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LIVES



# Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and Operations</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CSP financial overview</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>9</b>
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	10
Strategic outcome 03	12
Strategic outcome 04	14
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>16</b>
Progress towards gender equality	16
Protection	16
Accountability to affected populations	17
Environment	18
<b>Country Capacity Strengthening</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>22</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	22
Beneficiaries by Age Group	23
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	23
Annual Food Transfer	23
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	24
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	25
Cross-cutting Indicators	34

# Summary

In 2019, WFP supported 326,000 poor and food-insecure beneficiaries in all 7 provinces in the country through the four strategic outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 for the Kyrgyz Republic [1]: 1. school feeding, 2. building and improving access to infrastructure and income-generation, 3. climate risk management and disaster risk reduction, and 4. capacity strengthening for Government and partners to ensure the programme's long-term sustainability and institutionalization. To improve food security and nutrition across the country, the CSP activities corresponded with WFP's Food System Strategy [1] in the areas of enhancing smallholders' production through training and assets; adaptation to climate change; and food value chain optimization. Despite successful implementation of its planned activities, WFP had a 3 percent funding shortfall in 2019 and still has an overall 38 percent financial gap of the total five-year USD 60 million budget required to fully meet its long-term CSP priorities of reaching more than 630,000 vulnerable women and men, boys and girls by 2022.

The following projects are characteristic of WFP's notable innovations and achievements during this second year of CSP implementation, from local community project activities to joint research to advocacy and national-level policymaking. WFP carried out the first Purchase for Progress pilot in the country by directly purchasing wheat from targeted smallholder farmers thereby providing them with additional income-generating opportunities. In the areas of research and analytics, WFP led the first Fill the Nutrient Gap [2] analysis with the Cost of the Diet tool [3] for the Kyrgyz Republic, establishing consensus on adequate nutritional intake and developing cost-effective policies to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. In partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, WFP conducted a Kyrgyz Republic case study to assess its contributions in improving prospects for peace. With financial support from the 2030 Fund [4], WFP contributed to the introduction of the new Social Contract, an activation tool to broaden the Government's social protection schemes. Lastly, as one of the year's most significant achievements, the School Meals Law, prepared by the Ministry of Education and Science with technical support from WFP, was signed by the President, creating conditions for the replication and full implementation of the WFP hot school meals model across the country and ensuring the programme's long-term sustainability.

In 2019, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic enunciated the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the overall development objectives of the country. As one of the lead UN agencies in the country and part of overall efforts to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), was involved in the formulation of the Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2023, which strengthens and improves national food security and nutrition management. WFP also co-chaired the Results Group on Economic Growth of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and co-facilitated the activities of the national Scaling-Up Nutrition platform with UNICEF. Within the SDG Working Group of the United Nations Country Team, WFP also shared its expertise on food security and nutrition to increase government awareness.

In support of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), all WFP activities were implemented with the Government and other development partners. To expand its partnerships, WFP signed new Memorandums of Understanding with non-governmental organizations and technical partners to boost local community development and support rural schools with poor infrastructure. Through the collaboration of the Rome-based Agencies, WFP and FAO conducted a joint planning retreat to discuss social protection, climate change and to strategically develop a Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan for 2020-2021. To further support partnership-building and track the progress of national SDG implementation, WFP with other UN agencies supported the Government to prepare its first Voluntary National Review in the areas of food security, nutrition and social protection.

WFP prioritized gender-sensitivity in project design, implementation and monitoring, and collected and analysed gender and age-disaggregated data. Specifically, as part of its participatory approach, WFP conducted extensive community-level consultations in all target locations, encouraging more women's involvement in decision-making processes and greater gender equality within local community development. Additionally, WFP offices in the country reached a 50/50 staff gender parity.

# 225,887

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 533 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (268 Female, 265 Male)

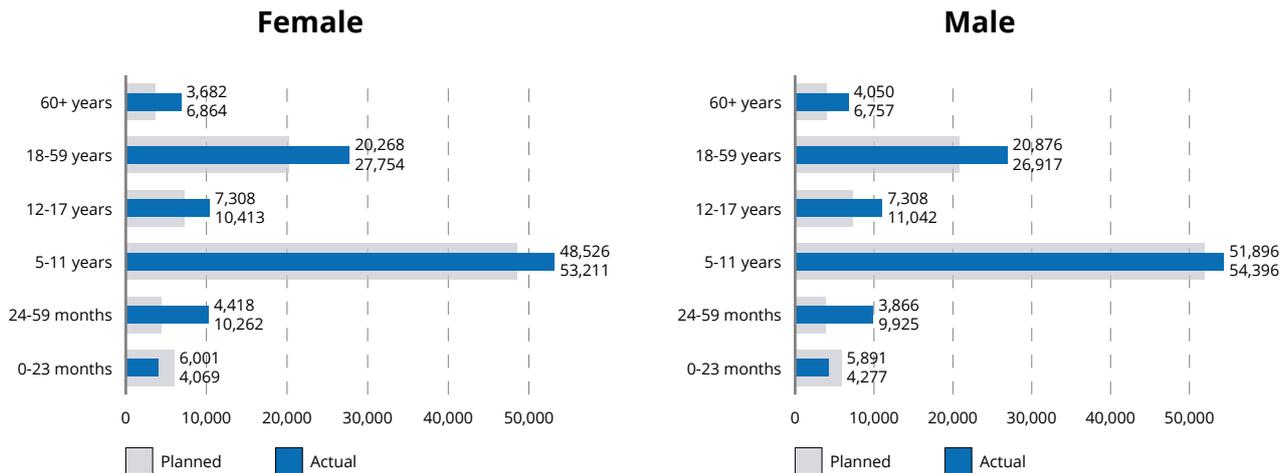


50% female

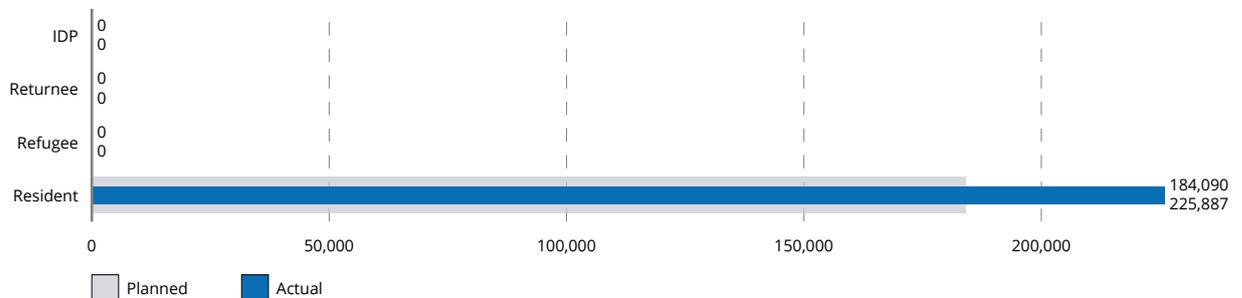


50% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



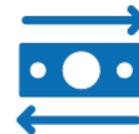
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

