

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Kyrgyz Republic Country Strategic Plan, Revision 05

Gender and age marker code: 3

	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<i>01/01/2018 – 31/12/2022</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>01/01/2018 – 31/12/2022</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>734,905</b>	<b>198 031</b>	<b>932 936</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>61,865,386</b>	<b>6 769 318</b>	<b>68 634 703</b>
Transfer	44,268,945	5 328 337	49 597 281
Implementation	9 621 077	795 187	10 416 264
Direct Support Costs	4 199 543	232 643	4 432 186
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>58 089 564</b>	<b>6 356 167</b>	<b>64 445 731</b>
Indirect Support Costs	3 775 822	413 151	4 188 973

### 1. RATIONALE

1. The Kyrgyz Republic is a country with multiple challenges threatening the food security and nutrition of its 6.6 million residents. The COVID-19 pandemic caused serious socioeconomic impacts across the country. The Kyrgyz Government estimates that about 1 million people lost their jobs and became part of the ‘new poor’ due to COVID-19-related unemployment or through the loss of other incomes. With already high numbers of poor people in the country, this new category of vulnerable people has led to a total of 2 million people, approximately one-third of the population, living below the poverty line in a condition of food insecurity. This includes people living in extreme poverty, recipients of monthly benefits, people with disabilities, pensioners with insufficient income to ensure the minimum food basket established by the Government, youth, women-headed households, returning labour migrants and the ‘new poor’.
2. As of March 2021, the minimum subsistence level has increased by 13 percent from the same period in 2020, reaching KGS 5,840 (around USD 2.5/day, food component of KGS 3,796 – USD 1.5/day) – over twice as high as the national poverty line (KGS 2,748 – USD 1.3/day). This confirms that high food prices continue to be amongst the greatest threats to the food security of the most vulnerable, who already spend up to 70 percent of their budget on food. This combined with the depreciation of the national currency (by -21 percent), leads to a reduction in purchasing power, hindering access to nutritious food and further development.
3. The Kyrgyz Republic as a landlocked country was especially hit by border closures and inflated food prices for imported goods. In early 2021, rising food prices are still impairing access to food – as the main staples such as wheat and flour have increased by 25-30 percent in price compared to pre-COVID estimates (February 2020). This

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trend is confirmed by the Consumer Price Index, which on average has increased by 18 percent for cereals, meat, fish, milk and dairy products, fruits and vegetables<sup>1</sup>.

4. The Kyrgyz Republic is highly exposed to a range of hazards such as earthquakes, avalanches, and increasingly frequent climate-related disasters like landslides, seasonal flooding and mudslides, resulting in significant human and financial losses. The annual direct economic losses related to these disasters were estimated at approximately USD 35 million. In 2018, the Kyrgyz Republic remained the third most vulnerable country to climate change among 28 Central Asian and Eastern European countries.<sup>2</sup>
5. Disbursement from the recently signed Green Climate Fund agreement (USD 8.6 million) for the implementation of a climate change adaptation project to only start after an inception phase, the Government also during 2021 requests WFP's assistance for disaster risk reduction support through community-based asset creation and livelihood projects, strengthening resilience.
6. In 2021 the Government continued to request WFP to lead the food security and nutrition response due to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. Thanks to donor support, WFP was able to position itself as the largest cash-based transfer (CBT) actor in-country, attracting new donors and interest by UN sister agencies in partnerships to scale up CBT interventions.
7. In April 2021, the Kyrgyz-Tajik cross-border disputes have resulted in civilian casualties and displacements, resulting in the Government's request to also support the recovery. In light of the socioeconomic and political situation, such a crisis may require more frequent WFP support in response or recovery activities.
8. This revision aims to address the increasing needs and to increase its coverage to include more vulnerable populations as requested by the Government. BR05 aims to provide emergency response and early recovery support under the Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5), and disaster risk response and climate change adaptation support under the Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) to a total of 198,031 beneficiaries (49 percent women, 51 percent men). To respond to these continuing needs, WFP has outlined the following actions:
  - Under SO5, WFP will increase the number of targeted beneficiaries by 194,028 for 2021-2022 in addition to the beneficiaries under BR04 when SO5 was first introduced with CBT as transfer modality. Under SO5, WFP's assistance will include CBTs for 2021 and CBTs and food assistance for 2022.
  - Under SO3, WFP will increase the number of targeted beneficiaries by 4,003 for 2022, to provide food or CBT support to meet the increasing needs of a growing number of beneficiaries.
9. A unified ration of assistance (cash and food) will be applied to both asset creation and training projects to expand coverage to the maximum number of beneficiaries. The geographical selection of project areas will be based on an analysis of the urban/peri-

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1 WFP, 'Food Security Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic', 2021.

