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# Kyrgyzstan

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

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# Overview

In 2021, WFP continued to operate within its 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in the Kyrgyz Republic. In the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and socioeconomic and political developments, the CSP was revised in July 2021 to update two of its strategic outcomes. The revision added a significant number of targeted beneficiaries to WFP's activities in 2021-2022 to provide emergency response and early recovery support under the Strategic Outcome 5, and disaster risk response and climate change adaptation support under the Strategic Outcome 3.

Following failed Parliamentary elections and widespread protests in 2020, the Kyrgyz Republic saw greater political stability towards the end of 2021 with the adoption of a new Constitution through a referendum and multiple elections. The year was also marked by the unprecedented socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by a low vaccination rate among the population and widespread misinformation. The country's leadership made several attempts to open borders to tourists and trade to revive the economy. However, the de facto nationalization of Kumtor, the largest gold mine in the country, negatively affected the investment climate. In addition, 2021 saw several cross-border clashes with the worst violence breaking out on the Kyrgyz Republic Tajikistan border at the end of April, leaving dozens killed or injured, and houses, schools, and businesses destroyed on both sides. Despite these challenges, the Government approved its Five-year National Development Program and the Nationally Determined Contribution. Moreover, with the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations declared 2022 as the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development.

Notwithstanding the unstable political and economic situation, WFP continued its regular programme implementation, including school meals optimization, delivering food assistance and cash-based transfers, support for poor smallholder farmers, building resilience to shocks, and climate change adaptation, supporting a total of 420,588 food insecure women and men, boys and girls in all seven provinces of the Kyrgyz Republic. With the newly introduced Strategic Outcome 5, WFP became the largest in-country provider of cash-based transfers (to the amount of USD 2.1 million), with innovative E-wallet solutions piloted from autumn. Although the challenging operational context and frequent counterparts turnover caused some delays, WFP successfully launched the 'Social Assistance to Poor Families on the Basis of a Social Contract' initiative with the Government, negotiated the subsidiary agreement for the upcoming Green Climate Fund project, and completed the Rural Women Economic Empowerment programme.

Moreover, the results from WFP's monitoring of the socioeconomic situation in the country were communicated through regularly issued Price Monitoring Bulletins that provided in-depth food security and nutrition evidence-based analyses that were used to strengthen the capacity of numerous ministries to manage food security and nutrition-related issues, as well as to enhance both productive and shock-responsive Government civil and social protection services. WFP also supported the organization of the National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (NIMAS), which is expected to enhance the understanding of the severity of micronutrient deficiencies and the nutritional status of the population and to help design evidence-based nutritional intervention programmes.

At the policy level, WFP continued to contribute to policy development and enhanced evidence-based decision-making by coordinating with United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. Indeed, WFP assumed the lead role in the Leave No One Behind chapter of the UN Common Country Assessment, while learning from the United Nations Development Assistance Framework evaluation, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework scenario planning, and the Country Strategic Plan evaluation. The relevant lessons from these activities will be used to design the second-generation Country Strategic Plan, with a greater emphasis on partnerships and joint programming, stronger positioning of WFP activities within the social protection, resilience, and green economy umbrella, activation of digital solutions systems and strengthening evidence-based knowledge generation and its application. In addition, WFP supported the Government to formulate policy and programmatic commitments that were presented during the Nutrition for Growth Summit as well as the Food Systems Summit.

# 420,588

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



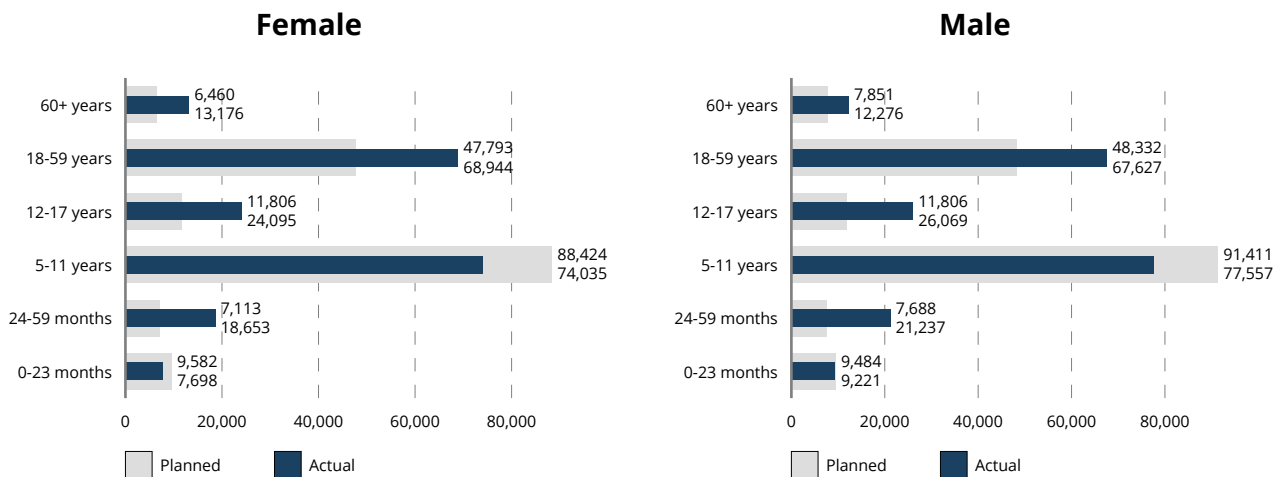
49% female



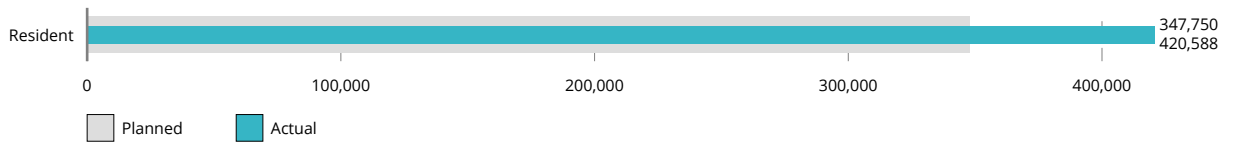
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,170 (49% Female, 51% Male)

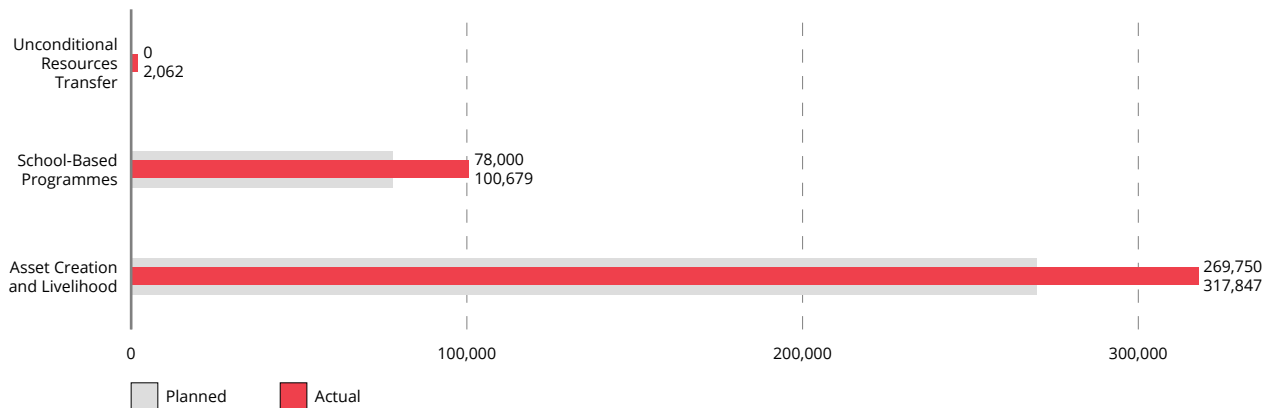
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



278,992

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 188,072 total planned  
(135,911 Female, 143,081 Male)



141,596

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 159,678 total planned  
(70,690 Female, 70,906 Male)



15,121

**total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021**

of 15,121 total planned  
(7,401 Female, 7,720 Male)

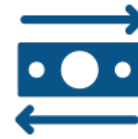
## Total Food and CBT



5,558 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 7,779 mt total planned

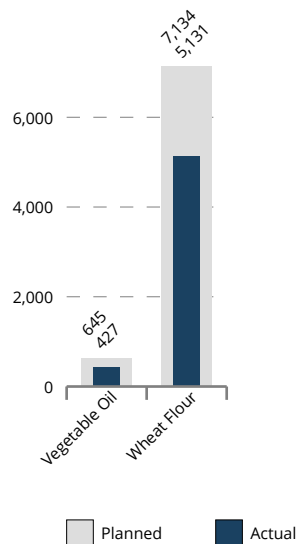


US\$ 2,133,028

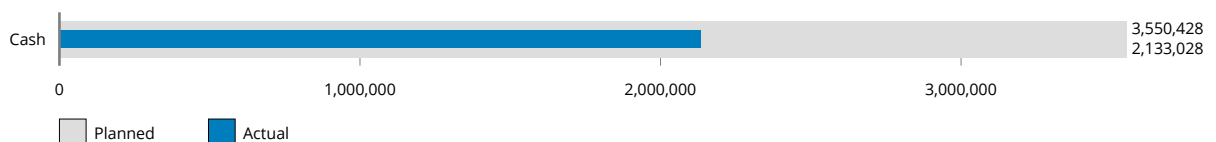
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 3,550,428 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer

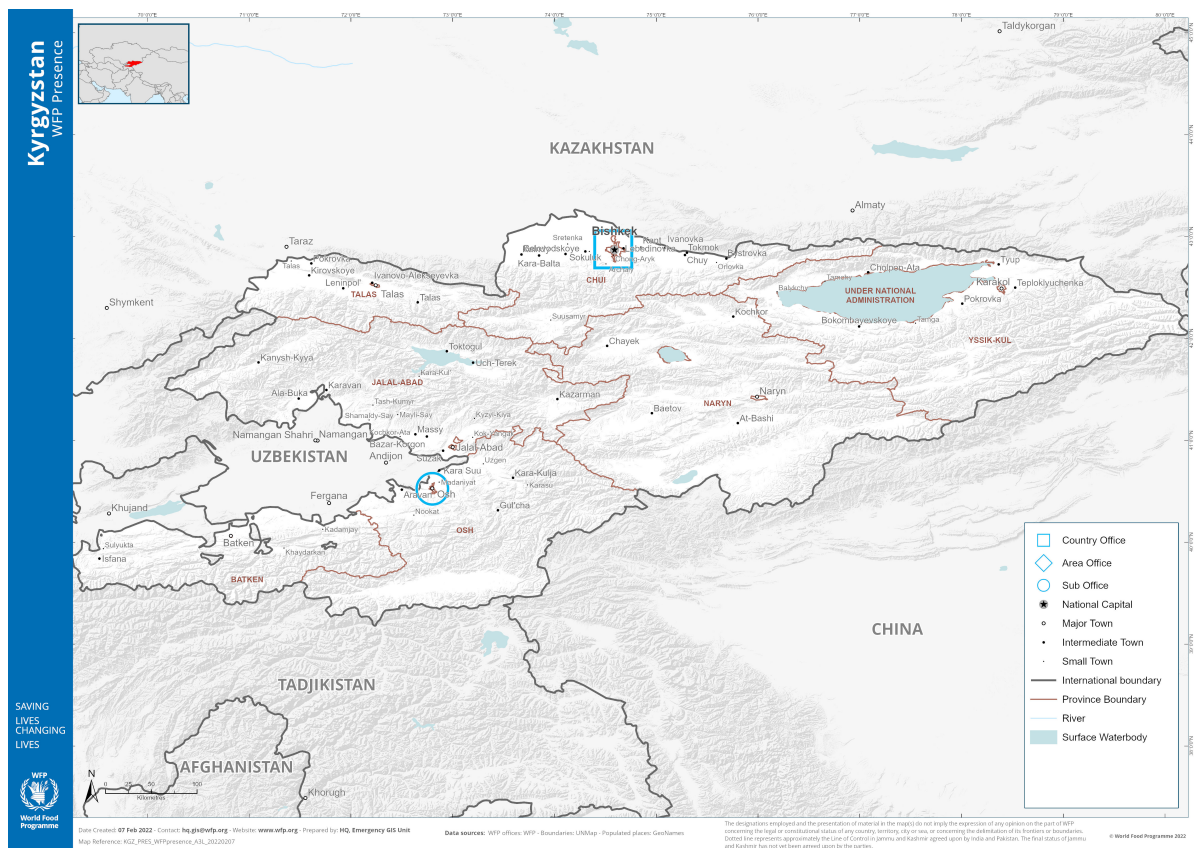


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and operations



The landlocked Kyrgyz Republic faced multiple challenges that threatened the food security and nutrition of the population throughout 2021. Political instability, violent border clashes, climate disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic led to a profound economic crisis, while inflation and rising food prices impaired access to food.

This year saw irrigation water shortages in the spring and abnormally high temperatures during the summer. As of December 2021, compared with the same period last year, wheat harvests decreased by 42 percent and prices for this commodity rose by 38 percent,[1] while overall staple food prices increased by 19 percent.[2] Rising food prices have worsened the purchasing power of vulnerable populations, who were already spending 65 percent of their income on food,[3] affecting their access to a nutritious diet. Indeed, the in-depth analysis conducted by WFP on poverty and food security found that 97 percent of households stated that high food prices had caused difficulties throughout the year.[4] The adverse effects of COVID-19 increased the number of new poor (approximately over 1 million)[5] due to pandemic-related unemployment (including returned migrants and their families)[6] or through the loss of other incomes. This in turn jeopardized the food security of vulnerable populations. In this harsh economic environment, WFP supported vulnerable people through income-generating activities and human capital development, creating meaningful assets for local communities and continuing to assist the national school meals programme.

The Kyrgyz Republic organized presidential, local, and parliamentary elections in 2021, including a referendum to change the Constitution. Although the Government took these steps to bring stability following widespread protests in 2020, the elections resulted in constant changes to Government institutions, including personnel, causing disruptions and delays to WFP operations. Moreover, the violent border clashes on the Kyrgyz Republic Tajikistan border triggered by a dispute over a water distribution centre resulted in the loss of life and the destruction to property, including a school assisted by WFP to provide hot meals to children. Despite these difficulties, the WFP continued its country capacity strengthening activities, operating productive safety net activities in close collaboration with national counterparts and strengthening the national social protection system, including to vulnerable families in border communities.

Guided by vulnerability assessments that underpin its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022, WFP responded to the increased needs, particularly in the Batken region and urban and peri-urban areas where markets suffered from border closures and COVID-19-related lockdowns.

## Operations

Despite the challenging operational context in the Kyrgyz Republic, WFP continued to focus on development, enhancing linkages with national safety nets and social protection systems. Indeed, WFP aimed to increase resilience to shocks and support the food security and nutrition needs of the vulnerable population year-round. According to a WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring exercise, among the benefits reported by the general population residing in the Country Strategic Plan's target areas were increased readiness of community members to work together towards joint objectives and well-being (49 percent), increased social inclusion in the community (greater empowerment of the marginalized to take advantage of new opportunities) (43 percent) and decreased likelihood of tensions within community and with neighbouring communities over the access to natural and/or economic resources (26 percent).[7]

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to build on the achievements of the last eight years and placed greater focus on the sustainability of the National School Meals Programme. Challenged by rising food prices, WFP placed greater emphasis on income-generating and public awareness-raising activities for communities and schools, while providing policy advice to national institutions. Moreover, WFP has continued to strengthen the management and implementation functions of the Ministry of Education and Science that are required to expand coverage of the hot meals provision and maintain the quality of the meals beyond handover.

Through food assistance for assets and food for training modalities under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, WFP rehabilitated pivotal productive and risk-reduction assets, organized capacity strengthening sessions to improve the livelihood skills and employability of food-insecure people, and improved food systems of communities vulnerable to climate change. The community development projects were identified based on a community-consultations approach that aims at prioritizing assets that are of high importance to the local community and at ensuring engagement and ownership of the local population, including women. Such community assets, especially rehabilitated irrigation systems, riverbank protection and mudflow risk reduction, were essential to tackle the issues caused by drought and natural hazards.

WFP continued to provide capacity strengthening to the Government, outlined in Strategic Outcome 4 activities. Due to the negative social and economic effects of political instability and COVID-19, WFP strengthened its role in monitoring the socioeconomic situation in the country by analyzing economic trends and providing research to support evidence-based decision-making. Furthermore, WFP played an important role in technical assistance to the social protection sector, including the launch of the Social Contract pilot, consisting of an agreement between low-income families and the government under a poverty graduation scheme. This pilot is expected to become an established programme under the national social protection system, funding permitting. Additionally, WFP contributed to the Batken Province Development Plan prioritized by the Government following the violent border clashes triggered by a dispute over water resources and provided recommendations to improve the Mid-term Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021-2026.

In response to the socioeconomic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP stepped up to lead the food security and nutrition response and provided emergency cash assistance, including to the new poor in urban and peri-urban areas under Strategic Outcome 5. The rapid evolution of the COVID-19 crisis necessitated a wider response and early recovery support. Hence, a further revision to the CSP was approved to expand coverage of WFP's cash and food assistance to meet the increasing needs arising from the compounding impact of COVID-19 in 2021 and 2022.

## Risk Management

Political instability, cross-border conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic meant that WFP had to continuously and carefully evaluate the situation, update preparedness measures and engage in inter-agency and Government disaster response coordination and risk monitoring mechanisms. The volatility of both operational and financial risks, supply chain and market disruptions, budget shortfalls, natural disasters and a politicized operating environment were the top risks anticipated in the Country Strategic Plan that required management in 2021.

WFP leveraged risk analysis capabilities for a number of inter-agency processes and to strengthen government emergency preparedness and response. WFP contributed to the Country Impact Survey of United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre and actively participated in the Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRRA) for the Ferghana Valley conducted by the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the United Nations and the World Bank. Considering the volatile operating context, the development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) was preceded by scenario-planning and foresight workshops involving the whole UN Country Team, for which WFP contributed to the methodology and assessments with its risk management/preparedness expertise. Additionally, WFP continued to regularly update the country office risk register, with regular tracking of mitigation actions, 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.

# Partnerships

In 2021, WFP focused on strengthening partnerships, including with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, municipalities, other United Nations agencies, development stakeholders, non-governmental organisations (NGO), academic institutions and other stakeholders to align activities with national priorities. WFP continued assisting government stakeholders to review laws and programmes, and supported decision-makers with evidence-based research to develop sound policies on food security and nutrition, as well as sustainable development. WFP emphasized localization efforts, partnering with municipal services, charity foundations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector. Additionally, WFP deepened donor engagement with joint fundraising efforts to broaden the donor base in a competitive funding environment.

## Host Government Partners

WFP implemented activities together with government partners through coordination with relevant ministries, including the handover of food commodities at warehouse-level with all downstream supply chains operated by national counterparts. WFP continued to liaise with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to mitigate COVID-19's socioeconomic impacts and improve livelihoods for vulnerable families. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education and Science on food security and nutrition-related issues, supporting the provision of hot and nutritious meals to primary schoolchildren and addressing rural development priorities. WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Emergency Situations to support vulnerable people in the most disaster-prone areas of the country. In addition, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Economy and the Administration of the President on the draft Mid-term Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021-2026. WFP issued a joint publication with the National Statistics Committee and engaged their expertise in enhancing the Government's food security monitoring methodology and systems.

## Cooperating Partners

WFP worked with local and international NGOs as technical partners for vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders and to strengthen the National School Meals Programme. The main local cooperating partners were Insan Leilek Foundation and Foundation CADRI. WFP provided workshops on gender, food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) instruments, as well as data collection methods, and paid special attention to sensitization efforts on protection and fraud prevention matters. Moreover, WFP partnered with Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI - with headquarters in Moscow), Kyrgyz Japan Friendship Foundation, South Korean NGO Good Neighbors and international NGO Worldshare. In addition, WFP continued to nurture partnerships with academia, such as the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University. With WFP's support, the University held consultations within the academic community on food and biological security, resilience to shocks and stresses and contributed to the formulation of national commitments to the UN Food Systems Summit. With WFP support, several consultations with key stakeholders were also held to draft country commitments for the Nutrition for Growth Summit.

WFP partnered with UN agencies to improve strategic collaboration and prevent food insecurity and the deterioration of nutrition of the most vulnerable members of society. WFP harmonized its activities with other UN agencies through the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC), co-chairing the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition working group with the Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO) and the World Bank, as well as the social protection group with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP actively engaged with UN agencies and continued to lead Pillar 3, Economic Response and Recovery: Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, and Informal Sector Workers, within the UN Framework for immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19. In addition, WFP chaired the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 results group for Priority I, Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrial, agricultural development, food security, and nutrition.

In 2021, WFP, through its FFA/FFT activities, leveraged local donor support in the form of construction materials, equipment and local services as contributions to rehabilitate or construct community assets. Similarly, together with NGO and government partners, WFP promoted replication schemes to achieve the hot and nutritious meal objectives in the National School Meals Programme. In addition, consultations were held with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) to identify the needs and opportunities to increase private sector engagement in nutrition.



# CSP Financial Overview

## Budget revisions

In July 2021, the fifth budget revision for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was approved. The revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 61.9 million to USD 68.6 million. This was required mainly to extend the emergency assistance to support and strengthen the socio-economic assessments and food security management capacities of the Kyrgyz Government (covered under strategic outcomes 3 and 5) through 2021-2022. The budget revision allowed WFP to expand its coverage of cash and food assistance to meet the increasing needs for 2021 and also ahead in 2022.

## Resourcing overview

In 2021, WFP's operations in the Kyrgyz Republic were relatively well-funded, although earmarking of contributions continued to limit the implementation of resilience-building activities. By the end of the year, WFP had 90 percent of the total funds available to implement its needs-based plan from the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan (January 2018) through direct contributions from donors, multilateral fund allocation and advance financing from the Immediate Response Account Fund.

Most of the funding was earmarked for crisis response and root causes activities, specifically food and cash-based transfer modalities, leaving significantly less funding for capacity strengthening and resilience-building activities. As such, strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 4 were funded at more than 75 percent against the needs-based plan and outcomes 3 and 5 at more than 70 percent. Although outcomes 2, 3, 4 and 5 were funded by more than 70-75 percent, some of the activities under these outcomes were postponed to 2022 due to the funding arriving towards the end the year.













Additionally, major delays in the launch of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project meant that Strategic Outcome 3 faced shortfalls; the GCF project was approved at the end of 2021 and WFP will begin the inception phase in 2022. WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities under Strategic Outcome 4 with limited funds. Activities implemented in 2021 were achieved thanks to the funds which were received on time, including earmarked funding (and carry-overs). WFP received contributions that have a long implementation duration. While these were not confirmed to any specific CSP activity, and had balances at the end of 2021, the agreement with the donors is to use most of the funds for school-based programmes, under SO1, during the year 2022.

In 2021, WFP received additional funds in response to COVID-19 pandemic through the Government of Switzerland to assist vulnerable populations, including people in social institutions under Activity 8. The country office will use these funds to expand its support to the social impatent institutions in the COVID-19 recovery period, to address the root causes of their vulnerability, providing safety nets to ensure the institutions are better prepared and more resilient to future health shocks and emergencies.

Finally, WFP did not receive funding for the food transfer component of Activity 9.

## 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.	1,833,874.0	1,833,874.0	1,652,727.0	1,266,907.0
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	5,128,036.0	3,254,220.0	5,952,858.0	3,549,258.0
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	1,625,681.0	1,238,878.0	1,158,843.0	296,072.0
04: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	1,212,419.0	796,562.0	912,992.0	315,412.0
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	4,176,715.0	941,651.0	2,935,978.0	2,588,957.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	5,099,587.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	13,976,725.0	8,065,185.0	17,712,985.0	8,016,606.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,163,499.0	785,700.0	1,378,066.0	700,891.0

<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 15,140,224.0	 8,850,885.0	 19,091,051.0	 8,717,497.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 984,115.0	 575,308.0	 476,696.0	 476,696.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 16,124,340.0	 9,426,192.0	 19,567,747.0	 9,194,192.0

# Programme performance

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



100,679 schoolchildren received hot school meals throughout the year



491 metric tons of food distributed



More than 60% of schools in the country covered by the Optimized School Meals Programme

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic to optimize the existing national school meals programme by upgrading the provision of tea and a bun to a hot and diverse meal for primary school children. WFP established itself as a partner of choice in supporting the Government in the implementation and enhancement of the national school meals programme, providing its technical expertise, assisting in programme policy development and strengthening the capacities of national counterparts in the management of activities.

Under Activity 1, WFP launched optimized hot and diverse school meals in supported programme schools and provided technical assistance to those replication schools committed to delivering freshly-cooked, nutritious meals on a self-funded basis. WFP also piloted income-generating activities for the communities and schools to improve school meal menus and ensure the sustainability of optimized school meals in selected schools. WFP provided policy advice for state and sectoral strategic and regulatory documents and partnered in other capacity strengthening activities.

### Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded in 2021 and the expenditure levels were 69 percent against the needs-based plan. The expenditure level was low in comparison to funding due to delays in procurement from the regional market. These activities will be completed in 2022. In 2021, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, successfully launched the Optimized School Meals Programme (OSMP) in 61 new programme schools and 13 replication schools and provided fortified wheat flour to 315 schools. WFP also provided technical and engineering consultations for canteen infrastructure rehabilitation, trained school staff, raised public awareness on the importance of hot and nutritious meals and delivered 22 items of modern kitchen equipment (on average) to each programme school. As a result of WFP's activities, approximately 100,679 primary schoolchildren had access to hot and diverse meals that satisfied their basic nutritional needs during their time at school.

### Key Output Indicator Information

In 2021, schools in the country shifted back to a regular learning modality compared to the mandatory distance learning introduced in 2020 due to COVID-19-related lockdowns. As a result, within Activity 1, WFP supported the provision of fortified wheat flour on-site to 315 schools, and 100,679 primary schoolchildren received 491 metric tons of fortified wheat flour, gaining access to hot, diverse and safe meals that satisfied their basic nutritional needs and contributed to a conducive learning environment. In comparison to 2020, WFP reached 23 percent more beneficiaries due to the different sizes of assisted schools during the year. While there were no planned requirements under Activity 8 in 2021, WFP continued to distribute remaining food from 2020 under the activity. As a result, social institutions received 36 metric tons of food commodities. In addition, WFP provided capacity strengthening activities, such as support for school gardens and cooks training, to 2,465 government officials, school cooks and administrators, District Educational Departments and sanitary-epidemiological services staff (twice as many in comparison to 2020), who were identified and targeted with the Government. A higher number of trainings were organized to respond to price increases and identified needs through surveys.

### Key Outcome Indicator Information

Although no country capacity strengthening outcomes were achieved in 2021, WFP is on track to reach the end-CSP targeted outcomes and made progress in achieving several milestones toward a comprehensive national school

feeding normative framework, to enable independent and full implementation of the optimized school meals programme by the Government. This includes WFP's support to the Government in developing a regulation that outlines the main roles and responsibilities of a special Commission to monitor the quality and safety of the school meals organization process as per sanitary and hygienic requirements. This regulation was adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) at the end of the year. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry in revising the legislation concerning education and science. The Ministry is in the process of adopting a unified law "On education and science" by consolidating six existing laws, including the legal framework related to school meals.

In terms of digitalization, WFP, jointly with its cooperating partner Russian Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), developed the school menu calculator software to effectively organize nutritious school menus as per national nutrition standards. The software will be piloted in 2022. Moreover, WFP jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science developed school meals-related indicators for the monitoring system and successfully piloted them in 84 schools throughout the country. The results of the pilot demonstrated that the tool provides the necessary data to improve the Ministry's work. The Ministry is in the process of integrating the indicators into the Education Management System. Moreover, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its vision in school health and nutrition (e.g., country profiling, policy analysis, lessons learnt from evaluations) that also contributed to the design of the regional school feeding strategy.

### Partnerships

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Education and Science and cooperating partner Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI). WFP worked with these partners to implement projects, strengthen capacity, provide technical assistance and promote healthy nutrition among schools. WFP partnered with the international NGO World Share to support five schools in four provinces to launch hot and nutritious meals. WFP continued to work with key UN partners as well, including the Food and Agriculture Organization to plant trees in schools that implement optimized school meal activities.

### Lessons Learned

Rising food prices, inflation and adverse economic effects of COVID-19 mean that the budget of USD 0.08 in villages and USD 0.12 in cities per child per day allocated by the Government for the school meals programme was insufficient. To mitigate this risk, WFP advocated for indexation to ensure budgets increased with the inflation rate. Moreover, WFP met with over 1,500 parents of schoolchildren to raise public awareness for the importance of hot meals and generate additional contributions to enhance the quality of the school meals. As an additional step to institutionalize the school meals programme, WFP will establish a National Republican Competency Centre to train school cooks, administration and other stakeholders involved in the organization of hot school meals in 2022. Furthermore, WFP will establish a Logistics Centre in Batken province to link local farmers with the school meal programme next year.

### Gender Equality

The school meals programme follows WFP's gender equality corporate principles by ensuring universal access to hot nutritious meals for primary school boys and girls. In 2021, the programme achieved gender parity among its principal beneficiaries (49 percent girls, 51 percent boys), while GaM score 3 demonstrates that gender was fully integrated into project activities.

### 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.	4
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	N/A



## 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



**791** community development projects completed to support sustainable livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people



**27,003** food insecure families (152,509 beneficiaries) reached with food



**4,354** metric tons of fortified wheat-flour and vegetable oil provided

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to support vulnerable, low-income and food-insecure people, particularly women, despite significant challenges. Poverty reached 25.3 percent in the country, and the economy, and particularly the agricultural sector, were heavily impacted by drought during the spring and summer, while the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be felt. Through various food assistance for assets and food assistance for training community-development projects, WFP enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks.

Under Activity 2, WFP supported 791 asset creation and human capital building community projects, which included 558 projects directed at pivotal asset creation (i.e., irrigational infrastructure, drinking water pipelines, livestock treatment and pasture management facilities) and organized 233 learning sessions on important livelihoods skills for income generation (including sewing, handicrafts, poultry and fish farming, and veterinary and orchard management). Under Activity 3, WFP continued to build the capacity of food-insecure smallholders and organized Community Level Consultations (CLC) to ensure the participation of local partners in programme decision-making processes. In addition to the previously supported 28 community-based processing facilities, WFP established one bakery (Batken) and one herbal oil mini-processing workshop (Naryn) to support post-harvest loss reduction and improve agricultural value-added production.

### Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded by more than 75 percent against the needs-based plan in 2021. At the end of the year WFP received an additional contribution, which filled the gap in the needs-based plan. These funds, however, arrived late in the year and will only be used in 2022. It is recalled that in 2020, a larger number of food-insecure smallholders were covered through the introduction of a reduced food ration of 150 kilograms of wheat flour and 15 litres of vegetable oil with a corresponding adjustment of work volumes, in response to the impact of the pandemic. Similarly, in 2021, despite the funding shortfall, WFP more than doubled its coverage of beneficiaries during the winter and lean season due to the continued use of a reduced food ration and a further expansion of coverage. As the largest component of the WFP portfolio in the Kyrgyz Republic, Strategic Outcome 2 has been instrumental in supporting national counterparts, including the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, Ministry of Agriculture, and local administration, in social protection. Indeed, WFP assisted low-income people with income-generating opportunities, while rehabilitating local infrastructure considered to be important for recovery and sustainable economic development. These activities benefited more than 300,000 people in the most food insecure areas of the country. Planned cash-based assistance was not funded under this Activity.

### Key Output Indicator Information

WFP assisted a significantly larger number of vulnerable families in 2021 through food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, in line with government requests. WFP reached 27,003 food-insecure households (152,509) beneficiaries in 2021 compared with 19,649 households (119,186 beneficiaries) in 2020. WFP also supported the rehabilitation of 558 community infrastructure projects by creating temporary employment for 20,629 families (118,076 beneficiaries) through its asset creation modality, while organizing 233 trainings to improve the livelihoods of 6,374 vulnerable families (34,433 beneficiaries) through human capacity building projects. WFP exceeded its targets due to the continued use of a reduced food ration package to enable a greater coverage of beneficiaries, more extensive community-level consultations (CLC) and regular sensitization of local partners for better targeting, sustainability and efficiency of supported projects.

## Key Outcome Indicator Information

In 2021, WFP continued to support the national government in improving the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations. Tailored training and sensitization of project activities allowed local government and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM) staff to more effectively reach and mobilize food-insecure members of the society.

According to the Food Security Outcome Monitoring exercise, 74 percent of direct beneficiaries reported that they benefited from asset creation activities. Perceptions about the benefits were diverse and included positive changes in the access to key livelihood assets, opportunities for income generation, better agricultural production, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, as well as protection from disasters. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 80 percent of food assistance for training participants applied new income-generating skills in practice, while 55 percent started generating additional income within a few months of completing the training.

The outcome data is collected through an annual Food Security Outcome Monitoring household survey in the Country Strategic Plan's targeted areas among randomly selected populations, which enables WFP to collect the information both from direct beneficiaries (FFA/FFT project participants) and community members residing in the targeted areas and receiving benefits as a result of WFP activities (i.e., productive assets, knowledge and skills to improve employability, as well as nutrition sensitization). Thus, the data described here is representative of all households benefiting from projects at the community level. Households were able to reduce the share of their budget spent on food from 49 percent (baseline) to 42 percent in 2021, indicating improved food access. However, the data on consumption of nutritious foods shows mixed results, including in the percentage of households who consumed haemoglobin-iron-rich foods. While the share of households who never consumed haemoglobin-iron-rich foods increased in 2021 compared to the baseline, it has slightly decreased compared to 2020. At the same time, the percentage of households consuming haemoglobin-iron-rich foods daily increased and is back to the baseline level, following a significant decline in 2020. Additionally, the deterioration of the coping strategy index (food) indicator demonstrates that a greater proportion of households are facing issues due to food shortages, and hence resorting to coping strategies, such as changing their regular food consumption practices compared to previous years. Despite the fact that the positive achievements as a result of the project were affected by crisis years, without WFP support to the most vulnerable during this period, the shocks faced by households might have had even more devastating consequences. To improve the indicators in the future, programming should include intensive economic empowerment and be nutrition-sensitive, addressing not only improving nutrition knowledge but also providing economic opportunities for women and men to afford a nutritious diet.

## Partnerships

Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM). The Ministry assisted in community mobilization and project identification while securing over USD 180,000 from the state budget to cover in-land transportation of food from WFP warehouses to project sites across the country. In addition, since the majority of food assistance for assets projects were aimed at rehabilitating irrigation infrastructure, WFP established close partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and numerous community-based Associations of Water Users. These collaborations ensured ownership, reduction of water loss during transit and increased crop productivity.

## Lessons Learned

Political volatility during and after the local, presidential and parliamentary elections held in 2021, following the widespread demonstrations in 2020, caused major challenges in implementing the operations plan under Strategic Outcome 2. Security measures, including field travel restrictions and budgetary uncertainty within local administrations, contributed to major delays in community project programming. WFP continued to work closely with its local and national partners and re-programme available contributions to ensure implementation of the operations plan.

## Gender Equality

In 2021, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as reflected in GaM score 3. Indeed, from a total of 27,003 asset creation and human capital building project participants (152,509 beneficiaries), almost 48.5 percent were women. Furthermore, recent community-level consultations were attended by more women than in previous years (37 percent of participants were women), who raised important community challenges and proposed projects on female leadership and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, WFP has encouraged the active participation of women in food distributions and project activity monitoring to ensure greater community ownership and accountability.

## 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.	4

## 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



118 climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction assets built or rehabilitated



Supported 23,742 vulnerable people located in rural communities susceptible to disaster risk and negative impact of climate change



Strengthened Kyrgyz Republic's national disaster **Information Analysis and Management System**

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided assistance to food-insecure communities highly vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, while strengthening their food systems and resilience to climate-related shocks. Together with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, WFP supported the Crisis Management Centre in integrating newly introduced digital solutions into the national disaster management system. Moreover, WFP finalized the implementation mechanisms and arrangements required for the core set of activities envisaged within the Green Climate Fund project.

Through two activities, capacity strengthening of local community members and authorities (Activity 4) and creation of risk reduction assets and rehabilitation of assets vulnerable to climate change (Activity 5), WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, local government and communities, implemented 127 food assistance for assets and food for training projects to reduce the vulnerability of communities susceptible to disaster risk and the negative impacts of climate change. Throughout 2021, WFP engaged with the Government to prepare effective strategies and innovative project ideas to improve the national capacity for disaster risk reduction, humanitarian logistics, disaster monitoring and civil protection.

### Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at approximately 20 percent against the needs-based plan due to delays in the approval and allocation of funds for the Green Climate Fund project, which postponed the implementation of a majority of activities. Nevertheless, WFP received additional funding at the end of December 2021, pushing the funding against the needs-based plan to 70 percent. Due to the late arrival of these funds, they will be used in 2022. Despite limited funding during the year, WFP rehabilitated and reconstructed 118 community assets for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Indeed, 13,216 residential houses, 36 schools, 18 kindergartens, 27 village medical points and 6,433 hectares of agricultural lands were protected from natural disasters, while 17.9 km of riverbanks and 12 concrete bridges were rehabilitated or constructed, and 911 hectares of gardens created. These assets had a positive impact on reducing vulnerability and risks for over 30,000 people. Additionally, Outcome 3 has supported the activities of Strategic Outcome 5 to effectively implement the emergency support and early recovery project initiated due to the socioeconomic shocks of COVID-19 through a cash-based transfer modality.

### Key Output Indicator Information

Compared to 2020 (140 activities), WFP carried out slightly fewer (127) food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) activities in 2021, distributing 678 metric tons of wheat flour as food assistance. These figures and priorities were determined together with local communities and administrations through community consultations. Since projects are chosen together with the local communities and local administrations through Community Consultations, the slightly lower number of FFA and FFT activities in 2021 was due to the local population choosing to concentrate on other related priorities, such as irrigation-related assets. As part of the asset creation projects, 70 activities were implemented in combination with an information sharing component together with the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) and the local authorities. For example, 2,128 project participants (10,635 beneficiaries) received information on effective preparation and response to disasters. Additionally, with WFP technical support, the Ministry successfully completed the second stage of its Information Analysis and Management System (IAMS) for the Crisis Management Centre, allowing the authorities to test national disaster management mechanisms. The results of a disaster simulation exercise will provide an opportunity to evaluate the transformations made by the project and plan the next steps to improve the disaster risk management system.

### Key Outcome Indicator Information

Food Security Outcome Monitoring in 2021 demonstrated that food consumption among community members in targeted areas improved in comparison to 2020. However, it still did not reach the baseline data established in 2018.

This is mainly due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, the level of crisis and emergency coping strategies has increased in 2021 among both male and female-headed households. These strategies could have negative economic and health consequences, which are difficult to reverse in the future. WFP will address these findings in future activities together with the relevant ministries and local administration and mainstream gender programming for the sustainable economic development of women and men.

On the other hand, monitoring has shown that almost every-second household residing in the project targeted areas (general population in targeted FFA communities), where Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation projects were implemented, reported various environmental benefits; which is a four-fold increase compared to the previous follow-up value in 2019. This indicates that the WFP-created assets mature over time and are on track for the target trajectory.

### Partnerships

The activities within this Strategic Outcome are being implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, its structural subdivisions on the local level as well as with local administrations. Moreover, within the preparation to launch the Green Climate Fund project, WFP built new partnerships with the Kyrgyz Hydromet, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision and Ministry of Agriculture. This collaboration will facilitate project implementation in the future, as well as anchor the new approaches for strategic planning and evidence-based decision making.

### Lessons Learned

Due to limited resources, climate change adaptation activities were implemented in a fragmented manner, with an emphasis placed on disaster risk reduction (DRR) asset rehabilitation activities. It will be essential to develop activities aimed at propagating climate change adaptation practices and build resilient livelihoods among the most vulnerable communities, through integrated resilience programming, including though the planned Green Climate Fund project. Furthermore, successful DRR asset creation projects depend on cost-sharing and coordinated implementation with the central Government, local authorities and other partners. To ensure sustainability, it will be necessary to build or enhance partnerships with relevant development partners and donor agencies.

### Gender Equality

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 5, as reflected in GaM score 3. WFP continues to incorporate gender-focused activities aimed at building resilience to disaster and climate-related shocks. Activity 4 partially integrated gender and age (GaM score 1). The low score is due to this activity being tied to the delayed Green Climate Fund project, which only became effective at the end of December 2021.

### 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



Issued **48** Price Monitoring for Food Security Bulletins to inform decision-making



Published **3** reports to assist the Government and other partners

Toward strengthening capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP undertook consistent monitoring of macroeconomic factors and food prices, while also providing up-to-date overview of the socioeconomic situation to Government institutions at the central and local levels as well as other stakeholders. In addition, WFP continued to assist the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Migration to strengthen the social protection sector through the implementation of a social contract pilot project, while offering policy support to integrate a nutrition agenda in national policies and sectoral plans.

WFP continued to focus on technical support at national and local levels to enhance evidence-based decision-making through capacity strengthening of national institutions (Activity 6) and evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions (Activity 7). The socioeconomic analysis, food and price monitoring, evidence and knowledge-sharing improved government capacities to manage and develop sound policies for sustainable food security and nutrition.

### Resources to Results

WFP received additional contributions at the end of December 2021, which meant that Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at more than 75 percent against the needs-based plan. Nevertheless, due to the late arrival of these funds, they can be used in 2022. With the available funds in 2021, WFP focused on continuing its effort to strengthen the capacity of national institutions through trainings and prepared three in-depth food security and nutrition evidence-based analyses. Moreover, WFP, together with the Resident Coordinator's Office, UNICEF and FAO, supported the Government in organizing Food Systems Summit Dialogues, holding a scientific and practical conference and organizing community consultations in 27 districts. WFP together with other UN agencies held a press breakfast with media representatives to disseminate the results. Additionally, WFP assisted the Kyrgyz Republic in preparing its national commitments ahead of the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit.

### Key Output Indicator Information

WFP continued policy development, technical assistance and capacity-strengthening initiatives at the ministry level, providing support to national plans and policy frameworks within relevant ministries. WFP exceeded the planned number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives (192 individuals) and the number of tools developed or revised (nine tools) to enhance food security and nutrition systems. Through Food Price and Availability Monitoring, and the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, WFP improved policy coherence; while 48 Price Monitoring Bulletins and three publications provided evidence for policymakers for timely and strategic decision-making. In addition, WFP took the lead role in the Leave No One Behind chapter of the UN Common Country Assessment, which will inform WFP programming in the future, and also provided technical inputs for the Batken Province Development Plan and the Five-year National Development Program. In September 2021, WFP signed a Letter of Intention to initiate the Social Assistance to Poor Families on the Basis of a Social Contract pilot project to support the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration. The pilot project aims to encourage poor families to take active steps to start income-generating activities, assist them in activating their labour potential, as well as strengthen links between vulnerable citizens and national institutions. WFP developed the necessary legal package, including a draft Decree and conducted training for local administration staff and social workers. The cash grants disbursement and business plans implementation will start in early 2022 in two districts.

### Key Outcome Indicator Information

Throughout 2021, WFP actively engaged in developing and drafting regulations to strengthen national stakeholders' capacity for comprehensive food security and nutrition management. WFP supported the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration in preparing a draft regulation for the digital system on the distribution of humanitarian assistance to improve the national social protection system and enhance the targeting of vulnerable people through the state-run online platform Tunduk (via hotline 1227). These milestones were instrumental in contributing to an end-CSP goal of having a solid national, normative framework for food security and nutrition management and an

effective social protection system.

### Partnerships

As part of its capacity strengthening activities, WFP worked closely with government ministries and bodies such as the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision, Ministry of Economy, and local governments. Additionally, to provide deeper analysis to decision-makers, WFP built new partnerships with the National Statistics Committee and the International Organization for Migration. Together with these organizations, WFP prepared reports that received wide local media coverage and interest from donors, think tanks, and the general public.

### Lessons Learned

WFP played an important role in various policy-related dialogues and discussions by coordinating efforts of international and local partners, as well as facilitating the participation of a wide range of stakeholders. Indeed, the CSP evaluation carried out this year determined that WFP’s analytical capacity is well recognised among stakeholders. Despite these achievements, following extensive turnover and restructuring, the Government has requested WFP to once more assist in establishing an effective Online Availability Monitoring System with comprehensive training on food systems, food security and nutrition and forecasting of the food balance. Hence, WFP needs to allocate additional effort and resources in capacity strengthening activities, as well as raise additional funds to implement the requested project.

### Gender Equality

In 2021, WFP continued to fully integrate gender into its activities, as indicated in GaM score 3. WFP continued to provide important analysis on the significant differences in food consumption and nutrition practices depending on the sex of the household head, including dietary diversity and consumption of nutrient-rich food items.

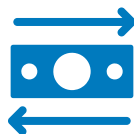
### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening for national institutions.	N/A
Provide evidence-based analysis 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



**141,596** beneficiaries across 23 urban and peri-urban locations received cash assistance



**USD 2.1 million** distributed among COVID-19 crisis affected people



**489** community-based projects were implemented to enhance livelihoods, resilience and income-generation of low-income people

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to support vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 to meet their food security and nutrition needs and enable their early recovery. The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration estimated that over 1.8 million people have become vulnerable and require support due to the pandemic. In 2021, WFP, in consultation with national counterparts, selected 23 pilot urban locations. Integrated Context Analysis demonstrated that urban and peri-urban areas were harshly impacted by lock-down, reduction in remittances, food price inflation and closure of markets.

Under Activity 9, WFP has expanded its cash-based transfers as a social safety net to support shock-affected, vulnerable populations living in urban and peri-urban areas in two phases: emergency support and early recovery. Additionally, to ensure better targeting of beneficiaries, WFP paid significant attention to the leaving no-one behind principle and inclusion of newly unemployed or newly poor categories of people into the projects. Beneficiaries were selected through the official registration as recipients of social payments and also screened through the Tunduk online platform launched by the Government to register the new poor and the most crisis-affected populations.

### Resources to Results

While Strategic Outcome 5 was funded at 70 percent in 2021 against the needs-based plan, most of this funding was earmarked and WFP did not receive funding for the food transfer component of Activity 9. As such, food transfer activities did not take place in 2021. WFP established an effective partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to realize 489 community-based projects through cash assistance for assets and cash assistance for training activities. Over 21,326 vulnerable families (141,596 beneficiaries) have participated in various cash-based transfer projects across 23 urban and peri-urban locations and received cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods. As a result, 229 assets were constructed or restored in targeted communities, including 45 km of irrigation canals, 43 km of drinking water supply lines and 12 concrete bridges. Furthermore, WFP successfully launched a digital e-wallet solution for cash payments to vulnerable households. E-wallets enable cash recipients to potentially access a range of financial digital services (savings, loans and credit) and provide people, including women, with flexible choices on how they spend their assistance.

### Key Output Indicator Information

Since Strategic Outcome 5 was launched in late 2020, this year WFP was well-equipped to benefit from the earlier established partnerships and implement the planned activities in two phases. During the first emergency support phase, WFP supported light community-based projects (i.e., rehabilitation of pivotal local infrastructure assets, drinking water pipelines, strengthening mudflow canals and riverbanks, construction of drainage and irrigation systems, repair of social and public institutions, cleaning public squares and parks) and training sessions on sewing, handicrafts, hairdressing, cooking, bakery, confectionary, hygiene and COVID-19 prevention to meet the needs of beneficiaries and capacities of local partners. During the second early recovery phase, WFP focused on activities to support a large number of livelihoods and income-generating community projects, including human capacity-building activities (e.g., bee-farming, poultry keeping, car repair, greenhouse development, welding, cooking, sewing, hairdressing, computer literacy, Internet-based marketing). Additionally, WFP supported communities vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards by rehabilitating and reconstructing assets for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

### Key Outcome Indicator Information

The outcome data is collected through an annual Food Security Outcome Monitoring household survey under the CSP targeted areas among randomly selected populations, which enables WFP to collect the information both from direct beneficiaries (cash-based-transfers project participants) and community members residing in the targeted areas and receiving benefits as a result of WFP activities (asset creation and knowledge to strengthen capacities and improve

employability, as well as nutrition sensitization). Thus, the data described here is representative of all households benefiting from projects in urban target areas and shows the cumulative progress of all project types implemented in these areas.

Households were able to reduce the share of their budget spent on food from 64 percent (baseline) to 43 percent in 2021, indicating improved food access. The food consumption trend in the targeted urban areas showed signs of improvement with a lower share of households with 'poor' and 'borderline' food consumption score in 2021, compared to the baseline in 2020 and indicating improved food security. The Coping Strategy Index (Food) values showed overall improvement, however they deteriorated among female-headed households, which can imply that these families were more vulnerable to shocks and stressors caused by COVID-19 and could meet the required food consumption needs only by applying negative food-related coping mechanisms (such as choosing to rely on less expensive and preferable food items or reducing meal numbers or portions). Among the factors affecting such differences could be the decision on how to use cash rations, since in some cases non-food household items were prioritised. Hence, WFP will conduct more intensive nutrition awareness and cash use sensitisation activities in target areas. In addition, WFP carried out a Poverty, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in the context of COVID-19 which also explored the role of social protection in addressing these challenges. To further explore the underlying factors of the gender differences in consumption and coping behaviours, WFP will conduct additional food security and gender analysis in the ultimate year of the CSP. According to post-distribution monitoring, almost 100 percent of households that participated in the projects expressed satisfaction and more than half of community members in urban areas reported benefits from the assets created or rehabilitated during the project. Eighty-three percent of training project participants applied newly acquired knowledge and skills in practice and almost 55 percent of participants have already started generating additional income from the project activity.

### Partnerships

All project activities under Strategic Outcome 5 were carried out jointly with the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Migration. The local city-level coordination of project activities was organized with municipal departments under the chairpersonship of the Vice-Mayor and Social Security Department of the City Hall. The two financial service providers were contracted in 2021 to perform cash distributions in target locations. Additionally, civil society, private sector and development partners were instrumental in organizing their contributions in numerous cash-based transfer project activities in terms of construction materials, training costs and other service support. The total amount of in-kind contributions from local partners reached USD 701,127.

### Lessons Learned

WFP faced challenges in implementing project activities due to the local and national elections held in 2021. As a result, project implementation was delayed as state partners were organizing multiple elections. To mitigate these challenges, WFP strengthened partnerships with the civil society and other development stakeholders to continue the programming of community-driven projects. Additionally, mobilizing the 'new poor' was a difficult task due to their temporary residential status. Some of the crisis-affected vulnerable people were migrant families, constantly moving in search of employment opportunities. WFP worked together with social workers to register these vulnerable people and provide temporary employment to meet their food needs.

### Gender Equality

Strategic Outcome 5 ensured full integration of gender in all of its activities, as shown by GaM score 4. WFP organized extensive awareness-raising campaigns to sensitize local partners and project participants in gender equality and active project participation of women and persons with disabilities. As a result, 50 percent of beneficiaries of the 489 community projects were women.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	4

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

While the Kyrgyz Republic has a strong legislative base that guarantees gender equality, the country continues to face rising inequalities and women are largely excluded from decision-making.[1] Where conservative culture or social practices prevailed, women remained in subordinate roles within the family and society, and their decision-making opportunities to determine their future well-being are limited. Violence against women increased in 2021,[2] while key indicators of women's labour force participation demonstrate stark gender inequalities in the country. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the situation and increased women's social and economic dependence on men.[3] WFP monitoring data indicates that female-headed households were more prone to shocks caused by the crisis and could only meet their food consumption requirement by applying negative behaviours, such as reducing the portion size or consuming less desirable items.

In 2021, WFP ensured that all activities were gender-responsive and approximately 15 percent of the Country Office's budget was allocated to promoting and mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment. Within Strategic Outcome 1, WFP, in partnership with Social Industrial Foodservice Institute, developed nutrition-sensitive education materials that seek to eliminate gender stereotypes and demonstrate gender equality. Through strategic outcomes 2, 3, and 5, WFP actively engaged women as community leaders in project proposal identification through community-level consultations and completed the Rural Women Economic Empowerment project, jointly implemented with UN Women, FAO and IFAD, aimed at increasing rural women's access to productive resources to counter the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project outcomes included: increasing food security and nutrition; increasing income to sustain livelihoods; increasing women's participation in decision-making in their households and communities; and a more gender-responsive policy environment. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP prepared several food security and nutrition evidence-based analyses with a gender perspective for capacity-strengthening. WFP continues to be active in key inter-agency coordinating bodies to mainstream gender issues, exchange information and coordinate efforts in the country.

According to post-distribution monitoring, decision-making on the use of food or cash rations was conducted jointly by women and men in every second household. This data indicates that compared to previous monitoring rounds (2018-2020), there was a change towards more joint decision-making among both food and cash beneficiaries in 2021. The general pattern of differences between food and cash ration use implies that in areas where food was received, women's decision making has been prevailing as women are traditionally engaged in cooking and food management in the household. The Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey indicated (Food consumption score-Nutrition and Coping Strategy Index (Food)) that the nutrition status of women-headed households could be particularly concerning and requires intensive economic empowerment and nutrition-sensitive programming, including by improving nutrition knowledge and providing economic opportunities for women and men to afford a nutritious diet.

WFP also contributed to women's empowerment by providing financial access to women through e-wallets, which offered digital services (in savings, loans, and credit) and financial decision-making opportunities, namely on how to spend assistance.



# 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**

Protection remains a priority for all WFP operations in the Kyrgyz Republic to ensure the safety and dignity of all its project participants. As part of its COVID-19 response, WFP, in cooperation with local authorities, established safe food distribution points in accordance with all sanitary and epidemiological standards. The food distribution points were well organized, and participants received their food at a scheduled time. Emphasis was geared towards preventing and minimizing unintentional harm to communities while engaging with and receiving assistance from WFP. The privacy impact assessment was started in December 2021 to support the second-generation Country Strategic Plan development.

WFP paid particular attention to establishing and maintaining two-way communication pathways, such as community feedback mechanisms (CFM), aimed at strengthening community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making and informing programme design. WFP collected community members' feedback, as well as addressed information requests related to assistance provided and broader aspects related to WFP's presence and operations. The hotline system, part of the CFM, enabled feedback acquisition in real-time and in a confidential and uninterrupted manner. All WFP project handouts and visibility materials distributed to beneficiaries and posters hanging in the buildings of local municipalities or schools contained the WFP hotline number. Moreover, 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. 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. The incoming messages during the year were mainly around the need to obtain additional information about the project and how to be included in these initiatives. WFP programme specialists responded to all individual calls and inquiries and provided relevant information on targeting criteria, project types and size of transfers. WFP also interacted with beneficiaries via social media channels, serving as a supplementary way to receive feedback.

In addition, WFP also applied a risk screening checklist, a tool for conflict-sensitive programming to assess each field project against the 'Do No Harm Principle', contributing to conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding outcomes, gender equality and environmental protection, as well as ensuring that adverse risks and impacts were avoided, minimized or mitigated. As a result of the screening, 100 percent of projects were confirmed to meet the 'do no harm principles' in gender, environment or conflict related issues.

As part of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan, WFP conducted PSEA refresher sessions for all staff and cooperating partners to cover all related policies. WFP also participated in the global 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign, organizing lectures on the topic to university students and participating in TV and Radio interviews regarding the campaign and its goals.

According to post-distribution monitoring (PDM), some households reported facing protection-related challenges in receiving assistance: 88 percent of Activity 2 recipients and 82 percent of Activity 5 recipients reported that they did not face any safety and security issues related to WFP assistance, including travelling to and from activity sites. However some recipients reported protection-related risks due to delays in project implementation, overcrowded distribution points in banks, weather conditions during activity implementation posing risks to safety and security, health, sanitary and hygienic concerns related to the spread of COVID-19. A number were unable to be included in the list of participants in previous years due to strict household targeting criteria. Nevertheless, 94 percent of beneficiaries reported being 'fully satisfied' with the implemented projects, while the rest were 'partially satisfied' due to the above-listed risks and concerns. Twenty-six percent of households reported being aware of where to complain about the project.

The PDM data showed that beneficiary project awareness levels (targeting criteria, size of transfer and length of assistance) have deteriorated compared to previous levels. This was due to the inclusion of new target areas, increased coverage of cash distributions or expanded beneficiary coverage, changes in ration size and household targeting criteria to identify and target the 'new poor' in addition to the chronically food insecure. WFP will intensify sensitization measures throughout 2022, especially in the newly targeted project locations to make sure all beneficiaries are properly informed and aware about these changes. Moreover, during the Community Level Consultations, WFP will

follow up with each raised concern and present mitigation measures to improve safety and security, as well as conduct additional information sessions with district committees and local residents. WFP has also brought external expertise to review and enhance targeting and vulnerability criteria.

# Environment

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

The Kyrgyz Republic is prone to harsh weather, air and water pollution, floods, degradation of mountain ecosystems, and other natural hazards. Environmental issues and natural disasters are negatively affecting the sustainability of the country's food systems and are considered to be among the main drivers of hunger and malnutrition. Climate change causes risks to the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and poor rural populations who mainly rely on agriculture. According to the World Bank, the Kyrgyz Republic will experience rates of warming considerably above the global average.[1] The scale and frequency of natural hazards associated with climate change increased by 1.5 times over the last ten years.[2] In addition, concerns about levels of pollution in Bishkek and Osh were flagged in the hardship classification review of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

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 internally developed Conflict Sensitivity, Environmental Protection and Gender Screening Checklists. Screenings were informed by public consultations with the community and local project committees and served as the basis for project review and approval. In case any negative impacts were identified through the checklist, the causes were eliminated, or measures were identified to reduce unintended consequences. All asset creation/rehabilitation activities screened were categorized as low risk.

Moreover, WFP through its asset creation activities enhanced environmental sustainability in areas of forestry, greenhouse production and livelihood-related infrastructure and disaster risk reduction from natural hazards. As a result, overall in 2021, 926 hectares of gardens were created with more than 100,000 seedlings planted. Also 13,216 residential houses, 36 schools, 18 kindergartens, 6,433 hectares of agricultural land, and 27 village medical points were protected from natural disasters through the construction or rehabilitation of 24.7 km of riverbanks and other activities indirectly contributing. Additionally, every-third household residing in the project targeted area has reported that WFP activities improved the natural environment (vegetal cover, water table, reduced erosion) in their communities. Indeed, WFP had a broad presence to bring environmental safeguards into infrastructure activities implemented under its food and cash assistance for assets activities in 2021.

# Feed their dreams

I want to get out of poverty and support other women in difficulty, said Asel, standing next to her newly bought sewing equipment.

Asel Jeenbekova is one of the vulnerable families who joined the 'Social Assistance to Poor Families on the Basis of a Social Contract' with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration - a pilot project realized with the support of the World Food Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The innovative and ground-breaking project targeted families living below the national poverty line to empower and assist them to start income-generating activities and to seek to graduate out of poverty. The project also aims to strengthen the links between vulnerable citizens and national institutions.

Employment opportunities are scarce in rural areas of the country and my husband is disabled, so my family lived on the social welfare payments, continued Asel.

Since she had the skills and experience in the sewing sector, Asel applied with a business plan to initiate a mini sewing workshop in her village together with other applicants from two districts of the country.

The demand for mini sewing workshop in rural areas is growing. They receive orders from the capital Bishkek. I worked in large workshops during the summer, so I knew that this was a good idea, said Asel.

# Data Notes

## Context and Operations

Planned figures were determined jointly with the government.

[1] United Nations World Food Programme, "Monthly Price Monitoring for Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic," Issue number 48, December 2021.

[2] National Statistics Committee and United Nations World Food Programme, "Poverty, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in the context of COVID-19 and the role of Social Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic."

[3] United Nations World Food Programme, "Monthly Price Monitoring for Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic," Issue number 48, December 2021.

[4] National Statistics Committee and United Nations World Food Programme, "Poverty, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in the context of COVID-19 and the role of Social Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic."

[5] United Nations World Food Programme, "Kyrgyz Republic Country Strategic Plan, Revision 05."

[6] International Organization for Migration and United National World Food Programme, "Migration, Food Se[1] United Nations World Food Programme, "Monthly Price Monitoring for Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic," Issue number 48, December 2021.

[7] According to a WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring exercise conducted in 2021.

## Partnerships

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP: Japan, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and the host Government.

## Strategic outcome 04

In the 5-year plan, the CSP has aimed to have 2 Government Programmes created and adopted (Outcome indicator 'Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening'). The Food Security and Nutrition Programme (adopted and reported in 2019) and the social Protection Programme (not started yet). Therefore, the progress as of 2021 is 1 out of 2.

## Progress towards gender equality

The value for the 2020 follow-up on the indicator 'Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women' has been amended for methodological consistency.

[1] Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic in Achieving Gender Equality until 2020, <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/12728>

[2] 24.kg, Violence against women increased by 30 percent, Access via:

[https://24.kg/obschestvo/207840\\_vkyirgizstane\\_na30protsentov\\_uvelichilos\\_kolichestvo\\_faktov\\_semeynogo\\_nasiliya/](https://24.kg/obschestvo/207840_vkyirgizstane_na30protsentov_uvelichilos_kolichestvo_faktov_semeynogo_nasiliya/)

[3] Azattyk.kg, This is just the tip of the iceberg." What is the reason for the increase in domestic violence in Kyrgyzstan? Access via: <https://rus.azattyk.org/a/31176613.html>

## Environment

[1] World Bank (2021), Climate Risk Country Profile – Kyrgyz Republic. URL: 15814-WB\_Kyrgyz Republic Country Profile-WEB.pdf (worldbank.org).

[2] National Statistics Committee and United Nations World Food Programme, "Poverty, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in the context of COVID-19 and the role of Social Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic."



# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	206,603	213,986	420,588	427251
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,115	947	2,062	
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	206,603	213,986	420,588	427251
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,115	947	2,062	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	8,070	18,933	27,003	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			2,254	

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	560	3,780	4,340
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### 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	18	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	176,572	213,987	121%
	female	171,178	206,601	121%
	total	347,750	420,588	121%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	9,484	9,221	97%
	female	9,582	7,698	80%
	total	19,066	16,919	89%
24-59 months	male	7,688	21,237	276%
	female	7,113	18,653	262%
	total	14,801	39,890	270%
5-11 years	male	91,411	77,557	85%
	female	88,424	74,035	84%
	total	179,835	151,592	84%
12-17 years	male	11,806	26,069	221%
	female	11,806	24,095	204%
	total	23,612	50,164	212%
18-59 years	male	48,332	67,627	140%
	female	47,793	68,944	144%
	total	96,125	136,571	142%
60+ years	male	7,851	12,276	156%
	female	6,460	13,176	204%
	total	14,311	25,452	178%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	347,750	420,588	121%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	269,750	317,847	117%
School-Based Programmes	78,000	100,679	129%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	0	2,062	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Vegetable Oil	0	3	-
Wheat Flour	842	524	62%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Vegetable Oil	52	0	0%
Wheat Flour	569	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Vegetable Oil	396	367	93%
Wheat Flour	3,829	3,986	104%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Vegetable Oil	196	57	29%
Wheat Flour	1,894	621	33%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,940,400	2,133,028	73%
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,561	7,401	
			Male	7,560	7,720	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,121</b>	<b>15,121</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	39,000	49,431	
			Male	39,000	51,248	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>100,679</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	842	491	
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	1,115	
			Male	0	947	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,062</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	36	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	350,000	311,901	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	315	315	
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					
School feeding (on-site)					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,471	2,465	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	12	
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					
School feeding (on-site)					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	171	171	

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

School feeding (on-site)

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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	20	16
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**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**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> National Stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=4	=3	3	3	2	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**

**Output Results**

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,530	0
			Male	7,838	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,368</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	29,874	73,891
			Male	31,093	78,618
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,967</b>	<b>152,509</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,225	4,354
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	610,028	0



Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	7,159	6,374
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				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	40	26
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	122	151
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated	Number	24	24
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	116	137
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	24	11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	16	13
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	69	724
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	39	60
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	987	608
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	7	5

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥20	≥10	3.4		2.7	WFP
	Male	0	≥20	≥10	1.9		3.4	programme
	Overall	0	≥20	≥10	2.2		3.3	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.42	<4.7	<4.7	9.4	6.4	4.7	WFP
	Male	4.68	<3.7	<3.7	6.6	5.5	3.7	programme
	Overall	5.3	<3.8	<3.8	7.4	5.7	3.8	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.8	≥75	≥70	54	29.2	56.8	WFP
	Male	66	≥75	≥70	67	36.3	59.2	programme
	Overall	65.6	≥75	≥70	64	35.2	58.8	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.4	≥98	≥95	91	93.4	97.6	WFP
	Male	92.2	≥98	≥95	92	94.7	96.5	programme
	Overall	92.3	≥98	≥95	92	94.5	96.7	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.4	≥95	≥90	84	79.6	92.4	WFP
	Male	88.3	≥95	≥90	92	85.7	94.2	programme
	Overall	88.7	≥95	≥90	90	84.7	93.9	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.9	=0	≤3	19	13.1	0.6	WFP
	Male	4.6	=0	≤3	8	16.1	0.7	programme
	Overall	4.7	=0	≤3	11	15.6	0.7	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.5	=0	=0	1	1.5	0	WFP
	Male	0.9	=0	=0	1	2.4	0	programme
	Overall	1.1	=0	=0	1	2.2	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	=0	=0	1	0	1.2	WFP
	Male	1.2	=0	=0	1	0.8	0	programme
	Overall	1	=0	=0	1	0.7	0.2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.2	<25	≤27	28	57.7	42.6	WFP
	Male	29.4	<25	≤27	25	47.5	40	programme
	Overall	29.7	<25	≤27	26	49.2	40.5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.1	≤5	≤8	15	19	7.6	WFP
	Male	10.8	≤5	≤8	7	11.9	5.8	programme
	Overall	10.2	≤5	≤8	9	13.1	6.1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤2	≤5	9	6.6	1.2	WFP
	Male	6.6	≤2	≤5	7	4.5	3.5	programme
	Overall	6.8	≤2	≤5	8	4.8	3.1	monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	48.6	≤48.6	≤45	39	52	44.2	WFP
	Male	49	≤49	≤45	43	50.9	47.1	programme
	Overall	48.9	≤48.9	≤45	42	50.9	46.6	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.6	<3	<3	5	3.3	3.7	WFP
	Male	3.8	<3	<3	4.9	2.8	3.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	<3	<3	4.9	2.9	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>50	>40	36	16	26	WFP
	Male	27	>50	>40	50	22	40	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	>50	>40	46	21	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17	<8	<10	16	14	28	WFP
	Male	16	<8	<10	39	9	23	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	<8	<10	12	10	24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<3	<5	9	2	5	WFP
	Male	8	<8	<5	7	3	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<3	<5	8	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48	<30	<30	39	68	41	WFP
	Male	49	<30	<30	33	66	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	49	<30	<30	35	67	33	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	62	>62	>62	42			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	74		72	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Overall population in target areas - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	23		17	WFP programme monitoring

<b>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</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	14,779	11,472
			Male	15,381	12,270
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,160</b>	<b>23,742</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,090	678

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	0
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	4,590	4,590
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	7,314	7,314
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	10	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	10,635	10,635
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	911	911
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	118	118

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Climate/disaster risks prone communities - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								



Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.3	≥99	≥98	95	93	99.9	WFP
	Male	96.9	≥99	≥98	97	92	98	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.4	≥99	≥98	96	92	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	≤1	≤2	4	6	0	WFP
	Male	2.7	≤1	≤2	2	5	1.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	≤1	≤2	3	5	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1	1	0.1	WFP
	Male	0.3	=0	=0	1	2	0.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	=0	=0	1	2	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	48	<45	<45	35	50.2	45	WFP
	Male	51	<45	<45	35	50.9	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	<45	<45	35	50.8	45	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4	<3	<3	4	2.5	2.4	WFP
	Male	4	<3	<3	4	2.6	2.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<3	<3	4	2.6	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	>50	>36	33	25	54	WFP
	Male	22	>50	>36	30	14	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	>50	>36	30	16	51	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<8	<10	20	0	9	WFP
	Male	15	<8	<10	21	1	18	programme
	Overall	17	<8	<10	21	1	17	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	<3	<5	15	3	7	WFP
	Male	7	<3	<5	11	3	4	programme
	Overall	8	<3	<5	12	3	4	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49	<35	<40	33	72	30	WFP
	Male	56	<35	<40	38	82	28	programme
	Overall	54	<35	<40	37	80	28	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> FFA project participants - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	77		57	WFP
<b>Target Group:</b> General population in target areas - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥40	≥30	46		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	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	192	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	7	
Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3	
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					
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities					
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.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	Number	6	9	
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					
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	5	4	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government agencies - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=2	=1	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					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	70,712	70,690	
			Male	73,598	70,906	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>144,310</b>	<b>141,596</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,284	0	
			Male	9,661	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>18,945</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	621	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,940,400	2,133,028	

Output Results				
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Vulnerable food insecure populations receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	6	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	42	42
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	9	9
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	6,800	6,800
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	37	37
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	229	229

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

**Target Group:** COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - **Location:** Kyrgyzstan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.4	≤3	≤3.4	10.2			WFP
	Male	11	≤5	≤11	7.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	9.7	≤5	≤9.7	8.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥92	≥80	92			WFP
	Male	73	≥92	≥73	92			programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≥92	≥74	92			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤5	≤7	5			WFP
	Male	17	≤5	≤17	6			programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤5	≤15	6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	<2	≤13	3			WFP
	Male	10	<2	≤10	2			programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<2	≤10	2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.3	<40	<55.3	40.8			WFP
	Male	64.4	<40	<64.4	43.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	63.5	<40	<63.5	43.2			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	54			WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> School Parental Committees - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	84	82	79.5	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	41	≥50	≥50	36	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	58	≥60	≥60	50		21	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	17	≤20	≤20	19		55	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	25	≤20	≤20	31		24	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	41	≥50	≥50	20	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	19	≥60	≥60	45		22	WFP programme monitoring



Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	6	≤20	≤20	16		24	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	75	≤20	≤20	39		54	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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Climate/disaster risks prone communities - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	41	≥50	≥50	20	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	≥60	≥60	44		32	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12	≤20	≤20	18		43	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	67	≤20	≤20	38		25	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	92	100		-
	Male	100	=100	=100	93	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93	100		-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	85	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	89	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	88	100		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	93	97		-
	Male	91	≥90	≥90	94	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	94	96		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	94	100		-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	87	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	88	100		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	100		-
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	95	98		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	98	99		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

Target Group: Climate/disaster risks prone communities - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	93	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	94	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	78	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	83	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	82	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	93	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	94	99		WFP programme monitoring

## 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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> School workers - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School workers - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	98	≥98	≥98	85	100	94	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	93	100	89	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	86	100	93	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	31	≥80	≥61	34		70	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥80	≥61	27		53	
	Overall	47	≥80	≥61	29		57	
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	57	≥80	≥61	28	68	WFP
	Male	61	≥80	≥61	18	62	programme
	Overall	61	≥80	≥61	19	65	monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Climate/disaster risks prone communities - **Location:** Kyrgyzstan - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:**

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Climate/disaster risks prone communities - **Location:** Kyrgyzstan - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	50	≥80	≥60	11	49	WFP
	Male	60	≥80	≥60	13	72	programme
	Overall	55	≥80	≥60	13	69	monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> - -								
<b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Climate/disaster risks prone communities - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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Women in Batken province have started their sewing business with WFP provided equipment under the “Rural Women Economic Empowerment” project.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Almaz Tchoroev

almaz.tchoroev@wfp.org

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



# Financial Section

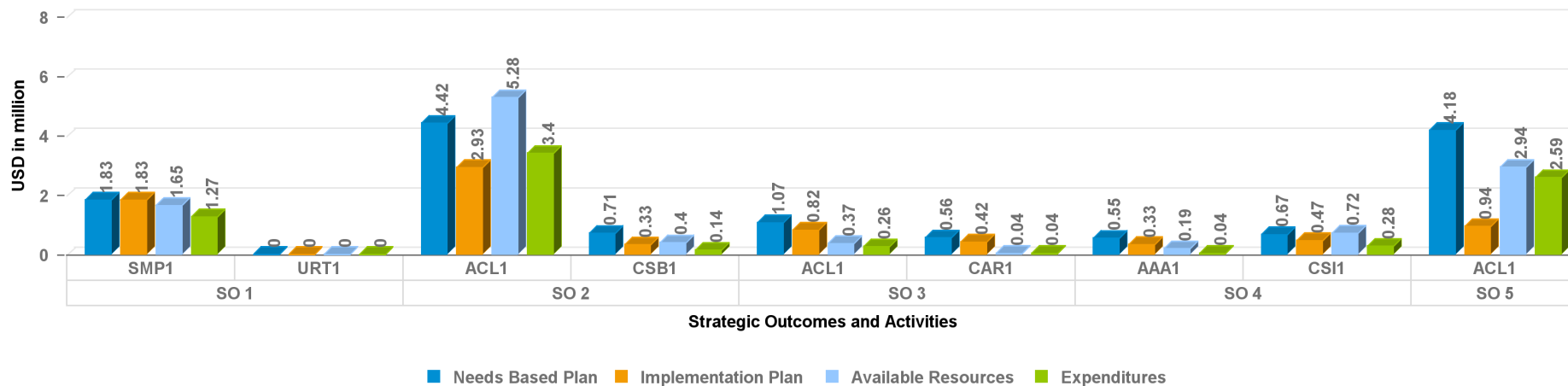
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	4,176,715	941,651	2,935,978	2,588,957
	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	1,833,874	1,833,874	1,652,727	1,266,907
		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	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>6,010,590</b>	<b>2,775,524</b>	<b>4,588,705</b>	<b>3,855,863</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	4,415,513	2,927,322	5,278,794	3,404,443
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	712,523	326,899	396,815	144,815
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	277,249	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>5,128,036</b>	<b>3,254,220</b>	<b>5,952,858</b>	<b>3,549,258</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,065,153	818,482	371,911	260,396
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	560,528	420,396	36,932	35,677
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	750,000	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,625,681</b>	<b>1,238,878</b>	<b>1,158,843</b>	<b>296,072</b>
5	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	545,693	331,559	194,845	36,234
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	666,726	465,003	718,147	279,177
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,212,419</b>	<b>796,562</b>	<b>912,992</b>	<b>315,412</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,099,587	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,099,587</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>13,976,726</b>	<b>8,065,185</b>	<b>17,712,985</b>	<b>8,016,605</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,163,499</b>	<b>785,700</b>	<b>1,378,066</b>	<b>700,891</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>15,140,225</b>	<b>8,850,885</b>	<b>19,091,050</b>	<b>8,717,496</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>984,115</b>	<b>575,308</b>	<b>476,696</b>	<b>476,696</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>16,124,340</b>	<b>9,426,192</b>	<b>19,567,747</b>	<b>9,194,192</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

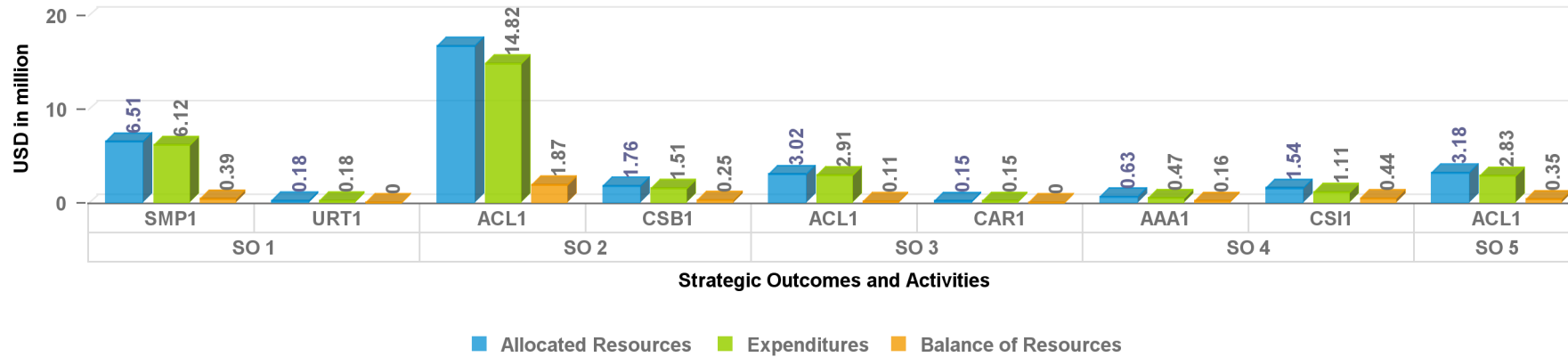
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	5,765,997	1,866,714	1,314,467	3,181,181	2,834,159	347,021
	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	7,101,598	6,505,094	0	6,505,094	6,119,274	385,820
		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
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>13,041,257</b>	<b>8,548,722</b>	<b>1,314,467</b>	<b>9,863,189</b>	<b>9,130,347</b>	<b>732,841</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	2,872,444	1,762,984	0	1,762,984	1,510,985	252,000
		Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	17,711,339	16,696,422	0	16,696,422	14,822,070	1,874,352
		Non Activity Specific	0	277,249	0	277,249	0	277,249

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>20,583,783</b>	<b>18,736,655</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,736,655</b>	<b>16,333,055</b>	<b>2,403,600</b>
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 capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	4,462,891	152,803	0	152,803	151,548	1,255
		Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	4,917,853	3,018,571	0	3,018,571	2,907,055	111,515
		Non Activity Specific	0	750,000	0	750,000	0	750,000
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>9,380,744</b>	<b>3,921,374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,921,374</b>	<b>3,058,603</b>	<b>862,771</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyzstan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	3,095,359	1,544,886	0	1,544,886	1,105,916	438,969
		Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	2,200,867	626,949	0	626,949	468,338	158,611
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,296,226</b>	<b>2,171,834</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,171,834</b>	<b>1,574,254</b>	<b>597,580</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,099,587	0	5,099,587	0	5,099,587
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,099,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,099,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,099,587</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>48,302,011</b>	<b>38,478,172</b>	<b>1,314,467</b>	<b>39,792,638</b>	<b>30,096,259</b>	<b>9,696,379</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,534,113</b>	<b>2,768,191</b>	<b>93,984</b>	<b>2,862,176</b>	<b>2,185,001</b>	<b>677,175</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>51,836,123</b>	<b>41,246,363</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>42,654,814</b>	<b>32,281,260</b>	<b>10,373,555</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,369,348</b>	<b>2,540,215</b>		<b>2,540,215</b>	<b>2,540,215</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>55,205,471</b>	<b>43,786,578</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>45,195,029</b>	<b>34,821,474</b>	<b>10,373,555</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures