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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Optimising the Primary Schools Meals Programme**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Kyrgyz Republic (KG)



**World Food Programme**

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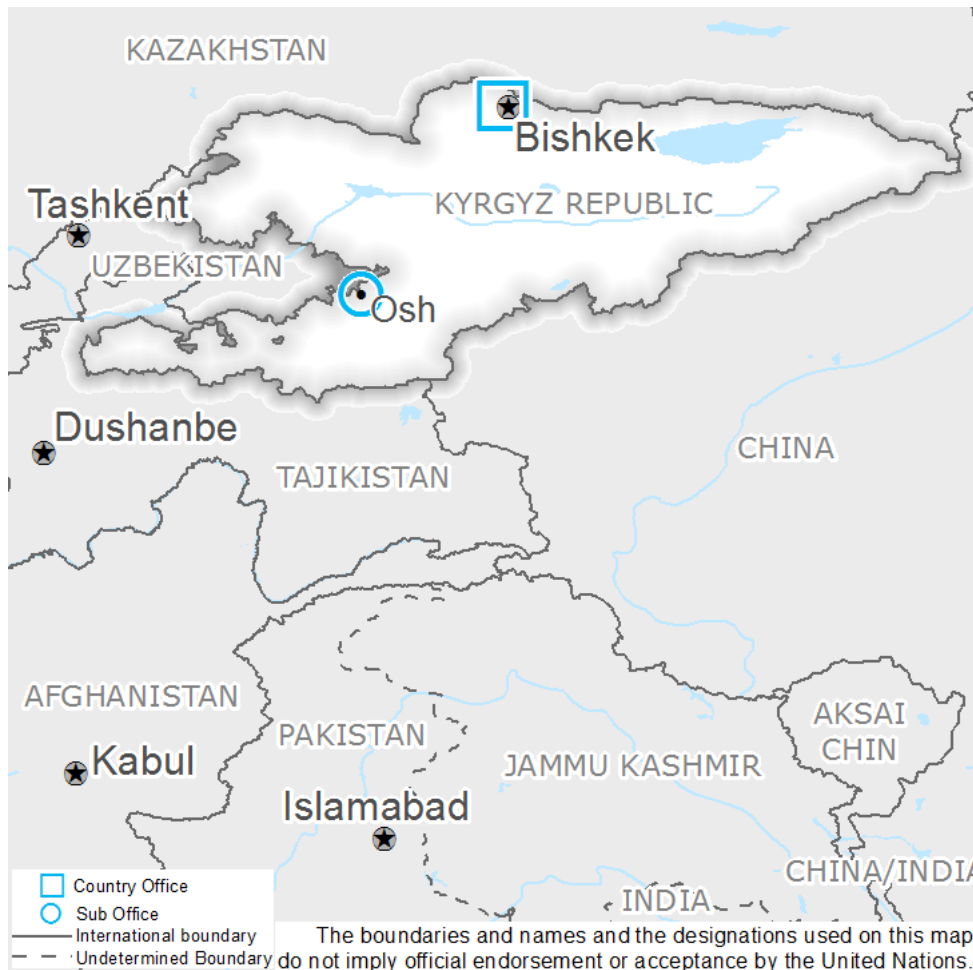
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

The Kyrgyz Republic has a population close to six million [1], of which over two-thirds of its population live in rural areas. The Kyrgyz economy is reliant on agriculture (13 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) [2]) and employs a third of the workforce [3]. Over 800,000 Kyrgyz citizens are working abroad, mainly in the Russian Federation, with remittances contributing 25 percent to GDP. The regional economic slowdown has had an impact on the country, with GDP growth estimated to fall further from 2.5 percent in 2015 [4].

The poverty rate remains at a third of the population (32 percent) with considerable regional disparities yet national social protection programmes reach only 6 percent of the population and provide assistance that only makes up 17 percent of the minimum subsistence level [5]. Continuing poverty, the unstable economic situation and the reliance of the country on imports of wheat flour means that food security remains a concern. Seasonal variations also contribute to volatile food prices and frequent climate disasters leave food insecure people and those at risk highly vulnerable to natural, economic and political shocks.

Undernutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic is a chronic public health problem [6], and annually costs the country USD 32 million through lost productivity due to increased mortality and reduced cognitive and physical development [7]. Severe deficiencies in the quality of food and micronutrient intake resultant from a monotonous diet are responsible for high levels of anaemia and stunting is prevalent in 43 percent of children and 35 percent of women of child bearing age (15-49), while 13 percent of children 24-59 months are suffering from chronic malnutrition resultant from the inadequate consumption of nutritious food [8]. This has contributed to the very high maternal mortality rate of 38.5 per 100,000 live births [9].

The Kyrgyz Republic is making progress in ensuring equal status to women and men under its legislative framework [10] and addressing gender gaps [11]. However, women continue to face disadvantages in access to economic opportunities as well as access and control over productive resources. As a result, the economic activity among women is almost 1.5 times lower than that among men. There are also other problems such as a high levels of domestic violence and violence against women and girls, early marriages, adolescent pregnancy, access to and quality of family planning services, and bride kidnapping.

The education sector is strong with overall access and enrolment rates to primary education high and minimal disparities between gender and regions (99 percent for male and female [12]).

[1] National Statistics Committee, Kyrgyzstan in numbers, 2016

[2] Ministry of Economy, 2015

[3] National Statistics Committee, 2013

[4] National Statistics Committee, 2015

[5] National Statistics Committee, 2015, Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (percentage of population) Batken (41.2 percent), Jalalabad (45.1 percent), Issy-kul (28.9 percent) Naryn (38.0 percent), Osh (28.9 percent), Talas (21.5 percent) and Chui (24.8 percent); Ministry of Social Development. 2014. Social Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015-2017. Bishkek

[6] National Statistics Committee, 2015

[7] Situation at Analysis-Improving Economic Outcomes by Expanding Nutrition Programming in the KR, WB/UNICEF, 2011

[8] Demographic and Health Survey, Ministry of Health 2012

[9] National Statistics Committee 2015, Kyrgyzstan has the highest maternal mortality rate in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the average annual rate of reduction in maternal mortality there from 1990 to 2010 has reached only 0.2 percent, while the global average is at 3.1 percent.

[10] In 2011, the Electoral Law was amended and now specifies a 30 percent quota for either sex on electoral lists

[11] The country is ranked 67 out of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index 2014.

[12] UNICEF 2015

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has developed the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013 to 2017. The Strategy emphasises the need for the improvement of food security and nutrition through the long-term sustainable development of agriculture and stable income growth. WFP's main country priorities are well integrated and aligned with relevant national programmes under the NSDS [1]. The current NSDS represents an overall framework for sectoral strategies and action plans, and corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are expected to be integrated into the 2018 NSDS. WFP continues to advocate for the prioritisation of SDG 2 and SDG 17. Against this background, WFP has established a strong relationship with the Kyrgyz Government as demonstrated through the establishment of five government Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) [2] and the integration of activities at all levels of government from the Prime Minister's office to local level government.

