

K

yrghyzstan



July
2010

REVISION

FLASH APPEAL



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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	GOAL	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	Save the Children	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Maltaser	SECADEV	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	Solidarités	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	SUDO	ZOA
			TEARFUND	

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

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the large-scale displacement of civilians triggered by the widespread violence and destruction that started on 10 June 2010 in the southern regions of Osh and Jalal-Abad, and which left 335 people dead, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) launched a Flash Appeal on June 18. This Appeal sought US\$¹73 million to provide life-saving assistance to an estimated 300,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and up to 765,300 direct and indirect victims of the violence who were not displaced, such as host communities or people wounded in the conflict.

The rapid and massive movement of some 75,000 civilians across the border to Uzbekistan, and the subsequent return of most of them within a mere two weeks, along with continuing displacement and serious protection concerns in Kyrgyzstan, has necessitated a re-programming and re-prioritization of response by the HCT.

Since the constitutional referendum of June 27, security has generally stabilized, and access has improved. This has allowed the humanitarian community for the first time since the outbreak of the violence to gain a better understanding of outstanding and new needs. The humanitarian presence in Osh and Jalal-Abad has increased, and clusters undertook a number of rapid needs assessments around the second week of July. This revised Flash Appeal is thus informed by the findings of these assessments, and is geared towards immediate assistance in response to the acute humanitarian and protection needs of a total of 400,000 people who have been directly affected by the violence. Most of the 375,000 refugees and IDPs have returned home but 75,000 people are still internally displaced and mainly living with host families. Another 25,000 people have been directly affected by the violence without being displaced. Serious concerns remain to be addressed over the protection and human rights situation of the 400,000 affected people, including on people's mental health and psychological well-being. Temporary shelter solutions for those whose houses have been destroyed or damaged are needed before the onset of winter. The significant reduction in agricultural output and disruption in trading and market activities has worrying implications for food security for the remainder of the year.

The affected population furthermore requires significant support in rebuilding community trust and regaining confidence in community safety. Whilst this will in no doubt require extended engagement, projects in the revised Flash Appeal will launch activities for starting reconciliation and peacebuilding processes so that, for example, children feel safe to go back to school, people are not afraid of accessing health and social services, and farmers return to tend their fields. These actions will be accompanied by support for early recovery of livelihoods, restoration of the local economy, strengthening local response capacity, and mitigation and preparedness of future shocks.

The revised Flash Appeal requests \$96,445,737 (which includes \$4,426,918 to cover costs incurred in Uzbekistan in responding to the refugee population). The funding received to date of \$28,941,878 leaves the revised Appeal 30% funded, and with unmet requirements of \$67,503,859 to address the needs outlined above.

Kyrgyzstan revised Flash Appeal: key parameters	
Duration	6 months
Affected population	Total population of the affected areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad Provinces – 1,212,000 (pre-crisis)
Areas targeted by Flash Appeal	Osh and Jalal-Abad Cities and affected areas in Osh and Jalal-Abad Provinces
Key sectors for response	Health, Food security, Shelter, Protection, WASH, Education, Early Recovery
Key target beneficiaries	400,000 directly affected by the violence (300,000 who were internally displaced, 75,000 refugee returnees, 25,000 other people affected without being displaced). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of these, 75,000 people remain displaced (37,500 due to shelter conditions; 37,500 due to fear of insecurity)
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$96,445,737	\$241

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.

Humanitarian and development indicators for Kyrgyzstan


		Most recent data	Source
	Population	5.2 million people	UNFPA's State of World's Population
Economic status	Gross domestic product per capita	\$790	World Bank: Key Development Data & Statistics
	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	21.8%	UNDP Human Development Report [HDR] 2009
Health	Adult mortality	309 (male), 164 (female)/1,000	WHO: Core indicators as of 2006
	Maternal mortality	150/100,000 live births	UNICEF: Childinfo statistical tables as of 2005
	Under-five mortality	38/1,000	
	Life expectancy	63 (male) / 70 (female) years from birth	WHO Core indicators as of 2006
	Number of health workforce (medical doctor + nurse + midwife) per 10,000 population	24 (doctors), 58 (nurses & midwives)/10,000	(as of 1997 for measles vaccination rate)
	Measles vaccination rate among one-year-olds	84.5 (rural); 83.7 (urban)	
Food & Nutrition	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	3%	International Food Policy Research Institute [IFPRI] Global Hunger Index 2009, date for 2003 – 2005
	Food security indicator	<5 (moderate)	IFPRI Global Hunger Index 2009
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	11%	UNDP HDR 2009
Population movements	IDPs (number and percentage of population)	75,000 people	This revised Flash Appeal
Other vulnerability indices	UNDP Human Development Index score	0.710, 120 th of 182 countries; medium human development	UNDP HDR 2009
	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Early Warning - Early Action rating	Orange: increased level of preparedness and response recommended 	

Table I: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by cluster)
 Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)
 as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
COMMUNITY RESTORATION	11,950,000	10,741,052	-	-	-	10,741,052	0%	-
COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES	850,000	1,535,500	-	647,348	647,348	888,152	42%	480,626
EDUCATION	3,590,000	6,361,700	-	-	-	6,361,700	0%	-
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	21,700,000	28,496,789	-	11,974,418	11,974,418	16,522,371	42%	612,909
HEALTH	6,375,000	7,778,148	-	1,591,637	1,591,637	6,186,511	20%	-
LOGISTICS	1,390,553	2,412,388	-	414,358	414,358	1,998,030	17%	-
PROTECTION	13,048,715	7,764,728	-	2,267,143	2,267,143	5,497,585	29%	-
SHELTER	10,310,647	26,321,300	-	4,556,524	4,556,524	21,764,776	17%	-
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	675,374	391,032	-	249,994	249,994	141,038	64%	-
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE	3,155,350	4,643,100	-	850,008	850,008	2,943,084	22%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	-	6,390,448	6,390,448	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	73,045,639	96,445,737	-	28,941,878	28,941,878	67,503,859	30%	1,093,535

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by appealing organization)
 Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)
 as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	E/B	(\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	B-E		F
ACF - Spain	-	93,000	-	-	-	93,000	0%	-
ACT Alliance	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	0%	-
ACTED	2,243,943	3,894,839	-	305,250	305,250	3,589,589	8%	-
CHI	600,000	247,000	-	-	-	247,000	0%	-
Counterpart International	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
DRC	-	1,013,000	-	-	-	1,013,000	0%	-
EURASIA FOUNDATION	2,593,500	210,762	-	-	-	210,762	0%	-
FAO	2,700,000	5,655,430	-	-	-	5,655,430	0%	-
HelpAge International	1,343,500	183,184	-	-	-	183,184	0%	-
HI	-	300,354	-	-	-	300,354	0%	-
IMC	-	379,911	-	-	-	379,911	0%	-
IOM	3,697,665	1,073,100	-	-	-	1,073,100	0%	-
IRC	-	651,000	-	-	-	651,000	0%	-
OCHA	500,000	885,500	-	647,348	647,348	238,152	73%	480,626
OHCHR	1,400,000	1,634,290	-	556,363	556,363	1,077,927	34%	-
ORCHC	350,000	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	0%	-
Saferworld	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	0%	-
SC	2,825,000	9,056,603	-	63,845	63,845	8,992,758	1%	-
UN Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
UNAIDS	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
UNDP	10,750,000	5,071,000	-	-	-	5,071,000	0%	-
UNESCO	-	600,000	-	-	-	600,000	0%	-
UNFPA	2,100,000	648,910	-	33,170	33,170	615,740	5%	-
UNHCR	10,086,104	25,497,289	-	9,454,327	9,454,327	16,042,962	37%	-
UNICEF	9,790,000	14,698,096	-	4,898,752	4,898,752	9,799,344	35%	-
UNIFEM	670,000	300,000	-	149,907	149,907	150,093	50%	-
WFP	20,645,927	22,849,123	-	12,638,770	12,638,770	10,210,353	55%	612,909
WHO	500,000	793,346	-	194,146	194,146	599,200	24%	-
GRAND TOTAL	73,045,639	96,445,737	-	28,941,878	28,941,878	67,503,859	30%	1,093,535

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by priority)
 Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)
 as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Priority	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)		(\$)
	A	B	C	B-C	C/B	D
ONE	42,432,031	80,992,341	19,464,083	61,528,258	24%	1,093,535
TWO	4,250,000	9,036,710	532,828	8,503,882	6%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	26,363,608	6,416,686	8,944,967	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	73,045,639	96,445,737	28,941,878	67,503,859	30%	1,093,535

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND RESPONSE TO DATE

2.1 CONTEXT

Acute socio-economic stress on Kyrgyzstan's society, coupled with the perception of high levels of corruption and nepotism under the former government, led to significant social discontent in the country earlier this year. Demonstrations starting on April 7 caused the resignation of the President, who subsequently fled the country. At least 84 people died in the unrest, primarily from gunshot wounds sustained in the demonstrations.

Following this unrest, an Interim Government (IG) took power, led by the parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party and former Foreign Minister Roza Otunbaeva. The IG drafted a new constitution enhancing the role of parliament and called a referendum on the draft constitution for June 27, to be followed by parliamentary elections on October 10. The two months following the IG's formation were marked by local and national protests, roadblocks and violent clashes as various elements struggled for influence in the fragile political environment.

The major outbreak of violence between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in southern Kyrgyzstan began on June 10 in the centre of Osh, the second largest city in the country, close to the border with Uzbekistan and home to a substantial Uzbek minority. Groups of several thousand armed youths fought each other in the city centre. The Government declared a state of emergency and introduced a curfew in the city. Riots continued through the night with several well-armed groups of young men attacking civilians, looting and destroying property in the city. Most of the worst-affected areas were predominantly home to ethnic Uzbeks.

In response, Uzbek communities set up improvised defensive barricades, guarded by armed men. Law enforcement agencies had little or no control over the streets but regained some control by June 13. Many civilians of both ethnic groups were only then able to escape from the city. The IG and the Government of Uzbekistan opened border crossings and thousands of predominantly ethnic Uzbeks started to cross the border, while many others were internally displaced or stuck at border crossings.

Fierce fighting broke out on June 13 in the city of Jalal-Abad and neighbouring districts, also home to a substantial Uzbek population. As in Osh, this resulted in mass killings, looting, arson and a massive displacement of civilians. While the violence seems to have been largely interethnic, there were also reports from both provinces of criminal groups targeting both Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities seemingly indiscriminately. By the end of June 13, the Uzbekistan authorities reported that 75,000 refugees had crossed the border, of whom 96% were women and children. While local authorities and the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan provided immediate assistance to the refugees, the Government of Uzbekistan requested international assistance. On June 17, a United Nations (UN) inter-agency assessment mission was fielded to the Andijan region where refugees were sheltered, and refugee relief operations began.

On the Kyrgyzstan side, the IG set up a centre in Osh to coordinate humanitarian action. The pre-existing in-country coordination mechanism, the UN Humanitarian Partnership Team, continued to spearhead the mobilization and coordination of the international response. The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) then activated nine clusters (community restoration, education, food security, health, logistics, protection, shelter, telecommunications, and WASH) and the HCT. International humanitarian organizations had already started deploying additional personnel to country offices in Bishkek. Aid commodities from the IG, and from bilateral and multilateral sources, started being flown to Osh but actual delivery of aid to IDPs and those trapped in their communities was extremely limited due to the security situation. Delivery of life-saving assistance to IDPs were done mostly through local partners plus certain international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF) and the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) who had already been on the ground prior to the events and were able to operate to an extent. On June 18, the Flash Appeal for Kyrgyzstan was launched, seeking \$73 million to provide immediate life-saving assistance. The initial month of emergency response has mainly consisted of

blanket food distributions, delivery of emergency shelters and non-food items (NFIs), and re-stocking of medicines and medical supplies to health facilities.

Refugees started to return to Kyrgyzstan from June 20. The referendum was held on June 27, with no reports of significant incidents. The curfew in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and nearby districts was temporarily lifted on June 26 but was re-imposed on June 28 until August 10. By June 28, almost all refugees had returned to Kyrgyzstan except for a few hundred who remained hospitalized in Uzbekistan.

Roza Otunbaeva was officially sworn in as interim President on July 3 and a new caretaker Government was formed on July 14. The Government subsequently established the Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad to oversee and coordinate reconstruction activities.

Overall, an estimated 400,000 people have been directly affected by the violence, out of a population of almost 1.2 million people in the affected areas. Most of the IDPs and returnees have now returned to their homes, but 75,000 people remain displaced, due to damaged or destroyed houses or because of continuing fear for their safety. It is estimated that 2,000 residential properties have been destroyed or severely damaged.² While damage to social assets (including health facilities, education facilities and water supply) has been minimal, the loss to livelihoods and the local economy has been extensive, due to destruction and damage to shops, markets and businesses, and the disruption to agricultural work and trade. The most serious consequence of the violence is in the loss of community trust, in the division of ethnic communities, and in the loss of people's confidence in law enforcement authorities. Rebuilding all of this will require a long process of reconciliation and peacebuilding. People in affected communities continue to experience fear, trauma, intimidation, and threats. Reports of human rights violations, including alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, persist.

As of July 15, the official death toll was 335 people in the two provinces; 2,324 people received medical assistance, 1,081 people were hospitalized, and 1,243 people visited outpatient services. The death toll may still rise, as not all of the dead and missing have been identified or found. The final number, if it becomes available, will be significantly higher than the current official figures.

Since the referendum, an appearance of calm has prevailed and the improved security situation has allowed the humanitarian response to scale up in the south. By the end of June, most clusters had established themselves in Osh and started to conduct rapid needs assessments for targeted assistance. Protection monitoring has been ongoing since then.

As the large-scale movement of 75,000 refugees into Uzbekistan, and then back to Kyrgyzstan, took place in a mere two weeks, projects had to be revised and resources re-directed almost immediately. On June 30, a convoy of 28 trucks crossed the border from Uzbekistan, re-directing aid commodities originally intended for the refugees in Uzbekistan to beneficiaries in Kyrgyzstan. As the plans and projects initially expressed in the Uzbekistan Flash Appeal no longer needed to be implemented, the IASC decided to withdraw the appeal. However certain agencies expended considerable amounts in Uzbekistan while the refugees were there. Those agencies have revised the concerned projects based on actual expenditure to date, and those revised projects have been transferred to the revised Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (see Table V).

One month from its official launch, the Flash Appeal is 38% funded (\$27 million) with respect to its original requirements. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has provided a third of total funding to date – \$9 million – to launch key projects in the areas of protection, health, logistics, food security, emergency telecommunication, shelter and NFIs and WASH. Outside of the Flash Appeal, almost \$36.4 million in funding has been recorded on the FTS, approximately half of which is bilateral assistance to the Kyrgyz Government.

² The World-Bank-led Joint Economic Assessment (JEA) estimate the Government budget requirement for the rehabilitation of private housing and public infrastructure in the south to be 4.6 billion Kyrgyz soms (\$98 million) or 22% of the GDP.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF MAIN ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE TO DATE, KEY CHALLENGES AND GAPS

HEALTH
<p>Main achievements to date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The joint assessment of the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) evaluated access to essential health services for the conflict-affected population and concluded that health facilities have not been damaged and are functioning normally • All people who went to health care facilities were treated • No outbreaks of infectious diseases have been reported thus far • 5 Inter-agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) basic units, 1 IEHK supplementary module, 1 Trauma Kit A and 1 Trauma Kit B were handed over to Osh city hospital; Osh <i>Oblast</i> (province) Maternity House received 600 ampoules of Oxytocin and 5 IEHK basic units; <i>Oblast</i> polyclinic received 6 IEHK basic units • WHO handed over orthopaedic equipment to the Republican Scientific-Research Centre for Trauma and Orthopaedics in Bishkek for reconstructive surgery of up to 30 wounded patients from Osh and Bishkek • UNFPA is distributing reproductive health (RH) kits to primary health care facilities of Osh and Jalal-Abad <i>oblasts</i>; UNFPA in cooperation with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is supporting Associations of Crisis Centres with their interventions in the south. • 8 Obstetric and 50 surgical kits and drugs have been distributed to hospitals in Osh and Jalal-Abad and 8 midwifery kits to IDP locations and territorial hospitals in the areas with the highest levels of IDPs; 16 Diarrhoeal kits are in place in preparation for potential outbreaks • Severe malnutrition cases were not identified; while infant formulas are being distributed, continuous breastfeeding is encouraged and oversupply/unnecessary supply is monitored • Micronutrients for children (Sprinkles – micronutrient powder sachets) and micronutrient tablets for women are procured; approach for distribution is under the development • The health cluster and mental health working group have been established; they currently hold weekly meetings in Bishkek and Osh • 8 situation reports and 6 meeting minutes have been issued
<p>Challenges and gaps in response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psycho-social support by the state is still weak; the health cluster is working with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and humanitarian organizations to strengthen capacity-building and outreach • Mental health assistance is not sufficiently coordinated and there is no joint strategy elaborated; WHO works with the MoH and cluster partners to coordinate training plans based on international guidelines; WHO is recommending cluster partners where and whom to train on mental health issues
PROTECTION
<p>Main achievements to date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection cluster conducted a rapid assessment in Osh and Jalal-Abad <i>oblasts</i> from June 30 to July 3 • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other protection partners are continuing to monitor protection issues in Osh and Jalal-Abad; since July 11, the monitoring questionnaire includes queries on needs for winterization NFI, reconciliation process, and psycho-social support • Protection Help Line, set up by CIP, is operational since July 3, offering free service 24/7 in Osh and Jalal-Abad; as of July 9, 98 calls were received, about half from women • OHCHR and its partners are undertaking on the spot monitoring where there are reports of human rights violations, including in cases of arbitrary detention, ill treatment / torture of detainees while in police custody, lack of due process, police operations targeting in targeted neighbourhoods of Osh and civilian protests. • OHCHR is supporting the provision of legal assistance to criminal cases initiated since the June communal violence, as well as advocacy efforts with the authorities and through the UN mechanisms • UNCHR is supporting the setting up of mobile registration teams for on-the-spot issuance of identification documents • UNHCR is supporting the opening of a temporary office of the Visa and Registration Department in Naryman district, Osh <i>oblast</i>, where the office was burned • UNIFEM and UNFPA are supporting the Association of Crisis Centres to strengthen referral and support to gender-based violence (GBV) survivors; 11 psychologists and 6 social workers with GBV expertise have been deployed to work with survivors in Osh • UNICEF has set up 6 child-friendly spaces in Osh city, and identified an additional 12 locations in Osh province and 8 in Jalal-Abad province
<p>Challenges and gaps in response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people and people with disabilities living in host families or are displaced have not been systematically identified. Agencies are generally not disaggregating data by age and disability; older people and people with disabilities are not being involved in decision-making; HelpAge International (HAI) is carrying out a survey in order to identify areas for improvement

