



WFP EVALUATION



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Evaluation of Kyrgyz Republic WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022

Centralized evaluation report – Volume II Annexes

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Key personnel for the evaluation

OFFICE OF EVALUATION

Anne Claire Luzot	Deputy Director of Evaluation
Julie Thoulouzan	Senior Evaluation Officer
Giulia Pappalepore	Evaluation Manager
Natalia Meléndez Fuentes	Evaluation Research Analyst

EXTERNAL EVALUATION TEAM

Terrence Jantzi	Team Leader
Laura Phelps	Senior Evaluator
Anara Alymkulova	National Evaluator
Kanat Sultanaliev	National Evaluator

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Annex 1: Summary Terms of Reference

Evaluation of Kyrgyzstan WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022

Summary Terms of Reference



Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

Subject and focus of the evaluation

The WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Kyrgyzstan (2018-2022) approved by the Executive Board in November 2017 had originally four Strategic Outcomes (SO) focusing on the root causes of malnutrition and food insecurity; building communities' resilience to shocks and climate change; and institutional capacity strengthening. In 2020, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP introduced a fifth SO focused on crisis response and early recovery to support the vulnerable populations affected by crisis. The five SOs are defined as follows:

- **SO 1:** Vulnerable populations 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.

The originally approved CSP budget amounted to USD59.3 million for a total of 968,912 direct beneficiaries over five years. With rising needs due to COVID-19, the budget was increased to USD61.9 million to allow WFP to reach an additional 233,122 people.

The evaluation will assess WFP contributions to CSP SOs, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences. It

will also analyze the WFP partnership strategy, and focus on adherence to humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations gender equality, and wider equity and inclusion issues. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability as well as coverage.

Objectives and stakeholders of the evaluation

WFP evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a range of WFP's internal and external stakeholders and present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. The primary users of the evaluation will be the WFP Country Office and its stakeholders to inform the design of the new CSP. The evaluation report will be presented at the Executive Board session in November 2022.

Key evaluation questions

The evaluation will address the following four key questions:

QUESTION 1: To what extent is WFP's strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP's strengths? The evaluation will assess the extent to which the CSP is relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals. It will further assess the extent to which the CSP addresses the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind; whether WFP's strategic positioning has remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP in light of changing context, national capacities and needs, in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and to what extent the CSP is coherent and aligned with the wider UN cooperation framework and includes appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country.

QUESTION 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in Kyrgyzstan? The evaluation will assess the extent to which WFP delivered the expected outputs and contributed to the expected strategic outcomes of the CSP, including the achievement of cross-cutting priorities (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected

populations, gender equality and wider equity/inclusion considerations). It will also assess the extent to which the achievements of the CSP are likely to be sustainable; and whether the CSP facilitated more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work.

QUESTION 3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes in Kyrgyzstan? The evaluation will assess whether outputs were delivered within the intended timeframe; the appropriateness of coverage and targeting of interventions; cost-efficient delivery of assistance; and whether alternative, more cost-effective measures were considered.

QUESTION 4: What are the factors that explain WFP's performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP? The evaluation will assess the extent to which WFP analyzed and used existing evidence on hunger challenges, food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the CSP. It will also assess the extent to which the CSP led to: the mobilization of adequate, predictable and flexible resources; to the development of appropriate partnerships and collaboration with other actors; greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts, in particular as regards adaptation and response to the COVID-19 and other unexpected crises and challenges; and how these factors affect results. Finally, the evaluation will seek to identify any other organizational and contextual factors influencing WFP performance and the strategic shift expected by the CSP.

Scope, methodology and ethical considerations

The unit of analysis is the CSP as approved by the WFP Executive Board and subsequent budget revisions. The evaluation covers all WFP activities (including cross-cutting results and wider equity and inclusion issues) for the period 2017 - August 2021. The longer time frame (beyond the start of the CSP) allows to assess the CSP development and associated decision-making processes and if the envisaged strategic shift has taken place.

The evaluation will adopt a mixed methods approach using a variety of primary and secondary sources, including desk review, key informant interviews, surveys, and focus groups discussions. Systematic triangulation across different sources and methods will be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement. In light of developments related to the COVID19 pandemic, the inception phase will be conducted remotely. During the data collection phase, in case of international travel restrictions, national evaluation team members not affected by travel restrictions will conduct the in-country fieldwork, while international team members will conduct data collection remotely. A final stakeholder workshop will be held in Bishkek or remotely.

The evaluation conforms to WFP and 2020 UNEG ethical guidelines. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring

informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.

Roles and responsibilities

EVALUATION TEAM: The evaluation will be conducted by a team of independent consultants with a mix of relevant expertise related to the Kyrgyzstan CSPE (including school meals, nutrition, capacity strengthening, social protection, climate change and resilience building, gender equality and empowerment of women, humanitarian principles and protection and accountability to affected populations).

OEV EVALUATION MANAGER: The evaluation will be managed by Giulia Pappalepore, Evaluation Officer in the WFP Office of Evaluation. She will be the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts, to ensure a smooth implementation process and compliance with OEV quality standards for process and content. Second level quality assurance will be provided by Julie Thoulouzan, Senior Evaluation Officer in the WFP Office of Evaluation. The Deputy Director of Evaluation will approve the final versions of all evaluation products.

An **Internal Reference Group** of a cross-section of WFP stakeholders from relevant business areas at different WFP levels will be consulted throughout the evaluation process to review and provide feedback on evaluation products.

STAKEHOLDERS: WFP stakeholders at country, regional and headquarter (HQ) level are expected to engage throughout the evaluation process to ensure a high degree of utility and transparency. External stakeholders, such as beneficiaries, government, donors, implementing partners and other UN agencies will be consulted during the evaluation process.

Communication

Preliminary findings will be shared with WFP stakeholders at country, regional and HQ levels during a debriefing session at the end of the data collection phase. A more in-depth debrief will be organized in November 2021 to inform the new CSP design process. A stakeholder workshop will be held in January 2022 to ensure a transparent evaluation process and promote ownership of the findings and preliminary recommendations by country stakeholders. Evaluation findings will be actively disseminated, and the final evaluation report will be publicly available on WFP's website.

Timing and key milestones

Inception Phase: June - August 2021

Data collection: September - October 2021

Remote Debriefing: October 2021

Reports: October 2021 - February 2022

Stakeholder Workshop: January 2022

Executive Board: November 2022

Annex 2: Evaluation Timeline

Table 1: Evaluation timeline

Phase 1 - Preparation		Who	Updated timeline
	Draft terms of reference (TOR) cleared by Depute Director of Evaluation (DDoE) and circulated for comments to CO and to long term agreement (LTA) firms	Deputy Director of Evaluation (DDoE)	23 April 2021
	CO reviews/comments on draft TOR	Country Office (CO)	23 April-3 May 2021
	Final revised TOR sent to LTA firms and WFP stakeholders	Evaluation Manager (EM)	5 May 2021
	Proposal deadline based on the final TOR	Long-term Agreement (LTA) firm	7 May 2021
	Final revised TOR sent to WFP stakeholders	EM	26 May 2021
	LTA proposal review	EM	26 May 2021
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	14-28 June 2021
Phase 2 – Inception		Who	Updated timeline
	Team preparation, literature review	Team	Early July 2021
	Remote inception briefing with Office of Evaluation (OEV)	EM & Team	1 July 2021
	Inception Briefings with internal reference group (IRG) members and national partners	EM + team leader (TL)	5-16 July 2021
	Submit draft inception report (IR draft zero)	TL	4 August 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM & Second level quality assurance (QA2)	11 August 2021
	Submit revised IR (draft one version zero)	TL	27 August 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM, QA2	7 September 2021
	Evaluation team (ET) makes requested changes to draft one version one	TL	13 September
	DDoE review and clearance of draft one version 2	DDoE	24 September
	CO reviews/comments on draft IR	CO	1 October 2021
	Submit revised IR (draft two)	TL	6 October 2021
	IR approval	EM & QA2	12 October 2021
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet	EM	Mid October 2021
Phase 3 – Data collection and field work		Who	Updated timeline
	In country / remote data collection	Team	18 October–2 November 2021
	Exit debrief (ppt)	TL	5 November 2021
	Preliminary findings debrief	Team	19 November 2021
Phase 4 - Reporting		Who	Updated timeline
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft evaluation report (ER) to OEV (after the company's quality check) (draft zero(D0))	TL	Early December 2021
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	10 December 2021
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV (D1)	TL	17 December 2021
	ER QA1 review	EM	23 December 2021
	ER QA2 review	QA2	Early January 2022

	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	Mid-January 2022
	Draft ER clearance by DDoE	DDoE	26 January 2022
	OEV shares draft ER with IRG	EM/IRG	1 February 2022
	Stakeholder workshop (remote)	Internal Reference Group (IRG)/ TL / EM	7-8 February 2022
	IRG reviews/comments on draft ER	IRG	10 February 2022
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with evaluation team	EM	11 February 2022
Draft 2	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP comments, with evaluation team's responses on the matrix of comments (D2)	ET	March 2022
	Review D2	EM	March 2022
Draft 3	Submit final draft ER to OEV (D3)	TL	Early April 2022
	Review D3	EM	May 2022
	Seek final approval by DDoE	DDoE	End May 2022
SER	Draft summary evaluation report (SER)	EM	June 2022
	SER QA2 review	QA2	End June 2022
	Seek DDoE clearance to send SER	DDoE	Mid-July 2022
	OEV circulates SER to WFP Executive Management for information upon clearance from OEV Deputy Director	DDoE	July 2022
Phase 5 – Executive Board (EB) and Follow-Up		Who	Updated timeline
	Submit SER/recommendations to CPP for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	September 2022
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting etc.	EM	October 2022
	Presentation and discussion of SER at EB Round Table	DDoE & EM	October 2022
	Presentation of summary evaluation report to the EB	DDoE	November 2022
	Presentation of management response to the EB	Regional Director (RD) of Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific Region in Bangkok (RBB)	November 2022

Annex 3: Methodology

3.1 OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGICAL PROCESS AND APPROACH

1. As per the terms of reference, the scope of the evaluation included all the WFP activities within the country strategic plan (CSP) (including cross-cutting results and wider equity and inclusion issues) for the period of January 2017-August 2021. During the inception phase the duration of the CSP evaluation (CSPE) scope was extended up to October 2021 to ensure consistency between the evaluation time scope and the data collection mission. Quantitative data included in the report cover up to December 2021 to provide a comprehensive picture of the first four years of CSP implementation. The CSP implementation started in January 2018, and activities related to the design of the CSP (2017) including consultation, decision making and strategic positioning, were also included as part of the evaluation, particularly in relation to relevance and coherence. The overall unit of analysis was the CSP, understood as the set of strategic outcomes (SOs), outputs, activities, and inputs that were included in the CSP document approved by the WFP Executive Board as well as the subsequent budget revisions responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. The evaluation was oriented to the standard CSP evaluation questions and subquestions. In consultation with the country office and Office of Evaluation, an additional interest in learning from the WFP response to the COVID-19 crisis was included in the evaluation. This included how the COVID-19 response affected other CSP interventions beyond SO5.

3. Since the CSP is the first in the Kyrgyz Republic, the learning element was emphasized through the identification of key learnings related to WFP strategic positioning and comparative advantage, country capacity strengthening achievements and learning, reflections on the CSP architecture, and WFP learning on engagement in climate change adaptation that can strengthen the design of the next CSP. Accountability was integrated into the evaluation through the presentation of progress against implementation plans, the objectives described in the CSP document and/or subsequent budget revisions, particularly those involving the elaboration of the COVID-19 response.

Table 2: Evaluation questions and subquestions

EQ1	To what extent is the WFP strategic position, role, and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP strengths?
1.1	To what extent is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including the achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?
1.2	To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind? To what extent were changes in beneficiary or caseload profiles identified in response to COVID-19?
1.3	To what extent has the strategic positioning of WFP remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP in light of changing context, national capacities, and needs - in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
1.4	To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and international community and to what extent does it include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country? Were there any changes in wider UN frameworks in the context and WFP engagement in these?
EQ2	What is the extent and quality of the specific contribution of WFP to country strategic plan strategic outcomes in the Kyrgyz Republic?
2.1	To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected CSP strategic outcomes?
2.2	To what extent did WFP contribute to the achievement of cross-cutting priorities (, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations, as well as the environment)? In addition, did the response to COVID-19 change the degree of contribution in any of these areas?
2.3	To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustainable?
2.4	To what extent did the country strategic plan facilitate more strategic linkages between and across humanitarian, development and peace work?
EQ3	To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?
3.1	To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe? Were there any effects of the pandemic on the ability of WFP to deliver on time and WFP management of these including consequences on human resources (HR) needs and management?

3.2	To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate? Were there any changes in coverage and targeting of interventions due to changing needs and WFP adaptations accordingly (as a result of the pandemic)?
3.3	To what extent were WFP activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance? In particular, were there any additional costs incurred regarding COVID-19 protective measures?
3.4	To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?
EQ4	What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?
4.1	To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, and on the food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the CSP? Were there any data specific to the COVID-19 response being collected that had not been collected previously?
4.2	To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP? Did the pandemic have any effects on financial needs and the level of funding of any additional requests?
4.3	To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results? What were the adaptation to partnership needs or additional opportunities that arose during the pandemic?
4.4	To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results? In particular as regards to adaptation and response to the COVID-19 pandemic and any other unexpected crises or challenges?
4.5	What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?

4. A mixed methods approach was used to provide evidence-based answers to the evaluation questions. The evaluation approach combined document review, quantitative data analysis, key informant interviews (KII), project site visits including key informant interviews, observations, focus group discussions (FGD) and remote fixed-response interviews with beneficiaries.

5. Contribution analysis involved the mapping of potential pathways from interventions to results, often embedded in a theory of change, to identify how WFP contributions have evolved over time and to what degree observed changes can be linked to WFP interventions or other externalities. This included understanding the interlinkages between the national-level country capacity strengthening (CCS) work with local-level direct implementation and the decentralized capacity development. To effectively examine capacity strengthening, reference was made to the WFP corporate capacity strengthening framework, adapting it to the needs of this assignment and the development of tools for understanding WFP country capacity strengthening engagements.

6. To ensure that the evaluation employed a gender-sensitive lens, the methodology was guided by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) guidance on gender (UNSWAP).

3.2 EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

7. Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. The terms of reference describe four dimensions for assessing evaluability: a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as a reference point to determine or measure change; b) a clear statement of intended outcomes; c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring. Evaluability also involves the internal coherence of the interventions and the establishment of a logical causal pathway between the implementation of activities and the achievement of outcomes (articulated through a theory of change).

8. The evaluation team considered that the evaluability of the Kyrgyz Republic CSP was good although some limitations had to be addressed when developing the methodology.

- **Absence of a theory of change.** At the design stage, the country office was not required to elaborate a CSP-level theory of change to establish the causal pathway between the implementation of activities and the intended outcomes.
- **Ambitiously defined outcomes.** The strategic outcomes described in the line of sight contain aspirations for changes in populations or the capacity of institutions. The link from the specific activities and immediate outputs carried out by WFP within these strategic outcomes were often too

narrow in focus to logically influence the broader strategic outcome without taking other interventions from other actors into account.

- **Corporate results framework country capacity strengthening indicators' limitations.** While capacity strengthening has been part of the WFP mandate and was included in the corporate results framework at the time of the CSP design, WFP had not fully institutionalized corporate indicators to measure WFP contributions to country capacity strengthening at all levels as well as the changes in national capacity that reflect the extent and quality of WFP engagement at the national level.
- **Limitations to outcome and cross-cutting indicators.** The CSP included in its performance results framework the standard corporate outcome and cross-cutting indicators related to accountability to affected populations (AAP), gender, protection and the environment. However, these indicators were less able to capture the entirety of the effect of WFP interventions. For example, gender responsiveness in programming was limited to measuring women's representation on committees, and decision making even although gender-responsive programming would affect more elements. Outcome indicators for development did not include a measure of community asset changes over time.
- **Changes in indicators over the CSP period.** Since the inception of the CSP there have been changes in corporate indicators and other shifts in the CSP related to the pandemic response. Data on indicators are formally validated and finalized during the writing of the annual country reports (ACRs). As the CSPE data collection took place in October 2021, validated data at corporate level was available for 2018, 2019 and 2020, but not for 2021. The 2021 data through to 31 October 2021 was shared with the evaluation team during the reporting phase and the full 2021 data was integrated subsequently into the final report.
- **Insufficient timeframe for outcome indicator changes to be reflected.** The CSPE was conducted after only 42 months of a 60-month cycle. This limited the amount of time available to identify changes in slow-changing higher-level outcomes. This primarily affected the national capacity development outcomes, which generally require a longer period to observe changes.
- **COVID-19 movement restrictions.** The pandemic affected the ability to monitor performance indicators during 2020.
- **Challenges with engaging with government counterparts.** Because of the process of designing the new UNSDCF in the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations agencies were engaging in multiple parallel evaluation processes. This limited the number of high-level government counterparts whom the evaluation team could access.

9. Mitigation measures against these issues are profiled in the following sections.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS, INTERVIEWS, AND ANALYSIS

10. **Data collection tools:** Three main data collection methods were used to answer the evaluation questions: i) document review; ii) primary qualitative data collection through interviews, focus group discussions, and project site visits and observations; and iii) primary quantitative data collection through the application of the remote fixed response interviews carried out by a partnering firm. The bulk of the tools designed fell under category ii). For understanding performance towards the country capacity strengthening framework, a review of country capacity strengthening activities against the corporate country capacity strengthening pathways of change was used to map intervention patterns. The data collection tools can be found in Annex 7: Data Collection Tools.

11. **Document review.** The evaluation team reviewed relevant reports from secondary sources including both internal WFP documentation and external sources such as government policies or publications. Monitoring data, assessments, studies, previous operation, and centralized evaluations were all included. The evaluation team also reviewed pre-existing WFP quantitative monitoring and evaluation data including financial information for assessing cost-effectiveness and efficiency, and activity interventions, achievements and transfers related to the CSP programmes. Table 3 provides examples of the documents reviewed, while Annex 12: Bibliography is the complete document list.

Table 3: Types of documentation reviewed

Category	Examples (not exhaustive)
National government strategies and policies	National Development Strategy, Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan, National Zero Hunger Strategic Review, School Meals Law
WFP corporate strategies and policies	Integrated Road Map, WFP Gender Policy, WFP Social Protection Policy
WFP regional bureau policies and strategies	Concept note for School Feeding, Gender Implementation Strategy, School Feeding Strategy, Nutrition Strategic Directions and Priorities.
UN and partner reviews and policies	UNDAF, UNDAF evaluation (draft), OECD Social Protection System Review Kyrgyzstan, COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP)
WFP country office documentation	Country strategic plan, annual country reports, mid-term evaluations (DEV 200662, 200178, CSP mid-term review), donor proposals and reports, organizational charts, and operational plans
WFP country office assessments	Comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessments, food security monitoring system bulletins, market assessments
Data on WFP CO implementation of CSP activities and modalities	Beneficiary, transfer, expenditure data supplied by OEV from corporate systems. Indicator data provided from corporate reports. In-country databases such as the AO Performance Dashboard, the School Meals Database, CCS Tracking Table
Studies by other agencies	Improving the Prospects for Peace in the Kyrgyz Republic (by SIPRI)

12. Primary qualitative data collection. Key informant interviews were carried out with a broad range of stakeholders including government officials, United Nations, donors, local authorities, development partners, and community-level stakeholders. The data collection took place during an in-country field mission, however several agencies (United Nations, NGOs, donors) opted for remote interviews via Zoom. Government and WFP personnel were interviewed in person. One international team member was not able to travel due to COVID-19 restrictions in her country and carried out the interviews remotely – including those with national stakeholders who preferred a remote interview format. To accommodate the project site visits, the international member worked in collaboration with a locally contracted researcher who carried out the focus group discussions and then shared notes during daily calls. The rest of the mission operated as described in the calendar of the inception report.

13. The sampling strategy for all key informant interviews was based on ensuring the inclusion of the diversity of stakeholders affected by the CSP interventions, particularly the most vulnerable. The sampling was done through an iterative process, with the first step being the identification of the key stakeholder categories to be included in the sampling based on the stakeholder analysis. The stakeholder analysis conducted during the inception phase tried to balance input from men and women to ensure accurate identification of the key stakeholders.

14. Respondents from within each stakeholder category were then selected in the second step of the process. Four main criteria were used to identify the important stakeholders to be interviewed within each category: (i) information richness (are the respondents sufficiently familiar with activities to provide insights?); (ii) accessibility (can the stakeholders be accessed by the evaluation team?); (iii) gender (does the mix of stakeholders adequately represent gender diversity?); and (iv) diversity (does the mix of stakeholders represent the diversity of national and sub-national stakeholders including the most vulnerable?).

15. Based on these criteria and the selection of the specific project site visits (elaborated in the next section), a proposed stakeholder matrix was developed and shared with the country office. The final selection was made in consultation with WFP personnel and key government counterparts to ensure that the final selection represented the important stakeholder groups and the diversity of the persons affected by the interventions.

16. Focus group discussions sought to include the diverse perspectives of project beneficiaries. The selection of specific persons to be invited to each focus group discussion was carried out in consultation with the country office and local cooperating partners. Where feasible, separate focus group discussions were carried out with women and with men with at least two women included in all mixed group focus group discussions. Focus group discussion beneficiary selection also used the same four criteria of information richness, accessibility, diversity, and gender used to develop the key informant interview list.

17. A most significant change approach was integrated into key informant interviews to identify key areas of impact of the CSP. In addition, an oral history exercise to gain deeper descriptions of the COVID-19

pandemic, its effects and the response was integrated into selected interviews to address the COVID-19-specific evaluation questions.¹

18. **Project site visits.** The CSP includes programming in 27 districts and 296 sub-districts plus the primary towns of the district (321 sites in total).² The majority of subnational beneficiaries (about 80 percent) are found in the 17 districts located in the three southern provinces of Osh, Jalalabad, and Batken. Sub-districts received support from one of the four field-level strategic outcomes, and project participants received either cash- or food-based transfers for the construction of assets, or trainings. SO1 involves technical assistance to schools as well, through project focal points. Sampling sites to be visited during the data collection phase were selected using the following six criteria:

- A high number of projects implemented
- Involved a high number of beneficiaries
- Spread across multiple years
- Had beneficiaries from SO1, SO2, SO3 activities
- The district town should have SO5 beneficiaries
- Projects have been active in 2020 (as well as earlier years)

19. The country office maintains a database (including performance dashboard) that tracks project by sub-district (sub-districts are referred to as *Ayil Okrug* or AO), the type of project, number of participants, modality, and year. Sub-districts are also tracked according to project intensity (number of projects implemented), project diversity (number of different types of projects implemented), and project coverage (percentage of coverage of poor households). The database was used to identify project sites that conform to the above selection criteria.

20. To make the selection, the data from the AO performance dashboard was imported into a Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) database to develop a weighting system. A 27-point scale was developed with points awarded to each sub-district for each year of the CSP in terms of diversity of projects, intensity of projects and coverage of projects. Sub-districts were also weighted according to a project participant classification (1-4 where 4 is more than 1000 project participants and 1 is less than 200 project participants). Finally, data from a separate SO1 database, which tracked the number of schoolchildren reached in a district, were added to the spreadsheet.

21. A table was produced showing each sub-district by AO score, participant ranking, and the number of schoolchildren reached in the district and a shortlist of the top 37 sub-districts was developed. Final project selection from this shortlist captured the geographic diversity of WFP engagement and included the experience of those beneficiaries in SO5 activities who were in areas that were not part of previous WFP engagements, leading to a final selection, which included the eight sub-districts, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Project site visits

Province	District	Sub-districts	Interviewed stakeholders from:		
			SO1	SO2/SO3	SO5
Osh	Osh	Osh City ³	X	X	X
Osh	Nookat	Nookat	X		X
Osh	Nookat	Kara-Tash	X	X	
Osh	Nookat	Bel- Kairagach	X	X	
Batken	Kadamjai	Kadamjai	X		X
Batken	Kadamjai	Chauvai	X	X	
Batken	Kadamjai	Alga	X	X	
Chuy	Chuy	Tokmok	X		X
Issyk-Kul	Issyk-Kul	Balykchki	X		X
Naryn	Kochkor	Kochkor	X		X
Naryn	Kochkor	Cholpon	X	X	
Naryn	Kochkor	Sary-Bulak		X	
Naryn	Kochkor	Semiz Bel	X	X	

¹ Persons interviewed through the oral history technique are highlighted with an asterisk in Annex 8: List of Persons Interviewed: List of Persons Interviewed.

² From AO performance dashboard (March 2021).

³ Interviews with WFP staff and district authorities and UN partners.

22. Project site visits were carried out in selected locations in compliance with the hygiene and COVID-19 mitigation guidelines outlined in the inception report. During these project site visits, focus group discussions were carried out with beneficiaries of SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO5 activities as well as key informant interviews with local authorities and project coordination committee members. The project site visits also included direct observations of assets constructed via SO2, SO3 and SO5, and visits to schools as part of SO1.

23. In total, 291 persons (54 percent women) were interviewed through focus group discussions and key informant interviews (See Annex 8: List of Persons Interviewed) and 31 project assets were visited, including school kitchens and canteens, micro-processing centres, training centres, irrigation systems, water systems, bridges, tree planting, flood dykes and income-generation activities, among others. Table 5 provides the breakdown by category of stakeholder.

Table 5: Persons interviewed by category

Category	Number	Percent women
WFP (CO, regional bureau, HQ)	54	57%
National Government	13	23%
UN and donors	13	77%
NGOs/civil society	7	86%
Local authorities	70	37%
Beneficiaries (FGDs)	134	62%
TOTAL	291	54%

24. Primary quantitative data: A parallel data collection exercise interviewing (through a fixed response format) with beneficiaries and project coordination committee /COVID-19 committee members via telephone was carried out by a KonTerra consortium partner--ATR Consulting. There were three different interview guides applied to different types of stakeholders (i) SO2, SO3, and SO5 beneficiaries; ii) SO1 school focal points; and iii) project coordination committee/COVID committee members. A selection of 15 districts (out of 27 in which WFP has worked) were in the original sample intended to include 1200 beneficiaries from SO2, SO3, and SO5 activities, 150 school meals programme (SMP) stakeholders (school authorities or parent committee members) and 150 project coordination committee members. WFP country office programme managers supplied the contact lists (anonymized) that were used to select the sample. The country office estimated, based on post-distribution monitoring exercises, that roughly five times the number of names would be needed in the lists to reach a desired sample size. In the end, the ATR Consulting enumerators were able to reach 1029 respondents in total due to significant non-responses and errors on the lists (for example, if the person associated with the phone number had not been involved in WFP activities). Table 6 provides a breakdown of the response rates by category. Annex 9: Remote Fixed-Response Interviews Data presents the raw data frequency responses from the survey.

Table 6: ATR Consulting remote interviews – response rate and barriers

Category	Intended sample	Sample reached
Beneficiaries	1200	818
SO2	400	612
SO3	400	128
SO5	400	78
PCC/COVID committees	150	114
SMP focal points	150	97
Total	1500	1029

25. **Tracking country capacity strengthening contributions.** At the time of the CSP design, there were limitations in the country capacity strengthening corporate frameworks for elaborating indicators and providing guidance on country capacity strengthening for organizing broader country capacity strengthening activities. Indicators for country capacity strengthening in the CSP logframe (numbers of policies affected) are inadequate to capture the entirety of WFP country capacity strengthening engagements in the country office. However, the corporate country capacity strengthening framework outlines five pathways for change (and 31 entry points) in the corporate framework and this can be used as a retrospective framework to map points of intervention within the CSP. The country capacity strengthening progress milestones against the country capacity strengthening framework were used to track CSP country capacity strengthening contributions in two ways. First, as part of the key informant interview process, the

WFP country capacity strengthening framework progress milestone checklist was used as an open-ended checklist as part of a key informant interview with selected senior management representatives. Secondly, the country office maintains a country capacity strengthening tracking sheet for SO1 and SO4 that lists annually the activities carried out for country capacity strengthening.

26. This tracking sheet for SO1 and SO4 assesses WFP strategic engagements, with the listed activities varying from single one-off small events to continuous actions that require long-term engagement, such as participation in a coordination working group. The tracking sheet does not measure progress on climate change adaptation (CCA) but can be used to give a partial assessment of where WFP country capacity strengthening activities are concentrated among the five country capacity strengthening pathways of change.

27. This tracking sheet was used in combination with the country capacity strengthening pathways of change to categorize all the activities listed in the activity tracking table against the country capacity strengthening pathways of change to assess concentrations of activities by category. Each individual activity listed was categorized according to which of the five pathways it most contributed to in an Excel spreadsheet. Number of activities per total activities were aggregated across the entire CSP implementation period to identify which pathways received most concentration and which received fewest concentrations of activities.

28. **Gender considerations.** Systemic and persistent gender inequalities exist in accessing resources or decision making, especially in cash-based responses and emergencies. To ensure that the evaluation employed a gender-sensitive lens, the evaluation methodology was guided by the UNEG guidance on gender (UNSWAP) to inform the shape of the evaluation approaches and the assessment of results. This included including key questions in the data collection and analysis tools aimed at identifying potential barriers to access for women to participate in the evaluation, ensuring equal representation (as feasible) of men and women in the data collection phase, disaggregating data by gender, examining potential pattern differences, and ensuring that women's needs were considered during data collection exercises.

29. Table 7 summarizes the linkages between the data collection exercises, stakeholders and evaluation dimensions.

Table 7: Data collection linkages from methods to key evaluation criteria

Method	Stakeholder	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Sustainability	Coherence	Coverage	Number of persons interviewed ⁴
Document review	N.A.	X	X	X	X	X	X	N.A.
Quantitative data	Primarily WFP data sources		X	X			X	N.A.
Semi-structured KII – CSP level	WFP, ministries, donors, UN agencies representatives, cooperating partners, civil society organizations	X	X	X	X	X	X	87
CCS checklist	WFP senior management		x		x			3
Oral history exercise	Selected WFP staff, and SO5 national stakeholders ⁵	X	X	X		X	X	15
Semi-structured KII – field level	District representatives, local partners, PCC, COVID-19 committees, department representatives district level	X	X	X	X		X	70
Focus group discussions (and direct observation)	SO1, 2, 3, and 5 beneficiaries and PCC in the visited districts	X	X	X	X		X	20 FGDs – (128 persons)

⁴ Stakeholders may occupy more than one category so values should not be summed.

⁵ Which persons interviewed with the oral history exercise are highlighted with an asterisk in Annex 8: List of persons interviewed.

Remote interviews	Project coordination committees, school meals focal points, beneficiaries SO 2, 3, 5	X	X	X	X		X	150 committee members and 1350 beneficiaries
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30. **Data analysis:** Each data collection tool had its own analytical approach. Quantitative data collection relied on existing WFP-compiled quantitative information including the in-country databases, annual country reports and COMET corporate data, and any data produced from the complaints and feedback mechanisms. The quantitative data and the remote interview fixed responses were analysed primarily through descriptive and frequency analysis with cross tabulation for indicators or criteria of interest. Composite measures were constructed from the fixed response interviews to allow for aggregated analysis (Annex 9: Remote Fixed-Response Interviews Data). The analysis identified trends across criteria or time and were disaggregated by gender, stakeholder type, modality, strategic outcome and activity, and location as pertinent. Frequency or description analysis were carried out in Excel and SPSS.

