

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, an unprecedented year with devastating impacts across all sectors caused by COVID-19, WFP supported a total of 233,122 of the poorest and most food insecure women and men, boys and girls in all seven provinces of Kyrgyzstan, without any breaks in operations. Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP continued to focus on school meals optimization, support for poor smallholder farmers, building resilience to shocks, climate change adaptation and strengthening capacities of national institutions for integrated food and nutrition security. In response to the Government's COVID-19 appeal for support, WFP introduced a fifth Strategic Outcome to support the early recovery of vulnerable populations affected by crises.

By the end of the year, allocated funds covered 78 percent of Kyrgyzstan CSP budget requirements of USD 14.3 million – including all the new activities to respond to the pandemic – thanks to the continuous and multi-year financial support. An overall 41 percent financial gap must be filled to fund the remaining two years in the CSP to reach its targeted 630,000 vulnerable people.

At the policy level, WFP continued to provide significant policy and legislative support in the area of social protection. WFP, along with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group and the World Bank, contributed to designing and integrating the Social Contract, a tool to activate the poor's labour potential to take proactive steps to get out of poverty, into the national social protection system. In the education sector, WFP supported the Government in developing the 'Organization of School Meals in Kyrgyzstan' decree. An assessment of the school meals-related legislation was conducted in partnership with the Russian Social and Industrial Food Service Institute. Additionally, together with other development partners, the Educational Development Strategy 2021-2040 was formulated in support of the Ministry of Education and Science.

With the aim of enhancing evidence-based decision-making, WFP, in coordination with other UN agencies, backed the preparation process for the Government's Voluntary National Review of the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1]. The Filling the Nutrient Gap analysis [2] was also finalized to provide key insights on the barriers to adequate nutrient intake, positioning WFP as a partner of choice to improve the nutrition situation in the country. To provide up-to-date analysis and data, WFP monitored the socioeconomic situation in the country, issued regular Price Monitoring Bulletins and, after two years of joint development, handed over the Food Security Atlas to the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance the Government's food security and nutrition management, and social protection policy development.

At the onset of the pandemic in March, WFP was appointed to coordinate the Food Security and Logistics Sector within the Disaster Response Coordination Unit activated to support the Government's response plan. WFP expanded its food assistance, distributed cash-based transfers as a safety net in urban and peri-urban areas and increased the number of targeted beneficiaries to cover the "new poor", in addition to the traditional ones. A Rapid Household Food Security Assessment was undertaken to provide timely information on the degree of exposure perceived by households to the shocks caused by the COVID-19 crisis, serving as a baseline to inform the recovery actions required by development partners and the Government in the short and medium-terms. WFP assisted the residents at social inpatient institutions, including the orphans, the elderly and people living with disabilities. WFP adjusted its school feeding activities through the introduction of take-home rations as a safety net and a 'School Meals at Home' nutrition awareness campaign to satisfy the nutritional requirements of schoolchildren during the remote learning period. Skills development activities were organized via online modalities to reach targeted beneficiaries with income-generating opportunities. To reduce health risks during its operations, WFP developed Standard Operating Procedures for food distributions, ensuring the safety of staff and beneficiaries. WFP also provided personal protective equipment to local partners involved in project implementation.

Hence, WFP contributed further to the achievement of SDGs 2 and 17. Midway through WFP's five-year CSP 2018-2022, gender has been successfully integrated in its implementation, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Monitoring Marker of three. A thorough CSP mid-term review was conducted and its findings and recommendations will adjust WFP programming to the emerging needs, towards improving the operations' efficiency and effectiveness in the country.



233,122

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 33,474 (45% Female, 55% Male)

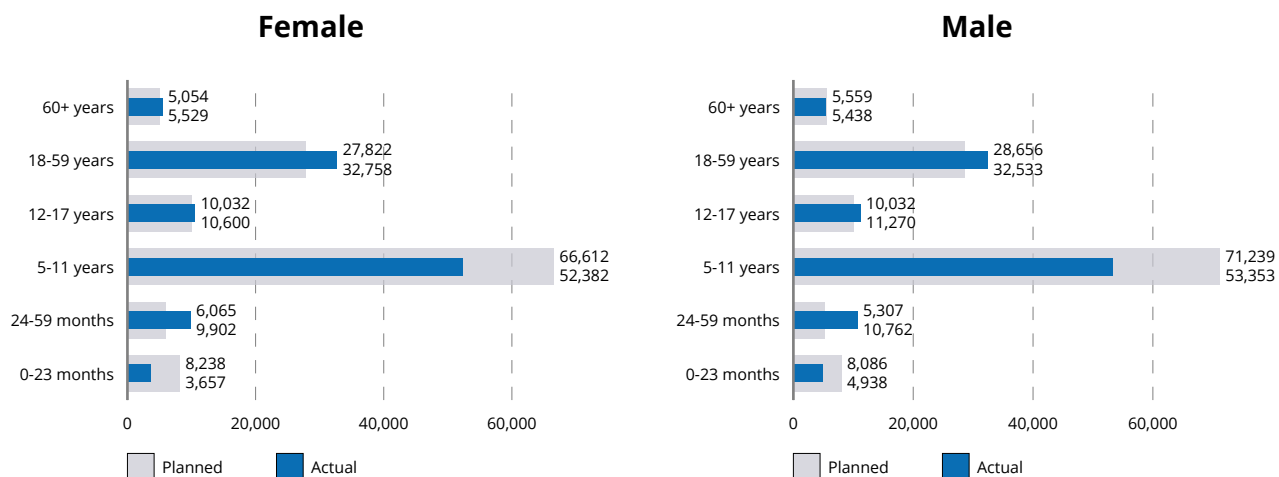


49%
female

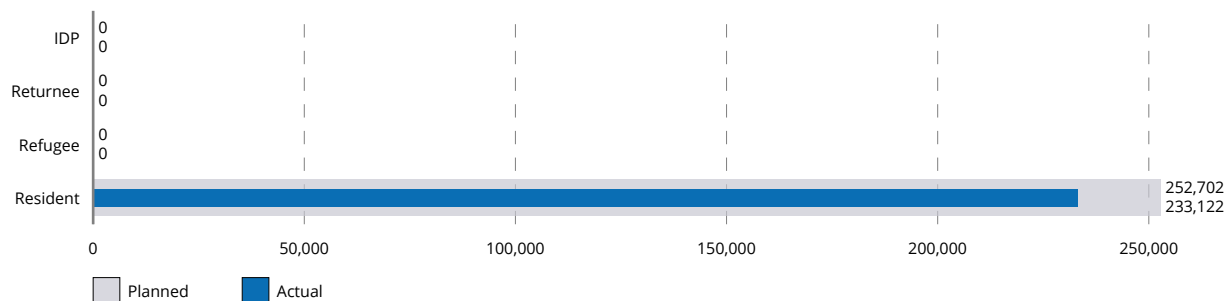


51%
male

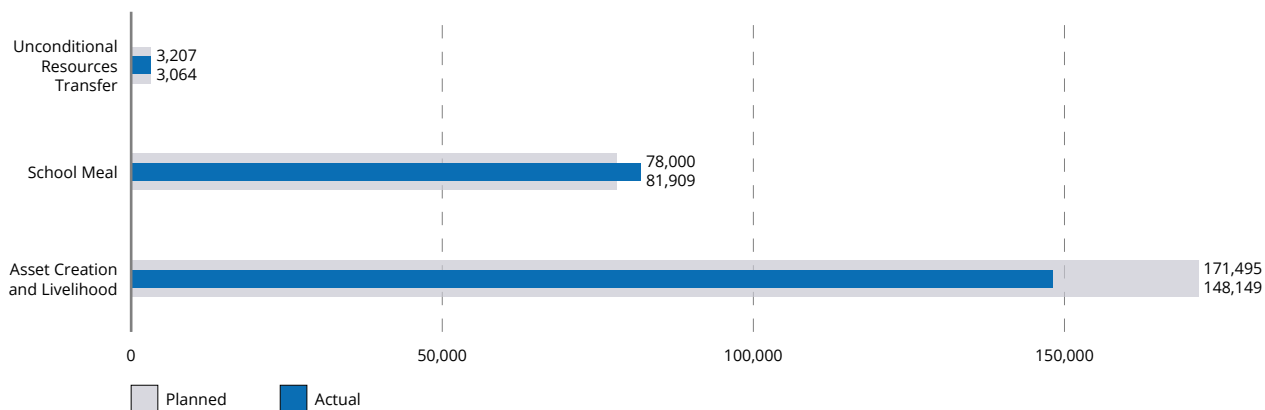
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



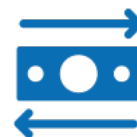
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

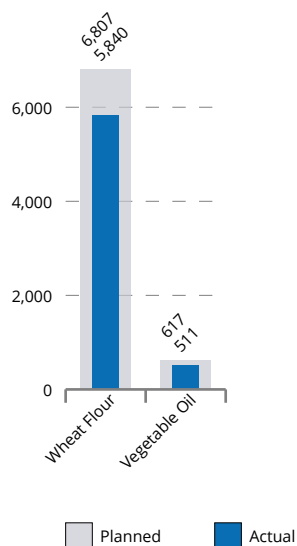


6,351 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 7,424 mt total planned

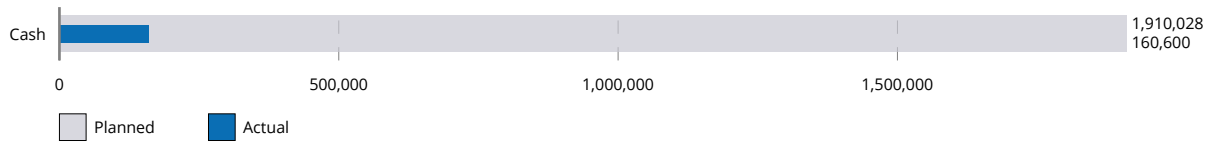


US\$ 160,600
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 1,910,028 total planned