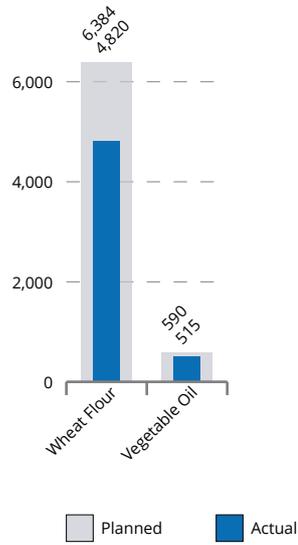


**5,335 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 6,973 mt total planned

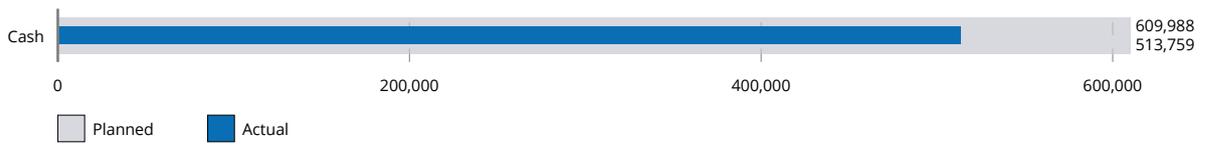


**US\$ 513,759**  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 609,988 total planned

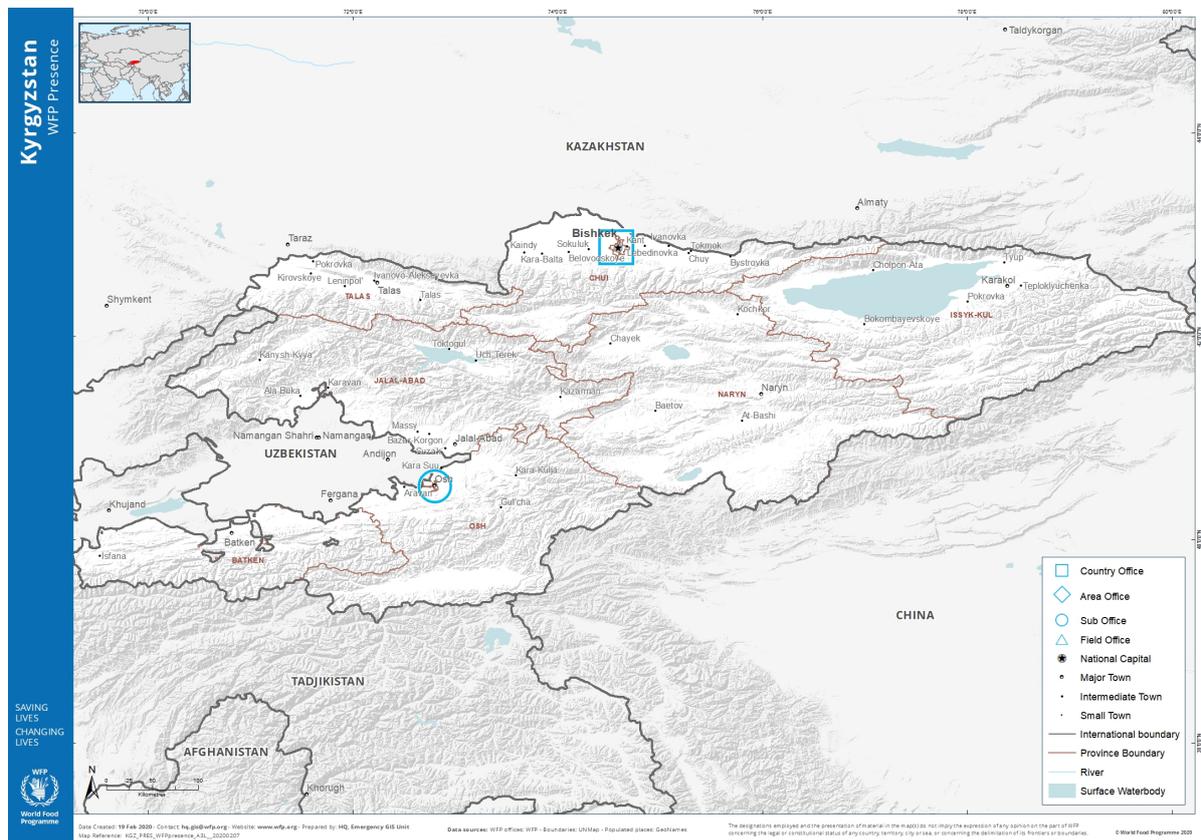
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



The Kyrgyz Republic is a small Central Asian country where 66 percent of its 6.39 million population live in poor and vulnerable rural areas. In 2019, close to 40 percent of primary-aged children still did not have access to hot and nutritious school meals across the country. The ability of smallholder farmers, women, youth and small business owners to ensure a stable, economic livelihoods, was often at risk due to the chronic challenges that they faced from both internal and external factors. Ranked third among Eastern European and Central Asian countries most vulnerable to climate change, the country continued to face a range of extreme weather events and natural disasters, new and recurring. Because of all the above conditions that can adversely affect the nutrition and food security status of the most poor and vulnerable and exacerbate their poverty intensity, WFP's presence and expertise has been requested by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic since 2008.

Poverty and food insecurity are deeply interlinked problems in the country. According to the National Statistics Committee data in 2018, 24.4 percent of the population were living below the poverty line and were forced to survive on under USD 1.3 per day and the Gross National Product per capita was USD 1,300. Poor families also spent around 53 percent of their income on food, however, their ability to purchase a nutritious diet was insufficient, resulting in imbalanced food consumption.

When considering the current statistics on stunting, breastfeeding, anaemia, and overweight, serious health implications were pervasive across the country due to existing food and nutrition insecurity conditions. Stunting among children under 59 months was at 12 percent and breastfeeding practices were suboptimal where only 2 in 5 infants were exclusively breastfed. According to WHO data (2016), anaemia prevalence was high for women (38 percent of women of reproductive age) and for young children (36 percent for children under 59 months), and both rates were increasing in recent years. The overweight rates increased nationally over the last decade for both women (39 percent to 47 percent) and men (38 percent to 45 percent). These data points have real tangible impact – it is estimated that undernutrition costs the economy USD 32 million annually through lost productivity resulting from increased mortality and reduced cognitive and physical development.

Though the poverty rate improved slightly from 2017 (25.6 percent) to 2018 (22.4 percent), during the last year, the political and economic situation in the country showed a certain level of progress yet mixed with uncertainty. Politically, the country signalled to the international community a sense of stability after the last election with a peaceful leadership transition, though in 2019 several politically-charged issues surfaced. Economically, the country was vulnerable to external shocks as it was economically reliant on the mining industry and worker remittances, accounting for 10 percent and 27 percent of GDP, respectively (2018). The poverty rate significantly increases when household income is considered separate from remittances, rising from 22.4 percent to 32 percent at the country level. Coupled with a series of economic and political setbacks, prices for food and fuel increased, vivid economic regional disparities and urban-rural divides were visible, and unemployment and underemployment, particularly among urban youth and women, remained persistent where the majority (65 percent) of all registered unemployed people in the country were

under 35 years old.

In 2019, WFP together with the Government continued to make upward strides toward achieving the objectives of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022. Through the CSP, WFP continued to work in four distinct strategic outcome areas with the aim of addressing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17. In contribution to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focused on shifting from the provision of tea and bread buns to providing hot and nutritious school meals to all primary schools across the country; Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to support vulnerable smallholder farmers by increasing income-generating opportunities through workshops and knowledge transfers; and Strategic Outcome 3 focused on ameliorating the effects of climate change and natural disasters that can exacerbate food security risks and affect livelihoods. Working towards SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government including policy-level dialogue, tools and systems to strengthen food security, nutrition systems and decision-making. Additionally, WFP strengthened its relationship and partnership with donors.

During this second year of CSP implementation, WFP continued to work with its long-standing partners at national level, especially 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, there were several WFP staff stationed within relevant ministries' offices for better, more effective coordination and liaison.

# CSP financial overview

During 2019, the main financial priority for WFP was to ensure that all strategic outcome areas had the resources to undertake the activities outlined in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022. For 2019, the CSP budget was USD 12.7 million where 97 percent of the requirements were met thanks to the continuous and multi-year funding from the Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Japan, Sweden and Norway, and the Peacebuilding Fund. In 2019, Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 4 did not experience any shortfalls due to flexible funding and multi-year commitments. Strategic Outcome 3 achieved only 35 percent of its funding needs and experienced delays in anticipated funding. For the remainder of the CSP, an overall 38 percent funding gap exists across all outcome areas. As a result of its funding outlook, in 2019 WFP focused on exploring and operationalizing more predictable and flexible multi-year funding which will importantly allow it to work in less funded areas, to better plan and execute all its activities while ensuring the long-term sustainability of its CSP objectives.

Delays in receiving contributions in 2019 led to uneven funding and shortfalls during the reporting period. The USD 9.6 million approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the Kyrgyz Republic, a grant that fully funds most activities under Strategic Outcome 3, was delayed. For both Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, with prior knowledge of a funding delay for activities in 2020, WFP decided to pre-emptively reduce the volume of food distribution by 25 percent in 2019 as a coping strategy to ensure its contingency stock for 2020. Thanks to flexible funding from donors, Strategic Outcome 4 was able to fill in its funding gaps in order to carry out its capacity strengthening activities.

As an annual exercise, WFP revised its Resource Mobilization Strategy with the aim to attract and diversify its traditional donor base by seeking emerging donors, interested in nutrition-specific activities, food security monitoring and early warning initiatives. Beyond multi-year bilateral funding, WFP also received funding from other diverse sources – private sector funding from the Japan Association for the World Food Programme; an extended contribution from the Norwegian Government for the Joint Programme on 'Rural Women Economic Empowerment' (RWEE); the WFP corporate 2030 Fund to support social protection tools; and other corporate funds for the Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of the Diet exercise. Also, through intensively building partnerships with emerging donors, WFP submitted 13 new project proposals in 2019.

In the spirit of the UN Reform, WFP also intensified its joint fundraising efforts with UN sister agencies by exploring joint funding facilities such as the SDG Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Human Security and International Financial Institutions' Funds. Joint applications were submitted to the SDG Fund for Social Protection and Peacebuilding in 2019. This exercise strengthened UN joint fundraising work modality and allowed each agency to use its comparative advantage within the UN team at the country level.

# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,721,547	\$1,519,943	\$1,964,858	\$1,694,032

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP has been working with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) of the Kyrgyz Republic and partners since 2013 to optimize the existing National School Meals Programme (NSMP), which is an integral part of the national social protection framework. Financial and technical assistance from the Russian Federation has been critical for the implementation of the new Optimized School Meals Programme (OSMP). The OSMP led by WFP has been in the process of upgrading the tea and bread bun provisions of the NSMP to a hot and nutritionally diverse meal for children in primary schools (Grades 1-4). Starting from 2018, under Strategic Outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022, WFP began supporting the Government to ensure that all primary school-aged children have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round. Since the inception of the OSMP in the country, WFP has become the partner of choice for the Government in coordination and policy development of the OSMP, being the only government-run social protection scheme with an explicit food security objective. By 2022, the OSMP plans to cover 100 percent of primary schools across the country.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused on the following four key areas: 1) continuing to provide policy advice strongly advocating for a new legislation on school meals and continued supporting the Government in the development of regulatory documents, which were adopted by the Parliament throughout the course of 2019; 2) educating primary school children, their parents and community on healthy diets and lifestyles; 3) coordinating the role among partners to facilitate and institutionalise the provision of improved meals in all primary schools across the country; and 4) launching optimised school meals in WFP-supported schools and providing technical support to replication schools that committed to providing freshly cooked nutritious meals on a self-funded basis

By the end of 2019, WFP achieved the inclusion of close to 30 percent of all schools across the country in the Optimized School Meals Programme. Through the improvements under the OSMP, schoolchildren in the programme consumed products from a broader range of food groups (previously 3, now 9), including fruits and vegetables, legumes, grains and dairy. With programme support, the caloric intake doubled from 330 kcal (tea and bread buns) to more than 650 kcal (hot meal), meeting the Ministry of Health's recommendations for energy, iron and protein intake. Instead of black tea, almost all programme schools (98 percent) provided a more nutrient-rich dried fruit compote. The schoolchildren were served nutritious and freshly cooked food, which is greatly beneficial for their health and overall well-being. The impact of the programme reached beyond school walls as the school meals provided to the schoolchildren, according to specially developed menus, served as a safety net for many economically and socially vulnerable families due to the cost savings of monthly family food budgets per schoolchild.

In 2019, WFP achieved a breakthrough in policy work related to the School Meals Law in the Kyrgyz Republic. The process of drafting and approving the new law to institutionalize optimized school meals started in 2018 with the support of WFP. The law ensures the right of every primary school child in the country to receive diverse and nutritious school meals that are prepared in safe and hygienic conditions. The School Meals Law prepared by the MoES with technical support from WFP was endorsed by the Kyrgyz Parliament on 23 October 2019 and signed by the President on 4 December 2019. The law also provides the legal basis for organizing school gardens and voluntary contributions from parents, other individuals and legal entities to further support school meals development.

Moreover, WFP conducted several assessments in order to support the development and revision of legislative and regulatory documents that will contribute to making the OSMP sustainable, including filling the gaps of the state procurement law, decentralization of procurement processes in pilot schools and the capacity and needs of local smallholder farmers to store and sell harvested products. The results of these studies will serve to improve procurement legislation and processes for the needs of school meals. Drawing on the results of a feasibility study conducted by WFP in 2019 in selected parts of the country, a logistics centre will be established in Kadamjai district, Batken province, to create better linkages between schools and local smallholder farmers for more efficient programme operations.

Another achievement in the institutionalization of the OSMP in the country was the adoption of a decree by the MoES to include school cooks' positions on staff registries. The decree legally allows schools to recruit cooks and canteen workers for the programme and to pay their salaries from the state budget.

Educating primary school children, their parents and the wider community on healthy eating and lifestyle habits is one of the main objectives of WFP. In 2019, WFP, together with the programme's main technical partner, the Russian Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), developed methodological recommendations for teachers and study



materials for primary schoolchildren to conduct extracurricular classes on healthy nutrition in coordination with the Academy of Sciences. In several OSMP schools in Chui province, the schoolchildren were introduced to these topics through interactive and engaging activities during nutrition festivals organized with the support of SIFI.

Thus, in 2019, WFP facilitated with the technical support from SIFI, the development of training, educational and informational materials. WFP also supported the capacity strengthening of the MoES, its regional and local education departments and relevant school staff, to manage, implement and monitor school meals. For school staff, WFP provided training to school cooks in the preparation of healthy and nutritious meals, in food safety rules and strengthened school administrations' capacities in the effective management of the school meals optimization process. Moreover, WFP in partnership with Mercy Corps, trained 61 district focal points from the District Educational Departments and staff of the Sanitary Epidemiological Centres in monitoring and evaluation and coordinated the streamlining of monitoring tools by developing monitoring guidelines. Since September 2019, these district focal points started conducting the monitoring of school meals organization in programme schools.

During the year, WFP successfully continued to provide new kitchen equipment and technical assistance for the reconstruction of school kitchens, canteens, and water and sanitation infrastructure. Based on the success of WFP-supported programme schools, local authorities, school directors, and parents in various communities were inspired to replicate the optimised school meals model in their communities. Consequently, with the technical support of WFP and the financial support that was raised by WFP from local authorities and other donors, such as the Qatar Charity Foundation, Japan Embassy, Good Neighbours and the Issyk-Kul Development Fund, 30 replication schools were launched with the OSMP in Issyk-Kul, Chui, Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. At these schools, WFP also provided engineering assessments and recommendations for canteen infrastructure rehabilitation, engineering follow-up for replication schools and supplied modern canteen equipment from donor funding.

In 2019, WFP established partnerships with the Qatar Charity Foundation and Good Neighbours to ensure the stability of the water supply and the establishment of any necessary sanitary infrastructure in the schools. These strategic and donor partnerships enabled the rehabilitation of five schools in the country's poorest communities by creating the required conditions to provide fresh and nutritious meals to the schoolchildren.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide school meals for primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacities of government institutions and schools to implement school meal programmes.	3

### 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$5,140,268	\$4,711,269	\$6,800,927	\$6,063,065

In 2019, WFP continued its partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD) and the Ministry of Agriculture under Strategic Outcome 2 of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) to support vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders, particularly women, and to enhance their food security and nutrition through better livelihood and community resilience to shocks. Taking into account that 22.4 percent of the population (2018) was living in poverty, 72 percent were residing in rural areas, and with a huge dependence on farming and remittances as their only source of income, WFP fully supported the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2040 and the Concept of Regional Development 2018-2022 to address the food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable women and men, boys and girls across the country.

WFP completed more than 1,000 community development projects across 300 rural sub-districts. Using in-kind food assistance, these projects enabled rural communities to restore critical access to infrastructure related to ensuring their livelihoods - drinking water, veterinary treatment facilities, and the rehabilitation of such productive assets as irrigational canals, water reservoirs and dams. In addition, WFP projects reinforced the capacity of vulnerable populations by transferring livelihood skills and initiating various income-generation activities like beekeeping, fish-farming, agro-forestry and greenhouse businesses, helping to increase their food security and nutrition status.

With funding from the Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Norway and Sweden, WFP reached more than 97,000 people in rural areas and more than 25,000 people in urban areas who benefitted from participation in WFP-supported community development projects. WFP distributed more than 3,800 metric tons of fortified wheat-flour and vegetable oil among project participants in rural areas and USD 514,000 in cash-based transfers (CBT) in urban areas. Importantly, project participants acquired lifelong practical skills and knowledge for self-sustaining livelihoods. Also, noteworthy, in addition to local economic development through rehabilitated productive assets, the projects supported by WFP contributed to the inclusion of low-income populations in community development initiatives and decision-making processes.

Though the planned CBT was reduced by 16 percent in 2019, WFP was able to reach a larger number of vulnerable urban people under the CBT programme with more Food Assistance for Training (FFT) project activities in target locations. These FFT participants entitled to smaller rations compared to Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) according to the established WFP beneficiary entitlements. To stimulate domestic food production and support vulnerable smallholder farmers, WFP decided to reallocate a proportion of CBT fund for piloting a Purchase-for-Progress (P4P) pilot, as well as capacity strengthening and training sessions in the areas of nutrition and reproductive health for women, vulnerability targeting for social workers, and fish-pond construction and farming for smallholders.

The P4P pilot in the Kyrgyz Republic offered a practical and important opportunity for vulnerable smallholder farmers by facilitating local food procurement. WFP selected farmers based on their low-income status and the number of children or people with disabilities in their families. The wheat, evaluated to meet state-mandated quality and nutritional standards, was purchased directly from farmers and milled for WFP's food assistance programmes. Through P4P, WFP was able to support domestic food production, local economic development, and the food security of participating communities.

Through the process of identification, implementation, monitoring and reporting for the above community development projects supported by WFP, local Project Implementation Committees (PICs) played a very important coordination role. The PICs, comprising of key state partners and established per a joint decree in April 2018 by the MLSD and the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), served as an effective social protection mechanism ensuring local ownership, greater sustainability of project activities and the better targeting of vulnerable people in line with the national priority of rural development.

As part of the Community-based Participatory Planning approach, WFP conducted extensive Community Level Consultations (CLCs) in all 27 target rural districts and 5 towns. In addition to the involvement of the PICs for project coordination and implementation, carrying out the CLCs was an important exercise to ensure local ownership and greater project sustainability. Nearly 800 (599 men, 201 women) representatives of local authorities and heads of villages joined consultation meetings to share their experiences, draw evidence on existing challenges and provide recommendations to improve efficiency and positively impact the well-being of vulnerable populations in each community. In addition, WFP field staff were sensitized about encouraging people living with disabilities (PLWD) to participate in community development projects.