COMMUNITY RESTORATION
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community restoration cluster has been established in Osh with broad membership and will be convening meetings on a regular basis; a designated cluster advisor/coordinator has been deployed; further engagement in mainstreaming of early recovery into all clusters is a priority • Currently several assessments are taking place in Osh, in the area of protection, shelter, education, food security etc.; in addition the World Bank Joint Economic Assessment (JEA) is being updated; an early recovery needs assessment will depend on the outcome of these assessments and will build on the findings and identified gaps • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Peace and Development Programme has a) supported the Foundation for Tolerance International to present their community-level conflict analysis to organizations implementing or funding activities in Osh and Jalal Abad and b) designed further conflict analysis with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners such as Peaceful Development of the Ferghana Valley • The Peace and Development Programme started assisting in: a) gathering information on the perception of the communities vis-à-vis reconstruction plans in order to identify conflict-sensitive reconstruction options); and b) identifying mediation/ conflict resolution expert(s) to support the process of reaching out to communities; follow-up on this will be further coordinated with other clusters • UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme is in consultation with the Ministry of Emergencies and other relevant local authorities (both at the local and national level) who approved mitigation project proposals with a focus on public works as well as those proposals that aim at restoring key community infrastructure in the damaged areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad regions; specific implementation mechanisms related to cash for work approach are being currently discussed with the partners concerned
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A post-conflict needs assessment is deemed too complex a process for the current overview needed and circumstances in Kyrgyzstan • Other assessments carried out by various organizations and agencies may be sufficient to provide a picture of some of the early recovery needs • A damage assessment report is being discussed with the Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction
EDUCATION
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The education cluster was activated on June 16, 2010 immediately following the crisis and the cluster has been co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children (SC) since. United Nations agencies, donors, international and national organizations participate in the cluster. The terms of reference for the cluster and guidelines on teacher compensation were unanimously agreed by members. • Sub-clusters on psychosocial teacher training, and school renovation/temporary learning spaces have been organized. Coordination on psychosocial material development for teacher training is underway, and plans for developing accelerated training for teachers are also required. The Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan/Open Society Institute (OSI) and the MoES are identifying the additional textbooks and other resource materials that have been lost to looting and generalized violence and OSI will print these locally. • Rapid pre-assessments and multi-sector assessments were conducted by UNICEF and SC. A strategy for immediate, medium- and plans for long-term interventions have been outlined. • To achieve the most current information, the MoES has called for a comprehensive assessment of 490 schools that have been identified as the most affected, and the education cluster is securing donor commitment to carry this out. Simultaneous, the cluster has agreed on the survey instruments, and a Memorandum of Understanding has been drafted. • The education cluster coordinates closely with the Child Protection cluster. • An inter-agency education needs assessment was undertaken, informing the education response plan.
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2,600 children who were previously enrolled in the damaged school require immediate access to learning spaces. • The Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) insists that the education sector participates in an immediate and long-term response strategy because education is as live-saving as food and water, and the MoES is certain that education will restore the human dignity and social fabric that is required for reconciliation and peace building.
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the cooperating partners (ACTED, SC) and others, 467,000 beneficiaries in Osh and Jalal-Abad areas have received World Food Programme (WFP) food aid (2,170 metric tons) • WFP has conducted a rapid food security assessment, based on which the number of beneficiaries has been revised. • Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has conducted a rapid agriculture needs assessment in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces, in collaboration with provincial government authorities. • FAO and WFP are conducting a nation-wide in-depth Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and Crop and Food Supply Assessment
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to beneficiaries proved a challenge in the immediate aftermath of the violence, but has since improved substantially

WASH
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several cluster members, ACTED, <i>Action contre la Faim</i> (ACF), Oxfam International (OXFAM), have conducted assessments in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and found that the primary sources of water in the two cities were minimally affected by the conflict, and that the displaced people had access to reasonable water supply. However results showed that sanitation in the IDP camps and in host families, with 30 to 40 people sharing a toilet, required urgent attention • UNICEF procured water and sanitation supplies including 20,000 water containers, 32 tons of health and hygiene equipment and wash supplies. Part has already been distributed and plans are on the way to distribute the remainder in the nearest future • SC has distributed 1,040 hygiene kits in Osh, 400 in Jalal-Abad and 199 in Suleiman Too. ACF distributed 100 hygiene kits in Narima and Alim Timur • The WASH cluster collaborated with the Health and Education clusters to conduct inter-agency assessments and ascertain the status of WASH in health centres and schools. Preliminary results indicate major gaps. The cluster is planning to fill information gaps via further assessments. The Cluster is also collaborating with the Shelter Cluster in order to provide beneficiaries of the planned transitional shelters with toilet and other sanitary wares • ACTED has enhanced the Government's information management capacities via geographic information systems (GIS) mapping of affected districts. • Capacity-building amongst WASH cluster members is improving and two government agencies, i.e. Osh Water authorities and the MoH, Sanitary Epidemiological unit, are participating in coordination meetings in Osh. Coordination meetings in Bishkek take place in the MoH.
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and hygiene practices in host families are a major concern as up to 40 people are living in a house with one sanitation facility • Planned transitional shelters are without sanitary infrastructures, which the WASH cluster is planning to provide • Water supply in primary schools and health centres is also a major cause for concern • Osh city water supply and quality may suffer due to shortages in revenue collection as a consequence of the conflict. This is likely to affect the already fragile water supply system
SHELTER
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shelter cluster has conducted a rapid assessment which covered all of damaged and destroyed houses • The cluster members have agreed to a basic NFI kit, to be given to IDPs in host families, 1,500 IDPs in 4 collective centres, and returnees to destroyed or looted houses • The cluster members have distributed thus far almost 19,000 blankets, 10,200 hygiene kits, 11,700 jerry cans, 2,100 light weight tents and other NFIs such as bed sheets, kitchen sets, mattresses and sleeping mats; the current NFI distribution will be completed by July 20, followed by targeted distribution on a case-by-base basis, prioritizing IDPs in host families as well as returnees in transitional shelters • An agreement with the Jalal-Abad authorities on a transitional shelter package has been reached and is set to become effective on July 17
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter and winterization is an urgent requirement with the onset of winter less than 12 weeks • The Government of Kyrgyzstan has not yet agreed for the international community begin to construct transitional shelters in Osh <i>oblast</i>
LOGISTICS
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fixed warehouse facility with storage space of 1,500 square metres has been contracted near the Manas airport in Bishkek • A storage space of 480 square metres in Osh is operational with a dedicated cluster officer on site
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing to report (NTR)
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Main achievements to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP / Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team has set up a communication centre (COMCEN) at the Osh airport hub; Osh COMCEN is able to monitor radio traffic in Osh and Jalal-Abad • Very high frequency (VHF) repeaters have been deployed in Osh and Jalal-Abad • Emergency telecommunications and data communication services are operational in Osh; 2 Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) staff members are on ground in Osh to provide support • ETC staff members are also available in Bishkek to provide support
Challenges and gaps in response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Main achievements to date

- Nine clusters have been active at the country level since the onset of the emergency; eight have been rolled out to Osh (Education is yet to be rolled out)
- Flash Appeal was launched on June 18, requesting \$73 million
- CERF rapid response grant of \$9 million was disbursed to launch key Flash Appeal projects
- HCT has been officially convening since June 29; 5 NGOs are participating as full members (Action by Churches Together [ACT] Alliance / *Schweizer Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (Helvetas), Alliance 2015, Mercy Corps, HAI and SC); ICRC attends as an observer
- The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has established teams in Bishkek and Osh, comprising senior humanitarian affairs officers (stand-by partners), humanitarian affairs officers and information management officers on surge mission from regional office in Cairo, sub-regional office in Almaty and other duty stations.
- OCHA is convening general coordination meetings in Bishkek and Osh
- OCHA is convening inter-cluster coordination meetings in Osh since July 7
- OCHA launched a humanitarian portal for Kyrgyzstan on June 27 (<http://kg.humanitarianresponse.info/>)
- OCHA has issued more than 20 situation reports, 8 situation maps, 3 United Nations country team key messages; created contact directory; introduced Who does What, Where to clusters

Challenges and gaps in response

- The activation of nine humanitarian clusters and four sub-clusters as well as technical working groups, operating from two centres (Osh and Bishkek), requires strong inter-cluster coordination

OTHER RESPONSES TO THE EMERGENCY (I.E. GOVERNMENT, BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT)

Main achievements to date

- ICRC, Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Governments of the Russian Federation, the USA, Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, and Pakistan sent food supplies
- ICRC, Turkish International Cooperation Agency's and Turkish Red Crescent, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), MSF, Governments of Germany, Georgia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Israel and the USA sent medical supplies
- ICRC, Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), German Red Cross, Governments of Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation sent NFIs
- German Red Cross sent hygiene kits
- The Government has established a directorate for rebuilding and reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad to oversee and coordinate reconstruction activities

KYRGYZSTAN: REVISED FLASH APPEAL - BY THE NUMBERS

As of 23 July 2010
Source: FTS, OCHA

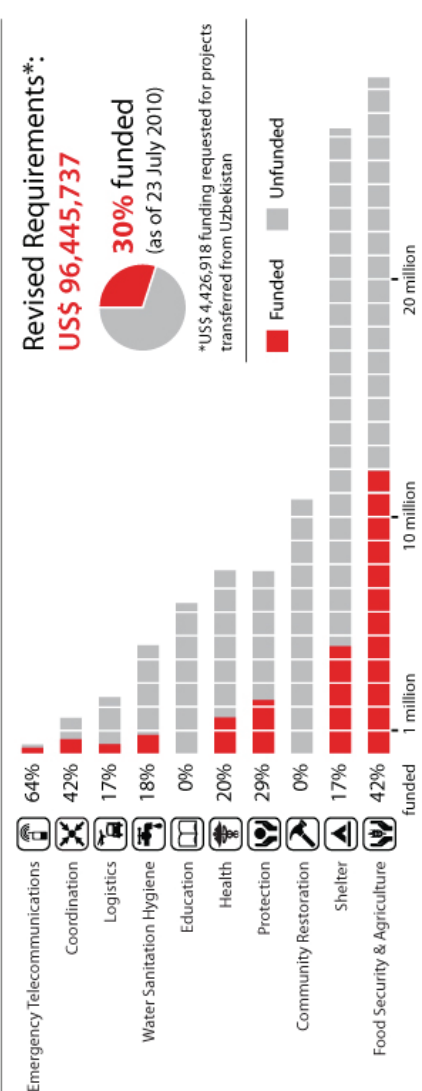
Timeline of Key Events

- 10 June** - Violence erupts in Osh City during the night
- 13 June** - 75,000 ethnic Uzbeks cross into Uzbekistan, 96% of the refugees women and children - fighting breaks out in city of Jalal-Abad
- 17 June** - Refugee relief operations begin in Andijan, Uzbekistan - Interim Government set up humanitarian assistance centre in Osh - Nine clusters activated in Kyrgyzstan
- 18 June** - Flash Appeal launched seeking US\$ 73 million
- 20 June** - Refugees start to return to Kyrgyzstan
- 27 June** - Referendum on draft constitution held - Security and access stabilize
- 28 June** - Almost all refugees returned to Kyrgyzstan - Curfew re-instated in Osh, Jalal-Abad and nearby districts until 10 August
- 30 June** - A convoy of 28 trucks crossed the border from Uzbekistan, re-directing aid commodities originally intended for the refugees in Uzbekistan
- 03 July** - Roza Otunbaeva officially sworn in as interim President
- 14 July** - A new caretaker Government was formed
- 23 July** - Revised Flash Appeal seeking US\$ 96,445,737

Affected Population



Flash Appeal: Revised Requirements



3. NEEDS ANALYSIS

The humanitarian situation in southern Kyrgyzstan evolved rapidly with mass displacement and rapid return of the refugees and some of the IDPs occurring over a period of two weeks. This fluid situation, combined with security and logistical constraints, initially limited the scope of early needs assessments and required constant readjustment of operational plans. With the return of relative stability, rapid cluster assessments were completed and their results constituted the basis for the revision of the Flash Appeal that was originally launched on June 18.

In total **1,212,000 people** were living in the affected areas before June 10, with the breakdown as follows:

Table: Pre-crisis population in the affected areas³

Province	Total population of province (before crisis)	Locations most affected	Population	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Osh	1,358,100	Osh city	-	258,100	-	126,469	131,631
		Kara-Suu	321,500	21,900	299,600	157,535	163,965
Jalal-Abad	1,022,100	Jalal-Abad city	92,100	92,100	-	45,129	46,971
		Bazarkorgon	132,000	-	132,000	64,680	67,320
		Aksy	106,100	13,200	92,900	51,898	54,111
		Ala-Buka	81,500	-	81,500	39,935	41,565
		Suzak	220,700	9,300	211,400	108,143	112,557
Total population of two provinces	2,380,200	Total population of affected area in the two provinces	953,900	394,600	817,400	593,789	618,120

According to the latest rapid assessment by clusters, the overarching humanitarian concern is the lack of protection for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups. The assessments have confirmed a high prevalence of mental trauma caused by widespread violence, rape, arson and displacement. Despite improvements in the security situation, an estimated 400,000 people continue to be at risk of intimidation, arbitrary arrest, discrimination and lack of access to social services and justice. This number includes 375,000 people who have experienced displacement, including returnees, and 25,000 other individuals with special protection needs.

In order to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected population in shelter, health care, food, water and sanitation and education, some serious protection challenges need to be overcome. The assessments identified the following main issues of immediate concern:

- insecurity
- inadequate access to services and psycho-social care
- loss of personal identification and property ownership documentation
- lack of appropriate support to some vulnerable groups, including the elderly, women-headed households, people with disability and separated children.

It is estimated that most of the estimated 75,000 refugees and 300,000 IDPs have returned to their communities. However, 75,000 people remain displaced. While some of them are staying in tents pitched near their damaged homes, most IDPs continue to stay with host families, plus some 500 who are accommodated in four collective centres. Based on ongoing shelter cluster assessments, about 2,000 houses (1,500 in Osh and 500 in Jalal-Abad) have been damaged or destroyed, leaving 37,500 people without shelter, with less than three months before the onset of the rainy and winter seasons. An additional 37,500 people are unable to return due to fear or intimidation.

The World Bank-led JEA reports that, within Uzbek neighbourhoods, an estimated 72% of affected one-story houses are completely destroyed with another 19% severely damaged. According to the

³ Source: National Statistical Committee Housing Census 2009

Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), the estimated damage to private and public property amounts to \$583 million. The Government has requested \$130 million from the international community to rebuild about 2,000 houses and several schools in southern Kyrgyzstan. Given the scale of reconstruction needs and time constraints, at least 2,000 households will be in need of transitional shelter, winterization packages, domestic NFIs, heating fuel and cash assistance. In addition, damaged public utilities infrastructure requires urgent repair or replacement in order to restore supplies of electricity, gas and water to affected communities. Close to a quarter of the completely destroyed houses do no longer have access to water, and around 72% of the assessed houses no longer have access to electricity.

Even before the turmoil of 2010, over 1 million people were food-insecure; of these 580,000 were severely food-insecure. The food security and agriculture cluster rapid assessment of the population affected by communal violence in southern Kyrgyzstan found that 37% of the households were food-insecure, including 22% severely food-insecure and 15% moderately food-insecure. However, these results mask important differences across population groups. Among IDPs, 44% were severely food-insecure and 20% moderately food-insecure. Although the number of IDPs not hosted in families, i.e., either in collective centres, tents in their garden or transitional housing, is relatively low for the analysis (71 households) and the results must thus be taken with caution, severe food insecurity was much higher in this group compared to IDPs hosted by their relatives or friends. About 63 % of non-hosted IDPs were severely food-insecure and 20% moderately food-insecure (i.e. 83% food-insecure), compared to 24% severely and 19% moderately food-insecure IDPs in host families. These results show the highly precarious food consumption and food access situation of non-hosted IDPs, with six out of ten being food-insecure. Among IDPs in host families, four out of ten were food-insecure.

Table: Proportion of food-insecure households in affected areas and areas with IDPs in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and surroundings

	IDPs/returnees		Host families	Residents
	Non-hosted	Hosted		
Severely food-insecure	63%	24%	8%	9%
Moderately food-insecure	20%	19%	12%	14%
Food secure	17%	57%	80%	79%

The agricultural sector assessment revealed damage to irrigation networks, loss of livestock, agricultural machinery and damage of veterinary and other buildings related to the agricultural economy. Prices for agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides, have doubled. As a result of insecurity, only 30% of lands were harvested and further delays may result in at least 15% loss of all cereal crops.

According to the MoH, during the period between June 10 and July 15, 335 people died and 2,324 people were injured, of whom 1,081 were hospitalized as a direct result of the violence in southern Kyrgyzstan. In the immediate aftermath, key health facilities were overwhelmed with wounded and experienced a shortage of essential medical supplies, equipment and staff. However, by early July, most secondary and tertiary health facilities were oversupplied with medicines and basic supplies but were in need of emergency rehabilitation and surgery kits and other specialized equipment. In contrast, primary health care centres still face a shortage of basic medicines and medical staff whose absenteeism would be compounded by insecurity. Roadblocks continue to limit access to health care. This has resulted in an increased instance of home deliveries not attended by qualified health workers and delays in seeking health care.

The central provincial hospital in Osh recorded 18 cases of sexual violence; of these victims, 17 were killed. Protection Cluster reports indicate that up to 400 people might have become victims of sexual violence, including children and men. It is important to note that reported cases of sexual violence are only the tip of the iceberg and represent what is only a small proportion of the incidents. Physical damage to health facilities, with the exception of one psycho-social rehabilitation centre in Osh, was limited. Access to emergency health care has been hampered by the lack of medical transport as five out of only 11 emergency ambulances were destroyed in Osh and Jalal-Abad. No major disease

outbreaks were reported during and immediately after the crisis, although a slight increase in diarrhoea was registered, consistent with seasonal fluctuations. The threat of outbreaks however remains high due to population movements, overcrowdings in host communities, and lack of hygiene, water and sanitation facilities in some areas.

According to an education inter-agency assessment, three schools were destroyed and several others were damaged. In addition, some schools have been used to shelter IDPs and require repair before the school year in September. Interviewed parents in the affected communities report that they are reluctant to send children to school due to general insecurity and fear that schools might be targeted again if violence is renewed. According to the Ministry of Education and Science, at least 150 teachers were directly affected as either their homes were burnt or looted, and 25% of all teachers interviewed in the assessment expressed an intention to relocate to other regions or emigrate. These facts may aggravate the pre-existing shortage of teachers in the southern region: in 2009, 62.7% of schools in Jalal-Abad and 71.4% of schools in Osh provinces had reported shortage of teachers.

4. RESPONSE PLANS

4.1 SCENARIOS

Appeals explore the most likely and worst-case scenarios, and the trajectory of key variables in each. Planning is based on the most likely scenario, but also takes into consideration worst-case scenarios for preparedness. Key variables in this case include the peace process, access, extent of damage to homes and infrastructure and capacity of government and of the international humanitarian community to respond.

Most likely scenario

In this scenario the security situation in the south will gradually improve, though it will remain fragile because of the communal divide. Sporadic clashes will occur between the security forces and armed groups and criminals. Tensions could rise around a number of key events, such as the end of the 40-day mourning period, Ramadan and the run-up to the elections. An untimely withdrawal of the additional security forces that have been deployed to the south in the aftermath of the June events would be of concern. Intimidation, arbitrary arrests and human rights violations will continue in some locations and hinder reconciliation. No major security incidents will occur in the north of the country.