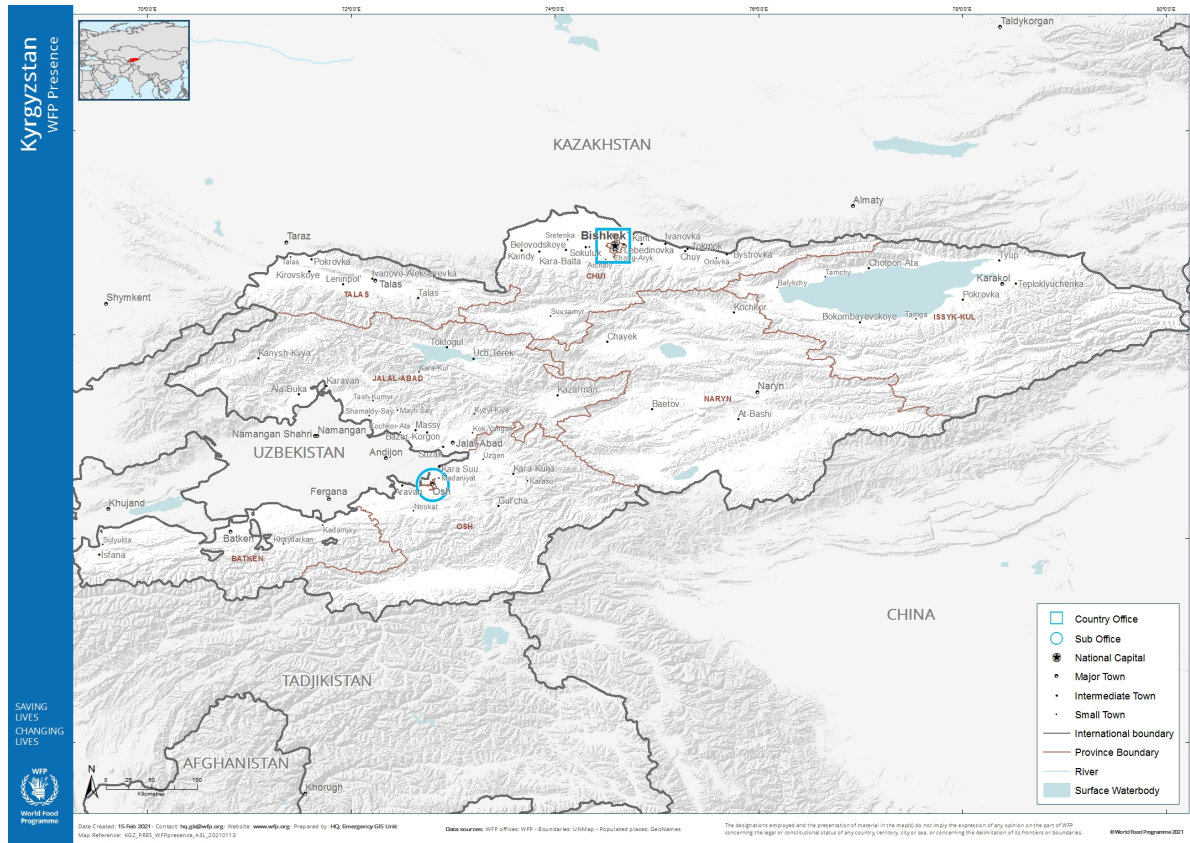
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Largely rural and agricultural, Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country with multiple challenges threatening the food security and nutrition of its 6.5 million residents. Although Kyrgyzstan is classified as a lower-middle-income country, poverty and food insecurity are deeply interlinked problems in the country. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic – with more than 1,300 COVID-19-related deaths and 81,000 people testing positive over the year – challenged the economy, overwhelmed its already weak public healthcare system and exacerbated its malnutrition levels. Concurrently, the political system showed its fault lines with citizens protesting across the country in rejection of the parliamentary election results, which led to their cancellation. The unrest negatively affected the investment climate and weakened investors’ confidence.

A Rapid Household Food Security Assessment conducted in April revealed high food prices and decreases in incomes drastically affecting food security of the most vulnerable populations. Additionally, over 80 percent of poor smallholders have reported employing negative coping strategies (borrowing money to buy food, drastically reducing food consumption volume, diversity and nutrition, etc.). The COVID-19 pandemic not only intensified the ‘severe insufficiency’ of poor families’ abilities to purchase the necessary nutrients for their diet, but also further exacerbated their imbalanced food consumption and nutrition. The country still faces multi-layered burdens of malnutrition, where poor diets are the common denominator in all forms of malnutrition. Rates for anaemia prevalence [1], overweight and obesity [2] and other non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, are increasing, higher than the regional average. Kyrgyzstan also experienced climate-induced hazards such as flooding, landslides, locusts and respiratory infections caused by air pollution.

Throughout the year, all these factors adversely affected the food security and nutrition status of the most poor and vulnerable, sharpening their poverty intensity. Amid this challenging context with rising needs, WFP never halted its programmes but opted to sustain and scale-up its diverse operations, expanding its food assistance and increasing its beneficiaries in 2020 to reach 233,122 people covering also the ‘new poor’, those who lost incomes and were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reaching the midpoint of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) implementation, WFP continued to contribute towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 through: Strategic Outcome 1, focusing on providing hot and nutritious school meals to all primary schools across the country; Strategic Outcome 2, supporting vulnerable smallholder farmers by increasing income-generating opportunities and providing workshops and knowledge transfers; and Strategic Outcome 3, aiming to enhance the resilience of food-insecure communities to climate change and natural disasters. Working towards SDG 17, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the Government through policy-level dialogues, and tools and systems to enhance the coherence of policies on food security and nutrition

systems.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

In 2020, COVID-19 was the largest challenge at every socioeconomic and public health level, severely debilitating Kyrgyzstan's economy, overwhelming the hospitals and clinics, and exacerbating the food insecurity and nutrition situation of the most vulnerable, threatening to push one million of its inhabitants into poverty [3]. Despite the declaration of the state of emergency and precautionary actions to limit the diffusion of the COVID-19 virus, the pandemic compounded impacts on the economy, cross-border trade and the provision of public and private services; such measures halted the ability of many individuals across the country to earn viable incomes for their families. The country's staple food procurement was also hit by these restrictive measures limiting wheat imports and disrupting the supply chain due to the border closures. Although the Kyrgyz Government introduced measures to monitor and stabilize food markets, including the enforcement of price ceilings for basic food items, serious food price fluctuations occurred with a 12.1 percent increase for staple foods. A year-on-year price increase in wheat and wheat flour, at 27 percent and 18 percent respectively, were witnessed in different provinces across the country. With these significant increases, combined with a decline in the purchasing power of the disadvantaged populations, an estimated emergency food assistance was required for around 680,000 people (10 percent of the country's population).

In line with the three pillars of WFP's global response to COVID-19, WFP pivoted its operations and redirected resources from its planned programmes to address these urgent needs. WFP proactively introduced Strategic Outcome 5 to the Country Strategic Plan [4], focusing on crises and emergency response and mobilizing funds from donors to support the most vulnerable where and when emergency assistance is urgently needed. Food assistance was expanded with increased safety measures in place through proactive and adaptive modalities such as employing digital solutions to reach vulnerable women, men, boys and girls mostly affected by the pandemic.

At the request of the President, WFP was tasked to coordinate the key sectors of food security and logistics. In response to a demand from the Ministries of Labour and Social Development, and Education and Science, WFP, with donor support, provided emergency assistance to the orphans, elderly and people living with disabilities, residents of social inpatient institutions. For the 'newly poor', returning migrants, and unemployed women and youth, WFP altered its training delivery to online modalities and mobile applications. WFP adjusted its school feeding activities through the introduction of take-home rations and 'School Meals at Home' nutrition awareness campaign to ensure the nutritional requirements of schoolchildren were met during remote learning. WFP also expanded its country programme portfolio by including cash-based transfers to extend support to poor urban and peri-urban populations. To support these additional vulnerable populations, WFP employed new resource mobilization funding streams and strengthened its partnerships with donors.

With the aim of building back better the food system of Kyrgyzstan after COVID-19, WFP will continue to strengthen its results, broaden its resilience-building activities, share the insights of its vulnerability assessments with decision-makers and extend its monitoring capabilities and community consultations to ensure a people-centred response to the uneven impact of the ongoing pandemic.

Risk Management

The challenging context of 2020 pushed WFP to evaluate carefully and ensure that national food security risk prevention and mitigation measures were carried out. With its risk registry updated three times a year, WFP diligently identified the challenges, existing measures and controls, their likelihood and impact, and mitigation actions in order to adjust its operations to be agile and responsive. The volatility of both operational and financial risks, supply chain and market disruptions, budget shortfalls and a more politicized operating environment, among others, were the top risks that were anticipated and materialized. Mitigation actions were carefully identified for each risk - such as anti-fraud and anti-corruption awareness-raising for staff and partners, procurement and pre-positioning of food to ensure operational continuity, and the development of flexible contingency plans to respond to different contexts. As the funding gap increased due to the pandemic's increasing needs, WFP quickly reacted by issuing emergency response appeals.

Mitigation actions were applied to reduce the risk of the virus' infection: WFP field trips were temporarily suspended in line with the nationwide lockdown in March and resumed in May; a standard operating procedure for health and safety protocols, including mandatory personal protective equipment (PPE) use, was developed jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS, and circulated to WFP staff and security personnel for strict observance in the field, WFP warehouses and offices; and with slight improvements of the situation, only a limited office presence (20 percent) by staff was permitted. PPE was also distributed to all involved in food handling (food handling companies, truck drivers, local authorities) at WFP warehouses and food distribution points. Despite these constraints, programme activities such as training workshops were adapted to online modalities and monitoring continued remotely. With school closures, WFP continued its food assistance to families with take-home food rations.



Partnerships

With the aim to support national priorities, in 2020, WFP prioritized building strong partnerships with the Kyrgyz Government and solid coordination with its ministries, local authorities, other UN agencies, development partners, civil society and non-governmental organizations. WFP activities under the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) are integrated into national structures and systems and implemented in close collaboration with Government partners at the local and national levels, resulting in multiple actors working together towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Through these collaborations, WFP sought to be a facilitator of systemic change, providing expertise for social protection and safety net discussions, and – as recognized by the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize – advocating for a world without hunger and contributing to peace and social justice.

As part of its commitment towards putting people at the centre of its planning and programmes, WFP organized community-level consultations in 27 target districts in five provinces of the country to build more effective local partnerships. The consultations provided valuable recommendations from partners and target beneficiaries to improve local ownership, accountability, sustainability and the targeting of field-level activities. All stakeholders participated in selecting and designing projects of local significance, improving the food security and nutrition status of the most vulnerable communities.

The technical assistance to support national food security and nutrition governance under the capacity strengthening objectives enabled WFP to liaise further with national stakeholders through policy-level dialogues. The use of evidence derived from field-level engagements as well as systems and tools helped to improve food security and nutrition information management and inform decision-making. Despite changes in the leadership of the country resulting from the autumn parliamentary elections, WFP maintained its support to its line ministries and districts with the knowledge, evidence and expertise to advance the national plans and to address the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As an example of WFP's wide network of strategic partnerships, under Strategic Outcome 2 aiming to support smallholder farmers, WFP successfully strengthened partnerships with development partners (UNDP, FAO, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, the World Bank, Helvetas), civil society organizations (RAS, Bay-Alay, Ardak-Ordo, Danida) and state authorities (Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Education and Science, local administrations, pasture and forestry committees), each complementing WFP activities with its comparative advantage.

WFP, together with other UN agencies, supported the Government's Voluntary National Review (VNR) preparation process, providing its support in the areas of food security, nutrition and social protection, facilitating workshops for the Government and collecting evidence to achieve SDG 2-related indicators through WFP and FAO joint support. Following this nationally led process, the Government presented Kyrgyzstan's first VNR outlining its progress towards achievement of the SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development of the UN Economic and Social Council. Within the United Nations Country Team, working closely with other UN agencies, WFP was the co-chair of the Food Security and Logistics Sector of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit and the Chair of Results 1 Group of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

FAO and WFP, two of the Rome-based agencies, continued their strong partnership in 2020 with joint work plans in four critical areas: food security and nutrition, disaster risk management and climate change, rural development and communications. WFP also remained active in the Scaling-Up Nutrition Network, co-facilitating and coordinating with UNICEF and other partners, which allowed multiple stakeholders to define their own complementary roles for inclusive and equitable nutrition interventions.

To coordinate the national response to the COVID-19, the President's Office established four working groups with high-level representatives from government ministries and agencies. As a main priority of the Government, WFP co-led the Food Security Working Group on behalf of the Development Partners Coordination Council, supporting the development of the UN COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Framework for a long-term response to the COVID-19 pandemic and social protection programmes. In line with the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan, and to ensure that the broader humanitarian community and medical personnel were not restricted by commercial transport closures, WFP Aviation organized regular passenger air service during the most critical period of the crisis.



CSP Financial Overview


In 2020, WFP's operation in Kyrgyzstan was well resourced with allocated resources covering 78 percent of the needs based plan requirement of USD 14.3 million (including all the newly established activities to respond to the pandemic), thanks to the continuous and multi-year financial support from the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and WFP internal funding sources. For the remaining two years of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) (CSP), an overall 41 percent funding gap exists across all strategic outcome areas.

The deterioration in Kyrgyzstan's economy, public deficit and decrease in revenues and remittances augmented the resources needed to enhance social protection schemes and counter the COVID-19 crisis in the country. In response, bilateral and multilateral partners, including WFP Kyrgyzstan, reprogrammed their ongoing activities and urgently mobilized new resources and funding streams. At the same time, WFP committed to maintaining continuity of its pre-COVID-19 planned activities outlined in the CSP. As significant financial requirements remain, especially in light of the increased needs brought forth by the COVID-19 crisis, WFP sought to expand its relationships with both traditional and emerging donors to meet its obligations to support the most poor and vulnerable people targeted initially under the CSP and the emerging 'new poor' and 'newly unemployed' in the country.

While the Strategic Outcome 1 (school feeding) was fully funded, thanks to the flexible and multi-year commitments, the rest of the strategic outcomes experienced shortfalls aggravated by delays in funding. For instance, the USD 9.6 million approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the Kyrgyz Republic, a grant that would fully fund most activities under Strategic Outcome 3 for better climate risk management, was delayed due to the pending approval of the Subsidiary Agreement. With the new addition of Strategic Outcome 5, a Budget Revision approved by WFP HQ in October allowed for the outcome's activities to begin in December.

WFP carried out multiple joint and unilateral resource mobilization efforts in 2020. To address the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP prepared a crisis response funding appeal for an additional USD 8.4 million to assist 500,000 of the country's most poor and vulnerable. In return, WFP received a development agency contribution of USD 700,000 and a USD 1.5 million loan from the WFP corporate Immediate Response Account, leaving a significant 74 percent funding gap for this appeal. Among the funding proposals prepared in 2020, WFP contributed to two Multi-Partner Trust Fund project proposals. The first proposal with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) aimed to strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's life-saving interventions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The second proposal with UN Women, UNDP and UNIDO aimed to support women and youth with new digital skills. WFP also applied to the Peace Building Fund together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Through these joint proposals, WFP and its UN sister agencies strengthened their partnerships and extensively explored their comparative advantages with the aim to maximize their impact for the people of Kyrgyzstan.

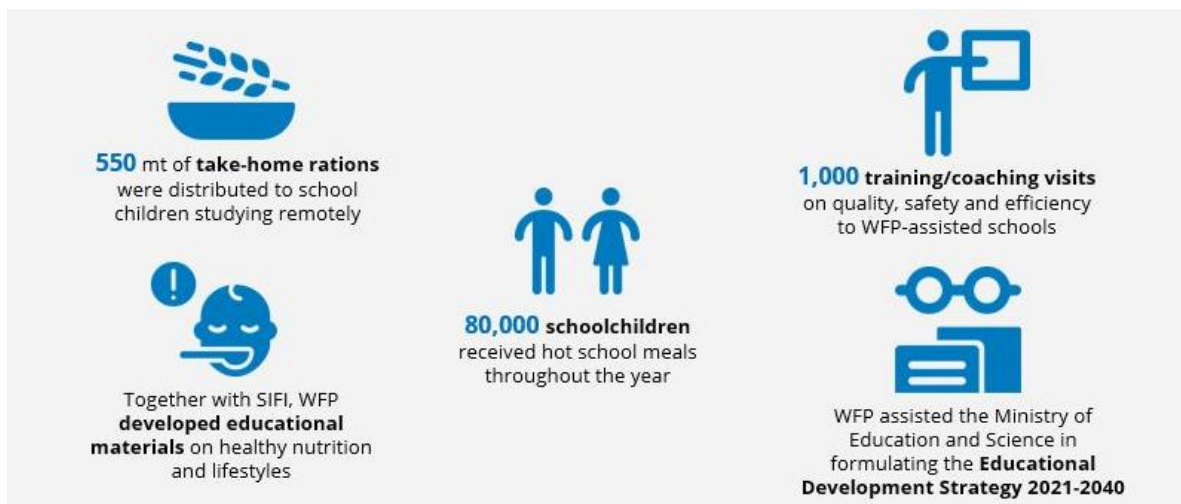
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	 2,051,267	 1,877,605	 2,618,200	 1,792,959
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	 5,136,453	 4,481,486	 3,164,037	 1,825,126
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	 2,429,317	 2,204,996	 1,856,876	 1,423,033
04: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	 1,296,512	 1,224,772	 540,470	 378,255
05: Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis	 1,589,281	 0	 1,314,466	 245,202
Total:	 12,502,830	 9,788,859	 9,494,049	 5,664,575

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.



Optimized School Meals Programme

As an integral part of the national social protection framework and with the vital financial and technical assistance from the Russian Federation, WFP continued to support the Optimized School Meals Programme (OSMP) in 2020. This allowed to upgrade the tea and bun provisions under the national programme offering hot and nutritionally diverse meals for primary schoolchildren (Grades 1-4). Despite the challenging context, the programme was able to exceed its planned beneficiaries slightly to reach 81,909 primary schoolchildren with 707 mt of wheat flour distributed to the schools of the sixth, seventh and eighth implementation rounds. WFP also continued to provide policy and technical advice to the Government and to support the cooks' training sessions. Infrastructure development interventions were implemented to improve school canteens, along with the development of awareness-raising and educational materials on healthy diets and lifestyles.

As the COVID-19 crisis created havoc across all parts of society, the economy and the ability of schoolchildren to attend schools in person, WFP pivoted its school feeding to sustain the access of schoolchildren to proper nutrition. From January to late March, before the closure of schools due to the COVID-19-related lockdown, WFP supported the provision of fortified wheat flour to 167 schools of the sixth and seventh implementation rounds of the OSMP. Following the closure of schools and at the request of the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), WFP adapted its delivery modalities and distributed 550 mt of the remaining fortified wheat flour to primary schoolchildren as take-home rations to ensure their families received the much-needed food assistance. When the schools were partially open from September-December, unused wheat flour was utilized for the preparation of nutritious school meals.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening and Legislative Support

Building on the landmark achievement of the School Meals Law last year, WFP continued to provide meaningful policy and legislative support. WFP revised the draft of the National School Meals Programme, developed and supported the Government endorsement of the decree of the 'Organization of School Meals in Kyrgyzstan', and in partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), WFP's principal cooperating partner, conducted a review of school meals-related legislation. WFP, together with other development partners like the World Bank and UNICEF, actively assisted the Government and the MoES in the formulation of the Educational Development Strategy 2021-2040 and Action Plan 2021-2023.

Increasing its partnership networks has been a key factor behind the programme's continued success in 2020. Together with the 'Roza Otunbaeva Initiative' International Public Foundation, WFP completed a comparative research on the decentralized and centralized procurement at targeted schools and increased the capacity of school feeding stakeholders to participate in tenders for the organization of school meals in the Dzheti-Oguz, At-Bashy and Kadamjai districts. The results of the research supported the Foundation to align the relevant standards, by-laws and state

programmes with the new School Meals Law and related regulatory acts related to the procurement, and to plan and develop future programme activities.

WFP partnered with the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) 'Good Neighbors International' to implement two new income-generating activities in collaboration with the local authorities based on a public-private partnership framework. In result, a municipal bakery was built in the Kamyshanovka village in Chui province and a greenhouse construction was established for the Dogdurov School in Issyk-Kul province. These projects created new employment opportunities for villagers, generated additional income for local authorities and schools, and contributed to the diversification of the school meals menu, ensuring OSMP sustainability. A public committee for each project was created, consisting of community leaders, parents and school directors to oversee and monitor the projects.

Partnerships/Complementary Activities

Due to the surge of COVID-19 cases, WFP, in cooperation with SIFI, adjusted its technical assistance to schools to both online and in-person modalities, observing all safety measures and training 552 government partners and staff. Throughout the year, 91 school cooks took part in training sessions covering the procurement of food products, menu layouts, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation norms and rules as well as cooking techniques to prepare nutritious meals. WFP, in partnership with the MoES and SIFI, also organized a School Cooks Competition in November. The event was broadcasted live via WFP's YouTube channel with five school cooks from Chui, Talas, Osh and Issyk-Kul provinces competing for the country's Best School Cook Award. WFP and SIFI also worked on the development and endorsement of educational materials on healthy nutrition and lifestyles as well as nutritional standards for school-aged children, including menu calculation guidance and a software tool for schools. They have also joined forces to develop video blogs, stories and other countrywide promotional events, including an informational campaign called 'School Meals at Home'. This campaign aimed to share important nutritional information, cooking tips, menus and recipes for families during the remote schooling period.

Additionally, upon the MoES' request for WFP to provide financial and technical assistance to launch the Republican Centre of Competence at Kyrgyz Technological University, WFP, with SIFI's technical assistance, provided engineering recommendations, individual technological designs, technical specifications and coordinated the preparation for the infrastructural rehabilitation of two premises. In late fall, WFP began developing methodological training curricula and materials to be used at the centre for the capacity building of school cooks, kitchen staff, representatives of the District Education Departments (DEDs) and other stakeholders. The establishment of the Logistics Centre in Kadamjai district also created better linkages between schools and local smallholders to improve programme effectiveness, with support received from the Ministry of Agriculture and the MoES.

As part of enhancing the institutional capacity of the OSMP, drawing on the results of the Return on Investment (ROI) research conducted by WFP, few seminars were carried out on the Zoom platform for relevant MoES staff, local partners and parental committees in Dzheti-Oguz and At-Bashy districts. Procurement specialists at the schools, local government authorities and DEDs also benefited from capacity-strengthening workshops to support the procurement and budget planning process. WFP also provided coaching and technical follow-up to 495 schools through 61 school meals focal points. The focal points oversaw the school meals programme's management and monitoring of quality, safety and efficiency. Monitoring and training/coaching visits were conducted at more than 1,000 WFP-assisted schools by WFP and "Agency for Development Initiatives" (ADI). WFP also conducted two training sessions on monitoring and data collection principles and rules for the programme's 61 DED focal points to facilitate the handover of the OSMP management function to the MoES. Monitoring guidelines developed by WFP and endorsed by the MoES were presented and put into use by focal points and district monitors.

Digitalization

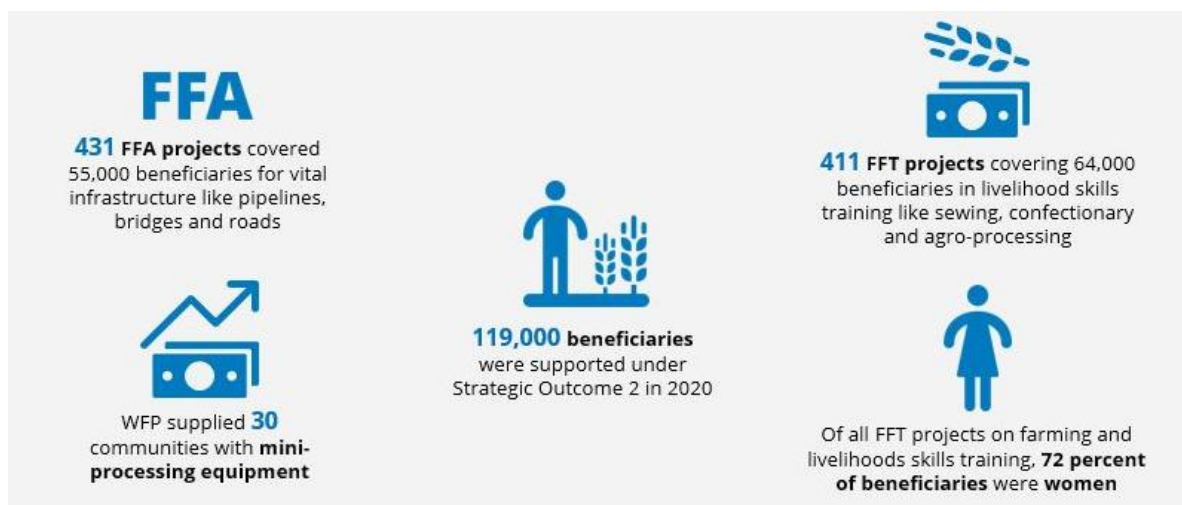
In 2020, WFP strengthened its support for the digitalization efforts of the MoES, especially at district levels and for its monitoring of school meals processes that became vital due to the pandemic. WFP and cooperating partner, ADI, developed digital outreach materials for conducting remote engineering assessments and recommendations for reconstruction works and canteen equipment arrangements at schools. The improvement of canteens contributed to greater access to safe, adequate and nutritious food around the year. WFP also provided 56 smartphones to the MoES to be used by district-level focal points for school meals to support the monitoring work and regular collection of programme data for menu analysis and assessment of stakeholders' awareness and satisfaction with the programme.

Despite the COVID-19-related challenges and with WFP technical assistance as well as the financial support from local authorities and other donors, 89 programme schools and five replication schools improved their canteens. WFP also fully supported 88 programme schools with modern canteen equipment and provided additional equipment to another six schools. These infrastructure improvements were critical as they allowed a school to meet the necessary prerequisites to join the OSMP.



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
Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies	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



As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, smallholder farmers suffered from transitory food insecurity and increasing economic vulnerability. In 2020, Strategic Outcome 2, the largest pillar within the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022), supported vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders through two main modalities: food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to create productive assets enhancing their livelihoods and improving their food security and nutrition; and food assistance for training (FFT) activities to strengthen their capacities for new income-generating opportunities, and to improve their agriculture practices and behaviour change. These activities aimed to ensure that smallholders were able to meet their immediate food needs. Despite the COVID-19-related challenges, WFP steadfastly continued the implementation of these projects, with safety measures and procedures in place, and with adapted implementation modalities where necessary.

According to the Rapid Household Food Security Assessment, combined with Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), conducted by WFP in April 2020, many food security and nutrition challenges manifested for vulnerable families. 70 percent of households reported that they had to borrow money to meet their food needs, which was close to double the level reported for this coping mechanism in the same target areas in the pre-COVID-19 assessment (37 percent in Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) 2019). After the COVID-19 outbreak, 82 percent of households applied some form of asset depletion coping strategies compared to 58 percent in 2019. This indicated the reduced ability of households to deal with shocks, and the reduction of current and future productivity and human capital formation. To maintain their access to food in the short-term, more than half of households reported taking food items on loan or relying on help from others (compared to 27 percent in the pre-COVID-19 period) and 30 percent reported using less expensive food items (compared to 20 percent in the pre-COVID-19 period).

WFP assistance was provided under the condition that project participants take part in either FFA projects to rehabilitate local community infrastructure pivotal for sustainable livelihoods (e.g. bridges, canals, dams, roads, drinking water pipelines) or FFT projects to learn new skills and knowledge to sustain their livelihoods (e.g. sewing, confectionery, fish farming, orchard management, beekeeping). Food entitlements served as a small incentive for community activation and mobilization. Thus, WFP assistance was able to strengthen community unity and self-organization in order to empower them to raise and tackle issues related to improving their food security and nutrition status. In many FFA/FFT projects, those participants who were previously marginalized began to bring up important community issues and participate in public decision-making processes. Also, since WFP projects were implemented in the most remote locations across five provinces with a focus on low-income and vulnerable people, the project activities empowered women, people with disabilities, youth and elderly to take up community roles.

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP supported 842 community-based activities among 119,000 beneficiaries. The 431 FFA projects covering 9,000 households (55,000 beneficiaries) included the rehabilitation of vital infrastructures like the construction of drinking water pipelines, repair of irrigational hydro-facilities, construction of animal treatment facilities, pedestrian bridges and roads. The 411 FFT projects for the benefit of close to 11,000 households (64,000 beneficiaries) included training in livelihood skills such as sewing, confectionary, greenhouse farming, handicrafts-making, agro-processing, hygiene and nutrition, among others.

Community development projects under Strategic Outcome 2 required strong partnerships with the local community and authorities, donors and civil society organizations. In 2020, WFP supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in coordinating and monitoring projects across all target locations. WFP also contracted two cooperating partners (CP) for project support at field level – CP ‘Insan-Leilek’ under the Rural Women Economic Empowerment Project and CP ‘CADRI’ under mini-workshops. With WFP providing food incentives to cover the labour costs (but not capital costs) for construction materials, it was essential to link the project initiatives with local development plans in order to secure contributions from local budgets or other development entities. In many locations, larger assets such as irrigation canals, riverbank reinforcements, pedestrian bridges and drinking water pipelines were discussed during community-level consultations with the participation of heads of villages, community leaders, civil society representatives and district-level administrations. For the implementation of the community development projects, WFP successfully established good partnerships with development partners (e.g. United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, The World Bank, Helvetas), civil society organizations (e.g. RAS, Bay-Alay, Ardak-Ordo, Danida) and state authorities (e.g. Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Education and Science, ayil okmotus, pasture and forestry committees).

As post-harvest loss reduction strategies can have a significant impact on a country’s food supply and provision of economic opportunities for farmers and consumers, WFP supported communities in various ways to optimize their harvests. Thirty communities were supplied with mini-processing equipment (dairy and wool processing, fruits and vegetable drying, jam production) and additionally a technologist and a marketing specialist were contracted to help the communities to ensure the sustainability of their processes. For the 17 mini-workshop communities that were actively operating, WFP organized a one-day study tour to the capital city of Bishkek to learn specific processing technologies and to network with other private companies in relevant sectors (dairy processing, wool handicrafts-making, juice production, drying fruits and vegetables). As some of the communities faced challenges operating the mini-workshop equipment, WFP prepared a workplan to relaunch the remaining 13 non-operating workshop communities during 2021 in consultation with target communities.

With COVID-19 travel and budget restrictions, WFP had to adapt its donors and partners on-the-ground outreach missions, and monitoring and evaluation field visits while some projects faced cancellation or postponements. For example, under the Joint Rural Women Economic Empowerment Project, several media activities programmed in the 2020 workplan for donors and partners were either cancelled or organized remotely. Many FFA and FFT projects in rural communities were also organized with reduced monitoring and were conducted mostly through WhatsApp or Skype. When and where the security situation permitted, field trips were conducted by WFP to ensure quality and quantity compliance for the committed projects. Where unavoidable, 45 projects were cancelled or postponed until 2021 due to budgetary constraints in targeted villages.

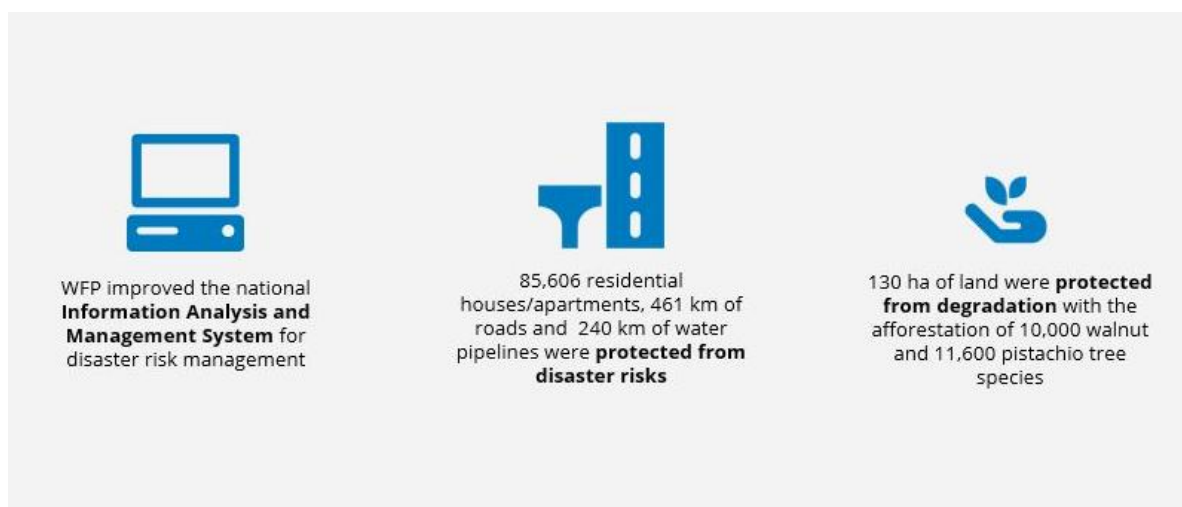
WFP reached more than the planned number of vulnerable beneficiaries, as many FFA/FFT projects advanced during the COVID-19 pandemic-related lockdown. With the estimated ten percent increase in the number of people pushed into poverty across the country due to COVID-19, the pressure for social and community projects rose. WFP was successful in reaching and supporting more vulnerable people - prioritizing the most vulnerable people including the ‘new poor’ - than planned under the CSP for 2020 as WFP adjusted its distribution modalities and mobilized additional funding from donors. Starting in March 2020, WFP provided unified food rations of three bags of fortified wheat flour and 15 litres of vegetable oil in advance for participation in FFA/FFT projects.

In order to continue operations and ensure the safety for all partners and beneficiaries, WFP provided all necessary personal protective equipment (facemasks, sanitizers, disposable gloves and informational leaflets) during project implementation and food distribution processes.

WFP paid strong attention to the issues of gender equality and participatory approaches in project identification, implementation, food distribution and monitoring. With the limitation of women’s participation in FFA projects requiring heavy work, WFP encouraged women’s involvement in various FFT projects to strengthen their livelihoods skills and income-generating capacity. Consequently, out of 842 food-related projects in 2020, men were mostly involved in the FFA projects (87 percent men, 13 percent women), while mostly women (72 percent women, 28 percent men) benefitted from farming and livelihoods skills training in the FFT projects.

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



In 2020, Kyrgyzstan remained the third most vulnerable country to climate change among 28 Central Asian and Eastern European countries [1]. Climate-induced risks such as floods, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, strong winds and hail have increased in scale twofold over the last decade, as reported by the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) of the Kyrgyz Republic. The annual direct economic losses related to these disasters were estimated at approximately USD 35 million [2]. Despite considerable efforts in reducing the risks of natural disasters, the adverse impacts of recent events revealed that the Government and local communities lacked the financial, technical and human resources, advanced technologies, and the monitoring and forecasting tools to respond to the increasing climatic challenges. In response, Strategic Outcome 3 achieved progress in building communities' resilience to shocks and climate with capacity strengthening at the national and local levels, the development of a proper disaster management and risk reduction (DRR) measures, and awareness-raising on disaster preparedness for the most risk-prone communities. Overall, in 2020, through WFP project interventions – specifically through FFA activities – the following assets were protected from disaster risks: 40,597 residential houses/apartments, 37 schools and 25 kindergartens, 19 medical points, 194 km of roads, 72 km of water pipelines, and 18,226 ha of agrarian lands. These tangible assets represent a clear evidence of the reduction of communities' vulnerability to climate risk and are subject to regular monitoring by WFP field monitors, local authorities, and the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES).

The Rapid Household Food Security Assessment revealed that, beyond the economic crisis, weather anomalies affected the food security of households, especially the farmers. Every fifth farmer in project-targeted areas reported unfavourable weather conditions for agriculture as one of the key problems they have faced during the planting season. Abnormal spring frosts occurred in April which caused significant damage to fruit and vegetable planting. Access to irrigation for farmers was another important concern in 2020. A lower amount of precipitation was observed since the beginning of 2020 compared to the long-term average, particularly in Chuy, Batken, Osh and Talas provinces.

With a focus on strengthening institutional structures and capacity at the national level for engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), WFP supported the Hydrometeorological Agency (HA) under the MES to execute preparatory activities to launch the project and enhance the adaptive capacities of rural communities through improved climatic services. With the planned USD 9.6 financial support to be received from the GCF, the project focuses on the capacity development of four state bodies and strengthening the adaptive capacity of rural communities through improved adaptation planning and livelihood diversification. With the signing of the GCF Subsidiary Agreement still pending, delaying the launch of the GCF project until 2021 and the commencement of critical climate-adaptation activities, WFP together with the HA carried out contingency actions by negotiating specific inception phase activities and the details of the implementation plan with international partners. Of these activities carried out in 2020, eight land plots were chosen and registered for the further installation of Automatic Weather Stations in Batken, Osh, and Naryn provinces. Other preparatory activities included the development of local-level climate risk profiles, coordination of mini-processing workshops, and the discussion of capacity building activities with co-executing entities.

Effective disaster risk management (DRM) systems are essential to reducing disaster risk and building resilient communities. To support the Government in improving the DRM system in 2020, WFP assisted and completed a joint project with the MES to improve the national Information Analysis and Management System (IAMS) for the DRM – with

the IAMS being a tool created in 2016 with the support of WFP to improve the statistical, spatial, and analytical operations of the MES. During the following years, the IAMS was successfully tested and upgraded to be used as the national digital inter-ministerial management platform for DRM and Civil Protection. In consequence, the following functions were successfully integrated into the IAMS: the IAMS associated mobile application '112 Kyrgyzstan' with new technological solutions to improve the quality of information including spatial data (geolocation), and statistical information and feedback (critical situation messaging); the disaster statistics for the National Statistics Committee, giving the public for the first time open access to statistical information on disasters covering the entire country on the MES website; and the coordination of the UN Disaster Risk Coordination Council, the new 'Emergency Needs Assessment' and 'Post-Distribution for monitoring humanitarian assistance'. Through these activities, WFP and the MES were able to strengthen the analytical, institutional and managerial capacity of the MES and Civil Protection Services.

In close collaboration with the Government, WFP continued supporting communities vulnerable and susceptible to climate risks and natural disasters through disaster mitigation measures and awareness-raising on disaster preparedness. For 2020, the overall planned budget for these areas totalled USD 2.8 million with targeted households benefitting from conditional FFA and FFT in the total volume of 931 mt, helping to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Overall, 145 (144 FFA, 1 FFT) disaster risk mitigation and climate change adaptation projects were implemented in target areas. The mitigation measures under FFA activities were for riverbed and bank protection (45 percent) and mudflow risk reduction (21 percent), construction and rehabilitation of bridges destroyed by disasters (15 percent), reduction of soil degradation (13 percent), and other structural disaster mitigation projects (6 percent). Community members in the most risk-prone areas also benefited from strengthened capacities for risk profiling and risk-informed planning, enabling them to protect their livelihoods and enhance their resilience to climate change. FFT training, as a joint initiative with WFP, MES experts, and local authorities, was conducted for villages located in the most seismic risk areas at the national and regional scales where the residents received awareness and preparedness training for emergency situations. DRR infrastructure and climate change adaptation measures targeted mudflow protection (68 percent), riverbed and bank protection (16 percent), drainage (10 percent) and other related activities including several projects (6 percent) on strengthening MES field offices through repair works. Close to 10,700 men and 10,000 women benefited from conditional food assistance.

In 2020, WFP worked with partners to train communities on disaster preparedness, resilience-building, and protection against land degradation and mudflow destruction. At the local level, based on 2019's successful experiences, WFP supported the MES and the Ministry of Education and Science to conduct national disaster preparedness training in various schools implementing the WFP School Meals Programme, targeting communities most vulnerable to natural hazards with the participation of schoolchildren, teachers, and community representatives. The training carried out by the MES' Training and Retraining Centre for Civil Protection Specialists focused on DRR, disaster preparedness and management and was deemed successful as the schools highly appreciated the quality of training and the knowledge and information gained. Together with the MES, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under the Government and local self-governments, WFP contributed to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities by supporting implementation projects within the national programme of Special Preventive Liquidation Measures as well as the national Tree Planting Programme for disaster prevention. WFP, together with SAEPF branches and UNDP-GEF's project, protected 130 ha of land from degradation with the afforestation of 10,000 walnut and 11,600 pistachio tree species and were appropriately fenced to prevent overgrazing by animals. WFP, together with local self-government and UNDP's Project in Batken, restored in-irrigation systems assets and avoided the loss of 8,000 m³ of irrigation water per season, increased the water supply of 6,500 ha of irrigated lands, and protected 5,000 ha of agricultural land from hydrological emergencies. As a result of these rehabilitated and newly constructed climate-resilient assets that protected their livelihoods from shocks, community members in the most risk-prone areas benefited and were ensured with stable and sustainable livelihoods.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening for community members and local authorities	1
Support the creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.	3

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



With the pandemic and its socioeconomic consequences magnifying pre-existing inequalities, the technical capabilities grouped under Strategic Outcome 4 to address root causes and partner in the spirit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 became the gear to adjust to new operating realities with systemic changes. Activities in this area continued to focus on technical support at policy and strategic levels to enhance evidence-based decision making through socioeconomic assessment and food monitoring, promote inclusive economic growth and social inclusion for all people and diversify the national social protection mechanisms through protective, preventive and advocacy measures.

With an aim towards achieving the SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), WFP co-led several coordination groups. For the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022's implementation, WFP co-chaired the UNDAF Priority I: 'Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, agricultural development, food security and nutrition' and Priority III: 'Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management' working groups. In February, under UNDAF Priority I, WFP organized jointly with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) a technical workshop with national partners to review the progress and discuss the priorities and plans of the UNDAF Joint Work Plan 2018-2020. As an important part of its work in the country, WFP also continued its active engagement in the United Nations Country Team SDG Working Group and within the Development Partners Coordination Council's (DPCC), jointly chairing two DPCC thematic working groups – the Agriculture and Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition Working Group with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank, and the Social Protection Working Group with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). These working groups met regularly to discuss key issues in the sectors, improve coordination, lead constructive dialogue and support joint efforts to achieve the country's priorities. These coordination groups contributed to the findings of the Rapid Household Food Security Assessment and other recent studies related to the COVID-19 impacts on poverty, child poverty and food security conducted by the World Bank, UNICEF and WFP, respectively.

In response to the unprecedented pandemic, the President's Office established four working groups, with the participation of high-level representatives from government ministries, agencies and development partners. WFP was selected to coordinate donors' efforts on behalf of the DPCC Food Security Working Group to ensure that the Kyrgyz Republic had the resources, systems and tools in place to address the food and nutrition needs of its population, with a special focus on its most vulnerable and poor. In this capacity, WFP and other development partners continued to support the Government's Anti-Crisis Plan and to advocate for the food security priorities related to the COVID-19 response in the country. In May, WFP conducted a meeting of the DPCC Working Group on Food Security with the participation of the Ministers of Agriculture, Labour and Social Development, and Finance to present an overview of the support for the most poor and vulnerable groups affected by the pandemic. These strengthened partnerships boosted the alignment of the response to the most urgent needs of the crisis.

Under the UN platform of the Disaster Risk Coordination Council (DRCU) co-led by the Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, activated due to the COVID-19 outbreak to ensure a coherent response of the various stakeholders, WFP led the Food Security and Logistics sectors. The main scope of the DRCU was to prioritize and channel the support to the Government and arrange regular meetings to draft and carry out the coordinated COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan. The DRCU's sector-based action plans for its COVID-19 response were finalized in

coordination with all stakeholders and supported the Government's provision of access to multi-sectoral assistance and critical services for the most vulnerable, implemented through the Operational Delivery Plans. WFP was also engaged in developing the UN Socioeconomic Response Framework to COVID-19 within the UN Country Team. The document set out the framework for the United Nations' urgent support to the Kyrgyz Republic to address the socioeconomic impacts of the crisis and considered the country's long-term recovery in line with the national COVID-19 Anti-Crisis and Recovery Plans.

Social protection and nutrition objectives were also among WFP priorities in 2020. The Inter-Ministerial Working Group, jointly with WFP experts, developed various methodological instructions and templates for the implementation of the Social Contract, an agreement where poor families receive coaching, social services and financial support to get out of poverty. To facilitate its implementation due to the pandemic, the Social Contract was integrated into the new 'Emergency Support to Social Protection Sector' Project. Although the Social Contract initiative is pending the approval of the Parliament, it was decided for WFP to be one of the cooperating partners with the World Bank. WFP also provided policy support for integrating the nutrition agenda in national policies, sectoral plans and response programmes during the COVID-19 crisis, both in terms of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming to advocate for increasing the country's capacity and commitment to nutrition across all sectors.

The outbreak of COVID-19 in the country highlighted the critical need for the consistent monitoring of macroeconomic factors and food prices. Due to the quickly changing and deteriorating food security situation, the need for an up-to-date overview of the current socioeconomic situation and macroeconomic projections provided to stakeholders was critical. In reaction, WFP developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture a 'Price Monitoring for Food Security Bulletin' within the DRCU and existing Technical Working Group on Price Monitoring for Food Security, the frequency of which depended on the intensity of the socioeconomic crisis. WFP also produced a socioeconomic brief based on an analysis of secondary data, a compilation of the impact of COVID-19 on different small- and medium-sized enterprises, household surveys, as well as micro-simulations of poverty, food security and nutrition indicators. The key results from the briefs were shared with government bodies and development partners during DPCC meetings and other coordination platforms towards more effective development of joint and evidence-based action plans.

Overall, in 2020, despite the COVID-19 restrictions, WFP was able to carry out several important capacity strengthening opportunities. These activities included improving government capacities to manage food security and nutrition through evidence generation, knowledge sharing, regular training sessions and workshops. WFP and the Kyrgyz Ministry of Emergency Situations launched the second stage of their joint project entitled the 'Information Analysis and Management System for the Crisis Management Centre' to strengthen the capacity of the Government in disaster risk management. WFP's analytical capabilities also enhanced national digital platforms and analysis, including for downstream food contributions. WFP with the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Labour and Social Development coordinated the logistics and supply chain for in-country food transportation and the unloading of new food arrivals at WFP warehouses. Lastly, as part of the handover of the Food Security Atlas to the Ministry of Agriculture in September, WFP conducted two technical training sessions to support the Ministry to use and update the tool effectively. The first training session focused on updating the online Food Security Atlas, while the second training session concentrated on how to effectively extrapolate data from this online tool to report on the food security situation in the country with regards to the four pillars of food availability, access, utilization and stability.

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

Strategic outcome 05: Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis



While WFP Kyrgyzstan's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018-2022) was designed to be development-centred, the rapid evolution of the COVID-19 crisis necessitated humanitarian assistance and early recovery mechanisms to support those most affected by the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic. Given the unpredictable and prolonged nature of the pandemic, it was evident that vulnerable populations – with special focus given to the 'new poor' and the 'newly unemployed' – needed sustained support. Introduced as a response to the pandemic in the short and long-terms and based on a request from the Government of Kyrgyzstan, in 2020, WFP introduced the new Strategic Outcome 5 'Emergency support and early recovery' as part of its CSP. The outcome aims to fulfil a wider crisis response and early recovery support to meet the food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by crises and their aftermath. These events may include pandemics such as COVID-19, disasters, adverse weather and climate change-induced hazards where preventive measures start to fail, and other crises necessitating a humanitarian response – as well as on-demand service provision, technical support and emergency coordination. With activities implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and local authorities, the provisions under this outcome, of a USD 1.8 million budget requirement, included USD 160,000 of cash assistance to 8,300 beneficiaries (48 percent women, 52 percent men). No food assistance was programmed under this outcome in 2020.

A total of 1.9 million people, approximately one-third of the country's total population, fell into poverty due to COVID-19-related job and other income losses, intensifying their food insecurity situation. This included people living in extreme poverty, recipients of monthly benefits, people living with disabilities, pensioners whose income was not sufficient to cover the minimum food basket established by the Government, returning labour migrants, and the 'new poor' and 'newly unemployed' (e.g. people who lost their jobs and incomes as a result of the economic slowdown brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic). Of this population living in poverty, Strategic Outcome 5 targeted 100,000 people for support throughout the 2020-2021 time period, ensuring that they meet their food security and nutrition needs and enabling their early recovery in 23 pilot urban and peri-urban locations.

The results of the Rapid Household Food Survey Assessment (RHFA), conducted in April, served as a baseline for Strategic Outcome 5 as it confirmed a deterioration in transitory food insecurity and higher economic vulnerability of the poor and those slightly above the poverty line after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Households that relied on irregular labour such as independent workers and those dependent on remittances experienced a decrease or a loss in their income sources. Economic access to food items and agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds) was also a concern as the increased prices for these commodities affected the poor and marginally food secure who were applying negative asset depletion and food consumption-related coping strategies to sustain their food security and economic capacities. In 2019, 58 percent of households applied some form of asset depletion coping strategies, compared to 82 percent of households during the RHFA study in spring 2020. This indicated the reduced ability of households to deal with shocks and the reduction of current and future productivity and human capital formation, two factors jeopardizing households' future livelihoods. Furthermore, extensive indebtedness and deteriorated food consumption patterns were also noticed, posing risks to their productivity and nutrition status in the future.

According to the RHFSAs findings, the majority of the poorest and the poor were receiving some food security assistance from the Government or other donors at the time the survey was carried out. Regarding the households' expenditures, the poorest households spent 63 percent or more of their budget on food, which shows their marginal or moderate food insecurity. Almost half of the poorest spent more than 65 percent of their budget on food and one-fifth spent more than 75 percent of their budget on food, which demonstrates their moderate or severe food insecurity. However, further targeted assistance to improve and maintain food security in both urban and rural areas was required to minimize the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable groups. Following the various assessments and appeals, WFP decided to intervene not only in rural areas but also in urban areas through cash-based transfers (CBT) in support to many families who remained without income because of the collapse of both the formal but mainly the informal economy.

In December, WFP successfully launched the disbursement of CBT among vulnerable families under Strategic Outcome 5. In total, 23 locations were covered through the CBT modality under WFP's emergency support and response to COVID-19. In preparation of these COVID-19-related emergency distributions, meetings with beneficiaries were organized through local project committees and WFP field staff, along with the distribution of awareness-raising materials such as leaflets and posters. At the end of 2020, around 8,300 food insecure women and men received cash entitlements to support their food security during the harsh winter and the upcoming lean season in compensation for their participation in various community development project activities, including light public works (e.g. cleaning public areas, rehabilitation of irrigational infrastructure, reconstruction of mudflow canals, tree planting) and numerous capacity strengthening training sessions (e.g. sewing, confectionery, handicrafts-making, social care nurse training, financial literacy). This support to vulnerable people became possible with a contribution from a donor government and an Immediate Relief Ration loan from WFP Headquarters.

The programmed activities of Strategic Outcome 5 in response to long-term COVID-19 recovery needs will continue into 2021. WFP will coordinate any response to future emergency or crisis situations under this designated outcome area. In addition to the traditional 'cash-over-counter' modality of distribution, the planned piloting of 'e-wallet' solutions will be carried out in 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	3

Cross-cutting Results

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

With 15 percent of its budget allocated to promoting and mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP Kyrgyzstan committed itself to ensure that all its activities are gender-responsive, especially in a year affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. For 2020, WFP earned a Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 3 (0-4 scale), demonstrating its compliance with corporate policies on gender mainstreaming and systematic integration of gender and age into all its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities.

The Optimized School Meals Programme (OSMP) strived to achieve gender parity among its principal beneficiaries (50 percent girls, 50 percent boys). At the School Directors' Meetings organized by WFP in 2020 to launch the OSMP, school leaders constituted of 61 percent of women and 39 percent of men, a 10 percent increase in women's involvement over 2019. Full-time cooks and kitchen staff positions were created as income-generation opportunities for women through cooking classes (95 percent women). The OSMP is also considered gender-transformative as all nutrition educational materials used gender-sensitive language, and eliminated gender stereotypes where, for example, both male and female members of the family were depicted performing equal household chores like cooking.

Under its food assistance for training (FFT) activities, more than 32,452 vulnerable women in all project locations participated in capacity-strengthening courses (cooking, sewing, vegetable production, and others) for income generation, a fourfold increase compared to 2019. For its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, more than 40,135 women participated in short-term employment and asset-creation opportunities for livelihood improvement, another spike growth in women's participation relative to the previous year. These WFP income-generation activities, identified by market demand, increased the sustainability of their employment opportunities. The Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Project demonstrated excellent results including increased incomes, improved leadership skills and women's active participation in local planning and decision-making. WFP supported the Gender Action Learning for Sustainability Project that included livestock and other income-generating projects involving both husbands and wives. The project aimed to overcome stereotypes regarding women's ability to engage in such activities. With regards to the FFA projects, 100 percent of households headed by women reported their full and partial satisfaction, with the assets built and the usefulness of the training.

In 2020, WFP continued to gather gender and age-disaggregated data through its outcome monitoring and socioeconomic briefs to compile gender-sensitive analysis. According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis in 2020, adolescent girls were the most vulnerable groups to malnutrition. The analysis presented to all cooperating partners and government bodies – with an emphasis on adolescent girls' needs – provided important evidence to advocate for gender equality in food consumption practices.

WFP achieved a near gender balance for its national staff, resulting in 48 percent female staff at the end of 2020. WFP will continue to promote gender balance by encouraging qualified women and men to apply for open positions. WFP staff also supported the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) campaign, organizing sessions on GBV and masculinity, giving presentations at local universities and disseminating advocacy messages.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In line with the updated 2020 corporate 'Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Policy', WFP sustained protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations across all its activities to ensure the safety and dignity of all its project participants in the field. Particular attention was dedicated towards establishing and maintaining two-way communication pathways, such as community consultations and community feedback mechanisms (CFM), aimed at strengthening community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making and informing programme design. Thanks to the mentioned CFMs, WFP was able to collect community members' feedback and complaints as well as address information requests related to the provided assistance and broader aspects related to WFP's presence and operations.

All WFP distribution points were well-organized. No protection-related challenges were reported by beneficiaries, including when traveling to receive food entitlements from distribution points, receiving cash transfers inside the premises of financial service providers nor safety issues were registered when traveling back home. Emphasis was geared towards preventing and minimizing unintentional harm to communities while engaging with and receiving assistance from WFP. As part of its COVID-19 response, WFP adopted ad hoc Standard Operating Procedures for food distributions to minimize contagion risks for both beneficiaries and affected communities. WFP also developed a risk screening checklist, an important internal tool for conflict-sensitive programming to assess each field project against the 'Do No Harm Principle'. This checklist was designed with the purpose of contributing to conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding outcomes, gender equality and environmental opportunities, as well as ensuring that adverse risks and impacts were avoided, minimized and mitigated. Additionally, WFP monitoring and food delivery were adapted to remote modalities. In cooperation with local authorities, WFP established safe food distribution points in accordance with all sanitary and epidemiological standards. Food was delivered to the home of each participant, or a distribution point was organized where participants received their food at a scheduled time without experiencing any queues.

As per WFP's 'Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy', all beneficiary personal data was deemed potentially sensitive and considered strictly confidential. All physical, organizational and technological security measures were applied to protect personal data against any accidental loss and/or damage, unauthorized access, disclosure, modification or destruction. With regards to the cash-based transfers provided under the newly introduced Strategic Outcome 5, strict internal instruments and procedures were put in place to ensure data protection. Additionally, all financial service providers working with WFP were required to have a wide service network to ensure that WFP project participants had unhindered access to receiving CBT.

In 2020, WFP continued its Community-level Consultations (CLC) in order to strengthen participatory-consultative project management processes with local authorities and target communities, ensuring the local ownership and sustainability of WFP projects. The annual participatory CLCs were held across 27 target districts to capture the voices of local vulnerable populations and partners regarding any issues of local significance and ensure a participatory design and implementation of project activities. Communities received complete information about the project, including its length as well as its participation criteria and rations. Sensitization included information about sexual exploitation and abuse policies, and reporting procedures. In total, 652 participants (489 men, 163 women) joined the CLCs to share their feedback on project activities completed in 2019 and to propose new local development initiatives for improving food security and nutrition of the local communities. WFP collected over 400 project proposals from the communities and were endorsed by District Project Committees (DPC). The DPCs consisted of representatives of key local partners.

All WFP project handouts and visibility materials distributed to the beneficiaries and posters hanging in the buildings of local municipalities or schools contained the WFP hotline number. The system, part of the CFM, enabled feedback acquisition in real-time, and in a confidential and uninterrupted manner. Subscribers of all mobile operators in the country were able to reach the hotline free of charge and report their problems anonymously through audio messages. Monitoring findings during the reporting period showed that 63 percent of project participants were aware of WFP CFMs, including the beneficiary hotline. The incoming voice messages were reviewed daily and transferred to a programme manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, in case of project-related feedback or questions. WFP also interacted with beneficiaries via social media channels like Facebook and Instagram, serving as a supplementary way to receive feedback.

Based on feedback from the local community, WFP took additional steps to guarantee and accommodate the participation of persons with disabilities (PWD) in the projects. Manuals were updated and included recommendations to attract more PWD or their family members to WFP activities. More than 30 projects were organized with the involvement of PWD, including a joint project with the Red Crescent for mothers of children with disabilities. WFP also carried out emergency food assistance in support of vulnerable people living in 22 social inpatient institutions that serve the elderly, PWD and orphans. Over 14 percent of the total beneficiaries reached by WFP in 2020 were PWD.



Through media coverage of field visits, public events, press conferences, and social media promotion of key activities, WFP produced over 250 media reports and over 620 social media publications. In addition to the information given directly to WFP project participants, these communication products played an important role in informing the country's most poor and vulnerable about the participation in WFP projects and their potential to improve project participants' overall food security and nutrition situation.



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

In 2020, Kyrgyzstan encountered pressing environmental problems ranging from air and water pollution, degradation of mountain ecosystems, solid waste management to natural and man-made hazards, affecting evidently the sustainability of the country's food systems. In line with WFP's Climate Change Policy, Kyrgyzstan office supported the Government to continue the implementation of its National Development Strategy (2018-2040), ensuring that environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change are the bases for the country's long-term economic development. Moreover, WFP supported official efforts to formulate the National Adaptation Plan of Kyrgyzstan and the update of its Nationally Determined Contributions.

With an active presence in all the seven provinces, WFP major projects aimed to enhance Kyrgyzstan's environmental sustainability in the areas of forestry (afforestation, reducing soil erosion and slope stabilization), production and use of organic fertilizers, animal husbandry (sanitary zones for animal washing), greenhouse production, among others. Under the disaster risk reduction, livelihood-related infrastructure and structural mitigation activities from natural disasters were implemented in more than 300 sub-districts. Such broad presence and engagements provided WFP with the unique opportunity and access to bring environmental safeguards into infrastructure activities implemented under the food assistance for assets activities in 2020.

WFP put in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure that planned activities did not cause unintended harm to the environment or the populations. In this context, the design of all project activities was screened by the Government and WFP specialists against WFP's Environmental Risk Screening Checklist. Screenings were informed by public consultations with the community and local project committees and served as the basis for project review and approval. For more complex projects such as the installation of processing facilities, screenings were contracted to food technologists and engineers to review projects against all nationally set environmental protection norms prior to purchase and installation. In case any negative impacts were identified through the checklist, the causes were eliminated, or measures identified to reduce unintended consequences. As all asset creation/rehabilitation activities screened were categorized as 'low risk', mitigation measures were not applied.

Moreover, in 2020, WFP supported the strengthening of the capacity of partners to plan, train and implement environmentally sound activities for agriculture, food security and nutrition. Agricultural trainings included the adoption of innovative approaches in agriculture, soil protection from degradation, pasture management, effective irrigation technologies, biological plant protection products, organic and bio-fertilizers, adaptation to climate change, and hygiene in agricultural products processing.

In 2020, the country office's annual data report on its greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, as well as waste and water information, indicated that WFP operations managed to maintain or even decrease such levels thanks to the energy and water use optimization, the introduction of an electronic documentation system as well as the staff working remotely due to the pandemic.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020 - <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/53961-voluntary-national-review-implementation-sustainable-development-goals-kyrgyz-republic-2020>

[2] Details on the Filling the Nutrient Gap analysis - <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2020-fill-nutrient-gap>

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] According to WHO data (2016), anaemia prevalence was high for women of reproductive age (38 percent of women) and for young children under 59 months (36 percent)), and both rates were increasing over the recent years.

[2] According to the WHO Global Health Observatory figures from 2006 to 2016, the number of overweight adults increased from 38.5 percent to 46 percent and the percentage of adults with obesity increased from 10.5 percent to 15.5 percent.

[3] Around 20% or 1.2 million of the Kyrgyz citizens lived on less than 1.2 USD a day (2,748 KGS per capita per month) in 2019, with a high concentration of the population living just above the national poverty line. As a result of the pandemic, Kyrgyzstan's poor population is projected to increase by another 10%, resulting in about 1.9 million poor people in the country (World Bank, 2020, Kyrgyz Republic COVID-19 Poverty and Vulnerability Impacts).

[4] Budget Revision 04 in October 2020 introduced new Strategic Outcome 5 for crisis response and early recovery to support the vulnerable populations affected by crisis, including COVID-19, as well as on-demand service provision and technical support for assessments.

Strategic outcome 01

- Please note that the 2020 follow-up value for the outcome indicator 'SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)' is not reported on in the 2020 Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report (ACR) as its data collection is planned every two years. Reporting is postponed to 2021/2022 to assess the implementation results of the CSP, given that the previous value was already indicating high capacity level (3 out of 4).

- Please note that the 2018 follow up value for the outcome indicator 'Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)' is not reported in the 2020 Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report (ACR) as the indicator was added to the log frame in 2019.

- Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activities 1 and 8, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring codes 3 for both activities.

Strategic outcome 02

- Please note that the actual values for the beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the FAA activity will not be reported in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Kyrgyzstan as the activity was not implemented in 2020.

- Please note that the follow-up values of 2018 for the outcome indicators will not be reported on in the 2020 Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report (ACR) as the CSP baselines were set in August 2018 for all outcome indicators and there was no follow-up conducted in 2018 as it was too early for outcome-level changes to be measured.

- Please note that the follow-up values of 2020 for some outcome indicators will not be reported on in the 2020 Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report (ACR) as these outcome indicators were excluded from the regular monitoring surveys due to physical movement restrictions hampering face-to-face data collection. The regular monitoring survey in 2020 was re-oriented to a rapid household food security assessment to identify who and how have suffered the most from COVID-19 related crisis and was conducted by phone, leading to a reduction of questions asked, prioritizing only the key food security information relevant for timely programming decisions. The missing follow-up values of these outcome indicators will be collected in early 2021.

- Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activities 2 and 3, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring codes 3 for both activities.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Khakimov, P. 2019. Climate Change in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan: Trends and Adaptation Policies Conducive to Innovation. Working paper #55.
https://www.ucentralasia.org/Content/downloads/UCA-IPPA-Wp55_ENG.pdf

[2] Economics of Climate Change in Central and West Asia – Adaptation Component (Co-financed by the Asian Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility and the Climate Change Fund) Mid-Term Report. May 2016. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/185436/44068-012-tacr-11.pdf>

- Please note that the follow up values for the outcome indicator 'Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks' will not be reported in the 2020 Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report (ACR) as the baseline value was set in 2020. Thus, reporting on follow-up values for previous years is not applicable. The first follow-up to the 2020 baseline value will be collected and reported in 2021, after the programmatic activities relevant for this indicator have fully started.

- Please note that the 2018 follow-up values for all outcome indicators will not be reported on in Kyrgyzstan ACR of 2020 as the CSP baselines were set in August 2018 for all outcome indicators and there was no follow-up conducted in 2018 as it was too early for outcome-level changes to be measured.

- Please note that the 2020 follow up value for the outcome indicator 'Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits' will not be reported on in Kyrgyzstan ACR of 2020 as the indicator was excluded from the regular monitoring survey in 2020 due to physical movement restrictions hampering face-to-face data collection. The regular monitoring survey in 2020 was re-oriented to a rapid household food security assessment to identify who and how have suffered the most from COVID related crisis and was conducted by phone, leading to a reduction of questions asked, prioritizing only the key food security information relevant for timely programming decisions. The missing follow up value will be collected in early 2021.

- Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of the Activity 4 - the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 1. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 5, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3.

Strategic outcome 04

- Please note that the 2018 follow up value for the outcome indicator 'Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)' is not reported on in the 2020 Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report (ACR) as the indicator was added to the log frame in 2019. Therefore, 2018 follow-up value is not applicable for reporting.

- Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activities 6 and 7, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring codes 3 for both activities.

Strategic outcome 05

- Please note that all the follow up values for the outcome indicators will not be reported in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Kyrgyzstan because they related to a new Strategic Outcome introduced after a 2020 budget revision. The baselines were collected in 2020 and the actual implementation of the activities under this outcome has started in November 2020. The follow-up values will be collected and reported in the first half of 2021.

- Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the Activity 9 that contribute to the Strategic Outcome 5 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3.

Progress towards gender equality

- Please note that the 2020 follow up values for the Indicator 'Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality' will not be reported on in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Kyrgyzstan. The indicator was excluded from the regular monitoring survey in 2020 due to physical movement restrictions hampering face-to-face data collection. The regular monitoring survey in 2020 was re-oriented to a rapid household food security assessment to identify who and how have suffered the most from COVID related crisis and was conducted by phone, leading to a reduction of questions asked, prioritizing only the key food security information relevant for timely programming decisions. The missing follow-up values will be collected in early 2021.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- Please note the 2020 follow-up values for the Indicator "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)" will not be reported on in Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report of 2020 as they were excluded from the regular monitoring survey in 2020 due to physical movement restrictions hampering face-to-face data collection. The regular monitoring survey in 2020 was re-oriented to a rapid household food security assessment to identify who and how have suffered the most from COVID related crisis and was conducted by phone, leading to a reduction of questions asked, prioritizing only the key food security information relevant for timely programming decisions. The missing follow-up values will be collected in early 2021.


- Please note that the missing 2019 follow-up values for the protection indicators will not be reported on in Kyrgyzstan Annual Country Report of 2020 as these indicators were introduced in the log frame and baselines assessed in the year of 2019. The first follow-ups were done in 2020.


Environment

- Please note that the 2019 follow up value for the Indicator 'Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk' will not be reported on in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Kyrgyzstan as the indicator was introduced and baseline assessed in 2020. Therefore, 2019 follow-up value is not applicable.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	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	114,827	118,295	233,122	643,004

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development								
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	
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	8		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	128,879	118,294	92%
	female	123,823	114,828	93%
	total	252,702	233,122	92%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	8,086	4,938	61%
	female	8,238	3,657	44%
	total	16,324	8,595	53%
24-59 months	male	5,307	10,762	203%
	female	6,065	9,902	163%
	total	11,372	20,664	182%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	71,239	53,353	75%
	female	66,612	52,382	79%
	total	137,851	105,735	77%
12-17 years	male	10,032	11,270	112%
	female	10,032	10,600	106%
	total	20,064	21,870	109%
18-59 years	male	28,656	32,533	114%
	female	27,822	32,758	118%
	total	56,478	65,291	116%
60+ years	male	5,559	5,438	98%
	female	5,054	5,529	109%
	total	10,613	10,967	103%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	252,702	233,122	92%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	171,495	148,149	86%
School Meal	78,000	81,909	105%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	3,207	3,064	95%

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	1,084	916	85%
Vegetable Oil	25	22	88%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Flour	3,829	4,078	107%
Vegetable Oil	396	403	102%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	1,894	846	45%
Vegetable Oil	196	86	44%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,300,000	160,600	12%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	610,028	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.					- Root Causes		
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category N*: School feeding provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	39,000 39,000 78,000	40,641 41,268 81,909	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	842	707	
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed						
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	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	400,000	458,873.42	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
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	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	249	249	
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	550	552	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						

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	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	14	20
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	9	7
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	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	30	26
	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)					
N*: 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	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	20	16

Activity 08: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	1,572 1,635 3,207	1,599 1,465 3,064
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	267	231

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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National Stakeholders; Kyrgyzstan; Capacity Strengthening



Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥4	≥3	3	2		WFP programme monitoring
National stakeholders; Kyrgyzstan; Capacity Strengthening									
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	3	>3	>3				WFP programme monitoring

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	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	7,530 7,838 15,368	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	29,874 31,093 60,967	58,596 60,590 119,186
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,225	4,481
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	610,028	0
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	21,350	11,006
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	31	23
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	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	117	103
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	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	14	14
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	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	86	74

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	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	11	11
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	102	102
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	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	504	452
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	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	65	66
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	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	414	414
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	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.1*: Number of people trained					
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	C.1.4: Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	0	52
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					

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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	52	52
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Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan;									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥50	≥20		2.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥50	≥20		3.4		
		Overall	0	≥50	≥20		3.3		
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	6.42	<4.7	<5.8	6.4	4.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.68	<3.7	<4.4	5.5	3.7		
		Overall	5.3	<3.8	<4.8	5.7	3.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	64.8	≥64.8	>66	29.2	56.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	66	≥66	>67	36.3	59.2		
		Overall	65.6	≥65.6	>67	35.2	58.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	92.4	≥97.6	>92.4	93.4	97.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92.2	≥96.5	>92.5	94.7	96.5		
		Overall	92.3	≥96.7	>92.5	94.5	96.7		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	89.4	≥92.4	>89.5	79.6	92.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	88.3	≥94.2	>89	85.7	94.2		
		Overall	88.7	≥93.9	>89	84.7	93.9		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.9	≤0.6	<4.8	13.1	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.6	≤0.7	<4.5	16.1	0.7		
		Overall	4.7	≤0.7	<4.6	15.6	0.7		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	1.5	=0	<1.4	1.5	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.9	=0	<0.8	2.4	0		
		Overall	1.1	=0	<1	2.2	0		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	0.6	≤1.2	<0.5	0	1.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.2	≤0	<1	0.8	0		
		Overall	1	≤0.2	<0.8	0.7	0.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	30.2	<42.6	≤30.2	57.7	42.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	29.4	<40	≤29.4	47.5	40		
		Overall	29.7	<40.5	≤29.7	49.2	40.5		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	9.1	≤9.1	≤9.1	19	7.6	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8	11.9	5.8		
		Overall	10.2	≤10.2	≤10.2	13.1	6.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	≤7	≤7	6.6	1.2	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	4.5	3.5		
		Overall	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	4.8	3.1		
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	48.6	≤48.6	≤48.6	52	44.2	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	49	≤49	≤49	50.9	47.1		
		Overall	48.9	≤48.9	≤48.9	50.9	46.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.6	<4.6	<4.3	3.3	3.7	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	3.8	<3.8	<3.6	2.8	3.2		
		Overall	4.1	<4.1	<3.7	2.9	3.3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	22	>26	>25	16	26	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	27	>40	>32	22	40		
		Overall	25	>38	>30	21	38		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	17	<17	<17	14	28	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	16	<16	<16	9	23		
		Overall	17	<17	<17	10	24		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	13	<13	<13	2	5	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	8	<8	<8	3	5		
		Overall	10	<10	<10	3	5		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	48	<41	<46	68	41	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	49	<32	<40	66	32		
		Overall	49	<33	<47	67	33		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Food assistance for asset	Overall	62	>62	>62			WFP programme monitoring	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥40		17	27	WFP programme monitoring

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					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	1
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	14,779 15,381 30,160	9,964 10,693 20,657
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,090	932
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	578	578
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	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	8,263	8,263
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	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	28	28

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	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,905	2,905
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	D.1.145: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	137	125

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Communities; Kyrgyzstan;									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	≥40	=0				WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	95.3	≥99	≥96.5	93	99.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	96.9	≥98	≥97.5	92	98		
		Overall	96.4	≥99	≥97.3	92	99.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.7	≤1	≤3.5	6	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.7	≤2	≤2	5	1.9		
		Overall	3.4	≤1	≤2.5	5	0.4		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	=0	=0	1	0.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.3	=0	=0	2	0.1		
		Overall	0.2	=0	=0	2	0.1		
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	48	<45	≤47	50.2	45		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	51	<46	≤49	50.9	46		
		Overall	50	<45	≤49	50.8	45		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	4	<3	<3.7	2.5	2.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4	<3	<3.7	2.6	2.6		
		Overall	4	<3	<3.7	2.6	2.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	20	>54	>31	25	54		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22	>50	>31	14	50		
		Overall	21	>51	>31	16	51		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	20	<9	<16	0	9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	<18	<15	1	18		
		Overall	17	<17	<17	1	17		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	11	<7	<10	3	7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	<4	<6	3	4	
		Overall	8	<4	<7	3	4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	49	<30	<40	72	30	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56	<28	<45	82	28	
		Overall	54	<28	<45	80	28	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥40	≥20		13	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04 : Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	3	3
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	50	52

Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure communities benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	1	1

	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support								
I: 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	I.1*.1: 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	Number		3		4
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported								
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	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit		4		5

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government agencies; Kyrgyzstan; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	1		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05 : Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis

Output Results

Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	31,851 33,149 65,000	4,028 4,278 8,306
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,300,000	160,600

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	3.4	≤3	≤3.4				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11	≤5	≤11				
		Overall	9.7	≤5	≤9.7				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	80	≥90	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	73	≥90	≥73				
		Overall	74	≥90	≥74				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	≤7	≤7				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17	≤7	≤17				
		Overall	15	≤7	≤15				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	13	≤3	≤13				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10	≤3	≤10				
		Overall	10	≤3	≤10				
Food Expenditure Share	Food assistance for asset	Female	55.3	≤50	≤55.3				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	64.4	≤50	≤64.4				
		Overall	63.5	≤50	≤63.5				
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥30	=0				WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥50	87	20
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	82	79.50
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset		Overall	41	≥50	≥50	80	50
	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	≥50	80	50
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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
			Decisions made by men	Overall	17	≤20	≤20		55
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	58	≥60	≥60		21
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
			Decisions made by men	Overall	6	≤20	≤20		24

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	19	≥60	≥60	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	Decisions made by women	Overall	67	≤20	≤20	25
			Decisions made by men	Overall	12	≤20	≤20	43
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	≥60	≥60	32

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	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	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	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	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

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
			Male	100	=100	=100	100
			Overall	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
			Male	100	=100	=100	100
			Overall	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
			Male	100	=100	=100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥90	≥90	97	
			Male	91	≥90	≥90	95	
			Overall	93	≥90	≥90	96	
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	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	98	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99	
	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	≥90	≥90	99	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	99	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	50	≥80	≥60		49
			Male	60	≥80	≥60		72
			Overall	55	≥80	≥60		69
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	31	≥80	≥61		70
			Male	52	≥80	≥61		53
			Overall	47	≥80	≥61		57
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	98	≥98	≥98	100	94
			Male	98	≥98	≥98	100	89
			Overall	98	≥98	≥98	100	93
	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Female	57	≥80	≥61		68
			Male	61	≥80	≥61		62
			Overall	61	≥80	≥61		65

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Project activities; Kyrgyzstan; Cash			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Project activities; Kyrgyzstan; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Activities; Kyrgyzstan; Cash	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=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	0	=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	100
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Tier 1 beneficiaries; Kyrgyzstan	Act 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	Food assistance for asset	Overall	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	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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WFP supported smallholders in over 300 rural districts of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve their farming practices

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

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren 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
SO 5	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
ACL1	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations
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
URT1	Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren 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	1,877,605	1,877,605	2,441,286	1,616,045
		Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies	173,662	0	176,914	176,914
	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	1,589,282	0	1,314,467	245,203
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,640,549	1,877,605	3,932,667	2,038,162

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	4,428,744	4,079,924	2,333,149	1,582,394
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	707,709	401,563	553,639	242,732
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	277,249	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,136,453	4,481,487	3,164,038	1,825,126

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	1,270,525	1,270,525	1,746,497	1,349,586
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	1,158,792	934,471	110,380	73,448
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,429,317	2,204,996	1,856,876	1,423,034
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	525,714	472,301	138,648	91,878
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	770,798	752,471	401,822	286,378
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,296,512	1,224,772	540,470	378,255
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,243,631	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	6,243,631	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,502,831	9,788,860	15,737,682	5,664,577
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			894,066	877,424	992,785	482,799
Total Direct Costs			13,396,897	10,666,284	16,730,467	6,147,376

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			870,798	693,308	609,218	609,218
			14,267,696	11,359,592	17,339,685	6,756,595



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

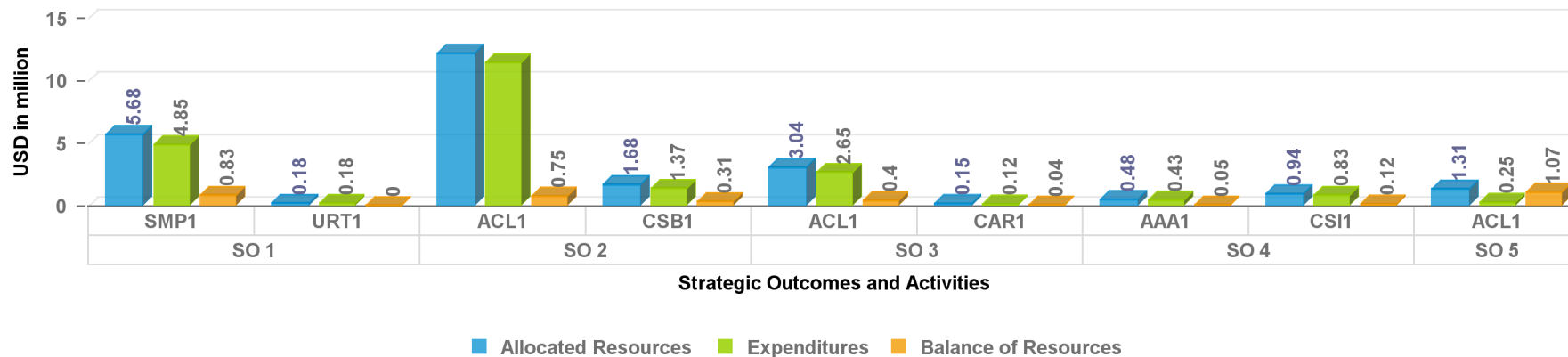
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren 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
SO 5	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
ACL1	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations
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
URT1	Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	1,589,282	0	1,314,467	1,314,467	245,203	1,069,264
	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren 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	5,267,724	5,677,609	0	5,677,609	4,852,367	825,242
		Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies	173,662	176,914	0	176,914	176,914	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,030,668	5,854,523	1,314,467	7,168,989	5,274,484	1,894,505

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	13,295,826	12,168,383	0	12,168,383	11,417,627	750,756
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	2,159,920	1,677,076	0	1,677,076	1,366,169	310,907
		Non Activity Specific	0	277,249	0	277,249	0	277,249
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			15,455,747	14,122,708	0	14,122,708	12,783,796	1,338,912

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	3,852,700	3,043,571	0	3,043,571	2,646,660	396,911
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	3,902,364	152,803	0	152,803	115,871	36,932
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,755,063	3,196,374	0	3,196,374	2,762,531	433,843
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	1,655,174	478,874	0	478,874	432,104	46,770
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	2,428,633	942,183	0	942,183	826,739	115,444
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,083,806	1,421,057	0	1,421,057	1,258,843	162,215

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	6,243,631	0	6,243,631	0	6,243,631
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,243,631	0	6,243,631	0	6,243,631
Total Direct Operational Cost			34,325,284	30,838,292	1,314,467	32,152,759	22,079,654	10,073,105
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,370,614	1,900,111	93,984	1,994,095	1,484,110	509,986
Total Direct Costs			36,695,898	32,738,403	1,408,451	34,146,854	23,563,764	10,583,091
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,385,233	2,063,518		2,063,518	2,063,518	0
Grand Total			39,081,132	34,801,922	1,408,451	36,210,373	25,627,282	10,583,091



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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