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SPR Reading Guidance



**Support for National Productive Safety Nets and Long-Term
Community Resilience**
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Kyrgyz Republic (KG)



World Food Programme

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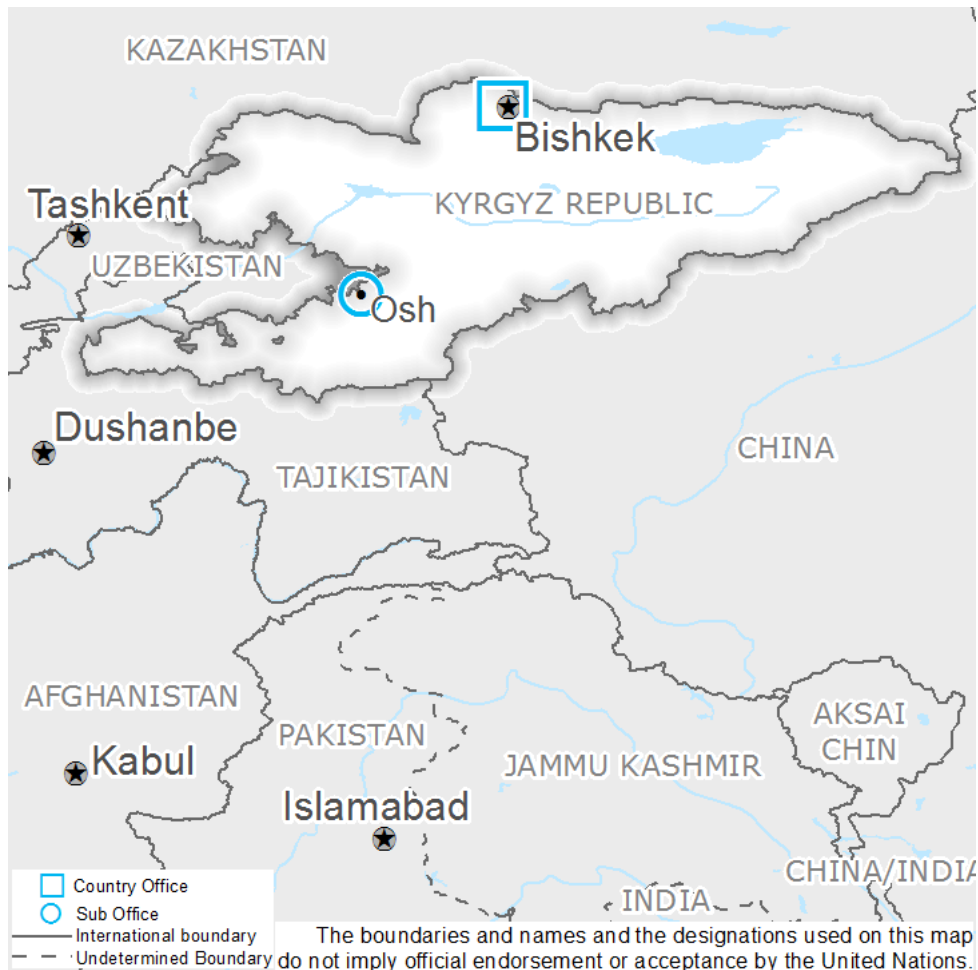
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP Kyrgyz Republic has continued to work at multiple levels, including local community project implementation, technical advice, and policy advocacy with relevant ministries and government bodies. In November 2017, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018-2022 was approved by the WFP Executive Board. Under the new framework for assistance, WFP's humanitarian response is better aligned with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic efforts to address food insecurity. In addition, WFP provides technical and policy assistance to advance the Government in their activities contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2017, WFP supported the National Institute for Strategic Studies to finalise and publish two comprehensive desk data and cross-ministerial studies, 'Food Security and Nutrition Governance Review in the Kyrgyz Republic' and 'Poverty Report'. Both were designed to provide gap analysis in SDGs targets and data on poverty, food security and nutrition. Prior to these studies, a review was launched on 28 September 2016, by the 'Council on improving the life condition of the poor and the vulnerable', and chaired by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic with other cabinet ministers and governors. Its purpose was to serve as the basis for the new National Development Strategy to be introduced in 2018. The findings and recommendations included a need to develop a unified understanding of food security and nutrition problems, their root causes and consequences, to develop an effective food security monitoring and reporting system, to improve nutrition of the poorest through improving access to income generation activities, and to continue efforts to progress wheat flour fortification. These reviews have also served as the basis for WFP's CSP which would be implemented from 2018, thereby ensuring its alignment with both the national development strategy and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. In addition to these, WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, and the Labour and Social Development.

This included facilitating discussion regarding the strategic framework of the new National Development Strategy, the new Social Protection strategy, strengthening knowledge related to the SDGs adaptation process, and development of sectoral and inter-sectoral strategic documents under the new national development action plan of the Government's "40 Steps to a New Era" (2018-2022).

Under Development Project 200176 key achievements in 2017 included continuing pilots for school level procurement processes in two districts to provide evidence to the Government of the benefits of decentralizing school procurement and opening the school meals market to local farmers. In addition, technical assistance resulted in over 200 schools implementing optimized school meals themselves, highlighting positive progress in the national implementation strategy for school meals. Notably, WFP has been able to transfer funding of the food component for the first four rounds of pilot schools that implemented optimised school meals between 2013 and 2016 to the Government. These schools are now fully sustainable; they rely on their own budgets and parental contributions to continue implementing optimised school meals. WFP has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Mayor's office in Bishkek, in October 2017, to support a mapping exercise for the implementation of optimizing school meals in the country's capital. This increased WFP's work in urban areas, which has been limited due to the budgetary complexities of school meals in Bishkek, lack of infrastructure (often due to the double and triple shift system) and the sizes of urban schools.

Under Development Project 200662, WFP continued to implement productive measures, which focused on improving the food security and nutrition of the community through asset creation or rehabilitation and income generating skills training. These ensured that this social development project, implemented with the Government, focused not only on protective measures (unconditional transfers to poor families with children), but also provided sustainable benefits for other participants. WFP also introduced cash transfers for the first time since 2014 for activities in urban and semi-rural areas with food transfers continuing in the more rural areas. In addition to these initiatives, WFP further developed the value-chain focus of training activities by providing more than 10 sets of processing equipment to local authorities. The productive measures pilot was supported by the Council for improving the living conditions of poor and vulnerable people, exploring new ways to lift people out of poverty and food insecurity.

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, Industry and Melioration; Emergency Situations; and State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forests. This included improving monitoring and evaluation systems, mechanisms for the Government to provide evidence base for adapting national programmes and policies to manage food security and nutrition for all in an efficient and sustainable manner. The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit also provided tools for government institutions to utilize which included monthly price monitoring bulletins and Safety Nets Alert Platform system. At a local level, WFP ensured that the needs of poor and vulnerable beneficiaries were included in local authority development plans. For example, it worked with local self-government administrations in 29 districts and 5 town administrations to produce a booklet on their communities needs identified during WFP's community consultations. Information gathered during these exercises could equally be used as fundraising tools by local communities, WFP projects and other international development agencies.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Kyrgyz Republic is a small, land-locked, mountainous country located at the centre of the Eurasian continent with a territory of 199,000 sq. km. The country borders China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It has a population of 6.14 million [1], of which over two-thirds live in rural areas. The Kyrgyz economy is relies heavily on agriculture, employing a third of the population. This sector contributes up 13 percent [2] of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). More than 1,000,000 Kyrgyz citizens work abroad, mainly in the Russian Federation. Remittances sent to Kyrgyz Republic contribute to more than 30 percent [3] of its GDP. Since May 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic has been a member of Eurasian Economic Union. This has enabled an easier flow of people and goods between the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Despite the recent economic recovery in the region, the downturn of 2015 to 2016 continues to have an impact on the Kyrgyz Republic, with GDP growth only at 3.8 percent[4] in 2016; reflected in a decrease in the poverty rate, decreased from 32 percent to 25.4 percent [5] of the population.