WFP also supports initiatives to bring government and development partners together to ensure strategic coordination of programmes and activities. These include WFP's chairing of the Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development working group jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC), and the Social Protection Working Group co-chaired with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). These provide platforms to regularly gather stakeholders engaged in food security and nutrition and social protection for coordination and the exchange of information.

WFP, together with UNICEF, is co-facilitating the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in the Kyrgyz Republic [3]. An MoU was signed in June 2016 to formalise the SUN Network which consists of representatives from the Government, civil society, academia, business, donors and the United Nations. The SUN Network is committed to accelerating progress in reducing undernutrition and stunting, and focuses on implementing evidence-based nutrition interventions. A United Nations specific SUN Network is chaired jointly by WFP and FAO and has recently drafted a nutrition strategy to bring together all agencies working on nutrition and to seek endorsement by the Kyrgyz Government.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kyrgyz Republic, adopted originally for the period of 2012-2016, was extended until 2017 to align with the NSDS. The UNDAF has three pillars, of which WFP activities are linked with two [4]. In addition WFP works closely with other United Nations agencies, most notably FAO, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

[1] Social Protection Programme 2015-2017 (Ministry of Social Development), Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2015-2017 (Ministry of Agriculture), National Communication on Climate Change (State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry) and Strategy for Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territories in Disasters and Emergencies (Ministry of Emergency Situations)

[2] Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Emergency, 6 Party MoU, National Statistics Committee, National Institute for Strategic Studies. (A further two are expected to be signed imminently: SMP and the Ministry of Education, and with SAEPPF (state agency for environment protection)

[3] The Kyrgyz Government became a signatory to the SUN in December 2014.

[4] The two pillars are “social inclusion and equity”, and “inclusive and sustainable growth for poverty reduction” – additional pillar is “peace and cohesion, effective democratic governance and human rights”.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, WFP has pursued three key objectives in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016: 1) to strengthen social safety nets to improve food security and nutrition; 2) to improve and diversify rural livelihoods by increasing income opportunities, food security and nutrition at the household level; and 3) enhance the capacity of rural communities to cope with shocks, including natural or man-made disasters. WFP's contribution to these areas includes support to policies and systems and field level interventions.

In January 2013, WFP launched development project DEV 200176 (2013-2017), with a budget of USD 15.9 million, to optimise the national school meals programme which is allocated approximately USD 7 million each year. A new national school meals policy (2014) was formulated with the support of WFP. The policy set the strategic direction for development of the national school meals programme until 2025. In addition, pilot activities are continuing to provide nutritious and affordable meals to children in mainly rural food insecure areas. The project also focuses on supporting school administrations, local authorities and communities to manage school meals more effectively, whilst rehabilitating school infrastructure, and providing training to school cooks. There is also a focus on interactive nutrition training and school gardens, and co-financing initiatives with the support of local authorities, schools, and parents to further extend the coverage of optimised school meals modalities.

WFP launched DEV 200662 (2014-2017), with an approved budget of USD 24.1 million, to enhance the government's capacity to contribute to sustainable food security and nutrition and resilience among the poorest and most food-insecure members of the population. The project focuses on rural development, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. In these areas, assistance is provided to policy development, systems optimisation and field level interventions through building resilience and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable. Interventions range from policy level support to public works activities, and skills and knowledge training for productive livelihoods. In collaboration with other partners, they also incorporate all aspects of the agricultural cycle from land preparation to the provision of processing facilities, value chain development and marketing skills to ensure that communities are as resilient as possible. The project also includes a cross-border peacebuilding component, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, focusing on local level community activities in the sensitive border areas of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

The funding levels for WFP have remained relatively high during 2016 as in previous years due to the generosity of key donors. The majority of funds received in the Kyrgyz Republic are from directed multilateral contributions but WFP is proactively searching to diversify the donor base, encourage the Government to take over elements of funding, restructure the programmes to be more technically assistance oriented, and continue to form strategic partnerships to broaden the reach.

For both programmes the directed contributions of 2016 were earmarked for specific activities by donors, and consequently only food transfers have been made. This has also influenced the ability of WFP to launch other programme modalities such as cash or voucher transfers. However due to new donor commitments, cash-based transfers will be implemented in 2017 in an expanded area of the project DEV 200662.

At end of December 2016, DEV 200662 was fully funded whilst DEV 200176 experienced a funding gap of 22 percent, which has negatively impacted the implementation of the fifth round of pilot schools. Given these constraints, the Optimising School Meals Programme (OSMP) has temporarily delayed the start of the fifth round of school meals, reduced the size of grants to cooperating partners for school gardens, and reduced the number of working days for monitors. On the other hand, project activities have been able to expand under DEV 200662 which is reflected in the growing number of projects; up from 400 in 2015 to nearly 1,000 during 2016. Additionally, further multi-year funding was secured in 2016.

The capacity development component for both programmes is well utilised. Both programmes only engaged in co-funding approaches with implementation partners for capacity development initiatives such as co-financing canteen improvements for optimising school meals, and the provision of non-food items for asset creation projects by local authorities.

Budget revisions for both programmes were undertaken in 2016 to extend them until the end of 2017, in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) timeframe for the Kyrgyz Republic, which runs until 2017. In March, the fifth budget revision was granted for OSMP which was extended until 2017 for 114,000 beneficiaries. In November, the third budget revision for DEV 200662 was approved; the budget increased from USD 19.7 million to USD 24.1 million, and the number of beneficiaries increased from 274,000 to 384,000.

WFP is in the process of rearranging and modernising its information technology (IT) infrastructure, and implementing virtualisation technologies to improve scalability and run new services. In Human Resources, WFP has established rosters and moved the recruitment process to e-recruitment to support, speed up and provide better outcomes for recruitment. WFP has achieved gender balance for national staff with 54 percent being female.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP provided policy support and technical assistance at ministry level, through support to national plans and policy frameworks within the Ministries of Labour and Social Development, Education, Agriculture, Emergency Situations and State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forests. At the sub-district level, WFP provided technical assistance for development plans and implementation, and at the local level worked for the inclusion of individual beneficiaries, provision of support to project committees and local authorities, and knowledge transfer through training. WFP also supported community level activities within schools and for the most food-insecure households.

As demonstrated by the national capacity index scores, the ability of the Government to manage food security and nutrition and cope with shocks and stresses has increased since 2014, a major focus of the programmes.

The capacity development support has resulted in a strengthening of policy framework, strategies and programmes to address food security, nutrition and poverty. Through the Development Project 200176, the Optimised School Meals Programme, WFP has provided the Government with a selection of meal models to optimise the national school meals programme and worked jointly to develop a national implementation strategy. The national programme is on course to meet school meal standards, which can be implemented with support from parents, and within a safe and hygienic school environment. Under Development Project 200662, WFP has launched productive measures for a social development pilot project with the Government to include not only protective (unconditional cash transfer to poor families with children) but also preventive and productive measures of social protection. This has been accompanied by the establishment of a Poverty Council, with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development acting as the secretariat. These initiatives have meant the Government is able and informed to more

effectively respond to changes in the food security situation, especially of the most poor and vulnerable segments of society. The food assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects implemented in the most vulnerable communities have ensured that households are more resilient to shocks, as demonstrated by the decrease in use of coping strategies during the lean seasons in 2015 and 2016. The project numbers have increased from 400 schemes delivered in 2015 to over 1,000 in 2016, all aimed at increasing the ability of communities to meet their basic needs. This has also increased the country's ability to handle shocks. WFP put strong emphasis on national, local and community-level ownership, commitment, and sustainability of interventions in all its activities, through co-financing from its partners - the ministries, local authorities and communities.

WFP Vulnerability, Assessment and Mapping (VAM) supported government partners, including the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the National Statistics Committee (NSC), the National Institute of Strategic Studies and other partners in the area of food security and nutrition. This included technical support to a technical working group comprising the National Bank, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Statistics Committee and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to prepare monthly market price bulletins, and updating the Food Security Atlas.

WFP has been an active member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and involved in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process, which commenced 2016, to develop the strategic direction for United Nations agencies during 2018-2022, in line with the national development strategy priorities and timeframe and the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This involved providing input, direction and comments to an UNDAF evaluation, inputs to a United Nations Common Country Assessment, and leading or participating in outcome groups dealing with food security, nutrition, social protection and climate change as part of new strategic directions for the United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2018-2022.

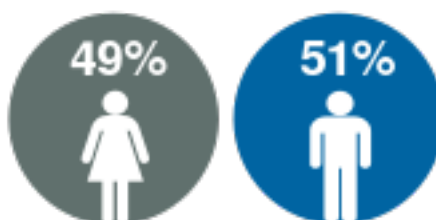
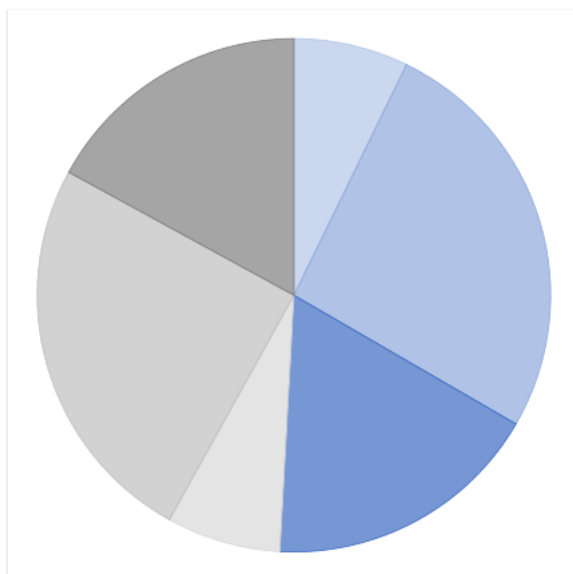


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	20,299	20,195	40,494
Children (5-18 years)	73,368	69,898	143,266
Adults (18 years plus)	49,171	47,845	97,016
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>142,838</b>	<b>137,938</b>	<b>280,776</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	7,265	627	-	-	-	7,892
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>7,265</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,892</b>

## Supply Chain

The Kyrgyz Republic is a land-locked country. Road travel remains the primary means of transportation and covers over 90 percent of all cargo in the country. The Kyrgyz Republic's largest trade partners (China, Turkey, Iran, Russia and Europe) all use roads for transporting consumer goods. The next most used transportation mode is rail



due to its low cost, but rail infrastructure is poorly developed. There are large numbers of private trucking companies that provide services to international and local destinations and privately owned trucks that can be mobilised by local companies if the need arises. During 2016, there were no major fluctuations in fuel price.

WFP has set up a new supply chain unit combining both logistics and procurement functions. Food stocks for the implementation of WFP's projects are positioned in two warehouses in Bishkek and Osh that are provided by the Government for the duration of Development Project 200662. The capacity of Osh warehouse is 3,300 mt and Bishkek warehouse is 1,800 mt.

In June 2016, WFP implemented the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate the integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level. LESS is a corporate system that enables real-time tracking of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point for distribution, and ensures full traceability of individual food items in each entitlement delivered.

In 2016, in line with donor requirements, the majority of wheat flour was purchased internationally and delivered to warehouses by rail. For the first time in a number of years, wheat flour was procured and purchased locally for the peacebuilding component of Development Project 200662 funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. Quality and control was ensured by a third party independent superintendent who was present for all offloading.

There was no third party provision, but negotiations are underway to provide warehouse space to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which may commence in 2017. There are no issues with customs clearance. The country's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union in May 2015 has ensured an easier flow of goods between the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Every six months, the Local Transportation, Storage and Handling (LTSH) rate is reviewed for both programmes and all rates were reviewed relative to the contract rates. The costs for transport were reduced slightly over the year due to a 9 percent depreciation in the USD against the Kyrgyz som from January-October 2016.

Post-delivery losses for 2016 were 0.27 percent out of handled food commodities. The amount although low was higher than in previous years and due to losses sustained at distribution points as a result of unexpected project delays connected to the non-provision of key non-food inputs. A key lesson was learned and food items are not sent to their final destination until projects have been fully checked and preparations are in place to effectively commence works.

WFP continues to be a key member of the disaster response coordination unit of which the Kyrgyz Government is a permanent observer.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Vegetable Oil	-	922	922
Wheat Flour	336	8,503	8,839
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>9,761</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In May 2016, WFP's Executive Board visited Kyrgyz Republic as part of a joint mission with the executive boards of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Women. This provided WFP with an opportunity to present the two programmes and demonstrate their alignment with key national priorities. The delegation met with high-level government officials, ministries and parliamentary committees, visited WFP programmes and beneficiaries. The report on the findings of the visit prepared by the delegation members was presented at the Executive Board in

November 2016. The Board highlighted the success of these activities and noted that small-scale projects such as school meals and productive safety nets should be scaled up with the Government to ensure full coverage across the country.

In 2016, both WFP programmes were subject to a mid-term operational evaluations which covered the period from inception (2013 for DEV 200176 and 2014 for DEV 200662) to mid-2016 when the field team visited. These two comprehensive evaluations were designed to address three key areas: the appropriateness of the operation, the observed results, and how and why these results were attained. Recommendations outlined in the evaluations have been accepted and are now being implemented.

For DEV 200662, it was found that chronic poverty and susceptibility to natural and climate change disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic underscored the need for safety nets programmes. The evaluation, which was highly positive, also confirmed that the project was aligned to government plans and social assistance programmes. Recommendations, which are all under implementation, included improving linkages between the two development projects by ensuring that the next country strategy process positions WFP interventions within a social safety net and social protection framework. It also recommended that WFP's extensive capacity development work be further consolidated in the form of a consolidated capacity development plan to further emphasise linkages between programme outcomes and technical assistance. An action plan demonstrating how ministerial policies and strategies link to rural development, disaster risk management, social protection, and climate change adaptation and are operationalised at local levels has also been developed. There was also more emphasis required on increasing community engagement, particularly for women, and this is being addressed in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to encourage further participation of women in project structures, processes and committees. The evaluation also recommended that WFP continue to implement cash-based transfers, which due to new donor contributions, can now be used to provide additional support in areas targeted under DEV 200662. This will include on-farm and off-farm short-term courses to poor and vulnerable households to increase and diversify income generating opportunities.

For DEV 200176, in the context of undernutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic and the high rates of seasonal food insecurity, the evaluation confirmed the suitability and effectiveness of the project to optimise the national school meals programme. It also highlighted the coherence and alignment of the Optimised School Meals Programme (OSMP) with national policies and priorities as well as corporate frameworks. However, given the multiple benefits that are being achieved by the programme, there was an opportunity to reframe the school meals project as a social protection and safety nets programme with broader outcomes or benefits, and strategic links with other social protection and safety nets projects such as DEV 200662. WFP has subsequently undertaken a scoping study as an input to an informed and evidence-based design of a new phase of the school meals project, which will be positioned as a social protection and safety nets activity of a new Country Strategy Plan. The evaluation's recommendation for a consolidated country office capacity development plan will be addressed under the school meals project plan to prepare of a national school meals implementation strategy (NIS) which is underway with WFP support. The evaluation also highlighted the strengths of the programme, particularly monitoring, and suggested that the profile of the programme be raised, which has been done by presenting the project at the September 2016 Global Child Nutrition Forum. The evaluation also highlighted the example of independent replication of the project within non-pilot schools in the country, which WFP is researching in order to showcase as best practice. WFP, jointly with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group and key line ministries (Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health), have also further implemented actions to support greater institutionalisation of the project within government structures.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The specific objectives of the Development Project 200176 are to support the Government in developing an efficient and sustainable national school meals strategy, an implementation plan, and policy framework that is aligned with international quality standards. Furthermore, it aims to optimise school meals models, through a series of pilots which are planned for nationwide replication.

In alignment with WFP Strategic Objective 4, reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger, WFP's Optimising School Meals Programme (OSMP) provided support to increase access to education services, contribute to learning and improve the nutrition and health of children. The project encompassed all aspects of school meals and within the project, WFP supported the development of a national school meals policy, which was formally adopted by the Government in December 2014.

WFP sought to strengthen institutional capacity at ministry level and provide stakeholders with tools to manage the national school meals programme more effectively. A strong emphasis was placed on the increased role of communities in decision-making and monitoring of the project, which included active involvement of local authorities and parents in resource mobilisation, procurement of food items, financial support for cooks, and the determination of school menus. The project introduced nutritious school meals in pilot schools and improved canteen facilities and water and sanitation infrastructure.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	8,461,996
Direct Support Costs	4,415,304
Food and Related Costs	1,952,607
Indirect Support Costs	1,038,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,868,001</b>

## Project Activities

Project activities under Development Project 200176 took place at multiple levels, through the provision of technical assistance and advice at ministry, district and local authority level, as well as community level activities. For the 266 pilot schools these activities involved the design of school recipes menus (of which there are 146); the design, procurement, delivery and set-up of canteen equipment; the provision of wheat flour to schools, and support to parent/school committees. This multi-pronged approach has ensured that a comprehensive set of activities had taken place, which has seen positive results at policy level, within government processes and most importantly among children in schools. WFP also provided technical assistance to schools who were not part of the pilot but also wanted to start serving hot meals.

At the policy level, an executive order to officially endorse WFP's school meals implementation strategy for pilot schools was issued by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health in August. This strategy provides technical details of how to prepare, plan, and implement the optimised school meals models including infrastructure requirements, hygiene standards and menu options. WFP contributions to the development of an extensive policy framework at the central level, included establishment of more than twenty policies, strategies and decrees to support the implementation of optimised school meals in primary schools. This built on the two further resolutions passed in 2015 to formalise cooks positions in schools serving hot meals in pilot and non-pilot schools, and for an increase in the salaries of staff involved in food preparation for school meals. WFP and partners commenced a comprehensive nationwide assessment of school meals which is expected to be completed in early

2017. These results will feed into a national implementation strategy (NIS) for schools, which is currently being developed, and is a key outcome of the WFP programme.

WFP facilitated the continuous improvement of school menus and meal quality by providing menu cards with improved nutritional contents of meals in all 266 schools and provided school level training and coaching, community awareness raising and training to district authority and sub-district level local self-governance teams. The menu cards were endorsed by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health, and shared with non-pilot schools serving hot meals. This has included designing an ideal (prospective) menu with a higher calorie intake that meets all national health requirements for children (updated in 2016), and the provision of guidance and posters on sanitary and hygiene requirements. At field level, WFP delivered improved canteen infrastructure equipment.

Focus was put on improving water and sanitation conditions with a series of multi-stakeholder meetings to engage the local population to cover the costs of improving school infrastructure (renovation works, rehabilitating/constructing water and sewerage systems). WFP provided technical assistance in connection with the design and oversight of infrastructure works. WFP ensured local authority commitment through a co-financing approach for equipment provision.

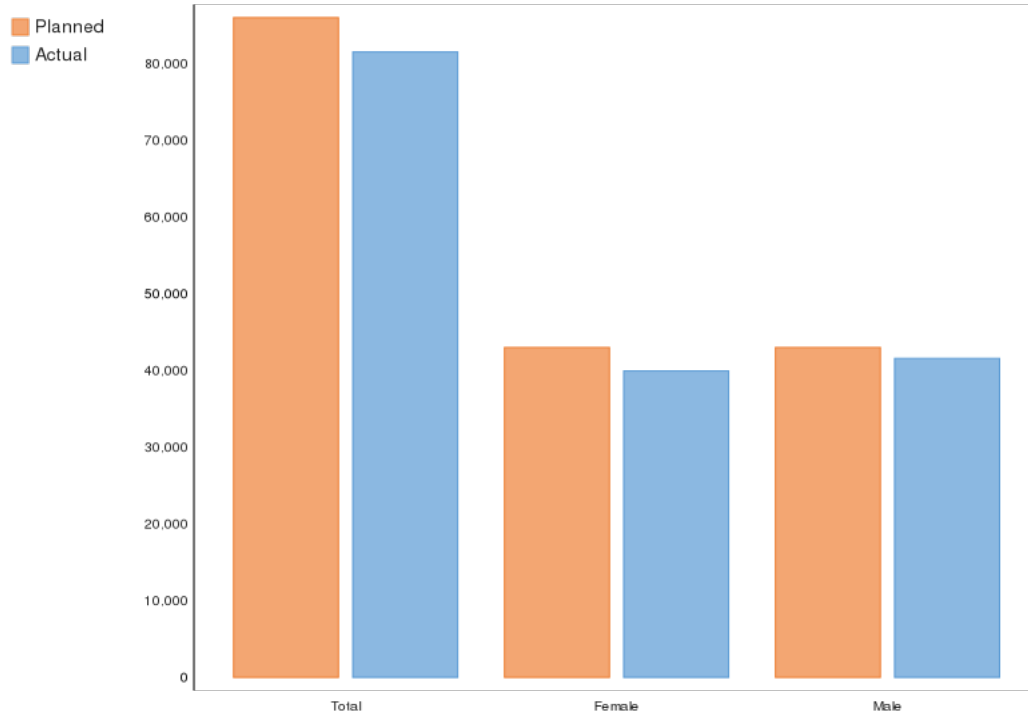
WFP supported nutrition and hygiene education activities in schools including a nutrition awareness plan for schools and interactive nutrition and hygiene games for over 8,000 school children.

During 2016, school garden development was further expanded into the pilot schools to test different mechanisms for promoting programme sustainability, to contribute complementary food inputs or income to enrich and diversify school meals, and as a means to support student learning on agricultural production. WFP and its partners provided agricultural inputs to 28 schools which included seeds, fertilizers, tools and greenhouses, and 57 schools were provided with support to set-up vegetable gardens plots. These were complemented by the development of business plans and agricultural training, which was co-financed with local authorities and communities. The main challenges for successful garden implementation was adequate access to land and shortages in water supply which needed to be addressed. In total, 30 percent of pilot schools initiated school gardens and 61 percent grew products to be used in school meals or for sale to supplement school incomes. In one example, the director of Mamytova school in Issyk-Kul province started providing food for 30 children from vulnerable and poor families with income from the sale of the school gardens' produce. To support the school gardening programme, WFP and its partner Agency for Development Initiatives (ADI) designed a handbook with technical instructions. WFP and ADI are in the process of developing an independent national school garden implementation strategy, together with the Government based on best practices from the pilot schools.

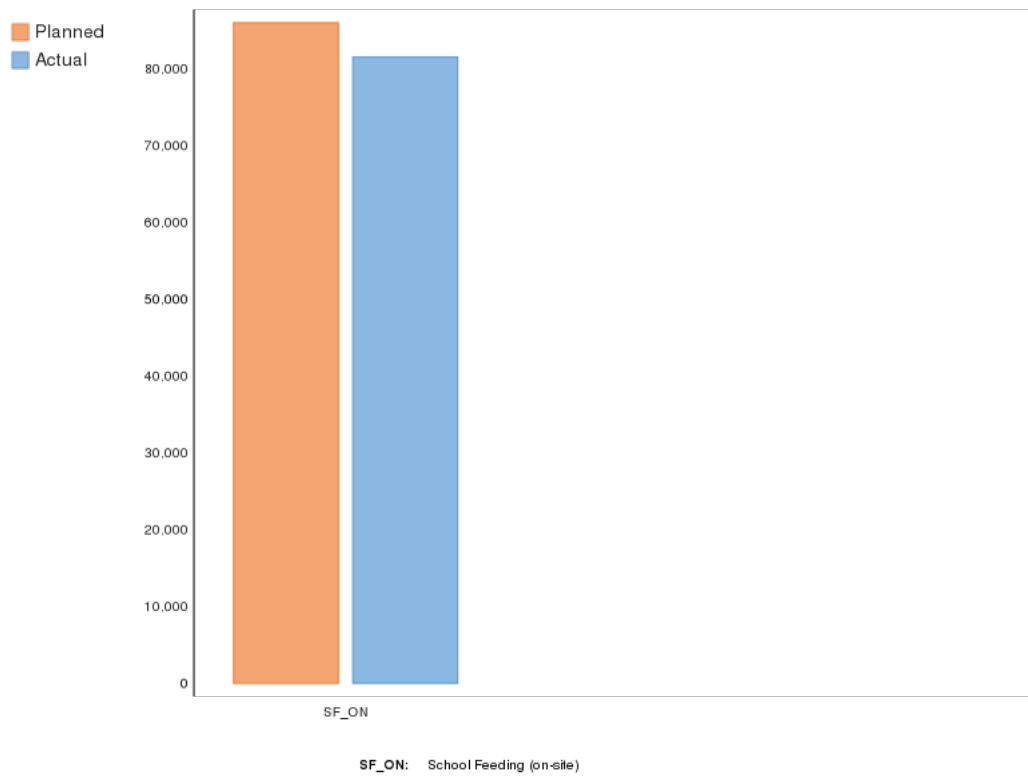
Field level training sessions were conducted to increase school staff skills in managing and supporting optimised school meals. These included school meals management; logistics and procurement; sanitation and hygiene; menu design; school meals preparation and cooking; healthy eating habits for children; and school gardens.

The Government's centralized procurement process for food items under the national school meals programme remains a challenge as it prevents schools managing procurement locally (i.e. through a decentralized procurement model). This could further strengthen the links with local producers and provide more competitive prices for the food items procured. The current centralized system also does not allow for the full participation of schools, parents and local communities in the procurement process, and limits their decision making and potential for increased transparency. WFP conducted 16 training sessions on procurement procedures, targeting a range of different stakeholders at District Educational Department (DED) level, and in linking vendors to village level suppliers within the pilot schools.

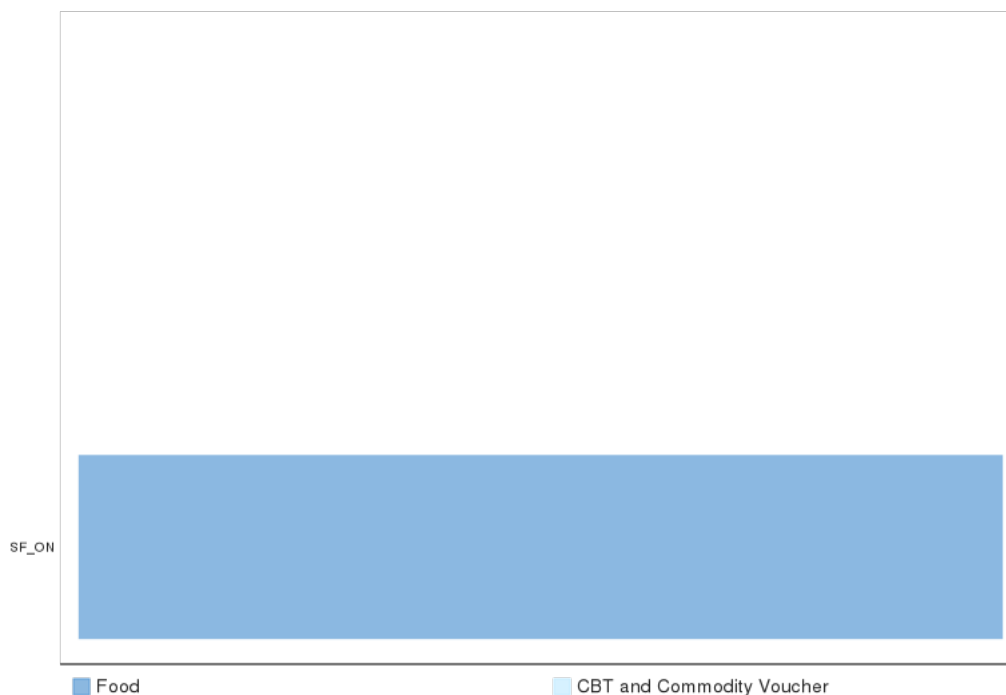
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat Flour	785	602	76.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>76.6%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP has prioritised partnerships that were able to provide technical expertise, or other complementary inputs, to the school meals optimisation project.

Established to coordinate the implementation of the national school meals programme, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IWC) was comprised of representatives from the Ministries of Education and Science, Health, Finance, Agriculture, and Labour and Social Development, WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Mercy Corps and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and was chaired by the Vice Prime Minister for Social Affairs. It held an annual meeting to review activities implemented in 2016, verified the progress made in achieving the objectives of the national school meals programme and programme plans for the academic year 2016-2017. WFP continues to advocate to establish a formal and strengthened Project Management Unit within the Ministry of Education and Science to manage the national school meals programme.

Regional representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, school directors and cooks worked closely with WFP to ensure pilot schools had sufficient capacity to serve improved meals. WFP worked in partnership with schools, parent teacher organisations, and local authorities to mobilise communities, provide appropriate water and sanitation facilities in schools, and establish connections for the local procurement of produce.

WFP worked with four key complementary partners in implementing the Development Project 200176. The Social and Industrial Food Services Institute (SIFI), an international non-governmental organisation (INGO),

provided technical assistance to WFP, including inputs for the development of policy, concept papers and guidelines on modalities of implementation, and worked collaboratively with WFP on the nationwide assessment. The local NGO Agency for Development Initiatives (ADI) have supported WFP in the implementation of school gardens, the institutionalization of cooks training and school gardens, the design of province level plans and in undertaking advocacy activities. They also conducted various assessments and delivered complementary training on agricultural techniques and project management. The Centre of Activation and Development of Rural Initiatives (CADRI) worked as a third-party monitoring agency to coach stakeholders, monitor schools, and provide technical and logistical support for field activities. The Rosa Otunbaeva International Public Foundation helped to set up community mobilisation meetings which resulted in school level action plans, and organised a range of advocacy and outreach events, such as meetings with members of parliament, field visits, media tours and nationally broadcast round table discussions, which provided extensive media coverage of school meals activities. These activities helped to raise awareness on the importance of school meals and to inform stakeholders of the project's progress.

WFP regularly trains and coaches its local implementing partners through needs-based consultations, coordination workshops, field visits and monitoring exercises. Partners actively engage with local authorities and district level authorities regarding pilot and technical support schools. They highlight problems, prioritise and advocate for budget support by including these topics in the agenda of local council discussions, the outcomes of which are further integrated in local development plans supported through local and external budgets.

WFP coordinated its activities with UNICEF for water and sanitation activities, and nutrition-related advocacy plans through the design of an approach to coach stakeholders at province, district and local levels. WFP worked with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to promote health in schools, and is also exploring with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) an activity to link school meals to local production.

A partnership agreement was signed with the University of Eastern Finland (UEF) in May 2016 to provide nutritional analysis to the optimising of school meals menus. WFP received support from PepsiCo Foundation, which allowed the co-funding for provision of kitchen equipment that was installed in five non-pilot schools with technical assistance from WFP. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) also provided funding for equipment in three non pilot schools with technical support from WFP.

Academic institutions were also utilised to provide expertise for the inclusion of school gardens/farming into curricula (advanced professional training for teachers), and for the inclusion of training for cooks into vocational education curriculum. This was to ensure the sustainability of optimised school meals and integration into teacher and cooks professional training.

## Performance Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the Optimising School Meals Programme (OSMP) is well established with a very comprehensive monitoring system in place. According to the Operational Evaluation in 2016, the monitoring framework had contributed to the success of the OSMP pilot.

In 2016, data collection on activity monitoring was moved to mobile data collection through the Georeferenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP). Switching to electronic forms enabled an easing on time spent carrying out data entry and cleaning by eliminating potential data entry mistakes and decreasing time and labour needs for data collection, entry, cleaning and consolidation. These software features are helpful for mapping and systematic reporting as well as for crosschecking of monitoring processes.

Robust activity monitoring is ensured by regular visits to schools by WFP, the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, and outsourced monitors. As the schools become more self-sufficient in managing schools meals processes, a monitoring system was adopted to ensure that new pilot schools were visited more frequently, while the schools from previous rounds were monitored to a lesser extent. WFP and its partner, the Centre of Activation and Development of Rural Initiatives (CADRI), visited each pilot school on average twice a month. The 13 field monitors (of which five are women) collected data against the comprehensive checklist. This ensured that all aspects of the school meals implementation was monitored from food quality and compliance to menu, to school meals provision, fridge practices, equipment safety and maintenance, and sanitation.

The inclusion of the Government in monitoring activities ensures that efforts continue to systematise and institutionalise the national school meals programme. This encourages national ownership through monitoring by their respective district representatives. The project design also encourages monitoring of school meals by communities, as demonstrated in WFP's 2016 Household Survey, which showed that over 40 percent of parents in pilot schools visited the school to supervise school meals (compared to 19 percent in non-pilot schools). One third of parents in pilot schools checked menus and the sanitary state of the kitchen (this compare with 8 and 11 percent,

respectively, in non-pilot schools). Monitoring conducted by outsourced district-based monitors has considerably reduced costs and resulted in increased access to project sites due to the frequency of visits and the timeliness of support.

WFP emphasises the importance of being accountable to project beneficiaries and for involving national stakeholders. In 2016, WFP introduced a new Beneficiary Hotline to enable WFP to obtain feedback from beneficiaries in any project site at any time.

WFP circulated an end of year school stakeholder survey in the summer of 2016. This provided valuable feedback from parents, school directors, local and district authorities. The schools identified for end of year monitoring are randomly selected from the list of all targeted schools. A total of 60 schools (clusters) are selected with 30 clusters from rounds 1 and 2 and 30 clusters from rounds 3 and 4. The province and school size was also taken into consideration.

The M&E system in place has measures to identify and follow-up project implementation issues and mechanisms for capturing and incorporating feedback on national policies related to pilot implementation. For instance, the low salary of cooks against a background of increased responsibilities for the provision of hot meals (resulting in turnover of canteen staff) was communicated to the Government; as a result government resolutions were prepared to cover the cost of increased salaries. The 2016 Operational Evaluation found that the current articulation of DEV 200176 within education goals masks its positive impact on a multiple range of areas including nutrition, hygiene education, sanitation, community engagement, children's engagement in learning and contributions to social protection and safety nets. Following this recommendation to reframe OSMP under social protection and to update project indicators to reflect the full benefits of the programme, WFP initiated a scoping study in November 2016, which will contribute to the improved outcome reporting, as well as programme planning based on a broader Theory of Change for the next phase of the programme.

## Results/Outcomes

The Optimising School Meals Programme (OSMP) has two main outcomes. The first is ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national, and community levels; and the second is increased equitable access to and utilization of education.

In order to measure the first outcome WFP established a national capacity index (NCI) for school meals of which a baseline NCI was established in 2013. A second NCI exercise was conducted in 2015 through a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) validation workshop, comprising multiple working groups that convened a wide range of OSMP stakeholders including government representatives, teachers, OSMP implementing partners and WFP. The increased score of 2.8 (from 1.6 in 2013) reflects a strong improvement in government capacity, indicating increased institutionalization of basic core capability characteristics which includes the adoption of the 2014 National School Meals Policy and the subsequent ongoing work in the National Implementation Strategy. The measurement of the NCI indicator has also contributed to ongoing accomplishments. The current OSMP's capacity development activities and progress monitoring of planned activities are based on the results of this exercise, specifically the action plan prepared during SABER exercise which is based on an analysis of the Government's capacities and gaps. The draft national Implementation Strategy for Pilot Schools also drew heavily on these findings.

With regard to the outcome related to education, this was measured by the attendance and enrolment levels in schools. The baseline mark for attendance was 98.5 percent in 2014, and it has remained at this level. It can be highlighted that following the provision of WFP support to the implementation of the optimised school meals (from training, equipment provision, wheat flour) enrolment and attendance were stable compared to previous years, with a continuing positive enrolment rate and high attendance by the end of the 2015/2016 school year.

Under the OSMP an end of year school stakeholder survey was circulated in the summer of 2016 which provided valuable feedback from parents, school directors, local and district authorities. Over 99 percent of respondents evaluated the programme as excellent or very good. All respondents noted the positive benefits of OSMP, including improvement in the quality of feeding (29 percent), improved infrastructure and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities (19 percent) and the positive impact on attendance (14 percent). Challenges experienced and identified by stakeholders during the introduction of school meals included obtaining funding to cover infrastructure improvements, the low salaries of cooks and inconsistency in the food ingredients delivered by district authorities. All these challenges are addressed as proactively as possible.

Hot meals were served in 99 percent of pilot schools, compared to 27 percent before the project started. This was the result of dramatically improved infrastructure, established sanitary and improved hygiene conditions and trained relevant parties on the adherence to strict national sanitary and hygiene requirements. The number of planned pilot



schools were not reached in 2016 due to delays encountered by schools in implementing their infrastructure works and reduced feeding days as a result of funding constraints. Additionally school gardens were further established in order to encourage schools to use their own produce but again due to funding constraints during 2016 not as many were implemented as planned. WFP delivered improved canteen infrastructure equipment, but encountered time constraints in the planning and installation of equipment and funding limitations for the introduction of the fifth round of schools, which was therefore delayed until early 2017. This meant that not all planned beneficiaries for 2016 were reached.

To support serving enhanced school meals in non-pilot schools, stakeholders from non-pilot schools who expressed an interest were included in training sessions on programme management and implementation for school directors and staff, local authorities and parents and a separate training for cooks and kitchen staff. Consequently, a significantly higher number of people completed training than initially anticipated. A positive result for the OSMP has been the improvement in calorific value of the hot meal; prior to the start of the project, children received a snack of less than 400 kcal with little nutritional value (in terms of diversity and micronutrients). In 2016 the average caloric value of the improved school meal was about 549 kcal, which demonstrates how the content of the menu and food diversity considerably improved through the inclusion of more diversified cereals and pulses, vegetables and fruit.

The strong emphasis on community mobilization has been a key to the successful introduction of hot meals. WFP and partners have invested considerable efforts in working with community stakeholders to increase their participation in school decision making processes. Some interviewed stakeholders noted that the programme had changed community mind-sets from considering schooling to be solely as the responsibility of Government to one where parents within pilot schools take ownership and make voluntary contributions. Evidence for this can be seen in the increases in community cash contributions over the lifespan of the project. Additionally, the November 2016 household survey (initiated as part of the theory of change scoping study) found that stakeholders from pilot schools (as opposed to non-pilot schools) reported that school meals consistently contributed children's health status, physical development and growth, mood and behaviour, concentration and desire to go to school. One third of respondents in pilot schools also reported that the school meal helped to save money, and improve the financial situation of the family. The household survey found that the optimised school meals model is a direct transfer of up to 19 percent of household expenditures related to food for vulnerable households, which allows these households to save money to cover other priority needs. This confirms the contribution of OSMP to household food security, as well as a safety net for vulnerable families.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The advancement of gender equality and the protection of women's rights remain key challenges for the Kyrgyz Republic. Gender discrimination continues to impact every sector, and gender inequality remains a significant barrier not just to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, but to all SDGs. The prevalence of violence against women and girls (VAWG), and in particular the continuing practices of bride-kidnapping and early marriage, give special cause for concern.

In rural areas in particular, women have de-facto limited access to property, assets and financial services, which contributes to the feminization of poverty. This situation is exacerbated by the current economic climate, with many male heads-of-households having left to seek work elsewhere. The general inadequacy of social welfare provision across the country, when combined with ingrained gender bias, tends to keep women in the home or in the informal labour market. This exposes them to various forms of exploitation. In addition, they suffer from lack of social protection in areas of health and maternity leave, pensions and regulated working hours.

Despite these challenges the school environment is one place where women are actively encouraged to be involved in the education and well being of their children. Despite the prevalence of gender inequality nationally the legal framework of the Kyrgyz Republic provides for equal access to education for boys and girls, and subsequently gained almost gender equality in education enrolment from pre-primary to secondary education.

This is evidenced by gender sensitivity among beneficiaries which is dependent on the relative sex ratios in participating schools. The output data for school populations show relatively equal percentages of boys and girls throughout the three completed years of the project cycle, with female representation varying from 48.4 percent to 50.3 percent.

Gender equality continued to be promoted through community participation mechanisms. To foster a sense of ownership and to empower both parents and teachers, the project worked through parent teacher associations (PTAs) that functioned as project management committees. The majority of PTA members, many of whom held leadership positions, were female. This percentage was higher than initially anticipated, signaling a success in efforts to improve the representation of women in key project activities.

PTAs supported the oversight of spending, contributed to planning discussions and mobilised communities. It is anticipated that inclusion of parents and teachers will contribute to more effective procurement and ensure the sustainability of high quality, affordable school meals for primary school children. In turn, giving women a voice in the enhancement of school meals has empowered them to play a greater role in the wider management of schools.

School directors, at least half of whom are female, endorsed activities, mobilised the community and contributed to policy discussions. Local authority representation is considerably more male dominated, although gender composition of all local authorities is not recorded.

Out of four cooperating partners involved in implementation of the Optimising School Meals Programme (OSMP), three organisations are led by women, while out of total of 56 cooperating partner staff (district monitors, engineers, agronomists, and lawyers), 37 are women.

At the central level, WFP contributed to the establishment of the Inter-Agency Working Committee (IWC), which consists of 11 women out of total 18 members.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

There were no reported safety incidents at any of the schools. Distances to schools were generally short and security conditions were calm at all project sites.

In 2016, WFP introduced new technology to obtain feedback on project implementation in a real-time manner. Unlike the existing monitoring tools, such as regular process monitoring and post-activity monitoring (which are conducted continuously to collect beneficiary feedback), a new Beneficiary Hotline enables WFP to obtain feedback from beneficiaries in any project site at any time. The system is designed based on an automated message recording system, set up by an external call-centre so that a caller can leave a message, which is recorded and automatically transmitted to WFP. Recorded calls were subsequently reviewed by an independent committee consisting of staff from different units within WFP. The system is serving as an additional control mechanism to ensure projects are implemented according to requirements and allow beneficiaries to share ideas on project implementation. The system serves as an open platform for objective and transparent processes. Leaflets were printed with the hotline number and user instructions, were distributed to all project participants and during each food distribution.

A newsletter and magazine focusing on the activities and achievements of the school meals project were distributed on a quarterly basis to all schools, Parent Teacher Associations, district and provincial authorities, and relevant ministries. These efforts were combined with media outreach activities that included a series of advertisements in local languages broadcast on national public television and round-table discussions on both national public radio and television with participation from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, school directors, local authorities and parents, social media and frequent articles in the local print media.

## Naryn Schools Replicate WFP's Formula to Introduce Hot Meals

As the most mountainous and coldest province of the Kyrgyz Republic, Naryn has the highest proportion of poor people in the northern part of the country as 38 percent live below the poverty line. They survive on an average monthly income of USD 48, the lowest income recorded across the entire nation. These dire socioeconomic and climatic conditions pose great challenges to the food security and nutrition status of households, and in particular to children, 16.4 percent of two to three year olds are stunted. With this background, Naryn has most recently become a champion in efforts to improve the nutrition of children, by scaling up the school meals programme to the majority of its schools.

In 2013, WFP's School Meals Optimisation Programme was initiated to support twelve schools in the Jumgal and Kochkor districts of Naryn, providing daily hot nutritious meals for 1,984 schoolchildren. This pilot programme became a catalyst in inspiring other schools in the province to mobilise the resources of local government, communities and parents for the renovation of their school infrastructure and to shift to the provision of hot meals. By 2016 WFP was supporting 42 schools across Naryn.

From the outset of the pilot, the Naryn Education Department played a critical role by introducing an initiative to design the provincial plan, which envisioned all schools in the province having the capacity to introduce hot meals. By the end of 2016, hot meals were provided in 106 schools, over 80 percent of schools in Naryn province.

WFP conducted the initial technical assessments in a further 36 schools to design individual school meals development plans. This was supported by local authorities, which provided required funding to schools to renovate their canteens and purchase modern canteen equipment. School chefs received culinary training from WFP partner, the Social and Industrial Food Services Institute (SIFI) to improve practical skills for the preparation of nutritious and locally palatable meals for schoolchildren. Communities and parents came together and contributed additional money to support the schools. As a result, all 36 schools were able to introduce hot meals and provide 6,854 schoolchildren with milk porridge and freshly baked pastries each morning before class.

The successful roll-out of hot meals in pilot schools influenced the decision of many non-pilot schools to replicate WFP's school meals model. A good illustration of this is Kenzhakunov School and Kerimbai uulu Sarybai School, where each child in grade 1 to 5 receives a hot meal every day, entirely funded by parents despite their socio-economic status. This shows the commitment of parents in ensuring their children have a good meal at school.

WFP is further assisting 12 schools in Naryn to plant fruit and vegetable gardens, launch poultry farms and grow pot based greens by providing training and grants. This assistance will ensure the sustainability of school meals and encourage schools to raise additional funds. Apart from diversifying meals with locally available produce, schools may be able to earn additional income from the sale of surplus produce. This income in turn may be used to buy products such as meat and milk to complement the school meals.

By providing meals in its schools, Naryn province has become the nation-wide leader in meeting the recommended calorie intake of the Ministry of Health: 535 kcal per child. At present 95 percent of schools in Naryn who provide hot meals ensure the food has a calorific value of 584 kcal per child per day. This is extremely important in tackling the chronic undernutrition prevalent in the poor rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP/Elizabeth Zalkind

These are children are pupils in the Sooronbaev School in Ak-Suu district of Issyk-Kul province, a pilot school in the WFP's school meals optimisation programme. They are enjoying kefir, which has been introduced in the school menu as a result of the new menus.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	43,000	43,000	86,000	41,574	39,944	81,518	96.7%	92.9%	94.8%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	43,000	43,000	86,000	41,574	39,944	81,518	96.7%	92.9%	94.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	43,000	43,000	86,000	41,574	39,944	81,518	96.7%	92.9%	94.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	86,000	-	86,000	81,518	-	81,518	94.8%	-	94.8%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	86,000	-	86,000	81,518	-	81,518	94.8%	-	94.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	43,000	43,000	86,000	41,574	39,944	81,518	96.7%	92.9%	94.8%
Total participants	43,000	43,000	86,000	41,574	39,944	81,518	96.7%	92.9%	94.8%
Total beneficiaries	43,000	43,000	86,000	41,574	39,944	81,518	96.7%	92.9%	94.8%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, school records, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, school records</i>	=6.00	3.30	2.20	4.50
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, school records</i>	=6.00	3.70	4.90	5.30
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, school record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, school records</i>	=6.00	3.20	0.40	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, school records, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, school records</i>	=100.00	98.50	98.00	98.18
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, school records, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, school records</i>	=100.00	98.50	98.00	98.41
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, school records, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, school records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, school records</i>	=100.00	98.50	98.00	97.94
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, SABER exercise, Base value: 2013.07, WFP survey, SABER exercise, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, SABER exercise</i>	=2.60	1.60	2.80	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of stakeholders who have undergone training that have submitted at least 70% of the correct answers in the final test of the training	individual	75	83	110.7%
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	530	549	103.6%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	28	28	100.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	2,353	1,568.7%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of pilot schools with hot meals	school	306	264	86.3%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	-	788	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	24	20	83.3%
Procurement efficiency rate	%	90	100	111.1%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of pilot schools baking bread and pastry products at school level	school	100	99	99.0%
Number of pilot schools that upgraded their feeding models	school	96	100	104.2%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	321	266	82.9%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	70.00	70.00	68.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	70.00	70.00	68.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	93.00	99.00	97.60
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	94.00	97.00	98.30
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	93.00	98.00	98.10

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=737,000.00	1,969,358.00
<b>In-kind and cash inputs provided by local authorities, parents, communities into school meals on top of the government allocation (US\$ per child per day)</b>		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.04	0.05
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=3.00	4.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>	=100.00	100.00
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>		
<b>Share of inputs provided for infrastructure rehabilitation (including canteen, water and sanitation) by local authorities, communities and parents out of total value of costs for infrastructure</b>	=30.00	100.00
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00047-09	Wheat Flour	-	875
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>875</b>