To support the improvement of food value chain development and the reduction of post-harvest losses for vulnerable communities, WFP established 10 new mini-processing workshops for wool processing, dairy production, and the drying of fruits and vegetables. As a result, WFP enabled 30 communities of poor smallholder farmers to start small agricultural processing businesses. WFP also contracted technologists and marketing consultants to assist these vulnerable communities with their businesses. These communities received processing equipment to develop community-based mini-businesses and marketing plans.

In addition, WFP supported the capacity strengthening of food-insecure smallholders through the Skills, Knowledge and Practice (SKaP) Programme of vocational training. In two pilot districts, 34 specialists were contracted by WFP to provide 1,500 (32 percent women, 68 percent men) vulnerable smallholders with practical field-level coaching and short-term training on the best farming and livestock breeding practices, storage and processing technologies. WFP initiated the negotiation process to handover the SKaP Programme in 2020 to the Ministry of Agriculture in order to ensure its sustainability and further replication.

The promotion of gender equality and rural women empowerment is one of the core components of the Government's Concept of Regional Development for 2018-2022. WFP fully echoes the government initiatives and has been implementing two specific projects since 2014 to foster women's economic roles and participation in sustainable livelihoods. The governments of Norway and Sweden's 'Rural Women Economic Empowerment' (RWEE) Project, which is ongoing, and the Government of Japan's 'Enhancing the Role of Women in the Rural Economy' Project, which was completed in 2019, were both implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic by the four UN Agencies (FAO, WFP, UN Women and IFAD). In 2019, while the Japanese project directly benefitted 1,270 (women-93 percent, men-7 percent) participants, the RWEE project established 65 new women self-help groups (SHGs) among 700 participants in 12 sub-districts. WFP also supported 15 women SHGs with the provision of small equipment to launch various income-generation businesses in the areas of baking, sewing, poultry, dried fruit packaging, and the retail sale of frozen food. Both projects improved the

food security and livelihoods of rural women and helped increase their incomes through these capacity-strengthening and small business activities.

According to the monitoring results at the end of 2019, project participants generally reported experiencing positive results from the projects. Regarding rehabilitated assets, 97 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the state of the assets and 75 percent of beneficiaries were using the assets to meet their household needs. For income-generation, 83 percent reported putting their newly acquired income-generating skills into practice and 73 percent of households that participated in agriculture-related asset rehabilitation or training activities reported that the activities allowed them to increase their agricultural potential, 37 percent of farmers increased their gross levels of crop production, and 56 percent of households increased their incomes from agriculture. As a result of the training sessions, 99 percent reported being satisfied with their quality and usefulness and 83 percent were putting the gained skills into practice. In terms of nutritional impact, households were able to increase the frequency of consumption of nutritionally dense food commodities (Vitamin A and protein-rich foods). Almost all households consumed Vitamin A-rich and protein-rich food items daily or at least once a week. Regarding a higher quality of life, 72 percent of direct beneficiaries reported improved access to clean water and 74 percent of direct beneficiaries stated that the project activities helped to increase their level of social inclusion in the community.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the creation of productive assets for vulnerable communities and food-insecure smallholders.	3
Provide capacity strengthening to food-insecure smallholders.	3

### 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,918,878	\$1,852,958	\$529,445	\$527,778

Around the world and in the Kyrgyz Republic, the devastating effects of climate change are ravaging food production, agricultural systems, and changing environmental landscapes. The Kyrgyz Republic remains the third most vulnerable country in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to climate change, evident by its increasing exposure to natural disasters and its depleting natural resources. In 2019, WFP continued supporting communities most vulnerable and susceptible to climate risks and natural disasters through disaster mitigation measures and awareness-raising on climate adaptation. The overall funding secured for Strategic Outcome 3 was 35 percent of the total requirement and the total volume of food distributed was 47 percent of planned food assistance for the year.

Interventions continued to take place at all levels, including at the central level supporting capacity strengthening; at the community level complementing structural mitigation and adaptation measures; and at the household level with awareness-raising and livelihood adaptation. Project activities also supported reducing the tensions of depleting natural resources and improving assets and knowledge on natural resources and livelihoods. The interventions were synchronized with activities implemented under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 in areas vulnerable to disasters in order to sustain developmental gains. The accumulated community level assets during the first two years of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) totalled 203 assets in 24 districts and 5 cities.

In 2019, WFP supported close to 19,000 vulnerable beneficiaries under this Strategic Outcome, focusing primarily on disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. Since March 2019, 170 disaster mitigation projects were implemented in target areas. Mitigation measures focused on riverbed and bank protection, soil degradation reduction and mudflow risk reduction measures. As a result of DRR activities, close to 18.5 kilometres of flood protection dikes were constructed or rehabilitated, more than 5,500 cubic meters of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures were constructed and more than 200 community assets were built, restored or maintained by targeted communities.

WFP, together with the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), and the local authorities in five provinces, contributed to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities by supporting the implementation of 22 percent of national 'Special Preventive Liquidation Measures' (SPLM) as well as 23 percent of national disaster mitigation 'Green Projects'. Compared to the previous year, the



number of joint projects with the Government increased in 2019 by 35 percent for SPLM and by 95 percent for the Green Projects.

WFP, in partnership with the MES and the Ministry of Education and Science, agreed to conduct national disaster preparedness training in schools, supported by the WFP School Meals Programme, targeting communities most vulnerable to climatic hazards. The training programme was held in 42 WFP target schools and reached more than 3,606 participants, of which 56 percent were women and girls.

As the Kyrgyz Republic has proven its focus on strengthening institutional structures and capacity at the national level, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) approved its first project for the country. The WFP project focuses on capacity development of four state bodies (MES, Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, and SAEPP) and the strengthened adaptive capacities of rural communities through improved adaptation planning, livelihood diversification and the development of climate risk profiles. GCF funding was delayed due to the lack of agreement on certain terms between WFP Headquarters and the GCF. In anticipation of project activities to begin in 2020, the Government and WFP designed an implementation plan that included community consultations and the designation of official project focal points who will lead and manage the project daily with WFP staff.

WFP continued building the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the Government. Jointly with the MES, WFP supported the development and upgrading of the Information Analysis and Management System (IAMS) under the Crisis Management Centre of the MES. The IAMS was created as a national digital platform to record and analyse all emergencies and disasters in order to effectively determine and manage the appropriate response in a timely manner. During 2019, the operations of the IAMS were well-tested and integrated into the framework of MES activities, allowing other ministries and National Civil Protection Service departments to also take advantage of its capabilities. In the areas of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS), WFP hosted an internal technical mission to identify the needs and capacities of the Government. The objective of the mission was to identify any areas of potential collaboration with the Government and partners on GIS/RS capacity strengthening.

Disaster risk management falls under the competencies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and its activities in the Kyrgyz Republic are taking place under the flag of the international community. A Disaster Response Coordination Unit was established in 2009 to harmonize the efforts of UN organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and local and international non-governmental organizations in disaster preparedness and response. Seven sector groups on health, emergency shelter and camp management, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, food security, protection and early recovery were also established to improve sector-specific coordination. As part of disaster preparedness measures, the Country Office's Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was tested and updated during the BCP activation drill in July 2019.

WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UN Women in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan implemented the 'Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Development' Project funded by the Peace Building Fund. WFP received USD 170,000 to support projects aimed at reducing local conflicts and building inter-ethnic/cross-border tolerance via the participation of local communities in joint activities in the south. Inter-community consultations, workshops and activities to sustain peace were organized to better understand some of the root causes of tensions, such as the shared use of natural resources (e.g. drinking and irrigation water) particularly during the high season. Activities also aimed to improve the equality of access by local communities to productive infrastructure. WFP also provided direct food assistance for community mobilization and the participation of vulnerable populations in project activities across pilot locations in order to increase cooperation and trust between communities as well as to mitigate risks of renewed violence in the cross-border areas. All soft components (training and capacity-strengthening) and the hard components (infrastructure) of the project were completed as planned and reported at the end of 2019.

As part of the Knowledge Partnership between WFP and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), WFP Kyrgyz Republic was selected to participate in a four-country case study that culminated in a SIPRI-WFP publication and a separate case study on the Kyrgyz Republic. The case study exercise helped WFP to review its approaches and interventions in sustaining peace and conflict sensitivity and identified areas where WFP adds value to improving prospects for peace. The case study showed that WFP integrates peace approaches into its programming – through its unique operational reach and field presence; its ability to build relationships at all levels and provide an entry point for partners to reach remote communities; and its wide focus area and intervention tools to address food insecurity, improve livelihoods, mobilize communities for common goals and respond to crises.