Although there have been shifts in Kyrgyz Republic's economic growth, a quarter of the population live below the national poverty line. For this section of society, they still face poverty and their exclusion from its economic development remain major challenges. It is worth noting that the national poverty line is USD 1.3 per day (National Statistics Committee, 2016), which is lower than the international poverty line set at USD 1.9 per day (The World Bank). Lowest income households are estimated to spend 69 percent [6] of their already limited income on food

alone. Even when spending the majority of their budget on food, these households are still not able to meet their dietary needs; their food consumption consists primarily of locally available starchy food, for example potatoes and bread. Chronic health problems related to nutrition cost the country USD 32 million per year through lost productivity as a result of increased mortality and reduced cognitive and physical development (World Bank, 2014). Additionally, severe deficiencies in the quality of food and micronutrients intake from an unvaried diet are the main reasons for high levels of anaemia. According to the Demographics and Health Survey 2014, stunting was prevalent in 43 percent of children and 35 percent of women aged 15 to 49. Moreover, 13 percent of children aged 24 to 59 months (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014) are suffering from chronic malnutrition as a result of the inadequate consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

The Kyrgyz Republic ranks the third most vulnerable country to climate change among 28 Central Asian and Eastern European countries. The scale and frequency of the natural disasters associated with climate change increase by 1.5 times every 10 years [7]. According to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, for example, floods (30 percent), landslides (16 percent), earthquakes (9 percent), and meteorological hazards such as strong wind and hail (9 percent) are the most prevalent natural disasters. The number of natural disaster hazard-prone areas have increased up to 22 percent within the 5 years from 2012 to 2017. The impact of climate change causes risks to the livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable and poor, which further increases their chances of experiencing food insecurity and nutrition deficiencies.

The Kyrgyz Republic ranks 90 out of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index. Gender inequalities therefore remain significant impediments to social and economic development, particularly among women and girls. In most rural areas, women have de-facto limited access to property, assets and financial services. All of which contribute to the feminization of poverty (United Nations Common Country Assessment 2016). Further indicative of this is the economic participation rate among women, 40 percent, compared to 60 percent among men (United Nations Common Country Assessment 2016). In rural areas, women predominantly work at the production level of value-chains, generating low and unpredictable incomes by undertaking the low skilled and low paid tasks at the beginning of the agricultural production line, such as, fruit picking and sorting. Women in unpaid work and outside the labour force account for 72 percent of the working-age population living below the poverty line.

The Government of Kyrgyz Republic has developed the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for 2013 to 2017, which emphasizes the need for the improvement of food security and nutrition. WFP's main priorities are well integrated and aligned with relevant national programmes under the NSDS. However, the current NSDS will be replaced by a new development strategy which to be introduced in 2018 and will also integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 for the Kyrgyz Republic, approved on 15 November 2017, continues to advocate for the prioritisation of SDG 2 and SDG 17. The CSP aligns with the national development programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Jany Doorgo Kyrk Kadam" (40 Steps to New Era) 2018-2023, with linkages to several key steps including "Step 28: Equal opportunities. The basis for development of societies/communities" where WFP's work with the vulnerable members of the population helps to expand their knowledge in order to generate income and improve their livelihoods. The CSP is also aligned to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018–2022) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. Linkages are also made with the Government's nation-wide digital transformation initiative "Taza Koom", especially with regards to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) in emergencies, high-quality statistical data and online agriculture. WFP supports the development of the national Food Security and Nutrition programme for 2018-2022, a cross-ministerial programme managed by the Council of Food Security and Nutrition chaired by the Vice-Prime Minister. aligned with the national Social Protection Development Strategy for 2018-2022.

[1] National Statistics Committee, 2016

[2] Information Bulletin for Food Security and Poverty, 2016; National Statistics Committee

[3] National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016

[4] Ministry of Economy, 2016

[5] Poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016

[6] Information Bulletin for Food Security and Poverty, 2016; national Statistics Committee

[7] Monitoring and Forecasting of hazardous processes and phenomena in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016; Ministry of Emergency Situations

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, WFP has pursued three key objectives in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2017: 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) to enhance the capacity of rural communities to cope with shocks, including natural or man-made disasters. WFP's contributions to these areas included support to policies and systems and field level interventions. WFP's two development programmes finished at the end of 2017. Its activities however, will continue under the framework of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) which will commence on 01 January 2018.

WFP's development project DEV 200176 (2013-2017) was launched in January 2013 with a budget of USD 15.9 million. The project aims to optimise the national school meals programme using an allocated USD 7 million each year. The school meals policy for pilot schools (2014) was formulated with the support of WFP. The policy set the strategic direction for the development of the national school meals implementation strategy. In addition to these activities, WFP continues to provide nutritious and affordable meals to children in mainly rural food insecure areas. The project also focused on supporting school administrations, local authorities and communities to manage school meals more effectively, whilst rehabilitating school infrastructure, and providing training to school cooks. Additional training included interactive nutrition training, 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 26.6 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 used a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers, which started in 2017, to provide a one-time transfer to food insecure households in exchange for participation in asset creation and training courses designed to lower dependency and create job opportunities. Government training activities focused on rural development, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. In these areas, assistance was provided to *policy development* (e.g. advocating for change in the legal framework to support optimised schools meals and supporting the Government in the creation of the new national development strategy and social protection strategy 2018-2022), *systems optimisation* (e.g. support to Government agencies to utilise the Safety-Nets Alert Platform for early warning regarding food price changes) and *field level interventions* through building resilience and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, e.g. construction of gabion nets in communities susceptible to flooding through Food for Assets activities. Interventions range from policy level support to public works activities, and skills and knowledge training for productive livelihoods. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, the project also included a cross-border peace-building component, that focused on local level community activities in the sensitive border areas between the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

WFP's support in the implementation of activities identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2017 was the second largest among all UN agencies, in relation to funds and programmes. Particular attention was given to the creation of the new UNDAF 2018-2022, following its approval from the Kyrgyz Government in May 2017.

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in the Kyrgyz Republic, of which WFP is an active member, has been recognized for its progress by the Global SUN movement. The Kyrgyz Republic was awarded the SUN 2017 Champion Award for its achievement in nutrition policy impact during the SUN Global Gathering in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, in November 2017. The Memorandum of Understanding signed in June 2016 to formalize the SUN Network, consisted of representatives from the government, civil society, academia, businesses, donors. Having gained the support of the UN, the network became very active. The SUN Network is committed to accelerating progress in reducing malnutrition and stunting, and focuses on implementing evidence based nutrition interventions. A UN-specific SUN Network is chaired jointly by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), and a UN Nutrition Strategy to bring together all UN agencies working on nutrition is being turned into an action plan, to seek endorsement by the Kyrgyz Government.

Partnering with donors and development agencies, WFP worked closely with FAO to develop a joint work-plan that ensured the coordination and complementary nature of community and government level activities. Additionally, WFP and FAO continue to co-chair the Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (AFSRD) working group under the aegis of the Development Partner's Co-ordination Council (DPCC), and the Social Protection Working Group jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). These provide platforms to regularly convene meetings for stakeholders engaged in food security, nutrition, and social protection for coordination and exchange of information.

WFP collaborated with the University of Eastern Finland to support the Government in strengthening the capacity of social workers. Together, they developed training modules and training specialists of small fishery management in income generating activities for the poor and vulnerable; and the provision of data analysis and reporting on nutrition (including school meals menus). Furthermore, WFP worked with the commission of the 'Council on improving the life condition of the poor and the vulnerable' chaired by the Prime Minister. This was alongside the

National Institute for Strategic Studies of Kyrgyzstan and the National Statistics Committee to conduct reviews of food security and poverty in the country, which supports the government in policy direction and programming, and serves as the basis for WFP's own planning.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, WFP operations in the Kyrgyz Republic, consisted of the two development programmes: DEV 200662 DEV 200176 remained well resourced due to the considerable support from (in alphabetical order) Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and United Nations common funds (Norway, Sweden and Peacebuilding), as well as locally provided funds (British Embassy in Bishkek) and the private sector (Japan Association for WFP). WFP focused on increasing and diversifying the donor base, including targeted fundraising with non-traditional donors and the private sector, to ensure continued and reliable programming in the Kyrgyz Republic. Both programmes ended on 31 December 2017.