2 [Mountain Societies Research Institute \(MSRI\) Brief](#). April 2018.

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urban vs rural locations. The emergency assistance proposed under BR05 will also support and strengthen the socioeconomic assessments and food security management capacities of the Kyrgyz Government.

## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

10. The revision will not change WFP's strategic orientation. As the socioeconomic crisis has not improved, BR05 will allow WFP to expand its coverage of cash and food assistance to meet the increasing needs for 2021 and 2022. WFP will continue to provide conditional assistance such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) or Food Assistance for Training (FFT) as well as CBT support, providing safety net measures for populations living below the national poverty line and further contributing to the Government's social protection system.
11. Post-project monitoring findings (February 2021) of BR04's activities showed that 99 percent of beneficiary households reported satisfaction with the project results with a variety of benefits reported such as increased and diversified agriculture production (76 percent), improved employment opportunities (76 percent), and increased social inclusion in their communities (80 percent). BR05 thus aims to continue strengthening SO3 and SO5 through CBT and food modalities.
12. BR05 builds on the following previous BRs:
  - BR01<sup>3</sup> and BR02<sup>4</sup> were technical revisions;
  - BR03 (approved by Country Director in June 2020) incorporated assistance to government-funded social institutions as part of the COVID-19 response. The budget was increased by 200,000; and
  - BR04 (approved by Country Director in October 2020) introduced SO 5 for crisis response and early recovery to support vulnerable populations affected by crises, including COVID-19, as well as technical support for assessments. The budget was increased by 2,765,422.

### *Strategic outcomes*

#### Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

13. Under Activity 5 of SO3, WFP will increase the number of targeted beneficiaries by 4,003 for 2022.
14. Under Activity 9 of SO5, WFP will increase the number of targeted beneficiaries by 194,028 for 2021-2022.
15. For BR05 and its respective aims, WFP will work with its respective partners – the Ministry of Health and Social Development, Ministry of Emergency Situations, and

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<sup>3</sup> Reduction of ISC from 7% to 6.5%

<sup>4</sup> Resulted as of global budget simplification exercise

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with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development, and local authorities – to target beneficiaries, incl. the “new poor”, enrolled in national social protection registries, and to select project proposals following the three-pronged approach building on the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

Transfer modalities:

16. Assistance under SO5 and SO3 will continue to be delivered mainly but not exclusively in-kind (in rural areas) and through conditional CBT (in urban/peri-urban locations). Such productive safety net measures enhance livelihoods either through the creation of community assets or through participation in training and employability improvement measures, mitigating or alleviating the adverse effects of the pandemic, disaster risks and food insecurity in its various forms. Continuous community consultations and engagement by WFP field staff is ensuring the necessary learning and the beneficiaries’ empowerment throughout the process about their needs and preferences in the assistance provided.

Partnerships:

17. WFP is partnering with the Kyrgyz Government through the Ministry of Health and Social Development (central management and local branches) under SO5 and the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development under SO3, together with local authorities to coordinate the targeting, delivery and monitoring of assistance. Additionally, in an effort to promote field-level partnership, WFP is engaging local NGOs and community-based organizations to coordinate distributions and monitoring.
18. WFP will further liaise with donors and embassies to ensure additional resource mobilization and fundraising in response to the COVID-19 crisis.
19. WFP will continue coordinating the COVID response by leading the Food Security group on behalf of the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC) and Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Communication Sectors of the national Disaster Risk Coordination Unit (DRCU). The emergency assistance is also aligned with the Socioeconomic Response Framework (SERF)<sup>5</sup>, which outlines the phased emergency and recovery activities until the end of 2021.

Country Office capacity:

20. For a smooth and appropriate implementation of all activities in the field and any possible project expansion for the emergency preparedness and response plan, WFP will ensure the adequate field presence and the required M&E set-up. On a periodic basis, WFP will re-assess its capacity to maintain the ability to effectively implement its current CSP and the required readiness for emergency response.

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<sup>5</sup> [https://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/library/crisis\\_prevention\\_and\\_recovery/a-un-framework-for-the-immediate-socio-economic-response-to-covi.html](https://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/a-un-framework-for-the-immediate-socio-economic-response-to-covi.html)

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Supply chain challenges:

21. All procurement is being conducted locally and regionally. The only foreseen challenge includes the inflation in food prices considering the regional economic downturn. WFP is continuing to monitor the price and market fluctuations and adapt as needed.

