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**World Food
Programme**

Kyrgyzstan
Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance

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Summary

Since 2008, WFP has been working in the Kyrgyz Republic in different capacities starting as an emergency operation, continuing with relief and recovery, then transitioning to a framework of development projects. Within its portfolio of development programmes, WFP has considerably increased its role in providing direct food assistance as well as policy-level technical advice and advocacy to relevant ministries and government bodies.

The WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018–2022, approved in November 2017 by the Executive Board, focuses on four Strategic Outcomes: providing hot school meals for primary school-aged children; supporting vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders to enhance their livelihoods; strengthening resilience to shocks to climate change for vulnerable communities; and capacity-strengthening of government institutions in order to achieve a comprehensive food security and nutrition management system. The CSP is aligned with the National Development Strategy 2018–2040, the government programme "Unity. Trust. Creation.", and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2022. On 28 April 2018, WFP and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic signed a Memorandum of Understanding to legally operationalise the CSP, scale up collaboration over the next five years, and re-affirm their joint commitment to achieving food security for all.

In 2018, WFP provided technical assistance at the sub-district level for local authority development plans. WFP supported 215,000 food-insecure beneficiaries in rural and urban areas with direct food and cash assistance through income-generating, agriculture enhancement, capacity building, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities in 5 out of 7 provinces. Additionally, WFP successfully launched the process for institutional capacity development to transfer ownership of school feeding programmes to the Government for nearly 25 percent of rural schools in the Kyrgyz Republic.

As part of the efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), in consultation with other partners, developed a set of recommendations for the "Food Security and Nutrition Policy". These policy recommendations were endorsed by development partners working in the areas of agriculture, rural development and food security for the Government. In support of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP continues to collaborate with the Government and development partners. To ensure policy coherence and synergies in the field, WFP and FAO developed a joint action plan in the areas of policy development, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and rural development for the Kyrgyz Republic that was implemented in 2018.

In 2018, WFP officially completed the corporate Gender Transformation Programme and achieved remarkable results in promoting gender equality in both programmatic and organizational areas by applying a gender lens to the areas of resource mobilisation, partnerships, capacity building, communications, and monitoring and evaluation strategies. During field-level community consultations, 44 percent of women participated in project planning and needs identification, which included issues related to gender. Gender trainings were also included in the annual learning plan, which expanded staff understanding and knowledge of the importance of gender equality and equity.

214,979

total beneficiaries in 2018

49% female   **51% male**

Beneficiaries by Residence Status
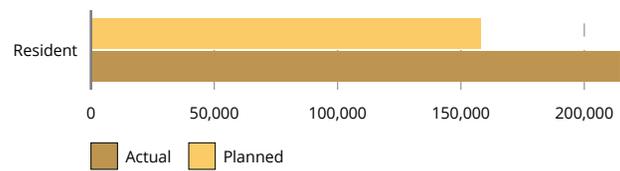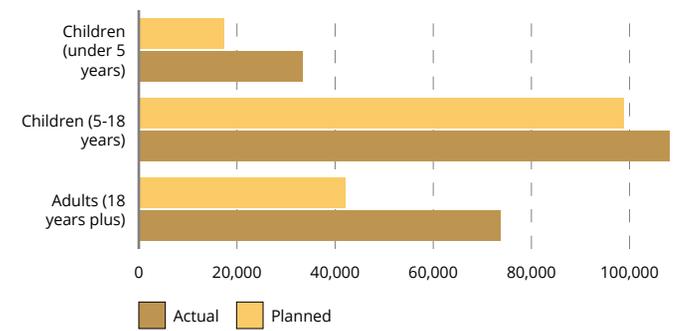
Resident

| | Actual | Planned |

Beneficiaries by Age Group

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

| | Actual | Planned |

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Cash

| | Actual | Planned |

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Wheat Flour   Vegetable Oil

| | Actual | Planned |
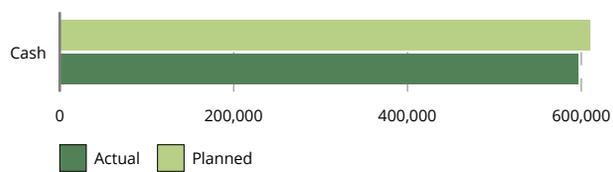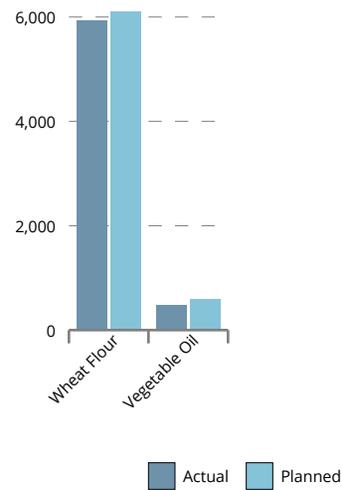
Context and Operations
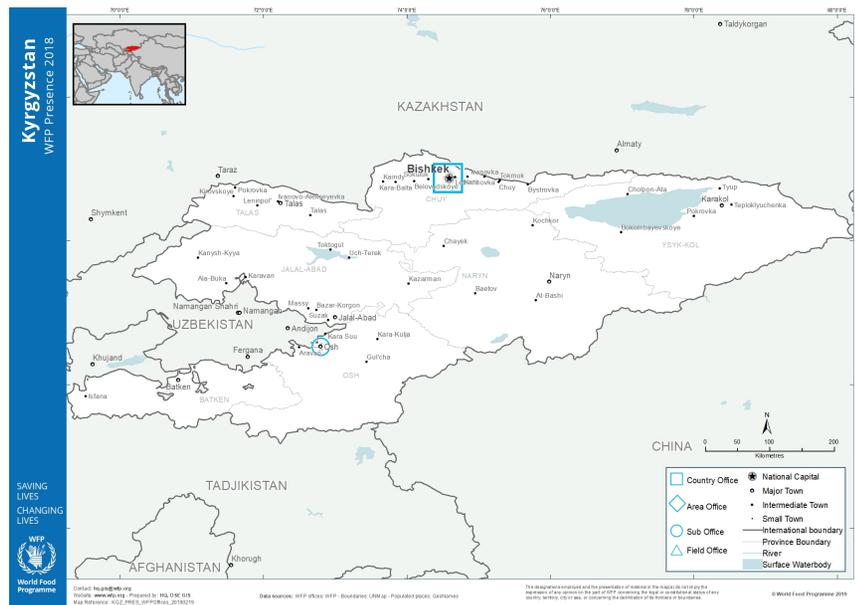
The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country in Central Asia with a population of 6.1 million people, mainly living in rural areas. Although the World Bank classifies the Kyrgyz Republic as a lower middle-income country, which is determined by income group and measured using gross national income, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) lists it as a low-income food-deficit country. Two-thirds of the country's multi-ethnic population live in rural areas, which are the poorest areas, and a quarter of the population lives below the national poverty line of USD 1.3 per day. As of 2017, the gross national product per capita stands at USD 1,272.

During the last two decades, the economy has been growing, with its poverty rate significantly decreasing from 64 percent in 2013 to 25.4 percent in 2017, and the rates of child mortality declining and life expectancy rising. However, since 2008, there have been a series of economic and political setbacks, such as the increased prices of food and fuel, socio-economic disparities, and unemployment and underemployment, particularly among youth and women. It also faces challenges due to its high vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change because of its high altitude, extreme weather and climate extremes.

Poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic is characterised by dramatic and chronic regional disparities. Although poor families spend around 60 percent of their income on food, this is insufficient to provide them the necessary kilocalories and nutrients for their diet and results in imbalanced food consumption. About 13 percent of boys and girls aged 6–59 months, and 18 percent of boys and girls aged 18–23 months are stunted. Anaemia affects 43 percent of children under five years of age and 39 percent of women aged 15-49, while 32 percent of children under five years of age are deficient in vitamin A. Moreover, 62 percent of pregnant women, and 43 percent of school-aged boys and girls have iodine deficiency.

The Government of Kyrgyz Republic has been taking progressive measures to address food insecurity, including the adoption of the Food Security Law and development of the cross-sectoral National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2019–2023. It has also formulated the overarching Sustainable Development Strategy (Vision 2040), the "Unity. Trust. Creation" government programme for 2018–2022, as well as a number of sectoral programmes in socio-economic areas focused on food security and nutrition improvements.

In 2018, WFP Kyrgyz Republic transitioned to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022, which focuses on supporting and institutionalising social protection measures for food-insecure communities and fully aligns with national development priorities and strategies. In order to address hunger gaps and challenges at both individual and institutional levels, WFP has strategically built critical partnerships with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Emergency

Situations, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration. Additionally, the CSP is fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2022, which prioritises ensuring sustainable and comprehensive economic growth through industrial, rural and agricultural development, decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and food security and nutrition by 2022.

In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), the Strategic Outcome 1 of the CSP helps to reduce all forms of malnutrition, especially within vulnerable groups by contributing to improving children's health, nutrition and learning through the provision of hot, nutritious meals in a safe and hygienic environment in all primary schools. In 2018, WFP began scaling up school feeding activities, covering nearly 25 percent of all rural schools around the country. WFP also contributed to building the foundation for a nationwide universal school feeding through providing school canteen equipment and technical assistance with water, sanitation and hygiene training, while also increasing engagement of local communities, including parents.

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on assisting vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders in accessing and utilising adequate and nutritious food through Food-Assistance-for-Assets programmes. These include strengthening knowledge and income-generating skills in rural areas through the provision of food rations, and covering the assessed food gap of targeted food-insecure households through cash-based transfers in urban areas. Strategic Outcome 3 aims to improve the ability of disaster-prone and climate-risk vulnerable communities to withstand shocks and build resilience for the future. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provides technical assistance to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen national food security governance and contribute towards achieving SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The activities include policy-level dialogue using evidence derived from field-level engagement, as well as systems and tools to strengthen food security and nutrition information management and decision-making.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In the Kyrgyz Republic, WFP requires a total budget of USD 59.3 million to fund the activities under its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022 and therefore strives to constantly diversify its donor base. As a result of continuous country-level achievements and multi-year funding, WFP fulfilled its annual budget requirement of USD 12 million in 2018 and thus reached 100 percent of its planned outputs. With 64 percent received as multi-year allocations, more than 50 percent (8 percent multilateral and 92 percent directed multilateral) of the overall funding needs until 2022 have already been secured. Predictable, multi-year funding is especially useful for early planning and programming, which strengthens effectiveness and efficiency for reaching food-insecure women and men, girls and boys. The Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, and Japan are the main donors supporting WFP activities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the Government, which was expected at the beginning of 2018, was signed only at the end of April by the newly appointed Prime Minister. Despite the delay, WFP had the foresight to conduct all necessary community consultations to ensure the timely and proper identification of projects and their consequent implementation, as well as baseline assessments.

Thanks to support from the Russian Federation, WFP, in partnership and upon the request of the Ministry of Education and Science, began the scale-up of WFP's flagship programme in the country – optimisation of school feeding – which is under Strategic Outcome 1. The scale-up aims to cover more than half of the Kyrgyz Republic's primary schools over the next five years. The successful and proven school feeding model serves as a catalyst for additional funding and as strong evidence to support policy formulation in the area of nutrition and educational development.

Due to stable and predictable funding, WFP implemented activities as planned without pipeline breaks, or reduced cash or food transfer value losses. The earmarked contributions towards Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 allowed WFP to successfully complete its planned activities, including resilience projects and climate change adaptation activities for poor families in vulnerable and food-insecure communities in 27 districts. The contributions also enabled WFP to support the Government with introducing and institutionalising the "Skills, Knowledge and Practice" (SKaP) Programme of short-term courses in vocational schools. In addition, WFP implemented a cash-based transfer programme in urban and pre-urban areas, which is more desirable than in-kind as there is a greater accessibility of markets for the assisted households.

In 2018, WFP utilised 25 percent of total actual expenditures on gender equality and women empowerment activities. WFP was able to implement innovative projects with donor support from Sweden and Norway for the "Accelerating Progress to Rural Women's Economic Empowerment" Project (Strategic Outcome 2) and the Peace-Building Fund (PBF) for the Peace-Building Cross-Border Project (Strategic Outcome 3).

In October 2018, for the first time ever, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) board approved WFP Kyrgyz Republic's proactive proposal, endorsed by the Government. With PBF funding, this substantial USD 9.6 million GCF grant will entirely fund Strategic Outcome 3, enabling WFP to reach the planned 102,000 direct beneficiaries with such components as climate services, practical adaptation measures and capacity strengthening to the Hydrogeological Agency.

Although the CSP has a strong starting funding base, there is a significant funding gap for Strategic Outcome 4, which focuses on strengthening the capacities of government institutions in the field of food security and nutrition management. WFP will address this funding shortfall in its resource mobilisation strategy by pairing donors interested in supporting activities such as nutrition-specific activities, food security monitoring and early warning initiatives.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01
All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round

Under Strategic Outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022, WFP supported the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic with implementing WFP's flagship development programme, the Optimized School Meals Programme (OSMP). Strategic Outcome 1 aims to ensure that all primary school-aged children have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all-year round. By the end of 2018, the programme achieved inclusion of nearly 25 percent of all schools across the country, providing nutrition-sensitive meals with an average caloric value of 650 kcal, which cover the daily requirements for iron and protein established by the Ministry of Health. Addressing their nutritional needs, coupled with a conducive learning environment, gives children the best possibility to achieve better results in school to ultimately improve their concentration, overall health, physical development, and future economic productivity.

WFP is the partner of choice for the Government in leading the process of coordination and policy development for the national school feeding programme. The Government has provided critical engagement for planning and management of the programme and has shown a strong commitment by allocating USD 10 million annually. Additional budget allocated from local and national budgets supported programme renovation expenses and staffing costs. Local community members, parents and leaders also put forth significant funding to support school feeding sustainability, development, and the addition of school orchards and gardens. In some cases, through the Home Grown School Feeding framework, local agricultural production supplied the school feeding programme.

In 2018, the three key focus areas of the OSMP were: 1) WFP's continued work in providing policy advice, advocacy for legislation revision and development of regulatory documents to the Government; 2) launching hot school meals in WFP pilot schools and providing technical support to non-pilot schools that are willing to provide hot meals on their own funding; and 3) assuming a coordinating role among partners to facilitate and institutionalise the provision of improved meals in all primary schools for Grades 1–4.

