

**KYRGYZSTAN  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DISPLACEMENT  
2022**

**22-RR-KGZ-55989**

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

# PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

## Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

23 March, 2023

List of Participant Organizations: ACTED; ADRA; Doctors without Borders (Médecins sans frontières); Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN; Interbilim – Osh; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); International Organization for Migration; Legal Clinic "Adilet"; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy; Ministry of Digital Development; Ministry of Emergency Situations; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration; Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and technical supervision; Ministry of Transport and Communications; OSCE; Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan; State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; The Ombudsman Institute; UN Resident Coordinator's Office; UN Women; UNDP; UNICEF; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Population Fund; World Food Programme

The Lessons Learnt Workshop, which was preceded by separate meetings of the HCT and UN Heads of Agencies, which had been involved in the humanitarian response to prepare for the workshop, brought together key stakeholders and partners from government, international, and civil society organizations to identify key lessons learned and develop a set of specific recommendations which were subsequently approved by the Disaster Risk Coordination Council (DRCU) and are being implemented:

1. **Inter-Agency and Inter-Sectoral Coordination:** The workshop identified a set of recommendations aimed to improve vertical and horizontal coordination among Government entities and within the DRCU for future responses.
2. **Communication and Information Sharing:** One significant achievement was the suggestion to use the Ministry of Emergency Situations' website to publicly share information about DRCU activities. This step will increase transparency and accessibility of information about the DRCU and its roles and responsibilities.
3. **Humanitarian Access and Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus:** Workshop discussions led to clear recommendations on improving accessibility and inclusivity for people with disabilities, young nursing mothers, and the elderly. The improved strategies for accommodation and transportation in emergencies also align with the broader goal of sustainable development and peacebuilding.
4. **Protection and Gender Issues:** The workshop led to an understanding of the importance of having standardized formats for collecting gender and disability data during emergencies. Participants agreed to develop a policy on meeting the needs of people with disabilities in emergencies. Furthermore, they addressed the lack of awareness of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) standards among service providers, stressing the need for capacity-building initiatives.
5. **Cross-Cutting Issues (Gender, Age, and Disability, PSEA):** Recognizing these cross-cutting issues, the workshop led to a number of proposed steps, including the development of a standard operating procedure (SOP) to prevent gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation, and abuse, discrimination, and other forms of mistreatment.
6. **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plans:** The need for including gender composition in district's population statistics within DRR plans was discussed, leading to a decision to develop a standardized format for collecting such data.
7. **Policy Development and Implementation:** The workshop played a key role in bringing policy deficiencies to light and setting the stage for actionable steps towards improved policies, regulations, and laws.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes  No

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

As the Resident Coordinator, I am deeply grateful for the strategic and prioritized response made possible by the CERF allocation in addressing the most urgent and lifesaving needs of the affected people. The CERF funding played a critical role in enabling a rapid and effective humanitarian response in the face of a complex crisis and to attract other donor resources.

The CERF allocation allowed us to swiftly provide essential assistance, including food, shelter, medical supplies, and hygiene items, to those affected by the crisis. These resources were instrumental in saving lives and alleviating suffering, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations received the support they desperately needed in a timely manner.

Furthermore, the collective performance and impact of the overall CERF allocation have been significant. The coordination among humanitarian actors was strengthened, ensuring a more coherent and efficient response. The funds enabled us to enhance our coordination mechanisms, share information, and optimize resource allocation. This collaboration was essential in maximizing the impact of our interventions and avoiding duplication of efforts.

The added value of the CERF allocation was evident in various ways. It not only addressed immediate needs but also contributed to strengthening local capacities and systems. By investing in local resources and expertise, the CERF funds have left a lasting impact and promoted resilience. The rapid response which it allowed had a positive effect on the UN's reputation as a reliable partner in the face of an emergency and earned the UNCT and the HCT the respect from the highest political levels.

### CERF's Added Value:

The strategic value added by the CERF funding to the humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan is evident across various sectors, amplifying the overall impact and outcomes of the allocation. Several selected examples highlight the added value of CERF in strengthening the response:

- 1. Health Sector:** The CERF funding enabled the procurement of essential medical supplies and equipment, ensuring access to essential health services for the affected population. This timely support enhanced the capacity of healthcare facilities to deliver life-saving medical assistance.
- 2. Shelter and NFI Sector:** CERF funding facilitated the construction of emergency shelters equipped with appropriate washing facilities, providing safe and dignified accommodation for internally displaced persons. This contributed to meeting immediate shelter needs and enhancing the protection and well-being of affected individuals.
- 3. Food Security Sector:** The CERF funds supported food assistance programs, including the procurement of essential food items from local businesses. This not only provided immediate food aid to vulnerable populations but also contributed to economic development and job creation within the local community.
- 4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Sector:** CERF funding enabled the procurement of hygiene and sanitation items, including female hygiene products. This helped address critical hygiene needs, promoting better health practices and reducing the risk of disease outbreaks.

These examples highlight the value added by the CERF funding in addressing the most urgent and life-saving needs across multiple sectors. The allocation strengthened the overall response by providing essential resources, promoting coordination, and fostering collaboration among humanitarian actors.

### Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds played a crucial role in ensuring the fast delivery of assistance to people in need. The timely allocation of CERF funding enabled humanitarian agencies to quickly mobilize resources and respond to the urgent needs of up to 40,000 direct and 55,000 indirect beneficiaries. This facilitated the rapid distribution of life-saving aid, including food, non-food items, hygiene supplies, shelter, and medical assistance. The availability of CERF funds allowed for immediate action, bypassing bureaucratic hurdles, and enabling a swift

and efficient humanitarian response. Furthermore, the CERF funding not only supported the delivery of essential aid but also contributed to strengthening local capacities and systems. Through training, capacity-building initiatives, and collaboration with local authorities, the CERF allocation fostered greater preparedness and response capabilities within the affected region.

#### Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds played a crucial role in responding to time-critical needs in the humanitarian crisis. By providing financial resources at the onset of the crisis, the CERF funds helped ensure a rapid and effective response, mitigating further suffering and addressing immediate humanitarian needs. The flexibility of CERF funding enabled humanitarian agencies to adapt their interventions and allocate resources according to the evolving needs on the ground, ensuring a targeted and effective response to time-critical challenges.

#### Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The availability of CERF funds facilitated enhanced coordination mechanisms and platforms, enabling humanitarian actors to come together, share information, and coordinate their efforts more efficiently. The funds supported coordination structures such as clusters or sector working groups, which serve as important platforms for coordination, collaboration, and decision-making among humanitarian actors. By bringing together various organizations, agencies, and stakeholders involved in the response, CERF funds helped foster a more coherent and harmonized approach to addressing the humanitarian needs in Kyrgyzstan.

#### Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds played an important role in improving resource mobilization from other sources in response to the crisis in Kyrgyzstan. The availability of CERF funding did act as a catalyst for other donors and partners to contribute resources towards the humanitarian response. Other sources included country-based pooled funds and bilateral/multilateral contributions.

#### Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

In this specific allocation, the areas of support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health, and empowerment, were addressed. The urgency of funding for this area was particularly high, considering the vulnerability of women and girls during humanitarian crises and the specific challenges they face.

The CERF funding played a crucial role in advancing collective efforts to address these priorities. By providing financial resources, CERF helped catalyze and scale up interventions focused on supporting women and girls. The funding enabled the implementation of targeted programs to address gender-based violence, promote reproductive health services, and empower women and girls in the affected communities. This support aimed to bring about significant and transformative changes in the lives of women and girls, improving their well-being, safety, and empowerment.

Some key challenges include:

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<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

1. **Limited technical capacity:** The availability of personnel with expertise in addressing the specific needs of women and girls, disability inclusion, education in protracted crises, and protection can pose challenges.

2. **Resource constraints:** Insufficient resources can hinder the scale-up of programs and activities focusing on the underfunded priority areas. The availability of CERF funding helped address this issue to some extent, but sustained funding and resources are needed for comprehensive and long-term interventions.

To overcome these challenges and bring about step changes in the response, CERF can play a significant role. CERF can support initiatives aimed at building technical capacity by funding training programs and providing guidance on best practices. It can also advocate for increased attention and resources from other donors and stakeholders to address these underfunded priority areas.

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>14,775,579</b>
CERF	1,010,290
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	645,106
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	3,084,880
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>4,740,276</b>

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	22-RR-IOM-030	Shelter and Non-Food Items	500,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-073	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	157,290
WFP	22-RR-WFP-063	Food Security - Food Assistance	353,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,010,290</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>911,507</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	98,783
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>98,783</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,010,290</b>

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

The Kyrgyz-Tajik border experienced a dramatic surge in violence in mid-September 2022, leading to significant harm and widespread destruction. Tragically, this conflict resulted in 13 civilian deaths and 206 injuries. In addition, the violence forced 142,071 people from their homes, becoming internally displaced. The Kyrgyzstan government reported substantial damages in Batken Oblast, with private residences, schools, hospitals, administrative buildings, infrastructure, and cattle farms suffering. The impact was dire—displacing people, destroying essential household and non-food items (NFIs), and generating food shortages. This resulted in the destabilization and increased vulnerability of 276,928 individuals.

Batken Oblast was already grappling with severe poverty, including high rates of child multidimensional poverty. This made it one of Kyrgyzstan's most susceptible regions even before the violence escalated. The conflict only intensified these pre-existing hardships by damaging homes, infrastructure, schools, and health centres, and by creating mass displacement. Consequently, the affected population found itself in immediate need of humanitarian aid.

Following detailed assessments, several key humanitarian needs emerged. They include the provision of food assistance; the procurement of basic household supplies, clothing, shoes, and other NFIs—especially in anticipation of the winter months; the availability of hygiene and sanitation items, including female-specific hygiene products; the establishment of shelters for the displaced, complete with adequate washing facilities; and ensuring access to crucial health services, including the supply of medical necessities and equipment.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the crisis, the RC/HC for Kyrgyzstan requested \$1 million from CERF's Rapid Response window on October 17, 2022, for immediate life-saving activities. This funding played a pivotal role in the humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan, making a significant impact on the lives of those affected.

The CERF-funded assistance achieved several noteworthy operational achievements. It reached a large number of people, providing life-saving assistance that addressed their most urgent needs. This assistance encompassed a range of sectors, demonstrating a multi-sectoral response that tackled various aspects of the crisis.

The sectoral priorities supported by the CERF funds were strategically aligned with the identified humanitarian needs. The allocation provided crucial resources for food assistance, procurement of non-food items, hygiene and sanitation items, shelter provisions, and access to essential health services. These sectoral interventions were instrumental in mitigating the immediate impact of the crisis and addressing the pressing needs of the affected population.

Importantly, the CERF-funded assistance not only provided immediate relief but also contributed to building local capacity. By strengthening the skills and resources within the local communities, the assistance fostered resilience and self-sustainability in the face of future challenges.

### **People Directly Reached:**

Throughout the project implementation, close collaboration took place between UNICEF, WFP, IOM, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and local government representatives to develop accurate beneficiary lists and prevent duplication. The CERF funds were allocated to support three categories of beneficiaries, including internally displaced people who received assistance from both the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) sector and the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector. The reported figures in Tables 4, 5, and 6 below were derived by selecting the highest number of beneficiaries within the IDP category for the two sectors. This approach was adopted due to the absence of specific beneficiary lists with names, ensuring that individuals were not counted multiple times. The intention was to provide a conservative estimate of the number of individuals who received assistance, while acknowledging that the actual number of beneficiaries may be higher. It is important to note that the reported figures represent a cautious estimate, and there is a possibility of a greater number of beneficiaries being reached.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

The CERF allocation activities have had a far-reaching positive impact on various individuals who indirectly benefited from the initiatives. UNICEF's awareness and information campaigns, for example, have successfully reached approximately 55,000 people in Batken province, delivering crucial messages on hygiene and public health. This has resulted in heightened knowledge and awareness among individuals, leading to improved health practices and enhanced well-being for both themselves and their communities.

Moreover, the projects' expansion of service delivery capacity has had a broader scope of influence. For instance, the IOM project focused on strengthening the capacity of local government authorities in conducting needs assessments and developing distribution mechanisms. As a result, the entire community now benefits from improved emergency response capabilities, ensuring a more efficient and effective aid delivery system during future emergencies.

Additionally, the allocation activities have made significant contributions to economic development and job creation, benefiting a wider population. Through the WFP project, essential food items were procured from two local businesses, bolstering the local economy and generating employment opportunities. This has not only provided livelihoods for individuals but also fostered sustainable economic growth within the community.

Overall, the indirect beneficiaries of these allocation activities encompass the wider community, experiencing the advantages of increased knowledge and awareness, improved emergency response capacities, and enhanced economic opportunities. The impact of these initiatives extends beyond the direct recipients, creating positive ripple effects throughout the communities affected by the projects.

**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	2,190	2,166	3,202	3,332	<b>10,890</b>	7,856	7,413	7,387	7,681	<b>30,337</b>
Shelter and Non-Food Items	504	504	336	336	<b>1,680</b>	559	558	471	549	<b>2,137</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,616	521	1,931	1,932	<b>6,000</b>	2,002	628	2,320	2,360	<b>7,310</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

<b>Category</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	8,700	24,271
Internally displaced people	6,000	7,300
Host communities	1,090	6,066
Other affected people	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,790</b>	<b>37,637</b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

<b>Sex &amp; Age</b>	<b>Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*</b>		<b>Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>	
	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Reached</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Women	3,582	9,858	162	494
Men	2,471	8,041	53	414
Girls	4,810	9,707	192	232
Boys	4,927	10,031	193	235
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,790</b>	<b>37,637</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,375</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-030

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Kyrgyzstan
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	22-RR-IOM-030
Project title:	Shelter and non-food items emergency assistance to affected people in Batken region of the Kyrgyz Republic		
Start date:	04/11/2022	End date:	03/05/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 3,500,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 640,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 500,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 50,658</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 50,658
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, the project successfully addressed the immediate non-food item and winterization needs of 2,137 individuals whose houses were completely or partially destroyed. The non-food items assistance provided by IOM reached 1,107 men, 1,030 women, and 800 children, benefiting 356 families in 15 locations. The distribution took place between December 18 and January 17, covering a range of essential items such as winter clothing, shoes, kitchen sets, bedding, and heating appliances.

The project achieved a high utilization rate of over 98% for the distributed items, indicating that they effectively met the urgent needs of the beneficiaries. The satisfaction level with the quality of the distributed items was reported to be between 98-100%, and the overall distribution process was rated at 100% satisfaction, as per the PDM Report. Beneficiaries expressed their appreciation for the well-planned and transparent distribution process, highlighting its convenience and effectiveness in meeting their pressing needs.

"The distribution process was very good and convenient. There were no disputes. It was very well planned. Until now, other organizations also provided help, but I can't be wrong to say that the aid delivered by IOM and its partner organizations was the most planned, good, transparent, and convenient". (Interview with beneficiary, Samarkendik).

The project's impact was evident through the positive feedback from beneficiaries who had lost their homes. The distributed items, including winter clothing, shoes, and blankets, were described as crucial in preparing for the upcoming winter season. The assistance provided by IOM and its partner organizations was regarded as the most well-planned, transparent, and convenient, reflecting the effectiveness of the project in meeting the needs of the affected population.

In addition to the direct assistance provided, the project also contributed to enhancing the capacity of local government authorities in Batken and Osh oblasts. Capacity-building efforts focused on developing the distribution mechanism and operational plan for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The joint development and implementation of the distribution mechanism resulted in an efficient and coordinated approach.

Furthermore, IOM conducted training sessions for two implementing partners, NGOs "Ulybka" and "Blagodat," to strengthen their capacity in providing human-centered humanitarian assistance. Topics covered included Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Accountability to the affected population. This capacity-building effort aimed to enhance the effectiveness and quality of assistance delivered by the implementing partners.

Overall, the project achieved significant results in addressing immediate needs, reaching a considerable number of beneficiaries, and enhancing the capacity of local government authorities and implementing partners. The positive feedback from beneficiaries underscores the project's success in delivering timely and relevant assistance to those affected by the crisis.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

During the implementation of the project, certain changes from the original proposal were encountered. These changes were necessary to address emerging needs and adapt to the evolving humanitarian context.

Firstly, the number of beneficiaries reached exceeded the initial target. A total of 2,137 beneficiaries were reached by IOM, surpassing the original target of 1,680 by 27 percent. This over-achievement was made possible through effective negotiations with vendors, which enabled IOM to procure items at better prices than the market rates. As a result, more beneficiaries were able to receive humanitarian assistance, maximizing the impact of the project.

Furthermore, the project extended assistance to an additional seven vulnerable families (20 individuals) of ethnic Kyrgyz who returned to Kyrgyzstan from Afghanistan and were temporarily placed in a shelter in Chon-Alai. These families were affected by the conflict in Batken and were living in temporary shelters without the means to prepare for winterization. Including these families as beneficiaries aligned with the project's criteria and the objective of addressing the urgent needs of vulnerable populations.

In terms of persons with disabilities (PwDs), there was a deviation from the original plan. Although the project targeted 80 PwD beneficiaries, the needs assessment conducted by IOM identified only 8 PwDs among the beneficiaries in the first category (those whose houses were destroyed or partially destroyed). This deviation reflects the actual situation on the ground and ensures that assistance is directed to those individuals with disabilities who were directly affected by the crisis.

It is important to note that the project implementation proceeded without any delays, and all planned activities were delivered according to the original plan. The necessary changes and deviations were made in response to the evolving context and to ensure that the assistance provided effectively met the urgent needs of the affected population.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	504	504	336	336	1,680	559	558	471	549	2,137
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2,137</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	80	50	10	10	150	3	3	0	0	6

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

A distribution mechanism was a product of IOM's multi-partner collaborative approach. The development process brought together local government stakeholders in Batken and Osh oblasts, where the project delivered humanitarian assistance. IOM conducted various coordination meetings with local authorities, the administration of two oblasts, and the Ministry of Emergency Situations. As part of the project, IOM contributed to the increase of the capacity of the local government authorities to conduct needs assessments for humanitarian assistance and develop the distribution mechanisms for the delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. As a result, the new knowledge and skills, obtained by the trainees enabled them to develop the joint distribution mechanism with IOM, and outline the schedule and locations for distribution.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Contribute to addressing immediate non-food item and winterization needs of affected households in Batken oblast of Kyrgyzstan				
<b>Output 1</b>	The most vulnerable affected individuals have access to life-saving NFI				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Shelter and Non-Food Items				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	1,680	2,137	Distribution lists	
Indicator 1.2	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	1,680	2,137	Distribution lists	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		As a result of successful negotiations with vendors, IOM achieved better quotations for NFI kits, allowing them to reach an additional 457 beneficiaries beyond the original target of 1,680. These savings in the procurement budget enabled the expanded reach of assistance to a larger number of beneficiaries.			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>			
Activity 1.1	Purchase and transport NFI and alternative heating items for IDPs	IOM			
Activity 1.2	Establish a distribution mechanism in close cooperation with the WASH and Food sectors and coordination with local authorities, Ministry of Emergency, Implementing Partners (IPs), and community leaders.	IOM			
Activity 1.3	Distribute NFI and alternative heating items to IDPs through according to the developed distribution schedule	IOM with its implementing partners NGO "Ulybka" and "Blagodot"			
Activity 1.4	Conduct post-distribution monitoring activities.	IOM with the Empirica Research Company			

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and

Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>2</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>3</sup>:**

During the inception phase, IOM with its implementing partners (IPs), reached out to beneficiaries and conducted a needs assessment to understand their urgent needs and gaps. This contributed to better planning of the operational plan and procurement plan. This information was shared with other clusters. When developing the final list of beneficiaries, IOM received additional requests for assistance from affected people in Osh oblast, therefore IOM amended its distribution plan. During the distribution, IOM and IPs ensured flexibility in delivery of the NFI kits, in particular the clothing, as the sizes varied and there has been additional individual feedback on preferences from the beneficiaries. The level of satisfaction with the delivery of assistance was captured by the PDM survey, which provided the gender disaggregation for respondents and envisaged specific questions related to the level of satisfaction with the assistance, whether the assistance provided addressed their needs, etc.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Prior to the distribution process, IOM with its implementing partners developed the feedback mechanism, which was implemented during the distribution process at the distribution point. The form envisaged full confidentiality of the responder and was easily accessible at the distribution sight. In addition, when IOM conducted post-distribution monitoring activities, the hired Research Company also envisaged questions encouraging feedback or complaints from beneficiaries. IOM and NGO staff were trained on how to deal with and refer protection disclosures, including incidents of gender-based violence safely and ethically.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

PSEA was an integral component during the distribution process. IOM has an in-house PSEA focal point, who delivered training to the implementing partners and vendors, responsible for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The staff of IPs and Vendors also signed a Code of Conduct for accountability and appropriate responsibility to vulnerable community members. During the distribution process, IOM and IPs established the mechanism for complaint/feedback with section on the PSEA to ensure that beneficiaries could report in case if they witnessed or experienced any signs of the SEA. In addition, all beneficiaries had the contact information of the focal points from both NGOs "Ulybka" and "Blagodat" as an additional mechanism for reporting the cases of SEA. IOM PSEA Focal Point also raised awareness about the IOM Institutional PSEA confidential reporting mechanism <https://weareallin.iom.int/> to ensure that beneficiaries and project partners can use this tool in case of abuse or misconduct witnessed.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

IOM assisted a total of 2,137 beneficiaries, of which 1030 were women and girls. When developing the list of beneficiaries, IOM put a particular focus on gender breakdown and ensured that at least half of the beneficiaries were women and girls. In addition, when designing the NFI kits, IOM and its partners conducted a separate needs assessment with women beneficiaries to ensure that their needs were reflected. During the distribution, all vendors and implementing partners prioritized assistance to women and girls. All monitoring activities, including PDM assessment, included questions to capture related to differences in impact and satisfaction on the assistance between genders.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

<sup>2</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

In order to ensure that the needs of PwD were met, and the distribution facilitated full accessibility and inclusion, IOM followed the main principles of the IOM disability inclusion toolkit and IOM Guidance on ensuring the participation of Persons with Disabilities. In particular, during the development of distribution lists, IOM was guided by specific guidelines for the identification of persons with disabilities. During the distribution process, IOM ensured the data collected was disaggregated by disability and gender of PwD. In addition, the distribution modalities for PwDs were designed considering their needs, including the arrangement of special delivery of NFI kits to their houses/shelters. A follow-up survey with the beneficiaries with disabilities was arranged by Implementing Partners to ensure the humanitarian assistance addressed their needs and expectations.

#### f. Protection:

IOM's is the Lead of the Shelter and NFI Cluster of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit and a Member of the Protection Cluster. During the project implementation, IOM heavily relied on its Protection Manual, in terms of preventing and minimizing unintended negative effects of the intervention, which can increase the vulnerability of beneficiaries. For this, IOM planned the distribution mechanism to provide full accessibility and inclusivity to beneficiaries receiving NFI kits and pay special attention to the most vulnerable groups: elderly, women, and children. The distribution process was arranged to ensure the time allocation for every family with special attention to persons/families at risk to reduce any risks of marginalization or vulnerabilities. During the needs assessment, IOM ensured the assistance provided to beneficiaries to claim their rights to Non-Food items. In addition, IOM set up complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries to measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns of complaints.

#### g. Education:

N/A.

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA interventions were not relevant for the assistance provided by IOM, as the results of the needs assessment conducted by the DRCU clusters identified immediate needs of affected people in the first category (whose houses were burnt down) translating into the needs for winterization and urgent NFI kits. Therefore, IOM decided to provide the NFI kits to meet the urgent needs of beneficiaries for winterization.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
0	0	US\$ 0	n/a	n/a

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Press Note "Conflict-Displaced Families in Kyrgyzstan Face the Coldest Winter in Over a Decade"	<a href="http://campaign-archive.com">Conflict-Displaced Families in Kyrgyzstan Face the Coldest Winter in Over A Decade (campaign-archive.com)</a>
Youtube Video "Humanitarian assistance to people, affected by cross-border conflict"	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4SYV8LMg4c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4SYV8LMg4c</a>
Instagram Post "Assistance to people in Batken"	<p><a href="#">IOM Kyrgyzstan - UN Migration on Instagram: "❄️ Күндүн суукташы менен Баткенде жабыр тарткан үй-бүлөлөргө колдоо көрсөтүү максатында Эл аралык миграция уюму Бириккен Улуттар Уюмунун Өзгөчө кырдаалдарга каршы күрөшүү боюнча борбордук фондунун жана Германия өкмөтүнүн каржылык колдоосу менен жабыр тарткандарга гуманитардык жардам бере баштады. 💎 Учурда 158 тургунунга азык-түлүк эмес товарлар берилди: 💎 Тиричилик техникасы (электр плитасы, жылыткыч, электр чайнек, электр узартуучу кабель, энергияны үнөмдөөчү лампа) 💎 Ашкана комплекти (айры, кашык, тарелка, табак, чайнек, казан, идиш) 💎 Төшөнчүлөр (матрас, жууркан, жаздык, шейшеп, керебеттер) 💎 Кийим-кече жана бут кийим (аялдар, эркектер жана балдар үчүн туура өлчөмдөгү кышкы/жылуу курткалар жана жылуу бут кийимдер) тапшырылды, өзгөчө суук мезгилде Баткен жана Оштун эли тургундары жардам абдан муктаж эле. 💎 Жалпысынан 423 үй-бүлөөгө жардам көрсөтүлүүсү да күтүлүүдө. #БаткенЭлинеЖардам #БаткенЭлимАманБол #ЭлАралыкМиграцияУюму"</a></p>
Video for a tv channel	<a href="https://youtu.be/s4SYV8LMg4c">https://youtu.be/s4SYV8LMg4c</a>
Website of the Ministry of Emergency Situations	<a href="https://mchs.gov.kg/batkende-j-zhajsyz-kalghan-429-j-b-l-g-materialdyk-zhardam-k-rs-t-ld-2/">https://mchs.gov.kg/batkende-j-zhajsyz-kalghan-429-j-b-l-g-materialdyk-zhardam-k-rs-t-ld-2/</a>



## 3.2 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-073

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Kyrgyzstan
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-073
Project title:	Delivery of critical WASH supplies and winterised bathing facilities for the most vulnerable people in affected areas of Batken and Osh oblasts		
Start date:	04/11/2022	End date:	03/05/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 509,109</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 90,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 157,290</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 21,069</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$ 21,069	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, the project successfully addressed critical hygiene and sanitation needs in the affected areas of Batken and Osh provinces. A total of 1,460 sets of Family Hygiene Kits were distributed in collaboration with local government authorities and a local NGO (AFEW). These kits were revised based on feedback from the affected population to ensure they included the most essential women and children sanitation items, such as sanitation pads, drinking water buckets, and supplies for bathing and laundry.

As a result of this intervention, a total of 7,300 people, including 4,670 children, gained access to critical hygiene and sanitation supplies. This provision significantly reduced health risks associated with poor hygiene practices and contaminated water sources. The project made a concerted effort to engage the local community through a targeted awareness campaign on the risks of poor hygiene, contaminated water, and public health hazards. This campaign reached approximately 55,000 residents of Batken oblast through various channels, including television programs, social media platforms, and engagement with local influencers.

Additionally, the project conducted a targeted campaign specifically focused on schools in Batken, reaching 440 elementary and middle school children. These activities included competitions, games, and interactive lessons that aimed to raise awareness and promote positive hygiene practices among the students.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

During the implementation period, UNICEF faced a significant challenge due to the sudden price increase of hygiene items in the fourth quarter of 2022. The tender results indicated that the initially allocated budget of USD 70 per kit would not cover all the items agreed upon with the affected population. Additionally, after consulting with the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), it was decided not to proceed with the procurement of mobile bathing facilities as planned, as the tender revealed exorbitant prices offered by a single potential local supplier. Consequently, in collaboration with the Ministry and local authorities, UNICEF adjusted the project by increasing the number of family hygiene kits to be procured and distributed, including an extended range of individual bathing items. As a result, extended Family Hygiene kits were provided to 7,300 individuals, surpassing the initial target of 6,000.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	1,616	521	1,931	1,932	6,000	2,002	628	2,320	2,350	7,300
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>7,300</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	161	53	193	193	600	200	63	232	235	730

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Through a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign utilizing national TV programs, social media platforms, and the involvement of local celebrities, as well as a series of targeted events, critical messages reached approximately 55,000 individuals in Batken province. This inclusive approach also engaged 700 children through school-based activities, including dedicated extra-curricular sessions focused on hygiene and an essay writing competition centered around WASH and public health.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Ensure access to hygiene and sanitation supplies and services, with a focus on women and children, and promote awareness of key public health risks among IDPs and host communities.			
<b>Output 1</b>	Provision of critical hygiene supplies and winterised sanitation services			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	WS.13 Number of communal sanitation facilities (e.g. latrines) and/or communal bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	3	0	N/A
Indicator 1.2	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits)	6,000	7,300	Report of the Implementing Partner
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		In agreement with the National Partner/Ministry of Emergency, it was decided to cancel procurement of bathing facilities as the only supplier identified after competitive tender, offered these facilities for unreasonably high prices. Instead, it was decided to increase the number of people to be reached with critical WASH supplies.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procure and deliver FHKs. Follow up with recipients to gain feedback on the content of the FHKs and hear recommendations for adjustments to support local procurement;	Procurement was implemented directly by UNICEF and distribution was done by UNICEF Implementing Partner AFEW, in close collaboration with local government and UNICEF		
Activity 1.2	Procure and deliver mobile winterised bathing facilities and organize bathing days in temporary shelters and hosting communities;	Cancelled		
Activity 1.3	Monitor implementation of the activities to ensure accountability to affected population	UNICEF conducted a series of monitoring activities, through field visits and random telephone interviews to learn about the process of FHK distribution, its content and relevance of support received.		

<b>Output 2</b>	Improved awareness raising on key public health risks			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	6,000	55,000	AFEW Implementing Partner's report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		UNICEF had originally plan to undertake messaging related to hygiene to the displaced communities and beneficiaries of the Family kits. Later on, the opportunity of mass media messaging was identified, and activities undertaken, increasing the number of beneficiaries achieved.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Raise awareness of the most affected population on the key public health risks of IDPs;	AFEW NGO		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>4</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>5</sup>:

Through UNICEF volunteers and staff, 12 interviews were conducted with women and girls representing affected population (based in temporary shelters and hosting communities) to learn about their most critical sanitation and hygiene needs at the design stage of the project. Based on this feedback, the composition of the standard Family Hygiene Kit used by UNICEF in case of emergency was revisited taking into account longer term needs of internally displaced people and included drinking water bucket, supplies for individual bathing such as washbasin and towels.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Through a variety of means, there was feedback collected from recipients of FHKs on how relevant and useful it was. This was done through the local partners that UNICEF is working with including local government, Village health committees and UNICEF volunteers. With regard to community level awareness raising activities, they were coordinated between the Implementing Partner of the current project and UNICEF partners dealing with SBC, using the same media and ways of messages dissemination including social media.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

<sup>4</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

UNICEF Implementing partner in charge of FHKs distribution and conducting raising awareness campaign, had gone through required trainings on addressing the issues of sexual exploitation and abuse so is a reliable partner to be able to record and handle such issues. No SEA cases were reported to UNICEF by the Implementing partner during the period of its work.

**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Through delivery of extended family hygiene kits to women in households, they were capacitated to make decisions on how to more effectively use its content for the benefit of the whole family, and so empowering women to take decisions within their families and beyond on how better to distribute resources available. Through engagement of Village Health Committees members that are mainly women and UNICEF volunteers, talking about health risks and those related to WASH, UNICEF continues to empower them as leaders to spread the word on important issues of the health.

**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Out of 7300 people who received family hygiene kits, about 700 were people with disabilities, whose essential needs in sanitation and hygiene were also ensured through support provided by CERF project. Through engagement of the social workers at local level working at both district (Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Migration) and community level (Aiyi Okmotu), their safety and protection is ensured including in the emergency response stage.

**f. Protection:**

Protection, being central part of immediate and life-saving activities, was mainstreamed throughout the project implementation ensuring that the most vulnerable are kept from harm, protected from violence, coercion and abuse. Throughout all stages of the project, from identification of the families to receive support to implementing the awareness raising campaign at local level on WASH related health risks, reducing the threats that most vulnerable and minimizing their exposure to such threats was considered as central with the current project

**g. Education:**

Not relevant

**8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

Specified CVA activity	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------	----------------	-------------

(incl. activity # from results framework above)				
N/A		US\$	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Video on Family Hygiene Kits distribution	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hziKwFSpMk&amp;t=1s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hziKwFSpMk&amp;t=1s</a>
Updates in social media on the project FHK distribution in Batken district	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/afewkyrgyzstan/photos/pcb.2604757656333071/2604757479666422/">https://www.facebook.com/afewkyrgyzstan/photos/pcb.2604757656333071/2604757479666422/</a> <a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CoY8p9WI2ze/">https://www.instagram.com/p/CoY8p9WI2ze/</a> <a href="https://fb.watch/jqkwWutl3E/">https://fb.watch/jqkwWutl3E/</a>
Local celebrities discussing WASH issues and risks to public health	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CofElznAHR5/">https://www.instagram.com/p/CofElznAHR5/</a> <a href="https://www.instagram.com/ryskulbekov/">https://www.instagram.com/ryskulbekov/</a>

### 3.3 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-063

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	WFP	<b>Country:</b>	Kyrgyzstan
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance	<b>CERF project code:</b>	22-RR-WFP-063
<b>Project title:</b>	Food assistance to Internally Displaced People (IDPs), host communities and returnees affected by the escalation of violence at the Kyrgyz-Tajik border		
<b>Start date:</b>	21/10/2022	<b>End date:</b>	20/04/2023
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 2,405,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,299,674</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 353,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 27,056</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$ 27,056	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF grant, WFP expanded its life-saving support to individuals affected by the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in mid-September 2022. The assistance aligned with the UN/Government Emergency Response Plan, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups, including internally displaced people, returnees, host families, and those whose houses were damaged or destroyed. Special attention was given to low-income families, large families with minors, single mothers, and persons with disabilities. A total of 30,337 beneficiaries received 334.8 metric tons (MT) of food assistance, consisting of 306 MT of fortified wheat flour and 28.8 MT of vegetable oil. Each family received an average ration of 50 kg of wheat flour and 5 liters of vegetable oil, providing essential food supplies for 60 days.

The distribution of food assistance in February and March 2023 significantly alleviated the basic needs for food and nutrition of the most vulnerable individuals in the affected communities of Batken, Kadamjai, Leilek, and Suluktu during the harsh winter and early spring period when food scarcity was heightened. This assistance played a crucial role in mitigating the decline of social well-being and sustaining lives and health within conflict-affected communities.

The project was implemented in a timely and efficient manner, adhering to the planned project timeline. Activities such as food distribution and monitoring were executed as scheduled. Post Distribution Monitoring was conducted in March 2023 by an external company to assess the impact and effectiveness of the distribution process.



WFP's collaboration with the local partner NGO Public Fund "Insan-Leilek" ensured on-the-ground presence, community mobilization, partnerships with local governments, and the smooth delivery of food as part of a rapid emergency intervention in support of WFP's Sub office in Osh. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration for targeting purposes, as well as with the Ministry of Emergency Situations for food delivery, ensuring the effective implementation of the project.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The completion of the competitive tender process, food production, and quality certification ensured proper food quality control before the arrival of food commodities at the WFP warehouse in Osh, which occurred in mid-January 2023. The local food procurement underwent a comprehensive quality control process, including laboratory analysis, which took 24 days for vegetable oil and 11 days for wheat flour. Due to the absence of certified laboratories in the Kyrgyz Republic, the food samples had to be sent abroad for testing. Consequently, the distribution of food assistance to returnees was delayed until February 2023 as many displaced populations had returned to their homes during the procurement period.

The determination of the food ration was done in coordination with the government and humanitarian partner counterparts. To maximize coverage among vulnerable affected individuals within the allocated funding, the originally planned 2-month food ration was adjusted to 10 kg of wheat flour and 1 liter of vegetable oil per person. This adjustment, coupled with efficient local procurement, allowed for the procurement of slightly more food (334.8 MT) than initially planned (321 MT), benefiting a greater number of affected individuals (30,337 beneficiaries) compared to the original target (10,890 beneficiaries).

The targeting of beneficiaries adhered to the existing technical agreements between WFP and the Government, which designated the mobilization of beneficiaries as the government's responsibility. However, limited capacity within local authorities and the absence of a data-sharing agreement with the government led to additional time required for the identification and verification of individuals in need.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	1,744	1,736	2,558	2,662	8,700	6285	5931	5910	6145	24271
Internally displaced people	224	216	323	337	1,100	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	222	214	321	333	1,090	1571	1482	1477	1536	6066
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>30,337</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	13	12	14	15	54	294	351	0	0	645

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

WFP activated its Smallholder Agricultural Market Support by undertaking local procurement of fortified wheat flour from Tazazhan LLC and refined sunflower oil from Doolot Trading LLC to support local value chains. It boosted local economic operations during the shock and accelerated the revival of local markets and retailers.

The targeting and identification of the recipients were carried out by WFP in close collaboration with the local authorities and district offices of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM) to enhance their capacity for self-organization and possible response in future emergencies. As a result, local authorities and the MLSSM representatives have improved understanding of their coordination role and advisory responsibility for the emergency response. An extensive informational campaign and community mobilization have educated the local population to report on their location, needs and contacts through social workers to ensure visibility for any humanitarian assistance.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Vulnerable households in the Kyrgyz Republic affected by the escalation of violence receive immediate food assistance				
<b>Output 1</b>	Targeted beneficiaries can meet their immediate food needs				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance	10,890	30,337	Monthly Distribution Reports	
Indicator 1.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT	321	334.8	Monthly Distribution Reports	
Indicator 1.3	FS.5a Percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score (Increase by 80%)	83%	86% (3% increase)	Rapid Food Security Assessment conducted by independent company	
Indicator 1.4	FS.5b Percentage of households with a borderline food consumption score (Decrease by 80%)	12%	10% (2% decrease)	Rapid Food Security Assessment conducted by independent company	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The food ration was identified in coordination with the government and humanitarian partner counterparts. To ensure wider coverage of vulnerable affected people within the allocated funding, the planned 2-month food ration was adjusted to 10 kg of wheat flour and 1 litres of vegetable oil per person. The adjusted ration along with the efficient local procurement allowed to reach more affected people (30,337 beneficiaries) than initially planned (10,890 beneficiaries).			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>			
Activity 1.1	General Food Assistance to IDPs and host communities	WFP and cooperating partner NGO Public Fund "Insan-Leilek"			
Activity 1.2	Food assistance to the most vulnerable returnees	WFP and cooperating partner NGO Public Fund "Insan-Leilek"			

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>6</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>7</sup>:

The voices of affected people served to inform the design of the project activities. Key humanitarian needs and priorities of affected people were identified through the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) assessment and the Kyrgyz Republic Inter-Agency Needs Assessment (KIANA) in September 2022 across all affected areas.

The targeting of beneficiaries was carried out in close collaboration with the local authorities and district offices of the Ministry of Labour Social Security and Migration. To ensure accountability and efficiency of the project delivery, WFP carried out additional 5-percent household verification to confirm eligibility of the selected families.

Post Distribution Monitoring was carried out in March 2023 among 410 randomly selected beneficiaries to collect their feedback about the quality of assistance. Additionally, a joint mission of the WFP, UNICEF, and the Government representatives took place on 1 March 2023 to Batken to meet with 250 beneficiaries and hear their feedback.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP maintains a community feedback mechanism (CFM) with a toll-free hotline available for all beneficiaries and partners across the country. All WFP handouts, posters, and visibility materials available to beneficiaries and local partners contained the WFP hotline number. WFP also communicated it via social media channels and in-person meetings with local authorities. WFP maintained two-way communication through CFM to strengthen community engagement, promote participatory decision making, and inform programme design. The hotline enabled compiling feedback in real-time and in a confidential manner. The incoming voice messages were reviewed daily and transferred to a programme manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. In case of information requests, WFP programme specialists responded to all individual inquiries and provided relevant information on targeting criteria and the size of transfers. In total, 44 feedback messages have been received, majority of which were related to expression of gratitude for the timely assistance.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

All WFP handouts, posters and visibility materials available to beneficiaries and local partners informed that all beneficiaries and partners can call a hotline free of charge to share feedback, ask any questions or raise concerns, including on security, gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and fraud incidents in a confidential manner. No calls on sexual exploitation and abuse cases have been registered. All WFP field staff are trained on the Code of Conduct and PSEA principles. Additionally, WFP conducts annual PSEA refresher session for all staff and provides new personnel with a PSEA and Gender induction package.

<sup>6</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

As per KIANA results, WFP targeted IDPs/ returnees and host families with special focus on the most vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, women-headed households, single women with dependents, elderly and different ethnic and religious minorities. In total, 50 percent of beneficiaries were women and girls.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized categories of people (disabled, ethnic minorities, single women with minor dependents, etc.) were empowered to participate in community mobilization activities and benefit by receiving food assistance during the period of hardship and food shortage. In total, 645 (294 women, 351 men) people with disabilities were covered by the assistance.

#### **f. Protection:**

WFP prioritized the protection and accountability to affected populations to ensure the safety and dignity of all beneficiaries. WFP also maintained open dialogue with local and district authorities on any emerging issues and brought external expertise to enhance targeting and vulnerability criteria. WFP conducted protection monitoring through on-site visits, telephone (hotline), and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). According to PDM conducted in March 2023, all project participants reported no safety, security and other issues related to WFP assistance. Additionally, 100 percent of respondents didn't face any barriers or issues when receiving the assistance. All respondents (100 percent) reported receiving full amount of entitled wheat flour and 99 percent reported receiving full amount of entitled oil (clarification and follow up actions on 4 people were carried out). Almost all respondents (99 percent) reported to be satisfied with the quality of the food (good - 61 percent, very good – 39 percent).

#### **g. Education:**

The targeting and identification of the recipients were carried out by WFP in close collaboration with the local authorities and district offices of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM) to enhance their capacity for self-organization and possible response in future emergencies. As a result, local authorities and the MLSSM representatives have improved their understanding of their coordination role and advisory responsibility for the emergency response. An extensive informational campaign and community mobilization have educated local population to report on their location, needs and contacts through social workers to ensure visibility for any humanitarian assistance

### **8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

#### **Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The choice of the transfer modality (food assistance) and activities designed to address the needs of the affected communities were coordinated with the Government, UNCT and humanitarian partners to ensure full alignment with a joint Emergency Response Plan based on the interagency KIANA assessment results (also considering information about functioning bank branches in targeted locations etc.). Interventions in the Food Security sector targeted affected people through a combination of food and cash assistance, where the latter was provided through the other funding sources.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
0	0	US\$ 0		

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
250 citizens were provided with assistance, Batken Media	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISeLRirpdwU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISeLRirpdwU</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YoUVRvfPqTg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YoUVRvfPqTg</a>
WFP in Kyrgyzstan Facebook post	<a href="https://rb.gy/585nu">https://rb.gy/585nu</a>
WFP in Kyrgyzstan Instagram post	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CpSMDwWwS1I/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link">https://www.instagram.com/p/CpSMDwWwS1I/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link</a>

**ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

<b>CERF Project Code</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Implementing Partner Type</b>	<b>Funds Transferred in USD</b>
22-RR-WFP-063	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$ 27,056
22-RR-IOM-030	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$ 19,966
22-RR-IOM-030	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$ 30,692
22-RR-CEF-073	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$ 21,069