The political situation will remain largely stable and the interim government will avoid major political crises in the run-up to and the immediate aftermath of the October parliamentary elections. A new government will be elected with sufficient popular support to enjoy legitimacy, overcome localised opposition and limit political violence. Government and international initiatives to maintain peace and promote reconciliation will help to reduce communal tensions. The local authorities will be able to resolve most legal impediments for affected families to receive timely government compensation and international aid. This process in Osh is likely to take more time than in other areas.

Certain areas and some vulnerable groups will continue to require targeted assistance with shelter, NFIs, food, water and sanitation and medical care. Internally displaced populations will continue gradually moving back to their homes before the winter. However, a significant proportion of families will continue to commute between their homes and host-families. The energy supply during winter season will improve compared to the two previous years but the population will still experience an energy deficit and occasional blackouts. Social facilities, IDPs, host families and returnees will require additional support for winterization of their accommodation, and for heating fuel and NFIs. The Government will be able to respond to some of the humanitarian and reconstruction needs but will require significant international support to ensure that all needs are covered.

Core elements	Effects on humanitarian needs and aid operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security gradually improves but remains fragile • Tensions reduced but protection needs remain high • Onset of rainy/cold season in October 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400,000 in need of protection assistance • 37,500 in need of transition shelter before • 75,000 in need of winterization packages, heating fuel and NFIs • 309,000 in need of food assistance • Community divide reduced but continues to affect humanitarian programs • Local economy gradually recovers but damage will impact household incomes • Agricultural output may fall by 15%

Worst-case scenario

Following an initial period of improvement in the security situation, communal violence would renew in several previously affected locations and would spread to new areas in southern Kyrgyzstan. Continued intimidation, arbitrary arrests and seizures of property and other human rights violations would fuel anger and deepen the divide between communities and mistrust of the government. Criminal, religious or nationalist extremist groups may exploit the situation, provoking a new wave of violence and population displacement. Up to 400,000 people may flee the conflict areas with up to 100,000 fleeing to neighbouring countries. Neighbouring countries would open borders but only for certain groups of refugees.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes would be disrupted and up to 100,000 would need emergency shelter in Kyrgyzstan. Small arms proliferation and low capacity of law enforcement agencies to provide security over the affected territory would limit humanitarian space. The onset of the harsh winter season would further exacerbate humanitarian needs and access to some mountainous and remote areas.

Core elements	Effects on humanitarian needs and aid operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence renewed and involves new areas in the south • Extended period of insecurity • Severe winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400,000 displaced • 100,000 refugees to neighbouring country(s) • Limited humanitarian space due to insecurity causing delays in humanitarian response • Humanitarian organizations vulnerable to attacks, leading to restrictions on movements • 100,000 will be in need of emergency shelter in Kyrgyzstan • 300,000 in need of food, health, wash emergency supplies • Up to 500,000 school children out of school • Local economy paralyzed for several months

4.2 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Since the launch of the initial Flash Appeal on 18 June 2010, the general outlook of the affected areas is slowly returning to normal. However, the humanitarian impact of the grave violence continues to linger among the 1.2 million residents of the affected communities in the southern regions, particularly an estimated 400,000 people who have been directly affected by the violence and remain in need of assistance. Protection issues continue to be of paramount concern to the humanitarian community as the affected communities still live in fear due to continuing threats, intimidation, arbitrary arrests and a lack of legal protection. The humanitarian community is also concerned that the situation, although it is perceived as a return to normality, remains fragile and that there is still a significant risk for the situation to deteriorate.

The goal of this revised Flash Appeal is therefore to address immediate humanitarian needs and assist in maintaining and enhancing protection for affected communities and individuals. Central to the humanitarian response strategy is strengthening preparedness of humanitarian actors, including local partners, to respond to potential needs. The revised Flash Appeal at the same time aims to facilitate the transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction, by supporting the restoration of livelihoods, and promoting peace and reconciliation.

Protection and appropriate shelter support are critical for those who have returned to homes that were damaged or destroyed, as well as for those who remain displaced, particularly in the lead up to winter. Furthermore, the HCT believes that the strong presence of the international humanitarian community in southern Kyrgyzstan in itself will help to foster respect for the protection of civilians and human rights which is prerequisite for communities and the Government to undertake the daunting task of recovery, reconstruction, reconciliation and peacebuilding. It would also help strengthen response capacity and preparedness of the humanitarian community, the Government and local partners.

- The HCT has therefore decided on the following strategic objectives of this revised Flash Appeal:
- Continue providing humanitarian aid to those in need, based on humanitarian principles and assessed needs taking into account the need for winter preparedness
 - Continue to advocate the protection of civilians and the respect for human rights with special programmatic focus on vulnerable groups
 - Support essential health and social services, and help communities in rebuilding livelihoods, local economy, and trust among the affected communities
 - Capitalise on the strong international humanitarian presence to enhance response capacity and preparedness to respond to potential humanitarian needs

The humanitarian community will base planning and implementation on IASC policy and guidance.

4.3 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS

A. SELECTION

Based on the strategic objectives for humanitarian action as adopted by the HCT, the projects selected for this revised appeal met one or more of the following criteria:

1. Projects that save lives and provide immediate alleviation of suffering of affected populations, and support returnees, displaced populations and other conflict-affected people;
2. Projects that advocate for and concretely address the protection of civilians and the respect for human rights;
3. Projects that aim to restore and improve livelihoods, local economy and coping mechanisms of affected populations, in the transition to medium- and long-term reconstruction and reconciliation.

B. CATEGORIZATION

Among the projects that have been selected for the inclusion in the revised Flash Appeal, the clusters are categorizing projects in accordance with the below:

- *Life-saving*: actions that within a short time span remedy, mitigate or avert direct loss of life, physical and psychological harm or threats to a population or major portion thereof and/or protect their dignity;
- *Protection*: actions that mainstream protection and take into consideration cross-cutting vulnerability concerns such as age, gender, human rights, diversity, the environment and HIV/AIDS;
- *Time-critical*: necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and livelihoods and damage to social and economic assets and services.

4.4 CLUSTER/SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

4.4.1 Health

Cluster/sector lead agency	World Health Organization (WHO)
Implementing agencies	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, CitiHope, International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Medical Corps (IMC), Handicap International, SC
Number of projects	15
Revised cluster/sector objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to essential primary and secondary health care services including emergency reproductive health (ERH) services (including services for GBV especially, sexual violence) for all affected populations, including target groups such as women and children, elderly, disabled, and people living with HIV/AIDS and chronic conditions • Provide mental health services in the affected communities • Ensure proper immunization for all children in affected communities • Protect nutritional status of women and children in affected local communities by addressing major causes of micro-nutrient deficiencies • Health information management and health cluster coordination • Ensure early outbreak detection of communicable diseases
Beneficiaries	Up to 1.2 million people, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75,000 IDPs • 100,000 people needing psycho-social care • 50,000 people in health facilities • 15,000 people with disabilities and injuries • 660,000 women of reproductive age • 100,000 children age 5
Funds requested	\$7,778,148
Contact information	Dr Oscon Moldokulov (Head of WHO Country Office); omo@euro.who.int

Category	Affected population		
	Female	Male	Total
Population in affected areas	593,000	618,000	1,211,000
IDPs			75,000
People in need of mental health care			100,000
People in health facilities			50,000
People with disabilities or injuries			15,000
Women of reproductive age	660,000		660,000
Children under age 5			280,000

Needs analysis

WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF carried out an Inter-Agency Health and Nutrition Initial Rapid Assessment in Osh and Jalal-Abad *oblasts* from June 30 to July 3 to identify urgent needs for local health care facilities in the affected areas. The affected populations include target groups of women and children, elderly, disabled, victims of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (SGBV) and people living with HIV/AIDS, chronic conditions and mental health problems.

The crisis clearly showed weaknesses and limitations in the health care system such as old infrastructure, and lack of appropriate equipment and supplies. According to the analysis, health facilities in both *oblasts* faced an influx of injured people and had to respond within their existing capacities, although many of them had only obsolete medical equipment.

Psychological trauma was reported as the most important health issue. The assessment recommended giving particular attention to mental health care as both children and adults require professional counseling and psycho-social support. Many of the affected populations experience fear, anxiety and insomnia. Timely and effective provision of mental health support will minimize the risk of developing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and other severe mental health conditions.

Another pressing problem relating to the provision of mental health support is a very limited number of trained child psychiatrists (eight), all of whom are based in the capital. According to the MoH, there are about 145 state clinical psychologists and psychiatrists available in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and

oblasts, and in Bishkek, out of which 43 are employed in the south. Some are ready to be deployed to the south with mobile outreach teams.

The security concerns prevented primary health care providers from reaching most communities and some community members from accessing health facilities. Due to the limited access to appropriate level of health care, there was an increase in home deliveries, deliveries in rural hospitals, pre-term deliveries and late admissions to hospital. Due to persisting security concerns, late hospitalization and fear to seek medical assistance is still reported. Consequently, certain areas are underserved or not sufficiently covered. Five out of a total of 11 ambulances have been destroyed in Osh and Jalal-Abad. These factors make an increased outreach through mobile teams critical in order to support reproductive health (RH) care, primary health care and mental health support.

Follow-up and rehabilitation of people with injuries was considered as inadequate. Supply of drugs for patients suffering from chronic diseases was interrupted. Surveillance and early warning activities in IDP settlements was conducted sporadically. The crisis exacerbated chronic deficiencies in care and the availability of essential equipment and some drugs. With a few exceptions, secondary health care facilities were oversupplied with essential drugs and medical supplies, while primary health care facilities were mostly undersupplied.

Protecting nutritional status of the affected communities by addressing major causes of micro-nutrient deficiencies is also a priority. The food ration consists mainly of wheat flour, sugar, rice, macaroni and vegetable oil with little or no protein and low in micronutrients. The food ration is not targeting children under the age of two which is the critical age for growth and development

RH and referral systems need further support. A total of 18 cases of sexual violence were registered by the Osh joint hospital, of whom 17 died. The health care facilities often did not dispose of any Post-Exposure Prophylaxis, nor were emergency contraceptives administered in a timely manner. Staff is not trained on clinical management of rape in a crisis situation. Immediate referral systems are not in place between crisis centres and health care providers and needs to be addressed. It is critical that referral mechanisms be available between health, psycho-social and legal assistance for GBV victims

Immunization should be ensured for all children under age 15. The provision of immunization services stopped during the violence but has gradually resumed. In addition, IDPs did not have their immunization cards with them. Vaccinations have not yet been provided to remaining IDP points in Osh because they are not registered with the Family Group Practitioners Centres of the neighbourhood.

The assessment underlined continued coordination of health-related international humanitarian assistance as another important need. A number of health cluster partners – over 20 local and international NGOs, UN agencies and governmental bodies – are actively participating in the cluster coordination meetings both in Bishkek and Osh further confirm this need.

Improved contingency planning, strengthened early warning and surveillance of communicable diseases were also highlighted as vital pre-requisites for further strengthening health systems in order to ensure early outbreak detection of communicable diseases and avoid health systems crisis if health emergencies occur in the future.

Proposed strategy

In order to fill in the gaps in health service provision and respond to the main needs identified through the Inter-Agency Health and Nutrition Rapid Assessment, the health cluster has developed a special strategy.

To ensure access to essential primary and secondary health care services including emergency reproductive health services for all affected populations, including target groups such as women and children, elderly, disabled, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS and chronic conditions, health

cluster partners will ensure that primary and secondary health care services receive technical assistance and capacity-building to enhance local services.

To ensure that affected population is provided with adequate and timely psycho-social support, health cluster partners will strengthen and restore mental health support systems of all levels through increased mobile outreach, training of mental health service providers, and improve referral system.

To ensure that all children under 15 years of age in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and *oblasts* are vaccinated through the National Immunization Campaign, health cluster partners will ensure that adequate cold chain is in place, primary health care providers are trained, vaccines are available and social campaigns are carried out.

To ensure the nutritional status of women and children in affected communities is protected and under-nutrition and mortality is prevented, health cluster partners will provide fortified foods and micro-nutrition supplements and conduct nutrition assessment.

To ensure that humanitarian assistance is well coordinated and duplication of activities is avoided, health cluster partners will ensure that health information is properly managed and timely distributed and health and mental health working group coordination continues in Bishkek, Osh and Jalal-Abad.

To ensure that communicable disease outbreaks are timely detected, investigated, controlled and effectively prevented, health cluster partners will strengthen the state surveillance system through strengthening surveillance and response mechanisms, including training of health professionals and purchase of laboratory equipment and tests.

The proposed health cluster strategy will contribute to set up a contingency planning mechanism and strengthen response capacities for the health sector to be better prepared for future emergencies.

Revised cluster objectives

Objective 1: Ensure access to essential primary and secondary health care services and ERH services for all affected populations, including target groups such as women and children, elderly, disabled, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS and chronic conditions		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary health service delivery systems are in place to serve all affected populations, including identified target groups Access to primary and secondary health care facilities is improved Uninterrupted supply of drugs and health care for patients with chronic conditions and other target groups is ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced morbidity and mortality among affected populations Number of hospitals and primary health care facilities functioning Number of health facilities supplied with drugs and equipment Number of staff trained Number of surveys produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support primary and secondary health service delivery systems for all affected populations Sustaining functional essential health service delivery systems for children, pregnant women and survivors of SGBV Surveys to evaluate access to health facilities Provision of essential drugs to IDPs, including women and children, elderly, disabled, and people with common acute and chronic conditions
Essential health service delivery systems for pregnant women and children are functional and sustained	Reduced mother and child morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of RH supplies and equipment to the health facilities of the southern region Training of health care providers Distribution of RH commodities among population

HIV/AIDS treatment, care and prevention among target groups is maintained at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of supplies of purchased to increase safety of medical interventions. Number of health care workers trained. Number of old and new patients on anti-retroviral therapy (ARV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of injecting commodities Training of health care workers conducted Provide patients with ARV
Newborn and child care is maintained at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and infant mortality and morbidity reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of life-saving equipment Visits and communication material for behaviour change in communities Trainings for health care workers in management of diarrhoea and newborn care
RH services are in place and maintained at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of RH professionals trained Number of health facilities with contingency plans Two ambulances operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings for RH professionals Development of health contingency plans. Procurement of critical medical equipment Distribution of RH commodities
People with disabilities and injuries receive adequate and timely treatment for their conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of social workers trained Number of mobile teams operational Number of disabled and/or injured patients treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of social workers Establishment of mobile teams Post-injury and rehabilitation services provided
Objective 2: Provide mental health and psycho-social support for affected communities		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Community-based, and primary and secondary health facility-based psycho-social and mental health support programmes are in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community and self-help providers, primary health care staff and psychologists, psychiatrists trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore and re-equip destroyed rehabilitation centre in Osh and train its staff Ensure access to referral services Training of health workers on mental health care on all levels
Mobile teams of psychiatrists / psychologists serve affected populations and ensure proper referral of severe cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mobile teams operational Number of patients received psycho-social support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing mobile teams for outreach services
Functionality of mental health facilities strengthened through capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral system is place for severe cases Number of severe cases referred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 140 state-employed psychologists / psychiatrists. Training of 500 primary health care doctors
Objective 3: Ensure proper immunization for all children in affected communities		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
All children under age 15 receive immunization against polio, measles and rubella, and other vaccine-preventable diseases, and routine immunization	Number of children under age 15 immunized according to the National Immunization Calendar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of health care workers Ensuring that vaccines are properly stored within cold chain Vaccination of all children under age 15 Supervision of vaccination activities

Objective 4: Protect nutritional status of women and children in affected communities by addressing major causes of micro-nutrient deficiencies		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Under-nutrition and mortality among infants in the affected area is prevented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of distributed food and supplements Decreased infant morbidity and mortality No under-nutrition reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortified foods and micronutrient supplements are provided Adequate supplementary feeding provided
Breastfeeding is protected, supported and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of breastfeeding mothers Infant mortality and morbidity decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth nutrition assessment conducted
Objective 5: Health information management and health cluster coordination		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Priority areas for health interventions are identified through comprehensive health needs assessment	Number of needs assessments conducted	Coordination activities carried out
International humanitarian health assistance is coordinated through inter-agency health cluster	Number of coordination meeting minutes and Situation Reports produced and disseminated	Health cluster and mental health working group coordination meetings conducted
Health service gaps are identified and duplication of activity is avoided	Number of health cluster activity maps and matrixes	Health cluster partner activities recorded and mapped
Objective 6: Ensure that early outbreak detection of communicable diseases is in place		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Early warning function of the existing health surveillance system is strengthened	Early detection and control of outbreaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance system is strengthened SES staff trained and basic equipment purchased.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh City	CitiHope International, SC, UNICEF, WHO, Handicap International, IOM, UNFPA
Osh Oblast	SC, UNICEF, WHO, Handicap International, IOM, IMC, UNFPA
Jalal-Abad City	SC, UNICEF, WHO, IMC, UNFPA
Jalal-Abad Oblast	SC, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA
Other (villages)	IMC, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA

4.4.2 Protection

Cluster/sector lead agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Lead agencies for areas of responsibility	Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [OHCHR]), Child Protection (UNICEF), GBV (UNFPA: co-lead, UNIFEM: co-lead, UNICEF: co-lead), Disabilities (EFCA), Older People (HAI)
Implementing agencies	SC
Number of projects	12
Revised cluster/sector objectives	To ensure protection of the rights of people of southern Kyrgyzstan who have been affected by the communal violence of June 2010
Beneficiaries	Almost the entire population of five areas of the Jalalabad and Osh Provinces, some 1.4 million people, were exposed to the violence and have suffered its effects directly or indirectly: 400,000 people are of direct concern.
Funds requested	\$7,764,728
Contact information	Noel Calhoun (UNHCR); calhoun@unhcr.org

Category	Affected population		
	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	37,500	37,500	75,000
Host communities			
Other – Returnees	150,000	150,000	300,000
Others affected with protection intervention needs	12,500	12,500	25,000
Total of direct concern	200,000	200,000	400,000

Needs analysis

The protection cluster strategy is informed by the findings of the rapid protection assessment (RPA) undertaken jointly by members of the Kyrgyzstan Protection Cluster (KPC) between 30 June to 3 July 2010 in Osh and Jalalabat *Oblasts*.⁴ The findings are complemented by several in-depth assessments led by members of the Protection cluster as well as ongoing protection monitoring. Based on this, the following priority protection objectives with co-related protection interventions by the members of the protection clusters will be addressed through the revised Flash Appeal

Revised cluster objectives: Overall Goal: To ensure protection of the rights of people in southern Kyrgyzstan who have been affected by the communal violence in June 2010. The delivery of protection services will follow:

- Well established humanitarian principles
- Be prioritized based on criticality of need as revealed through assessment findings , and
- Be well coordinated to address the critical needs of affected populations
- Emphasis will be placed on the identification and protection of those with specific needs