31. Since outcome-level indicators in the CSP are not sufficient to capture the range of potential WFP contributions to country capacity strengthening, the evaluation team supplemented the Corporate Results Framework data with the inclusion of the country capacity strengthening progress milestones from the country capacity strengthening framework that was used to map the range of WFP contributions to country capacity strengthening through a checklist mapping.

32. The document review relied on a thematic narrative analysis for highlighting key themes from the documents and connecting them to the relevant points in the evaluation matrix. A review tool was used to organize analysis for a more systematic identification of themes and allow for comparison across document sources. To ensure data quality in the document review, the evaluation team relied on triangulated comparisons of findings from multiple evaluation team members referenced against the review tool.

33. Qualitative analysis was based on an iterative process of identifying key thought units related to each evaluation question from the key informant interviews, organizing these thought units into clusters and identifying the key themes within each cluster. The data sources for this analysis were the interview notes from the interviews carried out during the data collection phase by the evaluation team. Data quality was assured through triangulation of interviewers, sources and feedback sessions that rely on iterative qualitative analysis.

34. Contribution analysis was used to collect these individual data streams into overarching findings and conclusions. The theory of change was the foundation of a contribution analysis and findings from the different evidence streams and from different evaluation team members were consolidated against the evaluation matrix lines of inquiry through a process of triangulation and comparison.

35. A sustainability analysis was used to combined the five dimensions highlighted in the evaluation matrix: i) the degree to which CSP activities have strategic integration in government programmes; ii) the degree to which the Government is likely to fund continuation of programmes; iii) the technical capacity within the Government to manage and implement programmes; iv) the degree of political will and ownership of the Government in programmes; and v) the existence of a transition or transformation plan within WFP for the different strategic outcome components.

36. To assess sustainability, a rubric was developed to characterize progress based on the indicators in the evaluation matrix and rated across four levels: significant progress, some progress, limited progress and very limited progress.

Table 8: Sustainability rubric

Sustainability element	Significant progress	Some progress	Limited progress	Very limited progress
Strategic integration	Policies exist to support ongoing implementation of activities after WFP support ends. Regulations and standards develop to operationalize policy. Roles and	Policies exist to support ongoing implementation of activities after WFP support ends. Regulations and standards develop to operationalize policy	Policies exist to support ongoing implementation of activities after WFP support ends	No policies exist although draft agreements may be in process

	responsibilities of government actors defined for implementation of activities			
Resourcing	Budget allocation from the Government exists that is sufficient to cover ongoing project activities after WFP support ends. Donor or private sector commitments exist to complement government resourcing. Instructions on budget allocations from ministries and at decentralized levels exist to sustain ongoing budget commitments	Budget allocation from the Government exists but is not sufficient to cover ongoing project activities after WFP support ends. Donor or private sector commitments exist to complement government resourcing but not to cover all gaps	Budget allocation from the Government exists but is not sufficient to cover ongoing project activities after WFP support ends	No formal budget resourcing developed for sustaining WFP activities after project completion
Technical capacity	The Government has outlined roles and responsibilities for managing project activities after WFP activities end. Government roles are filled. Government personnel receive technical capacity training. There exists a technical capacity strengthening system for continuous capacity development	The Government has outlined roles and responsibilities for managing project activities after WFP activities end. Government roles are filled. Government personnel receive technical capacity training	The Government has outlined roles and responsibilities for managing project activities after WFP activities end. Government roles are filled	The Government has outlined roles and responsibilities for managing project activities after WFP activities end
Transition and transformation strategy	WFP has outlined and documented a transition and transformation strategy for ongoing support after WFP support ends. The Government has ratified transition and transformation strategy. UNCT has ratified transition and transformation strategy	WFP has outlined a transition and transformation strategy for ongoing support after WFP support ends. UNCT has ratified transitions and transformation strategy	WFP has outlined a transition and transformation strategy for ongoing support after WFP support ends, but it is not documented	WFP does not yet have a transition or transformation strategy planned
Political will	Multiple high-level political representatives from multiple ministries are committed to	Multiple high-level political representatives from within a single ministry are	Some high-level political representatives from within a single ministry are	Some representatives from within ministries are committed to

	supporting projects after WFP support ends	committed to supporting WFP projects after WFP support ends	committed to supporting projects	supporting but not high level
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37. Additional analysis exercises included an evaluation team-only analysis workshop at the end of the data collection phase, the presentation of key emerging findings at the end of the data collection mission, the presentation of preliminary findings for each evaluation question to country office management and staff two weeks after the data collection mission, and the learning workshop with government stakeholders and United Nations agencies in February 2022. These exercises were intended not only to present preliminary findings, but also to generate additional insights, triangulate patterns and elicit feedback from stakeholders on patterns and conclusions.

3.4 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

38. **Ethical risks and mitigation measures.** The evaluation conformed to the 2020 United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical guidelines. The evaluation company, KonTerra, was responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This included ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy and confidentiality and the anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups), and ensuring the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities. These ethical issues were monitored and managed during the implementation of the evaluation.

39. The methodology was further guided by the UNEG Pledge of Ethical Conduct standards to shape the evaluation approaches and the UNEG guidance on gender (UNSWAP), which informed the shape of the evaluation approach in order to ensure adequate representation of ethical and gender considerations in the evaluation processes and assessment of results. The humanitarian principles provided consideration regarding how the methods ensured neutrality, impartiality and independence in the development of findings and recommendations. The evaluation team and evaluation manager were not involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the CSP nor did they have any potential or perceived conflict of interests. The evaluation team members signed pledges of ethical conduct in evaluation and the Confidentiality, Internet, and Data Security statements. Table 9 outlines the mitigation measures used for each ethical consideration.

Table 9: Ethical considerations and safeguards

Ethical considerations	Safeguards
Ensuring informed consent	Interviewees were informed at the start of the interview regarding the purpose of the evaluation, assurances of voluntary participation and confidentiality in all responses and the intended use/dissemination of the findings and recommendations. This information was shared prior to requesting verbal or written consent to participate.
Protection of privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity	<p>Data protection measures were used to ensure that all confidential information, including personal data of participants, were not able to be accessed by anyone beyond the immediate evaluation team.</p> <p>The remote interview data. The evaluation team (but not OEV) received beneficiary numbers from the country office through an encrypted file to protect from cyber-security threats. The interview data collected by ATR was encrypted to maintain confidentiality of responses. Personal data, including phone numbers or names, were stripped from the data before it was shared with the evaluation team to ensure further confidentiality.</p> <p>The qualitative data from interviews including all interview notes from the evaluation team were kept electronically on password encrypted computers. Personal names and other potential personal identifiers were removed from the data prior to analysis and reported data is aggregated so individual responses could not be traced. Data analysis was carried out only with the evaluation team members to ensure confidentiality.</p> <p>Data were maintained on ATR and evaluation team computers only until the finalization of the report, at which time it was deleted to further protect individuals from possible identification. OEV is to retain data for no more than 18 months.</p>

Do no harm	The evaluation complied with the principle of avoidance of harm per the UNEG ethical guidelines. In addition to protecting confidentiality, additional do no harm principles were assessed and mitigated during field missions including complying with precautions related to COVID-19 risks such as the use of social distancing, masks, and hand sanitizers during interviews and ensuring that any interviews took place in well-ventilated areas (or outdoors) with reduced group sizes.
Cultural sensitivity	The evaluation team was comprised of persons who are familiar with the Kyrgyz Republic context either as citizens or as experts with previous presence in the country. In addition to the international members, the team included two national consultants, one man and one woman, a locally contracted researcher and a high-level translator who helped ensure that cultural and political sensitivities were understood and integrated into the evaluation process and the data collection techniques.
Respecting autonomy	UNEG guidelines prioritize the importance of dignity and self-worth of respondents, project participants and other evaluation stakeholders and the need to behave in a non-discriminatory manner. This can involve both obvious and subtle forms. The evaluators integrated concerns and respect for human rights, child rights, and women's rights and, more subtly, respecting autonomy included sharing the findings of the evaluation with the evaluation participants themselves (when feasible) and disaggregating data by gender, age and other ethnicity markers (to respect differences). Additionally, the evaluation ensured that products of the evaluation used inclusive, gender-sensitive language and were applied in the preferred language of the participants.
Ensuring fair recruitment of participants	Recruitment of participants in the evaluation was based on information richness, but was also carried out to ensure the inclusion of diverse voices within the evaluation exercise. This pertained not only to geographic distributions or rural/urban access, but also to gender, age and ethnicity markers as pertinent to WFP programming in the Kyrgyz Republic. Nationally, this also involves ensuring diverse voices within the Government, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) or WFP itself are considered in the stakeholder analysis.

40. In addition to the challenges noted in the evaluability assessment of the inception report, there were pragmatic factors affecting the implementation of the evaluation and requiring mitigation measures (Table 10)

Table 10: Evaluation risks/limitations and mitigation measures

Evaluation risks/limitations	Mitigation measures
Pandemic limits access to stakeholders by evaluation team and limits the visiting of project sites	<p>Shift evaluation team KIs with national and subnational stakeholders to remote interviews via WhatsApp, Skype, Zoom or Teams (if necessary). This was mostly the case with UN and national-level NGOs. Government ministry officials and WFP personnel preferred in-person interviews.</p> <p>Schedule project site visits to areas that are feasible within pandemic restrictions and following WFP and national guidelines on pandemic mitigation measures. One evaluation team member was not able to travel to the Kyrgyz Republic and a locally contracted researcher carried out project site visits and FGDs on their behalf and collaborated remotely to share notes and observations with the international evaluation team member.</p> <p>Complement physical visits with remote interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders via ATR remote fixed-response interviews.</p> <p>In the case of beneficiary reluctance to participate in interviews due to the pandemic, the evaluation team was authorized to take actions such as reducing and prioritizing shortened interview questions and collaborating with the country office to identify alternative interviewees and secondary sources to fill in possible information gaps (such as PDM reports). This was not necessary in the evaluation as beneficiaries were eager to participate and did not have any concerns about safety (the Kyrgyz Republic being a low-risk country at the time of the evaluation).</p>
Evaluation interviews carried out by individual team members dispersed across different settings with individual interpretations	To ensure data integrity and factual accuracy throughout the review process, team members met periodically to compare, triangulate and analyse data collected.
Transitions of Government and changes in personnel within the higher-level ministries and	Consultations with the country office to identify information-rich historical former stakeholders and assess their willingness to be interviewed even if they

institutions as well as within local institutions and cooperating partners can limit institutional memory on WFP contributions	are no longer in the roles. (See Annex 8: List of Persons Interviewed interview list).
Internal WFP country office transitions which can limit institutional memory of WFP contributions	Consultations with the country office to identify information-rich historical former stakeholders and assess their willingness to be interviewed even after they are no longer in the roles. (See Annex 8: List of Persons Interviewed for interview list – primary examples included the former SO1 and SO2 programme managers).
Evaluation parameters not sufficient for the evaluation team to be able to interview beneficiaries from all 27 districts in seven provinces where WFP does implementation	In addition to selecting diverse sites to visit, expand the voice of beneficiary voices through the ATR remote interviews. Integrate information from other evaluations and studies on beneficiaries including the UNDAF evaluation.
Parallel UNDAF and UN agencies evaluations and time limitations on government personnel	Coordinate through the country office and other UN evaluation managers to access and share findings from other evaluations or attend evaluation related events together. This was primarily seen through the sharing of the UNDAF preliminary findings as the other evaluations had not yet been completed at the time of the evaluation. Coordinate through the country office and evaluation managers to identify opportunities for combined interviews with high level government stakeholders. This did not actually happen in the evaluation phase as the timing of the other UN evaluations did not overlap with the time that the evaluation team was in the field. The UNDP evaluation was happening at the same time, but in reverse order to the field/capital calendar used by the evaluation team. The evaluation team needed to rely on the country office to prioritize the more information-rich stakeholders in Government.
Health, safety, and security	Travel outside of Bishkek was supported by WFP and the evaluation team adhered to WFP security provisions and protocols. Konterra consultants were covered by a corporate travel insurance policy. Security updates and advice were sought from WFP country office.

3.5 RECONSTRUCTED THEORY OF CHANGE

41. Corporately, WFP has increasingly emphasized a focus towards country capacity strengthening to assist governments in enhancing their own capacities for food security analysis, school feeding, social safety nets, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction, and bolstering climate change adaptation and resilience. Within the Kyrgyz Republic CSP, these efforts have been made more visible through the elaboration of SO4 but also through the intention to better link the national-level country capacity strengthening efforts with the field-level activities found in SO1, SO2, SO3 (and SO5 upon the onset of the pandemic). For understanding the contribution analysis and the relationships within and among the CSP, a theory of change undergirding its activities is a key component for analysis.

42. At the time of the design of the CSP, country offices were not expected to develop a CSP-specific theory of change. However, multiple relevant theories of change informed the CSP design including the 2017 strategic review and “problem trees” and “problem and solution trees” developed by the country office in 2016-2017, the corporate School Meals Programme Theory of Change (2017), and project-specific theories of change developed for donor-funded projects. Although these were used in the design of the CSP, there was no elaboration of an explicit CSP theory of change. An implicit theory of change is embedded in the programme logic and associated activities.

43. For CSP evaluation purposes, an analysis of the reconstructed theory of change is a requirement. The theory of change reconstructed by the evaluation team was not intended to depict every single output of each activity but rather to provide a holistic picture of the causal logic through which WFP is expected to contribute to the intended short-term, intermediate, and long-term changes as well as to depict the key underlying internal and external risks and assumptions. In contrast to a line of sight or logframe, a theory of change is also supposed to depict the interlinkages between and among the activities and strategic

objectives. One important caveat is that its reconstruction is intended to illustrate the CSP theory of change, not activity-level theories of change.

44. The basic logic of the implied theory of change is the following: the primary focus of WFP programming in the original CSP design was supporting members of households living in vulnerable rural communities by addressing root causes of food insecurity and promoting resilience and taking a strong social protection orientation. In 2020, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic WFP included in its CSP a strategic outcome focused on crisis response and early recovery to support the vulnerable populations affected by crisis.

45. WFP supports the national initiatives of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to achieve zero hunger (SDG 2) and increased partnerships (SDG 17). However, the five strategic outcomes and WFP engagement in the Kyrgyz Republic are also contributing to additional SDGs including SDG 1 (eliminating poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (employment), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 16 (peacebuilding). Other SDGs to which the CSP contributes include SDGs 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12 per the CSP source document and outcomes and outputs descriptions.

46. WFP works at three different levels: i) direct assistance to individuals through cooperating partners; ii) at the subnational level, strengthening local institutions and governments; and iii) at the national level with ministries and national programmes. This is done through a combination of direct assistance (cash or food) to beneficiaries through local cooperating partners and the strengthening of national and local capacities. The direct assistance to beneficiaries is intended to contribute to assuring that vulnerable populations and food insecure households can satisfy their basic food and nutritional needs (SO1, SO2, and SO3). At the same time, WFP support to vulnerable households helps smallholder food insecure households increase their productive assets and income by strengthening community organizations to better access markets (SO2). The national systems of social protection are strengthened principally through cash and food assistance and school meals optimization (SO1, SO2). WFP assists communities to become more resilient against the effects of climate change and, along with local and national institutions, develop increased disaster risk reduction mechanisms (SO3).

47. The individual strategic outcomes are envisioned as having interlinked feedback loops among national, subnational, and individual levels. In SO1, SO2, and SO3, WFP supports capacity development at the individual, subnational, and national levels to build individual expertise and strengthen the enabling environment. In parallel, WFP supports the capacity strengthening of national institutions connected with food security and nutrition to become more efficient and effective through evidence-based decision making and improved forecasting and data management (SO4). The regulatory frameworks and policy development are supported by WFP transversally through SO1, SO2, and SO3 with support from SO4. SO4 is also intended to strengthen SO1, SO2, and SO3 targeting through improved data management and targeting of vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM). In turn, the focus and selection of discrete SO4 activities are informed by evidence emerging during the implementation of SO1, SO2, and SO3.

48. The COVID-19 pandemic emerged after the development of the CSP, and the response was not easily integrated into the existing development frameworks initially. SO5 was eventually developed and integrated into Strategic Result 1 (everyone has access to food). The SO5 beneficiary profile did include supporting the primary vulnerable rural households that were part of SO1, SO2, and SO3 activities by including a selection criterion of vulnerability to COVID-19, but also included a new class of beneficiaries in urban contexts – the “new poor”. To address the increased vulnerability of new populations due to the pandemic, WFP works in collaboration with humanitarian partners to stabilize affected households (SO5).

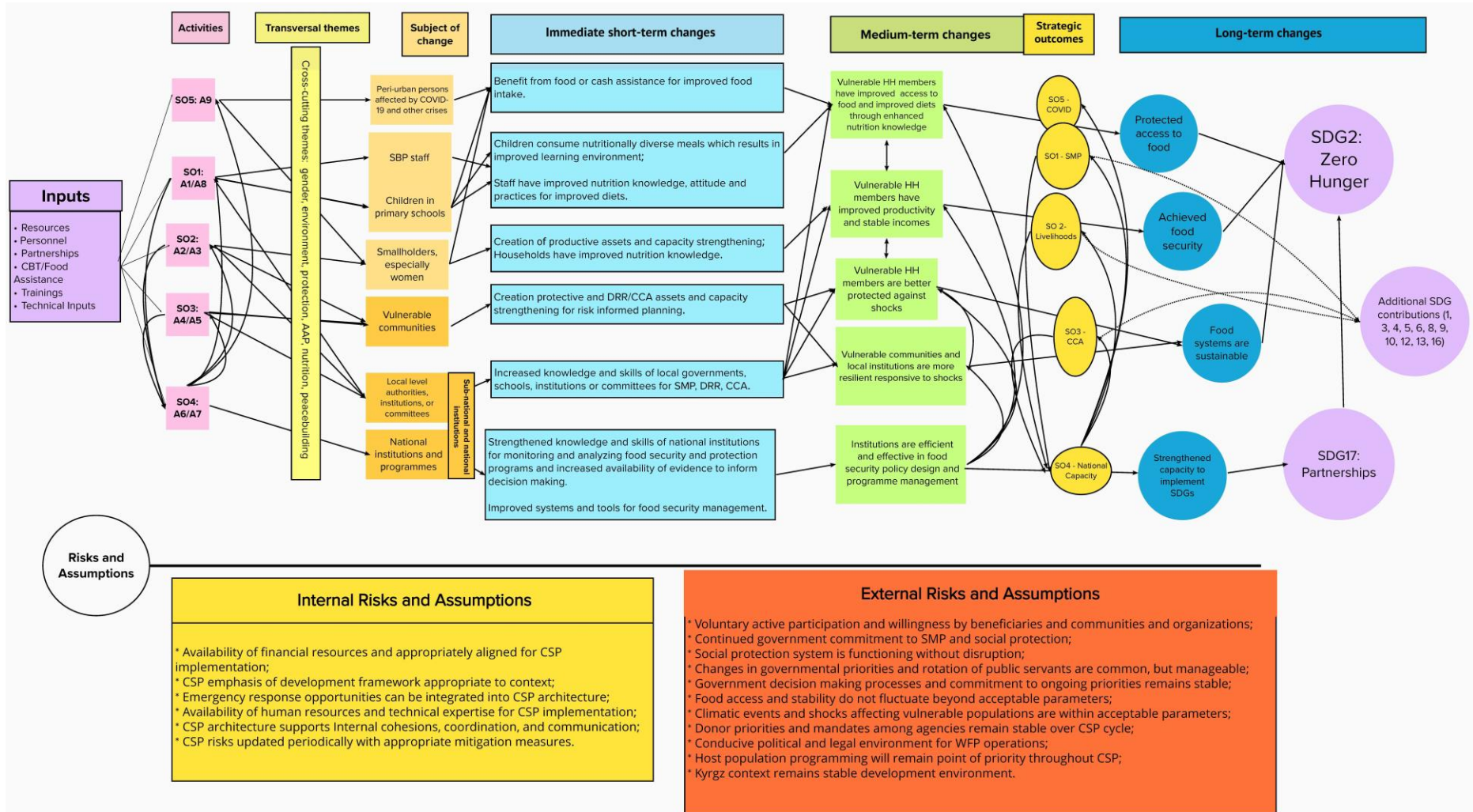
49. Several cross-cutting themes shape the design and implementation of the targeted activities. These include advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women; assuring protection; and providing accountability to affected populations. In addition, all interventions are considered through an environmentally sensitive lens to mitigate possible negative consequences on the environment as a result of project activities. Finally, SO1 and SO2 were designed to have a nutrition-sensitive focus on improving dietary diversity across the different beneficiary groups involved in the activities.

50. The outcome indicators listed in the CSP performance monitoring framework do not always reflect the avenues of contribution of the interventions within the activities. In particular the capacity strengthening work at national levels and subnational levels. This was partially mitigated by the integration of process milestone indicators from the WFP Country Capacity Strengthening Framework. In addition,

climate-related indicators are not yet included in the SO3 outcome although these are present in the donor-specific logframe.

51. The summarized visualization of the theory of change is illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Reconstructed theory of change



Inputs	Materials, resources, provided by WFP
Activities	Interventions organized by WFP with inputs
Transversal themes	Themes taken into account in all activity implementation
Subject of change	Subject of change
Immediate short-term changes	Materials, food received, and changes in knowledge, skills or attitudes of individuals or organizations
Medium-term changes	Visible individual or organizational behavior change (or situation change)
Long-term changes	Social change

A1	School Meals Programming
A2	FFA/CFA Livelihoods
A3	Capacity Strengthening Livelihoods
A4	Capacity development - Resilience
A5	FFA Resilience
A6	Capacity Strengthening - National
A7	Evidence based analysis provision - National
A8	COVID-response - FFT/Capacity Strengthening
A9	COVID-response - FFT/CBT Capacity Strengthening

Annex 4: Country Strategic Plan

Analytical Work

Year	Type	Title
2016	Scoping study	Tailoring food security and nutrition-related sustainable development goals to national and local contexts
2016	Assessment	Development of Complementary School Facilities (School Gardens)
2016	Assessment	State Procurement System for School Meals
2016	Assessment	Linking local smallholder producers to school meals
2016	Assessment	Methodology creation of a national programme for the sustainable development of school meals in the Kyrgyz Republic based on the use of integrated diagnostic approaches and cognitive modelling
2017	Review	Strategic Review (SDG 2): Food Security Governance
2017	Review	Strategic Review (SDG 1): Poverty
2017	Assessment	Food Security Atlas of the Kyrgyz Republic
2017	Assessment	Social Protection and Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic
2017	Scoping study	Reframing the Optimized School Meals Programme as a Social Safety Net
2017	Assessment	Cost-Benefit Analysis for 'Skills, Knowledge, and Practices' - pilot project on improving the Government's vocational education system
2017	Assessment	Productive Measures of Social Development Pilot Project Results
2017	Review	Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)
2017	Review	FFA Review in rural areas
2017	Review	Agroforestry Projects Review
2018	Scoping study	Social Protection and Safety Nets for Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic
2018	Assessment	Assessment of Households Receiving Government's Monthly Benefit for Poor Families
2018	Assessment	Post-Harvest Loss Reduction
2018	Case study	How WFP Supported the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to Optimize the National School Meals Programme: a Case Study on Nutrition-Sensitive Programming in a Lower-Middle-Income Country
2019	Assessment	The World Food Programme's contribution to improving the prospects for peace
2019	Assessment	Market assessment
2020	Assessment	Rapid Household Food Security Assessment: effects of COVID-19 on the Poor and Food Insecure
2020	Review	CSP Mid-Term Review
2021	Assessment	"Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic" GCF Project Baseline
2021	Assessment	Leave No One Behind Chapter in the UN Common Country Analysis
2021	Assessment	Poverty Analysis. The Role of Productive Cash Transfers in Poverty Alleviation
2021	Assessment	Poverty, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis in the Context of COVID-19 and the Role of Social Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic
2021	Assessment	Migration, Food Security and Nutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic
2021	Assessment	National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometry Survey of the Kyrgyz Republic
2022	Assessment	Pre-feasibility study to identify potential solutions for the introduction of an integrated and sustainable microinsurance
2022	Assessment	Assessment of the existing national capacity for the storage of emergency food supplies in line with international food safety standards
2019/ 2022	Assessment	Cost of Diet & Fill the Nutrient Gap
Monthly	Assessment	Price Monitoring for Food Security
Annual	Assessment	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
Annual	Assessment	Post-project monitoring: FFA/T, CBT projects
Annual	Assessment	End-Academic Year Stakeholder Survey (School Meals)

Annex 5: Evaluation Matrix

Dimensions of analysis	Lines of inquiry	Indicators ⁶	Data source	Data collection techniques and analysis ^{7,8}
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is the WFP strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP strengths?				
1.1 To what extent is the country strategic plan relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals? (Relevance, Coherence)				
1.1.1 Alignment of the CSP with national policies, strategies, plans and national SDGs	<p>The extent to which the CSP objectives and strategic outcomes were aligned, relevant and coherent to national priorities as expressed in national policies and plans</p> <p>The extent to which the strategic outcomes outlined in the CSP are aligned with SDG goals and targets – disaggregated by activity and strategic outcome</p> <p>Extent to which activities outlined in the CSP have been logically connected to contribute to CSP outcomes and to achieving national priorities</p>	<p>1.1.1.1 Evidence in document review of CSP strategic objectives and outcomes matching those in government policies and plans</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Government and WFP stakeholders hold consensus perception that CSP strategic objectives are aligned with government policies and plans</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Degree of involvement of the Government in CSP design and the consultation process held during the design of the CSP including presence of strategic review carried out prior to CSP design</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Existence of logical framework rationale connecting activities to strategic objectives and showing internal consistency among activities and strategic objective</p> <p>1.1.1.5 Existence of ProDoc and memorandums of understanding (MoUs) between CSP and the Government related to programme activities and mention of linkage to national frameworks and policies</p> <p>1.1.1.6 Government and WFP stakeholders can describe the rationale and logic behind selection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WFP CSP document •2016 DEV 200662 and 200178 evaluations •CSP mid-term review(MTR) •Kyrgyz Republic Zero Hunger Review •Government policies, plans and programmes including, among others: i) National Development Plan (2018-2020), ii) the Kyrgyz Republic Zero Hunger Strategic Review, iii) Kyrgyz Republic National Development Strategy (2018-2040); iv) MoUs and ProDocs for each activity KIIs/Most Significant Change (MSC) interviews with government officials including, among others: Ministry of Health and Social Development (MOHSD), Ministry of Economy (MOE), Ministry of Education and Science (MOES), Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO 	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>

⁶Throughout the evaluation matrix, stakeholders and beneficiaries are to be disaggregated by men and women and where feasible, an equal gender balance was sought for inclusion in interviews.

⁷For the purposes of spacing, the final two columns of the evaluation matrix template are combined.

⁸Throughout the evaluation matrix, stakeholders and beneficiaries are to be disaggregated by men and women in the analysis.

		<p>of activities and strategic objectives and national priorities</p> <p>1.1.1.7 Presence in CSP document of reference to SDG frameworks, goals, and targets with justification for alignment</p> <p>1.1.1.8 WFP and other stakeholders show consensus that there is CSP alignment with SDG framework</p>	managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E	
1.1.2: Alignment to WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) in the framework of the 2030 Agenda	Consistency of the CSP with corporate outcome areas and lines of interventions	<p>1.1.2.1 CSP strategic directions and objectives matching those of WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)</p> <p>1.1.2.2 WFP stakeholders show a consensus perception that CSP alignment with corporate WFP strategic plan</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Evidence in documentation that CSP objectives and activities are aligned with WFP capacity strengthening corporate frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WFP CSP document •2016 DEV 200662 and 200178 evaluations •CSP MTR •Agenda 2030 •WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>Checklist on CCS milestones</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plan.</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p> <p>Application of CCS milestone framework checklist for indicator assessment of national capacity strengthening</p>
1.1.3 Alignment of CSP with national capacities including CCS interventions	Evidence of CSP activities based on analysis of national capacities and identification of gaps, particularly for SO4 and other CCS-related activities	<p>1.1.3.1 Responsiveness of the CSP to address identified capacity gaps in the Government</p> <p>1.1.3.2 Degree to which selected CCS actions were designed based on an analysis of gaps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WFP CSP document •2016 DEV 200662 and 200178 evaluations •CSP MTR • Agenda 2030 •WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p>

			managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E Checklist on CCS milestones	Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5) Application of CCS milestone framework checklist for indicator assessment of national capacity strengthening
1.2 To what extent did the country strategic plan address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind? To what extent were changes in beneficiary or caseload profiles identified in response to COVID-19? (Relevance and Coverage)				
1.2.1 The appropriateness of the CSP activities in targeting the most food insecure vulnerable people including people with disability, children, women, youth, or chronically ill; both geographically and in beneficiary engagement	<p>The extent to which the CSP documents reference existing studies and maps related to the national context to rationalize inclusion of vulnerable groups in programming within a certain area</p> <p>The extent to which the logic of the selected activities addresses the underlying causes of food insecurity, nutrition, climate change adaptation or disaster risk management</p> <p>The extent to which any geographical targeting of activities and approach of CSP design aligns with government policies and frameworks related to vulnerable populations and priorities</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 CSP design and implementation documents contain rationale and justification for programming approaches for most vulnerable populations</p> <p>1.2.1.2 WFP and Government of Kyrgyz Republic stakeholders show a consensus perception that CSP appropriateness of programming approach on most vulnerable people disaggregated by activity</p> <p>1.2.1.3 CSP design documents and ProDoc agreements with Government for activities cite studies of vulnerability analysis for justifying geographic areas of intervention or studies which can show a justification for a particular thematic focus</p> <p>1.2.1.4 WFP and government stakeholders show a consensus perception that CSP activities were targeting appropriate geographical areas or population groups</p> <p>1.2.1.5 CSP design document vulnerability targeting rationale matches government vulnerability rationale and areas of focus</p>	<p>WFP CSP documentation 2016 DEV 200662 and 200178 evaluations CSP MTR Zero Hunger Review WFP VAM analyses Project databases and selection criteria CSP M&E plans VAM and other assessments (nutrition, CCA, DRR) CSP Logical Framework</p> <p>Government policies and plans KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E Remote interviews with beneficiaries and PCC members FGD with beneficiaries</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results for relevance</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>

		1.2.1.6 WFP and government stakeholders show a consensus perception that CSP geographic targeting – where present – was aligned with government vulnerability mapping and areas of focus		
1.2.2 The level of adaptation of activities to the needs and protection of the highly vulnerable groups including people with a disability, children, women, youth and those who are chronically ill	The extent to which WFP interventions continually respond to the needs of the most vulnerable to arising challenges (e.g., COVID-19)	<p>1.2.2.1 CSP adapts to arising needs before and during COVID-19 (e.g., in terms of selection and outreach to beneficiaries, targeted profile, geographical location, and transfer modality) based on comprehensive analysis of context and needs in specific areas of interest of WFP</p> <p>1.2.2.2 WFP, the Government and other partners show a consensus perception about CSP adaptation to the beneficiary needs</p>	<p>WFP CSP documentation CSP MTR WFP VAM analyses Project databases and selection criteria CSP M&E plans VAM and other assessments (nutrition, CCA, DRR)</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO Managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>Remote interviews with beneficiaries and PCC members FGD with beneficiaries</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5 Frequency analysis of remote interview results for relevance</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
1.2.3 Integration of GEEW and protection analysis in vulnerability analysis ⁹	The extent to which gender analysis and protection concerns are integrated into the design process for targeting and approach in the CSP	<p>1.2.3.1 CSP document describes gender-sensitive analysis and protection concerns</p> <p>1.2.3.2 CSP document presents rationale for activities based on gender-sensitive analysis and protection concern.</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Strategic review, government vulnerability analysis mapping, and ProDocs and MoUs for activities include gender-sensitive analysis and protection concerns</p>	<p>WFP CSP document GRN country office report – CO Kyrgyz Republic VAM and other gender-specific assessments CSP MTR Government policies and plans</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with the Government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with Key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p>

⁹EQ 1.2.2 is highly overlapped with EQ2.2.4 and it is recommended that these are combined under a single gender analysis treatment.