DEV 200662 'Support for National Productive Safety Nets and Long-term Community Resilience' was well funded to the end of 2017. During the project year, WFP introduced Cash Based Transfers (CBT) as one of the transfer modalities for the Food-for-Assets and Food-for-Training activities. Additionally, it undertook a budget revision to better align with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It also established a basis for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), and incorporated an increase in needs of beneficiaries mid-year. This revision increased the budget from USD 24.1 million to USD 26.6 million and resulted in an increase in the number of beneficiaries who received assistance from 384,000 to 456,000. This consisted of 52,000 new people through food assistance and 20,000 new people through cash based transfers (CBT).

DEV 200176 'Optimising Primary School Meals Programme (OSMP)' experienced a shortfall of USD 3 million, which led to adjustments in programming. For this reason the sixth round for the implementation of hot school meals was postponed until September 2018 when anticipated funds will become available. Despite the adjustments, WFP was still able to implement the fifth round of school meals programmes to 64 schools in March and four schools in September 2017, taking the total of supported schools to 335. Thanks to the success of the school meals activities, WFP was able to handover the food component for the first to fourth round pilot schools (260 schools) to the Government. All schools identified were deemed to be fully sustainable in implementing their own hot school meals with local authority funding and parental contributions. WFP also received USD 270,000 from the Japan Association for WFP which will be utilised in the provision of hot meals in more than 20 schools. WFP also assisted their implementing partner Agency for Development Initiatives (ADI) to attract USD 83,300 by supporting their request for funding to the Embassy of Japan who then provided direct support to 16 schools for the implementation of hot school meals with WFP's technical assistance.

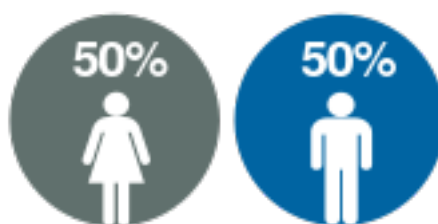
WFP continues to work in partnership with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic who provide financing for elements of all WFP community level activities. Local authorities, with support from the Ministry of Education, continue to pay for the relevant infrastructure and renovations required for schools to shift to hot meals. This includes updating school infrastructure and school water supplies, so that kitchen equipment can be installed and hygiene standards maintained. For DEV 200662, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development provides support at ministerial and field level. Such assistance includes logistical and warehouse support for the food storage, handling and transportation, as well as advocating for support to WFP's interventions across the Government. Additionally, under DEV 200662, Food-for-Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food-for-Training (FFT) activities are only implemented once local authority contributions have been agreed and delivered. The contributions include construction materials for irrigation channels, instructors for off-farm skills development, and premises for agricultural practices training among others. Additionally, the local authorities assist with community mobilization to enable project activities to be carried out and transfers made to the relevant households. In order to keep warehousing costs to a minimum, food for both development programmes is stored in the same warehousing facilities whose costs are covered by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In order to ensure that all funding opportunities were monitored by WFP during 2017, a Resource Mobilization Strategy was drafted, including an extensive donor mapping exercise; the strategy also supported the new CSP for 2018-2022. The resource mobilization strategy is based on: i) mobilizing resources for the CSP by positioning WFP as a partner of choice for the Government, diversifying the donor base through targeted fundraising with non-traditional donors and the private sector, working on joint programmes and fundraising with United Nations agencies and development organizations, enhancing relationships with existing donors and encouraging multi-year funding; ii) mobilizing resources for the Government by facilitating its access to regional development funds to support joint activities by the Government and WFP; and iii) re-prioritization of government resources, so that the Government can allocate USD 3.5 million to schools.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	31,323	31,323	62,646
Children (5-18 years)	108,202	105,769	213,971
Adults (18 years plus)	75,175	75,175	150,350
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	214,700	212,267	426,967




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	8,289	729	-	-	-	9,018
Total Food Distributed in 2017	8,289	729	-	-	-	9,018



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	436,999	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	436,999	-	-

Supply Chain

The Kyrgyz Republic is a land-locked country. Road travel therefore remains the primary means of transportation and is used for more than 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 the transportation of consumer goods. As a result, there is no shortage of trucking companies. Rail transportation is the second mode in the Kyrgyz Republic. However, while its cost is low, rail infrastructure is poorly developed with limited connections across the country. Despite these internal challenges, there were no major fluctuations in fuel price during 2017. Additionally, the country's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union in May 2015 has resulted in an easier flow of goods between the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In respect of food storage and distribution, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic provided two warehouses at zero cost to WFP, to contain the fortified flour and vegetable oil that WFP distributes in the Kyrgyz Republic. WFP has been using Government warehouses free of charge for 3 full years (late December 2014 until 31 December 2017). These warehouses are managed by WFP staff and located in two major cities, Bishkek for covering the northern provinces of Talas, Chuy, Issyk-Kul and Naryn, and Osh for covering the southern provinces of Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken. The warehouse complex in Bishkek consists of a main building with a storage capacity of 852 square meters and two Wiikhalls with a combined capacity of 320 square meters. The overall storage capacity of Bishkek warehouse is 1,700 mt. Osh warehouse consists of a main building with the storage capacity of 1,944 square meters and one Wiikhall with a capacity of 320 square meters. The overall capacity Osh warehouse is 3,300 mt. Additionally, under DEV 200662, the Government hired a handling company for the off-loading of food at central warehouses in Bishkek and Osh, and organizing in-country transportation of food commodities from the warehouses to final distribution points. Overall, the Government's contribution for logistics arrangements under DEV 200662 during 2015-2017 was estimated at USD 600,000.

In line with donor requirements, the majority of food commodities were purchased regionally. However in 2017, local food procurement made up 41 percent of the overall tonnage (4,145 mt) of food commodities procured during the year. Local prices were competitive in comparison to regional and international markets, with locally procured food constituting 26 percent of the overall commodity value for 2017. Contributions from the United Nations Peace Building Fund (PBF), the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the Government of Japan were used for local food procurement. Following this, food commodities were delivered to the central warehouses, from there they were transported by the Government to the final distribution points, after the project completion was confirmed by management.

For cash modalities, WFP is concentrating the distribution in urban or semi-urban areas, where the market and banking service availability is better. In rural areas, there is poor access to the banking sector and beneficiaries spent a share of the cash transfer on transport to reach the nearest banking facility. The choice of transfer modalities for activities in target areas considers the preferences of women and men, availability and access to banking facilities, market functionality, price of commodities and access to markets.

Prior to launching Cash-Based Transfers (CBT), the Supply Chain unit conducted an assessment of micro credit retailers in all five target towns: Naryn, Talas, Uzgen, Kyzyl-Kiya and Tash-Komur, to ensure that there was capacity for the management of CBT. There was also an assessment of accessibility to markets for people to purchase food. The overall situation, regarding the supply of food commodities such as, wheat flour, vegetable oil and vegetables, was found to be well established and stable.

Although the Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country and regions differ in climate and road conditions, the overall logistics of food to all regions are similar. As most road connections between regions go through mountain passes, some minor delays of deliveries might occur due to road closures connected to natural and artificial control of avalanches or cleaning of passes. However, these closures do not create critical delays in the supply of food commodities to remote regions.

Every six months, the Local Transportation, Storage and Handling (LTSH) rate was monitored and analysed for both programmes and all rates were reviewed against the contract rates. Post-delivery losses for 2017 were negligible for out of handled food commodities which were lower than in 2016.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Vegetable Oil	153	224	377
Wheat Flour	1,540	2,228	3,768

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Total	1,693	2,452	4,145
Percentage	40.8%	59.2%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

During 2017, a series of evaluations were undertaken that were directly related to WFP activities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The National Strategic Review of the food security and poverty situation in the Kyrgyz Republic served as the basis for WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018-2022, and is aligned with WFP's corporate Integrated Road Map (IRM) process. The CSP was approved by the Executive Board at the 2016 Second Regular Session in November. The recommendations in the national strategic review of the food security and nutrition situation provided the direction for the four strategic outcomes identified for WFP's CSP for the Kyrgyz Republic. The CSP, in which WFP continues to advocate for the prioritisation of SDG 2: Zero Hunger, and SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals, was approved on 15 November 2017 .

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 was signed by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on 19 May 2017 for the total amount of USD 221 million covering the four major priorities: 1) Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, and food security and nutrition; 2) Good Governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality; 3) Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management; and 4) Social Protection, Health and Education.

The new UNDAF was based on the final evaluation of the previous UNDAF for Kyrgyz Republic 2012-2017. The latter evaluation highlighted the continued need for technical assistance and operational support from the United Nations to improve food security and nutrition in the country. This reaffirmed the importance and appropriateness of the role of WFP and its activities related to achieving food security and nutrition for all.

WFP continues to play an active role in identifying priorities under UNDAF 2018-2022. It also chairs Results Group 1 with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation on UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2022, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is increased through agricultural, industrial and rural development, decent work, improved livelihoods, food security and nutrition. WFP is an active member of Result Group 2 on UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all. Results Group 3 is co-chaired by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and UNDP on UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development. WFP is an active member of Result Group 4, which is chaired by UNICEF, UNFPA (now United Nations Population Fund, formerly United Nations Fund for Population Activities) and the World Health Organisation, on UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2022, social protection, health and education systems are more effective and inclusive, and provide quality services.

In October 2017, a Synthesis Report of Operation Evaluations (2016–2017) was conducted by WFP's Office of Evaluation from HQ in Rome. Fifteen WFP operational evaluations were analysed from 13 countries conducted between mid-2016 and mid-2017. This included the two 2016 mid-term evaluations for the development programmes implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic (DEV 200662 and DEV 200176). The purpose was to provide global lessons learned for all WFP operations. The report highlighted a number of points related to its activities in the Kyrgyz Republic. These included:

1. WFP activities are implemented together with the Government, including through a solid coordination with ministries and civil society, resulting in multiple actors working together towards common objectives, improving the potential for sustainability. This also includes the strengthening the alignment with national monitoring systems.
2. The development of policy and programmatic instruments, including on food security, nutrition, social protection and mainstreaming WFP tools into the national social protection programmes was recognized as an important achievement. The development of the National Food Security Atlas highlighted aspects of poverty and food access not previously recognized as drivers of food insecurity.
3. Government and other partners praised WFP's role in modelling innovations, by piloting information and communications technology solutions for disaster risk reduction.

4. The range of project outcomes include strengthened livelihood capacity, including expansion of cultivated areas, increased/diversified household incomes and/or reduced indebtedness, improved resilience through environmental/climate protection measures, increased health-seeking behavior, improved social cohesion and social mobilization.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP carried out activities at the community and institutional levels (from ministerial to local authority) across the two project components: 1) Capacity Development and Technical Assistance and 2) Building Community Resilience through Food Assistance and Complementarity Partnerships.

Component 1 focused on technical assistance activities, including provision of knowledge and guidance for the development of the new national development programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Jany Doorgo Kyrk Kadam" (40 Steps to New Era). WFP also supported the development of the national Food Security and Nutrition programme for 2018-2022, a cross-ministerial programme managed by the Council of Food Security and Nutrition, which is chaired by the Vice–Prime Minister. Technical support was also given to the development of the new Social Protection Programme and remodeling of the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families. WFP hired policy specialists to work on the development of new 'Social Protection Strategy till 2030' and a lawyer to continue working on the new version of Monthly Benefits for Poor Families .

In addition, it provided assistance to the Republican Health Promotion Center (RHPC) to enhance their management system on health and nutrition (the Instant information Flow and Analysis Platform, IIFAP). During 2017, the data collection system was fully upgraded and handed over to RHPC to be used across the country. Currently, a mobile application for health and nutrition related topics is being developed to raise public awareness and link to the results of the gaps in knowledge and understanding of health and nutrition identified during the data collection.

WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) provided technical assistance to the Government by piloting the first phase of the Safety-Nets Alert Platform (SNAP); a demand-driven, innovative food price monitoring system aimed at enhancing food security early warning, risk management and social protection for the Kyrgyz Republic with the National Statistics Committee (NSC).

Additionally, an online edition of the Food Security Atlas was developed jointly with the National Institute of Strategic Studies (NISS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration and the National Statistics Committee. This was assisted by the establishment of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) node in the country office which provided the basis for WFP to develop and introduce various web based formats of the tools, such as, Food Security atlas, and the Integrated Context Analysis. It also provided dashboards that show relevant and up to date food security information across a wide range of variables, such as, geographical locations and volume of crops produced. These tools were utilized by Government partners and contributed to further strengthening food security and nutrition management systems.

Other capacity strengthening activities which supported efforts to enhance the capacity of national partners included assisting the team responsible for developing national household surveys for monitoring the food security situation, data collection/analysis, data visualization, shock impact simulations, and spatial data infrastructure in the Kyrgyz Republic. This involved a capacity building exchange visit to Cairo (May 2017). Participants from the Government included: the Head of the Kyrgyz integrated household survey unit, staff from the National Statistical Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration, and the NISS. Support was also provided to the Technical Working Group (TWG) for Price Monitoring for Food Security, which is made up of key government stakeholders and decision makers.

WFP continued to issue monthly price monitoring bulletins for Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic, endorsed by the TWG, in coordination with the Government to provide timely information and analysis on domestic prices of basic food and non-food items in the country. This includes an Alert for Price Spikes to provide early warning of rising food prices.

Community level work for component 2 focused on Food Assistance-for-Assets (FFA), and Food Assistance-for-Training (FFT) which included food transfers and cash based transfers. These were possible since some directed contributions allowed the continuation of in-kind food assistance to be implemented in rural areas, and cash based food assistance to be implemented in five small towns.

To find relevant project activities, WFP used geographical targeting to identify the vulnerable communities, which were agreed with the Government. This was based on the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) exercise, which determines broad target locations. WFP and their implementing partners then worked with the local project committees to identify specific households using WFP criteria to identify participants and beneficiaries for the activities. Project committees were led by the District Social Development Department Head and included Heads and Deputy Heads, as well as key specialists of the sub-district administrations such as agronomists, land

specialists, emergency specialists, village heads and social workers, active community members, including women, and local associations. In addition the former bodies, social workers were instrumental in ensuring the inclusion of the most vulnerable and food insecure families.

As part of WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA), committees determined the type of projects to design long-term food security and resilience projects. These technical and collaborative approaches ensured the FFA and FFT activities were mutually reinforced by establishing links between the two; for example, agricultural enhancement projects included the rehabilitation of irrigation systems to bring water to beneficiaries fields as well as training for them in effective water use, water saving technologies and training in vegetable production. A project on improving access to pasture land and livestock management included interventions, such as the rehabilitation of pasture access roads and training in effective pasture use, livestock breeding and veterinary training. Other activities included: creating and rehabilitating community owned assets to protect communities from shocks, including water shortages resulting in irrigation problems, limited access to drinking water as well as damage from natural disasters such as floods and landslides. The training focused on increasing the skills of participants on the effective and sustainable utilization of assets and their protection from economic shocks. Nutrition-sensitive and disaster risk reduction components were incorporated into economic empowerment project activities through direct awareness raising of the participants.

WFP provided the food and cash assistance while other partners, including the local government and relevant ministries, such as, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, provided funding, material inputs and technical training.

Participants in FFA projects received an in-kind family food package calculated based on a unified work norm of 225 kg of wheat flour and 20 kg of vegetable oil per household per year. This package is calculated to cover the assessed food gap of the household. The food gap was determined during pre-project assessments, which in 2015 revealed food insecurity affected the targeted population for an average 3 months during the year. Activities are therefore estimated at 66 working days and food assistance covers 90 days to fill in the food shortage. FFT participants received a household entitlement of a maximum of 100 kg of wheat flour and 10 litres of vegetable oil per household. FFT participants with a family of more than five members were eligible to participate in further activities. For cash-based intervention programme, the amount transferred was based on the work norms completed and converting the cost of amount of food entitlement to cash and comparable to food prices at the time of disbursement in the regions.

Additionally, WFP concluded a pilot scheme with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development which commenced in 2016, which focused on piloting a Productive Measures of Social Development scheme with an aim to shift government social protection support from protective measures to productive measures in two sub-districts (Bazar Korgon and Kochkor) that utilised WFP's approach to include the poor and vulnerable, instead of only those people who are registered as unemployed with the Government. This adjustment involved an integration of resources from multiple ministries and local authorities. The action plan included WFP's FFA model. The National Institute of Strategic Studies (NISS) is now reviewing the impact of this pilot whose results will be used by WFP to support the Government in exploring expansion of social protection assistance instruments in coming years.

Linked to this pilot, and to further expand access to learning and agricultural production related knowledge for poor smallholders, WFP continued to support the establishment of the national short-term courses training scheme (SKaP). In total, 68 modules were prepared and published under the SKaP programme. Several training sessions, including value chain development, financial and computer literacy, were organized by WFP for the faculty of vocational schools and specialists of local authorities. These trained specialists were responsible for the further dissemination of the training modules in the communities. During 2017, 4,675 low-income beneficiaries (2,888 females and 1,787 males) received training on 40 of the 68 modules from their local vocational schools.

Women and men were actively encouraged to participate in all FFA and FFT activities. Project committees, ensured the needs of both women and men were considered, working towards balancing interventions between asset creation, income generation, and skills development projects. Specific projects, including sewing, bakery, handicrafts, wool processing, and dairy production encouraged women to attend, especially through the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWE) programme.

Partnerships remained critical to WFP's implementation of field activities and provision of technical assistance to the Government. WFP had 12 field level agreements (FLA) with six partners. Both English and Russian versions of FLAs and Annexes, including one on Gender and Protection are shared with partners. The key cooperating partners were Kelechek, Agency of Development Initiatives (ADI), Centre of Activation, Development and Rural Infrastructure (CADRI), Social and Industrial Food Services Institute (SIFI), Agrolead and Rural Advisory Services (RAS).

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) remained committed to working together more collaboratively during a joint retreat, from which an action plan detailing joint field and government level activities was agreed on. This practical approach focused on joining resources, experience, comparative advantages and technology to improve support to vulnerable communities and farmers in the Kyrgyz Republic.

WFP, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women continued to collaborate and promote rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE). FAO conducted training activities that introduced innovative approaches and new technologies in agriculture, diversification of agricultural production and provision of agricultural inputs by participation in value chain development. WFP supported training in financial literacy and effective use of market information to increase economic profitability. IFAD introduced their global tool, the Gender Action Learning System, at the household level which monitored training to households to promote shared responsibilities in finance, household activities, future planning and how to help families achieve these harmoniously and equitably. UN women advocated for gender-sensitive legislation and women's engagement in decision and policy making processes at local and national level. Additionally, due to a lack of donor funds for continuing the project, all partners held a joint fundraising event in June 2017 to galvanize interest in the project. In 2018, WFP aims to provide processing equipment to a number of RWEE pilot local authorities, as well as, relevant capacity building for beneficiaries, in relation to food processing technology, food safety and establishing mini-processing workshops.

WFP also continued to work with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the United Nations Children's Fund in the implementation of the United Nations cross-border peace-building project for the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Since December 2015, WFP, has been working on the project which aims to increase cooperation and trust between communities in pilot Kyrgyz and Tajik village clusters that face immediate risks of renewed cross-border violence. A total of USD 3 million from the Peacebuilding fund was allocated for the two countries, and WFP in both the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan received USD 300,000 each. WFP's interventions have become an integral part of successful peace-building processes in the region by enhancing household self-reliance through the restoration of sustainable community assets. This has contributed towards improvements in the agricultural sector and ultimately, the reduction of poverty and sustainable peace. The project has been extended for a further 18 months from January 2018 with WFP receiving USD 170,000.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Emergency Situations in April 2017 when the southern part of the country experienced a series of mud and landslides due to abnormally heavy rainfall. FFA activities were launched in the districts of Chon Alay, Uzgen and Maily-Suu town. Overall, 292 people directly affected by the disasters were engaged in asset creation and infrastructure improvement projects to restore their communities and receive food transfers for their efforts.

Results

Under Development Project 200662, WFP continued to implement productive measures, which focused on improving the food security and nutrition situation of the community through asset creation/rehabilitation and income generating skills training. This ensured that the social development pilot project implemented with the Government focused not only on protective measures (unconditional transfers to poor families with children), but also provided more sustainable benefits for the participants, such as skills and knowledge training.

During 2017, WFP distributed over 8,500 mt of food assistance in remote and vulnerable rural areas to stimulate local development via capacity building, agricultural produce enhancement, income generation, disaster risk reduction and access to infrastructure among 51,000 project smallholder households (291,600 beneficiaries). According to post-project monitoring in 2017, 97 percent of food entitlements were used to meet household consumption needs, while 3 percent was shared with relatives or exchanged with community members.

In 2017, WFP also introduced cash transfers for the first time since 2014. Consequently, there was a significant increase in the number of activities conducted. WFP reached over 6,000 households and carried out all planned activities despite encountering challenges with introducing urban programming, and establishing arrangements with a local finance service provider. The large difference between the planned figures (3,940 households) and the actual (6,014 households) was due to the implementation of much more diverse project types than originally planned. Among cash-based transfer recipients, 68 percent of the allocation was used to meet food needs of households, 15 percent was used to invest in business, 9 percent was used to meet essential non-food requirements (education, health, and clothing), 7 percent was used to repay debts and 1 percent was used to make savings. 99 percent of participants reported being fully satisfied with the implemented project and with the state of rehabilitated asset and quality of delivered training.

WFP also further developed the value chain focus of the Food-for-Training activities with the provision of over 10 sets of processing equipment for local authorities aiming to provide a link between household level production and access to markets.

Outcome indicators were monitored for a four-year period in the same communities. These results are based on quantitative and qualitative information, triangulated with country context monitoring data. The results from

monitoring showed that agricultural enhancement activities supported vulnerable smallholder farmers to strengthen their functional asset-base and improve their related skills. Such methods led to an increase in crop production, diversity, productivity and income from agriculture. Activities supporting enhanced disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change helped protect assets and livelihoods from shocks. Off-farm income generation activities improved skills and knowledge alternative ways to generate income for their households; almost half of the trained participants started receiving additional income during the three months post-project completion. These changes will, in the long term, help vulnerable households to self-invest in productive livelihood assets, to diversify their income base and to reduce negative coping behaviour to manage natural and economic shocks. The overall outcomes of the project are steadily contributing to the alleviation of chronic poverty and food insecurity.

The functionality of community assets in targeted communities, measured through a community asset score, showed that the end project target in 80 percent of communities has already been achieved. Approximately 98 percent of beneficiaries reported to be using the created/rehabilitated asset to meet their livelihood needs. As a result of rural infrastructure (roads/bridges) rehabilitation, households reported better access to markets (92 percent), schools (68 percent), medical centers (67 percent) and pastures (6 percent). In drinking water asset improvement projects, households reported that quality of water consumed by their households had improved (79 percent), prevalence of diseases associated with access to clean water decreased (41 percent), time to obtain clean water decreased (26 percent) and expenses to deliver water decreased (11 percent). Improvements to irrigation assets meant households were able to plant more crops leading to increased productivity. Moreover, households noted changes within and between the communities in terms of significantly lower likelihood of tensions as a result of improved access to irrigation, drinking water and key livelihood activities. The level of mutual dependence in cross-border communities around the natural resources (water, land, pasture) decreased 5 times (from 57 percent to 12 percent), according to the perceptions of project-targeted households.

The communities' capacity to manage climatic risks and shocks indicated improved capacities during the four annual follow-up monitoring rounds. These were measured through a composite index. The lowest capacities were observed in the areas of community contingency planning and community stocks. Communities had limited food and non-food warehouse stocks to ensure minimum self-sufficiency in case of emergency. Harvest storing practices at household level varied depending on availability of storage space and knowledge applied. Therefore, further support is needed to focus on post-harvest loss reduction practices in these communities. The highest scores were observed in the areas of community assets, social capital and early warning systems. This suggests that communities capabilities to manage climatic risks and shocks were mainly formed by improved protective infrastructure and depends on people's willingness to help each other during shocks. Early warning systems were largely functional in the communities; timely weather information forecast were shared by the Government via SMS-messages to all population and when weather-related risks were expected. This meant that communities generally had the minimum necessary systems in place to manage risks and shocks. However, within communities there continues to be a lack of sufficient knowledge on contingency planning, harvest storage, in addition to economic resources to prepare and respond to shocks effectively.

Trend analysis of the Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicated that households in project targeted areas were able to considerably enhance the frequency and diversity of the food consumption by the time of the first follow-up monitoring. During six subsequent follow-up FSOM rounds, improvements in FCS was consecutive to the initial round. A prevalence of households which had 'poor' or 'borderline' FCS had comparable by 28 percentage points, thereby reaching the end-project target of a reduction of 80 percent which was comparable to a reduction in non-targeted communities of 7 percentage points [1]. Meanwhile, the proportion of households with poor and borderline FCS decreased by 28 percentage points among male-headed households and by 24 percentage points among female-headed households. More frequent consumption of potatoes, meat, vegetable and dairy products were the main determinant of increased FCS. The findings suggested that these households were able to improve consumption from own production and consequently, increased their economic capacities by selling more produce and gaining better incomes from agriculture and off-farm income sources.

As with the FCS, the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) indicator reflected positive change and increased from 4.9 during baseline to 6.1 during the end-year monitoring. This indicates that households had increased their consumption of vegetables, fruits, milk and dairy products. While in targeted communities, the indicator increased by 1.2 points, in non-targeted communities it only increased by 0.5 points, indicating that the improvement was attributable to the project. The DDS increased by 1.3 points among households headed by men and by 0.8 points among households headed by women. The improved food consumption was attributed to increased harvests for households and the planting of more diverse crops; the ability of households to save money that would have been spent on wheat flour and oil, and use it for other food and non-food needs of the households. A crucial benefit of providing cash-based transfers was the ability of households to cover both food and essential non-food related needs commodities that may not have been bought if they were not supplied WFP entitlements.

Food consumption patterns (FCS and DDS) by the sex of household head suggested that although the end-project target was reached, households headed by women were more likely to have poorer consumption practices, in terms of frequency and diversity of diet. Women, who are traditionally responsible for meal preparation and serving food to other household members, receive smaller food intakes, with the possibility of a lower nutritional intake. Data from the National Statistics Committee indicates that chronically low consumption quantity and quality is more prevalent among women than men (measuring kilo-calorie intake, protein and fat consumption). These indicators are low among women regardless of their wealth status. Changing the behavioral differences in food consumption between males and females requires comprehensive nutrition behavioral change communication activities, which implemented over the next five years. Post-project completion, further monitoring in the same communities will be able to provide evidence of sustained results in achieving food security and resilience in targeted communities.

The Food Coping Strategy Index (CSI) continued its reduction trend over the last seven FSOM rounds (sample size was 975 households, 675 targeted and 300 non-targeted [2]). This indicated that households in targeted communities were more resilient to pre-harvest stresses, and were less likely to change their food consumption practices.

The CSI (Food) continued its reduction trend during the last five FSOM rounds. The value in targeted and non-targeted communities were the same level during the harvest period, when access to food tends to be higher. However, the value during the pre-harvest (lean season) period was higher in non-targeted communities, indicating that these households may have had to rely to negative food related coping strategies as a result of restricted food access. This suggests that WFP-provided food assistance was critical for households in targeted areas to avoid sacrificing the normal consumption practices towards less quantity and quality.

The CSI (Asset) value showed a decrease in trend during the last four FSOM rounds, with a higher pace in project-targeted communities. It reduced by 3 percentage points in comparison to a reduction by 2.5 points in non-targeted communities. This indicated that households were more able to deal with economic stresses as a result of their participation in the WFP supported project.

WFP supported the Government to establish a National Capacity Index (NCI) for food security, by measuring capacities related to the four dimensions of availability, access, utilization and stability. A baseline score of 2.5 was established in 2015 (between the 'low' and 'average' level on a 1-4 scale). In early 2017, following the Government's strategic review of Food Security and Nutrition governance, key gaps were revealed, as previously referenced. Subsequently, WFP continues to support the government in assessing progress made in comprehensive food security and nutrition governance by conducting strategic reviews every two and half years.

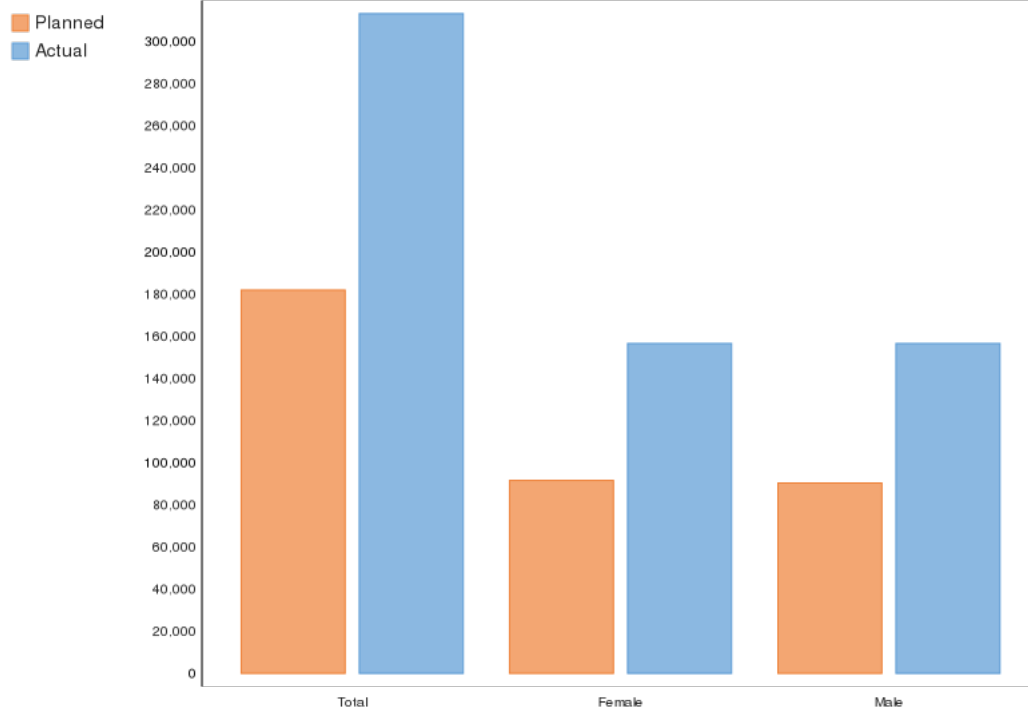
WFP implemented small scale FFA and FFT asset rehabilitation and follow-up training to residents in communities impacted by cross border violence in the recent past [3]. Monitoring showed that the level of mutual interdependence of the cross-border communities on each other's natural resources (access to water, land, pasture) has decreased 5 times, according to the perceptions of project-targeted households. Households perceived that the level of community and inter-community tensions and potential tensions have decreased significantly as a result of improved access to irrigation, improved access to drinking water and improved access to key livelihood activities. Most of the targeted households (90 percent) believe that, after the implementation of the project activities, mutual relations between members of their community and members of other communities (bordering or neighboring) had improved.

[1] Non-targeted communities represent vulnerability characteristics that are similar targeted communities, but slightly better-off in terms of poverty prevalence.

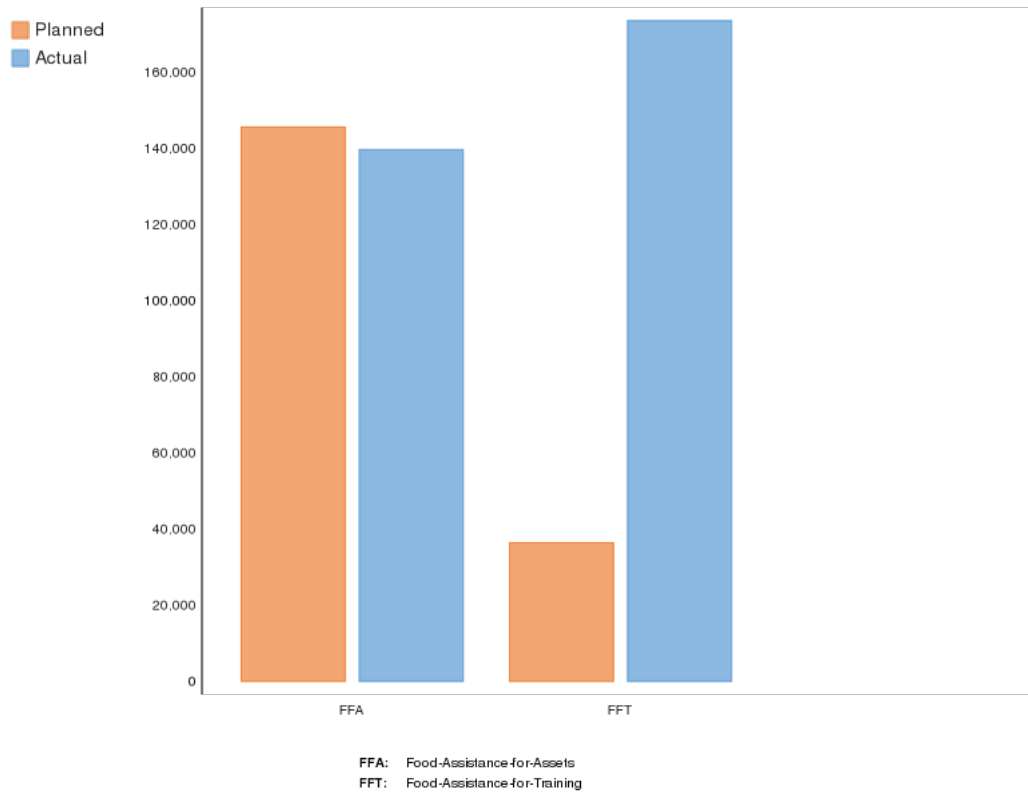
[2] In the FSOM rounds, random selection of households results in households headed by women representing only around 15-25 percent of the total sample.

[3] The main outputs WFP has been contributing to are; improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents; communities restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs/challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources; and at risk youth have increased their level of inter-ethnic tolerance and are less likely to engage in violence.

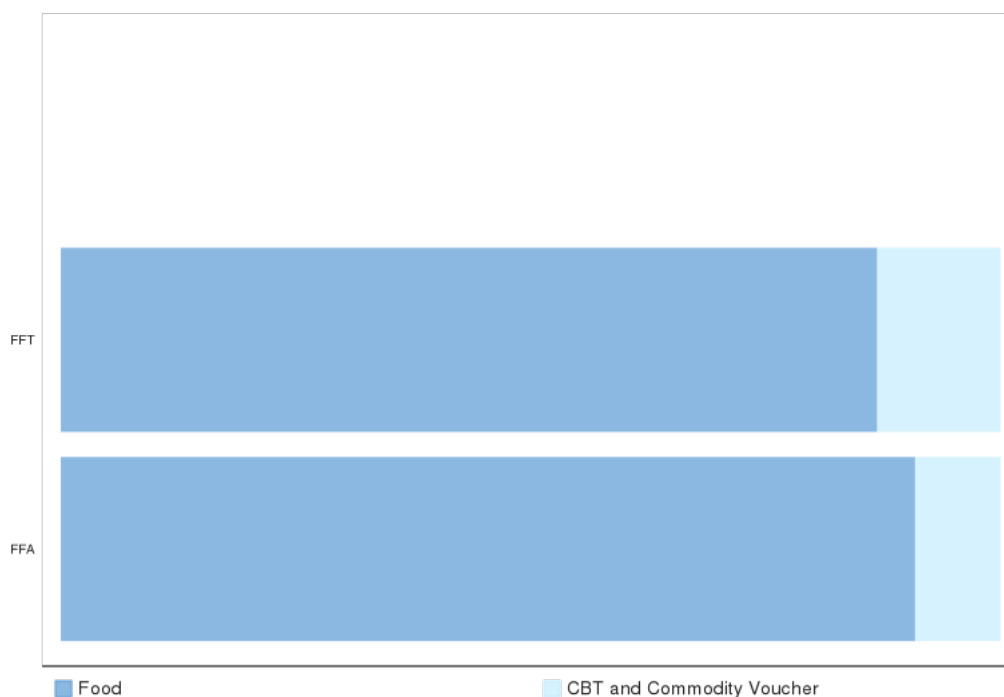
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Vegetable Oil	684	729	106.6%
Wheat Flour	7,292	7,741	106.2%
Total	7,976	8,470	106.2%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	514,800	436,999	84.9%
Total	514,800	436,999	84.9%

Performance Monitoring

WFP has a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy (2014-2017), which provides direction for a well-established system including a project monitoring plan and budget (5 percent of the total budget). The M&E strategy was updated during 2017 in anticipation of the launch of the Country Strategic Plan in 2018 with costs attributed to M&E increasing to 6 percent. The system was designed to reinforce accountability to beneficiaries, to

check that projects were implemented according to WFP requirements, and ensure that targeted households received their entitlements. It also complements the programme cycle by obtaining beneficiary feedback and assessing the overall level of satisfaction with project implementation (including food quality and the distribution process). The system additionally monitors and compares changes in beneficiaries' food security status including food consumption, use of coping strategies, and household income and expenditure compared to pre-assistance baseline data.

Field level monitoring of activities is ensured by regular visits to project sites by WFP, district representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, local project committees and other monitoring partners. Each project site was visited five to six times during the project cycle. The aim is ensure that the process of identifying and verifying community needs is comprehensive including the checking of asset functionality, identification of eligible participants and the monitoring of activity implementation, completed works or training, the food distribution process and household post-project monitoring. Monitoring visits serve as not only control mechanisms, but also continuous coaching and capacity development to local project committees and local authorities. Field level monitors are male and female, and efforts are made to always ensure that household consultations are held with male and female representatives.

Field data collection in 2017 was undertaken through the mobile data collection system: Geo-referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP). At the same time, WFP has started testing the new enhanced Mobile Data Collection and Analysis (MDCA) tool to enable better harmonization of monitoring data and greater efficiency of data management.

Additionally, WFP conducts face-to-face interviews with assisted and non-assisted households and communities. This outcome monitoring is at household level and community level. During 2017, both the household-level Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise and the annual community-level FSOM exercise were carried out to assess changes in food security status and community resilience in targeted communities and control (non-targeted) communities. This objective was to verify the impact of the WFP interventions. FSOM will be continued in these communities during 2018 to assess the sustainability of the achieved results and to measure the resilience of communities.

WFP emphasizes the importance of being accountable to project beneficiaries and involves national stakeholders in this process. WFP continues to operate a no cost "beneficiary hotline" to obtain feedback on project implementation in a real-time manner. During 2017 four complaints were received, these were followed up and concluded within a short timeframe. No high risk issues were revealed.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2016, WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic became part of the WFP wide pilot Gender Transformation Programme with the main purpose of integrating gender considerations into organizational and programmatic activities. The baseline assessment revealed that out of 39 benchmarks, 16 were met setting the overall position at 41 percent. Based on the results of assessments and the follow up recommendations, a Gender Improvement Plan was developed for 2017 which was implemented throughout the year. By the end of 2017, WFP had made significant progress in promoting gender equality in both programmatic and organizational areas, reaching 87 percent of the benchmarks and partially meeting 13 percent, with the latter to be assessed.

To reach these goals through programme activities, several key areas were given a greater gender focus. Annual focus group discussions were conducted in October with an equal number of women and men. Household-level data were analyzed by gender and age provided indicative information on how the results differ depending on the sex of the head of the households. The 2017 Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) report provides analysis on the historical trends of outcome indicators by sex and age of household head, context and secondary data analysis will be used to support the analysis. In 2016, WFP established an internal Gender Results Network who were responsible for driving the gender initiatives in the operations and programming. These included upskilling within the office with two members trained on delivering masculinity training, and individual performance management reports on the impact of gender capacity building. The masculinity training centered on acknowledging practices of patriarchal masculinities that maintain gender inequalities, and how positives steps can be taken to address them.

WFP took into account different needs and capabilities of women and men by encouraging active participation in the planning and design of projects. These included projects aimed at increasing women's economic empowerment. In 2017, WFP conducted series of community consultations to identify community needs. Some 44 percent of all participants in the community consultations were women to ensure that projects identified were relevant to both men and women. The community consultations and the project needs were collated and published so that local authorities could disseminate them to other development agencies.

While local project committees consisted predominantly of men due to their dominance in local government (only 10 percent of local government positions with filled by women) WFP ensured that women were actively involved in all community consultations for project planning and decision-making; typically, men participated in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities that require heavy manual labour and related vocational training, whereas women were involved in agricultural, business and vocational training, vegetable production, processing.

For the purpose of developing improved access to markets and value chains, WFP provided processing equipment to 10 pilot rural sub districts which involved the creation of small groups of farmers. This intervention provided project beneficiaries, and in particular vulnerable women, and other members of the communities access to processing, increased incomes from the sale of processed food, prolonged storage of products through processing, and improved the nutrition status of families during the lean season.

As with previous distribution monitoring, food entitlements were mainly collected by men or together with women (63 and 10 percent respectively), while in 27 percent of cases women household members collected the entitlement. The decision on how and when to use the WFP entitlement was mainly made by women or jointly by women and men (71 and 21 percent respectively), while in 8 percent of cases the decision was made by men. This demonstrates that women were instrumental in the decision making about the use of food in the home.

WFP, alongside UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), implemented the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project to empower rural women through economic, leadership and policy activities. In total, 1000 participants were provided with value chain development training, that included marketing, rapid market assessment, business planning and value chain development and financial literacy through SKaP specialists. The participants were also provided with training on nutrition by Village Health Committees.

WFP supported the annual National Rural Women's Day event in the southern city of Osh together with RWEE partners; organising events for women to showcase their products acquired during WFP supported activities and to attend master classes in further skills development. During this event, women activists from the Kyrgyz Republic, together with high level government officials, participated in discussions on national achievements for gender equity and existing gaps to be addressed. WFP, together with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), the Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF (formerly the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, now United Nations Children's Fund) also conducted an additional event in Osh dedicated to World Food Day, where project participants, relevant ministerial representatives and local authorities took part. The event was accompanied with a harvest fair, where the project participants displayed their products, as well as a master class by a famous Kyrgyz chef-restaurateur, who taught rural women how to prepare a series of nutritious recipes from local products.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP has achieved its objective as no beneficiaries reported that they experienced safety problems travelling to the distribution points, waiting for their entitlements or travelling home. This is consistent with reporting from 2016. WFP ensured security by arranging distributions during the daytime and near target communities.

The distribution sites were well managed, as beneficiaries reported to staff that food quality was high, with no households reported exchanging/selling food or food damage or sharing their rations with others against their will.

Prior to activities commencing, meetings took place with communities, local authorities and other local stakeholders to ensure an understanding of the project, particularly aspects such as the beneficiary and asset selection criteria, how commodity contributions were calculated and work norms.

The three indicators of awareness (working norms, targeting criteria and awareness of distributing organization) were used to form a corporate accountability to affected populations indicator (proportion of assisted people informed about the programme), where awareness of all three was combined. In 2017, 59 percent were aware of all three indicators. This means that further focus must be given to increasing the community awareness of WFP's role specifically.

Over 99 percent of all surveyed respondents confirmed at the end of the distribution process that they received the correct entitlement. No households reported that they or other households had to pay money for any activities that were restricted by project procedures (food loading/off-loading, transportation of food to the distribution point, inclusion in beneficiary list).

Launched in May 2016, WFP maintained the use of the 24-hour automated, no cost phone hotline; available to all beneficiaries, this feedback mechanism allowed for the immediate sharing of experiences, including satisfaction with WFP activities.

WFP's Water Supply Project Generated Stability in Samarkandek

This summer, the life of Samarkandek settlement in Batken province has changed dramatically with the launch of a drinking water supply system rehabilitated through a WFP-supported project.

WFP used its Food Assistance-for-Assets scheme to support the restoration of one of the most important water supply canals in Batken region. The Andigen water supply canal cuts through the cross-border areas of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Built in the early 1990s, it has never been upgraded or continuously maintained, and the water flow was completely destroyed by frequent mudflows leaving thousands of people without waters for years.

WFP, in partnership with local authorities and the local Water User's Association, actively supported the restoration of the Andigen canal. WFP and local authorities support included supplying construction materials and technical expertise, and assisting in targeting the most food-insecure families in the neighbourhood and receiving for food assistance provided by WFP.

Abdykapar Ismailov, 56, a father of seven, impatiently waited for the water supply canal to start functioning again. For his extended family, not a single day passed by without an exhausting walk to neighbouring villages for water.

"When we could afford it, several families would share the costs and arrange a water tanker to deliver water to Samarkandek. In most cases, we couldn't, and entire families would walk for kilometers to fetch the water for their household needs," recalled Abdykapar.

Desperate to witness the first water-pump being reinstalled in Samarkandek, Abdykapar participated in the cleaning of the Andigen canal from litter and overgrowth and reinforce it with cement to hold off recurring mud-flows.

"Water means life, so we all had to get together and work together – that is the way we ensured the success of bringing water back to Samarkandek!" exclaimed Abdykapar. "I contributed to this effort and worked for over 50 days to clean and restore the canal."

Abdykapar, along with other participants, received payments in food (fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil) for his family. Abdykapar believes this was a great incentive to complete the work, while his family could benefited from the much needed food support.

While Abdykapar counts the multiple benefits of his food incentives, more than 11,000 residents of Samarkandek regained uninterrupted access to safe drinking water.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Alma Karsynbek.

Participants of WFP vegetable gardening project in Aravan district of Osh region.

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	90,369	91,631	182,000	156,614	156,614	313,228	173.3%	170.9%	172.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	16,380	18,200	34,580	31,323	31,323	62,646	191.2%	172.1%	181.2%
Children (5-18 years)	32,760	30,940	63,700	50,116	50,116	100,232	153.0%	162.0%	157.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	41,229	42,491	83,720	75,175	75,175	150,350	182.3%	176.9%	179.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	90,369	91,631	182,000	155,674	157,554	313,228	172.3%	171.9%	172.1%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	129,600	16,000	145,600	126,977	12,710	139,687	98.0%	79.4%	95.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	32,400	4,000	36,400	150,776	22,765	173,541	465.4%	569.1%	476.8%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	25,920	3,200	29,120	21,875	2,043	23,918	84.4%	63.8%	82.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	6,480	800	7,280	26,820	4,049	30,869	413.9%	506.1%	424.0%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	14,560	14,560	29,120	19,548	4,370	23,918	134.3%	30.0%	82.1%
Total participants	14,560	14,560	29,120	19,548	4,370	23,918	134.3%	30.0%	82.1%
Total beneficiaries	72,286	73,314	145,600	68,590	71,097	139,687	94.9%	97.0%	95.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	3,640	3,640	7,280	7,494	23,375	30,869	205.9%	642.2%	424.0%
Total participants	3,640	3,640	7,280	7,494	23,375	30,869	205.9%	642.2%	424.0%
Total beneficiaries	18,094	18,306	36,400	83,576	89,965	173,541	461.9%	491.5%	476.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Community FGDs, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs</i>	=80.00	-	87.00	85.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	16.00	1.00	0.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	15.00	4.00	3.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=2.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	17.00	1.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	17.00	8.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	14.00	4.00	3.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>4.90	4.90	6.00	6.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>5.10	5.10	5.80	5.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>4.80	4.80	6.00	6.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	<2.10	2.10	1.20	0.90
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	<3.20	3.20	0.50	0.20
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Consultations and data review, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Consultations and data review</i>	>2.50	2.50	-	-
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Community FGDs, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs</i>	=60.00	-	82.00	85.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	16,720	16,900	101.1%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	17,243	16,543	95.9%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	31,402	31,582	100.6%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	479	476	99.4%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	449	479	106.7%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	81	81	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	71	71	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	47	47	100.0%
Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated	Km	169	549	324.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	75	73	97.3%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	133	132	99.6%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	367	243	66.2%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	298	287	96.3%
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	25	32	128.0%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	1	1	100.0%
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	169	184	108.9%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	37	37	100.0%
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	5	100.0%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	8	9	112.5%
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	48	45	93.8%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	21	21	100.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	70	70	100.0%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	1,775	1,696	95.5%
Volume (m3) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	m3	333,862	349,834	104.8%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	8,876	8,753	98.6%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	87	87	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	103	103	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	27,413	26,820	97.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=50.00	51.00	52.00	21.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=25.00	26.00	38.00	71.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=25.00	23.00	10.00	8.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	30.18	41.00	43.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	34.00	74.00	77.50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=90.00	62.00	66.00	60.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=90.00	60.00	54.00	50.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=90.00	62.00	65.00	59.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3,223,438.00	8,683,689.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00524-01	Vegetable Oil	-	85
Japan	JPN-C-00524-01	Wheat Flour	-	855
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00126-01	Vegetable Oil	-	39
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00126-01	Wheat Flour	-	400
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-01	Vegetable Oil	-	224
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,228
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01437-01	Vegetable Oil	-	29
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01437-01	Wheat Flour	-	285
		Total	-	4,145