M&E:

22. Monitoring will continue to be conducted as outlined in the CSP whereby electronic data collection through MODA is increasingly complemented by monitoring information collected and shared from local authorities, to inform – and where needed course-correct - the implementation process.
23. If any lockdown or travel restrictions are imposed by the Government that may affect the CO's M&E modes of operation, remote monitoring, hotlines, and phone interviews will be operationalized.

Proposed transition/handover strategy:

24. Emergency assistance as defined in BR4 and continued in this BR05 is aligned with the SERF, and is expected to be gradually phased out as livelihood opportunities resume. Therefore, the project selection will ensure a shift to early recovery activities, and WFP continues to work with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Health and Social Development on national tools for shock-responsive/ emergency social protection measures.

Risk management:

25. As a direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its resulting socioeconomic crisis leading to increasing fiscal gaps, the Government, local municipalities and partners have shifted their budget priorities to address these urgent needs. These financial deficits are creating challenges for local municipalities to co-fund WFP FFA projects. To mitigate this, WFP is facilitating local partnerships, encourages private sector participation in community consultation and supports local complementary fundraising efforts.
26. With the increasing COVID-19 case numbers, a contextual risk is any drastic deterioration of the epidemiological situation in the country. Upon the Government's decision, this could lead to a restriction of movements, including those of WFP operations on the ground. To mitigate this, WFP will closely monitor the situation and if required, adjust its response accordingly.
27. With the expansion of CBT, WFP will further scrutinize CBT procedures to mitigate any possible fraud and loss risks monitored through risk registers and verification measures. This will be achieved through strengthening of beneficiary communication mechanisms, including context-specific community feedback mechanisms (CFM), regular CBT Working Group sessions, inhouse and at inter-agency level, and regular review of the overall implementation and the quality of food- and cash-based asset

creation and training projects, involving partners, to feed the learning into the adaptation of national systems and to ensure corporate assurance standards are met.

28. WFP will continue to ensure strong compliance with internal controls and testing those of its partners. WFP will regularly update its risk register to capture changes in the country's context and adjust to any relevant corresponding risk mitigation measures.

### *Beneficiary analysis*

Strategic Outcome	Activity <sup>6</sup>	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1	Current			65,000	65,000	130,000
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised			65,000	65,000	130,000
	8	Current	418	435	1,155	1,199	3,207
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised	418	436	1,154	1,199	3,207
2	2	Current	118,320	122,136	68,702	72,518	381,676
		Increase/decrease					
		Revised	118,320	122,136	68,702	72,518	381,676
3	5	Current	37,146	38,345	21,569	22,767	119,827
		Increase/decrease	1,241	1,281	720	761	4,003
		Revised	38,387	39,626	22,289	23,528	123,830
5	9	Current	13,035	13,566	36,060	37,533	100,195
		Increase/decrease	25,243	26,272	69,831	72,683	194,028
		Revised	38,278	39,838	105,891	110,216	294,223
<b>TOTAL</b> <i>(without overlap)</i>		Current	<b>95,611</b>	<b>99,506</b>	<b>264,492</b>	<b>275,295</b>	<b>734,905</b>
		Increase/decrease	<b>99,792</b>	<b>102,530</b>	<b>-1,456</b>	<b>-2,834</b>	<b>198,031</b>
		Revised	<b>195,403</b>	<b>202,036</b>	<b>263,036</b>	<b>272,461</b>	<b>932,936</b>

### *Transfers*

Strategic Outcome	1		2	3	5
Activity	1	8	2	5	9
Beneficiary type	School children of 1-4 grades	Vulnerable population	Smallholders	Households	Households
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	Food	Food	Food/CBT	Food	Food/CBT
Cereals	60	837	837	837	500
Oil		87	87	87	46
Total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	198	727	727	727	410
% kcal from protein	7.4	21.2	21.2	21.2	~10
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)			0.53		0.33
Number of feeding days per year	180	90	75	75	60

<sup>6</sup> Indicate whether transfer is in the form of in-kind, CBT or capacity strengthening. If more than one modality per activity, duplicate the rows.

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	31,098	15,330,308	1,478	773,111	32,577	16,103,419
Pulses						
Oil and Fats	2,838	4,573,382	147	507,721	2,984	5,081,103
Mixed and blended foods						
Other						
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>33,936</b>	<b>19,903,690</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,280,833</b>	<b>35,561</b>	<b>21,184,523</b>
Cash-based transfers (USD)		4,679,709		3,555,200		8,234,909
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>33,936</b>	<b>24,583,399</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>4 836 033</b>	<b>35,561</b>	<b>29 419 432</b>

## **COST BREAKDOWN**

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	
Transfer			757,691		4,570,646	<b>5,328,337</b>
Implementation			32,805		762,382	<b>795,187</b>
Direct support costs						<b>232,643</b>
Subtotal						<b>6,356,167</b>
Indirect support costs						<b>413,151</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>6,769,318</b>

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus area	Root causes	Root causes	Resilience building	Root causes	Crisis response	
Transfer	6,912,419	22,745,395	7,968,907	5,157,080	6,813,481	<b>49,597,281</b>
Implementation	2,205,978	2,963,867	2,879,247	1,316,691	1,050,481	<b>10,416,264</b>
Direct support costs	670,066	1,885,583	781,643	472,676	622,218	<b>4,432,186</b>

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<b>Subtotal</b>	9,788,462	27,594,845	11,629,797	6,946,447	8,486,180	<b>64,445,731</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	636,250	1,793,665	755,937	451,519	551,602	<b>4,188,972</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,424,712</b>	<b>29,388,510</b>	<b>12,385,733</b>	<b>7,397,966</b>	<b>9,037,782</b>	<b>68,634,703</b>



# Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

KYRGYZSTAN (CSP 2018-2022)				
Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome
UN SDCF Outcome	UN SDCF Outcome	UN SDCF Outcome	UN SDCF Outcome	UN SDCF Outcome
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5- Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)
ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 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.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 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.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 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
BUDGET SO 1: \$10,424,712	BUDGET SO 2: \$29,368,510	BUDGET SO 3: \$12,385,733	BUDGET SO 4: \$7,397,966	BUDGET SO 5: \$69,037,762
UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO1: 133,207	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO2: 351,676	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO3: 123,830	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO4: N/A	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO5: 234,223
<p><b>OUTPUT 1:</b></p> <p>1.1. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 2) benefit from improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in order to improve their microclimate, create a healthy and safe environment (C: Capacity development and individual support provided)</p> <p>1.2. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 2) in schools with independent implementation receive a nutritious meal (or, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (C: Capacity development and individual support provided)</p> <p>1.3. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 1) in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (or, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (A: Resource transferred)</p> <p>1.4. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 1) in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (or, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p>1.5. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 1) in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (or, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (N: School feeding provided)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 1: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals (IMP: School meal activities) (Modality: Food, C3)</b></p> <p><b>OUTPUT 2:</b></p> <p>2.1. Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, (Tier 1) benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs (A: Resource transferred)</p> <p>2.2. Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, (Tier 1) benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 2: 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 (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food) (Modality: Food, C)</b></p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 2:</b></p> <p>2.1. Food insecure individuals and communities (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their income, production and productivity (C: Assets created)</p> <p>2.2. Food insecure individuals and communities (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their income, production and productivity (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p>2.3. Food insecure individuals and communities (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their income, production and productivity (L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported)</p> <p>2.4. Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (Tier 1) (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resource transferred)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 2: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities) (Modality: Food, CBT)</b></p> <p><b>OUTPUT 3:</b></p> <p>3.1. Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition (A: Resource transferred)</p> <p>3.2. Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) 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: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>3.3. Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) 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 (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 3: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders (CB: Individual capacity strengthening activities) (Modality: C)</b></p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 4:</b></p> <p>4.1. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 3) 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: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>4.2. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 3) 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 (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 4: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities (CAR: Climate adaptation and risk management activities) (Modality: C)</b></p> <p><b>OUTPUT 5:</b></p> <p>5.1. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 2) 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: Assets created)</p> <p>5.2. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 2) 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 (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p>5.3. Participating targeted households benefit (Tier 1) from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resource transferred)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 5: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities) (Modality: Food)</b></p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 6:</b></p> <p>6.1. Food insecure households' benefit (Tier 3) from the strengthened capacity of government institutions to monitor and analyze food security and manage national programmes in order to adequately target and reach those in need of assistance (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 6: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions (CB: Institutional capacity strengthening activities) (Modality: C)</b></p> <p><b>OUTPUT 7:</b></p> <p>7.1. Food insecure communities (Tier 3) 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: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>7.2. Food insecure communities (Tier 3) 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: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented)</p> <p>7.3. Food insecure communities (Tier 3) 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: National coordination mechanisms supported)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 7: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions (AAA: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities) (Modality: C)</b></p>	<p><b>OUTPUT 8:</b></p> <p>8.1. Vulnerable food insecure populations (Tier 1) receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs (A: Resource transferred)</p> <p>8.2. Vulnerable food insecure populations (Tier 1) receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs (D: Assets created)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 8: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities) (Modality: Food, CBT, C)</b></p>
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET: \$68,634,703</b>	
			<b>TOTAL UNIQUE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 932,936</b>	