Programme monitoring surveys showed that 54 percent of households and 65 percent of direct beneficiaries in targeted areas reported that they perceive their assets (houses, agriculture and other assets) are more protected from potential natural disasters as a result of WFP's disaster risk reduction activities. Environmental benefits such as improvements in environmental surroundings due to enhanced water and sanitation measures were also reported by beneficiaries directly benefitting from the projects. The prevalence of households spending more than 65 percent of their household budget on food, indicating moderate or severe food insecurity, decreased to 13 percent in 2019 compared to 18 percent in 2018.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.	3
Provide capacity strengthening for community members and local authorities	N/A

#### Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,306,487	\$653,244	\$680,401	\$435,723

Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals) remains at the core of WFP activities in the country. In 2019, capacity-strengthening activities under Strategic Outcome 4, driven by the diverse portfolio of the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 of the Kyrgyz Republic, focused on the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity, resilience building and emergency preparedness. Tackling these root causes required WFP's technical capacities, expertise and dedicated funding to ensure enough capacities at all levels (national, community, household) for sustainable food security and nutrition. At the heart of its partnership and capacity-strengthening efforts in the country, WFP jointly with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) continued providing policy advice and technical support on sustainable food security and nutrition through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 to the Government, implementing partners and all stakeholders [1].

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP's activities are built around two interrelated workstreams. The first workstream is focused on technical support at policy and strategic levels, with the aim of promoting inclusive economic growth and social inclusion for all people and diversifying the national social protection mechanisms to include protective, preventive and promotional measures. The second workstream is focused on improving government capacities to manage food security and nutrition through evidence building, regular training sessions, workshops and knowledge sharing.

As part of the first workstream, in line with planned policy support activities, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO) – through their lead roles on the Development Partners Coordination Council Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition, Agriculture and Rural Development – joined efforts and presented the Food Security and Nutrition Position Paper that recommended targeted policy actions to the Government. The position paper consequently contributed to the adoption of the Government's Food Security and Nutrition Programme (FSNP) 2019-2023.

As lead agency of the largest pillar of the UNDAF 2018-2022 on Priority 1 Economic Growth, WFP led the process to develop a policy advisory note for the Government and Parliament on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) growth and development, including raising awareness on social entrepreneurship. A dialogue was conducted between the UN and the Parliament, led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and WFP, on the role of lawmakers in MSME growth. The findings and recommendations from this dialogue are expected to be presented formally for debate during upcoming parliamentary sessions. WFP will continue to lead this pillar until 2022.

The Kyrgyz Republic faces the significant 'triple burden of malnutrition' with persistent challenges of malnutrition for infants and young children as well as an increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity within adult and child populations. To support the Government in tackling these challenges with an informed and balanced approach, WFP launched the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) tool to identify the barriers to adequate nutrient intake and model and prioritize interventions to improve access and attainment to nutritious diets. The results of the first round of FNG analysis were presented to national nutrition stakeholders and donors and on the Scaling Up Nutrition platform with the purpose to verify the preliminary findings.

With financial support from the corporate Fund 2030, WFP supported the Government in conducting a review of existing instrument and legislation and proposing a design of Social Contract, a productive safety net of social protection measures that promotes productivity and employment among the most poor and vulnerable. An inter-ministerial working group was established to ensure multi-sectoral engagement and coordination of the government decree outlining the concept, budgetary requirements, implementation arrangements and the impact that the new Social Contract instrument was expected to have across the broad range of the SDGs. The government decree

was cleared by all government institutions and sought up to an annual allocation of USD 4 million from the national budget. The implementation phase will include technical support from WFP in close coordination with other UN agencies.

As part of the Price Monitoring Tool [2], technical support on market and food security early warning systems, price analyses, and seasonal trends and external risks to food security and nutrition was extended to the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group chaired by the Ministry of Economy. This support enabled the Government to issue quarterly reports to inform relevant institutions on the most updated market changes in the country and provide food security forecasts for the country.

The Kyrgyz Republic joined the list of 50 countries globally in 2020 that will present a Voluntary National Review (VNR), a report that comprehensively captures the achievements and challenges of the SDGs in the country. WFP, jointly with other UN agencies provided advisory and technical support to the Government. WFP provided evidence from existing operations including information on food security, nutrition and broader vulnerabilities to ensure its integration into the next VNR as well as to inform the national dialogue on food security and nutrition policies.

As part of the increasing public awareness on nutrition and healthy eating, WFP, jointly with FAO and WHO organized a Nutrition Festival on Healthy Eating in the largest supermarkets and other public spaces in Bishkek, encouraging healthy and affordable eating practices in the public and especially youth WFP provided technical support in developing healthy nutrition messages and conducted direct awareness-raising campaigns for families and youth at these events.

As part of the second workstream, with the approval of the national Food Security and Nutrition Programme, WFP, FAO and UNICEF organized a training and learning exercise for 22 government officials on how to fully and effectively implement the FSNP with maximum results. The training included methods for identifying the capacities required for the implementation of the FSNP and for designing a monitoring and evaluation strategy to better capture and report results and programme adjustments based on the lessons learnt. Following the training, the Government, jointly with WFP, FAO and UNICEF, established a working group to design methodological guidelines on monitoring, measuring and reporting results for relevant government institutions.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) conducted a series of workshops through which analyses on MSMEs, social protection, agriculture and early warning systems were presented to national stakeholders. These workshops were also utilized by WFP to present analytical and early warning tools such as the Safety Nets Alert Platform, Integrated Context Analysis, Land Degradation Analysis and the design of new social development instruments such as the Social Contract. These tools promoted a risk-informed and analytical approach towards the formulation of a social protection policy and their implementation.

WFP, in close coordination with the World Bank, also provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD) to optimize the Corporate Information System for Social Protection by developing, testing and integrating a new module on humanitarian assistance. This module will allow for improved project planning, tracking, implementation and monitoring by the ministry.

WFP provided capacity strengthening support to the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) with MLSD staff by organizing in-country logistics for all food assistance handled by the MLSD, including food delivered by WFP. As the MLSD already was handling WFP food during the last five years, a lessons-learned session with DSW staff responsible for tendering and contracting for food handling and transportation services was conducted. The objective was to enhance the knowledge and capacity of suppliers' evaluation criteria, improve contract tendering for logistics services, and ensure better logistics services in food assistance handling with contractual terms and conditions. Additionally, WFP provided training for DSW specialists on food transportation planning, transport documentation filing, cargo tracking to final destinations, payment package verification and warehousing.

Altogether WFP's contribution of technical support at policy and strategic levels to improve government capacities food security and nutrition demonstrates its strategic vision to further build the capacity of the Government and ensure the long-term sustainability of the CSP.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide capacity strengthening for national institutions.	3
Provide evidence-based analysis for national institutions.	3

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

As the second country to complete the WFP Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), gender equality remained an essential cross-cutting operational priority. Globally, the Kyrgyz Republic had a Gender Inequality Index (2018) value of 0.381, ranking 87 out of 162 countries and 98.6 percent of adult women reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 98.3 percent of their male counterparts. Nevertheless, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (2019) findings suggested that tailored nutrition-sensitive interventions be applied to address pertaining gender differences in food consumption practices. In evaluating the gender-balance of household decision-making, decisions over food rations were mainly made by women and decisions over cash rations were mainly made by men, though according to monitoring findings, it was observed that men were increasingly making more decisions for both modalities, compared to the 2018 baseline. Though much work is still to be done, 2019 saw significant gender achievements in the country. Under Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities, more than 6,400 vulnerable women in all CSP project locations participated in capacity-strengthening courses (cooking, sewing, vegetable production, and others) for income generation. For Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, more than 2,800 women participated in short-term employment and asset-creation opportunities for livelihood improvement.

WFP's Optimized School Meals Programme (OSMP), where primary schoolchildren receive access to nutritious school meals, achieved near gender equality among its principle beneficiaries, reaching 49 percent of girls and 51 percent of boys. At the School Directors' Meetings organized by WFP in 2019, school leaders were 51 percent women and 49 percent men. Additionally, OSMP worked to break traditional gender stereotypes by sensitising visibility materials used in the programme - for example, male members of the family were depicted performing household chores and male cooks were featured in WFP leaflets in order to tackle traditional gender stereotypes.

The three Rome-based Agencies WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development along with UN WOMEN in the Kyrgyz Republic have been successfully responding to the multidimensional challenges faced by rural women under the 'Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' (RWEE) Joint Programme. In 2019, RWEE Kyrgyz Republic demonstrated excellent results including increased incomes, better livelihoods and food security for rural women; the mastery of leadership skills; and the active participation of rural women in service provision and local development planning.

To further incorporate a gender perspective into its food security analysis, WFP continued to gather gender and age-disaggregated data for monitoring purposes. District-level project proposals were developed and district profiles were updated based on the community-level consultation analysis of gender and other characteristics. WFP participated in the inception phase of the 2015-2020 Gender Policy Evaluation mission where the GTP and the Gender Results Network (GRN) core team participated in interviews, visited field projects and shared evidence on mainstreaming gender.

During the year, 15 percent of the annual Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 budget was spent on gender activities envisaged under the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and GRN Action Plan where 50 percent of all WFP beneficiaries were women.