⁴ 11 July Report of the Rapid Protection Assessment led by the Kyrgyzstan Protection Cluster (30 June-3 July). Please See: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/NROI-87D9C9?OpenDocument&rc=3&cc=kgz>

Objective: Security for Civilians Enabled through Monitoring and Advocacy on protection and human rights concerns, as well as provision of legal assistance and aid

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<p>Promote humanitarian protection and human rights standards through a human rights-based approach across the Protection Cluster, its sub-clusters and the inter cluster mechanism</p> <p>Ensure systematic and comprehensive protection and human rights monitoring, response and referral mechanisms for all those affected by the violence, including returnees, IDPs and host communities</p> <p>Advocate for the protection of the affected populations with national authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection Oversight maintained over 400,000 Persons of direct concern besides over all overview on the broad population of S. Kyrgyzstan • Speedy release of all those arbitrarily arrested/detained; cessation of incommunicado detention; due process provisions guaranteed, e.g. access to lawyer of choice • Cessation of all forms of harassment, intimidation • Community level discrimination addressed • Positive protection environment enabled across the affected areas of S. Kyrgyzstan with reports from civilians of enhanced confidence in personal security • Effective identification, analysis and coordination of all protection issues of concern amongst other KPC members and clusters • Facilitated timely and effective responses to address protection needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued individual and joint monitoring by Protection cluster agency members of the 400,000 persons of direct protection concern, as well as the broader 1.4 million population of those areas exposed to violence • Advocacy for protection and enhanced security environment will be applicable to over 900,000 people including diverse ethnic communities, rural and urban populations and Government and civil society • The free Protection Help Line in Osh and Jalal-Abad is available to all affected populations and it is assessed that it will cater to over 7000 telephone calls relating to 15000 directly affected people besides the overall impact on families • OHCHR and partners are monitoring incidents (capacity for approximately 4,500) – arbitrary detentions/arrests, protests, particular police operations within communities • OHCHR provides legal counselling and direct legal aid and interventions will be provided for cases of arbitrary detention/arrests/ ill treatment disappearances (3,000 cases where legal counselling and direct legal aid are provided • Documentation support (4000 families i.e. 32,000 people receive legal assistance, including representation, in various matters, with particular emphasis on restoration of property rights) • 200 cases represented by legal counsel • 200 community members trained on documentation restoration to support the documentation access procedures for the 4000 affected families

Objective: Documentation support made available for all populations of concern		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<p>The Government has capacity to speedily re-issue documentation, and persons of concern understand and are able to follow the necessary procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people of concern have access to speedy re-issuance of civil status and other documents • All people of concern have re-issued property ownership documents • Special support provided to people with specific needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speedy interventions made to for issuance of death certificates for probate, birth certificates, passport and identity documents • Waiver of fees obtained • Fast track procedures enabled • Property document re-issuance enabled • Social Status documents i.e. disability and pension certificates facilitated • Information made available on correct procedures for restoration of documents
Objective: Non Discriminatory Access to Services Enabled for all affected populations		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<p>Persons of concern enjoy access to all services, including justice mechanisms ensuring property rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access provided to basic social services through inter cluster co-ordination and special emphasis on those with specific needs • The Housing Land and Property Task Force established with the Protection Cluster to co-ordinate with the Shelter and Early Recovery Clusters for a comprehensive response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the available services amongst the affected population • Provide and advise on access to Justice and Legal representation • Ensure that prioritised support will be provided based on criticality of need • Issues of property rights, compensation and restitution are key and need urgent redress • Special support provided to those with particular vulnerabilities including but not limited to women headed families, older people and the disabled

Objective: All Vulnerable people and those with Specific Needs provided necessary support in a priority manner

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<p>Enable mechanisms for the identification and protection response to those with specific needs including children, youth, women, older people, disabled, GBV/ torture survivors</p>	<p>People <u>directly impacted</u> by the communal violence of July i.e. torture survivors; GBV survivors; those released from detention/ arrest receive immediate attention and support by the Protection Cluster members and through inter cluster mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torture/ GBV survivors to be provided specific support for their reintegration • Ready and accessible monitoring, referral and follow up mechanism for vulnerable children affected by the violence (i.e. separated children-to avoid further exploitation during their stay with host families, children in custody of law enforcement agencies, children with disabilities, orphans, street children, out of school children and children associated with armed groups etc.) with the Government and communities to prevent abuse and exploitation and to find local solutions. Estimated 12,000 children will be reached through Child Friendly Spaces, mobile libraries and vocational skills support • In addition the key intervention for children is the psycho-social support to help them cope with the stress and frustration they are experiencing as result of the crisis • 5,000 women in addition to the 12,000 children will be positively reached through the above efforts <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In close cooperation with the Health Cluster sub-working group on mental-health, psycho-social support will be provided to children and GBV survivors as well as their families and communities at large through setting-up safe spaces, distribution of family kits and organizing occupational activities • 50,000 people in affected communities receive key prevention messages on GBV, including its forms, causes and consequences, positive prevention mechanisms/action and response • Communities are mobilized to find local prevention strategies to GBV • 3,200 people directly or indirectly affected by GBV access services and are referred to the proper service provider without compromising their safety and confidentiality <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-mobilization initiatives will strengthen

		<p>community resilience and cohesion, while communication channels between women's groups, peace activists and law enforcement bodies will be developed at the local level to ensure that the presence of security forces contributes to preventing GBV while ensuring the security and safety of communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People/ families rendered vulnerable due to the killing/ disappearance/arrest/detention of a family member; single women headed families irrespective of whether they are widows, children who have witnessed the violence, older and disabled people with no effective support receive prioritised attention from the Protection cluster • Special emphasis will be paid to the reintegration of traumatized people through non-discriminatory support measures • More than 30,000 older people and those with disabilities affected by violence and displacement have access to the emergency medical, food, shelter, education, NFIs and social protection that meets their specific needs • The restoration of social protection structures provided by government and the community for more than 30,000 people with disability and older people
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Objective: Strengthen national NGO and Government partners across all spectrum of services for benefit of the affected populations

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<p>Reinforce national capacities (Government, NGOs and civil society) to effectively respond to the varied protection concerns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced capacity of national authorities including the relevant government departments of Ministries of Emergency, Interior, Labour, Employment and Migration (Displacement/ Children/ Gender), Prosecutor General's Office, Justice, National Security • Enhanced capacity of national NGOs enabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the capacity of government departments to implement document reissuance for affected populations • Enhance capacity of law-enforcement bodies to enable direct and effective responses to people of concern through advocacy, direct support and interventions • Enhance capacity of Crisis Centres, Primary Health Care providers, other social service providers • Regional level engagement with the Government will include specific agreements, sensitization and capacity-building of the State Registration Services, local Police, military, Governor/

		<p>Mayor's office. Support will be provided through financial aid, human resources, tools and equipment, training and advocacy to mainstream protection of the populations of concern including direct interventions for support as necessary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building of national NGOs will be undertaken by all protection cluster agencies through training, support with additional human resources, funds, tools and equipment • This is considered an investment to address key protection concerns as well as to ensure the availability of mechanisms to prevent and respond to future violations
Objective: Affected Communities are strengthened		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Strengthen communities' ability to protect its members, including ethnic minorities and vulnerable individuals.	Community Initiatives deliver participatory results and overall positive impact on the affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance provided to Host Families that provide support to returnees, IDPs, and others affected. Special reference is made to host families headed by people with specific needs and those that are looking after adolescents and children
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize efforts to engage the youth in reconstruction and rehabilitation as part of the recovery • This applies to youth across all communities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the planned community based approach to facilitate a protective environment in southern Kyrgyzstan, UNHCR through its partners will engage directly with 5,000 people (including women, men and youth) for community mobilization and reconciliation activities; this is expected to impact the larger population • The Human Rights sub cluster will engage with all individuals either already affected by the violence or who raise allegations of human rights violations in the next six months – this could have an impact on approximately 900,000 living in those areas currently identified as having been most affected by the violence (Osh City, Kara Suu District, Jalal-Abad City, Bazar Korgon, Suzak District – figures according to 2009); the In terms of child protection, SC and UNICEF will also engage with 5000 persons at the community level, predominantly adolescents

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 children will be reached through Child Friendly Spaces, mobile libraries and vocational skills. In addition the key intervention for children and women is psycho-social support (5,000 in addition to 12,000 children).
Objective: Strengthened Humanitarian co-ordination and responses amongst Protection Cluster members and inter cluster mechanism		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<p>Ensure the establishment/ strengthening of community based participatory mechanisms in all spheres of protection outreach and response for sustainable humanitarian action;</p> <p>Support other clusters in mainstreaming protection and enabling common understanding of protection needs, gaps and interventions for a comprehensive protection response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved co-ordination among protection cluster members to prevent duplication and protection gaps Inter-cluster approach strengthened throughout the humanitarian response Advise and make recommendations to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator on protection concerns / needs and strategies for intervention with the relevant governmental body 	<p>Regular cluster meetings, including international and national partners</p>

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and Oblast	UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, Centre for International Protection (CIP), Kylym Shamy, Citizens against Corruption (CAC), Human Rights Awareness Centre (HRAC), <i>Spravedlivost</i> (Network of Human Rights Defenders in Russia), Safer World, SC, Adylet, Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA), HAI, Handicap International, <i>Interbilim</i> (Kyrgyz NGO), Alliance of Women, IMC, Muttakalim Association (Kyrgyz association), Youth-Peer, My Family, A Family for Every Child, Foundation for Assistance, <i>Aimira</i> (Kyrgyz NGO), Child Protection Department of the Government of Kyrgyzstan, State Registration Services (Government)

4.4.3 Early Recovery/Community Restoration

Cluster/sector lead agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Implementing agencies	UNDP, UNICEF, ACTED, SC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), HelpAge International (HAI), EFCA
Number of projects	14
Revised cluster/sector objectives	Contribute through targeted early recovery interventions for both women and men as well as adolescent/youth females and males in livelihoods, reconstruction, governance and peace promotion towards and early phasing out of humanitarian relief and establishing the foundations for swift recovery and reconciliation in support of a peaceful transition of the country towards a parliamentary democracy
Beneficiaries	172,780 (direct beneficiaries/recipients)
Funds requested	\$10,741,052
Contact information	Rekha.das@undp.org

Category	Beneficiaries (direct/recipients)		
	Female	Male	Total
People directly affected by the violence	104,890	67,890	172,780

Needs analysis

With the return of those who became refugees in Uzbekistan as well as most of those internally displaced to their former homes, the overall situation has within a short time-span evolved from one of exclusively humanitarian concern to one that requires interventions to support early and longer term recovery. Some activities need to be initiated immediately such as improvement of the security situation, provision of shelter before the onset of winter along with restoration of water, electricity, and gas services, restoration of identity and property documentation, and support for the enhancement of the capacity of the Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad. Other short-term activities that need to be initiated as part of an early recovery effort during the remainder of 2010 include measures to support the recovery of businesses and agriculture, rehabilitate basic and vocational education, provide cash transfers for vulnerable groups, generate employment through labor intensive public works, provide opportunities for youth, initiate reconciliation between communities and between these and the state, and establish psycho-social support and counseling services to victims of the June violence.

Across these areas, it will be critical that assistance addresses the needs of all vulnerable populations in affected areas, including those who may in the past have been subjected to disasters and displacement without receiving the assistance that is now being provided. The challenge of a broader recovery and development effort represents at the same time an opportunity for the state to demonstrate, that it can deliver services equitably to its citizens irrespective of ethnic background, which in turn would contribute to foster reconciliation, build the legitimacy of the state, and contribute to the stability necessary for sustained economic growth.

Therefore, the main focus of the Community Restoration Cluster during the period of the revised Flash Appeal is to contribute to establishing the foundations for sustainable recovery and reduce the need for prolonged humanitarian relief as the situation in the south of Kyrgyzstan stabilizes. It will do so by providing short-term and targeted support to the affected and most vulnerable population, including women and youth, in identifying and addressing the most urgent and important areas of early recovery needs, including:

- Revival of livelihoods, employment creation and income generation
- Reconstruction of basic community infrastructure, clean-up operations and public works
- Peace promotion, mediation, reconciliation and rule of law
- Strengthening local governance capacities

The Cluster specifically focuses on priority needs in early recovery that are not addressed by other clusters, while at the same time facilitating close coordination among all clusters to ensure a comprehensive early recovery response across all relevant sectors. For example, transitional shelter,

restoration of documentation and psycho-social counseling for victims will be addressed in the Shelter and Protection Clusters respectively, but are nonetheless part of the overall early recovery response under the Flash Appeal.

Early recovery for community restoration addresses time-critical needs that establish foundations for sustainable recovery, restore confidence and peaceful coexistence, work to reduce inter-ethnic tensions, and prevent any further deterioration of local capacities. It furthermore aims at contributing to reducing dependency on humanitarian aid. The community restoration strategy specifically 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.

Specific objectives for the achievement of this goal are as follows:

- Sustain and further strengthen inter-agency and inter cluster early recovery coordination mechanisms.
- Pending the outcome of other cluster assessments – a joint needs cum activity-identification assessment of early recovery to be undertaken as more areas become accessible - (potential issues to be assessed: livelihoods, reintegration of returnees, land and property issues, infrastructure, governance, conflict mediation, reconciliation and the rule of law).
- Further assist the adaptation of a national early recovery strategic framework 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.
- Support site clearance, rehabilitation and reconstruction of minor but critical public infrastructure.
- Support the restoration of livelihoods systems for returnees, displaced and other vulnerable groups, including women and youth.
- Based on careful needs and capacity assessments support quick impact and modalities such as cash for work and cash grants, where appropriate and relevant and when closely monitored.
- Support both community-driven and government-led planned recovery efforts in settlements, integrating conflict mediation, reconciliation, risk reduction and strengthening local governance capacities in all activities.
- Support confidence-building processes, community dialogue and the incorporation of conflict sensitivity (Do No Harm) in early recovery activities and the humanitarian response.

Addressing these needs will improve the sustainability of the overall humanitarian response by introducing recovery and development concepts into ongoing humanitarian actions and by preparing the ground for a more longer-term and sustainable recovery process as outlined in the JEA for Reconciliation, Recovery and Reconstruction. This will only be effective if the foundational early recovery activities proposed under this appeal can be implemented as soon as possible.

While the overall population in the areas affected by the violence was 1.2 million, the estimates for purposes of the Flash Appeal Revision will be approximately 400,000 people (returnees/IDPs and host families, and other directly affected people). The community restoration cluster members have further narrowed their target beneficiaries based on the above estimate.

Revised cluster objectives

Objective: Contribute through targeted early recovery interventions in livelihoods, reconstruction, governance and peace promotion towards and early phasing out of humanitarian relief and establishing the foundations for swift recovery and reconciliation in support of a peaceful transition of the country towards a parliamentary democracy

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Early recovery coordination mechanisms further strengthened, and comprehensive information and data on the early recovery needs established to support a national/local government strategic framework for early recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly convening Community Restoration Cluster, with broad membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster coordinator to convene and facilitate Community Restoration Cluster Meetings weekly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Wide Web map of early recovery activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Restoration Cluster to coordinate activities and feed www information into OCHA system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of early recovery needs created through assessment or compilation of assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery cluster to review assessments create an overview of needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertinent early recovery issues raised/advocated to Inter-cluster and other forums for further action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery to collectively discuss and raise issues of importance in cluster and inter-cluster meetings
Critical community infrastructure rehabilitated and livelihoods stabilized/restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected community infrastructure projects in Osh and Jalal Abad cities completed within 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery cluster members to implement community infrastructure projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 7,000 individuals (men/women) employed through Cash for Work Schemes within 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery cluster members to implement Cash for Work projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 8,400 people involved in small scale businesses supported within 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery cluster members to implement projects supporting micro/small scale businesses
Quick social recovery impact for affected and vulnerable populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40,000 (women, men, children) benefit from cash grants for a period of 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery cluster members to implement cash-transfer projects with focus on specifically vulnerable target groups
Peaceful coexistence within and among communities restored so as to enable the eventual socio-economic and physical recovery process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60,000 people, of which 24,000 women and 12,500 children have benefited from confidence building activities that result in reduced tensions allowing for the resumption of peaceful interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early recovery cluster members to support confidence building activities which help reduce tensions between the different communities and their interaction with authorities
Capacities of local and national authorities to deliver support to affected communities strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osh and Jalal-Abad emergency departments fully functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Osh and Jalal-Abad emergency departments delivered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Directorate of Restoration and Development in Osh and Jalal-Abad equipped and staffed to effectively carry out its mandate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Osh and Jalal-Abad authorities on Restoration and Development Delivered

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh City	ACTED, HAI / EFCA, UNDP, UNICEF
Jalal Abad City	
Osh Oblast	SC, IRC, ACTED, UNDP
Jalal Abad Oblast	

4.4.4 Education

Cluster/sector lead agency	UNICEF, SC
Implementing agencies	SC, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (DCCA), ACTED
Number of projects	4
Revised cluster/sector objectives	Prepare schools and communities for the upcoming start of the school year and contribute to early recovery and laying foundation for peace building process
Beneficiaries	Children – 500,000 Teachers – 30,000 Parent communities – 5,000
Funds requested	\$6,361,700
Contact information	Chynara Kumenova (Cluster Focal Point); +996 312 611 211 (ext.: 221) ckumenova@un.org Pilar Robledo (Cluster Co-Lead); +996 555 780 135; probledo@savechildren.org

Category	Affected population			Beneficiaries (if different)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children			500,000			83,000
Teachers	24,900	5,100	30,000			
Parent communities			5,000			

Needs analysis

The education system and its institutions in Kyrgyzstan cover over 1 million school children and 71,000 teachers in 2,191 schools. Out of these, 500,000 school children and 30,000 teachers study and work in 1,022 schools of Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. Among the 125,000 children directly affected by the violence in the south, 83,000 are of school age.

In terms of education infrastructure, three schools were severely damaged/totally destroyed and several others damaged. These three schools had at least 2,000 students enrolled. The Ministry of Education and Science requested the education cluster to assist in raising funds for their rehabilitation. Support to setting up Temporary Learning Spaces to ensure schooling of the children from the three destroyed/damaged schools is also necessary. Furthermore, some schools have been occupied by IDPs (for instance, Shevchenko school by 550 IDPs, Tolstoy school in Shark village by 60 IDP families), requiring refurbishing to prepare for the upcoming school year.

The assessments conducted by UNICEF and SC have revealed that parents are still hesitant to send their children to school. Parents reported that they felt the routes to school were unsafe, out of fear that the authorities might not be able to protect children, children could be recruited by criminal gangs, or children may get caught up in violence.

It is estimated that the parents of approximately 25% of children in Osh and Jalal-Abad schools work abroad, mostly in Russia and Kazakhstan, and these children live with grandparents and relatives. Children are also being sent to stay with relatives in other parts of Kyrgyzstan and in other parts of the province or the city. These children too, may experience problems with enrolling into formal schools as many documents were either lost or destroyed.

Families and educational personnel also worried that the violence and the resultant economic hardship may force more teachers and parents to leave the south to seek jobs, contributing to more elderly grandparents or extended relatives serving as the primary caregiver for the children who stay behind. Affected families have lost income, and worry that they cannot provide for the basics needs of families. Preparing their children for the upcoming school year will become hardship for most of the affected families.

According to the reports from the Ministry of Education and Science, at least 150 teachers were directly affected as their homes were either burnt or looted. According to the rapid assessment, some 25% of teachers are planning to migrate from affected communities, leading to a reduction in the

number of teachers, worsening an already acute teacher shortage. According to UNICEF's Teacher Shortage Study of 2009, 62.7% of schools in Jalal-Abad and 71.4% of schools in Osh provinces reported teacher shortages.

Over 80% of respondents to the assessment (teachers and school administration) reported that both teachers and students urgently need psycho-social support, including at the school level. Teachers are concerned that children's learning may be disrupted as many children witnessed violence. Schools and teachers thus need to be provided with tools to adopt education and learning process to the different needs of children in the light of the recent events.

Proposed strategy

1. Welcome to School Initiative aims at preparing schools and communities for the the start of the upcoming school year and contributing to early recovery and laying the foundation for peacebuilding. Going beyond the traditional campaign model, the initiative will have three key priorities:
 - (1) ensuring that all children and adolescents return to school in a safe and supportive manner
 - (2) ensuring that schools support peacebuilding in short- and medium-term
 - (3) ensuring that schools are more prepared to respond to emergencies

While the focus will be on Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces, it is important that the "Welcome to School" activities also reach other affected areas.

2. Psychosocial teachers training: During an emergency, everyone involved in providing education, especially teachers and school administrators, should receive an orientation in their role in mitigating psychosocial impact on their students. Psycho-social teachers training will not seek to provide professional counselling but rather seeks to support the re-establishment of social connections by interacting with others, to support self-healing. 5,000 teachers and other educational personnel in Osh and Jalal-Abad are trained for three days.
3. Accelerated teachers training: From interviews with teachers, around 25 percent reported that they were hesitant to return to school. A majority of these respondents were Uzbeks or women. This will exacerbate the existing teacher shortage. Based on a training needs assessment, teacher training will focus on accelerated pre- and in-service training for new and existing teaching personnel.
4. Teaching and learning materials and school supplies: In order to prepare for the First Bell, teaching and learning materials, including basic uniforms, shoes, notebooks, pens, and schoolbags, will be required for children in the affected areas. Not only have parents lost their income, many stores that normally stock these items have been looted and retailers are only likely to replenish their stocks after the school year has begun. Teachers and schools will also benefit from teaching and learning materials. These will be similar to school in a box, procured locally to support and stimulate the market.
5. The cluster will coordinate efforts to provide cosmetic and non-structural renovation to schools that have been attacked. These would be community-based projects working with existing civil society organizations. Any work to renovate or rebuild schools will have to comply with legal standards and will be coordinated with structural engineers in other clusters. All renovation or reconstruction efforts should address the needs of people with disabilities. Other coordination efforts will be made to mainstream the needs of school children during the reconstruction.

The Education Strategy for the period covered under the revised Flash Appeal will build the foundation for a long-term strategy that addresses the issues underlying the violence, and restore the human dignity that will bring about peace and reconciliation.

Revised cluster objectives

Objective 1: Prepare schools and communities for the upcoming start of the school year and contribute to early recovery and laying foundation for peace building process		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Around 2,000 children from schools destroyed during the violence will start schooling in time in temporary learning spaces	Number of children schooling in temporary learning spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary learning spaces with learning and teaching supplies and adequate WASH facilities and services operate in the communities where schools were destroyed and severely damaged
83,000 children from affected communities start schooling on time being provided with Welcome to School Kit	Number of children received Welcome to School Kit and starting schooling on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide children from affected communities with Welcome to School Kit (basic learning materials, such as school bags, pens, notebooks, etc.) to facilitate their return to school
1,022 school communities agreed on the common goals and rules with regard to children and school safety	Number of school communities agreed on the common goals and rules with regard to children and school safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and share the code of conduct for community members as regards to children, school safety and protection of children and school from any violent actions
All teachers countrywide receive peace education and conflict resolution materials to restart work in a friendly and confident manner in multicultural/multiethnic classrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of teachers received peace education and conflict resolution materials Children initiate and participate in peace building activities All schools support peace building in the short and medium term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71,000 teachers countrywide receive teaching and learning materials on peacebuilding, diversity and tolerance as well as teaching plans on peacebuilding lessons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationwide awareness raising and advocacy campaign undertaken Parents and communities mobilize and ensure that children arrive at school safely and that they are safe while they are there Parents and communities support all teachers to return to school and resume normal, and improved teaching and learning processes 	Number of children returning to schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National advocacy and communication "Welcome to school!" campaign and strategy developed in Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Russian languages To make sure that all children safely attend schools by 1 September, parent committees and others will be activated and motivated to encourage parents and community members to organize escort that ensure safe passage to school Other message will promote education as the tool to achieve interethnic tolerance and multiculturalism, as well as the positive role teachers play as community leaders The awareness campaign focuses supports children's uninterrupted access to their education
Coordination of education initiatives is strengthened at the education cluster level		Project coordination mechanism is established at the cluster level with branches in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces
Welcome to school initiative documented for further development and institutionalization within education policy framework		Systematic project monitoring and documentation undertaken

Objective 2: Welcome to School Teacher Training on psycho-social Support: provide teachers in affected areas with training on psych-social support, and with accelerated teacher training		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
5,000 teachers and other educational personnel in Osh and Jalal-Abad who are directly associated with the 490 schools identified by Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) as the most critically in need of support are provided with 3-day training focusing on the role of educators in mitigating the psycho-social impacts of the recent conflict on their students	Number of teachers trained	Teacher training
Teachers and other educational personnel are trained to focus on the resilience in children, and how school provides a healing and protective environment for a child and child protection	Number of teachers trained	Teacher training
Accelerated teacher training provided with focus on a sub-set of all teachers in the 490 school	Number of teachers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher training: These teachers and training topics will be identified through a training needs assessment, and will be new teachers who were newly hired on urgent contracts, and other new or untrained teachers • Pre-existing studies estimate that around 20% of teachers, or at least 1,000 would benefit from participating in the accelerated pre- and in-service training for teaching personnel • Some training topics could include classroom management, the basics of child development and others based on needs
Objective 3: Welcome to School: Teaching and Learning Materials and School Supplies: provide schools in affected areas with adequate supplies of teaching and learning materials		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Play-in-a-box (PIBs) materials are selected and distributed to encourage more creative expression, recreation and normalizing activities for children for the first 490 schools that were identified by MoES	Number of schools that receive PIBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of PIBs to 490 schools
Objective 4: Welcome to School: School Rehabilitation: repair schools destroyed in the conflict, as well as rehabilitate schools damaged by the fighting or being used as IDP accommodation)		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Schools that have been attacked are restored with cosmetic and non-structural renovation	Number of schools renovated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The education cluster, which SC co-leads, will coordinate efforts to provide cosmetic and non-structural renovation to schools that have been attacked • These would be community-based projects working with existing civil society organizations • An implementing partner will be selected

Objective 5: Welcome to School: Coordination: ensure a coherent and effective education response by mobilizing groups stakeholders to respond in a strategic manner to the humanitarian crisis.

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and maintenance of appropriate humanitarian coordination mechanisms; Ensuring appropriate participatory and community-based approaches Ensuring appropriate attention to priority cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, HIV and AIDS, Early Recovery) 	Improved coordination and transparency of humanitarian response in the education sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene cluster and other meetings, ensuring coordination with national/local authorities, state institutions, local civil society and other relevant actors Undertake needs assessment and analysis Undertake planning and strategy development

Table of proposed coverage per site

(SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh and Jalal-Abad <i>Oblasts</i> with coordination taking place in Bishkek	UNICEF, SC, UNESCO, ACTED, DCCA, Ministry of Education and Science

4.4.5 Food Security and Agriculture

Cluster/sector lead agency	World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Implementing agencies	FAO , WFP, ACTED, SC
Number of projects	8
Revised cluster/sector objectives	Save lives, protect and restore livelihoods in urban, peri-urban and rural areas through assuring the food security needs of the vulnerable people affected by the recent communal violence
Beneficiaries	Of the 353,000 people affected by food insecurity and/or in need of agricultural assistance and support, a total of 309,000 beneficiaries will be assisted (see table below for detailed breakdown)
Funds requested	\$28,496,789
Contact information	Rasmus.egendal@wfp.org, Sanginboy.sanginov@wfp.org

	Food			Agriculture		
	Beneficiaries					
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	18,870	18,130	37,000	25,500	25,500	51,000
Host communities	5,100	4,900	10,000			
Residents affected by the violence	122,400	117,600	240,000	13,154	13,154	26,308
Farmers affected by the violence				25,000	25,000	50,000
	146,370	140,630	287,000	63,654	63,654	127,308

Needs analysis

According to food security assessments,⁵ the population of the Kyrgyz Republic is experiencing high levels of chronic food insecurity: one person in five is considered severely food-insecure and considered to be at a high nutritional and health risks owing to poor food consumption. Kyrgyzstan is a predominantly agrarian society with a large but inefficient agricultural sector. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, agriculture makes up 29% of gross domestic product (GDP) employing 65% of the workforce, being the main activity of rural areas and main source of food for urban areas.

The general food insecurity situation has been exacerbated in the last two years by a number of shocks. In 2007/8 a number of natural disasters affected the country. Furthermore, the increase of global food prices and the global economic crisis have drained household incomes and purchasing capacity, resulting in the need for humanitarian action. Before the June violence, the April 2010 events led to a disruption of agricultural activity, coinciding with the peak of the spring planting season, with bank assets and credit frozen, together with the closure of international borders. As a result, many farmers have been unable to obtain credit for farm inputs and shortages of seeds, fertilizer and fuel have occurred.

Before the April and June crises, WFP already had a regular project assisting 385,000 vulnerable people across the country valued at US\$18.2 million. WFP will provide additional emergency food security assistance to 287,000 people affected by the June events as well as the recent violence. WFP is therefore currently undertaking assessments to understand the full impact of these recent events on all sectors of the population nationwide and ensure an appropriate response through the implementation of both regular and conflict-related activities.

WFP's Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted in July 2010 states that in the areas directly affected by the violence and in areas with IDPs, **37% of households were food-insecure, including 22% severely food-insecure and 15% moderately food-insecure**. Among IDPs, 44% were severely food-insecure and 20% moderately food-insecure. Compared to IDPs hosted by families or friends, severe food insecurity was assessed as being far higher amongst IDPs not hosted in families, but rather living in collective centres, in tents in their gardens, or in transitional housing. About 63% of non-hosted IDPs were severely food-insecure and 20% moderately food-

⁵ WFP EFSA (2006-3rd quarter of 2009).

insecure (i.e. 83% food-insecure), compared to 24% severely and 19% moderately food-insecure IDPs in host families.

The situation in Osh and Jalal-Abad and surroundings remains volatile. While no large-scale looting or attacks against Uzbek groups occurred since the end of June, isolated cases of threats and attacks continue to happen. The evolution of the political and security situation is difficult to predict at this stage. It may deteriorate when the government elections take place in October. Rapid EFSA states that the **food insecurity is generally expected to increase in areas hosting IDPs in the next five months and especially in the winter, affecting IDPs, host families and some residents** who have been indirectly affected through their food or income-earning activities. The main reasons for deterioration are lack of safe access to land, pastures and markets due to security concerns, sale of assets and livestock, lower stocks for the winter and less income generated from the sale of their agricultural production, as well as depletion of food stocks by the host families.

FAO/ WFP have assessed the need to assist the vulnerable population in time for the planting of winter crops and in the rehabilitation of irrigation networks. Losses resulting from unattended crops in areas where the farming population fled has exacerbated an already difficult situation. An estimated 37,000 ha of crops have been affected by the loss of yields, which will likely decrease the income of some 500,000 people. A return to places of origin and safety to attend crops and pastures will be essential to improve the food security situation of households. The increased cost or non availability of fertilizers, fuel and pesticides has significantly risen in the conflict area. The rapid EFSA highlighted that only 8% of IDPs and 28% of residents have access to mineral fertilizers, a situation further exacerbated by the lack of such products on the market. Delay in harvesting could further increase grain loss and cereal yields, with the use of old equipment adding to this. An estimated 19,652 hectares (ha) of irrigated crops are short of water, with farmers likely to miss the October-November planting period, if not cleared of silt and other obstructive material. With farmers' produce unavailable in urban areas further economic loss and hardship will be felt.

The recent violence has also impacted upon a high loss of livestock, as farmers in the affected areas are unable to prepare hay and feed in time for the winter season, due to security concerns in accessing pastures. As livestock markets are non-operational, their continued closure will likely deplete key household assets for food security.

Within the affected areas, given the level of destruction of assistance, urgent assistance is needed to ensure basic household food security for approximately 353,000 people. This will help to free scarce resources for rebuilding destroyed property and resurrecting local livelihoods. Ensuring food security through agricultural, cash and food initiatives will contribute to rebuilding confidence and fostering tolerance between the different groups in affected areas. WFP, FAO and the other actors in the food security and agriculture cluster will adopt a multi-faceted response through an immediate conflict response and their regular, more extensive activities, which will ensure equality of assistance for all communities according to needs. Part of the affected population is currently assisted by other humanitarian actors operational in the South, therefore, the estimated caseload covered by them was excluded from the current proposal.

In addition to meeting the needs of the target population in the affected areas of Southern Kyrgyzstan, the food security and agriculture cluster is concerned about a deterioration of the food security situation in Kyrgyzstan as a whole. Due to the existing high levels of severe food insecurity and additional effects of the crisis, it is anticipated that the humanitarian needs of the food-insecure and vulnerable population throughout the country will increase through the next winter lean season (January to June 2011). FAO has already conducted a rapid agriculture needs assessment in Osh and Jalalabad provinces, in collaboration with provincial government authorities, to gauge the extent of damages to crops, livestock, irrigation infrastructure, agricultural machinery and agricultural public institutions in the affected areas. Results have informed this revised Flash Appeal. WFP and FAO are also in the process of undertaking in-depth assessments of the harvest situation through a crop and food supply assessment, as well as of household access to food through a nationwide EFSA. It is

estimated that the results of these assessments will be available by the end of August 2010 and, depending on the outcome, WFP and FAO with other partners will look to a harmonisation of food assistance, allowing for an appropriate approach and strategy to meet increased humanitarian needs throughout the country.

Expected Impact

- The food security situation of affected vulnerable population groups is stabilised and ensured.

Revised cluster objectives

Objective 1: Save lives, protect and restore livelihoods in urban, peri-urban and rural areas through assuring the food security needs of the vulnerable people affected by the recent communal violence.		
Objective 2: Prevent nutritional deficiencies among the most vulnerable individuals, particularly pregnant / lactating women and children under five, by maintaining adequate household food security.		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households, focusing on pregnant and lactating women and children under age 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food consumption score • Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and NFIs, by category and as percentage of planned figures • Tonnage of food and/or non-food inputs distributed, by type, as percentage of planned distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking a nation-wide EFSA and WFP/FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, WFP and partner rapid household assessments in affected areas and other specific surveys as required; these assessments will also help identify the immediate response needs for those directly affected by the conflict, the requirements to help these groups survive the through the winter lean season
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based targeting process and verification of the beneficiary lists
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of food and/or non-food inputs to vulnerable people (IDPs, returnees, host families and other affected households including those who are unable to access sufficient food to ensure minimum dietary requirements)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-distribution process and reporting
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security and Agriculture Cluster coordination ensures efficient relief linked to early recovery efforts supporting the restoration of livelihoods, especially in rural areas
Objective 3: Help rebuild affected rural and urban communities through the restoration of agricultural livelihoods, infrastructure, stimulating the local markets and economy;		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers at immediate risk of losing harvest through restricted access to local market are secured • Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of food commodities procured from local farmers/producers. • Community asset score • Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the possibilities for and undertake the procurement of food items from local farmers/producers.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based assessment of the needs for community rehabilitation and/or asset creation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the community rehabilitation and/or asset creation projects • Remuneration of the participants through food/cash for work modalities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-distribution monitoring and project evaluation process
Objective 4: Provide urgent agriculture and livestock input support to the most vulnerable and food-insecure returning IDPs and other conflict-affected families to resume and recover their farming-based livelihoods and restore their household level food security situation in Osh and Jalal-Abad.		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production capacity of the IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable households are restored and improved 	Number of beneficiary households producing enough food to meet their food and nutrition needs for 12 months, until the following harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of improved winter wheat seed (200 kg/households) to 10,000 households • Procurement and distribution of 100 kg per household of nitrogen and 100 kg per household of phosphorus fertilizers to 10,000 households
	Number of beneficiary households selling surplus of crops; 10,000 ha of crops is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of agricultural tools to 10,000 households

	cultivated in the land of IDPs, returnees and other affected households	
	Number of beneficiary households with improved family income through the sale of surplus livestock products resulting from better animal health practices;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworming and vaccination of 30,000 surviving livestock
	Farmers have improved farming knowledge and apply good agricultural practices	Capacity-building activities to support the above, including improved farming knowledge and good agricultural practices

Objective 5: Provide urgent financial, material and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure returnees and other conflict-affected families to rehabilitate their damaged small-scale irrigation infrastructure to recover their farming-based livelihood and restore their household level food security.

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved performance of selected irrigation schemes 	<p>Some 5,500 vulnerable households are provided with reliable irrigation and drinking water, the risk of crop failure is significantly reduced, and 2,000 ha of land restored to irrigation</p> <p>Some 5 water user associations (WUAs) with land holdings between 300 and 500 hectare each are supported and become operational</p> <p>5 WUAs are able to operate and maintain their irrigation schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of selected irrigation schemes Implementation of prioritized interventions Procurement and distribution of construction materials to Water Users Associations for the immediate rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation canals through a demand-based approach Technical support to the WUAs for rehabilitation and maintenance management of the irrigation canals Cash-for-Work to urgently clean the irrigation canals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers organizations are strengthened and with improved skills in irrigated agriculture 	5,500 farmers able to maximize the use of irrigation water through improved water management, double cropping, advanced cropping practices and more diversified income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of farmers for the establishment of field schools Identification of the need for additional WUAs within the selected schemes

Objective 6: Ensure the effective coordination of the emergency agriculture and rehabilitation response as part of a broader integrated food security sector response.

Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Emergency assistance is provided in a coordinated manner.	Geographical division, targeting and other aspects of the programme implementation are coordinated between cluster members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture sector coordination to strengthen overall coordination of food security sector through regular consultation, information sharing, needs assessment and strategy development; Dialogue between Cluster partners and government authorities on the ongoing activities and response strategy. Ongoing/repeated situation analysis and needs assessment as the situation/response moves from emergency to recovery stage, including joint assessments and surveys.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh city	WFP, FAO, ACTED, SC
Jalal-Abad city	
Osh province	
Jalal-Abad province	

4.4.6 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Cluster/sector lead agency	UNICEF
Implementing agencies	ACTED, ACF, <i>Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.</i> (GAA), CitiHope, Central Asian Alliance for Water (CAAW), SC
Number of projects	7
Revised cluster/sector objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to basic minimum requirements of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, specifically in places with displaced and affected population • Prevent or at least minimize possible 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
Beneficiaries	87,320 people
Funds requested	\$4,643,100
Contact information	Dr. Abimbola Odumosu; Cell.: +996 772 570 749; aodumosu@unicef.org

Category	Affected population			Beneficiaries (if different)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs			75,000	11,560	10,560	22,120
Host communities				11,250	5,000	16,250
IDP children					15,200	15,200
Other children					33,750	33,750
Total				22,810	64,510	87,320

Needs analysis

Whilst most of the returnees and the IDPs have by now returned home, an estimated 75,000 people still remain displaced. These IDPs are unable to return home because of the destruction or damages to their houses or because they continue to fear for their security. According to the shelter cluster plan, 2,000 temporary shelters will have to be built.

Most of these IDPs are staying with host families, often sharing one sanitation facility among 20-40 residents.

The WASH cluster's overarching goal is to:

- Ensure access to basic minimum requirements of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, specifically in places with displaced and affected population
- Prevent or at least minimize possible 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

The WASH cluster will achieve this goal through the following specific objectives:

- Effective leadership is established for the WASH Cluster
- Inter-agency Coordination with links to other clusters, sector coordination mechanisms on critical and cross inter-sectoral issues, 58% of the houses assessed by the shelter cluster are without toilets
- Water supply access – All people have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity 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; in case camps are still used for IDPS, the ration should be at least 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

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- 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 complementary food supplements (CFS)

Proposed strategy

Within the timeframe of the revised Flash Appeal, the WASH Cluster is planning to strengthen the government response to ensure provision of water, sanitation and sanitation infrastructures to the target groups described above, through assessing their needs and provision of water treatment chemicals for water treatment in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and in places with displaced population.

In places with high concentration of the returnees and civil service institutions, water supplies (bladders and jerry cans) will be provided for storage and the use of water..

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 the health cluster partners, information, education and communication 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.

The cluster will:

- Conduct comprehensive assessments to ascertain the exact numbers of people in need and the institutions serving the affected people such as in schools, and primary health care facilities
- Strengthen inter-cluster and inter-sector coordination and ensure synchronization with the health, education, protection and shelter Clusters in order to enhance effective and efficient response to the needs of the returnees
- Ensure the provision of sufficient quantity of safe water for the affected populations. Undertake sanitary surveys of water sources and test contamination of water sources with hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) strips
- 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 high-test hypochlorite (HTH) chlorine, Water Guard disinfectant (in liquid or powder form), bar soap for hand washing; and H₂S strips
- Construct temporary latrines (one toilet for every 20-25 people) for proper sanitation for displaced people, and for schools, and primary health care facilities
- Construct appropriate -temporary household toilets and other essential sanitary infrastructures for the returnees in their new transitional shelters
- Strengthen waste disposal management at household level for the returnees through the provision of hygiene kits and promotion of hygiene education, including hand-washing facilities
- Together with the MoH and NGOs, promote hygiene education including hand-washing campaigns amongst the affected populations
- Ensure effective coordination among key partners involved in the response and provide the necessary technical support

Revised cluster objectives

Objective: Ensure access to basic minimum requirements of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, specifically in places with displaced and affected population		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Displaced children, women and their families have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and practice proper hygiene, specially hand washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of affected population who have access to 15 litres of water per day Percentage of affected population using 1 toilet per 20 people Percentage of returnees with 1 toilet per household. Number of households provided with showers Number of hygiene kits distributed Percentage of people with access to (and using) hand-washing facilities. Percentage of schools with access to safe water (within 500 metres) radius of the school Pupil to toilet ratio in schools Percentage of schools with hand-washing facilities. Percentage of health centres with access to safe water Percentage of health centres with functional toilets Percentage of health centres with hand-washing facilities. Quantity of HTH provided to water authorities Number of water testing kits provided to the water authorities Number of water quality testing conducted per month, by members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide installation for providing sufficient quantity of safe water to the affected populations Construct appropriate household toilets and other essential sanitary infrastructures for the returnees in their new transitional shelters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation for Transformation (PHAST) trainings conducted Number of extension staff trained in PHAST methodologies Number of water and sanitation committees trained and functional Number of hand washing campaigns that are conducted Number of hygiene and sanitation messages/materials delivered and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Water Guard disinfectant (in liquid or powder form), bar soap for hand washing; and H₂S strips
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with MoH and NGOs, promote hygiene education including hand-washing campaigns amongst the affected populations

Objective: Prevent or at least minimize possible outbreaks 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		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Risk of outbreaks of water-related and vector-related diseases is kept under control and to a minimum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased number of cholera cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct appropriate household toilets and other essential sanitary infrastructures for the returnees in their new transitional shelters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Water Guard disinfectant (in liquid or powder form), bar soap for hand washing; and H₂S strips
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake sanitary surveys of water sources and test contamination of water sources with H₂S strips 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households which have received sanitation tools and whose houses are without debris and dead animals Number of households with hand washing facilities (and using them) at critical times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen waste disposal management at household level for the returnees via provision of sanitation kits and promotion of hygiene education, including hand-washing facilities
Objective: Effective coordination of WASH interventions		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Coordination mechanism provides guidance to all partners on common approaches and standards; ensures that all critical WASH 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of assessments undertaken reported and disseminated Number of consultation sessions with Health, Education and shelter clusters Number of workshops developed and delivered for cluster members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct comprehensive assessments to ascertain the exact numbers of people in need in and institutions serving the affected people such as in schools, and primary health centres
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination and ensure synchronization with Health, Education and Shelter Clusters in order to enhance effective and efficient response to the needs of the returnees
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination among key partners involved in the response and provide the necessary technical support

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh and Jalal Abad	UNICEF
Osh and Jalal Abad	ACTED

4.4.7 Shelter

Cluster/sector lead agency	UNHCR
Implementing agencies	ACF, ACTED, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), SC, IOM
Number of projects	10
Revised cluster/sector objectives	To provide IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable conflict-affected individuals with safe warm shelter and domestic items to meet their basic essential shelter needs, especially in view of the upcoming winter
Beneficiaries	75,000 IDPs including 37,500 whose homes have been destroyed
Funds requested	\$26,321,300
Contact information	Ghulam Qandil, UNHCR, ghulam@unhcr.org

Category	Affected population		
	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	na	na	75,000

Needs analysis

The overarching goal to address the immediate and transitional shelter needs of up to 75,000 IDPs in Kyrgyzstan is based on findings from the Kyrgyzstan Protection Cluster Rapid Protection Assessment, field monitoring as well as results from the Protection Cluster House-to-House Survey conducted on 3 July – 17 July 2010, the results of which will be available on 20 July 2010.

The specific objectives will be pursued:

- Distribute emergency assistance to up to 75,000 displaced and returnees through provision of domestic items including if needed a tent, blanket, water containers as well as supplemental items such as warm clothing or undergarments.
- Procure, distribute and monitor the distribution to up to 37,500 displaced people seeking to return to their damaged homes a basket of temporary shelter building and winterization materials pending permanent solutions prior to the onset of winter.
- Provide winterized NFI assistance to up to 37,500 displaced and their host families to accommodate affected population unable to return to their home due to damage or continuing concerns for their safety.

Proposed strategy

In the immediate term and pending durable solution, the strategy of the Shelter Cluster in collaboration with the Government seeks to provide transitional shelter and living conditions for the 2010/2011 winter season.

This Shelter Strategy considers the shelter and housing needs of the entire displaced, including as follows:

- **Displaced people unable to return due to damaged homes:** Up to 37,500 displaced people are unable to return as their homes are damaged or destroyed; though some people are accommodated in tents and some 500 are in collective centres, most are now accommodated in host families.
- **Displaced due to continued to fear for their safety and security:** the population displaced from their areas where the security situation remains uncertain. It is anticipated that these IDPs may return to their homes as the security situation gradually improves, as does their in returning to their damaged homes.

For both categories of people, the fast-approaching harsh winter season is of urgent concern. The winter season rains begin in October and temperatures begin to fall below freezing in November. The climate is particularly harsh in the winter, with temperatures below freezing with snow and wind for much of the season.

The Government of Kyrgyzstan has indicated that it is developing its rehabilitation and reconstruction plan to support affected population with more permanent and durable houses. The newly established State Directorate for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (SDRR), based on the ongoing assessment by

the MoES and SDRR, plans to release by mid-July 2010 its rehabilitation strategy which is expected to be inclusive of compensation for the victims of damaged houses.

The shelter response strategy developed by the Shelter Cluster, in close consultations with the Government of Kyrgyzstan is based on three pillars:

- i) **Emergency assistance** to displaced, including the provision of domestic items including a tent
- ii) **Transitional shelter support and winterization** pending Government support for permanent reconstruction support
- iii) **Support to IDPs living with host families** for those who are unable to return to their homes; this package of assistance would ensure that shelter needs are met during the harsh winter

The durable Shelter/Housing response will be planned and organized by the Government of Kyrgyzstan which is expected to be announced on July 16.

1. Emergency assistance to the displaced

Shelter cluster members in coordination with the operation of the ICRC have launched a core ration NFIs distribution to all displaced, including those seeking to return to their damaged homes as well as those living in host families.

The core ration, for five people, includes one tent; two 10-litre collapsible jerry cans; one kitchen set; one mattress (supplies have been limited); one plastic sheet (4 X 5); five blankets; and one 12-litre plastic bucket.

The targeted criteria include:

- Displaced people living outside (homeless) or in collective centres
- Returnees (refugees and IDPs) who have returned to their damaged homes
- Displaced people (including separated family members) who are unable to return to their homes due to damage. In particular, where five or more displaced people are living in host families should be targeted for assistance
- Supplemental support of NFI to very vulnerable individuals and their displaced or returnee family community. Including but not necessarily limited to single parented headed households (male or female), families supporting disabled or chronically sick
- Recently bereaved family members

Other shelter cluster participants have supplies and undertaken distribution with other specialized items, including well-being packages for the elderly, items catering to baby needs and clothing. In particular, shelter cluster participants have agreed that clothing for those who have lost all their belongings in the fires should have sufficient warm clothing for the winter season.

2. Transitional shelter

The transitional shelter strategy was developed by the shelter cluster participants with active participation of the MoES and the SDRR. In particular the technical element of the building materials for the transitional shelter was developed by the Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group which included the SDRR engineering team.

The transitional shelter and winterization package foresees that up to 2,000 households will be provided with transitional shelter, ideally before the onset of the winter season. The shelter cluster has agreed that in order to be in line with the protection standards, it will cover 100% of affected households. This will ensure social cohesion and contribute to reconciliation and will be in line with the "Do No Harm" principles. Within this strategy, the shelter cluster strategy aims to provide all beneficiaries with safe, adequate, durable and winterized shelters before the onset of winter.

A basket of materials will be offered to every household and includes items for the restoration of the foundation, four walls and a roof. Sufficient building materials will ensure that the transitional shelter will have a self-contained warm room of 50 square meters. The construction is compliant with local

codes, including seismic safety requirements. The basket of materials is foreseen to cost up to \$5,100. The basket will be delivered by partners directly to the beneficiary. UNHCR will launch a procurement exercise for the materials.

The shelter survey impressed upon the shelter cluster participants the need for debris removal to be done efficiently. This will require not only heavy machinery in some cases of heavy damage but also the adherence to hazardous materials removal protocols, as many of the homes had significant usage of asbestos and lead. Support in this regard will be solicited from Government resources to the extent possible.

The shelter cluster strategy was based on the assumption that an alternative programme outside of the appeal would provide shelter for 650 households. Should this not be the case, the shelter cluster programme targeting 1,350 households would need to be amended to ensure full coverage according to the principles set by the cluster. Amendments will be done based on the following prioritization principle:

- All fully damaged houses will be provided with the full shelter package of building materials, estimated at US\$ 5,100
- Prioritisation will be given to the most vulnerable households
- All partially damaged houses will be provided with support that ensures that their homes are repaired to the same standard and quality

Monitoring will be done to identify risks, mitigating measures and information strategies to inform neighborhoods of the equal but different approach to those in need. It is foreseen that most families particularly in rural areas will use the building materials through a self-help programme. However, to support the need for technical building expertise, to help households complete the work in a timely manner as well as to cater to the needs of the most vulnerable who are unable to build their homes, local labour and technical expertise will be drawn to the extent possible from the neighbourhood and nearby community members.

Shelter cluster members will carefully assess the pre-conflict sanitation facilities as well as the likelihood of the permanent government construction package becoming available, and based on this ensure that adequate yet temporary sanitation facilities are available for the winter months. Close coordination and in particular technical support from UNICEF and the WASH cluster will be pursued.

The majority of homes did not have inside latrines prior to the conflict. Damage done to the outside sanitary facilities is not as extensive as the main buildings. As such, the transitional shelter construction will on a case-by-case basis restore as needed the existing sanitary facility to functionality to cover the toilet needs through the winter.

Given the enormity of the challenges and the cost of the project, a third party neutral monitoring scheme will be utilized to provide objective information to the shelter cluster with regular feedback on what is working and what needs to be improved.

SDRR will announce their permanent housing plan on 16 July 2010. Based on discussions, it is foreseen that SDRR will provide cash transfers to affected families, after which the affected families will purchase supplies directly from Government construction suppliers. This Government plan is not yet fully finalized and more details will emerge once the official plan is announced. All efforts have been made by the shelter cluster participants and SDRR to harmonize approaches and specifications.

The Government is committed to support shelter cluster implementers in the transitional housing scheme. In that regard, they have offered a Value Added Tax (VAT)-exemption to UNHCR partners for building materials, warehousing and transport.

3. Support to displaced people in host families during the winter months

Shelter cluster participants in coordination with the operation of the ICRC agree that IDPs in host families will require additional support especially to boost the coping capacity of the host family. It is foreseen that the support will be in the form of additional NFIs and in particular blankets as well as a support programme to cover utility bills, including for electricity and gas, as applicable.

Monitoring and evaluation

UNHCR as the shelter cluster lead will employ a third-party objective monitoring system to regularly visit Government officials, beneficiaries, neighbourhoods and affected community to collect information as to attitudes and collect feedback. The feedback will be channelled to the shelter cluster implementers to improve the project implementation. They will also monitor the delivery of materials, cash/vouchers as well as the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. The third-party monitors will provide information to the cluster as well as to the Shelter Information Management system.

Overall Outcome

Pending results of more detailed assessments and the assumption that the security situation remains favourable, it is anticipated that an estimated 2,000 of returnee households will benefit from the transitional shelter and NFI support before the winter. It is the consensus of shelter cluster partners that urgent post-emergency transitional shelter response should be expedited in view of the fast approaching winter (in just over 12 weeks time or prior to 1 October 2010).

The desired situation in 3 months is to have met the immediate transition accommodation or winterized housing needs of 100% of the returnees and IDPs still staying with host families. This support will enable the returnees and IDPs to have appropriate, warm shelter assistance in their places of origin before the onset of winter; and establish the foundations for more durable and permanent housing solutions to be provided by the Government of Kyrgyzstan.

Revised cluster objectives

Objective: Emergency assistance to 75,000 displaced, including the provision of domestic items including a tent, domestic items including clothing		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Emergency relief domestic NFIs will be provided displaced, returnees and most vulnerable conflict-affected families, including winterized support	Percentage that has access to domestic items to meet their daily needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter domestic items
	Percentage of those whose winter shelter domestic needs are met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winterized support to IDPs in host families including contribution towards utility costs such as electricity and fuel
Objective: Provide Transitional shelter to 2,000 households who have lost their homes in the conflict		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
A transitional shelter consisting of two warm rooms provided to returnees whose houses were destroyed (in coordination with WASH for sanitation and water supply)	Percentage of IDPs and returnees who have access to warm habitable shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of building construction materials
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove rubble from damaged homes to facilitate construction
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of labour support to ensure building is done safely through a community-based support approach

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Osh	ACF, ACTED, CRS, DRC, SC, UNICEF
Jalal-Abad	ACTED, CRS, DRC, SC, UNICEF

4.4.8 Logistics

Cluster/sector lead agency	WFP
Implementing agency	WFP
Number of projects	2
Revised cluster/sector objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Logistics coordination and information sharing• Cargo consolidation and transit storage capacity at points of entry and transit locations• Continued safe passage of humanitarian supplies to the most severely affected and remote areas
Beneficiaries	Humanitarian actors in-country
Funds requested	\$2,412,388
Contact information	alessandro.scaletti@wfp.org

Needs analysis

The recent improvement in security situation following the referendum on June 27 has allowed the humanitarian community to carry out their activities with minimal constraints. As a result, the majority of NGOs and UN agencies now have their own transportation and warehouses. The improving situation has also allowed for commercial services to return almost to the pre-crisis levels. The delivery of life-saving relief items to the affected population has therefore improved.

Whilst at the time of the initial Flash Appeal, the budget for the Logistics Cluster was estimated at \$970,550, WFP, as the lead of the Logistics Cluster and ETC in Kyrgyzstan, immediately launched a special operation for logistics, telecommunications augmentation and coordination support for Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, at a value of \$4.4 million. The operation was launched to optimize and complement the capabilities of the humanitarian community to respond without delay to the crisis, to provide strategic airlifts to carry vital humanitarian supplies into Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, and to immediately establish logistics bases and storage facilities at Bishkek and Osh airports.

The revised budget includes the expenses incurred under the logistics component of the special operation for the provision of logistics facilities and services to the humanitarian community to date. It will also ensure that logistics coordination, information management and logistics common services is maintained while such services are needed by the humanitarian community. Given the current trend and based on the discussions with the various stakeholders of the cluster, the logistics support service will be in place until 20 September, unless a dramatic change in the situation calls for its continued presence.

Proposed strategy

The Logistics Cluster activities aim to provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics capabilities and continued coordination mechanisms to deliver relief aid to the beneficiaries. Based on the current gaps and bottlenecks identified, the activities of the Logistics Cluster will include:

1. Logistics coordination

The Logistics Cluster will continue to be active in Kyrgyzstan with regular cluster coordination meetings in Osh with records of the decisions taken being published.

2. Information Management

The Logistics Cluster will continue to provide information management services through the Global Logistics Support Cell in Rome, including geographic information systems (GIS) mapping services, with the aim of supporting operational decision-making to maintain efficiency of the logistics response.

These services will include the following:

- Consolidate information on the overall logistics situation from the humanitarian community and local authorities, including a gap analysis
- Provide updated information on operational data, such as road closures and entry points, through the publication of situation reports, bulletins, snapshots, flash news and briefings
- Provision of logistics infrastructure GIS mapping tools and products

- Provide a platform for the sharing and dissemination of logistics information at <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/kgz10a>, as well as through a moderated email circulation list
- 3. Logistics Common Services**
- Provision for handling, consolidation, and storage of humanitarian cargo received at hubs/entry points when necessary (Bishkek, Manas Airport until July 31; Osh Airport to continue until September 20)
 - A contingency plan based on the possible deterioration of the current situation has been put in place including the use of existing in-country logistics assets and the redeployment of additional Logistics Cluster staff if required

Revised cluster objectives

Objective: Provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics capabilities and continued logistics coordination mechanisms to deliver relief aid to the beneficiaries)		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Logistics information-related tools, services and platforms available to the humanitarian community	Feedback on the quality of the information sharing tools made available to the humanitarian community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued coordination by the Logistics Cluster of the logistics response, inclusive of the facilitation of regular Logistics Cluster meetings in Osh, as well as the dissemination of action points and decisions taken
	Number of bulletins, maps and other Logistics information products produced and shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of logistics infrastructure GIS mapping tools and products
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a platform for the sharing and dissemination of logistics information through the Logistics Cluster website, as well as through a moderated email circulation list
Uninterrupted supply of much-needed relief items to the affected population for all humanitarian actors	Number of organizations supported by the Logistics Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for handling, consolidation, and storage of humanitarian cargo received at hubs/entry points when necessary (Bishkek, Manas Airport until July 31; Osh Airport to continue until 20 September)
	Percentage of requests from the humanitarian community for short term storage fulfilled	
	Number of logistics staging areas and hubs established	
	Volume of storage made available to the humanitarian community	
Surge capacity and support equipment immediately accessible in the event of additional shocks	Volume of storage made available to the humanitarian community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contingency plan based on the possible deterioration of the current situation has been put in place including the use of existing in-country logistics assets and the redeployment of additional Logistics Cluster staff if required
	Number of logistics staging areas and hubs established	

4.4.9 Telecommunications

Cluster/sector lead agency	WFP
Implementing agency	WFP
Number of projects	1
Revised cluster/sector objectives	To provide common communications services for the humanitarian community in the 3 inter-agency locations in Kyrgyzstan, namely Bishkek, Osh and Jalal Abad. This will include radio network operating according to Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant very high frequency (VHF)/ high frequency (HF) independent from public infrastructure in the 3 locations. To achieve these objectives the project will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency telecommunications network and related services to the humanitarian community • Train staff in efficient and appropriate use of telecommunications equipment and services
Beneficiaries	Cluster Partners and Humanitarian Community
Funds requested	\$391,032
Contact information	jalal.Shah@wfp.org ; ictemergency@wfp.org

Needs analysis

The aim of the cluster is to ensure that the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) will be able to establish and maintain operational and cost effective MOSS compliant common emergency telecommunications network in all common operational areas in Kyrgyzstan. The scale of the project has now been reduced and no longer includes data services as these are readily available from the public / private providers. All activities will make use of current equipment and capacities of the humanitarian partners already in Kyrgyzstan, to the extent possible.

Proposed strategy

Proposed activities include:

- Assessment of current security communication capacity relative to the revised humanitarian community requirements to identify gaps and services required
- Provision of HF and VHF radio communications for the humanitarian community in three common operational areas (Bishkek, Osh and Jalal-Abad)
- Set up and maintenance of a reliable MOSS compliant VHF/HF radio network independent from public infrastructure in the 3 common operational areas, which will include 24/7 radio room operations
- Train humanitarian staff in efficient and appropriate use of telecommunications equipment and services

In specific practical terms this will include:

- Upgrade of existing telecommunications infrastructure and deployment of new telecommunications infrastructure to establish a cost-effective MOSS compliant common emergency telecommunications networks
- Optimize the use of common emergency telecommunications facilities made available to the humanitarian community by providing trainings to the users and COMCEN operators

Revised cluster objectives

Objective: provide common communications services for the humanitarian community in the 3 inter-agency locations in Kyrgyzstan, namely Bishkek, Osh and Jalal-Abad)		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Availability and support of emergency telecommunications services that support the humanitarian community to provide uninterrupted delivery of live saving relief items to the affected population	ETC services provided in a timely, predictable and effective manner and to both UN and NGO communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish, operate and support of emergency telecommunications network and related services Identify resource requirements and work with Standby partners to find and deploy staff with the appropriate profiles Select key project staff from graduates of the IT Emergency Preparedness and Management training programme
	Stand-by partners deployed	
Coordinated, predictable, timely and efficient emergency telecommunications response under the Cluster approach	ETC Project Plan prepared and approved based on initial assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare project plan in consultation with other ETC partners, and submit to HCT and Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)/RC Coordinate and manage the implementation of the project and support the ongoing operation to ensure coordinated, predictable, timely and efficient emergency telecommunications services Undertake awareness effort to ensure ETC services are understood by humanitarian community Prepare and deliver training programmes on use of ETC services
	ETC services clearly defined and communicated to humanitarian community	
An exit strategy to ensure the smooth hand over of IT and telecommunications services for post emergency activities	Local ETC Working Group established and regular meetings held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish appropriate IM facilities to serve ETC community
	Availability of appropriate information management (IM) facilities established to serve ETC community	
	Number of training programmes on use of ETC services provided – and number of individuals and group training programmes	

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATION
Bishkek	WFP
Osh	
Jalal-Abad	

4.4.10 Coordination and Support Services

Cluster/sector lead agency	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Lead agencies for areas of responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT Alliance/Helvetas – linking the international humanitarian response to national civil society • Office of the RC – linking humanitarian to development • OCHA – Humanitarian coordination, information management and advocacy
Implementing agencies	N/A
Number of projects	4
Revised cluster/sector objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan is in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and subsequent IASC policies • Accountability of international humanitarian assistance is to beneficiaries
Beneficiaries	400,000
Funds requested	\$1,535,500
Contact information	waaijman@un.org

Category	Affected population
	Total
IDPs	75,000
Returnees	300,000
Other affected	25,000
Total	400,000

Needs analysis

Strategic direction and humanitarian policy development

Scaling up coordination of the humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan requires field (Osh) and capital (Bishkek) based coordination presence. Strategy, policy and priorities concerning the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the protection of the affected populations will be determined by the HCT under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) based in **Bishkek**.

There is a need to ensure the revised objectives of the revised Flash Appeal contribute towards recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation so as to avoid prolonged aid dependency, while at the same time preparedness measures need to be taken in case the situation unexpectedly deteriorates. This requires a focused attention of the HC and HCT to the monitoring of the impact of revised Flash Appeal interventions on the livelihoods of the affected population and identifying the most appropriate longer-term recovery interventions and follow-up actions.

Dedicated support to the HC and the HCT will be provided through OCHA in cooperation with the Office of the RC to ensure close linkages between humanitarian action and longer-term developmental objectives. Donor coordination around the humanitarian response will be strengthened through more regular humanitarian donor meetings and inclusion of donors in cluster coordination meetings where appropriate.

Operational coordination and information management

Operational coordination has predominantly moved to **Osh**. Operational coordination will continue to be managed through cluster coordination. Nine clusters have been established (see Section 4.5 for list and partners), as well as several time-bound sub-clusters or working groups to facilitate discussions around specific topics: (a) mental health; (b) gender based violence; (c) human rights; and (d) child protection. Clusters consist of UN agencies and NGOs and in some cases line Ministries and donors.

The activation of nine humanitarian clusters and four sub-clusters as well as technical working groups, operating from the capital and the hub in Osh, 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. Inter-cluster coordination will continue to be provided by OCHA. An early recovery advisor has been deployed to ensure a gradual transition from relief to recovery in the strategy of all clusters.

Clusters will be responsible for the information management needs within their cluster, whereas OCHA will provide overall and inter-cluster information management services. In order to capitalize on the strong information management capacity of ACTED in Osh, a special cooperation arrangement will be developed between OCHA and ACTED, with regards to information management products such as who-does-what-where mapping.

Coordination with national authorities and national civil society

The HC is accountable for strategic coordination with the government to ensure that the humanitarian strategy is in support of the government’s objectives of recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation. In addition, contingency plans will be developed in case the situation unexpectedly deteriorates.

In Osh, operational coordination with the specially established government coordination bodies for humanitarian aid and recovery in the south (the “Special Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance in the South” and the “State Directorate for Reconstruction”) will continue to be strengthened through participation in cluster strategy development, as well as through OCHA liaison with the south coordination cell of the Ministry of Emergencies. A dedicated weekly meeting between the government coordination bodies, senior security authorities and the humanitarian community in the south will further ensure operational coordination.

With international presence rapidly scaling up in the south of Kyrgyzstan there is a real need to ensure close cooperation with and empowerment of the work of national civil society. There is further a need to ensure that the work of the international community is accountable to beneficiaries.

Evaluating the quality of the response

The IASC Inter-Agency Real-Time Evaluation Support Group (IA RTE SG) has agreed to launch an IA RTE managed by OCHA, in order to help to identify gaps, access constraints and potential threats to the “humanitarian space”, assess the relevance, quality and timeliness of the response, unlock inter-stakeholder coordination / collaboration problems or operational bottlenecks, propose appropriate strategic re-orientation and provide real-time learning to the field on these issues. The main aim is to identify strengths and weaknesses through the assessment of the response to the affected population.

Revised cluster objectives

Objective: Coordination of the humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan is in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and subsequent IASC policies		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principled action and a seamless transition from humanitarian response to early recovery	Improved coordination and transparency of humanitarian response	Support the HC in his role to provide leadership and direction to the humanitarian community
		Support to the HCT in determining common objectives and priorities concerning the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the protection of the affected populations
Ensure cluster and 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	More coherent, effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance	Inter-cluster coordination to determine common objectives and priorities concerning the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the protection of the affected populations

Objective: Coordination of the humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan is in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and subsequent IASC policies		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Ensure dissemination of timely information products that support the implementation of Flash Appeal activities by highlighting priority needs, gaps and duplications	Improved information management	Information management services such as maintenance of the web portal, who-does-what-where, contact lists, meeting schedule, etc.
		Monitoring, analysing and reporting on issues related to the humanitarian situation in Kyrgyzstan
Ensure humanitarian financing is based on evidence from needs assessments	Proportionally greater donor support to priority 1 projects	Fund raising for humanitarian activities
		Financial tracking
Objective: Accountability of international humanitarian assistance is to beneficiaries		
Outcomes	Indicator	Activities
Ensure close coordination between the humanitarian strategy and objectives and the government's objectives and strategy for recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation	Improved transition to early recovery stage of response	Liaison with the government on relief, recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation
Ensure strong, inclusive and on-site humanitarian coordination for the duration of the flash appeal	Majority of clusters coordinated from Osh	Inclusive and on-site cluster coordination to determine cluster strategy, key objectives and priorities, identify response gaps and eliminate overlaps
Ensure close coordination and accountability of the work of international humanitarian actors to national civil society and beneficiaries	Stronger advocacy on humanitarian principles	Advocate for the humanitarian and protection needs of the affected population

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
Bishkek	HC, HCT, OCHA, RC's office and all cluster lead agencies and organizations
Osh	OCHA, cluster coordinators
Jalal-Abad	Shelter and protection clusters

4.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sector/cluster	Governmental institutions	Cluster lead	Cluster members/Other humanitarian stakeholders
Community Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad Local Governments of Osh City, Osh <i>oblast</i>, Jalal-Abad City, Jalal-Abad <i>oblast</i> MoES 	UNDP	ACF, ACTED, Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), American Refugee Council (ARC), CRS, DRC, EFCA, FAO, GAA, Habitat for Humanity, Helvetas, HAI, Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (ICCO), IRC, Mercy Corps/Kompanion, SC, Soros Foundation, UNDP, all clusters and donors
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoES, Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad Ministry of Foreign Affairs Local Governments of Osh City, Osh <i>oblast</i>, Jalal-Abad City, Jalal-Abad <i>oblast</i> 	OCHA	ACT Alliance/Helvetas, ACTED, Office of RC/HC, HCT, Cluster Coordinators, all clusters, donors
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education & Science 	SC UNICEF	ACCELS, ACTED, AKDN, Centre for Educational Assessment & Teaching Methods, DCCA, Organization for Day Care Centres (DCCS), Open Society Institute, Quality Learning Project, SC TBD, UNESCO, UNICEF, donors
Food Security & Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture MoH State Committee for Water Management 	FAO WFP	ACTED, FAO, GAA, HelpAge, ICCO, Mercy Corps, Samaritan's Purse, SC, WFP, donors
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH 	WHO	CitiHope, Handicap International, IMC MSF, Project Hope, RCSK, SC, Soros Foundation, Scientific Technology and Language Institute (STLI), UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, donors
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoES 	WFP	ACTED, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), HAI, SC, WFP, donors
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoES, Commandants of Osh and Jalalabad City and <i>Oblast</i> Ministry of Justice Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad Local Governments of Osh City, Osh <i>oblast</i>, Jalal-Abad City, Jalal-Abad <i>oblast</i> 	UNHCR	Advocacy Centre, CARE Int'l, CIP, CAC, EFCA, HAI, Interbilim, Kosh Araket (US NGO), Kylym Shamy (Kyrgyz NGO), OHCHR, Open Society Institute, SC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, donors

Sector/cluster	Governmental institutions	Cluster lead	Cluster members/Other humanitarian stakeholders
Shelter & NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoES • Directorate for Rebuilding and Reconstruction of Osh and Jalal-Abad • Local Governments of Osh City, Osh <i>oblast</i>, Jalal-Abad City, Jalal-Abad <i>oblast</i> 	UNHCR	ACF, ACTED, Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI), CRS, DRC, Handicap International, IOM, MSF, SC, STLI, UNHCR, UNICEF, donors
Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Communications Agency of the government of Kyrgyzstan 	WFP	All clusters
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH • Local Governments of Osh City, Osh <i>oblast</i>, Jalal-Abad City, Jalal-Abad <i>oblast</i> 	UNICEF	ACF, ACTED, Association of Cities, CAAW, CitiHope, GAA, MSF, UNICEF, donors

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING TABLES

Table IV: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each
Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)
as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
COMMUNITY RESTORATION										
KGZ-10/ER/33347/R/776	Early Recovery Post Crisis Needs Assessment and Recovery Planning (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	500,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33348/R/776	Community Infrastructure and Employment Generation (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	2,400,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33349/R/776	Critical Public Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	1,800,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33350/R/776	Return and Resettlement of Displaced Populations (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	1,400,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33351/R/776	Restoration of Livelihoods (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	2,400,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33352/R/6079	Emergency Livelihoods Recovery (WITHDRAWN)	SC	1,200,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33353/R/776	Housing and Human Settlement Recovery (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	1,800,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/ER/33354/R/776	Promoting conflict sensitivity and confidence building in early recovery and humanitarian response	UNDP	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33638/R/6458	Psychosocial and economic support to women affected by the recent crisis through informal women working groups	ACTED	-	780,000	-	780,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33639/R/6079	Support to small businesses through cash grant provision	SC	-	800,000	-	800,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33639/R/6458	Support to small businesses through cash grant provision	ACTED	-	800,000	-	800,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33643/R/6458	Conflict prevention and peace building through rehabilitation of rural infrastructure	ACTED	-	205,989	-	205,989	0%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/ER/33644/R/5179	Community Led Recovery in Southern Kyrgyzstan	IRC	-	651,000	-	651,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
KGZ-10/ER/33645/R/6079	Livelihood Support, Market Stabilization and Peace Promotion for the Crisis-Affected Population of Kyrgyzstan	SC	-	1,909,150	-	1,909,150	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33646/R/124	Enabling Social Recovery: Cash Transfers to affected Children & Families	UNICEF	-	246,100	-	246,100	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33647/R/776	Support to early recovery coordination and planning	UNDP	-	321,000	-	321,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH
KGZ-10/ER/33676/R/14027	Livelihood recovery older persons and those with disabilities	EURASIA FOUNDATION	-	147,646	-	147,646	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33676/R/5536	Livelihood recovery older persons and those with disabilities	HelpAge International	-	130,167	-	130,167	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33677/R/776	Women in Restoration	UNDP	-	500,000	-	500,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH
KGZ-10/ER/33678/R/776	Restoration of basic public infrastructure and creation of temporary employment for the most vulnerable communities in Osh and Jalal-Abad affected by recent inter-ethnic violence	UNDP	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33679/R/776	Restoring emergency rescue and fire department services and critical community infrastructure in Osh and Jalal-Abad	UNDP	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33680/R/776	Support to the State Directorate of Restoration and Development of Osh and Jalal Abad	UNDP	-	700,000	-	700,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/ER/33681/R/776	Support to quick impact socio-economic recovery initiatives of affected and vulnerable rural communities in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces	UNDP	-	600,000	-	600,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
Sub total for COMMUNITY RESTORATION			11,950,000	10,741,052	-	10,741,052	0%	-		
COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES										
KGZ-10/CSS/33372/R/7321	Coordination Support to Coherent Effective and Efficient Humanitarian Response and Early recovery	ORCHC	350,000	350,000	-	350,000	0%	-	ONE	BISHKEK
KGZ-10/CSS/33373/R/119	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	OCHA	500,000	765,500	647,348	118,152	85%	480,626	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/CSS/33602/R/119	INTER-AGENCY REAL-TIME EVALUATION (IA RTE) OF THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO THE CONFLICT IN KYRGYZSTAN	OCHA	-	120,000	-	120,000	0%	-	TWO	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/CSS/33655/R/13470	Strengthening the quality and accountability of humanitarian response in Kyrgyzstan	ACT Alliance	-	300,000	-	300,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH
Sub total for COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES			850,000	1,535,500	647,348	888,152	42%	480,626		

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
EDUCATION										
KGZ-10/CSS/33381/R/124	Education Coordination (WITHDRAWN)	UNICEF	90,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/E/33355/R/124	Welcome to school	UNICEF	3,000,000	3,434,700	-	3,434,700	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/E/33356/R/6079	Welcome to School: Education Support for Children Affected by Crisis in Southern Kyrgyzstan	SC	500,000	2,327,000	-	2,327,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/E/33664/R/5103	Emergency support to education authorities at central and departmental level	UNESCO	-	264,000	-	264,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/E/33665/R/5103	Psychosocial Support to Secondary and Higher Education through Teacher Training	UNESCO	-	336,000	-	336,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
Sub total for EDUCATION			3,590,000	6,361,700	-	6,361,700	0%	-	-	-
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE										
KGZ-10/A/33358/R/123	Immediate time-critical assistance to restore the food security and agriculture-based livelihoods of food-insecure returnees and other conflict-affected vulnerable farmers in Osh and Jalalabad provinces	FAO	2,700,000	4,315,740	-	4,315,740	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/A/33683/R/6458	From farmers to families – Purchase of fresh produce from farmers with limited access to markets for redistribution to affected families in Osh and Jalalabat cities	ACTED	-	930,183	-	930,183	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/A/33684/R/6458	Rehabilitation of flood channels and tertiary irrigation networks damaged or destroyed by the floods in South Kyrgyzstan	ACTED	-	237,885	-	237,885	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/A/33688/R/123	Effective coordination of emergency agriculture and rehabilitation interventions to strengthen the overall food security response	FAO	-	498,740	-	498,740	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/A/33689/R/123	Urgent assistance to revitalize small-scale, community-based irrigation to recover agricultural production and farming-based livelihoods of the most vulnerable, food insecure returnees and other conflict-affected families	FAO	-	840,950	-	840,950	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/F/33357/R/561	Provision of Emergency Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	WFP	19,000,000	20,532,021	11,433,148	9,098,873	56%	612,909	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/F/33451/R/561	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Kyrgyz Republic (UZBEKISTAN)	WFP	-	541,270	541,270	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/F/33662/R/6079	Provision of Emergency Cash-for-Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations in Southern Kyrgyzstan	SC	-	600,000	-	600,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE			21,700,000	28,496,789	11,974,418	16,522,371	42%	612,909	-	-

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
HEALTH										
KGZ-10/CSS/33673/R/122	Health information management, Health Cluster coordination and strengthening of early warning systems	WHO	-	299,600	-	299,600	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33319/R/298	Emergency Psychosocial Assistance for Crisis Affected Populations	IOM	1,000,000	1,073,100	-	1,073,100	0%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/H/33320/R/14025	Support to surgical care for wounded (WITHDRAWN)	CHI	250,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33321/R/5536	Health posts for IDPs and returnees (WITHDRAWN)	HelpAge International	450,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33322/R/5109	Access to priority HIV services for IDP (WITHDRAWN)	UNAIDS	150,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33323/R/6079	Emergency healthcare for women and children (WITHDRAWN)	SC	325,000	50,000	50,000	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33324/R/1171	Provision of reproductive health services to population (WITHDRAWN)	UNFPA	200,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33325/R/124	Ensuring provision of essential services for women and children in affected communities	UNICEF	1,950,000	1,950,000	747,491	1,202,509	38%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33326/R/124	Recovery of access for children to high impact immunisation services in the affected areas (WITHDRAWN)	UNICEF	300,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33327/R/124	Access to services for women and children living with HIV (WITHDRAWN)	UNICEF	200,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33328/R/124	Restoring and strengthening social and medical services for prevention of micronutrient deficiency among children and women of reproductive ages (WITHDRAWN)	UNICEF	600,000	600,000	600,000	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33329/R/14025	Essential medicines and medical supplies for critical health facilities (WITHDRAWN)	CHI	350,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33330/R/5543	Supplementary feeding in critical health facilities (WITHDRAWN)	Counterpart International	100,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33331/R/122	Health information management, early warning system and humanitarian health coordination (WITHDRAWN)	WHO	500,000	170,665	170,665	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33495/R/122	Support to emergency care for general population and particularly for wounded (UZBEKISTAN)	WHO	-	23,481	23,481	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/H/33502/R/124	Access to the essential maternal and child health services (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	-	256,000	-	256,000	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/H/33640/R/5160	Strengthening the resilience of first-line emergency responders through Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Self Care training	IMC	-	172,782	-	172,782	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
KGZ-10/H/33641R/5160	Support of essential outreach services of primary health care providers (public and private) to affected communities	IMC	-	207,129	-	207,129	0%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/H/33669R/6079	Improved health care for crisis-affected children and families in southern Kyrgyzstan	SC	-	150,000	-	150,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33660R/14025	The Essential Drug Supply for Family Medicine Centers in Osh and Essential equipment supply for Osh Ambulance station	CHI	-	247,000	-	247,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/H/33663R/5349	Emergency response for PwDs and Pwis affected by recent unrest in Osh	HI	-	257,391	-	257,391	0%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/H/33667R/6079	Improved health care for crisis affected children and families in southern Kyrgyzstan (WITHDRAWN)	SC	-	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/H/33668R/1171	Promote Access and Services related to Reproductive Health in Emergencies	UNFPA	-	235,400	-	235,400	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33669R/124	Sustaining the HIV/AIDS services for women and children in South of Kyrgyzstan	UNICEF	-	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33670R/124	Immunization of children with Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine	UNICEF	-	286,000	-	286,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33672R/124	Protect nutritional status of women and children in affected communities	UNICEF	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/H/33674R/122	Strengthening of state mental health referral system through capacity building in mental health in emergencies and organizing mobile mental health teams in rural areas	WHO	-	299,600	-	299,600	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
Sub total for HEALTH			6,375,000	7,778,148	1,591,637	6,186,511	20%	-		
LOGISTICS										
KGZ-10/CSS/33369R/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	1,384,800	414,358	970,442	30%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/CSS/33370R/298	Emergency Transportation Services (WITHDRAWN)	IOM	420,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/CSS/33307R/120	Logistics support (UZBEKISTAN)	UNHCR	-	1,027,588	-	1,027,588	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
Sub total for LOGISTICS			1,390,553	2,412,388	414,358	1,998,030	17%	-		
PROTECTION										
KGZ-10/E/33482R/124	Community based Early Childhood Services and Family Education (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	-	74,000	-	74,000	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33333/R/5025	OHCHR support to the protection response - Promotion and protection of human rights of the affected population in Southern Kyrgyzstan	OHCHR	1,200,000	1,634,290	556,363	1,077,927	34%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33334/R/5025	Human rights and protection monitoring (WITHDRAWN)	OHCHR	200,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33335/R/120	Protection intervention, monitoring and support for returnees, IDPs and others affected in Kyrgyzstan	UNHCR	3,291,715	2,789,424	1,098,344	1,691,080	39%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33336/R/5105	Rapid needs assessment of women in conflict affected areas to obtain accurate data on the needs of women for better targeted assistance (WITHDRAWN)	UNIFEM	70,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33337/R/5105	Identification of and response to the needs of women, girls and boys-victims of violence	UNIFEM	600,000	150,000	149,907	93	100%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33339/R/5536	Full inclusion of displaced older women and men in protection strategies at the IDP camps (6 months) (WITHDRAWN)	HelpAge International	245,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33340/R/5536	Monitor and respond to protection concerns of resident older women and men in Osh and Jalalabat (4 months) (WITHDRAWN)	HelpAge International	550,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33341/R/5536	Guarantee food security in two residential homes for older persons and older persons with disabilities in Kizi Tuu in Toktogul rayon and Suuz-zak rayon in Jalalabat oblast (3 months) (WITHDRAWN)	HelpAge International	98,500	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33342/R/124	Strengthening Community Based Child Protection Mechanism to protect and provide psycho-social support to children and women in South Kyrgyzstan	UNICEF	1,200,000	1,615,700	349,751	1,265,949	22%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33343/R/1171	Coordination of interagency GBV prevention and response	UNFPA	-	128,400	-	128,400	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33343/R/124	Coordination of interagency GBV prevention and response	UNICEF	500,000	79,608	79,608	-	100%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33346/R/6079	Protection and rehabilitation assistance to children in conflict affected areas (WITHDRAWN)	SC	600,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33374/R/14027	Ensure the rights of persons with disabilities affected by the recent unrest and equal access to services (WITHDRAWN)	EURASIA FOUNDATION	2,593,500	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33391/R/1171	Prevent and respond to GBV through communication, awareness-raising and community mobilization initiatives	UNFPA	800,000	100,000	33,170	66,830	33%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33391/R/124	Prevent and respond to GBV through communication, awareness-raising and community mobilization initiatives	UNICEF	-	139,100	-	139,100	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33392/R/1171	Coordination of inter-agency Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response (WITHDRAWN)	UNFPA	600,000	128,400	-	128,400	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33393/R/1171	Promote access to protection for women and families with specific needs	UNFPA	500,000	56,710	-	56,710	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33631/R/5105	Women's security and Access to Justice in Early Recovery & Post-Conflict	UNIFEM	-	150,000	-	150,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33656/R/6079	Support for Reconciliation and Protection of Children & Adolescent Youth Affected by Crisis in Southern Kyrgyzstan	SC	-	500,000	-	500,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33671/R/14085	Strengthened role of collective civil society actions in building confidence among communities affected by the Osh and Jalal-Abad conflicts and in assessing the safety and security of citizens	Safenworld	-	60,000	-	60,000	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33675/R/14021	Mainstreaming the specific needs of older persons and those with disabilities into emergency humanitarian responses	EURASIA FOUNDATION	-	63,116	-	63,116	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33675/R/5349	Mainstreaming the specific needs of older persons and those with disabilities into emergency humanitarian responses	HI	-	42,963	-	42,963	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/P-HR-RL/33675/R/5536	Mainstreaming the specific needs of older persons and those with disabilities into emergency humanitarian responses	HelpAge International	-	53,017	-	53,017	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
Sub total for PROTECTION			13,048,715	7,764,728	2,267,143	5,497,585	29%	-		
SHELTER										
KGZ-10/S-NF/33364/R/120	Shelter protection of IDPs and NFI distribution	UNHCR	6,794,389	20,272,698	4,237,429	16,035,269	21%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/S-NF/33365/R/6079	NFI distribution to IDPs (WITHDRAWN)	SC	200,000	13,845	13,845	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/S-NF/33366/R/298	Support to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in reconstruction of damaged houses for affected population (WITHDRAWN)	IOM	1,472,315	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/S-NF/33367/R/124	Non-food items for most affected displaced children (WITHDRAWN)	UNICEF	350,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/S-NF/33368/R/6458	Delivery of Non-food items to vulnerable groups (WITHDRAWN)	ACTED	1,493,943	305,250	305,250	-	100%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/S-NF/33453/R/120	Shelter assistance for refugees (UZBEKISTAN)	UNHCR	-	761,003	-	761,003	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/S-NF/33455/R/120	Provision of NFIs for refugees (UZBEKISTAN)	UNHCR	-	646,576	-	646,576	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
KGZ-10/S-NF/33613/R/5647	Emergency distribution of humanitarian assistance (clothing) and return packets (cleaning items, small tools, basic furniture) to the affected population of the Kyrgyzstan crisis in Osh Oblast	ACF - Spain	-	93,000	-	93,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH
KGZ-10/S-NF/33629/R/5181	Emergency baby Hygiene NF1 Kit distribution in the Districts of Osh and Jalalabad – Kyrgyzstan	DRC	-	384,500	-	384,500	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/S-NF/33637/R/5181	Emergency NF1 distribution in the district of Osh and Jalal-Abad	DRC	-	628,500	-	628,500	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/S-NF/33654/R/6079	Supporting Crisis-Affected Children in Southern Kyrgyzstan with Winterization Kits	SC	-	2,706,608	-	2,706,608	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/S-NF/33692/R/124	Winter clothing support for vulnerable children	UNICEF	-	509,320	-	509,320	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
Sub total for SHELTER			10,310,647	26,321,300	4,556,524	21,764,776	17%	-		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS										
KGZ-10/CSS/33371/R/561	Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Services to the Humanitarian Community in Kyrgyzstan	WFP	675,374	391,032	249,994	141,038	64%	-	ONE	OSH
Sub total for TELECOMMUNICATIONS			675,374	391,032	249,994	141,038	64%	-		
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE										
KGZ-10/CSS/33361/R/124	WASH Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	100,000	199,260	-	199,260	0%	-	TWO	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10/WS/33360/R/124	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Children and Women – Procurement and distribution of WASH supplies including provision of safe drinking water (WITHDRAWN)	UNICEF	1,500,000	850,008	850,008	850,008	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/WS/33362/R/6458	Excreta Disposal Access and Improvement of Hygiene (WITHDRAWN)	ACTED	750,000	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/WS/33363/R/298	Emergency Assistance to IDPs in Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities (WITHDRAWN)	IOM	805,350	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/WS/33457/R/124	Access to water (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	-	942,000	-	942,000	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/WS/33457/R/776	Access to water (UZBEKISTAN)	UNDP	-	-	-	-	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/WS/33476/R/124	Hygiene promotion and Hygiene Kits (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	-	155,000	-	155,000	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	UZBEKISTAN
KGZ-10/WS/33650/R/124	WASH promotion for children and women affected by the conflict.	UNICEF	-	1,123,000	-	1,123,000	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority	Location
KGZ-10WS/33652/R/124	Enhancing the peace process via provision of water and sanitation facilities in vulnerable areas	UNICEF	-	738,300	-	738,300	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10WS/33653/R/6458	Construction of sanitary facilities for heavily damaged houses in Osh and Jalalabat cities and surrounding areas that were affected by the recent conflict in southern Kyrgyzstan	ACTED	-	450,091	-	450,091	0%	-	ONE	OSH AND JALALABAD
KGZ-10WS/33657/R/6458	Hygiene promotion in affected rural areas of South Kyrgyzstan	ACTED	-	185,441	-	185,441	0%	-	TWO	JALALABAD
Sub total for WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE			3,155,350	4,643,100	850,008	2,943,084	22%	-	-	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED										
KGZ-10/SNYS/33525/R/124	To be allocated to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	2,271,894	n/a	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
KGZ-10/SNYS/33526/R/120	To be allocated to specific project/sector	UNHCR	-	-	4,118,554	n/a	0%	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	6,390,448	n/a	0%	-	-	-
Grand Total			73,045,639	96,445,737	28,941,878	67,503,859	30%	1,093,535	-	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of Appeal projects transferred from the Uzbekistan Flash Appeal (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each as of 23 July 2010

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

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

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (equal to costs incurred) (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
KGZ-10/F/33451/R/561	Food Assistance to Refugees from the Kyrgyz Republic (UZBEKISTAN)	WFP	541,270	541,270	0	100%
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE						
KGZ-10/H/33495/R/122	Support to emergency care for general population and particularly for wounded (UZBEKISTAN)	WHO	23,481	23,481	0	100%
KGZ-10/H/33502/R/124	Access to the essential maternal and child health services (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	256,000	0	256,000	-
Sub total for HEALTH						
KGZ-10/CSS/33507/R/120	Logistics support (UZBEKISTAN)	UNHCR	279,481	23,481	256,000	8%
Sub total for LOGISTICS						
KGZ-10/E/33482/R/124	Community-based Early Childhood Services and Family Education (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	74,000	0	74,000	-
Sub total for PROTECTION						
KGZ-10/S-NF/33453/R/120	Shelter assistance for refugees (UZBEKISTAN)	UNHCR	761,003	0	761,003	-
KGZ-10/S-NF/33455/R/120	Provision of NFIs for refugees (UZBEKISTAN)	UNHCR	646,576	0	646,576	-
Sub total for SHELTER						
KGZ-10/WS/33457/R/124	Access to water (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	1,407,579	0	1,407,579	0%
KGZ-10/WS/33476/R/124	Hygiene promotion and Hygiene Kits (UZBEKISTAN)	UNICEF	155,000	0	155,000	-
Sub total for WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
Grand Total			4,426,918	564,751	3,862,167	13%

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by location)
 Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)
 as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Location	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) B-C	C/B	(\$) D
BISHKEK	350,000	350,000	-	350,000	0%	-
JALALABAD	-	185,441	-	185,441	0%	-
OSH	3,145,927	5,745,941	1,311,700	4,434,241	23%	480,626
OSH AND JALALABAD	43,186,104	83,627,669	18,685,211	64,942,458	22%	612,909
UZBEKISTAN	-	4,426,918	564,751	3,862,167	13%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	26,363,608	2,109,768	8,380,216	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	73,045,639	96,445,737	28,941,878	67,503,859	30%	1,093,535

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)

as of 23 July 2010

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

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,645,171	33%	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,601,000	16%	-
Russian Federation	3,700,000	13%	-
European Commission (ECHO)	2,836,004	10%	-
United States	2,563,845	9%	-
Sweden	2,033,397	7%	480,626
Norway	1,222,494	4%	-
Canada	724,331	3%	-
Spain	600,000	2%	-
France	305,250	1%	-
Germany	305,250	1%	-
Finland	246,609	1%	246,609
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0%	-
Estonia	58,527	0%	-
Netherlands	-	0%	366,300
Grand Total	28,941,878	100%	1,093,535

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VIII: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other*)
 KYRGYZSTAN - Civil unrest- June 2010
 as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
United States	30,494,017	47%	1,500,000
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,645,171	15%	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,601,000	7%	-
European Commission (ECHO)	4,315,658	7%	-
Russian Federation	3,700,000	6%	-
Sweden	3,168,738	5%	480,626
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,664,100	3%	1,100,000
Norway	1,528,117	2%	-
Canada	1,197,816	2%	-
France	888,357	1%	-
Australia	838,926	1%	-
Finland	735,009	1%	246,609
China	732,064	1%	-
Spain	600,000	1%	-
Germany	567,876	1%	-
Korea, Republic of	200,000	0%	-
Allocation of funds from Red Cross / Red Crescent	154,437	0%	-
United Arab Emirates	136,240	0%	-
Slovakia	100,122	0%	-
Estonia	58,527	0%	-
Lithuania	17,681	0%	-
Netherlands	-	0%	488,400
Tajikistan	-	0%	-
Grand Total	65,343,856	100 %	3,815,635

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IX: Summary of funding to projects not listed in the Appeal
 Other humanitarian funding to KYRGYZSTAN - Civil unrest- June 2010
 as of 23 July 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Recipient	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
IRG	20,958,240	58%	-
ICRC	4,174,645	11%	122,100
Bilateral (to affected government)	2,550,121	7%	1,100,000
ACTED	1,655,588	5%	-
Mercy Corps	1,432,716	4%	-
SC	1,000,000	3%	-
MSF - Switzerland	739,827	2%	-
CHI	609,000	2%	-
IMC	531,679	1%	-
MSF	370,832	1%	-
MSB	327,750	1%	-
Germany RC	262,626	1%	-
Church of Sweden	246,945	1%	-
IFRC	244,200	1%	-
Counterpart International	221,586	1%	-
DRC	189,814	1%	-
NGOs	169,000	0%	-
Red R	167,785	0%	-
Kyrgyzstan RC	154,437	0%	-
USAID	136,847	0%	-
United Arab Emirates RC	136,240	0%	-
DWHH	122,100	0%	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	-	0%	1,500,000
Grand Total	36,401,978	100%	2,722,100

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 July 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	<i>Action contre la faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
ACT Alliance	Action by Churches Together Alliance
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
ARV	anti-retroviral therapy
CAAW	Central Asian Alliance for Water
CAC	Citizens against Corruption
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIP	Centre for International Protection
COMCEN	communication centre
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCCA	Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (Kyrgyz NGO)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECHO	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EFCA	Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ERH	emergency reproductive health
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAA	<i>Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.</i> (German Agro Action)
GBV	gender-based violence
GDP	gross domestic product
GIS	geographic information systems
HA	hectares
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	humanitarian country team
HDR	Human Development Report
HF	high frequency
HELVETAS	<i>Schweizer Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> (Swiss Association for International Collaboration)
HRAC	Human Rights Awareness Centre
HTH	high-test hypochlorite
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICCO	<i>Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking</i> (Interchurch Organization for Development / Netherlands)
IDP(s)	internally displaced person (people)
IEHK	Inter-agency Emergency Health Kit
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IG	Interim Government
IM	information management
IMC	International Medical Corps
INTERBILIM	Interbilim International Centre (Kyrgyz NGO)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IT	information technology
JEA	Joint Economic Assessment
KPC	Kyrgyzstan Protection Cluster
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSF	<i>Médecins sans frontières</i>
NFI(s)	non-food item(s)
NGO(s)	non-governmental organization(s)

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OXFAM	Oxfam International
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation for Transformation
PIB	play-in-a-box
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCSK	Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan
RH	reproductive health
SC	Save the Children
SDRR	State Directorate for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
STLI	(Kyrgyzstan) Scientific Technology and Language Institute
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VHF	very high frequency
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WUA	water user association

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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