During the year, WFP worked on substantial policy areas to support the amendment to the law on the "Organization of Feeding in General Education Schools of the Kyrgyz Republic". The amendment, initiated by the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), aims to include optimised hot meals in the law and securing the right as well as legal framework to allocate funding to transition to improved school meals for all primary schools in the country. The amendment underwent revision and endorsement through all relevant ministries and agencies, and was submitted to the Prime Minister's office for consideration at the end of 2018. In addition, following a request from the School Meals Inter-Ministerial Working Group headed by the Prime Minister, the MoES was tasked to develop the amendment for the national school feeding programme and revise the regulatory acts required for the institutionalisation of school feeding. The creation of the programme document started in 2018 with support from WFP based on a national comprehensive assessment that was conducted by the Social and Industrial Food Services Institute (SIFI) in 2016. A second step towards the adoption of the law's reform will define the full framework within optimised school feeding, including coordination mechanisms, action plan, budget, monitoring requirements and capacity development needs.

In 2018, WFP and the Government successfully developed a joint roadmap for the OSMP, which will define the direction of OSMP over the next three years (2018–2020). Together they engaged to ensure the sustainability of the programme by focusing on capacity strengthening of district educational departments for handover and further effective management of school feeding programmes through coordination workshops, field visits and monitoring exercises. WFP experts engaged with partners and the MoES to develop a package of common monitoring tools, focusing on improving the quality, safety and efficiency of the programme. Additionally, WFP continued working with the ministry to hand over the monitoring function and follow-up of the first four rounds of 261 pilot schools, appointing 61 district focal points to functionally manage the programme.

Based on the success of the WFP pilot schools, local authorities, school directors, and parents in various communities were inspired to replicate the hot school meals with technical advice from WFP. Adding to WFP-supported pilot schools, local authorities, with the help of the Issyk-Kul Development Fund, successfully replicated hot school meals to reach nearly 100 percent of all schools in the province. This proved that local authorities are able to harness the necessary political will to institutionalise and self-fund their own school feeding programmes with WFP technical support, including assistance from WFP engineers in setting up school canteens, according to national safety standards and norms, and training to school staff and cooks, among other contributions.

In 2018, WFP was able to build a closer and more meaningful engagement with partners and stakeholders both at the local level – namely provincial and district authorities, district educational department, and communities, parents, local authorities, and the central Government – namely the Prime Minister's office, MoES and Ministry of Health. This coordinated effort by a variety of partners, with complementary expertise from multiple sectors, contributed greatly to the success of the OSMP and showed significant results beyond dialogue. SIFI also provided WFP with technical support to develop concepts for improving

programme sustainability, organize training for school cooks, and revise menus and recipe books.

WFP worked actively with other agencies and donors, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, Japanese Embassy, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Good Neighbors, United Nations Children's Fund, and the European Union, leveraging their expertise in education, nutrition and health using schools as platforms. These coordinated efforts prioritised planning with other stakeholders and advocacy for programmatic needs, such as the inclusion of kitchen and canteen construction in the EU School Safety project in targeted schools and working with NGOs to receive equipment for additional schools through the Japanese Embassy grants. WFP also worked closely with Mercy Corps, which has additional funding for similar school feeding optimisation activities, to streamline monitoring tools, develop common training packages, and improve coordination in terms of menus and technical recommendations.

Strategic Outcome 02
Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round

WFP supports the Government with improving food security and nutrition among the most poor and vulnerable smallholders, particularly women, in remote areas through enhancing livelihoods and increasing resilience to shocks. Due to the fact that 25.6 percent of the population live in poverty and 72 percent reside in rural areas, approximately 50 percent of the overall five-year Country Strategic Plan budget of USD 59.3 million is allocated to Strategic Outcome 2, the principal fieldwork pillar. WFP fully supports the national strategy for regional development in the areas of rural development and poverty reduction, which are high-priority areas for the Government. Using in-kind food and cash-based transfer (CBT) mechanisms, smallholder-targeted projects were implemented under Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities to enable the creation and rehabilitation of assets and investments in human capital through knowledge transfers.

With an extensive field presence in 300 communities and a large network of partners in the most remote areas of the country, WFP activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were carried out in collaboration with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and partner organizations.

As per the decree signed in April 2018 by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD), and the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), the official Project Implementation Committees (PICs), comprising key state partners,

were established in all target locations to support WFP in the identification and implementation of projects for rural development, poverty reduction and social protection. The PIC became an effective mechanism ensuring the involvement of government institutions and local authorities, and for the eventual handover of ownership of activities to the Government and beneficiary communities.

WFP, together with MLSD, signed 300 trilateral agreements with local authorities in five out of seven target provinces as part of project implementation arrangements, which defined the responsibilities of parties and ensured ownership and engagement by stakeholders. Regarding the role of state partners in the project, state partners in PICs exercised a greater share of responsibilities in the development, selection, approval and implementation of projects, carrying out the overall coordination and management of the food distribution process and providing reports on distribution results with WFP support. Thus, local authorities assisted in identifying local development needs through community meetings, ensuring the mobilisation of the population for participation in projects and the allocation of necessary co-funding for project implementation.

WFP endeavored to work beyond traditional project boundaries to conduct extensive community consultations in all target areas to ensure community-based participatory planning. This indicates that WFP does not work in isolation and ensures community ownership, maintenance of assets and project sustainability. It is an effective approach guaranteeing that the voices of targeted beneficiaries were included in the common action plan with the Government for greater synergy, efficiency and coordination.

Activities that aimed to support rural communities in restoring and putting back into use key infrastructural facilities played a critical role in improving food security at the individual, household, and community and levels. This included constructing bridges and irrigation systems, repairing run-off ponds, and reconstructing roads that were vital lifelines to markets and to essential facilities such as hospitals, schools, and transport.

In 2018, with financial support from the Russian Federation, Japan, Republic of Korea, Norway and Sweden, WFP, jointly with MLSD and local PICs, successfully supported more than 18,000 vulnerable households (benefiting an estimated 100,000 people) through over 800 projects with the total value of around 5,000 mt of food and more than USD 600,000 through CBT. CBT is one of the key mechanisms in developing human capital through knowledge and skills training and provides more options and autonomy to diversify nutritional consumption. In 2018, cash transfers were distributed in all 5 target towns, benefiting more than 28,000 people. In 80 percent of cases, beneficiaries used their cash assistance to cover the food needs of households.

FFA activities were complemented by skills transfer activities such as acquiring life skills and improving employment opportunities through vocational training. In partnership with MLSD, MoES, the Kyrgyz Agrarian Academy and other stakeholders, WFP rolled out a national training programme – Skills, Knowledge and Practice (SKaP) Programme. SKaP offers poor families short-term courses and coaching services in improved agricultural techniques, food processing and preserving methods and climate-change resilience activities. By the end of 2018 under SKaP, WFP supported 8 vocational schools in 2 pilot districts and 4 towns where 58 trained specialists of vocational schools coached 2,500 target smallholders, half of whom were women, on agricultural practices and skills.

In addition, WFP supported poor smallholder farmers in targeted areas to create small agricultural businesses, such as agricultural processing enterprises identified by market demand and local capacities. With key partners, WFP undertook a comprehensive agribusiness review to identify market needs and to help design technological projects for processing businesses. Such community enterprises included the production of fresh juices, jams, honey products, pickles dried fruits and vegetables as well as wool products, all on a commercial scale. In total, WFP established 16 mini-processing workshops in target communities. As part of capacity strengthening, WFP provided training to processing businesses in targeted communities in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system applications, hygiene-sanitary requirements for production, and running workshop equipment.

According to monitoring results at the end of 2018, 80 percent of participants reported that projects helped them to receive better agriculture outputs and increase incomes from agriculture, while 73 percent of participants in income-generation training and capacity-strengthening activities reported that the projects helped them to increase their incomes from non-agriculture activities. Participants in clean drinking water projects (85 percent) noted that the improved access to water resulted in spending less resources and time to obtain clean water, and 75 percent reported better sanitary and hygiene situations in their households. Ninety-nine percent were satisfied with the state of the rehabilitated assets, and 71 percent stated that their knowledge about healthy nutrition, hygiene and sanitation improved as a result of these awareness raising activities.

Strategic Outcome 03
Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round

Frequent and unmitigated climate-related disasters are the key drivers of food insecurity in the Kyrgyz Republic, restricting physical and economic access to food, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. Climate change can further exacerbate food security risks and affect livelihoods. Ranked third among Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries vulnerable to climate change, the Kyrgyz Republic continued to face a range of extreme weather events, new and reoccurring, while lacking intensified efforts for adaptation and mitigation to climate change. The average economic loss of USD 35 million annually from disasters is equivalent to 0.53 percent of the country's average annual gross domestic product. This large cost negatively impacts its fragile economy and undermines the maintenance of basic elements of its socio-economic development.

According to the Country Strategic Plan's baseline, the poorest households in targeted areas spent on average almost 60 percent of their expenditures on food. More than half of households in the targeted areas apply 'stress' type of livelihood coping strategies (borrowing money, spending savings), and are at risk of becoming food insecure in the event of any shock. Seventeen percent of households apply 'crisis' type of coping strategies (reducing medical and educational expenses), which can affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse. Both poor and non-poor households have reported applying such coping strategies to withstand shocks and risks to food security.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 of the Country Strategic Plan, WFP provides technical assistance and advice to the Government through close partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) to support disaster mitigation projects and to strengthen coping capacities at the national as well as at the community and household levels. WFP also supports emergency preparedness and response measures on the ground, increasing resilience to natural hazards in order to accelerate sustainable improvements in food security and to promote rural development. Activities are implemented in close partnership with MES, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank, UN Women, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Asian Development Bank, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Japan International Cooperation Agency, Korea International Cooperation Agency, local authorities, and rural committees, among others.

In 2018, Strategic Outcome 3 focused on three core areas: 1) disaster risk reduction (DRR) through constructing and rehabilitating structural mitigation assets, together with raising awareness on disasters and preparedness; 2) supporting smallholders to enhance and strengthen their climate change adaptive capacity through asset rehabilitation and knowledge transfer; and 3) supporting communities to improve the community asset base in order to reduce tensions over the use of scarce resources.

Working under the first area, Project Implementation Committees at the district level conducted consultations with communities to identify the most vulnerable areas and assets for construction, rehabilitation and awareness-raising activities. The projects focused on construction of dams and strengthening of slopes, installation of gabion nets, tree planting in disaster-prone areas and river banks, improving irrigation and drinking water systems, rehabilitation of community bridges, and developing mudflow and drainage systems. Most of these projects were complemented with awareness-raising campaigns on disasters preparedness conducted by MES experts.

For smallholders, target communities were supported with adaptation measures such as increasing awareness of natural resource use sustainability, organizing greenhouse production for growing vegetables, arranging watering areas for livestock, constructing bio-thermal composting holes and bio-safety points, improving access to drinking water, helping farmers to adapt their cultivation methods to climate change, and applying energy-efficient technologies.

While structural risk mitigation activities were achieved in full in 2018, a strong concerted effort was put forth to ensure funding for climate change adaptation activities. Through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the WFP project "Climate Services and Diversification of Climate Sensitive Livelihoods to Empower Food Insecure and Vulnerable Communities in the Kyrgyz Republic" was approved with a total budget of USD 9.6 million for four years (2019–2022) at the 21st GCF Board Meeting in October 2018. It is the first GCF-funded project for the Kyrgyz Republic and has the aim to directly support 102,000 people. Activities under this project will focus on supporting smallholder farmers and decision-makers to enhance climate action using a multi-sectoral approach through three components: 1) climate services for the population; 2) practical adaptation measures for most vulnerable smallholders; and 3) learning and documenting best practices for wider dissemination. It will also provide institutional development and capacity strengthening to the country's Hydrogeological Agency.

In total, WFP implemented 142 rural projects supporting more than 17,000 people for mitigation of the impact of climate change and disasters in partnership with MES and local authorities in 2018. The process of planning and implementing DRR projects was carried out in close partnership with the Government, and WFP contributed to the national priority plan for DRR and prevention measures. WFP also supported the implementation of 51 of 313 projects designated in the national Special Preventive Liquidation Measure (SPLM) plan for 2018 and contributed to the implementation of plans at the national level to reduce the risks of natural disasters and strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities.

The third area under Strategic Outcome 3 is aimed at building resilience of communities to shocks, supporting joint UN efforts in sustaining peace and reducing the tensions among neighbouring Tajik and Kyrgyz communities in the south of the country. Relations between the two countries have traditionally been characterised by a large number of unresolved border-related issues. The fragility of the cross-border situation is the result of principally competition over scarce natural resources, poverty and high unemployment, especially among youth. Several UN agencies including WFP joined efforts under the Peace-Building Fund to support the Government and communities in addressing these underlying causes of tensions. During community consultations, members requested that WFP's interventions focus on the use and access to scarce natural resources, mobilisation and engagement of different ethnic groups from target communities to jointly rehabilitate and construct community assets, complemented by training and transferring skills and knowledge to the youth.

Strategic Outcome 04
Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030

Following recommendations from the National Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews conducted in 2017, Strategic Outcome 4 was created under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022 with the objective of supporting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen capacities to better manage comprehensive food security and nutrition systems through a coordinated and evidence-based approach. Distinguishing from the other outcome areas that involve transfer modalities to beneficiaries, Strategic Outcome 4 focuses entirely on providing technical assistance and advice to government institutions. Although Strategic Outcome 4 has a challenging funding situation as it is only 23 percent funded for the five-year CSP, there were remarkable achievements in 2018. These key areas provided: 1) support to institutions with early warning and vulnerability analysis; 2) support to enhancing monitoring and data collection capacities; and 3) support to decision-makers with the knowledge, skills, evidence and expertise to develop sound policies for sustainable food security and nutrition.

In 2018, WFP further invested in the development of analytical tools and platforms such as the Food Security Atlas (FSA), Safety Nets Alert Platform (SNAP), Price Monitoring Bulletins, and the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)/Cost of the Diet (CoD) for use by government institutions and partners to identify vulnerabilities and early warning detection systems.

An online FSA was developed together with government institutions and launched in December 2018 with the National Institute for Strategic Studies to identify geographic vulnerabilities in food security and nutrition, poverty and

vulnerability to natural disasters. The tool aims to improve the availability and use of evidence-based complex approaches for better targeting and activity prioritisation to address food insecurity and malnutrition. With additional data and funding, WFP will be able to further develop the FSA into an interactive online and customisable portal.

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continued support to produce and publish quarterly Price Monitoring Bulletins as part of an effort to strengthen government capacities to monitor markets. The information will be embedded into the SNAP platform. SNAP has been customised to collect and analyse massive amounts of food price data to provide early warnings for action through simulation models, taking into consideration economic fluctuations such as food and fuel prices and their potential impact on poverty and food insecurity. It is expected to be integrated into the national early warning and forecasting systems in the future in partnership with the World Bank.

WFP launched the FNG/CoD analysis in order to strengthen the nutrition situational analysis and establish consensus between stakeholders regarding the barriers to adequate nutritional intake. The findings of the analysis will be completed in 2019 and be used to identify cost-effective and context-specific policy and programmatic strategies to improve nutrition in the country.

Under the second area to support improved approaches in monitoring and data management, WFP provided analysis of achievements and recommendations of the pilot project "Productive Measure of Social Development", which was implemented with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD) in 2017. Further, to enhance financial viability related to the implementation of Food-Assistance-for-Assets activities, WFP developed cost-benefit analysis tools for training and different types of infrastructure and income-generating projects. These tools and analysis provided evidence on the potential institutionalisation of WFP-supported approaches and diversification of the Government's social protection mechanisms to include more promotional approaches.

Growing interest in digitalised data collection was an opportunity for WFP and the MLSD to work together to test WFP's Mobile Data Collection and Analysis (MDCA) tool to collect data among social protection beneficiaries, which feeds into the Digital Transformation Concept (2019–2023) of the Government. MLSD staff were trained on how to use the MDCA tool to conduct a survey among beneficiaries and recipients of the Government's social protection programme (the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families) to assess programme eligibility criteria, the needs of recipients to improve their socio-economic development, their impediments to participation in the labour market, and to identify specifically tailored poverty alleviation activities for different beneficiary groups. As part of the Government initiative to have one unified system to register and track any social assistance transfers to beneficiaries, including assistance provided by donors and development partners, WFP provided expertise to incorporate the "food assistance beneficiaries" module into the Corporate Information System on Social Protection of the MLSD system, aiming to formulate better assistance strategies and improve coordination.

In partnership with FAO, WFP assessed the capacity gaps related to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) data collection, monitoring and reporting completed by the National Statistics Committee (NSC). As requested by the NSC, a joint activity plan was developed for 2019 to optimise the SDG monitoring system. The plan includes potential activities related to testing of the nationally adapted SDG indicators at the household level through WFP's existing data collection and monitoring platforms in pilot areas, technical support in data automation and visualisation through existing tools and platforms, and strengthening knowledge on food security and nutrition.

Lastly, under the third area, in line with the planned policy support activities, WFP worked in the development of core policies governing economic growth, food security and nutrition and social protection, supporting decision-makers with knowledge, skills, evidence and expertise to develop sound policies for sustainable food security and nutrition. WFP, FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization joined efforts and provided the Government with key recommendations on food security and nutrition policies, which were embedded into the main National Sustainable Development Strategy until 2040 and the Gender Equality National Action Plan 2018–2020. They also provided expertise to develop the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2019–2023 and the National Social Development Programme 2019–2023.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Kyrgyz Republic ranked 86 out of 149 countries on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index in 2018. Despite efforts to improve female representation in parliament, there is still a gender gap in economic activity and labour market participation. This is due to the lack of proper conditions such an insufficient number of kindergartens, and access to productive assets and property which cause lower incomes and higher risks for food insecurity, especially for women in rural areas.

WFP Kyrgyz Republic is one of seven countries worldwide implementing the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) Project jointly with UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Fund for Agricultural Development. It focuses on women's economic empowerment, improving rural women's livelihoods and incomes, raising awareness for better nutrition, and creating an enabling environment at the policy level for women's empowerment and gender equality. Participants received training in agribusiness and agro-technologies, seeds, equipment and other inputs, and received small grants to start small businesses and form self-help groups. WFP gathered gender and age-disaggregated data. Participants reported the project helped them increase their incomes by 34 percent. The majority of households (90 percent) put the gained skills into practice. In November, WFP also participated in the joint evaluation mission that brought about recommendations to improve the quality of the RWEE Project.

Under the Enhancing the Role of Women in the Rural Economy Project supported by Japan, 1,400 economically-vulnerable women engaged in 40 projects.

At the national level, WFP contributed to the development of the National Gender Action Plan (NAP) for 2018–2020. The successful experiences gained through the RWEE projects were considered best practices and were reflected in the NAP to facilitate the implementation of similar approaches by the Government. The importance of mainstreaming gender equality in national programmes was advocated throughout the formulation of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2019–2023. WFP also provided social norms training for staff of the Gender Office at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, and conducted assessments of cooperating partners on gender mainstreaming, gender-budgeting, gender-sensitive programming, and social norms.

Under Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP advocated for gender equality through joint advocacy activities as part of the Gender Thematic Group of the UN system during the following events: International Girls Day, 16 Days Campaign against Gender-Based Violence, Rural Women's Day and Human Rights Day.

WFP officially completed the Gender Transformation Programme and achieved 87 percent of its benchmarks, and partially met 13 percent in promoting gender equality in both programmatic and organizational areas, taking into account all 39 benchmarks (2016 baseline was 41 percent). This was the result of gender activities and their subsequent analysis, which were included in the Country Strategic Plan. As a result, the Gender Results Network was established with specific terms of reference and actions to further enhance gender mainstreaming in programming. WFP achieved a gender balance for national staff with a 51 to 49 percent ratio of female and male staff. WFP staff and partners also received masculinity training.

Protection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

During 2018, WFP Kyrgyz Republic worked to mitigate all protection risks related to WFP assistance and to ensure that risks to safety, dignity and integrity of all project participants were minimised. Similar to the previous two years, WFP received no reports of protection-related challenges faced by beneficiaries. This included no problems when traveling to receive food entitlements from distribution points, receiving cash transfers inside the premises of financial service providers, facing safety issues when traveling home or related to gender-based violence. Distribution sites were well-managed, and no households registered being forced to forfeit or share their rations with others.

Throughout all project stages, an emphasis was made to maintain the characteristics of integrity and dignity. During the design stage, discussions were carried out to minimise any potential for conflict in regard to the creation of assets between neighbouring communities. For example, a canal would be constructed in a mutually agreeable way for all involved villages. Project design would also involve listening to the voices of community leaders and beneficiaries, and allowing them to be part of the prioritisation process to decide on which issues were of greatest local significance within their communities. In determining the selection of project participants, the community social worker and the local self-government representative, along with verification by WFP, were tasked with this. The names of project participants, those classified among the poorest and vulnerable in the community, were kept confidential to ensure the dignity of all involved.

For the distribution of in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) under the Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities, there were strict internal instruments and procedures in place especially in regard to data protection. A bank

representative ensured that a recipient's name and passport information matched the distribution recipient list. If there was not a 100 percent match, the transfer would not be processed. The same regulations exist for food distribution. Currently, there are discussions to expedite the data re-verification process when information does not match due to unreported changes by project participants. Additionally, the bank developed a specially-designed programme for CBT and used a person-to-person handover of encrypted flash drives to reduce the chance for incorrect data entry. Beneficiaries were also sensitised regarding how their personal information was used. For 2018, of all surveyed respondents, nearly 100 percent confirmed that they received the correct entitlements. After a recent CBT mission from the WFP Regional Bureau Cairo, WFP will be working on new mechanisms, such as strengthening passport data use at distribution points, to further enhance overall data protection.

A robust activity monitoring process during the design, implementation and completion phases of the project enabled project managers to obtain timely information in case any risk issues were observed. After completion of the FFA projects, independent and random monitoring of 10 percent of sampled beneficiaries, which was conducted by a third-party agency managed by WFP, found no reported protection-related challenges.

In 2018, WFP received no calls related to protection through the no-cost 24/7 beneficiary hotline.

Accountability to affected populations
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In the Kyrgyz Republic where WFP operations focus on addressing the root causes of the country's food and nutrition issues, WFP put in place robust and multi-layer accountability mechanisms to ensure that beneficiaries, communities, donors, and the Government were fully informed and engaged at all levels of a project's design, activity implementation, progress and results.

At the beneficiary and community levels, WFP ensured that community consultations were conducted in all target areas at the start of the year where community members voiced their needs and identified possible solutions. Community members were sensitised at information centers about project work norms, rations, entitlements, and donor contributions. This included information about sexual exploitation and abuse policies. The list of the poorest and vulnerable project participants was developed jointly with the Government, verified by WFP, and potential participants were then informed about their eligibility and entitlements.

In WFP school meals pilot schools, display boards were utilised to communicate the menus, rations, and other programme information to parents, schoolchildren and state oversight bodies. WFP also encouraged community meetings to discuss issues related to food procurement and the school menu with the participation of the Parent-Teacher Associations.

Launched in May 2016, WFP established a 24-hour automated, no-cost hotline available to all beneficiaries. This feedback mechanism allowed for the immediate sharing of experiences, including satisfaction or complaint acquisition for all WFP activities. The hotline functioned based on an automated voice-recording system managed by WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation team. In case any incoming message contained project-related feedback or questions, the information was immediately transferred to programme managers for further response or follow-up. Beneficiaries were regularly informed about the existence of the hotline and sensitised on the purpose and effective use of the hotline. Every second household was aware of WFP's beneficiary hotline, and 69 percent perceived having such mechanism in place as 'extremely useful'.

Regular on-site and post-project monitoring visits served as a control mechanism for adherence to project requirements and preventing the potential diversion of resources, safety risks and ensuring beneficiaries were aware and satisfied with project implementation. Projects implemented with limited progress or performance were visited more intensively to provide coaching and pre-empt any delays or deviations. As a result, an external research organization found that 96 percent of beneficiary households were fully satisfied with the implemented projects, and 93 percent confirmed that community meetings to sensitise about the project were conducted.

At the national level, to ensure joint accountability, WFP actively co-chaired three Development Partners Coordination Councils working groups. The main purpose of these fora is to exchange information, update on progress made, and seek synergies. Twelve field oversight visits were also conducted jointly with donors and government ministries. These visits included assessing infrastructure at schools and communities, and enabling additional feedback mechanism to directly engage with the beneficiaries.

Through media coverage of field visits, public events, press conference, and social media coverage of key activities, WFP filed over 300 media reports and over 350 social media publications were produced to inform all key stakeholders.

Environment
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

In the Kyrgyz Republic, with its dramatic natural and climatic conditions, many environmental issues affect the stability of its food security and nutrition systems, such as the misuse of agricultural land (overgrazing by livestock, use of poor cultivation technologies, insufficient crop rotation) that can exacerbate soil degradation and water pollution. Natural resources are under pressure from factors such as extreme weather events, natural hazards, and anthropological factors, including overload and pollution. As there is a strong link between food security and these environmental issues, the Country Strategic Plan recognises the importance of an ecosystem approach to environmental management that improves the food security situation and the commitment to collaborate with the Government and other stakeholders.

Measures were put in place to ensure that any environmental risk or impact stemming from WFP's activities was either avoided, minimised, or mitigated. An environmental screening checklist was developed and regularly filled out at the project preparation stage through public consultations with the community and with local project committees, and served as the basis for project review and approval. In case any negative impact was identified through the checklist, the measures were eliminated, or an attempt was made to reduce their impact. The screening was carried out by Government and WFP specialists. The checklist was complemented in order to also capture risks related to latent conflicts or gender relations.

All WFP projects were discussed with relevant government specialists at the district level with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Sanitary and Epidemiological Office, district Departments of Agrarian Development, water user associations, pasture committees, and other institutions in order to examine projects against government priorities and development policy, including environmental components. Communities were consulted to assess local and state needs through questionnaires with a component on environmental protection and adaptation to climate change. Project implementation was carried out under the overall coordination of local governments, representatives of water and pasture user associations, as well as dedicated experts.

Major projects aimed at maintaining environmental stability included: strengthening irrigation canals; reducing losses of irrigation water; maintaining sanitary standards for drinking water; agroforestry; arranging sanitary zones; production and use of organic fertilizers; tree planting for riverbank reinforcement; and greenhouse construction. Agricultural training included the Skills, Knowledge and Practice (SKaP) system with 68 educational modules highlighting innovative approaches in agriculture, such as soil analysis and protection from degradation, pasture management, and hygiene in agricultural products processing.

More complex projects, such as the installation of processing facilities and the equipping of school canteens were screened by contracted food technologists and engineers against all nationally-set environmental protection norms prior to purchase and installation, and the staff operating the equipment were trained on their use and their production capabilities.

WFP Kyrgyz Republic reports annual data on its greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, as well as waste and water information to the corporate environmental footprinting exercise as per corporate requirements.

WFP will continue efforts in climate change adaptation and environmental protection under the new Green Climate Fund grant, which was awarded in October 2018.

Capacity Strengthening

In the context of lower-middle income countries, the core objective of the capacity strengthening outcome of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is to have a clear and full handover of the programme to the Government and targeted communities and to ensure sustainability. This outcome cannot be achieved without taking full advantage of the synergies available and partnering with others in the spirit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 in order to avoid duplication among different initiatives for the best value for money.

Coordination and two-way advocacy remains the two central areas for WFP to achieve SDG 17. Government representatives participated in international knowledge sharing events, such as the Global Child Nutrition Forum, actively engaging in the country's nutrition platform through co-facilitation of the SUN Movement including a Food Fortification Workshop for public partners and food producers, and a disaster management conference for the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

WFP and FAO successfully advocated for establishing Issue-Based-Coalitions (IBCs), which serves as a platform for engagement with non-UN partners on areas such as food security and nutrition, and provided expert support for the Mainstreaming, Accelerating and Policy Support (MAPS) exercise to take into account the need to address acute food insecurity and malnutrition issues. To complement and build on policy support that ensures a local skillset on food security and nutrition concepts, WFP and FAO with the expertise from the Eurasian Center for Food Security of the Moscow State University M. V. Lomonosov conducted a 4-day certified training course on the "Improvement of National System of Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic" for the technical staff of ministries and agencies responsible for sustainable development. Also WFP and FAO conducted two joint retreats resulting in the Collaboration Workplan (2018-2022) ensuring policy coherence and synergies of the Rome-Based Agencies in the country.

Joint work plans were developed among UN agencies with relevant government institutions for the effective implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022. All CSP activities are fully reflected in the UNDAF and joint work plans. Joint reporting to the Government was prioritized on the agenda of UN Country Team (UNCT), which supported country-based WFP reporting.

As part of the country's effort to harmonize and coordinate foreign aid, different thematic working groups were set-up as part of the Development Partners Coordination Council for synergies, complementarities, awareness-raising and advocacy. WFP co-chairs three of these working groups. They meet regularly to discuss key sectoral issues, improve coordination, lead constructive dialogue and support joint efforts to achieve the country's priorities.

Under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinator, the UNCT jointly with the University of Central Asia initiated a series of policy dialogues on sustainable development including the SDGs. Food Security and Nutrition was the first policy dialogue theme facilitated by the Government and the UN. It focused on addressing acute malnutrition and promoting sustainable food systems. The UN and the Government with support from academia and civil society agreed to address these issues through a multi-sectoral approach.

With the growing role of media, several knowledge-sharing and training sessions were conducted by WFP to promote the food security and nutrition agenda. These sessions, such as the 'Hack the Poverty' Data Journalism Hackathon event, aimed at enhancing the capacities of local media specialists and others (students, experts) to produce evidence-based information products on food security, nutrition and poverty. Mirroring these events, the Government Press Services were trained on the application of modern communication tools and approaches to support the implementation of national development priorities of the Kyrgyz Republic and SDGs, and a specific gender and social norms training was delivered to cooperating partners and government institutions.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

WFP Kyrgyz Republic reached more people than planned, as more Food-Assistance-for-Training (FFT) activities were implemented than initially planned. FFT cash and food entitlements are 50 percent lower than for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). It means that for the same amount of cash and food, more beneficiaries were reached, which explains the overachievement for the total number of people reached.

Cover page photo © WFP/Kyrgyz Republic
WFP supported smallholders in over 300 rural districts of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve their farming practices.

Strategic outcome 01

On the output indicator "number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking" (119.6 percent): In support of the initiative of the schools not covered by project, as well as the request received from the Ministry of Education and Science, and as part of the technical assistance, WFP trained cooks and canteen staff of additional selected schools, which explains the overachievement in the number of cooks trained.

The Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard Outcome indicator will be replaced by the World Bank's Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) during the next Logical Framework revision process, as it is a more relevant indicator to track the progress of school feeding activity implementation. Therefore, outcomes will be reported on in 2019.

Strategic outcome 02

On the output indicator "number of people trained" (157.9 percent): The Food Assistance for Training (FFT) cash and food entitlements are 50 percent lower than for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). It means that for the same amount of cash and food, more beneficiaries were reached, which explains the overachievement for the total number of people reached.

In the Outcome Indicator table, asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) activities refer to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities.

Activities 2 and 3 are targeting different population groups.

The outcome indicator "rate of post-harvest losses" is not reported, as the methodology is not yet developed/adapted to fully reflect WFP needs.

Follow-up values for most of the outcome indicators will be available and reported in 2019.

Strategic outcome 03

In the Outcome Indicator table, asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) activities refer to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. CAR refers to climate adaptation and risk management activities.

Follow-up values are not available for outcome-level indicators because the activities have started mid-2018 and the baseline was set in August 2018. The first follow-up is expected in 2019.

The following outcome indicators are not reported: "Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security", "Percentage of households who integrate adaptation measures in their activities/livelihoods", "Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms and/or institutional systems that include climate responsive planning and development (including policies, plans and information systems established and used)". These indicators are donor-specific (GCF), activities of which are expected to start during 2019. Baseline and target values for these indicators will be reported in 2019.

Strategic outcome 04

The Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard Outcome indicator will be replaced by other relevant WFP Corporate Results Framework indicators during the next Logical Framework revision process to better track the progress of Strategic Outcome 4 implementation, and will be reported on in 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) activities refer to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities.

The indicator "C.3.3 Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, dissaggregated by sex and type of activity" is not reported, as the methodology is not fully developed/adapted to reflect WFP needs.

Protection

Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) activities refer to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities.

Accountability to affected populations

In the Outcome Indicator table, asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) activities refer to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. School meals programme (SMP) refers to the school feeding programme.

Environment

In the Outcome Indicator table, asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) activities refer to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	80,626	109,010	135.2%
	female	77,465	105,969	136.8%
	total	158,091	214,979	136.0%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	21,405	37,241	174.0%
	female	20,568	36,394	176.9%
	total	41,973	73,635	175.4%
Children (5-18 years)	male	50,842	55,080	108.3%
	female	47,949	52,979	110.5%
	total	98,791	108,059	109.4%
Children (under 5 years)	male	8,379	16,689	199.2%
	female	8,948	16,596	185.5%
	total	17,327	33,285	192.1%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	158,090	214,978	136.0%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round			
Wheat Flour	406	315	77.6%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round			
Wheat Flour	3,829	4,594	120.0%
Vegetable Oil	396	397	100.2%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round			
Wheat Flour	1,869	1,025	54.9%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	193	89	46.0%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round			
Cash	610,028	596,225	97.7%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round				
Output A: Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (hot, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities				
Act 01. Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	17.0	17.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	174.0	174.0	100.0
Value of non-food items distributed	US$	377342.0	336391.0	89.1
Output C: Primary school-aged girls and boys and their families benefit from improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in order to improve their micronutrient intake within a healthy and safe environment				
Act 01. Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	396.0	399.0	100.8
Output C: Primary school-aged girls and boys in schools with independent replication receive a nutritious meal (hot, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities				
Act 01. Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals				
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	260.0	311.0	119.6
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	7.0	7.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12.0	10.0	83.3
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round				
Output A: Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition				
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders				
Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives	non-food item	6.0	6.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	140.0	140.0	100.0
Output C: Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition				
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders				
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	80.0	65.0	81.3
Number of people trained	individual	13165.0	20794.0	157.9
Output D: Food insecure individuals and communities in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity				
Act 02. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders				
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	434.0	434.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	665.0	665.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	44.0	44.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	114.0	114.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	171.0	171.0	100.0
Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated	Number	13.0	13.0	100.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	625.0	625.0	100.0
Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	88.0	88.0	100.0
Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	22.0	22.0	100.0
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	5.0	5.0	100.0
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round				
Output C: Community members in most risk prone areas benefit from strengthened local capacity in risk profiling and risk informed planning in order to protect their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change				
Act 04. Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output D: Community members in most risk prone areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate resilient assets in order to protect their livelihoods from shocks and to ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 05. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters				
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	4240.0	4240.0	100.0
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	902.0	902.0	100.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	154.0	154.0	100.0
Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	17.0	17.0	100.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	8456.35	8456.35	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030				
Output C: Food insecure communities benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change				
Act 07. Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions				
Number of capacity development activities provided for advocacy on School Feeding.	activity	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of capacity strengthening activities with gender equality mainstreamed	Number	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type (technical workshops, meetings at national and sub-national level)	activity	11.0	11.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output C: Food insecure households benefit from the strengthened capacity of government institutions to monitor and analyse food security and manage national programmes in order to adequately target and reach those in need of assistance				
Act 06. Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions				
Number of people trained	individual	367.0	367.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13.0	13.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	4.68	-	<4.68	<4.68	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	6.42	-	<6.42	<6.42	
			overall	5.30	-	<5.30	<5.30	
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	0	-	≥40.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	-	≥40.00	≥70.00	
			overall	0	-	≥40.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	66.00	-	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	64.80	-	>64.80	>64.80	
			overall	65.60	-	>65.60	>65.60	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	88.30	-	>88.30	>88.30	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	89.40	-	>89.40	>89.40	
			overall	88.70	-	>88.70	>88.70	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	92.20	-	>92.20	>92.20	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	92.40	-	>92.40	>92.40	
			overall	92.30	-	>92.30	>92.30	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	4.60	-	<4.60	<4.60	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.90	-	<4.90	<4.90	
			overall	4.70	-	<4.70	<4.70	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	1.50	-	<1.50	<1.50	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0.90	-	<0.90	<0.90	
			overall	1.10	-	<1.10	<1.10	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	1.20	-	<1.20	<1.20	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0.60	-	<0.60	<0.60	
			overall	1	-	<1	<1	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	29.40	-	≤29.40	≤29.40	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	30.20	-	≤30.20	≤30.20	
			overall	29.70	-	≤29.70	≤29.70	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	10.80	-	≤10.80	≤10.80	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	9.10	-	≤9.10	≤9.10	
			overall	10.20	-	≤10.10	≤10.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	6.60	-	≤6.60	≤6.60	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	7	-	≤7	≤7	
			overall	6.80	-	≤6.80	≤6.80	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	49.00	-	≤49.00	≤49.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	48.60	-	≤48.60	≤48.60	
			overall	48.90	-	≤48.90	≤48.90	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	3.80	-	<3.80	<3.80	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.60	-	<4.60	<4.60	
			overall	4.10	-	<4.10	<4.10	

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	27.00	-	>27.00	>27.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	22.00	-	>22.00	>22.00	
			overall	25.00	-	>25.00	>25.00	

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	16.00	-	<16.00	<16.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	17.00	-	<17.00	<17.00	
			overall	17.00	-	<17.00	<17.00	

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	8	-	<8	<8	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	13.00	-	<13.00	<13.00	
			overall	10.00	-	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	49.00	-	<49.00	<49.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	48.00	-	<48.00	<48.00	
			overall	49.00	-	<49.00	<49.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	62.00	-	>62.00	>62.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	0	-	≥40.00	≥75.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	-	≥40.00	≥75.00	
			overall	0	-	≥40.00	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	53.50	≥50.00	≥80.00	

Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	96.90	-	≥96.90	≥96.90	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	96.80	-	≥96.80	≥96.80	
			overall	96.90	-	≥96.90	≥96.90	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	2.80	-	≤2.80	≤2.80	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	3.20	-	≤3.20	≤3.20	
			overall	3	-	≤3	≤3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	0.30	-	≤0.30	≤0.30	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	-	≤0	≤0	
			overall	0.20	-	≤0.20	≤0.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	51.20	-	≤51.20	≤51.20	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	48.40	-	≤48.40	≤48.40	
			overall	50.20	-	≤50.20	≤50.20	

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	3.50	-	<3.50	<3.50	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.20	-	<4.20	<4.20	
			overall	3.80	-	<3.80	<3.80	

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	22.00	-	>22.00	>22.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	20.00	-	>20.00	>20.00	
			overall	21.00	-	>21.00	>21.00	

<div style="background-color:yellow">Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</div>

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	15.00	-	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	20.00	-	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	17.00	-	<17.00	<17.00	

<div style="background-color:yellow">Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</div>

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	7	-	<7	<7	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	11.00	-	<11.00	<11.00	
			overall	8	-	<8	<8	

Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	ACL: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food	male	56.00	-	<56.00	<56.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	49.00	-	<49.00	<49.00	
			overall	54.00	-	<54.00	<54.00	

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	CAR: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	>40.00	>60.00	

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	CAR: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	≥30.00	≥50.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	77.50	26.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	77.50	22.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	77.50	10.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
		SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.00	83.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	58.00	51.00	=50.00	=80.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	19.00	32.00	=40.00	=80.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	47.00	=40.00	=80.00	

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	17.00	41.00	=25.00	=10.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6	11.00	=30.00	=10.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	8	=30.00	=10.00	

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.00	8	=25.00	=10.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	49.00	=30.00	=10.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	67.00	45.00	=30.00	=10.00	

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	52.00	34.00	>52.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	31.00	50.00	>31.00	≥90.00	
			overall	47.00	35.00	>47.00	≥90.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	61.00	43.00	>61.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	57.00	49.00	>57.00	≥90.00	
			overall	61.00	44.00	>61.00	≥90.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	60.00	41.00	>60.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	50.00	38.00	>50.00	≥90.00	
			overall	55.00	41.00	>55.00	≥90.00	
		SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	male	98.00	92.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	98.00	87.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	98.00	87.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Kyrgyzstan	Cash	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	ACL: 2. Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		ACL: 5. Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

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Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	1,668,572	2,125,196	0	2,125,196	1,542,290	582,906
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			**1,668,572**	**2,125,196**	**0**	**2,125,196**	**1,542,290**	**582,906**

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Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	4,453,931	6,547,524	0	6,547,524	4,440,269	2,107,255
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	725,095	780,788	0	780,788	455,336	325,452
		Non Activity Specific	0	12,307	0	12,307	0	12,307
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			**5,179,026**	**7,340,619**	**0**	**7,340,619**	**4,895,605**	**2,445,014**

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	1,329,798	897,382	0	897,382	799,296	98,086
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	1,077,071	42,423	0	42,423	12,423	30,000
		Non Activity Specific	0	60,873	0	60,873	0	60,873
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			**2,406,868**	**1,000,678**	**0**	**1,000,678**	**811,719**	**188,959**
5	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	604,978	272,764	0	272,764	177,505	95,259
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	875,828	407,740	0	407,740	267,359	140,381
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			**1,480,806**	**680,504**	**0**	**680,504**	**444,864**	**235,640**

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Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,392,251	0	4,392,251	0	4,392,251
Subtotal Strategic Result			**0**	**4,392,251**	**0**	**4,392,251**	**0**	**4,392,251**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**10,735,273**	**15,539,247**	**0**	**15,539,247**	**7,694,479**	**7,844,768**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**733,562**	**818,926**	**0**	**818,926**	**489,046**	**329,879**
Total Direct Costs			**11,468,835**	**16,358,173**	**0**	**16,358,173**	**8,183,525**	**8,174,648**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**745,474**	**1,038,594**		**1,038,594**	**1,038,594**	**0**
Grand Total			**12,214,309**	**17,396,767**	**0**	**17,396,767**	**9,222,119**	**8,174,648**

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan
Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions
Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and
other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:
Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.
This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures
Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Kyrgyzstan	12,214,309	11,867,748	8,716,843

Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018