## Protection

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

In 2019, protection risk analysis and the development of mitigation measures to address identified risks, guided the implementation of WFP projects and assistance activities in the Kyrgyz Republic. All WFP field staff, the Government and implementing partners were trained in the importance of protecting data and maintaining the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries, including zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation and abuse. Adherence to such standards was monitored during the design, implementation, food/cash distribution and post-project stages by WFP, government representatives and independent third parties. Protection-related data was fed into a comprehensive database for analysis and monitoring.

The most appropriate cash or food assistance modality was applied considering participants' safety based on their proximity to food markets and financial service providers. In rural areas where the food transfer modality was utilized, distribution points were organized with the help of local authorities to ease the need to travel. Conversely in urban areas, the cash-based transfer modality was applied due to the greater access and availability of markets for urban project participants living in or near towns than for rural participants.

Several protection challenges appeared during the implementation period such as long lines at cash distribution points (e.g. banks). With a greater number of vulnerable households in towns, this created increased competition for inclusion on the list of participants. The initial lists were prepared by local social workers, then WFP field monitors verified

whether candidates met the selection criteria. Sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns on project participation details were conducted several times in each project area for social workers and potential project participants.

To adhere to WFP's Corporate Information Security Policy and data protection standards, all beneficiary personal data was deemed 'potentially sensitive' and considered 'strictly confidential'. The following data protection mitigation measures were applied:

- All interviews were conducted only after beneficiaries provided their informed consent and were informed about the use of the collected data and its confidentiality/anonymity;
- Physical, organizational and technological security measures were taken to protect personal data against any accidental loss and/or damage, unauthorized access, disclosure, modification or destruction; and
- The use of the collected data had to be compatible with the original, specified purpose.

WFP also developed a gender and environmental risk screening checklist, an important internal tool for conflict-sensitive programming to assess each field project on the 'Do No Harm Principle'. This checklist was designed with the purpose of enhancing positive peacebuilding, gender and environmental opportunities, as well as ensuring that adverse risks and impacts were avoided, minimized and mitigated.

WFP protected the rights of beneficiaries by conducting food and cash distributions in the most transparent manner possible. All beneficiaries, as participants in WFP project activities, received their entitlements at a specified time, date, place and in the correct amounts. When administered, cash-based transfers were distributed through a financial service provider following all outlined corporate rules and procedures.

### **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

WFP highly values the principles of accountability to affected populations and in 2019 worked to meet the standards of its three dimensions – information provision, consultation, and Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). WFP field staff and implementing partners conducted awareness-raising campaigns on the aforementioned dimensions several times during the project's life cycle: before, during and after completion of project activities or training and finally at cash or food distribution points. All information materials were distributed with accurate entitlement amounts, the rights of project participants and the details on the CFM. WFP will continue efforts to increase awareness-raising campaigns about WFP activities in the country.

WFP conducted community-level consultations (CLC) in all target areas at the beginning of 2019. During the CLC meetings in each district, local communities and WFP discussed new project proposals and conducted focus groups to identify and address issues of local significance. The consultations helped to translate identified community development needs into project actions and to ensure that community grievances were addressed. As an example, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP consulted and worked closely with Parent-Teacher Associations at programme schools by integrating their feedback and involvement with school administrations to ensure the financial sustainability and responsible use of dedicated school feeding funds, the dissemination of project information to communities, and the organization of voluntary contributions to improve school menu quality and canteen maintenance. In multi-ethnic areas like the Fergana Valley, specific peacebuilding activities were implemented that ensured full consultations and integration of different ethnic communities to help sustain long-term peace processes. The participation of community members in finding solutions to their livelihood, food security and nutrition challenges improved community ownership and the overall sustainability of WFP efforts.

In order to ensure that the activities were implemented according to WFP standards and to hear beneficiaries' suggestions in a confidential and uninterrupted manner, WFP beneficiaries could call a dedicated no-charge hotline number to provide feedback and complaints. The system enabled feedback acquisition in real-time. Monitoring findings during the reporting period showed that 63 percent of project participants were aware of the WFP CFM, including the beneficiary hotline. The incoming voice messages were reviewed daily and if the message contained project-related feedback or questions, the information was transferred to a programme manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. Within the next five working days, the caller was contacted by a staff member for a response to their issue.

The activity monitoring process was performed by WFP together with the District Project Committees while post-project monitoring was outsourced to an external independent company. In 2019, WFP field staff conducted 5,575 monitoring visits covering 100 percent of planned 216 subdistricts and 167 schools. In addition, implementing partners conducted 2,800 visits to project locations and schools, and Ministry of Education and Science focal points carried out 467 visits to WFP-supported schools. Fifteen field oversight visits were also conducted jointly with donors and government ministries.

Post-project monitoring found that 96 percent of beneficiary households were fully satisfied with the implemented projects.

## Environment

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

With an economy mainly driven by agriculture, land degradation and desertification pose serious threats to the economy and food and nutrition security in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2019, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was committed to reversing environmental degradation trends and capturing opportunities for economic growth that were both inclusive and sustainable. The need to transition to more sustainable development pathways through the advancement of green economy approaches was recognized as a key priority within the 'National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic' and critical to the overall sustainable development of the country.

The Kyrgyz Republic annually experiences climatic changes that cause negative impacts on the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable people across the country. Therefore, the country declared its commitment to climate change by ratifying the Paris Agreement. WFP also sought a USD 9.6 million commitment from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that will cover all climate adaptation and livelihood diversification activities for the remaining timeframe of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) under Strategic Outcome 3. The project was approved and all parties are now negotiating the terms of the agreement. The first tranche of funding is expected in 2020. Project activities will begin shortly thereafter though all planning and preparatory activities were completed in 2019.

As WFP was operational in all seven provinces implementing activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, its broad presence and engagements across the country provided the unique opportunity and access to bring its environmental safeguards into all its implemented infrastructure activities. In 2019, infrastructure rehabilitation activities of the Optimizing School Meals Programme were conducted in 126 sub-districts out of 452 which represented 28 percent of the total. Livelihood-related infrastructure and structural mitigation activities were implemented in 225 sub-districts, which represented 50 percent of the total.

In 2019, environmental screening checklists were filled out during the project preparation stage to ensure that planned activities did not cause unintended harm to the environment or its populations. The screening parameters included questions on: whether the planned project activities potentially involved changes to the use of lands and resources with adverse impacts on ecosystems; negative impacts to transboundary environmental problems related to water canals, pastures, forests; if the project would be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability of earthquakes, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions; and if the project could potentially result in increased health risks (e.g. drinking water pollution, agriculture or fisheries contamination, etc.). The screenings were carried out by the Government and WFP specialists through public consultations with the community and with local project committees and served as the basis for project review and approval. The checklist also captured risks related to latent conflicts or gender inequalities. In case any negative impacts were identified through the checklists, the measures were eliminated, or an attempt was made to reduce their impact.

In 2019, in accordance with WFP Greening policies, the WFP Country Office committed itself to improving fuel, water, waste efficiency and 'zero plastic' for WFP organized events.

# Country Capacity Strengthening

Year two of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 activities continued with capacity-strengthening efforts to promote Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnership for the Goals), enabling the Government, stakeholders and implementing partners to conduct critical training sessions, lead advocacy campaigns, establish coordination networks, and conduct awareness-raising events. To achieve this, WFP implemented 17 capacity-strengthening interventions in 2019 to support the CSP's long-term sustainability.

In view of the continuous developments in the implementation of national strategies, policies and instruments on food security and nutrition, WFP was requested to conduct a series of learning sessions for government counterparts. The Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Agriculture were provided the Food Security Atlas and the Integrated Context Analysis tools to better customize their own interventions, particularly under the Concept of Development of the Regions. Under the Optimizing School Meals Programme, WFP supported the training of school cooks, social workers and directors to improve hygiene and sanitation, the nutritional composition of school meals, and school management.

Advocacy for food security and nutrition remained central through national fora, including the High-Level Development Forum and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platform. The Forum represented an important opportunity for dialogue on various areas of the country's development strategies, including regional strategies and programmes between the Government, development partners, and the private sector. Under the SUN platform, WFP in coordination with the Government organized quarterly meetings covering such topics as food security and nutrition and the decentralization of SUN activities held in the country. By both sharing and learning about such successful cases to put in practice, these activities were greatly beneficial for the country.

WFP continued co-chairing the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC) Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition, Agriculture and Rural Development which conducted five coordination events in 2019. Important highlights from these coordination groups were best practices and lessons learnt within the areas of production and export of domestic dairy products, fruit and vegetables, organic agriculture; School Meals Programme and Law and the legislative framework for school gardening; and the National Programme on Export Development 2019-2022 and Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2019-2023 presented by the Government and stakeholders to establish synergies and complementarities through partnership. Similarly, WFP co-chaired the DPCC Working Group on Social Protection.

WFP continued supporting the Disaster Response Coordination Unit to formulate an emergency response package, in particular for the logistical preparedness of the Government during emergencies. These preparations included designing nutritionally fit food rations and mapping the logistics capacities of the Government for timely assistance delivery.

WFP continued chairing the UN Operations Management Team (OMT) and contributed significantly to the development and approval of the Kyrgyz Republic Business Operations Strategy (BOS) in 2019.

With the growing role of media and youth engagement, WFP used the opportunities to raise awareness of media and youth on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Development partners and the Government organized 'DataCon' where WFP conducted an awareness-raising activity educating the media and civil activists on food security and nutrition strategies to achieve SDG 2. Jointly with International Ala-Too University, WFP conducted an awareness-raising campaign for students on food security and nutrition, as well as the role and importance of logistical readiness in emergencies. As part of a wider SDG advocacy campaign, the State Agency on Youth and Sports appointed 17 Youth Ambassadors and WFP invited SDG2 and SDG13 Ambassadors to the Healthy Eating Festival, Volunteers' Day and UN Day.

## Summary

[1] Note on the total number of beneficiaries for the reporting period of 2019: In line with programme objectives and activities, there is a certain number of beneficiaries targeted to whom WFP Kyrgyz Republic provided programme-committed assistance in 2019. From a programmatic point of view, and vis a vis our donors, WFP Kyrgyz Republic is reporting the full number of people who received this assistance – both food and non-food – as 326,246 total beneficiaries.

For Strategic Outcome 1 (School Meals), currently the COMET total for Strategic Outcome 1 is 83,911 which only reflects the number of children who received food (wheat flour) in 2019.

For Strategic Outcome 1, full programmatic assistance was provided to 184,000 schoolchildren (including 84,000 schoolchildren receiving food) and others in 2019 which included non-food items and those that benefited from capacity-strengthening activities (training sessions, school monitoring, nutrition education, meetings, events, and policy support) was directed to 184,000 schoolchildren at 530 schools. This number comes from our M&E databases, based on corporate tools. (The total number of beneficiaries is the sum of 184,000 (SO1) + 124,609 (SO2) + 17,637 (SO3) equals 326,246 total beneficiaries.)

SDG indicators, national results: the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic is not providing the data on these indicators because the process of methodological development/adjustment is still ongoing.

In-Text data notes:

[1] This document presents WFP's strategy for "systemic food assistance" – an approach to deploying the organization's strengths, capacities, knowledge, and partnerships in support of efforts to enhance the performance and sustainability of food systems in different contexts.

[2] Fill the Nutrient Gap is a situation assessment for multi-sectoral decision-making on the prevention of malnutrition.

[3] The Cost of the Diet tool determines the amounts of the least expensive, locally available foods that meet the energy and nutrient specifications of selected individuals or a group of individuals such as a family.

[4] A WFP corporate fund and it is called "2030 Fund". The 2030 Fund is intended to help COs operationalize new ways of working, ensuring that WFP is able to effectively reposition itself under the new CSP framework, and thus contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

## Context and operations

WHO data comes from 2016 Global Health Observatory.

### Strategic outcome 01

1. SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) – School Feeding - was collected in 2017 and the follow-up timeline will be determined by the Country Office management based on the Country Strategic Plan Mid-Term Review results and recommendations.

More information on the gender and age marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

### Strategic outcome 02

Sources of monitoring findings: Information was collected as part of Food Security Outcome Monitoring (August 2019), Post Project Monitoring (2019).

### Strategic outcome 03

Sources of monitoring findings: Information was collected as part of Food Security Outcome Monitoring (August 2019). The data collected was not part of the mandatory indicator framework and is therefore not reflected in the table.

### Strategic outcome 04

[1] Local authorities, district administrations, school administration, parents' associations, UN sister agencies, local NGOs, civil society, etc.

[2] Price Monitoring Tool is an inter-agency (WFP-FAO) mechanism in the Kyrgyz Republic to support timely decision making related to food prices and will ensure early detection of food price hikes through monthly bulletins which are disseminated among key food security stakeholders at national and sub-national levels.

## **Progress towards gender equality**

Beyond the mandatory data of the corporate results framework, Kyrgyzstan Country Office collected additional data which is not reflected in this table but reported on in the narrative.

## **Protection**

1. The first follow up values for the new Protection indicators will be reported in 2020 ACR.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	112,573	113,314	225,887	507,925

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall					Overall		
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development			Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number			4	15

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	93,887	113,314	121%
	female	90,203	112,573	125%
	total	184,090	225,887	123%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,891	4,277	73%
	female	6,001	4,069	68%
	total	11,892	8,346	70%
24-59 months	male	3,866	9,925	257%
	female	4,418	10,262	232%
	total	8,284	20,187	244%
5-11 years	male	51,896	54,396	105%
	female	48,526	53,211	110%
	total	100,422	107,607	107%
12-17 years	male	7,308	11,042	151%
	female	7,308	10,413	142%
	total	14,616	21,455	147%
18-59 years	male	20,876	26,917	129%
	female	20,268	27,754	137%
	total	41,144	54,671	133%
60+ years	male	4,050	6,757	167%
	female	3,682	6,864	186%
	total	7,732	13,621	176%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	184,090	225,887	123%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat Flour	686	550	80%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Flour	3,829	3,410	89%
Vegetable Oil	396	409	103%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Wheat Flour	1,869	860	46%
Vegetable Oil	193	106	55%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	609,988	513,759	84%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round						
		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
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							
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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	39,000 39,000 78,000	41,632 42,279 83,911		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	686	550		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Value of non-food items distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>US\$</b>	413,447	413,447		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	251	251		
A.9	<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>							
	Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Days</b>	20	17		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Number</b>	13	13		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Number</b>	173	173		
C.3	<b>Number of technical support activities provided</b>							
	Number of guidance document developed and circulated		School feeding (on-site)	<b>item</b>	3	3		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	470	470		

C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>unit</b>	6	6		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	<b>training session</b>	12	12		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
National Stakeholders; Kyrgyzstan; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>		0	=4	≥1	2

<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>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</b>	<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes</b>						
Activity 02	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	29,874 31,093 60,967	48,619 48,983 97,602		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,530 7,838 15,368	13,103 12,535 25,638		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	4,225	3,819		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	609,988	513,758		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	509	490		
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	38	29		

	Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	27	24		
	Number of concrete bridges constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	158	152		
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	498	494		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	132	93		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	82	57		
	Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	27	16		
	Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	46	36		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	1,530	1,530		
Activity 03	Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, 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							
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives		Food assistance for asset	<b>non-food item</b>	10	10		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	55	80		
	Number of people trained		Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	10,327	10,327		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan								
<b>Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer</b>								
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	0	≥50	≥10	2.70	
			<b>Male</b>	0	≥50	≥10	3.40	
			<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥10	3.30	
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64.80 66 65.60	≥64.80 ≥66 ≥65.60	>64.80 >66 >65.60	56.80 59.20 58.80
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	89.40 88.30 88.70	≥92.40 ≥94.20 ≥93.90	>89.40 >88.30 >88.70	92.40 94.20 93.90
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	92.40 92.20 92.30	≥97.60 ≥96.50 ≥96.70	>92.40 >92.20 >92.30	97.60 96.50 96.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.90 4.60 4.70	≤0.60 ≤0.70 ≤0.70	<4.90 <4.60 <4.70	0.60 0.70 0.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1.50 0.90 1.10	=0 =0 =0	<1.50 <0.90 <1.10	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0.60 1.20 1	≤1.20 ≤0 ≤0.20	<0.60 <1.20 <1	1.20 0 0.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	30.20 29.40 29.70	<42.60 <40 <40.50	<30.20 <29.40 <29.70	42.60 40 40.50

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	9.10	≤9.10	<9.10	7.60
			<b>Male</b>	10.80	≤10.80	<10.80	5.80
			<b>Overall</b>	10.20	≤10.20	<10.20	6.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	7	≤7	<7	1.20
			<b>Male</b>	6.60	≤6.60	<6.60	3.50
			<b>Overall</b>	6.80	≤6.80	<6.80	3.10
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6.40	<4.70	<6.40	4.70
			<b>Male</b>	4.70	<3.70	<4.70	3.70
			<b>Overall</b>	5.30	<3.80	<5.30	3.80
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	22	>26	>22	26
			<b>Male</b>	27	>40	>27	40
			<b>Overall</b>	25	>38	>25	38
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	17	<17	<17	28
			<b>Male</b>	16	<16	<16	23
			<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	<17	24
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	13	<13	<13	5
			<b>Male</b>	8	<8	<8	5
			<b>Overall</b>	10	<10	<10	5
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	48	<41	<48	41
			<b>Male</b>	49	<32	<49	32
			<b>Overall</b>	49	<33	<49	33
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	4.60	<4.60	<4.60	3.70
			<b>Male</b>	3.80	<3.80	<3.80	3.20
			<b>Overall</b>	4.10	<4.10	<4.10	3.30
<b>Food expenditure share</b>							

	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	48.60	≤48.60	≤48.60	44.20
			<b>Male</b>	49	≤49	≤49	47.10
			<b>Overall</b>	48.90	≤48.90	≤48.90	46.60

**Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base**

	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	=80	=20	17
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<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>		<b>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</b>		<b>- Resilience Building</b>			
Activity 04	Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
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						
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	1	1	
Activity 05	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Participating targeted households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs						
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						
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,580 15,175 29,755	9,219 9,517 18,736	
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	2,062	966	
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>						
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	5,532	5,532	
	Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	12	12	

	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	11,039	11,039		
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	7,420	7,420		
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	203	203		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>

Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food

#### Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	95.30	≥99	≥95.30	99.90
			<b>Male</b>	96.90	≥98	≥96.90	98
			<b>Overall</b>	96.40	≥99	≥96.40	99.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	4.70	≤1	≤4.70	0
			<b>Male</b>	2.70	≤2	≤2.70	1.90
			<b>Overall</b>	3.40	≤1	≤3.40	0.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	0	=0.10	=0.10	0.10
			<b>Male</b>	0.30	=0.10	=0.10	0.10
			<b>Overall</b>	0.20	=0.10	=0.10	0.10

#### Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	20	>54	>20	54
			<b>Male</b>	22	>50	>22	50
			<b>Overall</b>	21	>51	>21	51
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	20	<9	<20	9
			<b>Male</b>	15	<18	<15	18
			<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	<17	17
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	11	<7	<11	7
			<b>Male</b>	7	<4	<7	4
			<b>Overall</b>	8	<4	<8	4

Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	49 56 54	<30 <28 <28	<49 <56 <54	30 28 28
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4 4 4	<3 <3 <3	<4 <4 <4	2.40 2.60 2.60
<b>Food expenditure share</b>							
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	48 51 50	<45 <46 <45	<48 <51 <50	45 46 45
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits</b>							
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	=40	=10	13

<b>Strategic Outcome 04</b>	<b>Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>						
Activity 06	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	130	130		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	11	11		
Activity 07	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output C, I, M	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							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>training session</b>	15	15		
I.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>Number</b>	2	2		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>unit</b>	5	5		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Government agencies; Kyrgyzstan; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=1	1	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Male	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Male	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
Male			<b>100</b>	=100	=100			
Overall			<b>100</b>	=100	=100			

#### Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Male	<b>91</b>	=100	=100		
			Overall	<b>93</b>	=100	=100		
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Male	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	=100	=100		
Male			<b>100</b>	=100	=100			
Overall			<b>100</b>	=100	=100			

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

##### Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Activities; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Overall	<b>0</b>	=100	=100	100	100
Activities; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Overall	<b>0</b>	=100	=100	100	100

Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0		=100	100	100
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### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

#### Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset		Overall	41	=50	>41	20	26
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	Institutional capacity strengthening activities		Overall	60	≥60	≥60	79.50	83
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset		Overall	41	=50	>41	50	22
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset		Overall	41	=50	>41	50	10

#### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	25	≤20	=20	24	8
			Decisions made by men	Overall	17	≤20	=20	55	41
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	58	≥60	=60	21	51
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	75	≤20	=20	54	49
			Decisions made by men	Overall	6	≤20	=20	24	11

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	19	≥60	=60	22	32
	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	67	≤20	=20	25	45
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	12	≤20	=20	43	8
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	21	≥60	=60	32	47

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

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>50</b>	≥80	>50	49	6
			Male	<b>60</b>	≥80	>60	72	17
			Overall	<b>55</b>	≥80	>55	69	16
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>31</b>	≥80	>57	70	13
			Male	<b>52</b>	≥80	>61	53	13
			Overall	<b>47</b>	≥80	>61	57	13
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food	Act 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	<b>98</b>	≥98	≥98	94	87
			Male	<b>98</b>	≥98	≥98	89	92
			Overall	<b>98</b>	≥98	≥98	93	87
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>57</b>	≥80	>57	68	27
			Male	<b>61</b>	≥80	>61	62	21
			Overall	<b>61</b>	≥80	>61	65	22

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Project activities; Kyrgyzstan; Cash			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100	100
Project activities; Kyrgyzstan; Food			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100	100

**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

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Purchase for Progress pilot project 2019.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/kyrgyzstan>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round
SO 2	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
SO 3	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
SO 4	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
ACL1	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters
ACL1	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders
CAR1	Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions
SMP1	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,721,547	1,519,943	1,964,858	1,694,032
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,721,547</b>	<b>1,519,943</b>	<b>1,964,858</b>	<b>1,694,032</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	4,413,151	4,413,151	5,885,406	5,394,965
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	727,117	298,118	725,380	668,100
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	190,141	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>5,140,267</b>	<b>4,711,269</b>	<b>6,800,926</b>	<b>6,063,065</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,252,377	1,169,693	499,445	497,778
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	1,666,501	683,265	30,000	30,000
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,918,878</b>	<b>1,852,958</b>	<b>529,445</b>	<b>527,778</b>
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	524,481	262,241	301,369	162,721
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	782,006	391,003	379,032	273,002
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,306,488</b>	<b>653,244</b>	<b>680,401</b>	<b>435,723</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,318,600	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,318,600</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>11,087,180</b>	<b>8,737,414</b>	<b>14,294,230</b>	<b>8,720,598</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>742,986</b>	<b>742,986</b>	<b>866,022</b>	<b>512,264</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>11,830,166</b>	<b>9,480,399</b>	<b>15,160,252</b>	<b>9,232,863</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			768,961	616,226	317,575	317,575
			12,599,127	10,096,625	15,477,827	9,550,438



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

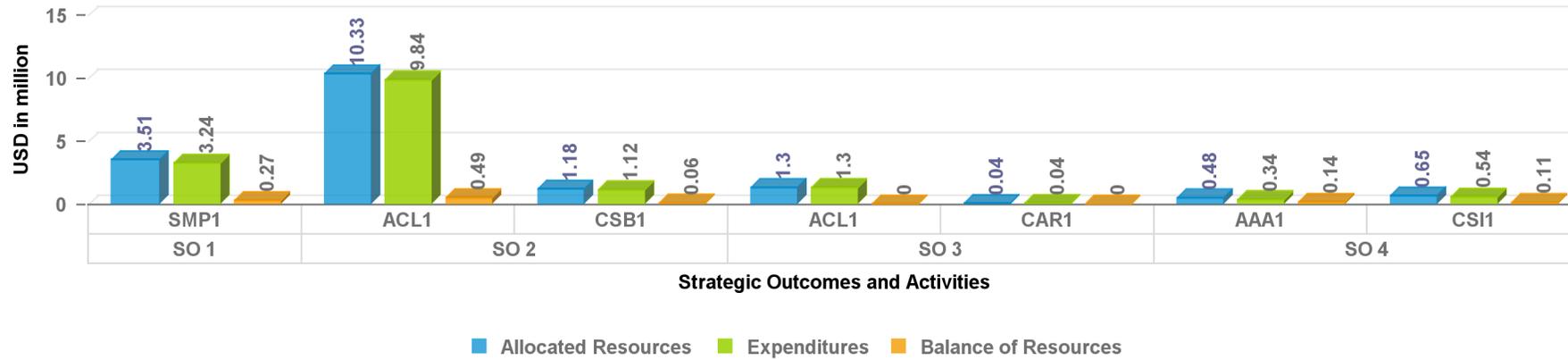
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round
SO 2	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
SO 3	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
SO 4	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
ACL1	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters
ACL1	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders
CAR1	Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions
SMP1	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	3,390,119	3,507,148	0	3,507,148	3,236,322	270,826
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,390,119</b>	<b>3,507,148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,507,148</b>	<b>3,236,322</b>	<b>270,826</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	8,867,082	10,325,674	0	10,325,674	9,835,233	490,441
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	1,452,211	1,180,716	0	1,180,716	1,123,437	57,279
		Non Activity Specific	0	190,141	0	190,141	0	190,141
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>10,319,294</b>	<b>11,696,531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,696,531</b>	<b>10,958,670</b>	<b>737,861</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	2,582,174	1,298,741	0	1,298,741	1,297,074	1,667
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	2,743,572	42,423	0	42,423	42,423	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>5,325,746</b>	<b>1,341,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,341,164</b>	<b>1,339,497</b>	<b>1,667</b>
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	1,129,460	478,874	0	478,874	340,226	138,648
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	1,657,835	646,391	0	646,391	540,361	106,030
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,787,294</b>	<b>1,125,265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,125,265</b>	<b>880,587</b>	<b>244,678</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,318,600	0	4,318,600	0	4,318,600
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,318,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,318,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,318,600</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>21,822,453</b>	<b>21,988,709</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,988,709</b>	<b>16,415,077</b>	<b>5,573,632</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,476,548</b>	<b>1,355,068</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,355,068</b>	<b>1,001,311</b>	<b>353,757</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,299,001</b>	<b>23,343,777</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,343,777</b>	<b>17,416,388</b>	<b>5,927,389</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,514,435</b>	<b>1,454,300</b>		<b>1,454,300</b>	<b>1,454,300</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>24,813,436</b>	<b>24,798,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,798,077</b>	<b>18,870,688</b>	<b>5,927,389</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

08/02/2020 15:04:05

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures