities through provision of reproductive health supplies and equipment and training of health providers to ensure that women from affected areas receive adequate reproductive health services (at a minimum the MISP) To train health providers on basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care and ensure that pregnant women undergo safe labour without complications in order to prevent maternal and neonatal deaths To train health providers on clinical management of sexual violence per applicable national protocol To provide women/men with condoms and contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies and STIs, including HIV
Beneficiaries	560,000 people of reproductive age 640,000 children
Partners	MoH, NGOs, Association of Paediatricians, Association of Perinatologists
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33324
Budget (\$)	200,000
Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Ensuring provision of essential services for women and children in affected communities
Objective	Ensure that women and children have equitable access to essential health services including emergency obstetric care, immunization, and HIV-related essential services
Beneficiaries	1.2 million women and children in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces 879,313 children under 15-years-old in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces for immunization 500 women and 200 children living with HIV
Partners	MoH, UN agencies, NGOs, Association of Paediatricians, Association of Perinatologists
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33325
Budget (\$)	1,950,000
Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Recovery of access for children to high-impact immunization services in the affected areas
Objective	To ensure immunization of children in affected communities
Beneficiaries	310,000 children in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces
Partners	MoH, UN agencies, NGOs, Association of Paediatricians
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33326
Budget (\$)	300,000
Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Access to services for women and children living with HIV
Objective	Reach and track women and children with HIV for restoring HIV-related essential services
Beneficiaries	500 women and 200 children
Partners	MoH, UN agencies, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33327
Budget (\$)	200,000

Objective 5: Nutrition

Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Restoring and strengthening social and medical services for prevention of micronutrient deficiency among women of reproductive age and children
Objective	Protect nutritional status of women and children in affected local communities by addressing major causes of nutritional deterioration through the provision of fortified foods, micronutrients, health and nutrition education (including infant and young child feeding counselling)
Beneficiaries	1.2 million women and children in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces
Partners	MoH, UN agencies, NGOs, Association of Paediatricians, Association of Perinatologists
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33328
Budget (\$)	600,000

Objective 6: Critical health facilities

Agency	CitiHope International
Project Title	Essential medicines and medical supplies for critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people with mental health problems and hospices
Objective	Ensure supply of essential medicines and medical supplies for critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people with mental health problems and hospices
Beneficiaries	50,000 patients hospitalized in 10 health facilities and two hospices
Partners	MoH, Hospital Association
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33329
Budget (\$)	350,000
Agency	Counterpart International
Project Title	Supplementary feeding in critical health facilities
Objective	Ensure uninterrupted supplementary food supply for critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people with mental health problems and hospices
Beneficiaries	50,000 hospitalized patients over six months
Partners	-
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33330
Budget (\$)	100,000

Objective 7: Health information and coordination

Agency	WHO
Project Title	Health information management, early warning system and humanitarian health coordination
Objective	Prevent and reduce excess morbidity and mortality through improved health information management and coordination of humanitarian health assistance
Beneficiaries	~1,140,200 people in affected local communities
Partners	MoH, UN partners, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/H/33331
Budget (\$)	500,000

3.2.2 PROTECTION

LEAD AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

Lead agencies for areas of responsibility (AORs): Human Rights (OHCHR), Child Protection (UNICEF), Gender-Based Violence (UNFPA: lead, UNIFEM: co-lead, UNICEF: co-lead), Disabilities (Eurasia Foundation), Older People (Help Age International)

Overall Objective

The promotion and protection of the rights of people affected by ongoing violence, including IDPs and host communities, in accordance with relevant international human rights and humanitarian norms and standards.

Specific Objectives

- Establish systematic and comprehensive protection monitoring and response mechanisms for all those affected by violence, including IDPs and host communities; and promote and protect the rights of IDPs, in particular their right not to be forcibly returned or resettled in places where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk
- Advocate for humanitarian access to IDPs and other conflict-affected communities
- Promote and protect the human rights of affected people, and promote a rights-based approach throughout humanitarian efforts
- Reinforce national capacities to monitor and respond to protection concerns
- To prevent, mitigate and respond to violence, abuse, and exploitation of children and women, in particular sexual violence and other forms of GBV
- To provide psychosocial care and support to affected children, caregivers and communities
- Promote and establish protective environments for affected communities against violence, abuse and exploitation
- Promote and ensure the protection and fulfilment of the rights of conflict-affected and displaced children, as well as other individuals and groups with specific protection needs including GBV survivors, older people, people with disabilities and marginalised communities including people belonging to minorities
- To strengthen protective environment for affected children through support and empowerment of community members and child protection stakeholders in providing care, protection and psychosocial support to children and care-givers
- Ensure effective and systematic coordination of protection activities as well as ensuring that protection is mainstreamed in other clusters, activities prioritised and that cross-cutting protection needs and concerns are addressed

Strategy and Proposed Activities

Within this cluster, the strategy is to ensure the promotion, protection and realization of the rights of all people affected by ongoing violence, including IDPs and other groups in need of particular protection. Current estimates put the number of such people at some 1.4 million. Protection will be ensured through the establishment of an effective protection coordination mechanism, as well as AOR coordination mechanisms (Human Rights, Child Protection, GBV, Disabilities, and Older Persons), that address protection needs and concerns of all concerned groups. Activities will focus particularly on regions affected by violence and displacement, notably Osh, Jalal-Abad and Bishkek with flexibility to deploy to other areas.

The aim is to foster the resilience and capacity of communities affected by violence - those that have remained in their places of residence, as well as those that have been displaced. Although, as indicated below, specific needs and response activities have already been identified, needs assessments will be carried out in consultation with relevant authorities and the affected communities to ensure that the strategies and activities reflect evolving needs. The Protection Cluster will also develop a framework for protection delivery and solutions for all affected communities as well as a detailed implementation plan. The Cluster will maximize the use of national capacities in cooperating

with local authorities and state structures, and with national NGOs and relevant civil society / community-based groups not constituted in the form of NGOs e.g. local religious groups. The Protection Cluster will also establish a close coordination mechanism with UNHCR and other relevant actors working with Kyrgyz refugees in Uzbekistan.

The specific concerns and needs of groups requiring specific protection attention will be addressed through specialized AoRs: GBV, Child Protection, Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting and Cross-Cutting issues, Disabilities, and Older Persons.

There is currently no exact data on the number of children affected by the current events. As such there is an urgent need to carry out a rapid assessment of the protection situation of children and to establish a system of registering unaccompanied and separated minors, including those who are missing, in order to conduct a subsequent family tracing and reunification.

Psychosocial distress and anxiety among children and their families is widespread due to the horrifying and stressful experience they have gone through and the ongoing difficulties they are enduring. Upon assessment via government and NGO partners, the situation in residential child care institutions is stable; however they are anticipating food shortages, including milk formula in the Infant Home in Osh. Anecdotal evidence also suggests the involvement and participation of adolescents in the violence as perpetrators, as well as the possible targeting of adolescent boys in the overall targeting of men in the violence.

In addition, the border areas between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan are known to be mined, and this poses a tremendous risk to people both moving across the border, as well as those settling in border areas. Awareness raising and mobilizing need to be organized among the local community and child protection stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation, child separation and to support child-friendly spaces (CFS) for psychosocial activities.

At this point the immediate needs, in terms of child protection, are:

- to prevent family separation, undertake systematic registration of unaccompanied and separated children and initiate family-tracing
- to provide psychosocial support for children and their care givers
- to monitor, report on, and prevent, respond to and mitigate violence, abuse and exploitation of children, including participation of children in violence
- to assess the mine risks and to undertake mine risk education and other mine action activities as needed

The overall strategy for child protection is to ensure and monitor creation of a protective environment for affected children and women, addressing their immediate needs, through support and empowerment of community members and child protection stakeholders in providing care, protection and psychosocial support to children and care-givers. Coordination for child protection will involve UNICEF, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, local NGOs and international agencies working on child protection (Save the Children).

Parents and teachers will be organized to support creation of CFS and facilitation of psychosocial support delivery along with NGO members. Child specialists and local community members will be trained to conduct activities for children in CFS Toys, art materials, sports, and recreational equipment will be provided. Awareness-raising will be done among local community members on prevention sexual abuse, GBV and exploitation of children.

While quantitative data are not available on the scale of GBV in the current situation in south Kyrgyzstan, experience from conflict settings and mass displacements around the world shows that incidence of GBV tends to rise during and after emergencies. Anecdotal evidence is indeed beginning to emerge that suggests that GBV is now a significant problem in this emergency, and one that will only be exacerbated if it goes unaddressed. While civil society is already doing its best to respond to

the needs of women and girl survivors of GBV, especially sexual violence, not enough attention is being paid to prevention and response.

Awareness raising and mobilization is needed throughout the entire humanitarian response effort to ensure that prevention of and response to GBV is mainstreamed as a cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issue. In addition, the humanitarian response to address GBV will require the concerted and coordinated contributions and efforts of the entire humanitarian community in Kyrgyzstan and the surrounding area including the contributions of many international, national, and local actors. Therefore, a strong coordination mechanism is essential in order to:

- define common priorities, agree on a strategy and jointly monitor progress
- ensure a clear division of responsibility and a more efficient allocation of resources
- develop common tools to assess needs and analyse situations and
- find innovative solutions to address GBV issues in what is a complex environment

At this point the immediate needs, in terms of GBV include:

- designing and carrying out rapid assessments to identify women and girls' basic needs, risks of violence they face, and availability of GBV-related services, and based on the results of assessments undertaken, identify possible interventions to address the needs of women and girls, mitigate risks of violence and decrease gaps in GBV-related service delivery
- identifying strategies to meet women's needs for NFIs and other basic needs and discuss safe ways to distribute such materials to women and girls
- mobilizing community-based action to protect women and children from GBV
- developing a set of priority advocacy activities which the GBV coordination group can undertake in the short and long term
- designing and carrying out a mapping exercise of existing GBV-related services, including the location of the service
- engaging in action and advocacy to improve the safety of women and girls in emergency settings

The overall strategy of the GBV sub-sectors is to ensure and monitor creation of a more protective environment for children and women including mitigating their risk to GBV and addressing their immediate needs.

The Protection Cluster, including its AoRs, will undertake the following activities:

A. Directly Reduce Vulnerability

- Implementation of community-based Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) with a strong community reconciliation component, preferably in areas affected by violence
- Targeted quick assistance and protection measures for people with special needs, such as older people, people with disabilities, and children separated from their caregivers
- Protection, medical and psychosocial assistance and recovery to survivors of GBV, women, affected children and other vulnerable persons
- Family reunification measures
- Provide legal protection and advice for violence affected communities, including IDPs
- Ensuring a multi-sectoral services (safety, health, legal, psychosocial) for women and girls affected by GBV, including sexual violence
- Prevention and response to violence, abuse, exploitation, and separation of children from families through communication and community mobilization, advocacy and the provision of multi-sectoral services to survivors
- Support to community based child protection services including child friendly spaces
- Support to community based services including child/adolescent/youth friendly spaces that meet the unique needs of boys and girls

B. Strengthen the Protection Capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic

- Assist the authorities in establishing mechanisms for the early resolution of property disputes and the provision of adequate compensation when necessary
- Assist authorities in ensuring that the response to the crisis includes an adequate protection and human rights perspective
- Provide training to authorities, armed forces and local partners on relevant protection issues
- Assist the authorities in the early planning of durable solutions alternatives for IDPs and other affected populations

C. Prevention, Early Warning, Community Reconciliation, Monitoring and Reporting

- Deployment of monitoring teams to areas affected by violence and border areas, to monitor the evolution of violence and protection concerns, including sexual abuse, forced displacement of people including across international borders (both fleeing and entering Kyrgyzstan) and to provide early warning information
- Establish a quick profiling of displaced people with relevant statistical data
- Advocate with community leaders and local, national and international actors for the promotion and protection of the rights of affected people
- Establish outreach mechanisms to communities in and outside camps, with particular attention to isolated or remote communities
- Use the media to sensitize local population and authorities on human rights, reconciliation issues and issues related to IDPs and refugees
- Liaise with local authorities and community leaders to promote community reconciliation efforts
- Monitor conditions for return, should IDPs and refugees choose an early return to their areas of origin
- Assessment of the immediate and medium-term needs and capacities of affected children in the area of child protection (including number of affected children and women, separated children, children exposed to violence and sexual abuse, children left without parental care, children in institutions, grave violations of child rights, and possible mine risks)
- Assessment of the immediate and medium-term needs and capacities of affected children and women in relation to GBV
- Monitoring of children in residential child care institutions in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts to ensure they are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation, to prevent increased institutionalisation and to collaborate with other sectors (especially health and water and sanitation) to ensure their basic needs are met
- Rapid registration of unaccompanied and separated children, and support for family tracing and family-based care for separated children
- Monitoring and early warning system to alert authorities of violations against children and of their rights
- To undertake an assessment of the Mine risks along areas of movement, displacement and settlement, and to undertake Mine Risk Education and other mine action activities as required.
- Prevention and response to the participation of children and adolescents in violent activities
- Develop a strategy to address indirect (or contributing) causes of GBV such as unsafe living conditions while also building a platform for engaging in long-term social norms transformation in relation to GBV
- Prioritize adolescent/youth (including girls' participation) engagement and recognize how the success of this engagement has the potential to reduce risk of or perpetuate GBV

D. Protection Coordination

- Immediately establish an adequate and flexible protection coordination mechanism, including where possible local actors
- Undertake a collaborative and participatory protection needs assessment including all relevant population groups and in particular women, children, older people and people with disabilities
- On the basis of the assessment, develop a strategy and workplan for the Protection Cluster
- Establishment of child protection coordination and support to coordination of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

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- Build coordination systems on GBV as a platform for multi-sectoral referral mechanisms and response systems
 - Prioritization of GBV as a cross-cutting and multi-sectoral issue, including mainstreaming GBV throughout the humanitarian response and prevention of and response to potential risks/vulnerabilities through communication and community mobilization, advocacy and the provision of multi-sectoral services to survivors
 - Ensure that GBV and child protection staff maintain high levels of coordination and build complimentary planning and advocacy initiatives to ensure that the unique needs and rights of child survivors of GBV are effectively met

Expected Outcomes

- The establishment of an effective protection coordination mechanism that addresses the needs of all affected groups
- The promotion and protection of the rights of affected people, in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law norms and standards
- Humanitarian access to affected people in the violence-affected areas
- Displaced populations, including separated and unaccompanied children, are properly registered and documented as appropriate
- Government policies and practices are in line with relevant international norms and standards, including the Guiding Principles on IDPs, in particular protection of members of minorities is secured
- Affected people are able to access national justice mechanisms and appeal to international human rights protection mechanisms
- The protection capacities of national authorities and relevant institutions, including of NGOs and CBOs is enhanced
- Increased awareness and strengthened capacity of communities to prevent, mitigate and respond to separation of families, and to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, and other forms of GBV
- GBV survivors are provided with the necessary protection, medical, and psychosocial assistance in full respect of, *inter alia*, principles of confidentiality. Government and civil society's capacity is strengthened and a national referral mechanism for the victims of GBV is established. Awareness about GBV (including sexual violence, domestic violence and human trafficking) is increased among the at-risk displaced and other conflict-affected citizens to prevent, reduce and address instances of GBV
- Improvement of the psychosocial well-being of affected populations, including children and caregivers; women and girls
- Children's coping mechanisms are strengthened to prevent severe psychological trauma caused by conflict and the effects of displacement
- Children's caregivers actively engage in social safety nets and are able to address grievances generated by the conflict and displacement, including personal losses
- The specific needs of older people, people with disabilities, people belonging to minorities and other groups in need of special protection are addressed, and integrated in the overall humanitarian efforts
- Humanitarian response by protection actors is efficient, builds on the comparative experience and expertise of the various partners and minimizes duplications and gaps
- Effective coordination of child protection and mental health and psychosocial support interventions
- 30,000 children and women received psychosocial support. Capacity of psychologists and social workers in rendering emergency and psychosocial support is enhanced
- Especially vulnerable children (ex: homeless/street children, etc) have access to shelter, humanitarian services, and proper care
- Situation in residential child care institutions is monitored to prevent increase in institutionalization and ensure protection issues are responded to
- Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concern for children

- Prevention, mitigation and response to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV and participation of children/adolescent in violence
- Informational materials are developed, printed and widely distributed to address psychosocial needs, prevent family separation and any possible abuse including GBV
- 30,000 children and women receive health and psychosocial support.
- On-going monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns including GBV against both women and children
- Prevention, mitigation and response to cases of GBV
- Informational materials developed, printed and widely distributed to address GBV
- Service providers have increased capacity to respond to GBV
- GBV is proactively addressed throughout the humanitarian system, e.g. the WASH cluster takes action to reduce risks by ensuring that bathing facilities and toilets allow women to utilize them in a safe and dignified manner

Agency	OFFICE OF THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)
Project Title	OHCHR support to the protection response
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Protection Cluster in Kyrgyzstan • Identification and response to protection and human rights concerns / needs and strengthen the response to these by local authorities and national actors • Mainstream protection to ensure an human rights based approach in the overall humanitarian response
Beneficiaries	Displaced and other violence-affected people, other vulnerable groups
Partners	The affected population, UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNDP, WFP, IOM), local emergency authorities, international organizations such as the international humanitarian NGOs and national relief organizations, CBOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33333
Budget (\$)	1,200,000
Agency	OHCHR
Project Title	Human rights and protection monitoring
Objective	Human rights monitoring, advocacy and provisions of legal assistance by central and field-based human rights NGOs
Beneficiaries	Displaced and other violence-affected people, other vulnerable groups
Partners	Local NGOs - Kylym Shamy, Citizens against Corruption, Spravedlivost , Human Rights and Advocacy Center
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33334
Budget (\$)	200,000
Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection, monitoring and support for internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees in Kyrgyz Republic
Objective	Strengthening the protection capacity of Kyrgyz Republic in order to ensure a safe environment for IDPs, refugees and other people of concern
Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, Refugees, other vulnerable groups
Partners	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, Special Envoy of the Interim government for Internally displaced People, local and international NGOs, Civil Society
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33335
Budget (\$)	3,291,715
Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN FUND (UNIFEM)
Project Title	Rapid needs assessment of women in conflict-affected areas to obtain accurate data on the needs of women for better targeted assistance
Objective	Provide accurate information on the social/economic status of women, including on reproductive health and violence against women
Beneficiaries	Kyrgyz and Uzbek women in affected areas, internally displaced women, victims of violence, including sexual violence
Partners	Association of Crisis Centres, Human Rights NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33336
Budget (\$)	70,000

Agency	UNIFEM
Project Title	Psychological and rehabilitation assistance to women – victims of sexual violence during the conflict.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of rehabilitation centres and shelters for women, victims conflict, in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities Establishment of mobile rehabilitation teams to provide assistance in the villages of Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces
Beneficiaries	Kyrgyz and Uzbek women in affected areas, victims of violence, including sexual violence
Partners	The Centre of Psychological Technologies, the Centre of Psychological Help and Association of Crisis Centres
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33337
Budget (\$)	600,000
Agency	HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title	Full inclusion of displaced older women and men in protection strategies at the IDP camps (six months)
Objective	Older women and men affected by violence in Osh and Jalal-Abad receive age-appropriate protection and are placed with their families or community members at the IDP camps
Beneficiaries	24,000 displaced older women and men
Partners	Ministry of Emergencies, UNHCR, NGO Mehr Shavkat
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33339
Budget (\$)	245,000
Agency	HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title	Monitor and respond to protection concerns of resident older women and men in Osh and Jalal-Abad (four months)
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of housebound, vulnerable older people is guaranteed Well-being kits provided (essential NFIs lost e.g. cups, plates, towels, soap, brush, washing detergent + small items) Assistance with replacing or accessing relevant documentation
Beneficiaries	40,000 older women and men in the cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad
Partners	State Agency for Social Security, Ministry of Emergencies, NGO Merben (Osh), NGO Social Protection of Population (Jalal-Abad)
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33340
Budget (\$)	550,000
Agency	HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title	Guarantee food security in two residential homes for older people and older people with disabilities in Kizil Tuu in Toktogul rayon and Suu-zak rayon in Jalal-Abad oblast (three months)
Objectives	<p>Two residential institutions for 160 older women and men (52% with disabilities) provide sustained minimum levels of nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older people' access to appropriate nutritious foods is guaranteed Older people' inclusion in nutritional assessments and monitoring is guaranteed
Beneficiaries	160 women and men over 60 years old (52% with disabilities)
Partners	State Agency for Social Security, Ministry of Health
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33341
Budget (\$)	98,500
Agency	EURASIA FOUNDATION
Project Title	Ensure the rights of people with disabilities affected by the recent unrest and equal access to services
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the health, economic and educational needs of more than 70,000 people with disabilities affected by the situation Protect the rights and represent the interests of people with disabilities
Beneficiaries	People with disabilities
Partners	Handicap International, local partners in Osh - Blagodat, Kosh Araket, Luch Lotosa, Merim Bulak, Ulipka
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33374
Budget (\$)	2,593,500

Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Child protection
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate emergency assessments, mapping of services and response at all levels • Mainstream child protection and MHPSS support concerns across humanitarian sectors • Strengthen resilience and mitigate the impact of psychological distress experienced by children as a result of the conflict • Raise awareness of parents, children and mobilize community members to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation • Undertake mine risk education and mine action activities as required • Initiate family tracing and reunification of children with families
Beneficiaries	Children and their families in border points and relocation sites; separated and unaccompanied children, including orphaned and abandoned children
Partners	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, CP and MHPSS actors including OHCHR, International/Local NGOs, and other government partners
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33342
Budget (\$)	1,200,000
Agency	SC
Project Title	Protection and rehabilitation assistance to children in conflict-affected areas
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection and response to involvement of children and youth in armed violence • Protect children from family separation and provide psychosocial support through establishing Child Friendly Spaces • Advocacy to prevent family separation, violence, physical harm, exploitation, and abuse
Beneficiaries	Displaced and other violence-affected children, other vulnerable groups
Partners	Local NGOs, Ministry of Social Protection, Child Protection Department
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33346
Budget (\$)	600,000
Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Prevention of and response to GBV
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure a multi-sectoral (safety, health, legal, psycho-social) coordinated response to GBV for improved prevention and response ○ Mobilize and increase capacity of communities and sectoral actors to prevent and respond to GBV,
Beneficiaries	150,000 affected people in particular women and children
Partners	Humanitarian and cluster actors, including OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, IRC, International/local NGOs and women's organizations, and government partners
Project Code	KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33343
Budget (\$)	500,000

3.2.3 COMMUNITY RESTORATION CLUSTER

LEAD AGENCY: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Cluster Objectives

Provide support to the affected population by identifying and addressing the most urgent recovery needs and the underlying causes of tension, supporting reconciliation processes and providing a basis for more sustainable activities as the situation stabilises. It will improve the sustainability of the humanitarian response by introducing development concepts into on-going humanitarian actions and will therefore be implemented as soon as possible.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

Community restoration will address time-critical needs that establish the foundation for sustainable recovery, restore confidence and peace, work to reduce inter-ethnic tensions, and prevent any further deterioration of local capacities. It will thus fore-shorten the need for humanitarian aid and will be mainstreamed throughout the response plans of other clusters. The community restoration strategy focuses on enabling the affected communities to function normally, restore local capacities to provide a secure environment and prevent the recurrence of crisis. In addition, initial actions will be taken for the restoration of livelihoods, creating conditions for future development. The proposed activities are:

- sustain and further strengthen inter-agency early recovery coordination mechanisms
- an assessment of early recovery needs and activities to be undertaken at the earliest opportunity and to be progressively strengthened as more areas become accessible and more information becomes available
- a post-conflict needs assessment addressing livelihoods, reintegration of returnees, land and property issues, infrastructure, governance, conflict mediation, reconciliation and the rule of law will be supported
- further adapt the national early recovery strategic framework that will be subsequently adjusted to reflect the better understanding of recovery needs on the basis of assessments.
- restore key community infrastructure to enable aid operations and the rapid re-launch of livelihoods , such as markets, bakeries, food processing facilities, etc
- support site clearance, rehabilitation and reconstruction of minor but critical public infrastructure.
- provide technical assistance to local authorities in the identification and prioritization of safe areas for resettlement, return and relocation of population, if necessary
- support the restoration of livelihoods systems and the finding of durable solutions for returnees and the displaced
- support spontaneous and planned recovery efforts in housing and human settlements integrating conflict mediation, reconciliation, disaster risk reduction concerns and the strengthening local governance
- support confidence-building, community dialogue and conflict sensitivity (Do no harm) in the humanitarian response

Expected outcomes

- Early Recovery coordination mechanisms further strengthened; comprehensive information and data on the early recovery needs and a national/local government-supported strategic framework for early recovery in place
- Critical community infrastructure rehabilitated
- Community confidence restored so as to enable the eventual economic, social and physical recovery process
- Capacities of local and national authorities to deliver support to affected communities strengthened

Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Early recovery post-crisis needs assessment and recovery planning
Objective	To support national and local authorities, REACT and others to coordinate, assess and develop strategies and plans for early recovery
Beneficiaries	500,000 people
Partners	Local Government, REACT, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33347
Budget (\$)	500,000
Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Community infrastructure and employment generation
Objective	To restore key community infrastructure to enable aid operations and the rapid re-launch of livelihoods by employing affected people
Beneficiaries	2,200,000 people
Partners	Local authorities, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33348
Budget (\$)	2,400,000
Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Critical public infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction
Objective	To support site clearance, rehabilitation and reconstruction of minor but critical public infrastructure
Beneficiaries	2,200,000 people
Partners	Local authorities, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33349
Budget (\$)	1,800,000
Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Return and resettlement of displaced populations
Objective	To provide technical assistance to local authorities in the identification and prioritization of safe areas for resettlement, return and relocation of population
Beneficiaries	300,000 people
Partners	Local authorities, IOM, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33350
Budget (\$)	1,400,000
Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Restoration of livelihoods
Objective	To restore livelihoods systems and the finding of durable solutions for returnees and the displaced
Beneficiaries	300,000 people
Partners	Local authorities, IOM, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33351
Budget (\$)	2,400,000
Agency	SC
Project Title	Emergency livelihoods recovery (six months)
Objectives	Livelihoods protection and rapid recovery for urban and rural households following ongoing conflict in the areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad. Intermediate results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households are able to access essential food and NFIs Affected households are able to recover assets and access productive inputs for rapid livelihood recovery
Beneficiaries	20,000 displaced and conflict-affected households (apx. 120,000 people), with priority given to female-headed households
Partners	TBD
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33352
Budget (\$)	1,200,000
Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Housing and human settlement recovery
Objective	To support spontaneous and planned recovery efforts in housing and human settlements integrating conflict mediation, reconciliation, disaster risk reduction concerns and the strengthening local governance
Beneficiaries	300,000 people
Partners	Local authorities, IOM, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33353
Budget (\$)	1,800,000

Agency	UNDP
Project Title	Confidence building and community dialogue
Objective	To support confidence-building, community dialogue and conflict sensitivity (Do no Harm) in to the humanitarian and early recovery response
Beneficiaries	1,200,000 people
Partners	Local authorities, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/ER/33354
Budget (\$)	450,000

3.2.4 EDUCATION

LEAD AGENCY: UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Nearly 40% of the current estimate of 300,000 IDPs are children, many of them might not be able to resume their education at the beginning of academic year 2010-2011, and would need non-formal and recreational education programmes during summer period. Children and youth suffer from psychosocial distress and anxiety. In the epicentre of unrest several school buildings have been destroyed that accommodate more than 3,000 school-age children of Osh and Jalal-Abad City.

This will further undermine already overall poor learning achievements of Kyrgyz students revealed by recent comparative international and national surveys, and negatively affect school attendance. Pre-crisis low coverage by early childhood development programmes (11%) is at risk of further deterioration. Children from affected area might need alternative learning spaces and supplies as well as establishing early learning and recreational programmes.

Cluster objectives

100,000 girls and boys from affected area of Osh and Jalal-Abad are back to learning and access education.

Strategy and proposed activities

Education Cluster members will be working closely with the Child Protection Sub-Cluster and the WASH Cluster to ensure restoring of the learning process in the damaged and needy schools, and to provide safe temporary learning spaces equipped with school supplies and teaching-learning materials. If possible, interim accommodation will be pursued to restore education process. Psychosocial support for teachers and learners will be also provided.

Activities

- Effective leadership is established for Education Cluster/Inter-agency Coordination (with co-lead agency), with links to other cluster/sector coordination, mechanisms on critical inter-sectoral issues
- Rapid assessment of education and pre-schooling situation in affected areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. Identification, visiting and assessment of the concentration places for the displaced population with children
- Creating 20 temporary safe and friendly learning spaces, including engagement of teachers, care workers and volunteers, strong encouragement of children to enrol and continue educational process
- Establishing recreational and early learning activities for displaced children
- School infrastructure rehabilitation in the affected areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad
- Renewal and provision of school furniture, equipment, teaching and learning material and tools to affected schools
- Development and implementation of the strategy for school-based psycho-social support (in cooperation with Child Protection sub-cluster)
- Training of teachers, coaching, recruitment of additional pedagogical and care personnel
- Supply provision for initiation of learning and recreational activities in selected communities with provision of Teaching Learning Material (TLM), 2,500 school-in-a-box and 900 replenishment kits, 2,335 early child development kits and alternative delivery modules
- Integration of health, WASH, protection, and disaster risk reduction in teaching and learning activities, classrooms discussions
- Monitoring of interventions and activities

Expected outcomes

- 100,000 IDP children continue learning processes either in formal or temporary settings
- 3,000 children from affected schools of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities are ready to continue mainstream schooling at the beginning of academic year 2010-2011, i.e., 1 September, 2010

Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Back to school
Objective	100,000 girls and boys from affected area of Osh and Jalal-Abad access safe education
Beneficiaries	100,000 pre-school and school age children and 3000 teachers of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities
Partners	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, Osh and Jalal-Abad local education departments, Save the Children Alliance (SCA)
Project Code	KGZ-10/E/33355
Budget (\$)	3,000,000
Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Education coordination
Objectives	Ensure coordination of the Education Cluster and monitor the progress of the response. Support and complement the efforts of the Interim Government of Kyrgyzstan in the achievement of the sector objectives as they are specified above, both in terms of financial support, provision of services, and technical advice
Beneficiaries	Education Cluster, national authorities and partners, affected population
Partners	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, Education Cluster members: Save the Children Alliance, OSI/SOROS Foundation, UNDP Youth Programme, USAID Education Programme
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33381
Budget (\$)	90,000
Agency	SC
Project Title	Promoting tolerance and conflict prevention in schools
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of affected schools and prevention school non-attendance and establishing Child-Friendly environment at school and community levels • Integration of children, teachers and parents of ethnic minorities in school society and community life • Development tolerance, conflict prevention among young leaders and other community members • Providing psycho-social support to teachers and training them on conflict prevention methods
Beneficiaries	100,000 school children and teachers in Osh and Jalal-Abad oblast
Partners	MoE and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, Osh and Jalal-Abad local education departments, UNICEF
Project Code	KGZ-10/E/33356
Budget (\$)	500,000

3.2.5 FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

LEAD AGENCIES: WFP/FAO

Objectives

- Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies through meeting the immediate food security needs of an estimated 300,000 displaced people in conflict-affected areas
- Ensure the supply of basic food commodities for 10,000 people in medical and boarding institutions in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces
- Reduce chronic hunger and under nutrition by maintaining adequate food consumption and preventing nutritional deficiencies and depletion of assets for 250,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by the conflict in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces
- Prevent the loss of livelihoods of the affected farming communities in the medium/long-term. by replacing vital assets that have been lost by the farmers due to the situation
- Provide time critical and immediate assistance to 5,500 of the most vulnerable rural households.
- Based on assessments of damage and needs, assets to be replaced will include livestock, seeds and important agricultural tools and will ensure that farmers can return to their normal livelihoods in the medium term

Activities

- Conduct Multi-Sector Needs Assessment and EFSA
- Provide IDPs with access to basic food ration through in-kind transfers thereby addressing their urgent food needs during the post-conflict recovery period and before the onset of winter. Depending on assessments and implementation of livelihood recovery programmes, WFP will scale down food distribution and, when and where appropriate, transition into alternative assistance mechanisms

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. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, agriculture makes up only 29% of national GDP but employs 65% of the workforce. Agriculture is thus extremely important in this setting, with the urban population in the affected area relying heavily on production from small-scale farming, or allotments, which has been disrupted by the current crisis. Given the importance of this sector to lives and livelihoods, as well as the likelihood that harvesting and planting are likely to suffer as a result of the disruption caused by the conflict, agricultural activities in this cluster are focused on the following:

- Support to the livestock sector (progressive animal restocking and animal health) also possibly through voucher schemes
- Food production inputs to kick start agriculture
- Distribution of improved seed (drought and pest tolerance/resistance, high productivity), possibly through voucher schemes
- Training activities to support the above, including improved farming knowledge and good agricultural practices
- Coordination of agricultural sector interventions to provide effective and targeted support to the most vulnerable conflict-affected families

Outputs

- Distribution of food rations for up to 550,000 IDPs and vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas
- Emergency supply to 10,000 residents of medical and boarding institutions affected by the conflict
- Cluster coordination in support of the humanitarian community with efficient humanitarian relief linked to early recovery efforts supporting the agriculture-based livelihoods of the affected population in rural areas
- Completion of EFSA and contribution to multi-sectoral needs assessment
- 5,500 households of IDPs and returnees receive inputs and training for resuming agricultural production

- 3,100 ha of crops are cultivated on the lands of IDPs and returnees
- Restoration of livelihood and improvement of agricultural production capacity of the IDPs and returnees
- People from vulnerable groups of IDPs and returnees have the necessary means to live their lives with dignity in the following winter-spring period
- Farmers have improved farming knowledge and apply good agricultural practices
- A comprehensive training plan to enhance food production is developed and implemented

Expected Impact

- The food security situation of the affected populations is improved and stabilized

Key indicators

- Number of beneficiary households receiving inputs and adequate training
- Amount of land cultivated in the next planting season
- Number of households producing enough food to meet their food and nutrition needs for 12 months, until the following harvest
- Number of beneficiary households selling surplus of crops

Agency	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
Project Title	Provision of emergency food assistance for conflict-affected populations
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP will provide emergency food assistance to 560,000 people affected by the conflict in the region through the provision of emergency food rations • IDP and vulnerable populations in the conflict zones will be provided with emergency food rations immediately (June-July 2010) and prior to the onset of winter. Depending on assessment and implementation of livelihood recovery programmes, WFP will scale down food distribution and when and where appropriate will start transition into cash distribution • Distribution will be coordinated with the relevant government authorities and carried out through agreements with partner organizations
Beneficiaries	560,000 displaced people and other vulnerable conflict-affected populations (including remaining residents of areas most affected by conflict and residents of medical/boarding institutions)
Partners	National authorities, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), SC and local NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/F/33357
Budget (\$)	19,000,000
Agency	FAO
Project Title	Emergency support to food security and livelihoods of affected small-holder farmers through provision of inputs and training
Objective	The overall objective of the project is to improve the food and nutrition security of 5,500 households in Jalal-Abad and Osh regions of Kyrgyzstan through the distribution of essential agricultural inputs coupled with the provision of capacity-building
Beneficiaries	5,500 IDPs and returnees
Partners	MoA, State Committee of Irrigation Management, NGO
Project Code	KGZ-10/A/33358
Budget (\$)	2,700,000

3.2.6 WATER AND SANITATION

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Cluster objectives

- Ensure access to basic minimum requirements of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, specifically in places with displaced and affected population
- Outbreak of water-borne diseases, such as cholera, and other diarrheal diseases due to poor sanitation in urban areas and in places with displaced population has been prevented or at least minimized

Specific objectives

- Effective leadership is established for WASH Cluster/Inter-agency Coordination with links to other clusters, sector coordination mechanisms on critical inter-sectoral issues
- Water Supply Access – All people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity (7.5-15 litres per day) of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- Water Supply Quality – Water is palatable, and of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for personal and domestic hygiene without causing significant risk to health
- Water Supply Use – People have adequate facilities and supplies to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, and to ensure that drinking water remains safe until it is consumed
- Excreta Disposal Access – People have adequate numbers of toilets (one seat for 20 people) sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night
- Solid Waste Management Collection and Disposal – People have an environment that is acceptable (uncontaminated by solid waste including medical waste), and have the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively
- Drainage – People have an environment in which the health and other risks posed by water erosion and standing water, including floodwater, domestic wastewater and wastewater from medical facilities, are minimized
- Vector Control Individual & Family Protection – All affected population are properly informed on behaviour practices related to water, sanitation and hygiene in the context of the emergency
- WASH programming with cross-sector collaboration in schools, health facilities and CFS

Strategy and proposed activities

In the next six months the WASH Cluster is planning to strengthen the government response intensively to ensure safety of water through assessing the needs and providing supplies for treatment of water in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and in places with displaced population (40,000 out of 300,000 displaced in need of shelter).

In places with high concentration of IDPs and civil service institutions, water supplies (bladders and jerry cans) will be provided for storage and use of water. It is proposed to assist the local authorities to truck safe drinking water to the affected population. This will include fuel for water trucks. Water purification tablets will be procured and distributed to affected population where water from surface is used.

WASH activities have an overall objective to reduce the risk of outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases with intensive interventions to ensure water quality, improve environmental sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion. 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 mobilization in the affected areas will be carried out in cooperation with local authorities, NGOs and communities.

- Provide a minimum of 10 litres of safe water per person per day to the affected populations
- Construct temporary latrines (one latrine for every 20-25 people) for proper sanitation for displaced people

- Provide necessary water and sanitation supplies and equipment including water testing kits for all institutions and chlorine/water purification tablets for decontamination and treatment of household supplies. These supplies may include HTH chlorine, WaterGuard disinfectant (in liquid or powder form), plastic sheeting for construction of temporarily latrines; bar soap for hand washing; 10-litre jerry cans for storage of drinking water; and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) strips
- Ensure effective coordination among key partners involved in the response and provide the necessary technical support
- Undertake sanitary surveys of water sources and test contamination of water sources with H₂S strips
- Conduct a joint rapid assessment to determine number of children & women and locations of those at risk of disease outbreak among those affected
- Together with MoH and NGOs, promote hygiene among the affected populations

Expected outcomes

- Displaced children, women and their families have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and practice proper hygiene, specially hand washing.
- The risk of outbreaks of water-related and vector-related diseases is kept under control and to a minimum.
- Coordination mechanism provides guidance to all partners on common approaches and standards; ensures that all critical WASG gaps and vulnerabilities are identified; and provides information on "who is doing what, where, when and how", to ensure that all gaps are addressed without duplication

Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	Water, sanitation and hygiene for children and women – Procurement and distribution of WASH supplies including provision of safe drinking water
Objective	All people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity (10 litres per day) of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
Beneficiaries	Approximately 350,000 people in cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad and displaced children and women
Partners	"Gorvodokanal" (water supply authorities)
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33360
Budget (\$)	1,500,000
Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	WASH coordination
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure coordination of the WASH Cluster and monitor the progress of the response • Support and complement the efforts of the Interim Government of Kyrgyzstan in the achievement of the cluster objectives as they are specified above, both in terms of financial support, provision of services, and technical advice
Beneficiaries	WASH Cluster, national authorities, affected populations
Partners	Government-Gorvodokanal (public works agency in charge of water supply) Cluster members
Project Code	KGZ-10/WS/33361
Budget (\$)	100,000
Agency	ACTED
Project Title	Excreta disposal access and improvement of hygiene
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaced people have adequate numbers of toilets (one seat for 20 people) sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night • All affected population are properly informed on behaviour practices related to water, sanitation and hygiene in the context of the emergency
Beneficiaries	40,000 IDPs
Partners	Government (MoH, Gorvodokanal) Cluster members
Project Code	KGZ-10/WS/33362
Budget (\$)	750,000

Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Title	Emergency assistance to IDPs in provision of water and sanitation facilities
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate assistance to affected communities and IDPs in Osh and Jalal-Abad, and especially to IDPs near the border with Uzbekistan in the timely provision of safe, potable water and sanitation facilities, thereby helping to prevent the spread of water and vector-borne diseases in provision of safe water • Initiate interventions that contribute to early recovery • Ensure that the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men are considered in all activities • Strengthen local capacity for emergency preparedness and response
Beneficiaries	10,000 IDPs and communities directly affected by the recent conflict in Osh and Jalal-Abad
Partners	UNICEF, Cluster partners, local CBOs/NGOs, NGO network, Government of Kyrgyzstan
Project Code	KGZ-10/WS/33363
Budget (\$)	805,350

3.2.7 SHELTER

LEAD AGENCIES: UNHCR

Sectoral objectives

To provide shelter structures and support to 40,000 IDPs who did not find accommodation at host families (with the inclusion of the winterization component) and support to a further 171,600 IDPs and host families.

Strategy and proposed activities

The following activities will be implemented to provide immediate shelter and non-food and relief items (NFRIs) assistance for 40,000 IDPs in spontaneous gatherings along the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border:

- Assessment of present spontaneous and disperse locations of 40,000 IDPs (some 6,350 families)
- Site planning and preparation
- Installation of tents/erection in the identified locations
- Distribution of NFRIs to 171,600 IDPs in host communities

Distribution of tents and NFRIs will be conducted with assistance of state agencies and NGOs. Distribution networks are currently being established by government authorities and will be strengthened by NGO participation in distribution and monitoring. This state-NGO cooperation will also enable to check for unfilled gaps and assessment of targeted delivery if relief items.

Expected outcomes

- IDPs in need of accommodation are provided with shelter and NFRIs
- IDPs and hosting families are provided with NFRIs
- Adequate shelter is provided to beneficiaries

Indicators

- Percentage of IDPs in need of accommodation provided with shelter and NFRIs
- Percentage of IDPs and host families provided with NFRIs
- Percentage of other vulnerable population provided with NFRIs

Agency	UNHCR
Project Title	Shelter protection of IDPs and NFI distribution
Objective	To provide life-saving shelter assistance to displaced people and conflict-affected population
Beneficiaries	40,000 IDPs in need of shelter and 171,600 IDPs in host families
Partners	NGOs, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, Special Envoy of Interim Government on IDPs, international shelter agencies
Project Code	KGZ-10/S-NF/33364
Budget (\$)	6,794,839
Agency	SC
Project Title	NFRI distribution to IDPs
Objective	To provide life-saving non-food assistance to displaced people and conflict-affected population
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Partners	NGOs, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, Special Envoy of Interim Government on IDPs, international shelter agencies
Project Code	KGZ-10/S-NF/33365
Budget (\$)	200,000
Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Title	Delivery of NFRIs to IDPs
Objective	Support and facilitation of delivery of NFIs to IDPs
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Partners	NGOs, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration, Special Envoy of Interim Government on IDPs, international shelter agencies
Project Code	KGZ-10/S-NF/33366
Budget (\$)	1,472,315

Agency	UNICEF
Project Title	NFRIs for most-affected displaced children
Objective	Ensuring that displaced children in camps and with host families have adequate quantities of critical NFRIs, such as hygiene kits and soap
Beneficiaries	100,000 most-affected children
Partners	Government at national and provincial levels, UNHCR, NGOs
Project Code	KGZ-10/S-NF/33367
Budget (\$)	350,000
Agency	ACTED
Project Title	Delivery of NFRIs to vulnerable groups
Objective	Delivery of basic NFRIs for IDPs (6,700 families) in camps and host families
Beneficiaries	IDPs (6,700 families)
Partners	Local administrations, central authorities, UN
Project Code	KGZ-10/S-NF/33368
Budget (\$)	1,493,943

3.2.8 LOGISTICS

LEAD AGENCY: UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

Objectives

- To ensure uninterrupted delivery of life-saving relief items to the affected population for all humanitarian actors
- To provide enhanced coordination, predictability, and a timely and efficient emergency logistics response under the cluster approach
- To strengthen and improve capacity of the humanitarian community to respond and operate in the affected area

Activities

- a) Logistics coordination and information management:
- Establishment of a Logistics Cluster cell in Bishkek to coordinate the logistics response with a dedicated Logistics Cluster Coordinator and Information Management Officer
 - Organization of regular cluster meetings, optimization of the logistics resources available locally and regionally, awareness raising and consolidated fundraising efforts
 - Information management with a suite of regularly produced information products shared via dedicated web platform and mailing lists
 - Provision of logistics infrastructure geographic information system (GIS)/mapping tools and products
 - Border crossing and customs facilitation at Osh and Jalal-Abad for relief cargo
 - Liaison with the national authorities and UN Security entities to facilitate logistics and operational interaction for the use of military assets for the safe and secure protection of humanitarian convoys
 - Fleet management (IOM)
 - Transportation services (IOM)
- b) Logistics common services
- Setting up of logistics hubs with temporary storage capacity, necessary emergency/operations equipment and dedicated logistics staff at Osh (main entry point), Bishkek, and Jalal-Abad airports
 - Provision of handling, consolidation, storage and tracking services for humanitarian cargo received at hubs to ensure an unimpeded flow of relief items to the affected populations. All cargo consolidated and stored will be handled as per the priorities set by the HC and services will be provided at no cost to the humanitarian actors
- c) Strategic airlifts
- WFP will operate strategic airlifts as necessary out of the Humanitarian Response Depot Network to transport urgently required logistics support equipment

This project will be implemented using the WFP management structures and support systems in place in Kyrgyzstan.

Expected outcomes

- Coordinated, predictable, timely and efficient emergency logistics response under the cluster approach
- Logistics information-related tools, services and platforms available to the humanitarian community
- Uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to the affected population for all humanitarian actors
- Logistics gaps and bottlenecks identified and addressed through the provision of logistics common services
- Surge capacity and support equipment immediately accessible
- Ability of the humanitarian community to respond and operate in the affected area is improved

Cluster Monitoring Plan

The Logistics Cluster is an overarching support sector aiming at facilitating the implementation of all programmatic activities. As a result, while the monitoring plan to evaluate the project uses multiple measurable indicators, the methodology is reliant on the results of the organizations and clusters supported. Logistics Cluster participants' feedback will be continuously taken into consideration and the overall strategy adapted to the requirements as required.

Indicators

- No. of organizations supported by the Logistics Cluster
- Percentage of request for Inter-Agency short term storage fulfilled
- Volume of inter-agency storage space made available
- No. of logistics staging areas and hubs established
- No. of bulletins, maps and other Logistics information products produced and shared
- Feedback on the quality of the information sharing tools made available to the humanitarian community

Monitoring tools/methodology

- Internal and external regular situation reports
- Partners' surveys
- Logistics Cluster Website traffic
- Projects evaluations
- For relief cargo storage tracking, the Relief Items Tracking Application (RITA) will be used to ensure comprehensive data collection, analysis and reporting through the Logistics Cluster

Agency	WFP
Project Title	Logistics coordination in support of relief operations in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (While WFP operation covers the two countries, this appeal reflects only planned activities in Kyrgyzstan)
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure uninterrupted delivery of life-saving relief items to the affected population for all humanitarian actors • To provide enhanced coordination, predictability, and a timely and efficient emergency logistics response under the cluster approach • To strengthen and improve capacity of the humanitarian community to respond and operate in the affected area
Beneficiaries	Humanitarian actors in-country
Partners	Humanitarian community
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33369
Budget (\$)	970,553
Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Title	Emergency transportation for conflict-displaced populations
Objective	Ensure timely, safe and adequate transportation for conflict displaced populations to reduce their exposure to danger and facilitate their resettlement and eventual return
Proposed Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In liaison and coordination with the Government of Kyrgyzstan, deploy and manage a transportation fleet in Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces to ensure adequate and secure transportation of displaced populations to safe areas • Provide transportation assistance for family reunification cases within safe areas • In close coordination with UN agencies, other involved agencies and the GOKG provide transportation support for displaced populations returning to security cleared places of origin • On a case by case basis, provide transportation support for distributions of humanitarian emergency aid
Beneficiaries	20 000 IDPs
Partners	UNHCR, Cluster partners, NGOs and Government of Kyrgyzstan
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33370
Budget (\$)	420,000

3.2.9 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LEAD AGENCY: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

Cluster objectives

The objective of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is to provide common information technology (IT) and communications services for the humanitarian community in the three inter-agency locations in Kyrgyzstan, namely Bishkek, Osh and Jalal-Abad.

Strategy and proposed activities

The strategy of the ICT sector is to ensure that ETC will be able to establish and maintain operational and cost-effective ICT facilities and Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant common emergency telecommunications network including security voice and data communications in all common operational bases in Kyrgyzstan. Such data services will only be provided in situations where public / private services are unavailable. All activities will make use of current equipment and capacities already in Kyrgyzstan, to the extent possible.

Proposed activities include:

- assessment of current communication and data transfer capacity and comparison with revised humanitarian community requirements to identify gaps and services required
- provision of radio and data communications for the humanitarian community through the provision of appropriate equipment and the establishment of internet cafés and basic voice connectivity in each location
- set up and maintenance of a reliable MOSS-compliant VHF/HF radio network independent from public infrastructure in the three locations which may include 24/7 radio rooms if required
- Train humanitarian staff in efficient and appropriate use of telecommunications equipment and services

Expected outcomes

- availability and support of IT and telecommunications services that support the humanitarian community to provide uninterrupted delivery of live saving relief items to the affected population
- coordinated, predictable, timely and efficient emergency telecommunications response under the Cluster approach
- an exit strategy to ensure the smooth hand-over of IT and telecommunications services for post emergency activities

In specific practical terms this will include:

- operational and cost-effective ICT MOSS-compliant facilities and common emergency telecommunications network providing security voice and data communications
- Common security communications and data communications within all common operational bases in Kyrgyzstan; note that data services will only be provided in situations where public / private services are unavailable
- Optimal use of existing common ICT facilities made available to the humanitarian community

The project indicators will be:

- ETC Project Plan prepared and approved based on initial assessment
- ETC services clearly defined and communicated to humanitarian community
- ETC services provided in a timely, predictable and effective manner and to both UN and NGO communities
- training programmes on use of ETC services provided – and number of individuals and group training programmes
- local ETC Working Group established and regular meetings held
- response team included graduates of the IT Emergency Preparedness and Response Management Training Programme from UN agencies and NGOs
- stand-by partners deployed
- inter-agency/intra-cluster information management (IM) facilities established to serve ETC community

Agency	WFP
Project Title	Provision of emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community in Kyrgyzstan
Objectives	<p>To provide common IT and communications services for the humanitarian community in the three new inter-agency locations in Kyrgyzstan, namely Bishkek, Osh and Jalal-Abad. This will include the establishment of internet cafés and basic voice connectivity in each location. In addition, a reliable MOSS-compliant VHF/HF radio network independent from public infrastructure will be provided in the three locations.</p> <p>To achieve these objectives the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide emergency telecommunications and data-communication networks and services to the humanitarian community; and • train staff in efficient and appropriate use of telecommunications equipment and services
Beneficiaries	Cluster partners and humanitarian community
Partners	WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, TSF, UNDP, UNDSS
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33371
Budget (\$)	675,374

3.2.10 COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES

LEAD: OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) / OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

Cluster Objectives

- Ensure strong, inclusive and on-site humanitarian coordination in the emergency phase
- Ensure inter-cluster coordination, accountable planning, information management and secretariat services to strengthen coordination structures that support coherent, efficient and effective response to immediate and medium-term humanitarian needs and early recovery
- Ensure dissemination of timely information products that support implementation of Flash Appeal activities by highlighting priority needs, gaps and duplications
- Strengthen joint assessment of needs through a common approach to needs assessments, analysis and impact evaluation
- Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principled action and a seamless transition from humanitarian response to early recovery

Strategy and proposed activities

Scaling up humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan requires additional support to the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (Office of UNRC) in the form of a Humanitarian Support Unit dedicated to the implementation of the Flash Appeal within its timeframe of six months. The activation of eight humanitarian clusters requires strong inter-cluster coordination in areas such as needs assessments, joint strategic planning, information management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of emergency activities to ensure timely, safe and accountable delivery of relief.

The Humanitarian Support Unit strengthens consultation, transparency, and accountability in line with the humanitarian reform agenda. OCHA will also establish an onsite coordination centre in Osh for the duration of the Flash Appeal to ensure linkages to the Bishkek-based coordination structures, relief delivery on the ground and the affected populations.

In addition, there is a need to link the immediate humanitarian response with medium-term developmental activities. This requires a focused attention to the monitoring of the impact of Flash Appeal interventions on the livelihoods of the affected population and identifying the most appropriate recovery interventions and follow-up actions. The additional support will ensure efficient transition to recovery.

Activities

- Coordination of international and local response, including project implementation, in close cooperation with United Nations Disaster Response Coordination Unit (UN DRCU)³, the regional Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Teams (REACT) and Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Sub-Regional Office in Almaty
- Monitoring and reporting on project implementation and emerging humanitarian needs, including strengthening of an Early Warning System and rapid response mechanism
- Revision of Flash Appeal, based on developments on the ground
- Provision of substantive support to current inter-agency and cluster coordination mechanisms and strengthening of cluster groups

The OCHA Regional Office for the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia will continue to provide substantial support and guidance through its Sub-Regional Office in Almaty.

Expected impact

- Improved coordination and transparency of humanitarian response
- More coherent, effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance

³ The DRCU was set up as part of Inter-Ministerial Commission for Disasters. It is made up of UN organizations, donor organizations, the International 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.

- Improved information management and inter-clusters collaboration
- Stronger advocacy on humanitarian principles
- Improved transition to early recovery stage of response

Projects

Agency	OCHA
Project Title	Humanitarian coordination support to UNRC office for six months
Objective	Ensure overall coordination of humanitarian action in accordance to IASC agreements
Beneficiaries	UN RC Office, UN DRCU, local and international NGOs and the affected population.
Partners	IASC Country Team, donors, Interim Government coordination structures in Bishkek and Osh
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33373
Budget (\$)	500,000
Agency	Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
Project Title	Coordination support to coherent effective and efficient humanitarian response and early recovery
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive and accountable planning, information management and secretariat services to support strong coordination structures that support coherent, efficient and effective response to humanitarian needs • Ensure dissemination of timely information products that support implementation of 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 principled for humanitarian actions
Beneficiaries	UN organizations, international and local NGOs, donors, Interim Government of Kyrgyzstan and affected population groups
Partners	OCHA, UN-DRCU
Project Code	KGZ-10/CSS/33372
Budget (\$)	350,000

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Interim Government has set up coordination centres in Bishkek and Osh to coordinate delivery of humanitarian assistance. The centre is chaired by the Interim Government's representative on social affairs. The Ministry for Emergencies has been assigned certain roles but a degree of confusion remains over roles and responsibilities of military, operational centre and the Ministry for Emergencies.

The humanitarian coordination structure for the international community in Kyrgyzstan follows the global cluster approach and is in line with General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of 1991, in which Member States of the United Nations endorsed the leadership of the UN in coordinating humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of an emergency.

Following the political events of April 7 and 8, the UN humanitarian coordination structure was activated to commence effective coordination among the UN and NGOs. Seven existing clusters have been activated in Kyrgyzstan, while additional ones (logistics and telecommunications) has been established to respond to the needs in southern Kyrgyzstan.

Clusters bring together UN agencies, NGOs and other operational partners. Clusters are coordinated by lead agencies who liaise on behalf of the group with the Interim Government on existing or expected humanitarian needs. To ensure coordination among clusters, an inter-cluster coordination group has been established supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and OCHA.

Cluster	Governmental Institutions	Cluster Lead	Other Humanitarian Stakeholders
Health	Ministry of Health	WHO	City Hope, Counterpart International, ICRC, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), National Red Crescent Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UNICEF, HelpAge International, SC, IOM
Protection	Ministry of Social Welfare	UNHCR	OHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, Help Age International, Eurasia International
Community Restoration		UNDP	Save the Children
Education	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	Save the Children
Food Security	Ministry of Agriculture, Social welfare institutions	WFP/FAO	ACTED, Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society
Water, Hygiene and Sanitation	City public works agencies, Sanitary & Epidemiological Agency	UNICEF	ACTED, IOM
Shelter	Ministry of Emergency Situations	UNHCR/IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society, IOM
Logistics	Ministry of transport, provincial authorities Operation Centre	WFP	UNDP
Telecommunication	Ministry of Telecommunication	WFP	
Coordination Support Services	Interim Government representative	OCHA/Office of the UNRC	Humanitarian Country Team

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS

PROJECTS GROUPED BY SECTOR

Table III: List of projects (grouped by sector) Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal 2010 as of 18 June 2010 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements USD
COMMUNITY RESTORATION			
KGZ-10/ER/33347/776	Early Recovery Post Crisis Needs Assessment and Recovery Planning	UNDP	500,000
KGZ-10/ER/33348/776	Community Infrastructure and Employment Generation	UNDP	2,400,000
KGZ-10/ER/33349/776	Critical Public Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	UNDP	1,800,000
KGZ-10/ER/33350/776	Return and Resettlement of Displaced Populations	UNDP	1,400,000
KGZ-10/ER/33351/776	Restoration of Livelihoods	UNDP	2,400,000
KGZ-10/ER/33352/6079	Emergency Livelihoods Recovery (6 months)	SC	1,200,000
KGZ-10/ER/33353/776	Housing and Human Settlement Recovery	UNDP	1,800,000
KGZ-10/ER/33354/776	Confidence Building and Community Dialogue	UNDP	450,000
Sub total for COMMUNITY RESTORATION			11,950,000
COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES			
KGZ-10/CSS/33372/7321	Coordination Support to Coherent Effective and Efficient Humanitarian Response and Early recovery	ORCHC	350,000
KGZ-10/CSS/33373/119	Humanitarian coordination support to UNRC's Office for six months	OCHA	500,000
Sub total for COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES			850,000
EDUCATION			
KGZ-10/E/33355/124	Back to School	UNICEF	3,000,000
KGZ-10/E/33356/6079	Promoting tolerance and conflict prevention in schools	SC	500,000
KGZ-10/CSS/33381/124	Education Coordination	UNICEF	90,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			3,590,000

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE			
KGZ-10/F/33357/561	Provision of Emergency Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	WFP	19,000,000
KGZ-10/A/33358/123	Emergency support to food security and livelihoods of affected smallholder farmers through provision of inputs and training	FAO	2,700,000
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE			21,700,000
HEALTH			
KGZ-10/H/33319/298	Psychosocial support in Primary Health Care	IOM	1,000,000
KGZ-10/H/33320/14025	Support to surgical care for wounded	CHI	250,000
KGZ-10/H/33321/5536	Health posts for IDPs and returnees	HelpAge International	450,000
KGZ-10/H/33322/5109	Access to priority HIV services for IDP	UNAIDS	150,000
KGZ-10/H/33323/6079	Emergency healthcare for women and children	SC	325,000
KGZ-10/H/33324/1171	Provision of reproductive health services to population of the affected areas of the southern regions of the country	UNFPA	200,000
KGZ-10/H/33325/124	Ensuring provision of essential services for women and children in affected communities	UNICEF	1,950,000
KGZ-10/H/33326/124	Recovery of access for children to high impact immunisation services in the affected areas	UNICEF	300,000
KGZ-10/H/33327/124	Access to services for women and children living with HIV	UNICEF	200,000
KGZ-10/H/33328/124	Restoring and strengthening social and medical services for prevention of micronutrient deficiency among children and women of reproductive ages	UNICEF	600,000
KGZ-10/H/33329/14025	Essential medicines and medical supplies for critical health facilities, facilities providing services for people with mental health problems and hospices	CHI	350,000
KGZ-10/H/33330/5543	Supplementary feeding in critical health facilities	Counterpart International	100,000
KGZ-10/H/33331/122	Health information management, early warning system and humanitarian health coordination	WHO	500,000
Sub total for HEALTH			6,375,000

LOGISTICS			
KGZ-10/CSS/33369/561	Logistics coordination in support of relief operations in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (While the WFP operation covers the two countries, this appeal reflects only planned activities in Kyrgyzstan)	WFP	970,553
KGZ-10/CSS/33370/298	Emergency Transportation for Conflict Displaced Populations	IOM	420,000
Sub total for LOGISTICS			1,390,553
PROTECTION			
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33333/5025	OHCHR support to the protection response	OHCHR	1,200,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33334/5025	Human rights and protection monitoring	OHCHR	200,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33335/120	Protection, monitoring and support for Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in Kyrgyz Republic	UNHCR	3,291,715
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33336/5105	Rapid needs assessment of women in conflict affected areas to obtain accurate data on the needs of women for better targeted assistance	UNIFEM	70,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33337/5105	Psychological and rehabilitation assistance to women – victims of sexual violence during the conflict:	UNIFEM	600,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33339/5536	Full inclusion of displaced older women and men in protection strategies at the IDP camps (6 months)	HelpAge International	245,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33340/5536	Monitor and respond to protection concerns of resident older women and men in Osh and Jalalabat (4 months)	HelpAge International	550,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33341/5536	Guarantee food security in two residential homes for older persons and older persons with disabilities in Kizil Tuu in Toktogul rayon and Suu-zak rayon in Jalalabat oblast (3 months)	HelpAge International	98,500
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33342/124	Child Protection	UNICEF	1,200,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33343/124	Prevention of and response to GBV	UNICEF	500,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33346/6079	Protection and rehabilitation assistance to children in conflict affected areas	SC	600,000
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33374/14027	Ensure the rights of persons with disabilities affected by the recent unrest and equal access to services	EURASIA FOUNDATION	2,593,500
Sub total for PROTECTION			11,148,715

SHELTER			
KGZ-10/S-NF/33364/120	Shelter protection of IDPs and NFI distribution	UNHCR	6,794,389
KGZ-10/S-NF/33365/6079	NFI distribution to IDPs	SC	200,000
KGZ-10/S-NF/33366/298	Delivery of Non-food items to IDPs	IOM	1,472,315
KGZ-10/S-NF/33367/124	Non-food items for most affected displaces children	UNICEF	350,000
KGZ-10/S-NF/33368/6458	Delivery of Non-food items to vulnerable groups	ACTED	1,493,943
Sub total for SHELTER			10,310,647
TELECOMMUNICATIONS			
KGZ-10/CSS/33371/561	Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Services to the Humanitarian Community in Kyrgyzstan	WFP	675,374
Sub total for TELECOMMUNICATIONS			675,374
WATER AND SANITATION			
KGZ-10/WS/33360/124	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Children and Women – Procurement and distribution of WASH supplies including provision of safe drinking water	UNICEF	1,500,000
KGZ-10/CSS/33361/124	WASH Coordination	UNICEF	100,000
KGZ-10/WS/33362/6458	Excreta Disposal Access and Improvement of Hygiene	ACTED	750,000
KGZ-10/WS/33363/298	Emergency Assistance to IDPs in Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities	IOM	805,350
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			3,155,350
Grand Total			71,145,639

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CBO	community-based organizations
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
DRCU	Disaster Response Coordination Unit
EC	European Commission
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GDP	gross domestic product
GIS	geographic information system
HTH	high-test hypochlorite
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	information and communication technology
IDPs	internally displaced people
IEC	information, education and communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IG	Interim Government
IM	information management
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IT	information technology
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)
MoLSD	Ministry of Labour and Social Development (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSF	<i>Médécins sans Frontières</i>
NFI	non-food item(s)
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NSC	National Statistical Committee (of the Kyrgyz Republic)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
RCU	Resident Coordinator's Unit
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team
SC	Save the Children
SCA	Save the Children Alliance
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TLM	Teaching Learning Material
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN DRCU	United Nations Disaster Response Coordination Unit

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCT	United Nations Humanitarian Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WES	water and environmental sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations 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 organizations (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 mobilization 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 Organization 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 mobilization. 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.

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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