		1.2.3.4 WFP and government stakeholders show a consensus perception that CSP activities included gender-sensitive analysis and protection concerns for activities	KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E	Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
1.3 To what extent has WFP strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the country strategic plan in light of changing context, national capacities and needs – in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic? (Relevance) ¹⁰				
1.3.1 Flexibility / capacity to adapt to changing development contexts	<p>The extent to which analysis of evolution of context has been conducted within the CSP to guide adaptations based on emerging priorities</p> <p>The extent to which WFP strategic positioning has remained relevant within national priority shifts during the CSP</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Existence of new analyses sponsored by WFP or the Government to highlight changing capacities and needs</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Internal reports and WFP COMP show evidence of analysis of changing contexts and descriptions for actions to take in response</p> <p>1.3.1.3 Internal reports and ProDoc or MoU agreements show WFP responding to emergent requests from Government</p> <p>1.3.1.4 WFP and government stakeholders show a consensus perception that CSP was adapting to changing contexts and responsive to emergent requests from Government</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP COMP and APP CSP MTR BR narratives WFP internal reports, including monitoring reports and VAM assessments ProDocs and MOUs WFP VAM analyses Project proposals to donors for COVID-19 response SERP BR narratives and justifications</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with donor representatives – Russian Federation, Switzerland, Korea</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Emergency response field visits SO5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results for relevance</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>

¹⁰ Added to standard EQ at request of country office.

<p>1.3.2 Flexibility/capacity to adapt to changing humanitarian contexts</p>	<p>The extent to which the pandemic led to changes in strategic positioning required and the degree of adaptation by WFP</p> <p>To what extent was the WFP CSP able to appropriately balance humanitarian and development approaches</p> <p>The extent to which WFP strategic positioning remained relevant during onset of emergencies (particularly the pandemic) and the organization of national and regional emergency response including the emergence of new response entities or organizations at national and regional levels</p>	<p>1.3.2.1 Existence of documentation in CSP design and annual reports which shows justification for balance between humanitarian and development response</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Existence in after-action reports regarding relevance of WFP emergency response within changing context</p> <p>1.3.2.3 WFP, the Government, humanitarian response actors, and donor stakeholders show a consensus perception regarding the relevance of how WFP balanced humanitarian and development approaches in times of emergency response</p> <p>1.3.2.4 WFP, the Government, humanitarian response actors, and donor stakeholders can articulate WFP strategic positioning for capacity strengthening within the context of an emergency response</p> <p>1.3.2.5 Existence of analyses related to the pandemic that included implications for new strategic positioning required as a result of the pandemic response</p> <p>1.3.2.6 WFP and government stakeholders show a consensus perception that the CSP adapted strategically to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>1.3.2.7 Evidence of shift in beneficiary targeting in response to COVID-19 including rationale for inclusion of new profiles.</p> <p>1.3.2.8 WFP and government stakeholders show a consensus perception that the CSP appropriately targeted affected vulnerable populations in the COVID-19 response</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP COMP and APP CSP MTR BR narratives WFP internal reports, including monitoring reports and VAM assessments ProDocs and MoUs WFP VAM analyses Project proposals to donors for COVID-19 response SERP BR narratives and justifications</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>Project site visits SO5 and interviews with local authorities, PCCs, and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with local authorities (project coordination committees) and SO5 beneficiaries</p> <p>CCS milestones checklist</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Emergency response field visits SO5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results for relevance</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p> <p>Application of CCS milestone framework checklist for indicator assessment of national capacity strengthening</p>
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		1.3.1.9 WFP and government stakeholders identify new data specific to the pandemic response that had not been collected previously ¹¹		
1.4 To what extent is the country strategic plan coherent and aligned with the wider UN and international community and to what extent does it include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country? Were there any changes in wider UN frameworks in the context and WFP engagement in these? (Coherence, Relevance)				
1.4.1 Alignment to UNDAF in country at the time of design, during the implementation period and currently (during COVID-19 pandemic)	Assessing the extent to which there is consistency between the CSP strategic outcomes, outputs, and activities and the UNDAF priority areas and outcomes – how coherent and consistent is the CSP with UN DAF Identifying changes in the wider UNDAF frameworks and WFP subsequent engagement with these ¹²	1.4.1.1 Comparison of UNDAF with CSP Strategic objectives – disaggregated by activity and strategic objective 1.4.1.2 WFP and UN Country Team stakeholders can articulate how CSP strategic outcomes are coherent with UN DAF 1.4.1.3 WFP and UN Country Team stakeholders can identify changes in UN frameworks and WFP subsequent adaptation to these	CSP design documents CSP MTR UNDAF documentation including evaluations as available (UNDAF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA among others) SERP ACRs KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E KIIs with UNCT member organization representatives and UN focal point for UNDAF – RCO, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP	Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5 Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
1.4.2 WFP comparative advantage and partnerships	Assessing the extent to which WFP has recognized and maximized its potential comparative advantage with respect to the actions and programming of other UN agencies, funds and programmes to maximize inter-agency complementarity while avoiding duplication of effort	1.4.2.1 Existence in CSP document articulating WFP comparative advantages at the time of design 1.4.2.2 Recognition in MoUs and ProDocs of WFP comparative advantage – disaggregated by SO 1.4.2.3 WFP, government, UN Country Team, and international community representatives can elaborate WFP comparative advantages in the Kyrgyz Republic – disaggregated by SO	CSP document COMPs Internal WFP reports such as workplans External documents including, among others: i) ProDocs and MoUs; ii) government annual reports; iii) decentralized reviews and evaluations; iv) cooperation framework agreements; v) annual UNDAF reports and UNDAF	Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5 FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5

¹¹ The indicator reflects CO request added to question 4.1 but recommend integrating it here.

¹² Added to standard EQ at request of Country Office.

		1.4.2.4 Evidence of partnerships based on and utilizing WFP comparative advantage	<p>evaluations (UNDAF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA among others)</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with UNCT member organization representatives and UN focal point for UNDAF – RCO, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP</p> <p>KIIs with government officials – MOHSD, MOE, MOES, etc.</p> <p>FGDs with beneficiaries and PCC members</p>	Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
1.4.3 Synergy with other development and humanitarian actors, including RBA collaboration	The degree to which partnerships were developed within the CSP with a view to enhancing multiplier effects within collaboration	<p>1.4.3.1 Existence of CSP document articulating WFP synergy with other development actors at the time of design, implementation and at the time of the emergency response</p> <p>1.4.3.2 The number and types of partnerships established within the CSP among actors in relevant dimensions including: i) resource mobilization; ii) policy advocacy; iii) emergency response; iv) development programming such as nutrition and food security; and v) coordination mechanisms</p> <p>1.4.3.3 Recognition in MoUs and ProDocs of WFP potential for synergy based on a comparative advantage analysis – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>1.4.3.4 WFP, government, UN Country Team, and international community representatives can elaborate WFP synergy in the Kyrgyz Republic and can cite examples of multiplier effects within collaboration – disaggregated by SO</p>	<p>CSP document COMPs and APP</p> <p>CSP MTR</p> <p>Internal WFP reports such as workplans</p> <p>External documents including, among others: i) ProDocs and MoUs; ii) government annual reports; iii) decentralized reviews and evaluations; iv) cooperation framework agreements; v) annual UNDAF reports and UNDAF evaluations (UNDAF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA among others); vi) Annual joint workplans with RBAs</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>

			<p>KIIs with UNCT member organization representatives and UN focal point for UNDAF – RCO, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP</p> <p>KIIs with government officials – MOHSD, MOE, MOES, etc.</p> <p>Project site visits SO5 and interviews with local authorities, PCCS cooperating partners, and beneficiaries</p>	
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of the specific contribution of WFP to CSP strategic outcomes in the Kyrgyz Republic?				
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected country strategic plan strategic outcomes? (Effectiveness)				
2.1.1 Level of attainment of planned outputs	<p>Summarizing the number of outputs accomplished in comparison to planned disaggregated by activity line and strategic outcomes within the CSP</p> <p>Describing logical connection between activities implemented and outputs</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Evidence of number of activities accomplished: i) number of persons trained; ii) number of FFA/FFT/CFA/CFT transfers; iii) number of assets created; iv) number of organizational processes affected; v) number of policies supported; vi) number of coordination mechanisms supported; vii) indirect beneficiaries reached - disaggregated by SO and gender as appropriate</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Evidence of analysis of capacity assessment mapping and theories of change elaboration in WFP documentation linking activities to projected outputs</p> <p>2.1.1.3 WFP and government stakeholders can articulate a logical connection between activities and intended outputs</p> <p>2.1.1.4 WFP and government stakeholders can articulate that evidence exists that national-level activities can lead to outputs at local level through cascade effect</p>	<p>CSP logical frameworks</p> <p>WFP annual country reports with Logical Framework Indicator Values updated</p> <p>WFP CSP level theories of change</p> <p>CSP MTR</p> <p>COMET data</p> <p>WFP internal monitoring reports, government reports on projected indirect beneficiaries from decentralized social assistance programmes, including, among others: i) cash voucher assistance programmes, ii) SMPs, iii) VAM analysis for food security, and iv) emergency response reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E, sub-office programme implementers, WFP monitors,</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p>

			<p>KIIs with international representatives – UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, and others</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with local authorities (project coordination committees) and SO1, SO2, SO3, and SO5 beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.1.2 Progress towards achieving strategic outcomes	<p>Exploring to what extent the CSP has shown progress towards the expected CSP strategic outcomes</p> <p>The extent to which the realization of outputs within the SO within the CSP can be logically connected to attainment of strategic outcomes by outcome and activity</p> <p>Extent to which CSP implementation has produced outcomes other than those planned: positive and negative</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Evidence from national level data and project documentation of progress towards the recommendations identified in the Kyrgyz Republic Zero Hunger Review</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Evidence from project documentation of plausible WFP contribution including analysis of complementarity of interventions with other strategic partners</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Activities attained logically link to contributions to strategic outcomes disaggregated by strategic outcome</p> <p>2.1.2.4 WFP, Government, UN Country Team, and international community representatives perceive that there have been positive contributions from WFP to achievement of the strategic outcomes by strategic outcome</p> <p>2.1.2.5 Level of attainment of outcome indicators against output and activity indicators by strategic outcome</p>	<p>Kyrgyz Republic Zero Hunger Review</p> <p>WFP ACRs</p> <p>COMET data</p> <p>CSP theory of change</p> <p>CSP MTR</p> <p>CSP logical frameworks</p> <p>WFP annual country reports with Logical Framework Indicator Values updated</p> <p>Capacity-needs mapping exercise (each SO)</p> <p>WFP internal monitoring reports</p> <p>Government reports on projected indirect beneficiaries from decentralized social assistance programmes, including, among others: i) cash voucher assistance programmes, ii) SMPs, iii) VAM analysis for food security, and iv) emergency response reports</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Application of CCS milestone framework checklist for indicator assessment of national capacity strengthening.</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes</p>

		<p>2.1.2.6 Evidence exists in documentation establishing logical connection between outputs to realization of outcomes including logical framework and ToC development Indicators developed for activity and output and objective</p> <p>2.1.2.7 Capacity assessment mapping exercise by SO using corporate process milestones for CCS, both checklist and open-ended assessment</p> <p>2.1.2.8 WFP and government stakeholders can articulate that the achievement of outputs can lead to the realization of outcomes and strategic objectives</p> <p>2.1.2.9 Evidence exists in programme documentation identifying unintended effects and ad hoc responses - disaggregated by SO</p> <p>2.1.2.10 WFP, government, and UNCT stakeholders can cite examples of unintended effects and ad hoc responses to emergent requests within humanitarian, and development linkages</p>	<p>Partnership agreements – Government, UNCT and civil society</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E sub-office programme implementers, WFP monitors</p> <p>KIIs with international representatives – UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP and others</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with local authorities (project coordination committees) and SO1, SO2, SO3, and SO5 beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p> <p>Checklist on CCS milestones</p>	<p>through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID-19 response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p> <p>Application of CCS milestone framework checklist for indicator assessment of national capacity strengthening</p>
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2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to the achievement of cross-cutting priorities (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations, as well as the environment) In addition, did the response to COVID-19 change the degree of contribution in any of these areas? ¹³ (Effectiveness, Coherence)				
2.2.1 Humanitarian principles	<p>Extent to which humanitarian principles have been integrated and applied, including in the COVID-19 response</p> <p>Extent to which humanitarian assistance was delivered impartially according to needs</p> <p>How were potential tensions between alignment with government priorities and humanitarian principles navigated?</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 Documentation describes WFP actions for contributing to humanitarian principles during emergency response</p> <p>2.2.1.2 WFP, government, and other key stakeholder perceptions regarding the WFP operationalization of humanitarian principles within the COVID-19 emergency response as well as identification of potential future measures</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Existence of lessons learned documentation regarding harmonizing WFP and government priorities during emergency response and capacity strengthening roles during humanitarian actions</p> <p>2.2.1.4 WFP, government, humanitarian response actors, and donor stakeholders can articulate WFP adherence to humanitarian principles within capacity strengthening framework approach during emergency response</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP internal reports Emergency response proposals and coordination updates and Sitreps</p> <p>External documents from UNDAF and RCO office related to COVID response</p> <p>KIIs/MSI with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with UNCT member organization representatives and UN focal point for UNDAF – RCO, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP</p> <p>KIIs with government officials – MOHSD, MOE, MOES, etc.</p> <p>Project site visits SO5 and interviews with local authorities, cooperating partners, and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with beneficiaries</p> <p>Checklist CCS milestones</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results for evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID-19 response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p> <p>Application of CCS milestone framework checklist for indicator assessment of national capacity strengthening.</p>
2.2.2 Protection	The extent to which protection of affected populations was integrated	2.2.2.1 Evidence in documentation citing protection measures – including data	CSP programme design document activity workplans	Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP

¹³ Added to standard EQ at request of country office.

	into CSP interventions – by SO	<p>protection – of affected populations – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>2.2.2.2 WFP, government, UNCT, and other key stakeholders perceive WFP to have integrated protection into CSP actions – by SO</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP internal reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with international representatives – UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, and others</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC, and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with local authorities (project coordination committees) and SO1, SO2, SO3, and SO5 beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID-19 response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.2.3 Accountability to affected populations	The degree to which the principles of accountability to affected populations were considered and able to be integrated within the framework of the CSP disaggregated by SO, including humanitarian response actions and future measures	<p>2.2.3.1 Evidence in documentation citing accountability to affected population measures – including complaints mechanisms disaggregated by activity and SO</p> <p>2.2.3.2 WFP, government, UNCT, and other key stakeholders: i) perceive WFP to have integrated accountability to affected populations aspirations into CSP actions – disaggregated by activity and strategic objective, ii) perceive WFP to have included</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP internal reports Cooperating partner reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others:</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p>

	Extent of effectiveness of complaints and feedback mechanisms	<p>humanitarian response measures within emergency response, and iii) can cite reflections for future measures for integrating accountability to affected populations within a CSP capacity strengthening approach</p> <p>2.2.3.3 Beneficiaries are aware of and can effectively access complaints and feedback mechanisms and WFP documentation monitors resolutions</p>	<p>CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with international representatives – UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, and others</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with local authorities (project coordination committees) and SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO5 beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID-19 response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.2.4 Gender	<p>The degree to which the principles of gender were considered and able to be integrated within the framework of the CSP and within support for activities (by SO) and any humanitarian response</p> <p>The degree to which progress has been made toward the gender transformative programme actions</p>	<p>2.2.4.1 WFP gender and age marker scores and assessment – disaggregated by SO as feasible</p> <p>2.2.4.2 Documentation in CSP and emergency response can show gender analysis undertaken during design phase or strategic review disaggregated by activity and SO</p> <p>2.2.4.3 Work plans describe how gender and age considerations shape activities and interventions – disaggregated by activity and objective</p> <p>2.2.4.4 Budget analysis shows resource allocation for gender sensitive programming - disaggregated by activity and SO</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports</p> <p>WFP internal reports – WFP Gender and Age Marker and WFP workplans</p> <p>WFP Budget Report</p> <p>Gender Transformation Report</p> <p>Annual GRN reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSI with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSI with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes</p>

		<p>2.2.4.5 WFP, government, and other key stakeholders can cite: i) mechanisms by which WFP integrated gender sensitivity into programming, partnerships, and agreements – disaggregated by activity and objective; and ii) future measures by which WFP can integrate gender sensitivity into future programming, partnerships, or agreements within a CSP approach</p> <p>2.2.4.6 WFP stakeholders and WFP documentation can identify progress achievements against gender transformative action plans</p>	<p>KIIs with international representatives – UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, and others</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC, and beneficiaries</p> <p>Remote survey and interviews with local authorities (project coordination committees) and SO1, SO2, SO3, and SO5 beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID-19 response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.2.5 Environment	The degree to which the principles of environmental assessment of project activities were considered and able to be integrated within the framework of the CSP and within support for activities (by SO) and any humanitarian response	<p>2.2.5.1 Documentation in CSP and emergency response can show environmental analysis undertaken during design phase or strategic review disaggregated by activity and SO</p> <p>2.2.5.2 Work plans describe how environmental considerations shape activities and interventions – disaggregated by activity and objective</p> <p>2.2.5.3 WFP, government, and other key stakeholders can cite mechanisms by which WFP integrated environmental sensitivity into programming, partnerships, and agreements – disaggregated by activity and objective</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP internal reports – WFP WFP Budget Report Annual GRN reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSI with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSI with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID-19 response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p>

				FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5 Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
2.2.6 Nutrition-sensitive programming	The degree to which the principles of nutrition sensitivity were considered and able to be integrated within the framework of the CSP (especially SO1 and SO2) and within support for activities	<p>2.2.6.1 Documentation in CSP can show nutrition-sensitive analysis undertaken during design phase or strategic review disaggregated by activity and SO</p> <p>2.2.6.2 Work plans describe how nutrition considerations shape activities and interventions – disaggregated by activity and objective</p> <p>2.2.6.3 WFP, government, and other key stakeholders can cite mechanisms by which WFP integrated nutrition sensitivity into programming, partnerships, and agreements – disaggregated by activity and objective</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP internal reports WFP Budget Report Annual GRN reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers</p> <p>Project site visits SO1, SO2, and interviews with local authorities, PCC, and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the country strategic plan likely to be sustained (Sustainability)				
2.3.1 Strategic integration	Assessing the extent to which CSP benefits are likely to be integrated and reflected in government policies and priorities, UN frameworks,	2.3.1.1 Evidence in documentation of strategic integration of CSP objectives and activities to next Kyrgyz Republic Development Programme	WFP CSP document Kyrgyz Republic Zero Hunger Review CSP MTR Government policies and plans	Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans

	and WFP corporate frameworks	2.3.1.2 WFP, government and UNCT stakeholders provide consensus perception of strategic integration of CSP objectives and activities to future government, WFP, and UNCT priorities	<p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with donor and UN peer agencies – RCO, UNDP, UNICEF, Russian Federation, Korea, Switzerland</p>	<p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.3.2 Resourcing	Extent to which the Government is likely to be able and willing to fund continuation of relevant CSP activities	<p>2.3.2.1 Evidence in documentation of resourcing availability for government management – disaggregated by activity and SO</p> <p>2.3.2.2 WFP, government and other key stakeholders’ consensus perceptions regarding government capacity for resourcing availability – disaggregated by activity and SO</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP Financial Report and Funding Report Government policy frameworks and programmes including MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG projections</p> <p>KIIs with government officials – MOHSD, MAG, MOE, MOES</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.3.3 Technical capacity achievements, ownership, and handover	Assessing the extent to which technical capacity strengthening has been achieved among government institutions along the dimensions of i) the individual; ii) the institutional; iii) the enabling environment, by SO sufficient to sustain social protection and humanitarian response programming and food security after WFP support	<p>2.3.3.1 Evidence exists from documentation citing technical capacity achievements according to capacity strengthening framework progress milestones for the three dimensions – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>2.3.3.2 WFP, government and other key stakeholders’ consensus perceptions regarding WFP contribution to strengthened government capacity according to three dimensions – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>2.3.3.3 Evidence exists from documentation citing political will and ownership</p>	<p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports Capacity Assessment Mapping (By SO) ProDocs and MoUs CSP MTR Government policy frameworks and programmes WFP internal reports WFP budget reports Country Programme Action Plan</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes</p>

	<p>Exploring the extent to which there exists sufficient political will and ownership in the Government to support targeted activities and programmes moving forward in food security analysis, nutrition, school meals, livelihoods, resilience, and emergency preparedness</p> <p>The existence of exit strategies for the different SO components and measures planned to support the sustainability of the actions</p>	<p>considerations compared against capacity strengthening framework progress milestones – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>2.3.3.4 WFP, government and other key stakeholders’ consensus perceptions regarding government ownership and political will– disaggregated SO</p> <p>2.3.3.5 Evidence in documentation of effects on subnational government capacity through national-level capacity strengthening approach at provincial, district, and subdistrict level – disaggregated by capacity dimension (individual, institutional, and enabling environment), SO</p> <p>2.3.3.6 WFP, government, and other key stakeholders can identify the defined exit strategies for WFP within the CSP and actions taken towards these exit strategies.</p>	<p>KIIs/MSC with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with international representatives – UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, and others</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
2.4 To what extent did the country strategic plan facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development, and (where appropriate) peace work? (Coherence, Sustainability)				
2.4.1 Synergies between crisis response, resilience building and social cohesion	<p>How has the WFP portfolio sought to balance its humanitarian approaches with interventions aimed at development within the country context?</p> <p>Assessing the degree of synergy and comprehensiveness between WFP programmes and government initiatives – how well linked are the programmes to national systems?</p> <p>Extent to which WFP activities have been conducive for</p>	<p>2.4.1.1 Evidence exists in programme documentation citing opportunities for balancing the humanitarian and development portfolios within the CSP</p> <p>2.4.1.2 WFP, government and UNCT stakeholders can cite examples of balancing the humanitarian and development portfolio within the CSP</p> <p>2.4.1.3 Evidence exists of synergy between WFP programmes and government initiatives including how well linked are the programmes to national systems</p> <p>2.4.1.4 Evidence exists of the integration of conflict sensitivity approaches mainstreamed into the CSP</p>	<p>CSP design document</p> <p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports</p> <p>Country Programme Action Plan Amendment to Country Programme Action Plan</p> <p>ProDocs and MoUs</p> <p>CSP MTR</p> <p>Partnership agreements – Government, UNCT and civil society</p> <p>decentralized evaluations</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others:</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>

	<p>strengthening linkages between humanitarian and development work?</p> <p>Extent to which conflict sensitive approaches have been mainstreamed into the CSP</p> <p>Extent of utility of social protection and resilience building on working across the nexus</p> <p>The extent to which WFP activities have contributed to social cohesion in communities</p>	<p>2.4.1.5 WFP, government and UNCT stakeholders can cite examples of -the facilitation of strategic linkages among humanitarian, development, and peace work especially within the dimensions of social protection and resilience building</p> <p>2.4.1.6 Evidence exists of increased social cohesion in communities as a result of WFP activities</p> <p>2.4.1.7 WFP stakeholders and local stakeholders can cite examples of social cohesion strengthening within WFP activities (both humanitarian and development)</p>	<p>CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with donor and UN peer agencies – RCO, UNDP, UNICEF, Russian Federation, Korea, Switzerland</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCC, and beneficiaries</p>	
<p>Evaluation Question 3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?</p>				
<p>3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe? Were there any effects of the pandemic on the ability of WFP to deliver on time and WFP management of these including consequences on human resources needs and management? (Efficiency)</p>				
<p>3.1.1 Timeliness</p>	<p>Assessing the extent to which planned activities and outputs were delivered within the intended time frame</p> <p>Assessing the extent to which the COVID pandemic affected WFP ability to deliver interventions in a timely manner</p> <p>Assessing the extent to which WFP was able to be timely and responsive to the COVID-19 pandemic response.</p> <p>Main factors affecting timeliness</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Evidence in programme reports of timeliness – disaggregated by activity and SO</p> <p>3.1.1.2 WFP and government stakeholders provide consensus perceptions regarding the timeliness of activities delivered within the intended timeframe – disaggregated by activity, SO.</p> <p>3.1.1.3 WFP and government stakeholders provide consensus perceptions regarding the effects of the COVID pandemic on timeliness as well as mitigation factors.</p> <p>3.1.1.4. WFP, Government, and beneficiary stakeholders provide consensus perceptions regarding timeliness of WFP response to COVID (Activity 8 and Activity 9)</p>	<p>WFP Annual Country Reports/Standard Project Reports WFP Budget and Financial Reports CSP MTR</p> <p>KIIs/MSK with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSK with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO Managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCCs, and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency and descriptive analysis of WFP efficiency data per COMET with accompanying cross-tabulations against year and project</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p>

			Remote interviews and surveys with beneficiaries and PCCs	<p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate? Were there any changes in coverage and targeting of interventions due to changing needs and WFP adaptations accordingly (as a result of the pandemic)? (Coverage)				
3.2.1 Targeting	<p>Exploring extent to which targeting of interventions within the CSP utilized justifiable methodology in targeting (such as VAM and other mapping data) for decision making including in response to the pandemic¹⁴</p> <p>Exploring the factors that can explain the changes over time and differences between SOs and activities in financial execution?</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Evidence in documentation of mapping data being used for targeting interventions – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>3.2.1.2 WFP and government stakeholders provide consensus perceptions regarding the appropriateness of any targeting and coverage decisions within the frame of the CSP - disaggregated by SO</p> <p>3.2.1.3 WFP and the Government provide perceptions regarding changes of WFP interventions coverage and targeting as a result of the pandemic</p>	<p>CSP documents CSP MTR WFP annual country reports/standard project reports Activity workplans ProDocs and MoUs Partnership Agreements – Government, UNCT, and civil society</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency and descriptive analysis of WFP efficiency data per COMET with accompanying cross-tabulations against year and project</p>

¹⁴ Added to standard EQ at request of country office.

			<p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCCs and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p> <p>Remote interviews and surveys with beneficiaries and PCCs</p>	<p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
3.3 To what extent were WFP activities cost efficient in delivery of its assistance? In particular, were there any additional costs incurred regarding COVID-19 protective measures? (Efficiency)				
3.3.1 Cost efficiency	<p>Exploring the extent to which the CSP operated within a cost-efficient manner including additional costs incurred as a result of COVID-19 pandemic protective measures</p> <p>What factors can explain the changes over time and differences between SOs and activities in financial execution?</p>	<p>3.3.1.1 Existence of evidence showing how resources within the CSP were optimized for delivery of interventions – disaggregated by activities and SO</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Analysis of efficiency through comparison of planned vs. mobilized resources used within the CSP to determine resource mobilization efficiency</p> <p>3.3.1.3 Analysis of budget breakdown and the evolution of the direct support cost budget line within the CSP to determine degree of operational efficiency over time including during the pandemic period</p>	<p>CSP design documents</p> <p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports – narrative and financial report</p> <p>WFP budget and financial reports</p> <p>IRM Analytics and COMET data</p> <p>resource mobilization reports and funding situation</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy &</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency and descriptive analysis of WFP efficiency data per COMET with accompanying cross-tabulations against year and project</p>

		3.3.1.4 WFP and CSP stakeholders' consensus perceptions regarding the cost-efficiency of the CSP and the implementation of activities 3.3.1.5. WFP stakeholders can identify cost drivers explaining variations in activities and SO execution over time	Partnerships, M&E, finance, budget office	Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered? (Efficiency)				
3.4.1 Alternative approaches	Assessing the extent to which the exploration of alternative approaches for cost-effective measures were integrated into the CSP Programming and the selection of the respective transfer modalities Assessing the degree to which WFP was able to identify alternative approaches for addressing COVID-19 response	3.4.1.1 Existence of evidence in documentation of the intentional exploration of alternative approaches for enhanced cost effectiveness – disaggregated by activity and SO. 3.4.1.2 Existence of evidence in document regarding the optimal transfer modalities to use in beneficiary activities. 3.4.1.3 WFP and CSP stakeholders' consensus perceptions regarding the exploration of alternative approaches for cost effective measures 3.4.1.4. Evidence in documentation of cost effectiveness assessment for COVID-19 response and optimal selections	CSP document WFP annual country reports/standard project reports – narrative and financial report Cost effectiveness assessment reports both pre-COVID-19 and during the pandemic WFP budget, financial and funding reports Activity workplans Resource mobilization reports and funding situation WFP COMP KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E, finance, budget office	Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5 Frequency and descriptive analysis of WFP efficiency data per COMET with accompanying cross-tabulations against year and project Quantitative analysis on cost effectiveness data from CEAs identifying common themes and their application Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
Evaluation Question 4: What were the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shifts expected in the CSP?				
4.1 to what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, and on the food security and nutrition issues, in the country to develop the country strategic plan? Were there any data specific to the COVID-19 response being collected that had not been collected previously?(Relevance)				
4.1.1 Design analysis	Exploring the extent to which existing evidence was integrated into the design process	4.1.1.1 Evidence in CSP document referencing existing studies and evidence and presentation of rationale for design	Zero Hunger Strategic Review CSP documents ProDocs and MOUs	Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP

	<p>Existence of evidence regarding hunger challenges, food security and nutrition issues and emergency preparedness integrated into design document for the CSP</p> <p>Government and other key stakeholder perceptions regarding the use of existing evidence in CSP design</p>	<p>components – disaggregated by activity and objective</p> <p>4.1.1.2 WFP, government and other key stakeholders hold consensus perception that available evidence was integrated into CSP design</p>	<p>External documents including, among others: i) FSN review; ii) SABER; iii) SDG indicators and data mapping in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E, RB representatives</p>	<p>documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
4.2 To what extents has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the country strategic plan? Did the pandemic have any effects on financial needs and the level of funding of any additional requests? (Efficiency, Sustainability)				
4.2.1 Resource mobilization	<p>Identifying the extent to which resource mobilization met CSP financing needs according to four dimensions: a) forecast; b) adaptiveness; c) barriers for resourcing; and d) CSP corporate systems and structures</p> <p>The extent to which the resource forecast was accurate for the CSP disaggregated by activity and strategic objective</p> <p>Existence of evidence regarding adaptation of resource mobilization to respond to changing contexts within the CSP – documentation and stakeholder perceptions</p> <p>Existence of evidence regarding barriers – if any –</p>	<p>4.2.1.1 Evidence in documentation of resource forecasting guiding CSP designs – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>4.2.1.2 Evidence in documentation regarding actions taken to adapt to resource mobilization changes throughout the CSP – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>4.2.1.3 Evidence in documentation referencing barriers for resourcing – disaggregated by CSP SO</p> <p>4.2.1.4 Evidence in documentation regarding functioning of CSP finance and budget structure for adaptiveness and resourcing</p> <p>4.2.1.5 WFP, government and donor stakeholders hold consensus perceptions on the capacity of WFP for resource mobilization according to four dimensions: a) forecast; b) adaptiveness; c) barriers for resourcing; and d) CSP corporate systems and structures - disaggregated by activity and objective</p>	<p>CSP design documents</p> <p>CSP MTR</p> <p>WFP COMP</p> <p>Budget unit reports/finance reports</p> <p>WFP annual country reports/standard project reports</p> <p>WFP funding and resource situation reports</p> <p>KIIs/MSC with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E, finance, budget office</p> <p>KIIs with donor representatives</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>

	<p>to resource mobilization including international donors and government commitments – documentation and stakeholder perceptions</p> <p>Perceptions of government and other key stakeholders regarding WFP mobilization potential and barriers within the CSP</p> <p>Perceptions of WFP stakeholders regarding new CSP budget structure and potential for flexible response to financing the CSP</p> <p>Perceptions of stakeholders regarding effects of the pandemic on financial needs and the level of funding on any additional requests</p>			
4.3 To what extent did the country strategic plan lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results? In particular as regards to adaptation and response to the COVID-19 pandemic and any other unexpected crises or challenges? (Sustainability)				
4.3.1 Partnerships	<p>Exploring the extent to which strategic decision making influenced partnerships and collaborations on the dimensions of: i) opportunities; ii) outcomes; and iii) barriers to partnering</p> <p>Existence of evidence regarding strategic decision making on partnerships for influencing performance within the CSP</p>	<p>4.3.1.1 Programme documentation shows evidence of strategic decision-making regarding partnerships disaggregated by type of partnership</p> <p>4.3.1.2 Programme documentation provides evidence of outcome of partnerships including effect on results disaggregated by type of partnership</p> <p>4.3.1.3 Programme documentation cites barriers to partnerships disaggregated by type of partnership within CSP framework</p>	<p>CSP document CSP MTR Activity workplans Country Programme Action Plan Amendment to Country Programme Action Plan WFP COMP WFP annual country reports/standard project reports Partnership agreements ProDocs and MoUs</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to</p>

	<p>Perceptions of government and other key stakeholders regarding CSP quality of partnerships</p> <p>To what extent was the country office able to adapt to partnership needs and additional opportunities arising during the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	<p>4.3.1.4 Number of partnerships and coordinating mechanisms disaggregated by type of partnership of which WFP is a member or leader within the current CSP</p> <p>4.3.1.5 WFP, government and other key stakeholder perceptions regarding WFP partnerships disaggregated by type of partnership within the CSP according to three dimensions: i) opportunities; ii) outcomes; and iii) barriers</p> <p>4.3.1.6 WFP, government, and other key stakeholder perceptions regarding WFP adaptation to partnerships during the COVID-19 response according to three dimensions: i) opportunities; ii) outcomes; and iii) barriers</p>	<p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E and RB representatives.</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCCs and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p> <p>KII/MSCs with UN and donor representatives – RCO, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, Russian Federation,</p>	<p>principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
<p>4.4 To what extent did the country strategic plan provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results in particular as regards to the response to the COVID-19 and other unexpected crises and challenges? (Efficiency, Effectiveness)</p>				
4.4.1 CSP structural flexibility	<p>Exploring the extent that the CSP structure enhanced flexibility in terms of: i) budget allocation; ii) emergent ad hoc requests; iii) activity and SO synergy; and iv) staffing</p> <p>Existence of evidence regarding structural factors in CSP programme that provided greater flexibility</p> <p>WFP stakeholder perceptions regarding CSP structural strengths and challenges for increased operational flexibility especially during the pandemic</p>	<p>4.4.1.1 Evidence in documentation already developed in previous sections. Findings applied here for assessment of results – in general and disaggregated by activity</p> <p>4.4.1.2 Evidence in documentation regarding reflections on CSP structure and implications for flexibility and actions – in general and – disaggregated by SO</p> <p>4.4.1.3 WFP, government and other key stakeholders hold consensus perception regarding CSP structure related to four dimensions: i) budget allocation flexibility; ii) emergent ad hoc requests; iii) activity synergy; and iv) flexibility in staffing</p> <p>4.4.1.4 WFP, government and other key stakeholders hold consensus perception</p>	<p>CSP document CSP MTR WFP COMP WFP annual country reports/standard project reports WFP activity implementation data extracted from COMET CSP pilot evaluation CSP Lessons Learned (HQ) report WFP CO Organigram Country Programme Action Plan</p> <p>KIIs/oral history with government officials – MOSA, MOP, NDMA,</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO managers, Policy &</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Quantitative analysis of COMET data on shifts in modalities, beneficiaries, and activity types pre and post-COVID-19 response</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to</p>

		<p>regarding CSP structure and its capacity to respond to the pandemic related to four dimensions: i) budget allocation flexibility; ii) emergent ad hoc requests; iii) activity synergy and balance; and iv) flexibility in staffing</p> <p>4.4.1.5. Changes in the balance of humanitarian versus development activities including activity types, beneficiary types, and modality types</p>	Partnerships, M&E and RB representatives	principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)
4.4.2 Capacity strengthening framework flexibility	Exploring the extent to which the capacity strengthening framework and approach provides flexibility to respond to dynamic operational contexts and emergent needs – including humanitarian response	<p>4.4.2.1 Evidence in documentation already developed in previous sections. Findings applied here for assessment of results – in general and disaggregated by SO</p> <p>4.4.2.2 Evidence in documentation regarding reflections on capacity strengthening framework structure and implications for flexibility and actions – in general and – disaggregated by SO and humanitarian response</p> <p>4.4.2.3 Perceptions of WFP, government and other key stakeholders regarding the strengths and challenges of the capacity strengthening framework approach within a CSP</p>	<p>CSP document CSP MTR WFP COMP WFP annual country reports/standard project reports CSP pilot evaluation CSP Lessons Learned (HQ) report WFP CO Organigram Country Programme Action Plan WFP capacity strengthening framework resources</p> <p>KIIs/oral history with government officials – MOSA, MOP, NDMA,</p> <p>KIIs/MSK with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO Managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E and RB representatives.</p> <p>KIIs/MSK with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?				

<p>4.5.1 Other factors affecting WFP performance</p>	<p>Assessment of internal and external factors that facilitated or hindered the delivery of results or subsequent intended cascade effects</p>	<p>Evidence in documentation related to internal factors affecting results disaggregated by SO and activity.¹⁵</p> <p>Evidence in documentation related to external factors affecting results disaggregated by SO and activity¹⁶</p> <p>WFP, government, UNCT and other stakeholders can identify internal and external factors affecting results and potential cascade effects disaggregated by activity, outcome, and ministry or agency</p>	<p>CSP design WFP COMP WFP annual country reports/standard project reports Partnership agreements ProDocs and MoUs WFP capacity strengthening framework documents (HQ) Country programme action plans</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with government officials including, among others: MOHSD, MOE, MOES, MAG</p> <p>KIIs/MSCs with current and former WFP stakeholders, including, among others: CD, DCD, SO Managers, Policy & Partnerships, M&E</p> <p>KIIs with donor and UN peer agencies – RCO, UNDP, UNICEF, Russian Federation, Korea, Switzerland</p> <p>Project site visits SO5, SO1, SO2, and SO3 and interviews with local authorities, PCCs, and beneficiaries</p> <p>KIIs with cooperating partners and civil society actors in SO activities</p>	<p>Document review using review tool to identify iterative themes and comparison between WFP documentation and national policies and plans</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews with key informants with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Frequency analysis of remote interview results per evaluation sub-questions</p> <p>Field visits SO1, SO2, and SO3 sites and project observations identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Field visits SO5 (COVID response) identifying common themes through iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>FGD interviews with iterative analysis per Annex 3.5</p> <p>Triangulation between data sources, data collection techniques, and data types according to principles of iterative analysis (Patton, Annex 3.5)</p>
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¹⁵ Possible examples include, but are not limited to, country office decision making processes, staffing and structure, technical resources, positioning related to capacity strengthening with the Government, procedures, or financial resources.

¹⁶ Possible examples include, but are not limited to, political transitions, pandemics, socioeconomic factors, turnover and transitions among government and cooperating partners, or environmental factors.

Annex 6: Field Work Agenda

52. The data collection schedule was an in-person field mission carried out from 13-29 October 2021 with the exit briefing on 2 November 2021. Field visits to subnational sites were scheduled for the second full week of the mission. The remote interviews with ATR began at the beginning of the third week and continued in parallel with the data collection mission and during the ongoing data analysis phase afterwards. Figure 1 describes the overall calendar of activities in the in-person field mission scenario and Table 12 provides more detailed descriptions of the specific activities each day. Figure 2 provides a map showing locations of evaluation team visits (blue arrow represents full team). Green arrows are for the two team members who travelled to the northern project sites and orange arrows represent the two team members who travelled to the southern project sites.

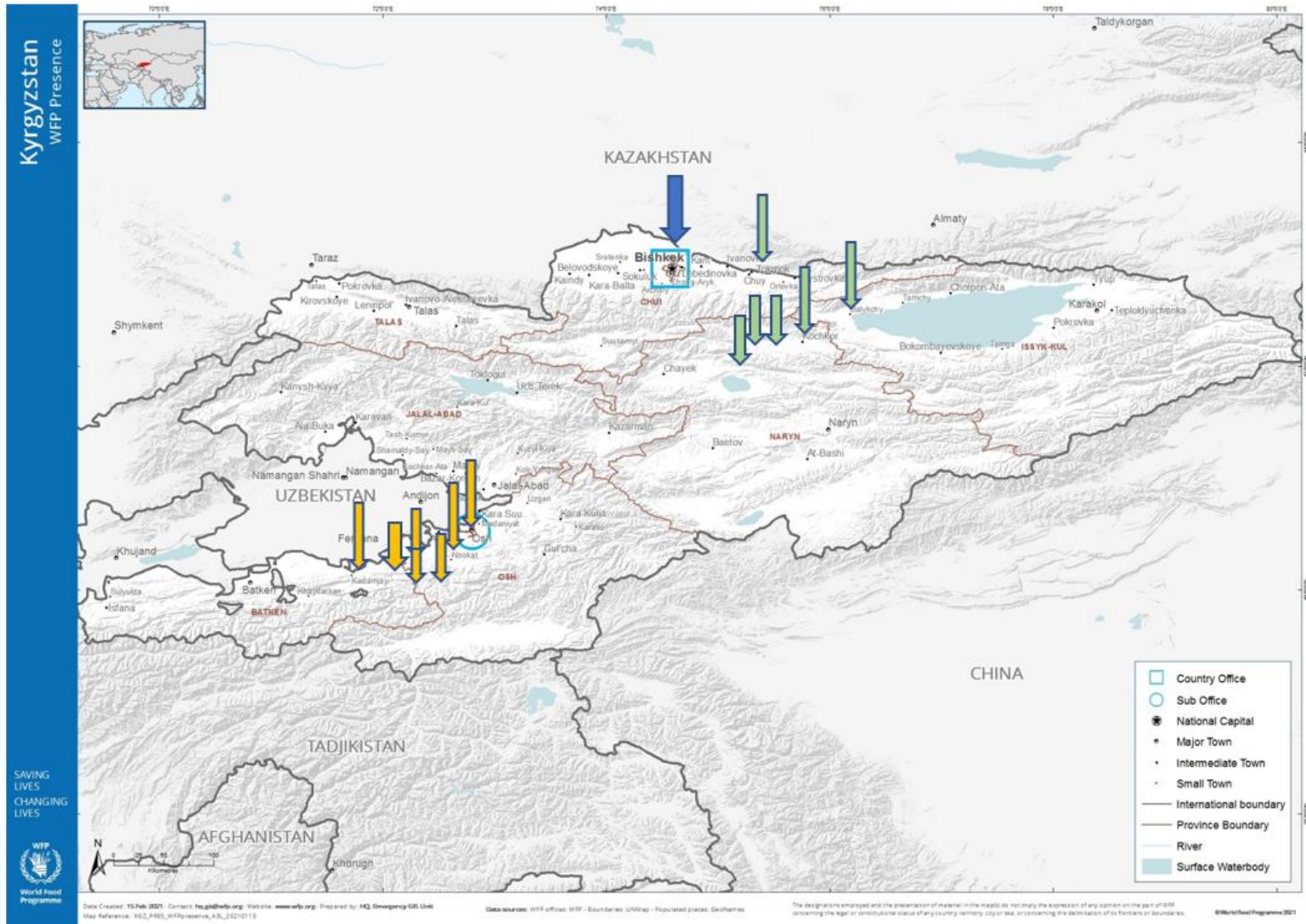
Figure 1: Overall field mission calendar

Legend	ATR Remote Interviews							Core Team Activities																
	October																						Nov	
Data Collection Phase	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
Internal ET meeting (P.M)			Core Team Activities																					
ATR Interviews (Ongoing)								ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews	ATR Remote Interviews
WFP Interviews (Including RB)				Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities		Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities												
Bishkek Interviews				Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities		Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities												
Team Reflection and Analysis							Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities						Core Team Activities										
Travel to Osh															Core Team Activities									
Osh Interviews/WFP (Remote)																								
Osh/Batken District visits																Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities				
Naryn District visits																Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities				
Travel to Bishkek (both teams)																				Core Team Activities				
Data Analysis Workshop																					Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	Core Team Activities	
Final Interviews as needed																							Core Team Activities	
Exit Debrief																								Core Team Activities

Table 12: Detailed description of daily data collection calendar

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Weds	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
October	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Evaluation Team (all)			Bishkek Evaluation Team Meeting (evening)	Bishkek Briefing CO management Logistical preparations KIIs – WFP	Bishkek KIIs – WFP – in person and remote	Bishkek KIIs - WFP – in person and remote	ET workday
October	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Evaluation Team (all)	ET workday	Bishkek KIIs – WFP – in person and remote KIIs – UNDP, MLSD, UNICEF, MOES	Bishkek KIIs – WFP – in person and remote KIIs – FAO, MAG, ADI	Bishkek KIIs – WFP – in person and remote KIIs – SIFI, CADRI, SUN, UNICEF, DRCU, Insan Leilek, Tes Centre, RCO, IFAD	Bishkek KIIs – WFP – in person and remote KIIs – Roza Otunbaeva, National Statistics Committee, MSDSP, Mercy Corps, MOE	Bishkek KIIs – WFP – in person and remote KIIs – MOE, Swiss Embassy, MOES,	ET workday
October	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Evaluation Team #1 (South)	Travel Osh	Travel Kadamjay KIIs – Local Authorities, District Departments Alga AO – Local authorities, FGD SO1, FGD SO2/3	Kadamjay KIIs – PCC FGD SO5, SO1 Chauvai AO – local authorities, FGD SO5	Nookat Bel Kairagach AO – KII Local authorities, FGD SO2/3, FGD SO1 Nookat – KIIs local authorities	Nookat KIIs – PCC, FGD SO5 Kara Tash AO – local authorities, FGD SO2/3, FGD SO1	Osh KIIs with WFP Sub-Office Travel Bishkek	Data Analysis Workshop (all)
Evaluation Team #2 (North)		Travel Chuy Tokmok Tokmok – KIIs local authorities, FGD SO5, FGD SO1	Naryn - Kochkor KIIs – Local authorities, FGD SO2/3	Naryn Cholpon AO – local authorities, SO2/3, SO1	Naryn Sary-Bulak AO – Local authorities, FGD SO2/3, Semiz Bel AO SO1,	Issyk-Kul Balykchy - Local authorities, SO1, SO5	Data Analysis Workshop (all)
November	31	1	2				
Evaluation Team (all)	Data Analysis Workshop	Data Analysis Workshop	Exit Debriefing – Presentation of Preliminary Findings				

Figure 2: Map of project site visits



Source: WFP GIS Unit

Annex 7: Data Collection Tools¹⁷

7.1. ATR REMOTE INTERVIEWS

The survey is to be administered by ATR enumerators over the phone to beneficiaries or to members of the PCC/COVID committees or SMP focal points. **There are three versions of the survey depending on which type of stakeholder is contacted.**

Introduction (to be read at the beginning of each interview): *My name is _____. I am a researcher contracted to support a company – KonTerra – that is carrying out an evaluation of the work that WFP has done supporting the Government to enhance household food security, livelihoods, resilience, and the pandemic response. We are talking with a number of people from different levels who are connected to the WFP activities as beneficiaries to understand how the work that has been done by WFP has influenced the lives of persons in the targeted Districts and AO. We will then analyse the information provided by over 1500 respondents.*

We would like to collect your thoughts on this work. Your experience is very valuable, and your feedback will help WFP and the Government improve their support to rural communities and households WFP very much welcomes both positive and negative feedback as it will help the organization improve its support. And none of your feedback will bear any negative consequences for future support from WFP, for your district, your community or yourself.

If you agree to participate, at any moment, you can stop participating without any penalty. The interview will last about 25 minutes. Your participation is voluntary, you can refuse to join, or you can withdraw after it has begun with no penalty. Being in this discussion or not will not affect the benefits to the school, District, Province or from WFP.

We will keep your inputs anonymous. Your inputs will be kept absolutely confidential.

(to be read only to SO2, 3 and 5 beneficiaries) You may be also contacted later in November by WFP as part of a Post-Distribution Monitoring Exercise which is not connected to this evaluation but is a separate internal monitoring exercise.

This current evaluation is designed to help improve the WFP programming by gathering opinions from everyone involved. You or your household or community may not necessarily benefit personally from being in this discussion. If there are any problems with the way the facilitator has conducted the discussion, any problems should be reported to Terrence Jantzi the evaluation team lead at tjantzi@konterragroup.net

Are you willing to be part of this interview? (verbal response only requested).

Date: _____

Location _____

Researcher: _____

Respondent: _____

Title: _____

¹⁷ Due to word limits, this annex only includes the actual interview guides and surveys. The introductory processes and the application of the tools are described briefly in Annex 3 and more extensively in the evaluation inception report.

Beneficiary survey – S02, S03, S05

Demographics		
1. Province	2. District	3. Sub-District
4. Gender: a. Female b. Male		
5. How many members live in your household? _____		
6. How many hectares of land does your household cultivate?		
WFP Support – relevance		
7. Was the WFP support that you received part of a Government social protection programme? a. Yes b. No c. I do not know		
8. In your perspective, did the WFP support target the most vulnerable households in your area? (Targeting and Coverage question) a. Yes, fully b. Yes, somewhat c. No, many vulnerable were missed		
9. To what extent did you see the WFP support meeting the particular needs of women in the community? a. Very relevant to women's needs b. Somewhat relevant to women's needs c. Somewhat not relevant to women's needs d. Very not relevant to women's needs		
WFP Support – coverage		
10. Did you receive WFP support more than once? In other words, in different years from 2018 to 2021? a. Yes b. No		
<Interviewer to Read>: For the purposes of the rest of these questions, please consider only the most recent WFP support you received.		
11. In what year did you receive the most recent WFP support?		
12. What type of support have you received from WFP? Food transfers Cash transfers		
13. Did you receive this support as part of the COVID-19 emergency support? YES/NO		
WFP Support – efficiency of transfers: For 14-20, responses same order a-d, highly positive to highly negative		
14. If food: How satisfied were you with the timeliness of the food delivery?		
15. If food: How satisfied were you with the quality of the food?		
16. If Cash: How satisfied were you with the timeliness of the cash delivery?		
17. If cash: How satisfied were you with the amount of the cash benefit?		
18. To what degree did you face constraints to receiving the assistance?		
19. How effective did you find the complaints and feedback processes for WFP assistance?		
20. How sufficient would you rate the cash or food assistance that you received to meet your household needs?		
WFP Support - Efficiency of Assets: For 23-28, responses same order a-d, highly positive to highly negative		
21. What type of activities did you do in return for WFP support? (check all that apply) a. Participated in trainings/awareness raising b. Household improvements c. Community improvements		
22. Now I would like to talk about the activities that were carried out by the project - What were the main project activities in this community? (Open response)		
23. To what degree were community or your household consulted about choosing which activities were to be carried out?		
24. To what degree were the needs of your community in the area of natural disasters and climate change taken into account by WFP in their activities in your area?		
25. How well organized did you perceive the activities to be implemented?		

26. How well have women's needs been taken into account in the types of project activities realized?
27. To what degree were women involved in the leadership or management of the activities?
28. How satisfied were you with the quality of the training, assets or community support received?
Effectiveness and Sustainability: For 29-37 (except for 32) ,responses same order a-d, highly positive to highly negative.
29. How sufficient would you rate the cash or food assistance that you received to meet your household needs?
30. Have the assets provided by WFP activities led to a positive change in your households livelihoods?
31. How confident do you feel in your households ability to sustain positive changes after the WFP support ends?
32. Compared to other families around you, how would you rate your livelihoods situation of your family? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less livelihoods in our household compared to others b. Similar livelihoods in our household compared to others c. Better livelihoods in our household compared to others
33. Compared to other families around you, how would you rate your household ability to overcome shocks or disasters after WFP support ends?
34. Have the assets provided by WFP activities led to positive change in your community infrastructure?
35. How effective would you rate the trainings on natural disasters and climate change organized through WFP support in your area? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very effective b. Somewhat effective c. Somewhat not effective d. Very ineffective e. I do not know of these trainings
36. How confident do you feel in your community's ability to overcome any shocks of disasters after the WFP support ends?
37. If you received the support for the COVID-19 response, how well would you judge your household to be able to withstand any more shocks from the pandemic? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very well able to withstand pandemic shocks b. Somewhat able to withstand pandemic shocks c. Somewhat vulnerable to further pandemic shocks d. Very vulnerable to further pandemic shocks e. My household did not receive COVID-19 support from WFP

Project coordination committee/COVID-19 committee member survey

Demographics		
1. Province	2. District:	3. Sub-District
4. Gender: Male/Female		
5. Are you a member of a PCC or Covid response coordination committee?		
a. PCC member		
b. Covid response member		
WFP Support - PCC		
6. To what degree does the PCC/COVID committee receive support itself from WFP in organizing or management?		
a. Significant support		
b. Some support		
c. Not very much support		
d. No support		
7. How would you rate the overall functioning of your PCC/COVID committee?		
a. Very well-functioning and organized		
b. Somewhat well-functioning and organized		
c. Somewhat disorganized		
d. Not very well functioning		
8. Now I would like to talk about the activities that were carried out by the PCC/COVID committee - What were the main project activities in this PCC? (Open response)		
WFP Support – relevance		
9. Was the WFP support that the PCC/COVID committee oversaw part of a Government social protection programme?		
a. Yes		
b. No		
c. I do not know		
10. In your perspective, did the WFP support target the most vulnerable households in your area? (Targeting and Coverage question)		
a. Yes, fully		
b. Yes, somewhat		
c. No, many vulnerable were missed		
11. To what extent did you see the WFP support meeting the particular needs of women in the community?		
a. Very relevant to women's needs		
b. Somewhat relevant to women's needs		
c. Somewhat not relevant to women's needs		
d. Very not relevant to women's needs		
WFP Support – relevance: For 12-15, ordering of options a-d is from very positive to very negative.		
12. To what degree were your PCC/COVID consulted about choosing which activities were to be carried out?		
13. How well organized did you perceive the activities supported by WFP to be implemented?		
14. How well have women's needs been taken into account in the types of project activities realized?		
15. To what degree were women involved in the leadership or management of the PCC/COVID committee?		
WFP Support – efficiency of transfers		
17. Were you involved/aware of WFP's COVID-19 response in your area?		
a. Yes		
b. No		
18. If yes, how would you rate the responsiveness of WFP to address the needs of those affected by COVID?		
a. Very responsive		
b. Somewhat responsive		
c. A little slow to response		
d. Very slow to respond		

WFP Support – efficiency of transfers: For 19-25, ordering of options a-d is from very positive to very negative.
Interviewer to read: Let's discuss your views on the various forms of support WFP has provided through your committee. Think about the most recent activities you have been supporting through WFP.
19. Food: How satisfied were you with the timeliness of WFP's food delivery?
20. Food: How satisfied were you with the quality of the food?
21. Cash: How satisfied were you with the timeliness of WFP's cash delivery?
22. Cash: How satisfied were you with the amount of WFP's cash benefit?
23. To what degree did the beneficiaries face constraints to receiving the assistance?
24. How effective did you find the complaints and feedback processes for WFP assistance?
25. How sufficient would you rate the cash or food assistance to meet household needs?
WFP Support - Efficiency of Assets: For 26-31, ordering of options a-d is from very positive to very negative
26. To what degree were communities and households consulted about choosing which activities were to be carried out? a. Significant consultation with community b. Some consultation with community c. Minimal consultation with community d. Not really consulted
27. To what degree were the needs of the communities in the area of natural disasters and climate change taken into account by WFP in their activities in your area? a. Very well considered b. Somewhat considered c. Only a little bit considered d. Not considered at all
28. How well organized did you perceive the activities to be implemented? a. Very well organized and timely b. Somewhat well organized and timely c. Somewhat disorganized and not timely d. Very disorganized and not timely
29. How well have women's needs been taken into account in the types of project activities realized? a. Very well considered b. Somewhat considered c. Only a little bit considered d. Not considered at all
30. To what degree were women involved in the leadership or management of the activities (outside of the PCC/COVID committee)? a. Significantly involved b. Somewhat involved c. Only a little involved d. Not involved at all
31. In general, how satisfied you with the quality of the support provided by WFP (trainings or assets)? a. Very Satisfied b. Somewhat Satisfied c. Somewhat Unsatisfied d. Very Unsatisfied
Effectiveness and Sustainability: For 32-40, except for 35, ordering of options a-d is from very positive to very negative
32. How sufficient would you rate the cash or food assistance that households received to meet household needs?
33. Have the assets provided by WFP activities led to a positive change in the households livelihoods?
34. How confident do you feel in the households ability to sustain positive changes after the WFP support ends?
35. How would you rate the livelihoods situation of the households in the community? d. Less livelihoods in community compared to others e. Similar livelihoods in community compared to others

f. Better livelihoods in community compared to others
36. Compared to other districts around you, how would you rate the community households ability to overcome shocks or disasters after WFP support ends?
37. Have the assets provided by WFP activities led to positive change in community infrastructure?
38. How effective would you rate the trainings on natural disasters and climate change organized through WFP support in your area? a. Very effective b. Somewhat effective c. Somewhat not effective d. Very ineffective e. I do not know of these trainings
39. How confident do you feel in community's ability to overcome any shocks of disasters after the WFP support ends?
40. If the communities received the support for the COVID-19 response, how well would you judge the households to be able to withstand any more shocks from the pandemic? a. Very well able to withstand pandemic shocks b. Somewhat able to withstand pandemic shocks c. Somewhat vulnerable to further pandemic shocks d. Very vulnerable to further pandemic shocks e. My household did not receive COVID-19 support from WFP

School meals programme focal point

Demographics	
1.	Province
2.	District:
3.	Sub-District:
4.	Gender: Male/Female
WFP Support - PCC	
5.	To what degree does the school receive support itself from WFP in organizing or management of the school meals? a. Significant support b. Some support c. Not very much support d. No support
6.	Does your school receive food assistance from WFP? YES/NO
7.	How would you rate the overall functioning of the school meals programme at your school? a. Very well-functioning and organized b. Somewhat well-functioning and organized c. Somewhat disorganized d. Not very well functioning
8.	Now I would like to talk about the activities that were carried out by WFP for school meals- What were the main project activities in this school? (Open response)
WFP Support – relevance	
9.	Was the WFP support that the school received part of a Government programme? YES/NO/Don't Know
10.	In your perspective, did the WFP support target the most vulnerable schools in your area? (Targeting and Coverage question) a. Yes, fully b. Yes, somewhat c. No, many vulnerable were missed
11.	To what extent did you see the WFP support meeting the particular needs of girls in the school? a. Very relevant to women's needs b. Somewhat relevant to women's needs c. Somewhat not relevant to women's needs d. Very not relevant to women's needs
WFP Support – relevance	
12.	To what degree were your school consulted about choosing which activities were to be carried out? a. Significant consultation with community b. Some consultation with community c. Minimal consultation with community d. Not really consulted
13.	How well organized did you perceive the activities supported by WFP to be implemented? a. Very well organized and timely b. Somewhat well organized and timely c. Somewhat disorganized and not timely d. Very disorganized and not timely
14.	How well have women's needs been taken into account in the types of project activities realized? a. Very well considered b. Somewhat considered c. Only a little bit considered d. Not considered at all
15.	To what degree were women involved in the leadership or management of the school meals committees? a. Significantly involved b. Somewhat involved c. Only a little involved d. Not involved at all

WFP Support – efficiency of transfers: For 16-22, ordering of options a-d is from very positive to very negative	
16.	Food: How satisfied were you with the timeliness of WFP's food delivery?
17.	Food: How satisfied were you with the quality of the food?
18.	Training: How satisfied were you with the timeliness of WFP's training support?
19.	Training: How satisfied were you with the amount of WFP's training?
20.	To what degree did the schools face constraints to receiving the assistance?
21.	How effective did you find the complaints and feedback processes for WFP assistance?
22.	How sufficient would you rate the training or food assistance to meet school needs?
Effectiveness and Sustainability:	
23.	Have the assets provided by WFP activities led to a positive change in the school meals? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Significantly improved b. Somewhat improved c. No real change d. Somewhat worse
24.	How confident do you feel in the school's ability to sustain positive changes after the WFP support ends? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very confident b. Somewhat confident c. Somewhat not confident d. Very not confident
25.	How would you rate the school meals situation of the school compared to others nearby? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less quality compared to other schools b. Similar quality compared to other schools c. Better quality compared to other schools
26.	If the school received the support for the COVID-19 response, how useful was the support to the school to overcome the shocks from the pandemic? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very useful b. Somewhat useful c. Somewhat not useful d. Very not useful e. My school did not receive COVID-19 support from WFP
41.	If yes, how would you rate the responsiveness of WFP to address the needs of those affected by COVID? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very responsive b. Somewhat responsive c. A little slow to response d. Very slow to respond
27.	If the school received the support for the COVID-19 response, how well would you judge the school to be able to withstand any more shocks from the pandemic? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very well able to withstand pandemic shocks b. Somewhat able to withstand pandemic shocks c. Somewhat vulnerable to further pandemic shocks d. Very vulnerable to further pandemic shocks e. My household did not receive COVID-19 support from WFP

7.2. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS AND MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE INTERVIEW DATA NATIONAL LEVEL¹⁸

Introduction (to be read at the beginning of each interview): We are an evaluation team of four persons commissioned by WFP to carry out an evaluation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The evaluation: The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the progress, results, lessons learned, and recommendations for future improvement of WFP's support through this program for the Government. We are asking you to participate in the evaluation because you are in a position to contribute a relevant and valuable perspective on the functioning of this program so far. If you decide to participate, the interview may last an hour.

Participation is voluntary: Your participation in the interview is voluntary. You can withdraw from the interview after it has begun, for any reason, with no penalty.

Risks and benefits: This evaluation is designed to help improve future WFP programming in the Kyrgyz Republic by learning from the perspectives of everyone involved. You may not benefit personally from being in this evaluation. You should report any problems to [_____].

Confidentiality: The reports from this and the other meetings will collect and summarize the views and opinions of participants without connecting them to specific individuals and without using names at any time. Any report of this research will be presented in a way that makes it as difficult as possible for anyone to determine the identity of individuals participating in the evaluation.

If you have any questions, now or at any time in the future, you may call _____

Are you willing to be part of this interview? (Verbal response only requested)

¹⁸Ethical introduction similar for other interviews adapted to theme.

OPENING AND ROLE
1. First of all, what is your relationship to, or the way you are connected to, this WFP Country Strategic Plan? What is your role? (Note: If no relationship to WFP CSP, then ask regarding relationship to the SO interventions (FSN, SMP, Livelihoods, VAM, Resilience, CCA, COVID-19 response, etc). a.
PROGRAMME EFFECTS
2. Results: Thinking back to 2018 (or when you first became involved in this role) when this CSP of WFP began, what do you see have been the major changes as a result of the CSP programme activities? (Focus on any or all that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed) a. Can you give an example of specific achievements?
3. Successes: What, if anything, do you see as having been the most successful actions? Which have been the main shifts or outcomes from WFP support? (Focus on any or all that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)
4. Challenges: What, if anything, have been some of the biggest challenges facing the CSP? a. How were these overcome? b. Which challenges still remain?
5. Capacity Strengthening: What are your perceptions regarding how the capacity strengthening efforts at the national level cascade to sub-national levels? How effective , if at all, has the WFP CSP been in creating a cascade effect on the capacities of sub-national levels? What are some barriers to sub-national capacity strengthening? (Focus on the dimensions that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)
6. In your experience, what would be WFP's comparative advantage in the context? a. What is the added value of WFP interventions in these targeted fields?
7. (Skip if no knowledge of WFP engagements) In your experience, how has the CSP been able to adapt to changing contexts and emergent needs? What have been some of the bottlenecks for adaptation and flexibility? a. Strategic and Political Positioning and adaptiveness b. Responsiveness to emergent requests c. During emergency response situations
8. (Skip if no knowledge of WFP engagements) In your experience, how has the CSP been able to build synergy ? What have been some of the multiplier effects of this type of engagement? What have been some of the barriers for building synergy? a. Among different activities and SO within the CSP b. Among Government Ministries c. With external development and humanitarian actors
9. (Skip if no knowledge of WFP engagements) In your experience, what have been some of the unintended effects of the CSP programming approach during this CSP? a. Among different activities and SO within the CSP b. With external development and humanitarian actors
10. (Skip if no knowledge of WFP engagements) In your experience, to what degree has WFP participated in the clusters and technical working groups through the CSP? How has this participation supported capacity strengthening efforts?
11. In your experience, to what degree has WFP participated in national coordination platforms through the CSP? How has this participation supported capacity strengthening efforts?
12. In your experience, how well linked are the WFP field interventions with existing national social protection and development programmes?
MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (For WFP CO and other stakeholders familiar with WFP interventions)
13. Think of all the things that you remember happening during the CSP. Now, think of an example of a change in the context – at national, decentralized, or local levels - that you think best illustrates the most important type of change that has happened as a result of the WFP interventions. This type of change can either be related to individuals, or changes in institutional processes and procedures, or changes in Policies or agreements with Ministries and Agencies. What example would you share that reflects this change?
Elements for MSC consideration: <i>Note to facilitators. As the respondent describes the story, be attentive to asking probes to ensure multiple elements of the story are covered in the recounting. These would include:</i> Summary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Title of the story o Who was the main person or entity involved? o What was the main theme? o Where did it take place? o When did it take place? Chronology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o How did the story start? What were things like at the beginning? o How did the intervention look like? What did the intervention focus on?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What were the reactions of the person/subject? o What were some challenges during the process? o How did things finish? How were things wound up?
<p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What were some of the most significant changes in the subject/person/entity compared to before? o What were the most successful things WFP doing to help? o What were some things that could have been done differently?
<p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Why did they pick this story? Why not a different one? What is special about this one?
<p>RELEVANCE (for WFP stakeholders primarily, but can be asked of others if they are familiar with the CSP design)</p>
<p>14. To what degree have you seen the available evidence integrated into the CSP design? Were there some SO that had more evidence integrated than others?</p>
<p>15. To what extent has the CSP design been appropriate to the needs of the Government and of beneficiaries in the context? (Can also be asked of stakeholders familiar with CSP activities)</p>
<p>16. Thinking about the different types of support provided by WFP through the CSP. How significant and relevant were these various types of Activities for meeting the capacity needs of Government? (Can also be asked of stakeholders familiar with CSP activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Did the WFP CSP focus on the right things? b. What were some significant needs that you see not being addressed yet?
<p>17. To what degree do you see the CSP programme goals and objectives aligned with the relevant National policies and strategies? Are there aspects that are misaligned? (Can also be asked of Government, UN stakeholders familiar with CSP activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government b. UNPDF c. WFP Corporate
<p>EFFICIENCY (for WFP stakeholders primarily, but can be asked of others if they are familiar with the CSP implementation)</p>
<p>18. To what degree have the CSP activities been implemented in a timely manner? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In what components have there been significant delays? (If any) b. What effect have any significant delays had on the programme results?
<p>19. Regarding the management of the CSP programme, how would you assess the operational, human, and financial resources in the programme? To what degree are they sufficient to ensure adequate implementation of the activities in the context? If not, what is missing? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p>
<p>20. Regarding the financial execution rates, what factors can explain the changes over time and differences between the SOs and Activities?</p>
<p>21. What are the main cost drivers for the different activities and for the CO as a whole? Have these evolved over time?</p>
<p>22. What measures does the CO take to save costs? Are these effective?</p>
<p>23. How well does the monitoring and reporting system function for the CSP programme? What are some gaps or challenges? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p>
<p>24. How has the monitoring and reporting information been used, if at all, to address programme implementation bottlenecks or improve performance of delivery of activities? What might be improved?</p>
<p>EFFECTIVENESS (All)</p>
<p>Programme Effectiveness</p>
<p>25. What is the quality of the partnerships and the relationships that WFP has with different partners at the various levels? Are there different strengths and weaknesses? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p>
<p>26. How well has the inter-institutional coordination functioned for supporting capacity strengthening CSP implementation? What are some coordination gaps or challenges? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p>
<p>27. Are responsibilities for data collection analysis and reporting clear between the different units involved? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p>
<p>Cost Effectiveness</p>
<p>29. Regarding the management of the CSP programme, how would you assess the innovation and intentional exploration of alternative approaches for cost-effectiveness? (Focus on any or all Activities that are applicable to the stakeholder interviewed)</p>
<p>30. To what extent were Cost Effectiveness assessments carried out to analyse and compare different intervention approaches?</p>
<p>31. To what extent do you see the modalities being used as cost effective?</p>

Coverage (Cross-cutting for field level interventions)	
32.	Based on your experiences, how significant was WFP's influence on the Food security agenda/SMP/Resilience/Livelihoods programming in the country during this CSP?
33.	Based on your experiences, to what degree have WFP interventions reached the most vulnerable? (Exclusion rate, coverage, inclusion errors, etc)
34.	Based on your experiences, how effective have been the targeting mechanisms for reaching the most vulnerable? Are the right households being targeted in the field?
35.	Based on your experiences, how effective have been the complaints and redress mechanisms in WFP interventions??
36.	In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the direct assistance with vulnerable households?
SO4 (National Capacity Building)	
37.	Based on your experiences, in what way has there been increased capacity (within Government) for food security analysis at national and sub-national levels? a. Individual b. Institutional c. Enabling Environment
38.	in what way do you see the analysis data informing policy decisions?
39.	Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to Food security analysis? a. Individual b. Institutional c. Enabling Environment
40.	In what way have you seen the sponsored studies and evidence building exercises and coordination informing Food Security policies and programming?
41.	In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the SO4 actions?
42.	Based on your experiences, in what way has there been increased capacity (within Government) for national programme management in food security, social protection, and safety nets at national and sub-national levels? d. Individual e. Institutional f. Enabling Environment
43.	in what way do you see WFP informing policy decisions?
44.	Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to for national programme management in food security, social protection, and safety nets at national and sub-national levels? d. Individual e. Institutional f. Enabling Environment
45.	In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the SO4 actions?
SO1 - SMP	
46.	Based on your experiences, in what way have you seen changes in the capacity for implementation of school meals programming at national and sub-national levels and its sustainability? a. Individual b. Institutional c. Enabling Environment
47.	Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to School Meals Programming? a. Individual b. Institutional a. Enabling Environment
48.	In what way have the sponsored studies and evidence building exercises and coordination informed SMP policies and programming?
49.	In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the SO1 actions? (Targeting, transfer mechanisms, information management, grievance redress, etc)
SO2 - Livelihoods	
50.	Based on your experiences, in what way have you seen changes in the capacity for implementation of Livelihoods programming at national and sub-national levels and its sustainability of these actions over time?
51.	Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to Livelihoods Programming?

7.3 COUNTRY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING MILESTONES CHECKLIST¹⁹

Pathway	Sub-Component	Entry Point	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5
P1: Policies and Legislation	P1.1: FSN Sectoral Instrument	P1.1.1.1: Support KR in developing and promoting FSN sensitive sectoral instrument					
	P1.2: Integration with other sector specific instruments	P1.2.1: Support KR in achieving relevant integration in other sector-specific instruments.					
	P1.3: Policy Dissemination Mechanisms	P1.3.1: Support KR in strengthening effective dissemination of relevant information					
	P1.4: International or Regional partnerships	P1.4.1: Support KR in increasing engagement in relevant global and regional fora					
P2: Institutional Effectiveness and Accountability	P2.1: Institutional Mandate and Recognition	P2.1.1: Support KR in strengthening institutional mandate and recognition					
	P2.2: Coordination mechanisms and accountability	P2.2.1 Support KR in strengthening relevant institutional coordination mechanisms					
	P2.3: Information Management Systems	P2.3.1 Support KR in designing and developing relevant digital information management systems					
		P2.3.2: Support KR in rolling out relevant digital information management systems					
	P2.4: Assets, Platforms, and infrastructure	P2.4.1: Support KR in designing and developing relevant assets, platforms, and infrastructure					
P2.4.2: Support KR in utilizing, maintaining, and managing relevant assets, platforms, and infrastructure							
P3: Strategic Planning and Financing	P2.5: National and local partnerships	P2.5.1: Support KR in strengthening relevant national and local partnerships					
	P3.1: Strategic Planning	P3.1.1: Support KR in articulating relevant strategic roadmaps and costed action plans					
	P3.2: Value Proposition	P3.2.1: Support KR in articulating relevant evidence-based value proposition statements					
	P3.3: Sustainability Financing	P3.3.1: Support KR in advocating for required financing mechanisms and models					
	P3.4: Financial Management Systems	P3.4.1: Support KR in designing and developing digital financial information management systems					
P3.4.2: Support KR in rolling out relevant digital financial information management systems							
P4: Stakeholder Programme Design, Delivery and M&E	P4.1: Programme design and delivery	P4.1.1: Support KR in strengthening relevant programme design					
		P4.1.2: Support KR in strengthening relevant programme delivery					
		P4.1.3: Support KR in disseminating relevant information on programme design and delivery to key stakeholders					
	P4.2: Evidence based approach	P4.2.1: Support KR in strengthening relevant M&E practices and procedures					
		P4.2.2: Support KR in ensuring evidence informs the design and delivery of relevant solutions					
	P4.3: Stakeholder implementation capacity	P4.3.1: Support KR with TOT in improved programme design					
		P4.3.2: Support KR in TOT of improved programme delivery					
P4.3.3: Support KR with TOT on improved programme M&E							
P4.3.4: Support KR programme Implementation							
P5: Engagement and participation of community, civil society, and private sector	P5.1: Engagement in programme design and delivery	P5.1.1: Support KR in increasing engagement of other actors in relevant programme design					
		P5.1.2: Support KR in increasing engagement of other actors in relevant programme delivery					
		P5.1.3: Support KR in increasing engagement of other actors in relevant programme M&E					
	P5.2: Participation as beneficiaries	P5.2.1: Support KR in increasing other actor participation in relevant programme (as beneficiaries)					
	P5.3: National research agenda	P5.3.1: Support KR in establishing relevant research agenda					
P5.3.2: Support KR in developing higher level educational programmes to build relevant national professional capacity.							

¹⁹ Coding is on a scale of 2 to 0 with 2 highest amount of effort and 0 no effort.

7.4. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

WFP, cooperating partners, local authorities, project coordination committee²⁰

We are an evaluation team of four persons commissioned by WFP to carry out a program evaluation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The evaluation: The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the progress, results, lessons learned, and recommendations for future improvement of WFP's support through this program for the Government. We are asking you to participate in the evaluation because you are in a position to contribute a relevant and valuable perspective on the functioning of this program so far. If you decide to participate, the interview may last an hour.

Participation is voluntary: Your participation in the interview is voluntary. You can withdraw from the interview after it has begun, for any reason, with no penalty.

Risks and benefits: This evaluation is designed to help improve future WFP programming in the Kyrgyz Republic by learning from the perspectives of everyone involved. You may not benefit personally from being in this evaluation. There may be uncommon or previously unknown risks. You should report any problems to [_____].

Confidentiality: The reports from this and the other meetings will collect and summarize the views and opinions of participants without connecting them to specific individuals and without using names at any time. Any report of this research will be presented in a way that makes it as difficult as possible for anyone to determine the identity of individuals participating in the evaluation.

If you have any questions, now or at any time in the future, you may call _____

Are you willing to be part of this interview? (Verbal response only requested)

²⁰ Ethical introduction similar for other interviews adapted to theme.

OPENING AND ROLE
1. First of all, what is your connection to the WFP activities? What is your role?
SO EFFECTS
2. Results: Thinking back to 2018 (or when you first began in this role) what do you see have been the major changes in the context – either at Government, households, communities, or other levels?
3. Successes: What do you see as having been the most successful actions for effectiveness by WFP at these decentralized levels and with households? Why? (only ask for those dimensions the stakeholder is familiar with)
4. Challenges: What have been some of the biggest challenges facing the WFP programme for effectiveness at this sub-national level? (only ask for those dimensions the stakeholder is familiar with)
5. In your experience, what would be WFP's comparative advantage in implementing at the sub-national levels? (Skip if no knowledge of WFP work)
6. (Skip if not familiar with WFP work) In your experience, in what way has WFP been able to adapt to changing contexts and emergent needs at the sub-national levels? What have been some of the bottlenecks for adaptation and flexibility?
7. (Skip if not familiar with WFP work) In your experience, in what way has the CSP been able to build synergy ? What have been some of the multiplier effects of this type of engagement? What have been some of the barriers for building synergy?
8. (Skip if not familiar with WFP work) In your experience, what have been some of the unintended effects of the WFP programming approach during this CSP?
RELEVANCE
9. To what degree did you see consultation with stakeholders – including vulnerable households and communities – during the design of the CSP interventions? Were there any groups left out of consultations?
10. In what way has WFP's activities been appropriate to the needs of the sub-national levels of government, implementing partners, or beneficiaries in the context? Were there any gaps in needs?
11. How transparent did you see the design process of the WFP interventions?
12. (Skip the first sentence if not familiar with WFP actions) Thinking about the different types of support provided by WFP. How significant and relevant were the respective activities for meeting the needs of sub-national level stakeholders? (Government, beneficiaries, cooperating partners)
EFFICIENCY
13. From your perspective to what degree have the WFP activities been implemented in a timely manner?
14. Regarding the management of the WFP programme, how would you assess the operational, human, and financial resources in the programme? To what degree are they sufficient to ensure adequate implementation of the activities in the context? If not, what is missing?
15. In what way does the monitoring and reporting system function for the WFP activities at the sub-national levels? What are some gaps or challenges?
16. Regarding the financial execution rates, what factors can explain the changes over time and differences between the SOs and Activities?
17. What are the main cost drivers for the different activities and for the CO as a whole? Have these evolved over time?
18. What measures does the WFP take to save costs ? Are these effective?
EFFECTIVENESS (Each section below only to be asked of stakeholders who are familiar with the section in question)
MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (For WFP CO and other stakeholders familiar with WFP interventions)
19. Think of all the things that you remember happening during this cycle with WFP since your engagement with WFP. Now, think of an example of a change in the context – with local authorities, schools, cooperating partners or beneficiaries - that you think best illustrates the most important type of change that has happened as a result of the WFP interventions. This type of change can either be related to individuals, or changes in institutional processes and procedures. What story would you tell us that reflects this change? What made you pick this story or example? Why do you think this story best illustrates the change?
Effectiveness – Programming
20. Regarding the management of the WFP programme, how would you assess the innovation and intentional exploration of alternative approaches for cost-effectiveness?
21. What is the quality of the partnerships and the relationships that WFP has with different partners at the sub national levels? Are there different strengths and weaknesses?
22. In what way has the inter-institutional coordination functioned for supporting capacity strengthening at the sub-national levels? What are some coordination gaps or challenges?

23. In what way has the monitoring and reporting information been used , it at all, to address programme implementation bottlenecks or improve performance of delivery of activities at the sub-national levels? What might be improved?
Effectiveness – Cross-Cutting
24. What types of WFP supported interventions are you aware of in this area? Can you provide some examples?
25. Based on your experiences (by SO), how would you rate the adequacy of the transfer and interventions by WFP for meeting vulnerable household needs?
26. Based on your experiences (by SO), how would you rate the coverage of the programme for the most nutritionally food insecure groups?
27. Based on your experiences (by SO), how would you rate the comprehensiveness of the set of interventions to meeting household needs (their linkages between each other and HHs)?
28. Based on your experiences (by SO), how would you rate the comprehensiveness of the set of interventions to national programmes? (their linkages between each other and Government programmes)?
SO1 - SMP
29. Based on your experiences, in what way have you seen changes in the capacity for implementation of school meals programming at sub-national levels? a. Individual b. Institutional
30. Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to School Meals Programming at the sub-national level? a. Individual b. Institutional
31. In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the SMP at the sub-national level?
SO2 - Livelihoods
32. Based on your experiences, in what way has enhanced food security and nutrition capacity increased at sub-national levels (with both beneficiaries and local authorities)? a. Individual b. Institutional
33. Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to food security and nutrition for the sub-national levels (Provincial, District, Sub-District)? a. Individual b. Institutional
34. In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the Food security activities at the Provincial, District and Sub-district levels?
SO3 - Resilience
35. Based on your experiences, in what way has community resilience capacity increased at sub-national levels? c. Individual d. Institutional
36. Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to resilience and CCA for the sub-national levels (Provincial, District, Sub-District)? c. Individual d. Institutional
37. In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the resilience activities at the Provincial, District and Sub-district levels?
SO5 – COVID response
38. Based on your experiences, in what way have you seen changes in beneficiaries or institutions as a result of the WFP COVID response?
39. Based on your experiences, what additional capacity building needs do you see related to the COVID response at the sub-national level?
40. In what way have you seen gender sensitivity, protection, and accountability to affected populations integrated into the COVID response actions?
SUSTAINABILITY
41. Cascade: In what way have the national level Ministries built sustainability of the capacity building at the sub-national levels? What is missing yet?
42. Partnerships and Policies: In terms of sustaining the sub-national level capacity, what partnerships, mechanisms, and policies exist that can sustain the gains of sub-national capacity of local authorities, committees, institutions, or schools (depending on activity)? What is missing? (Only ask each dimension of stakeholders familiar with the respective SO)

7.5. ORAL HISTORY EXERCISE – COVID-19 RESPONSE

(National and WFP county office stakeholders)

OPENING AND ROLE
1. First of all, what is your relationship to, or the way you are connected to, this WFP COVID-19 response?
Segment 1: COVID response Design
2. We'd like to start by hearing your description of the history of the emergence of the pandemic how the WFP response was designed. Starting from the initial concerns about the pandemic, can you walk us through your experience of the history of the development of the response? What happened first?
3. What were some of the key advantages to this process?
4. What were some of the key challenges in this process?
5. If you could start this whole process over again, what would you do differently? And Why?
Segment 2: Response Implementation
6. Now we'd like to move on to the Implementation phase – the activity level implementation and CSP management processes. Starting in that phase, can you walk us through your experience of the implementation of the response within the CSP? What happened first?
7. What were some of the successes of the implementation management?
8. What were some of the challenges in the implementation management?
9. If you could start this process over again, what would you do differently for management of the implementation? And Why?
10. What do you see as the primary contributions of the CSP to capacity strengthening in Government? (individuals, systems, enabling environment)
Segment 3: Catalytic/Synergy/Cascade Effects
11. In retrospect, looking back over this COVID-19 response, what do you see as some of the catalytic effects, synergy or added value that happened because of the way the response was implemented?
•
Segment 4: Sustainability and Future Directions
12. What do you see as important capacity strengthening gaps to consider in future emergency response programming?
13. What are some key lessons learned from this process that can be applied to other contexts?

7.6. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH BENEFICIARIES/PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

School meals interviews (SO1) ²¹

Introduction (to be read at the beginning of each interview): My name is _____. I am an evaluator contracted to support a company – KonTerra – that is carrying out an evaluation of the work that WFP has done supporting the Government in its School Meals Programme. We are talking with a number of people from different levels who are connected to the SMP to understand how the work that has been done at the national level by WFP has supported the SMP programming at the sub-national levels.

We would like to collect your thoughts on this work which has supported <your school/the schools in your District/Province>. Your experience is very valuable, and your feedback will help WFP and the Government – especially the MOE - improve their support to Schools in the future. WFP very much welcomes negative feedback as it will help the organization improve its support. And none of your feedback will bear any negative consequences for future support from WFP, for your district, your community or yourself.

If you agree to participate, at any moment, you can stop participating without any penalty. The interview will last about 1-2 hours. Your participation is voluntary, you can refuse to join, or you can withdraw after it has begun with no penalty. Being in this discussion or not will not affect the benefits to the school, District, Province or elsewhere from the MOE or from WFP.

We will keep your inputs anonymous. Your inputs will be kept absolutely confidential.

This evaluation is designed to help improve the School Meals Programme programming by gathering opinions from everyone involved. You or your <school/community/District/Province> may not necessarily benefit personally from being in this discussion. If there are any problems with the way the facilitator has conducted the discussion, any problems should be reported to _____

If you have any questions, now or at any time in the future, you may call _____

Are you willing to be part of this interview? (verbal response only requested)

Date: _____

Location _____

Researcher: _____

Respondent: _____

Title: _____

²¹ Ethical introduction similar for other FGDs adapted to different projects.

SMP Support	
1.	First, we would like to talk a bit about the nature of the School Meals Programme support. Think back to the beginning of the School Meals Programme support in this school, how was it decided what help the school needed? Were there any groups excluded from the consultations?
2.	Which schools received School Meals Programme support? How was it decided which ones would get the support? Is the coverage adequate for the poorest and most vulnerable students?
3.	When schools received School Meals Programme support, how were they informed about the assistance they would get? Do families of students know what food they are due to receive and for how long?
4.	What were the biggest constraints you faced in receiving assistance for the school? Did any group face more constraints than others?
5.	What type of support did the school receive from the SMP programme? How long was the support supposed to last? How many times did you receive the support?
6.	<i>If food:</i> What was the food distribution process like? Can you describe in detail how it went from being informed to having food in the school?
7.	<i>If Trainings/Systems</i> – what was the capacity building or system building process like? Can you describe in detail how it went from the time of being informed of the school's inclusion in the SMP support? What happened?
8.	<i>If Trainings/Systems</i> – in what ways are gender issues addressed in the trainings or implementation of the SMP at the school level? What types of protection issues are raised in the trainings or for the implementation of the SMP? Are there negative opportunity costs for teachers in coordinating the school meals programme?
9.	From your experience, has the support provided been successful in improving children's access to nutritionally diverse hot meals? Is the school meal adequate to fit the description hot, diverse, and nutritious? Do children who receive school meals skip a meal at home? Did the take home ration during the covid response have a greater impact on the targeted child and other vulnerable members of the household e.g., younger sibling? Do you know of any children just eating at school but not at home?
10.	What do you do if there is an aspect of the programme that you are not happy about? Is there a feedback or complaint mechanism?
SMP Activities	
11.	What have been the most positive impacts of the School Meals Programme?
12.	Have you seen any unintended positive impacts from this School Meals Programme support?
13.	Have you seen any negative impacts from this School Meals Programme support? (e.g. such as increased obesity)
14.	What have been the most challenging aspects?
15.	What was the biggest surprise result you've seen from the School Meals Programme support?
16.	How have differences in boys' and girls' needs been taken into account in the School Meals Programme support (for example, nutrition needs, or awareness raising activities)?
17.	How are data protection issues managed in the School Meals Programme in this school?
SMP Sustainability	
18.	What type of coordination have you seen among the different District and National departments to support the SMP (such as education, health, planning, etc)? How has this coordination supported the success of the SMP support?
19.	Are there opportunities to link service provision to vulnerable children from the SMP support (such as referring the poorest children's families for government assistance).
20.	(If school received support in previous year): Is the District/School still implementing the School Meals Programme here in this school? How is this being done now?
21.	Is the School Meals programming sustainable? Do you see that it will contribute to the medium- and long-term development needs of the children, school, or communities?
22.	If new School Meals programming support were to happen, what would be some key lessons that should be taken into account?
23.	Are there any lessons from COVID that could be replicated in the event of a crisis for take home rations? Would vulnerable children benefit from school meals during the school holidays?

Livelihoods and resilience interviews (SO2/SO3)

WFP Support	
1.	First, we would like to talk a bit about the nature of the WFP support. Think back to the beginning of the involvement of WFP in this community, how were you involved in the design of these projects? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How did you learn about the WFP supported programmes? What was your role in deciding the needs and problems in the programmes? How was it decided what help the community or households needed? Were there any groups excluded from the consultations?
2.	Who received WFP support? How was it decided who would get the support?
3.	When people received WFP support, how were they informed about the assistance they would get?
4.	What were the biggest constraints you faced in receiving assistance? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Did any group face more constraints than others? Did the most vulnerable households receive the assistance?
5.	What type of support did you receive from WFP? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type of food/vouchers/cash How long it was supposed to last? How many times did you receive it? Has the programme improved your income from your livelihood?
6.	<i>If food:</i> What was the food distribution process like? Can you describe in detail how it went from being informed to having food in your house?
7.	<i>If vouchers:</i> What was the voucher distribution process like? Can you describe in detail how it went from the time of being informed to physically redeeming the vouchers?
8.	Has the support provided been successful in improving your food security/food consumption? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Were the food / vouchers sufficient to meet your households immediate food needs? Have your improved knowledge and skills on nutrition /agriculture / livelihoods made a difference to your dietary diversity, income, or livelihoods?
9.	What do you do if there is an aspect of the programme that you are not happy about? Is there a feedback or complaint mechanism?
Project Activities	
10.	Now I would like to talk about the activities that were carried out by the project - What were the main project activities in this community?
11.	What have been the most positive impacts of the project?
12.	Have you seen any unintended impacts from this project?
13.	Have you seen any negative impacts from this project?
14.	Do you think the intervention has achieved all it intended to achieve?
15.	Who do you think the intervention has supported the most?
16.	What have been the most challenging aspects of the project?
17.	What was the biggest surprise result you've seen from the project?
Sustainability and Longer-Term Impact	
18.	Has the impact from the assets and trainings been sustainable? Will it contribute to the medium- and long-term development needs of the communities?
19.	What are the main external factors you've seen that have affected the realization or the non-realization of the community projects?
20.	How well have women's needs been taken into account in the types of project activities realized?
21.	If new project activities were to happen, what would be some key lessons that should be considered?
22.	Do you have any suggestions as to how WFP could improve its work on this type of project?

COVID-19 response (SO5)

WFP Support	
1.	First, we would like to talk a bit about the nature of the WFP support. Think back to the beginning of the involvement of WFP in this response, how was it decided what help the community or households needed? i. Were there any groups excluded from the consultations?
2.	Who received WFP support? How was it decided who would get the support? Were all of the most vulnerable households included in the programme?
3.	When people received WFP support, how were they informed about the assistance they would get?
4.	What were the biggest constraints you faced in receiving assistance? i. Did any group face more constraints than others?
5.	What type of support did you receive from WFP? i. Type of food/vouchers/cash ii. How long it was supposed to last? iii. How many times did you receive it? iv. Was the intervention long enough to cover your immediate food needs when you had lost your source of income due to Covid?
6.	<i>If food:</i> What was the food distribution process like? Can you describe in detail how it went from being informed to having food in your house?
7.	<i>If vouchers:</i> What was the voucher distribution process like? Can you describe in detail how it went from the time of being informed to physically redeeming the vouchers?
8.	Has the support provided been successful in improving your food security/food consumption? a. Was it sufficient to meet the immediate food needs of your household? Were there any linkages with other WFP / government programmes to support you after this programme stopped?
9.	What do you do if there is an aspect of the programme that you are not happy about? Is there a feedback or complaint mechanism?
Project Activities	
10.	Now I would like to talk about the activities that were carried out by the project - What were the main project activities in this community?
11.	What have been the most positive impacts of the project?
12.	Have you seen any unintended impacts from this project?
13.	Have you seen any negative impacts from this project?
14.	Do you think the intervention has achieved all it intended to achieve?
15.	Who do you think the intervention has supported the most?
16.	What have been the most challenging aspects of the project?
17.	What was the biggest surprise result you've seen from the project?
Sustainability and long-term impact	
18.	Is the impact sustainable? Will it contribute to the medium- and long-term development needs of the household or community?
19.	How well have women's needs been taken into account in the types of project activities realized?
20.	Do you have any suggestions as to how WFP could improve its work on this type of response to COVID?
21.	If new response programming support were to happen, what would be some key lessons that should be considered regarding maintaining the CSP and the response at the same time?

Annex 8: List of Persons Interviewed

8.1 INCEPTION PHASE

Table 13: Inception phase persons interviewed

Last Name	First Name	Title	Organization
Pappalepore	Giulia	Evaluation Manager	WFP OEV
Melendez	Natalia	Evaluation Research Analyst	WFP OEV
Bagnoli	Andrea	Country Director (until July 2021)	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
David	Hilke	Deputy Country Director	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Kadyrbaeva	Aisha	Head of Finance & Administration	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Alymkulov	Daniir	Partnerships and Reporting – OIM, Performance Reports/Fundraising Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Tchoroev	Almaz	Partnerships and Reporting – OIM, Performance Reports/Fundraising Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Beishenaliev	Baktybek	Head of Supply Chain– National Supply Chain Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Abdrzakova	Saida	Budget and Programming – Programme Associate	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Yusupova	Jazgul	Head of HR – HR Associate	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Aidarov	Suiunbek	Head of Sub-Office in Osh	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Umetbaeva	Damira	SMP Manager – National Programme Policy Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Temishev	Kyialbek	Head of SO2/SO5 – National Programme Policy Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Umaraliev	Ruslan	Osh Sub-Office – Senior Programme Associate (SO2/SO3)	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Asanbaeva	Zhyldyz	SO3 Programme Associate	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Khachatryan	Emma	Head of Policy and Partnership – Programme/Policy CST	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Shishkaraeva	Elmira	Policy and Partnerships – Policy Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Ukulov	Kurmanbek	Policy and Partnerships – Project Coordinator (MOHSD)	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Kuikееv	Erik	Policy and Partnerships – Project Coordinator (MOES)	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Damico	Elisabetta	SO4– Head of VAM	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Iakovleva	Anastasia	SO4 – VAM Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Mamekova	Altynai	SO4 – VAM Officer and Gender Focal Point	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Tolmino	Manuela	SO4 – Nutrition Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Mamatbekova	Aizhan	Head of M&E	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Dordoeva	Cholpon	SO4 – M&E Assistant	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Albanaova	Adelia	SMP – Programme and Resource Management Assistant	WFP Kyrgyz Republic

Table 14: Inception phase recordings viewed

Briefing Entity	Recorded Briefing with	Summary
HQ - CCS	Maria Lukyanova Louis Rovira Katri Kangas The Gambia CSPE	- Overview of Country Capacity Strengthening (CSS) - Overview of Social Protection - COVID-19 Implications
HQ - GEN	Cecilia Roccato, Gender Office The Gambia CSPE	Gender
HQ - GEN	Zuzana Kazdova, Programme Policy Officer (Gender) Central African Republic ICSP	Gender
HQ - IRM	Melanie Delanoe, IRM Team The Gambia CSPE	Introduction to the WFP Integrated Road Map (IRM)
HQ - NUT	Siti Halalti, Programme Officer (Nutrition) Central African Republic ICSP	Nutrition
HQ - OSZPH	Gaia Gozzo, Senior Adviser Peace and Conflict Tanzania CSPE	Triple Nexus
HQ - OSZPH	Charlotte Lancaster, AAP – Humanitarian Protection Programme Policy Officer Tanzania CSPE	Protection
HQ - RAM	Ronald Tranba Huy, Deputy Director of RAM The Gambia CSPE, Laos CSPE	Overview of Research, Assessment and Monitoring in WFP
HQ - RMP	Natasha Nadazdin, Chief, Performance Management and Monitoring The Gambia CSPE, Laos CSPE	Overview of Performance Management and Monitoring
RBB - Climate Change and Resilience	Katiuscia Fara	Climate Change and Resilience
RBB - NUT	Laos CSPE	Nutrition
RBB - Nutrition	Anusara Singhkumar Wong Chitraporn Vanaspongse (on behalf of Nadya Frank)	- Nutrition - School Meals Programme
RBB – Emergency and Preparedness	Laos CSPE	Emergency and Preparedness
RBB – M&E	Laos CSPE	Monitoring and Evaluation
RBB – Protection and AAP	Laos CSPE	Protection and AAP
RBB – School based Programming	Laos CSPE	School based Programmes
RBB – School Meals and Nutrition	Anusara Singhkumar Wong Chitraporn Vanaspongse	School Meals Programme
RBB – Supply Chain	Laos CSPE	Supply Chain
RBC - CBT	Jordan CSPE	CBT
RBC - Gender	Jordan CSPE	Gender
RBC - Resilience	Oscar Ekdahl	- Climate Change - Resilience - Livelihoods
RBC - Resilience	Jordan CSPE	Resilience
RBC – Monitoring and Innovation	Jordan CSPE	Monitoring and Innovation
RBC – School Feeding	Jordan CSPE	School Feeding
RBC – Social Protection	Jordan CSPE	Social Protection
Briefing Entity	Recorded Briefing with	Summary
HQ - CCS	Maria Lukyanova Louis Rovira Katri Kangas The Gambia CSPE	- Overview of Country Capacity Strengthening (CSS) - Overview of Social Protection - COVID-19 Implications
HQ - GEN	Cecilia Roccato, Gender Office The Gambia CSPE	Gender
HQ - GEN	Zuzana Kazdova, Programme Policy Officer (Gender) Central African Republic ICSP	Gender
HQ - IRM	Melanie Delanoe, IRM Team The Gambia CSPE	Introduction to the WFP Integrated Road Map (IRM)
HQ - NUT	Siti Halalti, Programme Officer (Nutrition) Central African Republic ICSP	Nutrition
HQ - OSZPH	Gaia Gozzo, Senior Adviser Peace and Conflict Tanzania CSPE	Triple Nexus

8.2 DATA COLLECTION PHASE

Table 15: Data collection phase persons interviewed²²

Last name	First name	Title	Organization
Evaluation management			
Pappalepore	Giulia	Evaluation Manager	WFP OEV
Melendez	Natalia	Evaluation Research Analyst	
WFP regional/HQ			
Frank	Nadia	SMP Adviser, Regional Bureaux	WFP RBB
Dyssel	Daniel	Country Capacity Strengthening Unit	WFP HQ
Laughton	Sarah	Social Protection Unit	
Pavanello	Sara	Social Protection Unit	
Ekdahl	Oscar	CCA/DRR Advisor	WFP RBC
WFP country office			
Management and Administration			
Huggins	Mike	Country Director	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Bagnoli*	Andrea	Country Director (until July 2021)	
David*	Hilke	Deputy Country Director	
Kadyrbaeva	Aisha	Head of Finance & Administration	
Alymkulov	Daniyar	Partnerships and Reporting – OIM, Performance Reports/Fundraising Officer	
Tchoroev	Almaz	Partnerships and Reporting – OIM, Performance Reports/Fundraising Officer	
Beishenaliev	Baktybek	Head of Supply Chain – National Supply Chain Officer	
Abdrzakova	Saida	Budget and Programming – Programme Associate	
Yusupova	Jazgul	Head of HR – HR Associate	
Morozov	Oleksandr	Head of Sub-Office in Osh	
Izushi	Keiko	Former Deputy Country Director	
WFP country office		Programmes	
Umetbaeva	Damira	SMP Manager – National Programme Policy Officer	WFP Kyrgyz Republic
Temishev*	Kyialbek	Head of SO2/SO5 – National Programme Policy Officer	
Umaraliev	Ruslan	Osh Sub-Office – Senior Programme Associate (SO2/SO3)	
Asanbaeva	Zhyldyz	SO3 Programme Associate	
Khachatryan	Emma	Head of Policy and Partnership – Programme/Policy CST	
Shishkaraeva	Elmira	Policy and Partnerships – Policy Officer	
Ukulov	Kurmanbek	Policy and Partnerships – Project Coordinator (MOHSD)	
Kuikiev	Erik	Policy and Partnerships – Project Coordinator (MOES)	
Damico	Elisabetta	SO4- Head of VAM	
Iakovleva	Anastasia	SO4 – VAM Officer	
Mamekova	Altynai	SO4 – VAM Officer & Gender focal point	
Tolmino	Manuela	SO4 – Nutrition Officer	
Mamatbekova*	Aizhan	Head of M&E	
Dordoeva	Cholpon	SO4 – M&E Assistant	

²² Persons included in the COVID-19 oral history exercise have an asterisk. The DCD and M&E focal point were interviewed for the CCS tracking sheet qualitative exercise checklist.

Albanova	Adelia	SMP – Programme and Resource Management Assistant/Gender Focal Point	
Aidarov	Suiunbek	Programme Policy Officer, Sub-Office in Osh	
Mahmudova	Zarangess	Climate Change Officer	
Haidarov	Farhod	Logistics Associate	
Zhunusova	Aichurek	Communications Assistant	
Sohibnazarov	Sharifbek	Former CSP Advisor	
Kuvakova	Gulsana	Field Monitor Assistant (FMA)	
Kadyshv	Kanybek	FMA	
Akhmetshina	Lilia		
Sartbaev	Mairambek		
Ermekov	Samat		
Telemishev	Sabyr		
Babieva	Maria		
Abdrapiev	Almazbek		
Ismonaliev	Dilshod		
Zhumabai uulu	Nurlan		
Raimkulov	Ulan		
Shukurbekova	Aigerim		
Umetalieva	Aisha		
Begalieva	Jyldyz		
Aftandilova	Aida		
Nazarova	Mira		
Arzanova	Aziza		
Cholponbaeva	Gulnur		
United Nations and international			
Makhmutov*	Bakyt	Swiss-Funded Projects for Social Inpatient Institutions	Swiss Embassy
Uzakbaeva	Zhyldyz	Climate Change Adaptation Advisor	UNDP
Jaulmes	Christine	Country Representative	UNICEF
Turusbekova	Gulsana	SP Lead Officer	UNICEF
Orozbaeva*	Kanykey	Data Management and Results Monitoring/Reporting, Development Coordination Officer	UN RCO (WFP work on coordination of RG1)
Tynaliev	Marlen	Food Security Specialist	FAO
Abdyshev	Sardar	Field Presence Officer	IFAD
Sydygalieva	Bermet	SUN Representative	SUN
Esengulova	Nurzat	Coordinator	Mercy Corps International
Kudla	Yulia	Programme Director	SIFI
Toktobolotova	Zarina	Programme Coordinator	SIFI
Kenjekaraeva*	Ainura	Coordination Specialist	Development Partners' Council (WFP co-chairs two groups in DPCC)
Myrzanalieva*	Zhypar	Coordination Specialist	DRCU
Government/national authorities			
Dzhusupbekova	Nadira	Deputy Minister	KR Ministry of Education and Science
Bazarbaev	Nurdoolot	Deputy Minister, KR	KR Ministry of Social Development (before Ministry of Health and Social Development)
Rysbekov	Bakytbek	Chief Specialist of the Department of School, Preschool and Extracurricular Education	KR Ministry of Education and Science
Kasymova	Nurzida	Head of Preschool education department	KR Ministry of Education and Science

Balbakov	Arstan	Department Head	KR Ministry of Social Development
Sagynbay Kyzy	Albina	Specialist	KR Ministry of Social Development
Svarov*	Muhamed	Information Management Head	Ministry of Emergency Situations
Samohleb	Galina	Lead Specialist of Household Surveys Department	National Statistics Committee
Myrsabekova	Guzeinep	Agriculture Statistics	National Statistics Committee
Nurbaeva	Ainura	Deputy Head Price Statistics	National Statistics Committee
Arzybaev	Beksultan	Specialist, Food Security Unit	Ministry of Agriculture
Musaeva	Nazgul	Ex Focal Point SMP	Ministry of Education and Science
Kartaiganov*	Aibek	Deputy Head of Centre on Management of the crisis situations	Ministry of Emergency Situations
Sulaimanov	Asan	Head of the Department on SPLM	Ministry of Emergency Situations
District/sub-district authorities			
Ismailova	Elza	Head	DLSD Tokmok town
Abdukaparova	Raya	Deputy Head	Tokmok town
Victorovich	Sergei	Vice Mayor - Tokmok	Tokmok town
Sabyrova	Aitkul	Head	District Education Department Tokmok town
Sydykov	Annualt	Mayor	Balykchy City
Kodyrova	Begaiyn	Vice mayor	
Tleeve	Dinara	MSO Head	
Alymkulova	Murai	DoLSD Coordinator	
Suynaliev	Dilbar	Head of Unit	DLSD Tokmok town
Mambetalieva	Umut	Chief Specialist	
Eshmanbet Uulu	Nurlan	Deputy Head	Kochkor District State Administration
Abdymamytov	Baatyrbek	Head	Kochkor DLSD
Mambetaliev	Talant	Head	Kochkor District MoES
Abdygulov	Tursunbek	Head	Kochkor District Education Department
Ibraeva	Venera	Specialist	
Borubaeva	Asylkan	Specialist	Kochkor Sanitation-epidemiologic department
Omurbekov	Urmat	Head	Cholpon AO
Karypbaev	Samat	Social Worker	Cholpon AO
Makishiev	Ernest	Head	Sary-Bulak AO
Koshoeva	Ainura	Social Worker	Sary-Bulak AO
Abdykerimov	Taalaibek	Head	Sary-Bulak village
Abilov	Zhunusbek	First Deputy Head	Nookat District State Administration
Murzaev	Ravshan	Head Of Department	Nookat District Health And Social Development Department
Aliev	Abdygany	Head Of Unemployment Department	Nookat District
Akkulov	Aibek	Head Of MES Department	Nookat District Department For Emergency Situations
Asanbaev	Akkush	Head	Nookat District Education Department
Atahanova	Chynara	Specialist	Nookat district SES
Tajibaev	Daniyar	Project Committee (CBT)	Mayor, Nookat
Orozaliev	Nurlan	Head Of SES	Nookat
Jusupov	Myrzabek	Specialist, School Meals FP	Nookat DED
Abytova	Aydane	Social Worker	PCC Of Nookat Town

Begaliev	Baktybek	Mayor	Kadamjay Town
Tagaev	Chyngyzbek	Vice Mayor	PCC Of Kadamjay Town (CBT)
Osmonova	Gulbarchyn	Head Of Social Protection	PCC Of Kadamjay Town (CBT)
Erkebaeva	Buunisa	Social Worker	Kadamjay town
Kalmurzaev	Toychubek	Head Of Municipal Property Department	Kadamjay town
Kurbanov	Janysh	Deputy Akim	PCC Of Kadamjay District Administration
Aitiev	Ruslan	Head of Emergency Department	
Gaibullaev	Jenish	Head of District Education Department	PCC Of Kadamjay DED
Sarymsakov	Abdulaziz	Head Of District Education Department	PCC Of Kadamjay DED
Karabaev	Ysmaiyl	Head Of District SES	Kadamjay District Administration
Alkanova	Gulmira	Head of Employment Department	Kadamjay District Administration
Orozbaev	Jenish	Head	Kadamjay District Education Department
Abdykapparov	Nurjan	Kadamjai District Authority	Kadamjay town
Dormanov	Arapbai	Secretary	Kadamjay district authorities
Pazylov	Ilyaz	Head of Tash-Kya Village	Kadamjay
Kulmurzaev	Toichubek	Director of the Department of Municipal Assets	Kadamjay town
Iskenderov	Bakyt	Specialist on Investments	Kadamjay town
Nurmatov	Adilet	Construction Specialist	Kadamjay town
Nazarov	Nurbek	Head	Chauvai AO
Kulbaeva	Kalyskan	Secretary	Chauvai AO
Uraskulova	Aybarchyn	Social Worker	Chauvai AO
Matekova	Aizada	BYC Specialist	Chauvai AO
Shalidinov	Azizbek	Deputy Head	Bel-Kairagach AO
Erkebaeva	Bugalcha	Social Worker	Bel-Kairagach AO
Ergeshova	Meervan	ES Specialist	Bel-Kairagach AO
Kaarov	Batyrbek	Head	Karatash AO
Amanova	Gulmira	Social Worker	Karatash AO
Karazakov	Patidin	ES Specialist	Karatash AO

Cooperating partners			
Baigazieva	Indira	Chair	CADRI
Derbisheva	Gulnara	Chair	'Insan Leilek' Public Fund
Kaiykova	Roza	Coordinator	Roza Otunbaeva Initiative Foundation
Mamytova	Jyldyz	Director	Osh MSDSP
Mamatkulov	Meken	Coordinator	Jalalabad MSDSP
Churokova	Eliza	Director of Bishkek Branch	TES
Jamangulova	Aida	Manager	ADI
Focus group discussion beneficiaries			
Location	SO	Number men/Number women	Total number
Tokmok city	5	3 men, 3 women	6
Tokmok city	1	6 women	6
Tokmok city	1	5 women	5
Isakeev and Ak Kiya AOs, Kochkor district	2	3 men, 3 women	6
Jundubaev school, Kochkor district	1	1 man, 2 women	3
Cholpon AO, Kochkor district	2-3	3 men, 2 women	5

Sary-Bulak AO, Kochkor district	2-3	2 men, 2 women	4
Kara-Too village, Kochkor district	1	1 man, 3 women	4
Balykchy city	5	3 men, 3 women	6
Kadamjay city	4	2 men, 2 women	4
Alga AO, Kadamjay district	2-3	15 men, 5 women	20
Alga AO, Kadamjay district	5	7 men	7
Masaliev school, Kadamjay	1	1 man, 10 women	11
Chauvai AO	2-3	5 men, 10 women	15
Bel AO	2-3	6 men	6
Bel AO	1	3 women	3
Samiev school, Nookat district	1	5 women	5
Nookat town	5	15 men, 5 women	20
Total FGDs	18	67 men, 67 women	134

Annex 9: Remote Fixed-Response Interviews Data

53. The purpose of the remote, fixed-response interviews conducted by the agency ATR Consulting, was to complement the other forms of data collection. A fixed-response format was administered over the phone to a wide range of stakeholders. This was advantageous in that it provided increased beneficiary input into a limited timeframe for data collection and to provided triangulation against patterns identified in focus group discussions. These interviews also provided advantages in that the evaluation team gained anonymous feedback, collected in a consistent manner, which may be more open and transparent than in-person interviews. The disadvantage of remote fixed-response interviews is that they tend to have lower response rates and cannot be expected to provide detailed feedback from respondents. However, when used to complement other forms of evaluation data, the remote interviews provided another source for triangulation. Data analysis was carried out with Excel and SPSS to generate frequency and descriptive statistics for the relevant questions disaggregated by type of stakeholder and activity as relevant.

54. There were three separate remote interview guides administered: i) beneficiaries from SO2, SO3, SO5 (because of similar activities involved); ii) project coordination committee or COVID-19 committee members; and iii) school meal programme focal points. The questions were similar across the three surveys, but focused on different elements (households, communities, schools) and programming. The survey questions were primarily scaled responses from strongly positive wording (such as: strongly agree, very significant, very high quality and so forth) to strongly negative wording (such as: strongly disagree, very insignificant, very low quality, and so forth), which were used to generate a range of strongly positive to strongly negative assessments for each of the questions.

55. There were challenges with accessing enough beneficiaries due to refusals to participate, listed telephone numbers not working, or the numbers belonging to persons not associated with WFP activities. The overall response rate was about 30 percent. In total, 1029 respondents were interviewed with 818 being beneficiaries, 114 being project coordination committee members, and 97 being school meal programme focal points (Tables 16 and 17).

Table 16: Beneficiary survey summary

Demographic	SO2	SO3	SO5
Total (818)	612	128	78
Percent men	39%	42%	41%
Percent women	61%	58%	59%
Province (percentage)			
Batken	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%
Jalalabad	24.7%	23.4%	25.9%
Naryn	19.3%	41.4%	20.9%
Osh	37.1%	29.7%	37.4%
Talas	18.3%	4.7%	14.4%
Household characteristics			
Age (mean) (42.4)	42.6	41.9	41.6
Members in household (mean) (6.0)	6.1	5.6	5.8
Received support more than once (47.1%)	48.9%	49.2%	29.5%
Year received most recent support			
2018	3.4%	6.3%	3.7%
2019	5.1%	8.6%	5.5%
2020	22.1%	21.9%	21.6%
2021	69.4%	63.3%	69.2%
Modality			
Food	99%	100%	33.3% ²³
Cash	1%	0%	66.6%

²³ SO5 beneficiaries did not receive food transfers, so these responses are likely misclassified in the WFP data lists.

Types of activities ²⁴			
Trainings	24.6%	26.6%	41.0%
Household infrastructure	44.3%	34.4%	28.2%
Community infrastructure	65.5%	61.7%	56.4%

Table 17: Project coordination committee and COVID-19 committee members and school meals programme focal point survey summary

Demographic	COVID-19	PCC	SMP
Total (114)	30	84	97
Percent men	46.7%	45.2%	72.2%
Percent women	53.3%	54.8%	27.8%
Province (percentage)			
Batken	6.7%	13.1%	22.7%
Jalalabad	16.7%	20.2%	32.0%
Naryn	10%	15.5%	12.4%
Osh	50%	35.7%	25.8%
Talas	16.7%	15.5%	7.2%
Characteristics			
Age (mean) (47.7)	47.4	48.1	46.8%

Summary of results

56. **Beneficiary sample description:** Most respondents were women (60 percent) with relatively equal gender distribution among the three strategic outcomes. SO2 was over-represented in the sample, but it comprises the most beneficiaries within the CSP. Osh province had the most respondents and Batken the fewest. Mean age was 42 years old, and the average household size was 6.0 members. About half of the respondents (47 percent) reported that they had received WFP support more than once and 68 percent of the respondents had received WFP support in 2021. Most respondents participated in a community infrastructure type of activity for all three strategic outcomes.

57. **Project coordination committee and COVID-19 committee sample description:** The sample consisted of 114 persons with the majority from the project coordination committees (73 percent). A slight majority of respondents were women (53 percent) with relatively equal gender distribution between these committees. Osh province had the most respondents and Batken the fewest. Mean age was 47 years old.

58. **School meal programme focal points sample description:** The sample consisted of 97 persons with the majority men (72 percent). Provincial distributions were relatively equal but under-representing Talas and Naryn. The mean age was 46.8 years.

59. Tables 18, 19 and 20 (below) summarize the frequency response percentages for each of the three stakeholder groups (beneficiaries, committees, and schools). Previous experiences with beneficiary surveys show that there is a tendency for beneficiaries to provide overly positive responses when presented with fixed-choice options. This is indeed reflected in the data where substantive majorities on all survey questions responded positively. To partially control for this positive response bias, the tables present both the percentage of respondents who had positive assessments (combining “very positive” and “somewhat positive” percentages) as well as the percentage of respondents who had the most positive response option for each question.

60. The responses were disaggregated by gender, with notes made pointing out where there were statistically significant differences between men and women respondents. There were largely few instances where men and women responses significantly diverged except for with respect to perceptions regarding women’s needs being considered or their participation (see below for further details). Variation in responses is recorded as differences in percentage points (ppt) rather than as a percentage of change. Differences of less than 5 percentage points are not considered statistically significant.

61. For the beneficiary surveys, composite measures were created by clustering questions that addressed similar themes: three questions related to gender sensitivity in programming, 12 questions

²⁴ Respondents could select more than one option therefore totals do not sum to 100%.

related to the quality of project implementation and management, and 6 questions related to the quality of household or community outcomes as a result of the project interventions.

62. For this analysis, the composite measures were built by summing the relative points for each response (3 points for very positive, 2 points for somewhat positive, and so forth), summing all the responses under a similar theme, and then presenting the result as a percent of maximum possible points (if all responses were very positive on all questions within a scale, this would equal 100 points).

63. The composite measures were then assessed against the demographic variables (gender, province, etc.) to identify variables which had a statistically significant influence on the scores.

64. The key patterns in the findings are similar for all three populations and the results are presented as a single summary of important patterns with subsequent reference to any particularities among the beneficiaries, committees, or schools.

Key findings in the patterns

65. **WFP appears to have consistent national programming quality.** There were no provincial variations among the patterns in the responses though, so provincial location does not seem to be a factor influencing WFP programming. This suggests that WFP is implementing programming consistently across provinces. The patterns of responses held true for the project coordination committees and the COVID-19 committees as well and for the school meals programme.

66. **The quality and coverage of WFP programming is rated high.** For all the questions that touched on the quality of WFP implementation, (such as targeting the most vulnerable, timeliness or quality of delivery, how well-organized activities were, and so forth), positive responses were usually well above 90 percent for all three strategic outcomes. This is reflected in the composite measure for implementation quality with beneficiaries which had the highest rating of the three composite measures (81 points). SO5 had higher implementation quality scores, which is interesting given the degree of challenges in delivery of cash transfers in 2020, but this is likely influenced by the fact that most respondents are from 2021 activities wherein cash transfers were timely. The project coordination committees and COVID-19 committees as well as school meals programme focal points also had highly positive ratings for implementation quality. The exception is WFP perceived responsiveness to the pandemic for **schools** wherein Naryn province rated the responsiveness lower than the others. This is not related to the SO5 activities.

67. **More can be done on the complaint mechanisms and consultation processes for project activity selection, especially for climate change adaptation activities.** When asked about the effectiveness of the complaint mechanism, nearly half of the SO2 and SO3 respondents were not aware that there was one. Results were better among the SO5 respondents (by about 20 percentage points) suggesting that the hotline establishment and awareness raising campaigns to identify SO5 participants were successful. Respondents were less positive about the degree of consultation on the selection of project activities compared to other project management factors. Finally, beneficiaries rated the contributions to climate change adaptation the lowest among all the project quality aspects. The committees tended to have higher ratings overall than the beneficiaries for all factors. The only factors that rated lower than 90 percent highly positive were the questions related to the complaints mechanisms and women's inclusion. Even among the committees, 15 percent of the respondents (similar for the school meals programme) were unaware that there was a complaints mechanism. Even among those who did know of the complaints mechanisms, only 60-75 percent of the respondents (for the school meals programme or the project coordination committees) rated the mechanisms as effective. While still positive, it is 10-15 percentage points lower than most of the other response rates.

68. **Women are not as positive about women's inclusion in project activities, selection, or leadership compared to men's perceptions of women's inclusion.** Although women and men responded in similar ways to general project quality implementation, they did have different perspectives regarding the degree to which they felt women's needs were considered. Men tended to be much more positive about women's needs being considered than the women were. The difference is significant and large – usually 10-30 percentage point differences between the percentage of positive responses by gender. The composite measure on gender sensitivity illustrates the same pattern. The gender sensitivity average (67.8 out of 100) suggests that more work needs to be done on gender sensitization in programming. Women's rating of gender sensitivity is significantly lower than men's composite ratings. Interestingly, SO5

gender sensitivity ratings are the highest by a substantial margin. This may reflect the type of recruitment, or the use of cash transfers involved in SO5.

69. The same patterns were seen in the both the committees and the school meals programme focal points. The women in project coordination committees were much less positive about women's leadership in activities. Among the responses regarding the school meals programmes, women were less likely to consider that girl's needs were considered in the school meals programming, and they felt less consulted on than men regarding the selection of project activities. For the school meals programme, Batken respondents tended to rate women's needs consideration much lower than the other provinces. This is the only significant provincial pattern among the responses.

70. **Household and community outcomes have improved as a result of WFP contributions.** The household and community outcome indicators all had high ratings from beneficiaries. Respondents perceived the households to have had positive changes, which could be sustained, and community infrastructure improvements that have helped overcome shocks. Respondents tended to rate themselves as worse off than their neighbours with only 5 percent rating their livelihood situations as better than those around them. However, this relationship is likely spurious and more reflective of the fact that the beneficiaries chosen to be involved in WFP projects are taken from the most vulnerable lists. Therefore, it is not surprising that they perceive their situation as worse than others, even though they do rate improvements as happening. The committees had the same pattern of responses, perceiving positive improvements from WFP projects. The school meals programme focal points were even more positive and more confident on sustained changes for their schools with close to 100 percent reporting positive changes and 95 percent reporting that these can be sustained. School meals programme focal points were also much more likely to rate the quality of their school meals programme as better than surrounding schools (67 percent).

71. **Women are less confident about household and community outcomes than men are.** Although most respondents were positive, women tended to have frequency percentages 10-20 percentage points lower than men for household outcomes. Both men and women beneficiaries rated community outcomes similarly. However, women were less confident about perceiving positive changes, the ability for these to be sustained, or the quality of their livelihoods compared to their neighbours. Within the committees, men were more likely to rate community outcomes for their districts to be about the same as those nearby, while women tended to rate their communities as worse off than neighbouring communities. Men were also much more confident in their ratings of the communities' capacities to overcome shocks than women were (about a 30 percentage point difference). For the schools, there were no differences in ratings based on gender for school outcomes with all outcomes rated highly.

Data Tables

For all values below, a colour heatmapping legend is used to help chart patterns across the column “percent positive response”.

LEGEND	
	Above 85%
	65-84%
	50-64%
	Below 50%

Table 18: Beneficiary frequency responses

Questions	Percent positive response ²⁵				Percent Most Positive Response			Gender or other influences ²⁶
	SO2	SO3	SO5		SO2	SO3	SO5	
Targeted the most vulnerable	94.6	91.5	94.5		73.2	72.7	83.3	Men in SO3 were less positive about targeting most vulnerable
Women’s needs considered - inclusion	82.9	76.6	88.4		45.6	34.4	69.2	Women did not perceive the needs of women to be considered in participation in the projects to the same degree as men perceived women’s needs to be considered did (15-30 percentage point difference)
Women’s needs considered – activity selection	78.1	67.2	88.5		48.7	40.6	71.8	Women did not perceive women’s needs to be considered in the selection of project activities to the same degree as men perceived women’s needs to be considered (20 ppt difference)
Women’s involvement - leadership	58.7	57.1	61.6		26.7	22.7	44.9	Women did not perceive women to be in leadership involvement to the same degree as men perceived women to be in leadership (10 ppt difference)
Timeliness of food delivery	96.9	92.9	n.a.		85.0	78.1	n.a.	No differences between men and women
Quality of food delivery	99.0	95.3	n.a.		91.1	85.9	n.a.	No differences between men and women
Timeliness of cash	n.a.	n.a.	98.1		n.a.	n.a.	88.5	No differences between men and women
Amount of cash	n.a.	n.a.	98.1		n.a.	n.a.	90.4	No differences between men and women
Constraint - none	87.1	82.1	94.9		81.7	68.8	84.6	No differences between men and women
Complaints mechanism - knowledge	56.9	50.8	71.5		56.9	50.8	71.5	Women less likely to know about the complaints mechanism (6 ppt difference)
Effectiveness of complaints process	65.8	55.4	91.0		56.9	50.8	71.5	No differences between men and women
Consultation on project activity selection	77.3	73.5	89.7		52.6	46.9	76.9	No differences between men and women
Community needs for DRR/CCA considered	74.2	64.1	76.7		39.9	34.4	55.1	No differences between men and women
Well-organized activities	94.5	92.2	98.7		71.1	66.4	87.2	No differences between men and women

²⁵ Combined “Very” and “Somewhat” positive responses.

²⁶ Yellow highlight denotes area where there are statistically significant differences between men and women responses.

Quality of assets	95.7	93.8	98.7		73.0	71.1	85.9	Women were less satisfied with the quality of assets compared to men (7 ppt difference). Most prominent in SO2 activities. SO5 activities did not have gender differentiation
Sufficiency of assistance to meet household needs	91.2	89.9	93.6		50.8	43.8	62.8	No differences between men and women
Household positive changes	86.6	88.2	89.7		46.9	60.9	62.8	Men were more positive about positive changes in household compared to women – most evident in SO2 and SO5 activities (15-20 ppt difference)
Household can sustain changes	88.0	82.0	94.9		36.9	35.9	56.4	Women less confident than men in SO2 activities being able to be sustained (12 ppt difference)
Livelihood situation compared to others is better	5.1	3.9	11.5		5.1	3.9	11.5	Men tended to rate their households worse than surrounding households while women tended to rate their households as similar to surrounding households. (10-15 ppt difference)
Community infrastructure changes	86.9	88.3	87.3		53.9	60.2	66.7	No differences between men and women
Household capacity to overcome shocks	88.0	82.0	94.9		24.7	24.2	33.3	No differences between men and women
Community capacity to overcome shocks	83.9	75.0	87.2		83.9	75.0	87.2	No differences between men and women

Table 19: Beneficiary composite measures

Composite measure	Elements	Score (100 max).	Factors influencing scores
Gender sensitivity	Women's needs considered in inclusion, project activity selection, and leadership	67.8	Women average scores lower than men's by 9 points. SO5 gender sensitivity scores highest (79 points)
Implementation quality	Timeliness and quality of food and cash deliveries, constraints, organization of activities, quality of assets produced, complaints mechanism functioning, consultation and community needs considered	81.3	No significant variation among factors except SO5 had higher implementation quality scores than SO2 and SO3. This is influenced by the greater knowledge of the complaints mechanisms
Community and household outcomes	Household positive changes, sustained changes, livelihood situation, capacity of household and community to overcome shocks	70.7	No significant variation among factors except SO5 had slightly higher outcome quality scores than SO2 and SO3

Table 20: Project coordination committee and COVID-19 committees frequency responses

Questions	Percent positive response ²⁷		Percent most positive response		Gender or other influences
	COVID-19	PCC	COVID-19	PCC	
Receives support from WFP	96.7	95.2	86.7	88.1	No differences between men and women
Overall functioning of committee	100	95.2	93.3	84.5	No differences between men and women
Targeted the most vulnerable	96.7	97.6	90.0	89.3	No differences between men and women
Women's needs considered - inclusion	90.0	94.0	60.0	69.0	No differences between men and women
Women's needs considered - activity selection	93.3	92.8	70.0	84.5	No differences between men and women
Women's involvement leadership	80.0	90.5	53.3	66.7	Women much less positive about women's leadership in activities – 70 ppt difference in COVID-19 committees and 25 ppt difference in PCCs
Women's involvement - leadership	86.6	88.1	63.3	73.8	No differences between men and women
WFP responsiveness to COVID-19	100	95.4	87.5	79.1	No differences between men and women
Timeliness of food delivery	100	99	100	99	No differences between men and women
Quality of food delivery	100	99	100	99	No differences between men and women
Timeliness of cash	100	100	100	100	No differences between men and women
Amount of cash	100	100	100	100	No differences between men and women
Constraint - none	80	85.8	80	79.8	No differences between men and women
Complaints mechanism - knowledge	86.7	83.3	86.7	83.3	No differences between men and women
Effectiveness of complaints process	63.3	72.6	63.3	72.6	No differences between men and women
Consultation on project activity selection	100	93.8	83.3	84.5	No differences between men and women
Households consulted	96.7	95.2	86.7	85.7	No differences between men and women
Community needs for DRR/CCA considered	86.7	82.2	76.7	64.3	No differences between men and women
Well-organized activities	100	97.6	93.3	89.3	No differences between men and women
Quality of assets	100	96.4	93.3	82.1	No differences between men and women
Sufficiency of assistance to meet household needs	93.3	85.8	63.3	54.8	No differences between men and women
Household positive changes	96.7	89.3	76.7	64.3	No differences between men and women
Household can sustain changes	90.0	82.1	50	44	No differences between men and women
Livelihood situation compared to others is better	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.7	In the PCCs, men were more likely to rate community households about the same as nearby whereas women tended to rate them worse off (20 ppt difference)
Community infrastructure changes	100	92.8	80.0	70.2	No differences between men and women
Household capacity to overcome shocks	NA	NA	NA	NA	No differences between men and women
Community capacity to overcome shocks	83.3	83.4	33.3	28.6	Men were more confident in their ratings of community capacity to overcome shocks than women (30 ppt difference).

²⁷ Combined "Very" and "Somewhat" positive responses.

Table 21: School meals programme focal point frequency responses

Questions	Percent positive response ²⁸	Percent most positive response	Gender or other influences
Degree of support from WFP	99.0	95.9	No differences between men and women
Overall functioning of SMP	100.0	91.8	No differences between men and women
Targeted the most vulnerable	99.0	83.5	No differences between men and women
Girls' needs considered - inclusion	84.5	68.0	Women were less positive than men (20 ppt difference)
Women's needs considered – activity selection	91.8	74.2	No differences between men and women
Women's involvement leadership	96.9	80.4	No differences between men and women
WFP responsiveness to COVID-19	100	75.8	No differences between men and women
Timeliness of food delivery	95.1	91.8	No differences between men and women
Quality of food delivery	100	96.7	No differences between men and women
Quality of trainings	100	86.1	No differences between men and women
Constraint - none	80.4	69.1	No differences between men and women
Complaints mechanism - knowledge	84.5	84.5	No differences between men and women
Effectiveness of complaints process	70.1	70.1	No differences between men and women
Consultation on project activity selection	94.8	82.5	Women felt less consulted than men on activities (11 ppt difference)
Well-organized activities	97.9	89.7	No differences between men and women
School positive changes	100	92.8	No differences between men and women
School can sustain changes	94.8	78.4	No differences between men and women
School SMP situation compared to others is better	67.0	67.0	No differences between men and women

²⁸ Combined "Very" and "Somewhat" positive responses.

Annex 10: Results Framework Data Analysis

10.1.LINE OF SIGHT

KYRGYZSTAN (CSP 2018-2022)				
Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome
UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5: Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)
ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5: Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis
BUDGET SO 1: \$10,424,712	BUDGET SO 2: \$29,388,510	BUDGET SO 3: \$12,385,733	BUDGET SO 4: \$7,397,966	BUDGET SO 5: \$99,037,782
UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO1: 433,207	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO2: 381,676	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO3: 123,830	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO4: N/A	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO5: 294,223
<p>OUTPUT 1:</p> <p>1.1. Primary school-aged girls and boys and their families (Tier 2) benefit from improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in order to improve their micronutrient intake within a healthy and safe environment (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>1.2. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 2) in schools with independent replication receive a nutritious meal (not, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>1.3. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 1) in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (not, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (A: Resources transferred)</p> <p>1.4. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 1) in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (not, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p>1.5. Primary school-aged girls and boys (Tier 1) in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (not, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities (N: School feeding provided)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2:</p> <p>2.1. Food insecure individuals and communities (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity (D: Assets created)</p> <p>2.2. Food insecure individuals and communities (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p>2.3. Food insecure individuals and communities (Tier 1) in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity (L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported)</p> <p>2.4. Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (Tier 1) (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 4:</p> <p>4.1. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened local capacity in risk profiling and risk informed planning in order to protect their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>4.2. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened local capacity in risk profiling and risk informed planning in order to protect their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change (K: Partnerships supported)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 6:</p> <p>6.1. Food insecure households' benefit (Tier 3) from the strengthened capacity of government institutions to monitor and analyze food security and manage national programmes in order to adequately target and reach those in need of assistance (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 9:</p> <p>9.1. Vulnerable food insecure populations (Tier 1) receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs (A: Resources transferred)</p> <p>9.2. Vulnerable food insecure populations (Tier 1) receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs (D: Assets created)</p>
ACTIVITY 1: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals (SMP: School meal activities) (Modality: Food, CS)	ACTIVITY 2: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities) (Modality: Food, CBT)	ACTIVITY 4: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities (CAR: Climate adaptation and risk management activities) (Modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 6: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions (CS: Institutional capacity strengthening activities) (Modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 9: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities) (Modality: Food, CBT, CS)
<p>OUTPUT 8:</p> <p>8.1. Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, (Tier 1) benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs (A: Resources transferred)</p> <p>8.2. Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, (Tier 1) benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3:</p> <p>3.1. Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition (A: Resources transferred)</p> <p>3.2. Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>3.3. Targeted smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from improved awareness on nutrition, knowledge and skills in agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses, processing and marketing in order to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income base and improve their nutrition (K: Partnerships supported)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 5:</p> <p>5.1. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 2) benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate resilient assets in order to protect their livelihoods from shocks and to ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition (D: Assets created)</p> <p>5.2. Community members in most risk prone areas (Tier 2) benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate resilient assets in order to protect their livelihoods from shocks and to ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition (K: Partnerships supported)</p> <p>5.3. Participating targeted households benefit (Tier 1) from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)</p>	<p>OUTPUT 7:</p> <p>7.1. Food insecure communities (Tier 3) benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)</p> <p>7.2. Food insecure communities (Tier 3) benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change (I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented)</p> <p>7.3. Food insecure communities (Tier 3) benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change (M: National coordination mechanisms supported)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 7: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions (AAA: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities). (Modality: CS)</p>
ACTIVITY 8: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food) (Modality: Food, CS)	ACTIVITY 3: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders (CSB: Individual capacity strengthening activities) (Modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 5: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities) (Modality: Food)		
			TOTAL BUDGET: \$68,634,703	
			TOTAL UNIQUE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 932,936	

10.2 COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN FINANCIAL DATA

NOTE: To avoid duplication, the following sections do not repeat tables, figures, or narratives that are already found in Volume 1 of the report.

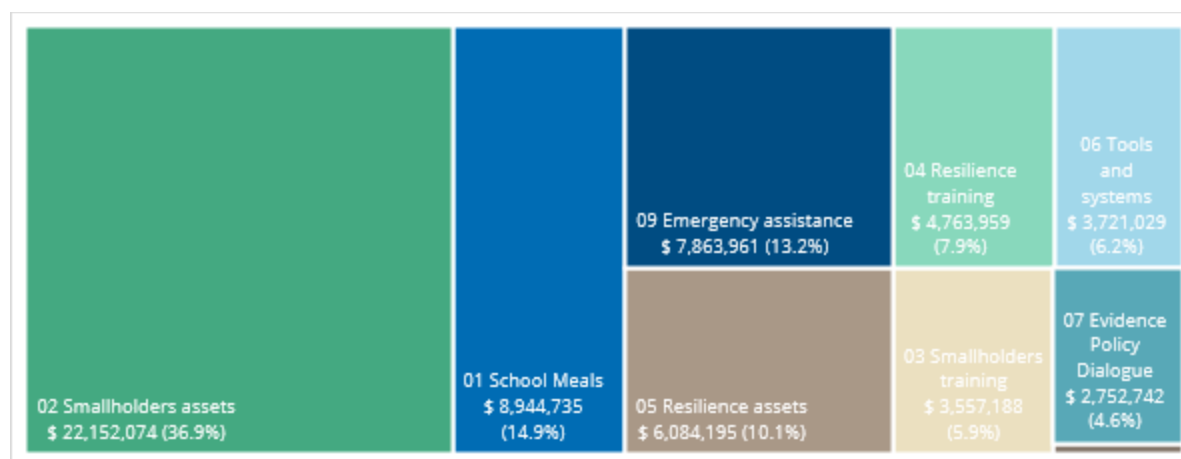
Table 22: CSP needs-based plan by strategic outcome and activity (2018-2022)

SO	Activity	Original CSP: 01/01/2018	BR03: 01/05/2020	BR04: 01/10/2020	BR05: 24/06/2021
SO1	01 School meals	8,815,348	8,944,735	8,944,735	8,944,735
	08 Social institutions	n.a.	173,662	173,662	173,662
SO2	02 Smallholders assets	22,103,543	22,152,074	22,152,074	22,152,074
	03 Smallholders training	3,598,681	3,557,188	3,557,188	3,557,188
SO3	04 Resilience training	4,713,227	4,763,959	4,763,959	4,763,959
	05 Resilience assets	5,309,434	5,293,699	5,293,699	6,084,195
SO4	06 Tools and systems	3,842,534	3,721,029	3,721,029	3,721,029
	07 Evidence policy dialogue	2,776,602	2,752,742	2,752,742	2,752,742
SO5	09 Emergency assistance	n.a.	n.a.	2,530,934	7,863,961
Total transfer & implementation		51,159,369	51,359,087	53,890,021	60,013,545
Direct support costs (DSC)		4,218,512	4,133,836	4,199,543	4,432,186
Total WFP direct costs		55,377,881	55,492,923	58,089,564	64,445,731
Indirect support costs (ISC)		3,876,452	3,607,040	3,775,822	4,188,973
Total WFP costs		59,254,332	59,099,963	61,865,386	68,634,703

Source: CPB and budget revisions 03, 04, 05 budget templates.

Legend: 0-5 million; 5-10 million; 10-15 million; 15-20 million; over 20 million

Figure 3: Needs-based budget share by activity after most recent budget revision



Source: Kyrgyzstan CSP KG01 BR05.

Note: Activity 8 is the small dark brown box, with a budget of USD 173,662 (0.3 percent of the budget share).

72. **CSP resourcing and allocations:** 58 percent of the resourcing available has been allocated to the focus areas of root causes (SO1, SO2, and SO4) with SO2 (livelihoods) receiving the largest single proportion of resource allocations among the SOs (43 percent as of 2021) (Table 2, Volume 1).

73. **Donor contributions and earmarking.** The main donors are the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland, which comprise 90.5 percent of all CSP funding (Table 23). The Russian Federation represents by far the largest single contribution to the CSP, representing 76.5 percent of donor contributions to the CSP.

Table 23: CSP resourcing by donor

Needs-based plan (USD) ²⁹ 68,634,703			
Donor	Allocated contributions (USD)	Share of needs-based plan (%)	Share of the total contributions to the CSP (%)
Flexible funding	151,276	0.2%	0.4%
Japan	1,311,820	1.9%	3.1%
Miscellaneous income ³⁰	762,094	1.1%	1.8%
Private donors	240,181	0.3%	0.6%
Regional or Trust Fund (TF) allocations	180,000	0.3%	0.4%
Republic of Korea	3,167,555	4.6%	7.6%
Resource transfer ³¹	787,020	1.15%	1.9%
Russian Federation	32,190,848	46.9%	76.8%
Switzerland	2,742,190	4.0%	6.5%
UN other fund and agencies (excluding CERF)	355,560	0.5%	0.8%
UN Peacebuilding Fund	170,000	0.25%	0.4%
Needs-based plan funded	42,058,542		
% Needs-based plan funded	61.28%		
Shortfall (of needs-based plan)	26,576,161		

Source: CSP Kyrgyzstan Resource Situation Report (2018-2022), FACTORY. Extracted on 31 December 2021.

74. The CSP has experienced a relatively stable annual resourcing situation (with little variation from year to year) due to relatively constant multi-year commitments from donors. The highest annual resourcing situation was in 2020 (USD 9,157,841) and the lowest in 2019 (USD 7,401,310) and 2021 (USD 7,450,656). There is variation in terms of cumulative funding among the strategic outcomes ranging from over 70 percent allocations against the latest needs-based plan (SO1 and SO2) to less than 40 percent (SO3, SO4, and SO5). Annual country reports noted challenges in securing funding for country capacity strengthening activities. SO5 activities have so far only received about 24 percent of its needs-based plan (BR05).

75. One of the principles behind the CSP architecture is to allow for the opportunity to mobilize longer-term, flexible funding at the level of the CSP rather than at the level of activities. This appears to have been the case in the CSP for Kyrgyzstan. The annual country reports noted that the country office received multi-year commitments from the Russian Federation (the primary donor, which is the only donor providing funding for all years of the CSP). In addition, the CSP has an exceptionally low level of earmarking with most resources earmarked at the CSP level (74.4 percent). The three largest donors, namely the Russian Federation, Republic of Korea and Switzerland all confirmed 100 percent of their contributions at country level. Earmarking to lower levels was most frequent among private donors who were funding specific activities under SO1 and SO2 as well as Japan-funded strategic outcomes and specific projects supported from other United Nations agencies or funds. Even among these smaller donors, only 13.9 percent of this category of donor funds were earmarked to activity level. The following tables compare earmarking allocations by donor contributions and by earmarking level based on available data shared by the financial section at WFP. Only 2.6 percent of the funding was earmarked at strategic outcome level and 0.5 percent at activity level. Earmarked funding was from relatively small donors (Table 24).

²⁹ As of BR05, June 24, 2021.

³⁰ Miscellaneous income refers that which is generated from: i) sale of food unfit for human consumption; ii) recoveries made from post-delivery losses; iii) sale of surplus assets, unserviceable equipment; and iv) sale of other surplus items, for example, sale of packing materials and related items (WFPgo. 2020. *Take account of miscellaneous income*).

³¹ Resource transfer is the recording in WINGS of a transfer of assets, namely undistributed commodities, and unspent cash, from the closing of a project to an active project (WFP. 2017. *Guide to performing Project Closures and Resource Transfers*).

Table 24: Earmarking level of directed multilateral contributions by individual donor

Donor	Total contribution USD million	Percentage of contribution to earmarking level			
		Country level	Strategic result	Strategic outcome	Activity
Russian Federation	26.4	100%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of Korea	1.5	100%	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	3.2	100%	0%	0%	0%
Japan	0.7	0%	0%	100%	0%
Private donors	0.4	50%	0%	0%	50%
UN other funds and agencies	0.2	0%	0%	100%	0%
UN Peacebuilding Fund	0.2	0%	100%	0%	0%

Source: FACTORY CSP Resource Situation and Distribution Contribution and Forecast Stats (31 December 2021).

76. **Funding levels:** The following table profiles the resourcing level of each activity as of December 2021 disaggregated by year. Over 66 percent of the resources available have been allocated to the root causes focus area (SO1, SO2, and SO4). SO1 is funded at 83 percent, the highest resourcing level among the five strategic outcomes.

Table 25: Annual comparison of needs-based plan to allocated resources

SO	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	NBP	Allocated resources	NBP	Allocated resources	NBP	Allocated resources	NBP	Allocated resources
1	1,668,572	4,017,347	1,721,547	2,039,734	2,051,267	1,522,905	1,833,874	1,208,195
2	5,179,026	8,546,722	5,140,267	3,296,512	5,136,453	2,495,652	5,128,036	5,294,221
3	2,406,868	1,151,970	2,918,878	51,787	2,429,317	1,546,369	1,625,681	3681,702
4	1,480,806	1,294,077	1,306,488	550,634	1,296,512	278,457	1,212,419	-
5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,589,282	2,206,618	4,176,715	-
Total direct operational costs	10,735,272	15,010,116	11,087,180	5,938,667	12,502,831	8,050,001	13,976,725	10,184,118
DSC/ISC	1,479,036	1,162,654	1,511,946	503,809	1,764,865	637,214	2,147,614	989,672
Grand total	12,214,308	16,172,770	12,599,126	6,442,476	14,267,696	8,687,215	16,124,339	11,173,790

Source: Data provided by the country office, from WINGS, as of 31 December 2021.

10.3 COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN EXPENDITURE, TRANSFER AND ASSETS DATA

77. **Expenditures:** Examining expenditures against allocated contributions (in Volume 1), SO5 has the highest expenditure rate against allocated contributions (152 percent), followed by SO1 (94 percent). SO4 has the lowest expenditure rate (72 percent) although all these figures are lower when expenditures are compared against the needs-based plan. When only looking at the expenditures against the needs-based plan, the food assistance-based activities in SO1 and SO2 have the highest expenditure rates against the needs-based plan (Table 26). It is worth noting that for SO3, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) committed to funding for SO3 activities at the start of the CSP, but due to delays in the finalization of the project agreement, the funds were not actually available for implementation and SO3 activities were supported from SO2 flexible funding for the entire CSP period.

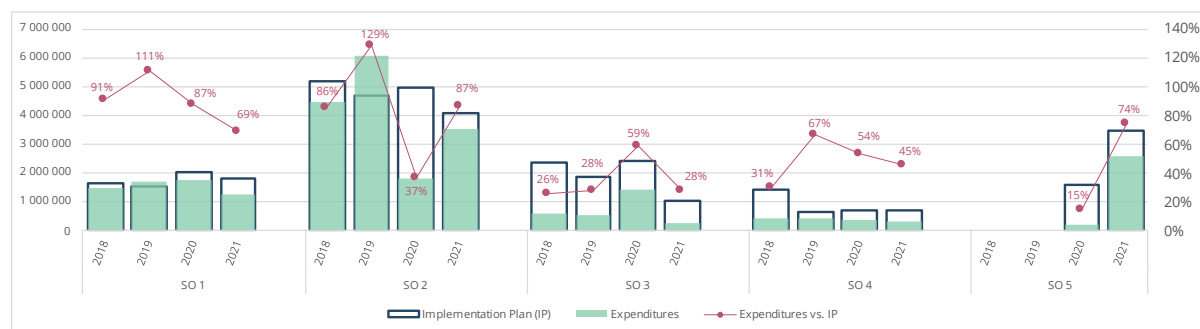
Table 26: Expenditure rates against needs-based plan and implementation plan by activity

SO	Activity	Needs-based plan (BR05) (USD)	Expenditures (USD)	Expenditures vs. needs-based plan
1	01 School meals	8,944,735	6,119,274	68%
	08 Social institutions	173,662	176,914	102%
2	02 Smallholders assets	22,152,074	14,822,061	67%
	03 Smallholders training	3,557,188	1,510,985	42%
3	04 Resilience training	4,763,959	151,548	3%
	05 Resilience assets	6,084,195	2,907,055	48%
4	06 Tools and systems	3,721,029	1,105,916	30%
	07 Evidence policy dialogue	2,752,742	468,338	17%
5	09 Emergency assistance	7,863,961	2,833,843	36%
CSP	Total operational costs	60,013,545	30,095,934	50%
	Direct support costs (DSC)	4,432,186	2,184,381	49%
	Total WFP direct costs	64,445,731	32,280,315	50%
	Indirect support costs (ISC)	4,188,972	2,540,215	61%
	Grand total	68,634,703	34,820,530	51%

Source: BR05 Budget, ACR-1 as of 31 December 2021 for data on cumulative expenditures.

78. When disaggregated by year per the annual country reports, there is considerable variation among the activities in terms of expenditures against annual implementation plans. There is no clear effect of COVID-19 on utilization rates. Rates dropped markedly for SO2 activities, and somewhat for SO1 and SO4, but increased for SO3 (Act. 4) although this is likely to be an effect of disaster risk reduction activities being allocated to SO3 from the SO2/SO3 activities (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Expenditures against implementation plan by year and activity



Source: Data provided by the country office, from WINGS, as of 31 December 2021.

79. **Direct support costs and efficiency:** Direct support costs average 6.9 percent of total direct costs throughout the CSP. The raw direct costs declined in 2020 although the percentage of direct support costs against operational costs increased by about 2.5 percentage points from 2019 due to the decline in operational costs in 2020.

Implementation costs versus commodity value:

Table 27: Implementation costs per commodity value

Strategic outcome	Activity	Year	Food value ³²	Costs ³³	Percent of food value ³⁴	Cash value ³⁵	Costs ³⁶	Percent of cash value
SO1	1	2018	294,532	23,580	8%	--	--	--
	1	2019	266,977	89,059	33%	--	--	--
	1	2020	323,996	50,598	16%	--	--	--
	1	2021	205,960	23,387	11%	--	--	--
	Cumulative		1,091,465	186,624	17%	--	--	--
	8 ³⁷	2020	136,507	25,433	19%			
SO2	2	2018	2,832,495	176,952	6%	605,834	127,410	21%
	2	2019	4,147,574	243,733	6%	513,469	99,507	19%
	2	2020	1,159,320	162,078	14%	--	--	--
	2	2021	2,843,321	186,194	7%	--	--	--
	Cumulative		10,982,710	779,767	7%	1,119,303	226,917	20%
SO3	5	2018	399,003	35,363	9%	--	--	--
	5	2019	264,813	41,210	16%	--	--	--
	5	2020	1,160,346	40,159	3%	--	--	--
	5	2021	0	69,113	n.a.	--	--	--
	Cumulative		1,824,162	185,845	10%			
SO5	9	2020	--	--	--	160,600	30,263	19%
	9	2021	--	--	--	2,132,687	172,066	8%
	Cumulative		--	--	--	2,293,287	202,329	8%

Source: CPB-Plan vs. Actuals Report 31 December 2021.

³² The actual monetary value of the food commodities distributed to beneficiaries.

³³ Includes transport, storage, supply chain management, cooperating partner costs, and other costs.

³⁴ Total value of food distributed divided by the implementation costs to deliver the food.

³⁵ The actual monetary value of the cash received by beneficiaries.

³⁶ Includes delivery cost, management cost, and cooperating partner costs.

³⁷ Only implemented in 2020.

Implementation costs per beneficiary

Table 28: Implementation costs per beneficiary

SO	Act.	Year	Beneficiaries food	Costs (USD) ³⁸	Cost per beneficiary (USD) ³⁹	Beneficiaries cash	Costs (USD) ⁴⁰	Cost per beneficiary (USD)
SO1	1	2018	55,263	23,580	0.43	--	--	--
	1	2019	83,911	89,059	1.06	--	--	--
	1	2020	81,909	50,598	0.62	--	--	--
	1	2021	92,561	23,387	0.23	--	--	--
	Sub-total		NA	186,624		--	--	--
	8 ⁴¹	2020	3,064	25,433	8.30			
	8	2020	2,062	0	0.00			
SO2	2	2018	108,712	176,952	1.63	31,044	127,410	4.10
	2	2019	97,602	243,733	2.50	25,638	99,507	3.88
	2	2020	119,186	162,078	1.36	--	--	--
	2	2021	88,126	186,194	1.22	--	--	--
	Sub-total		NA	7779,767			226,917	
SO3	5	2018	19,959	35,363	1.77	--	--	--
	5	2019	18,736	41,210	2.20	--	--	--
	5	2020	20,657	40,159	1.94	--	--	--
	5	2021	14,402	69,113	2.91	--	--	--
	Sub-total		NA	185,845				
SO5	9	2020	--	--	--	8,306	30,263	3.64
	9	2021	--	--	--	88,863	172,066	1.22
	Sub-total		--	--	--		202,329	

Source: CPB-Plan vs. Actuals Report 31 December 2021.

80. **Transfers:** The CSP in-kind transfers are primarily limited to the food transfer of wheat and oil provided through the Russian Federation. Cash-based transfers were limited to a single 2018 project under Activity 2 in SO2 (the donor funded Joint Project Women's Rural Economic Empowerment). During the pandemic, a new donor, the Swiss Embassy, supported the introduction of cash-based transfers and funded the newly introduced, cash-based SO5. As of 31 December 2021, the CSP reported transfers of 21,725mt of wheat and 1,939mt⁴² of oil, each around 80 percent of planned. Cash transfers (the KOICA project and the Swiss cash-based transfers in SO5) totalled USD 3,403,612, about 51 percent of planned. Cash achievements were affected by delays in setting up the bank transfer processes, which had not been in place prior to SO5. These delays meant that the first cash-based transfer under SO5 only happened at the end of December 2020. Table 29 shows the annual commodity transfers.

Table 29: Annual planned versus actual food and cash transfers

	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Plan	Actual	%	Plan	Actual	%	Plan	Actual	%	Plan	Actual	%
Oil (mt)	589	486	83%	589	515	87%	617	511	83%	644	427	66%
Wheat (mt)	6104	5934	97%	6384	4820	76%	6807	5840	86%	7134	5131	72%
Total Food (mt)	6693	6420	96%	6973	5335	77%	7424	6351	86%	7778	5558	71%
Cash (USD)	610,028	596,225	98%	609,988	513,759	84%	1,910,028	160,600	8%	3,550,428	2,133,028	60%

Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

³⁸ Includes transport, storage, supply chain management, cooperating partner costs, and other costs.

³⁹ Calculated as total implementation costs divided by number of beneficiaries reached.

⁴⁰ Includes delivery cost, management cost, and cooperating partner costs

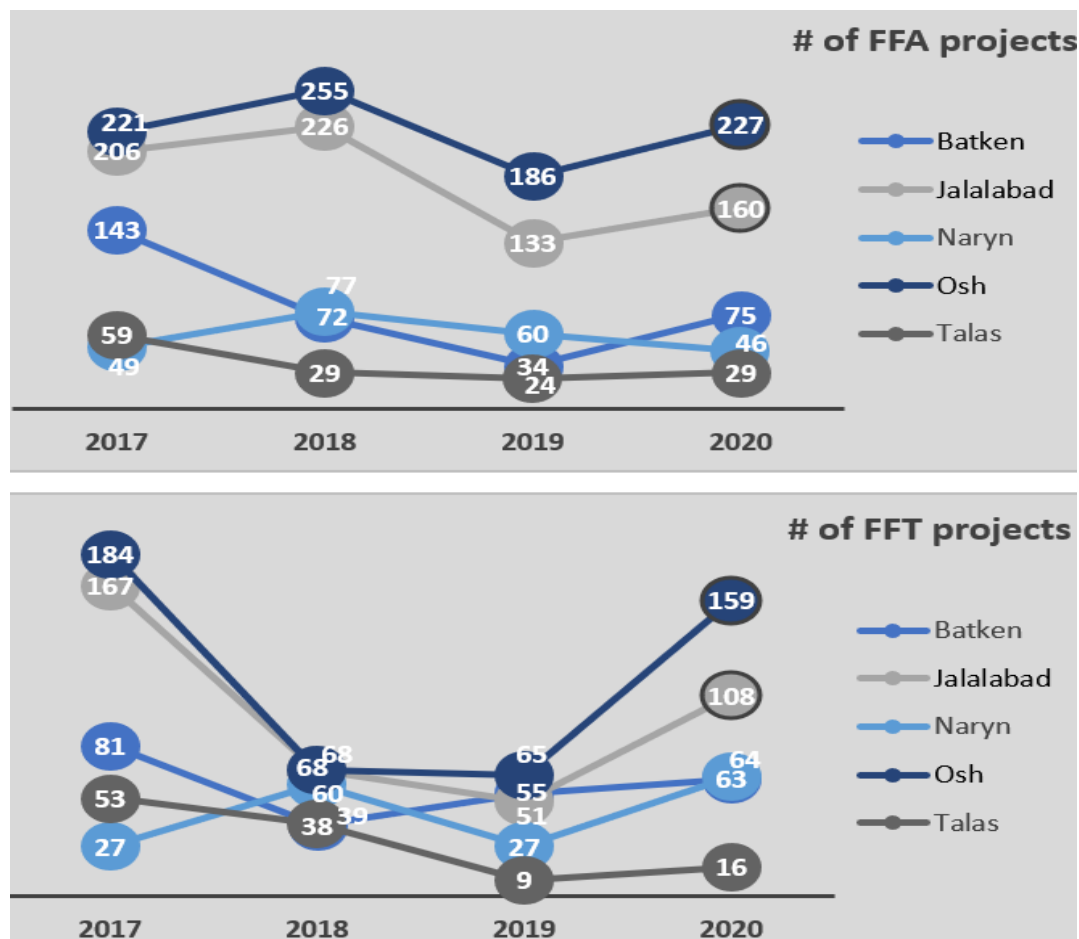
⁴¹ Only implemented in 2020.

⁴² CSP ACRs 2018-2021. Updated up to 31 October, 2021.

81. **Transfer achievements by strategic outcome:** The achievement rates for food and cash-based transfers varied annually among the individual strategic outcomes. For example, SO2 used the greatest amount of food and cash transfers but SO2 and SO3 activities tend to overlap and be implemented through similar mechanisms. In 2018, 2020 and 2021, SO2 recorded overachievement in food while SO3 recorded significant underachievement in all years. The response to the pandemic illustrates some of the CSP flexibility but it is not easily reflected in the achievement percentages. In 2020, SO2 activities only included cash transfers as the KOICA project extended into 2020. Activity 9 was only at the end of the year 2020 for cash transfers and had not been included in the original implementation plan (Figure 23, Volume I).

82. **Activity project management:** The food and cash transfers predicate the elaboration of projects related to assets construction or trainings for beneficiaries. Most of these projects are based on in-kind distribution as only a few beneficiaries in SO2 under the KOICA project received cash transfers during the CSP until the SO5 emergency response. Figure 5 profiles the number of food assistance for assets and food assistance for training projects by province and year. The patterns reflect what was already noted from the annual country reports, that the bulk of programming is focused on the southern provinces (Osh, Batken, and Jalalabad). There was also a shift to the food assistance for training modality during 2020 as part of the pandemic adjustments to increase beneficiary inclusion. This was able to be done while maintaining budget limitations since the food assistance for training allotments were less than those for food assistance for assets.

Figure 5: Number of food assistance for assets and food assistance for training projects by year and province



Source: AO Performance Dashboard (March 2021), country office elaboration.

83. Tracking the quality of management of these projects can be inferred indirectly through the assessment of assets creation and other outputs achieved as a result of food and cash transfers. The achievement rates suggest relatively well managed projects. The country office reported an achievement rate of at least 90 percent of targeted assets nearly 85 percent of the time from 2018-2021. For Activity 8,

which was only carried out during the 2020 pandemic, there are no outputs reported beyond the food transfers and numbers of beneficiaries reached.

Table 30: Achievement of key outputs as a result of food and cash transfers by strategic outcome⁴³

SO	Activity	Output indicators ⁴⁴	Number and achievement percentage ⁴⁵			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
1	1	Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	17 (100%)	17 (85%)	16 (80%)	16 (80%).
1	1	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	174 (100%)	251 (100%)	249 (100%)	315 (100%)
1	1	Value of non-food items distributed (USD)	336,391 (89%)	413,447 (100%)	458,873 (115%)	311,901 (89%)
1	1	Number of beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers (male)	n.a.	13 (100%)	n.d.	7,720 (102%)
1	1	Number of beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers (female)	n.a.	173 (100%)	n.d.	7,401 (98%)
1	1	Number of government or partner staff receiving technical assistance	399 (101%)	470 (100%)	552 (100.4%)	2,465 (99%)
1	1	Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	311 (120%)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1	1	Number of guidance document developed and circulated	7 (100%)	3 (100%)	n.d.	n.d.
1	1	Number of technical assistance activities provided	10 (83%)	6 (100%)	20 (143%)	12 (100%)
1	1	Number of training sessions/workshops organized	n.d.	12 (100%)	26 (87%)	171 (100%)
2	2	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions	n.a.	n.a.	11,006 (52%)	6,374 (89%)
2	2	Hectares of garden created	434 (100%)	1530 (100%)	102 (100%)	13 (81%)
2	2	Kilometres of drinking water supply line constructed	665 (100%)	494 (99%)	452 (90%)	724 (1000%)
2	2	Kilometres of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	44 (100%)	29 (76%)	23 (74%)	26 (65%)
2	2	Kilometres of irrigation canals constructed	114 (100%)	57 (70%)	66 (101%)	60 (154%)
2	2	Kilometres of irrigation canals rehabilitated	171 (100%)	93 (70%)	103 (88%)	151 (124%)
2	2	Number of fishponds constructed	5 (100%)	24 (89%)	3 (100%)	5 (71%)
2	2	Number of dip tanks rehabilitated	13 (100%)	36 (78%)	14 (100%)	24 (100%)
2	2	Bridges constructed	88 (100%)	152 (96%)	74 (86%)	137 (118%)
2	2	Bridges rehabilitated	22 (100%)	16 (59%)	11 (100%)	11 (46%)
2	2	Additional number of assets built, maintained, or restored by targeted communities	625 (100%)	490 (96%)	414 (100%)	608 (62%)
2	3	Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives	6 (100%)	10 (100%)	n.d.	n.d.
2	3	Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	140 (100%)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

⁴³ Output data not yet available to the ET for 2021 for Draft 1.

⁴⁴ Indicators related to the trainings in SO5 are not included in COMET data available to the ET at the time of the elaboration of the evaluation report.

⁴⁵ No achievement percentages are reported when target values are absent.

2	3	Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	65 (81%)	80 (145%)	52 (no planned data)	n.d.
2	3	Number of people trained	20,794 (158%)	10,327 (100%)	n.d.	n.d.
2	3	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	n.d.	n.d.	52 (100%)	n.d.
3	4	Number of technical assistance activities provided	3 (100%)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
3	4	Number of training sessions/workshop organized	n.a.	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
3	5	Linear meters of flood protection dikes constructed	4240 (100%)	11039 (100%)	8263 (100%)	7314 (100%)
3	5	Linear meters of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	902 (100%)	7420 (100%)	2905 (100%)	10635 (100%)
3	5	Bridges rehabilitated	17 (100%)	12 (100%)	28 (100%)	2 (100%)
3	5	Bridges constructed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100 (100%)
3	5	Volume of check dams and gully structures constructed	8456 (100%)	5532 (100%)	578 (100%)	4590 (100%)
3	5	Kilometres of irrigation canals rehabilitated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (100%)
3	5	Number of animal dip tanks rehabilitated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (100%)
3	5	Hectares of gardens created	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	911 (100%)
3	5	Number of assets built, restored, or maintained by targeted communities	154 (100%)	203 (100%)	125 (91%)	118 (100%)
4	6	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	n.d.	130 (100%)	3 (100%)	192 (128%)
4	6	Number of technical assistance activities provided	13 (100%)	11 (100%)	52 (104%)	7 (116%)
4	6	Number of people trained	367 (100%)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
4	7	Number of capacity development activities provided for advocacy on school feeding	2 (100%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	7	Number of capacity strengthening activities with gender equality mainstreamed	1 (100%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	7	Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type (technical workshops, meetings at national and subnational level)	11 (100%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	7	Number of technical assistance activities provided	1 (100%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4	7	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	n.a.	2 (100%)	4 (133%)	9 (133%)
4	7	Number of training sessions/workshop organized	n.a.	15 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)
4	7	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	n.a.	5 (100%)	5 (125%)	4 (80%)
5	9	Hectares of garden created	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (100%)
5	9	Kilometres of drinking water supply line constructed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37 (100%)

5	9	Kilometres of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6 (100%)
5	9	Kilometres of irrigation canals constructed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 (100%)
5	9	Kilometres of irrigation canals rehabilitated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42 (100%)
5	9	Linear meters of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,800 (100%)
5	9	Number of assets built, maintained, or restored by targeted communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	229 (100%)
5	9	Number of concrete bridges constructed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 (100%)
5	9	Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9 (100%)

Green = Achievements of more than 90% against target

Yellow = Achievements of 50-89% against target









Orange = Achievements of less than 50% against targets

Source: Annual Country Reports 2018-2021.

10.4 COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN BENEFICIARY DATA

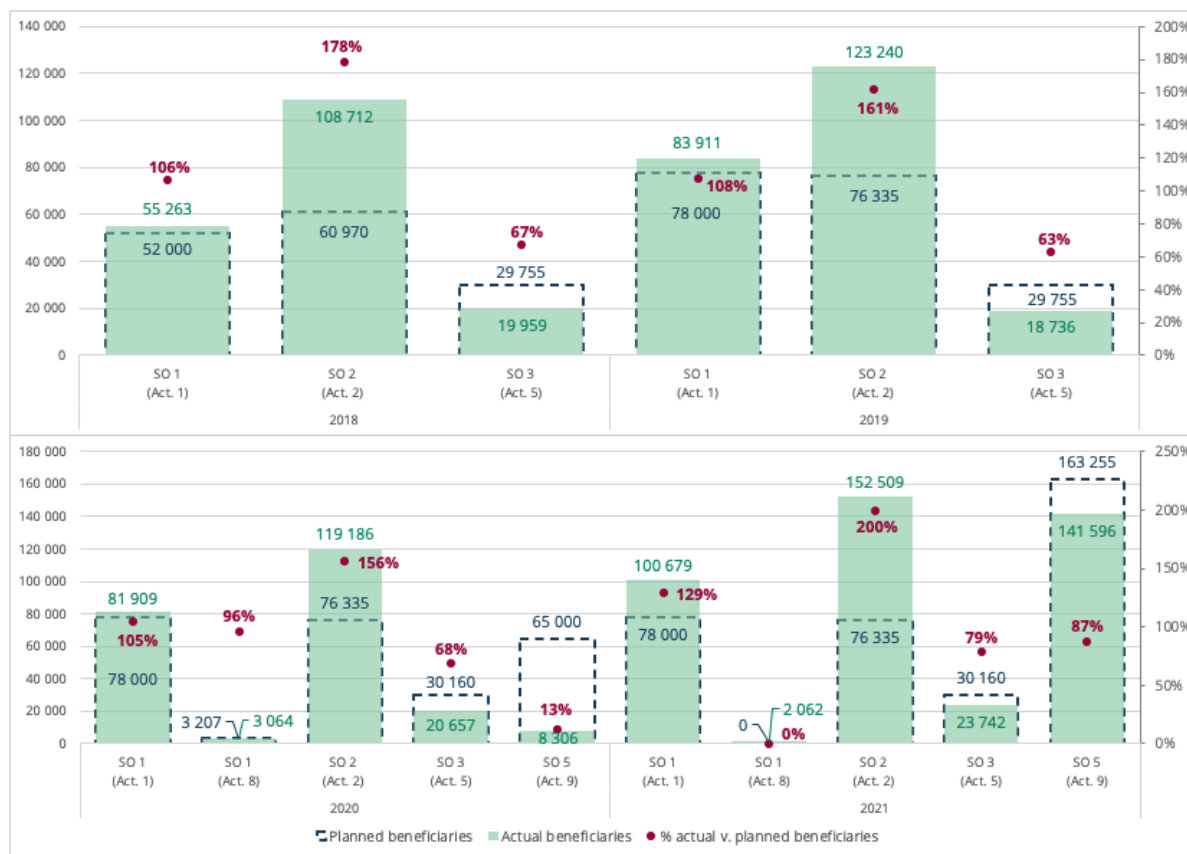
84. **Beneficiaries achievements:** Beneficiary achievement has consistently exceeded targets. Even in 2020, the total number of beneficiaries reached was still close to target (92 percent) even if lower than the first two years of implementation (136 percent in 2018 and 123 percent in 2019). This decline was the result of the initial disruptions to field activities that occurred at the onset of the pandemic. These were later resumed, but the disruptions reduced the number of activities carried out overall and therefore the number of beneficiaries. Mitigation measures to reach increased numbers of beneficiaries during the pandemic included halving the food ration package (and work requirements) in order to include more beneficiaries in individual food assistance for assets and food assistance for training projects. The cash value in SO5 was also halved to double the number of beneficiaries. The low numbers of beneficiaries reported in SO5 in 2020 are due to the first cash distributions only starting in December of 2020, although the SO5 support has continued throughout 2021.

Table 31: Planned and actual beneficiaries 2018-2021

Year		Gender	Planned	Actual	Percent actual vs. planned
2018		Men	80,626	109,010	135%
		Women	77,465	105,969	137%
		Total	158,091	214,979	136%
2019		Men	93,887	113,314	121%
		Women	90,203	112,573	125%
		Total	184,090	225,887	123%
2020		Men	128,879	118,294	92%
		Women	123,823	114,828	93%
		Total	252,702	233,122	92%
2021		Men	176,572	213,987	121%
		Women	171,178	206,601	121%
		Total	347,750	420,588	121%

Source: Annual country reports 2018-2021.

Figure 6: Beneficiaries by strategic outcome

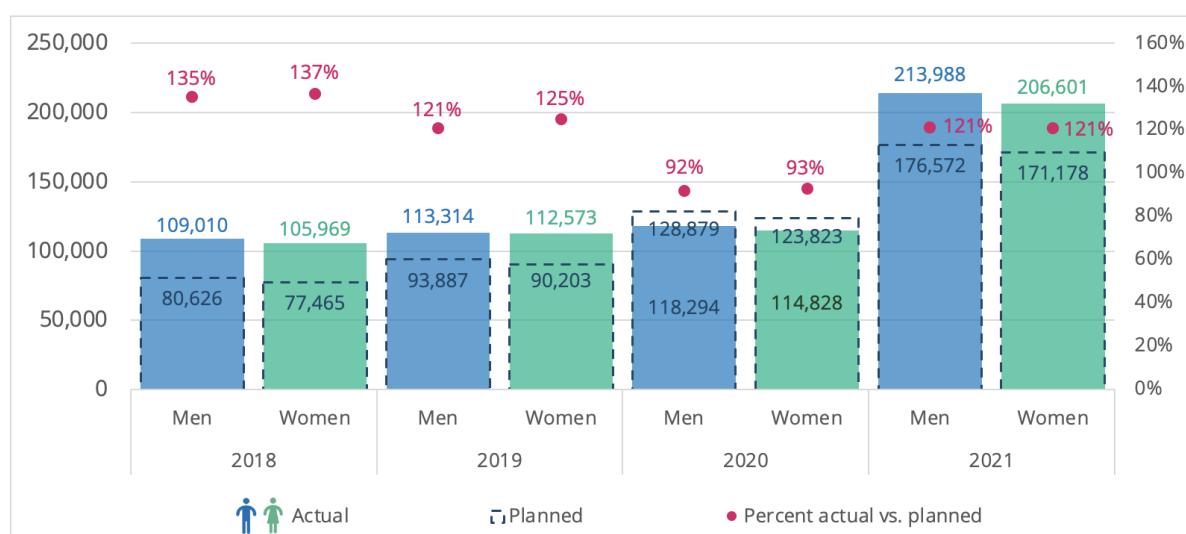


Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

85. The primary overachievement is connected to SO2 activities, which offset the low achievement rates for SO3 activities. The SO3 activities were limited due to the delays in receiving the expected funding from the Green Climate Fund. The Green Climate Fund funds arrived only in 2021. Programming support to SO3 was largely based on integration into SO2 activities and partners made this possible because a large percentage of CSP funding from donors is delivered at the level of the CSP rather than earmarked to specific activities. Activity 8 under SO1 did not have any planned beneficiaries at the time of the CSP design. The project emerged during the 2020 pandemic as an ad hoc request from the Swiss Embassy for WFP to facilitate the delivery of food rations to 17 elder care and orphanage institutions that the Swiss were supporting. When Budget Revision 3 was carried out to integrate this request into the CSP, the country office planned to target 3,207 beneficiaries in 2020. It was viewed as a one-off event and the amounts involved were small. Activity 8 continued into 2021 with no planned beneficiaries but some actual beneficiaries reported. The Swiss Embassy subsequently funded the much larger SO5 response (Activity 9) for providing cash-based transfers to peri-urban vulnerable populations.

86. Men and women are relatively equally beneficiaries of WFP interventions and achievement rates do not show any preferential inclination between the genders (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Annual CSP beneficiaries by gender and achievement rate



Source: ACR5 country reports 2018-2021.

87. **Targeting strengths and concerns.** Beneficiary targeting is generally considered good with only a few targeting concerns. Table 32 summarizes the key targeting considerations for each strategic outcome.

Table 32: Targeting considerations by strategic outcome

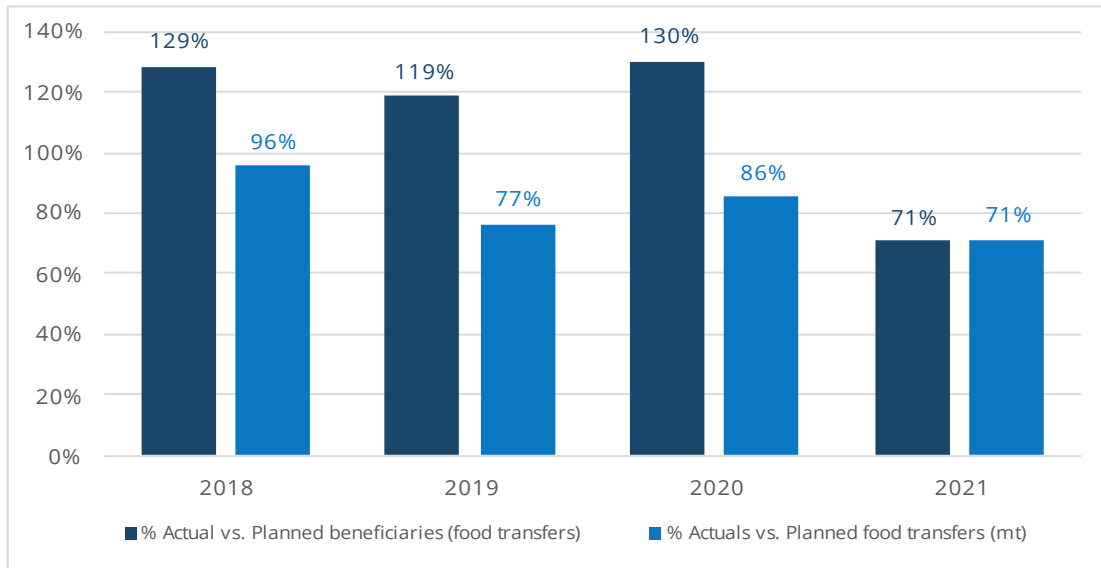
Strategic outcome	Targeting methodology	Targeting concerns
SO1: SMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting in food insecure districts for full WFP package School selection in consultation with MOES Criteria for full WFP package include interest, water, electricity and canteen space plus cost-share from district School criteria for participation confirmed by WFP prior to roll-out School roll-out coverage is high in targeted districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School selection criteria bias towards more 'progressive' schools – most vulnerable schools with worst infrastructure not able to be involved Universal roll-out logic limits the design features that would link SMP to the social protection programming in the Kyrgyz Republic
SO2/SO3: Livelihoods & CCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic targeting of food insecure districts Beneficiary targeting in consultation with MLSD and based on vulnerability registers Project selection targeting based on chain of consultation from village heads to district project coordination committees Beneficiary participation confirmed by WFP for eligibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditionality may limit ability of the vulnerable households who cannot work due to health or childcare reasons – this may exclude the extremely vulnerable (especially women) High exclusion error due to level of need
SO5: COVID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality targeting based on vulnerability analysis of food insecure districts with significant peri-urban populations affected by pandemic economic constraints Beneficiary targeting comes from combination of three sources filtered through the local MLSD representatives representing three types of vulnerability: UBK (vulnerable), unemployment registers, and the COVID-19 hotline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditionality may limit ability of the vulnerable households who cannot work due to health or childcare reasons – this may exclude the extremely vulnerable (especially women) High exclusion error due to level of need Tracking of the relative percentages of beneficiary inclusion from each vulnerability source maintained by MLSD but not shared with WFP

Source: Evaluation team from document review and interviews.

10.5 BENEFICIARY VERSUS TRANSFER ACHIEVEMENTS

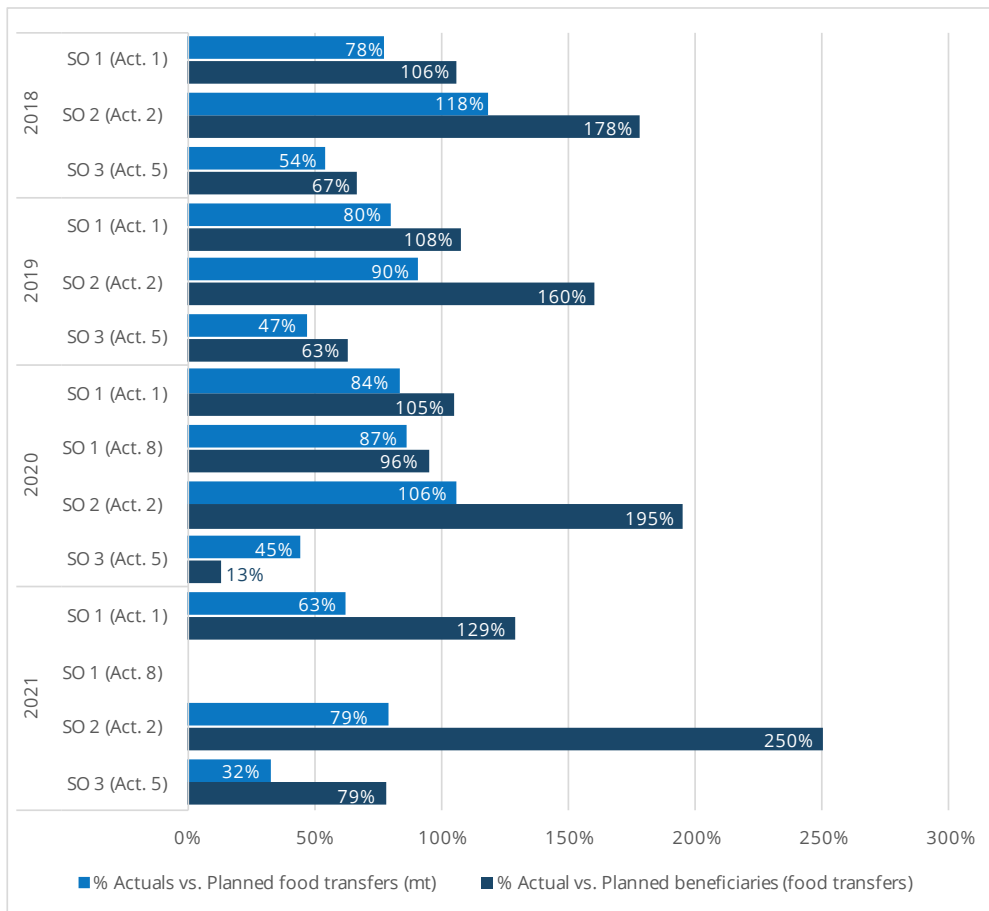
88. **Beneficiary achievements versus transfer achievements:** The transfer achievement rates should be aligned with beneficiary achievements. If more beneficiaries are included in the activities, there should be a commensurate increase in the amount of food or cash disbursed. The actual patterns reflect some contradictions between transfer achievement rates and beneficiary achievement rates. The following figures compare the achievement rates (planned versus actual) for food and cash transfers with beneficiary achievement rates disaggregated by activity and strategic outcome. This pattern is a result of an increase in the number food assistance for training activities sponsored (which disburse 50 percent of the food assistance for assets ration) and the subsequent halving of the food assistance for assets ration during 2020 to increase the number of beneficiaries reached.

Figure 8: Annual achievement comparisons beneficiaries and food



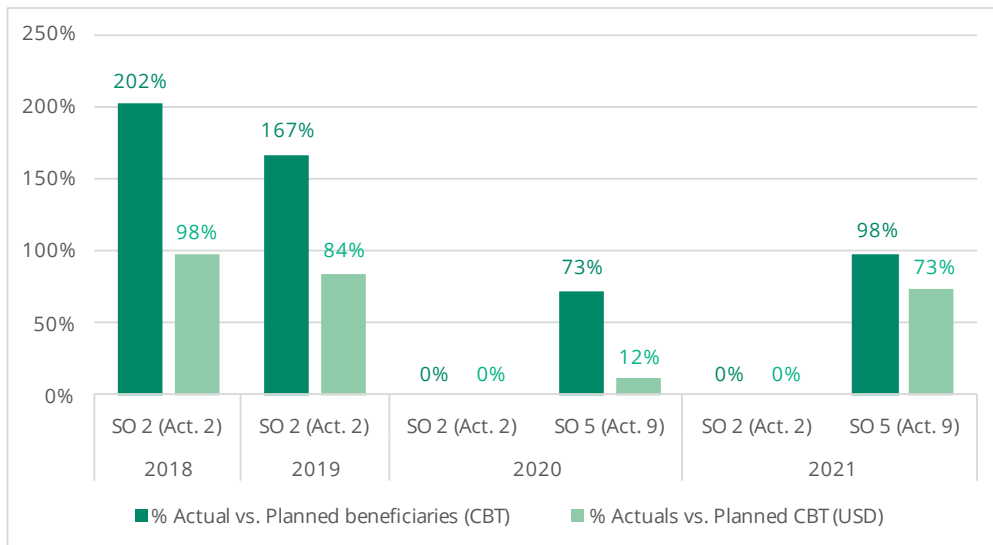
Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

Figure 9: Achievement rate comparisons beneficiaries and food transfers by strategic outcome



Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

Figure 10: Annual achievement comparisons beneficiaries and cash



Source: ACR5 country reports 2018-2021.

10.6 OUTCOME AND CROSS-CUTTING DATA

89. **Indicator analysis for long-term development contributions:** The country office tracks 22 outcome indicators to measure progress against the strategic outcomes. Table 33 provides the detailed indicator table disaggregated by sex and Table 34 provides the detailed cross-cutting indicators.

90. **Indicator limitations:** There are several limitations on the indicators and their measurement approaches that limit the ability of the CSP to track contributions to long-term development outcomes. First, although country capacity strengthening is an important component of the CSP, the indicator distribution is over-represented at the household levels but has very few indicators for the country capacity strengthening work. Only three indicators (two in the school meals programme and one in SO4) relate to country capacity strengthening work and they cannot capture the nuance and diversity of engagements of the country office in country capacity strengthening-related work.

91. Second, the monitoring methodology and CSP logframe indicators are limited for tracking the long-term effect of WFP interventions and asset creations. The indicators themselves are not well-structured to track long-term post-project contributions or changes in development outcomes. The absence of these indicators not only limits the perception of WFP as a development agency instead of a humanitarian response agency, but also undermines the ability of WFP to measure effectiveness and improve the design of the CSP activities. This can be seen in all the strategic outcomes.

92. SO1: Long-term development impacts of the school meals programme on children or vulnerable households are not tracked. CSP documents cite the value of school feeding for improving household food consumption and promote the benefits of increased nutrition for children both through the provision of school meals and through the nutrition awareness campaigns. Education outcomes cited in the corporate policies include increased attendance and enrolment as indicators of successful school meals programme outcomes. However, there are no nutrition or food security outcome indicators measured related to vulnerable families whose children attend a school meals programme-supported school. Nor is there any tracking of changes in education attainment (changes in student grades) because of school meals programme roll-out, even though one of the justifications for the school meals programme in the CSP is its contribution to quality education. Outputs focus on the number of persons trained or schools assisted, on the number of polices addressed, and on the system readiness.

93. The absence of specific outcomes for the school meals programme may be contributing to a multiplicity of interpretations regarding the intended purpose of the school meals programme observed in interviews by the evaluation team. In interviews, school meals programme stakeholders cited a wide range of perceived purposes for the provision of school meals with little consensus among these, including: i) helps vulnerable households with food consumption needs; ii) improves nutrition status of children (including micro-nutrient deficiencies); iii) improves family nutrition behaviour (through nutrition campaigns); iv) increases attendance of children from vulnerable families; v) increases children's energy levels in school and increases their focus for studying; vi) leads to increased strength of parental committees, which engage in the school meals programme and then engage in other school issues; vii) helps schools identify vulnerable families and provide increased social worker support through MLSD. All these interpretations are reasonable within the school meals programme, but it would be useful for all stakeholders to be clear on the actual intended outcomes. The different interpretations were often correlated with type of stakeholder. For example, WFP stakeholders tended to cite the safety net elements, Ministry of Education and Science officials tended to cite education outcomes (attendance) while local school stakeholders tended to cite children's energy levels and parental engagement. Nutrition was often cited by WFP focal points and local cooks, but not usually by MOES or district education department officials. None of these multiple interpretations of potential contributions are currently tracked systematically through the school meals programme – either by WFP or the MOES.

94. SO2/SO3: There are three factors that inhibit the linkages of the SO2/SO3 indicators to longer-term development outcomes. First, there is limited internal coherence in the project portfolio and tracking of long-term community level outcomes. WFP focuses its work on the 27 targeted districts, but WFP work within a given district is highly dispersed as each district may have 8-12 sub-districts and each sub-district may have 8-12 villages. In one year, WFP may include a food assistance for assets project in village 1 in sub-district A, but the following year, there may be a project in village 2 in sub-district B. Consequently, the CSP implements a wide range of projects in different localities in different years and with different beneficiaries

but there is an absence of an internally coherent framework that links all these disparate projects and localities together, making outcome measurement difficult.

95. Secondly, the selection of projects is highly dependent on the specific selection processes developed by the local sub-district and district authorities. Although the project selection is linked to local and district development plans, there is limited analysis regarding the quality of these local plans for internal coherence.

96. Thirdly, even though the project logic is based on a geographic multisectoral set of interventions designed to develop household and community infrastructure, there are no outcome measures that reflect the long-term sustainability of these investments for changing community development. No outcome indicators track the entirety of a community or district assets over time; for example, whether a rehabilitated road continues to be maintained after the end of the project activity or whether a water system continues to function a year later. Also, no summative measure of community-level development changes (such as a community assets index (CAI)) is tracked at the level of sub-districts or districts to determine long-term changes over time. These types of indicators are not currently in the corporate results framework, which limits the degree to which the country office has considered developing these in their own CSP results framework.

97. Outcome indicators are limited in showing changes to beneficiary households who have participated in WFP activities. Because of the wide geographic diversity of project activities, the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) methodology used by WFP to report on CSP indicators is predicated on a district-level assessment by randomly selecting households from across the entire district. In any given sample, only about 10 percent are WFP beneficiaries. While this can be one way to map the indirect effects of long term WFP contributions to a district, it limits the degree to which WFP can understand the specific effects of participation in WFP asset creation or limits an understanding of the optimal configuration of assets created to maximize impact. For example, if WFP supports a food assistance for training project to train a group of village women in a sewing course, the current methodology does not allow for tracking any changes that might have occurred in these women's households over the long-term after the end of the project activity (such as changes to household income or food consumption score (FCS) after a year).

98. This methodology also limits the degree to which the portfolio of project activities can be optimized. For example, do sewing courses provide more improved food consumption scores over time or do community infrastructure rehabilitation better serve to increase household food consumption scores? What should be the optimal percentages of different assets in a village to maximize community development? The current monitoring information cannot answer these types of portfolio assessment.

99. These limitations are particularly important within the context of government aspirations to graduate households from poverty and the social protection lists. Without an ability to track household food security (or income) changes over time, there is limited opportunity to assess the effectiveness of these interventions for contributing to household 'graduation' rates and providing evidence to the Government of the benefits of one type of project over another.

100. SO4: The indicators for SO4 are insufficient to capture the entirety of WFP activities in country capacity strengthening at the national level nor assess WFP contributions to capacity strengthening. Because the corporate monitoring systems prioritize the delivery of transfers and tracking the number of beneficiaries receiving transfers, much of the day-to-day coordination, relationship building, technical inputs and capacity strengthening work remains relatively invisible within the system. For example, within the CSP logical framework, for SO1 there are only two outcome-level indicators (SABER and number of policies WFP contributed to through advocacy) and for SO4 there is only one outcome indicator (number of policies WFP contributed to through advocacy). Even although they do show success against targets, these few indicators cannot capture the full extent and diversity of the country capacity strengthening engagements that occur under SO4. WFP has achieved its output targets on all the outputs associated with the SO4 logical framework. The only outcome-level indicator (number of policies developed) has not yet been reached, but it could be achieved prior to the end of the CSP.

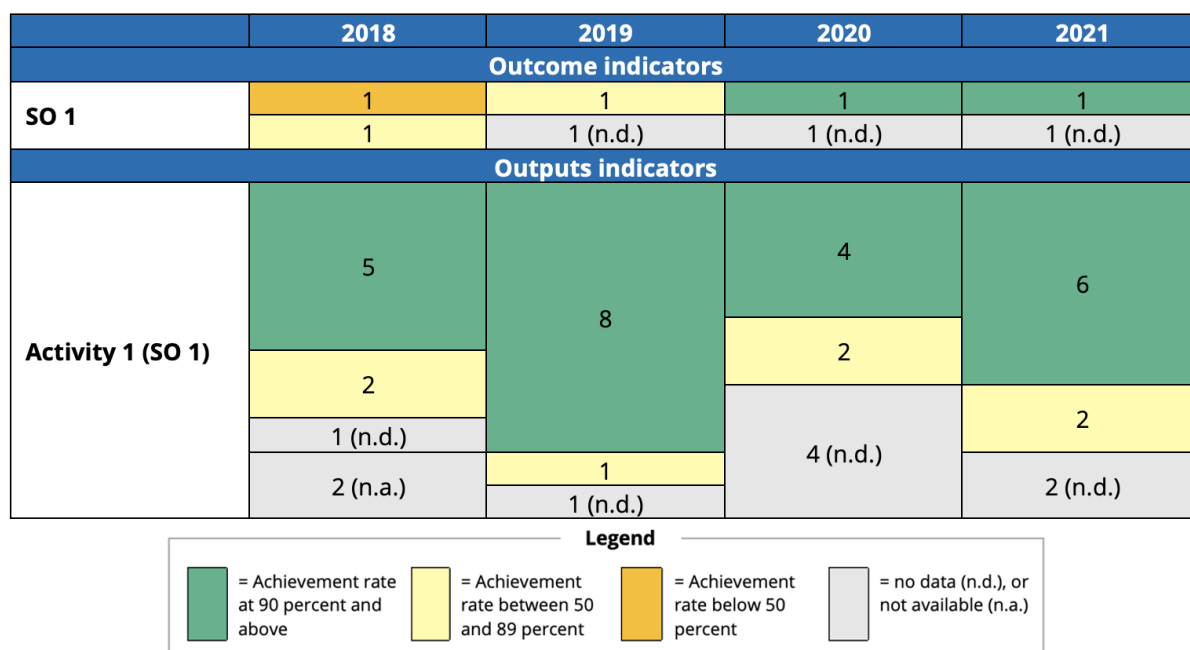
101. SO5: The SO5 activities are unlikely to affect the outcome indicators. The designated outcome indicators for SO5 imply a project logic that by engaging in active measures for asset creation, beneficiaries can improve their long-term household outcomes. However, it is a faulty logic to connect the assets selected with these longer-term outcome-level indicators. Because of the cost-share requirement, the

infrastructure activities selected by local authorities, which had limited funding at the time of the project, tended to be low-cost actions such as cleaning streets, painting public institutions, or trash removal. Only 3 out of the more than 1100 projects in SO5 were classified as income generation projects. The types of projects selected would not be able to logically contribute to long-term household outcome changes even if they are active measures. Local authorities even suggested that it would be better to select project activities that could be subsequently linked to municipal employment programmes or opportunities.

102. **Indicator monitoring achievements:** Figures 11 to 14 summarize visually the number of indicators by strategic outcome achieved completely and partially during the CSP by year.

103. For SO 1, at the output level, the indicators reported successful achievement against targets 77 percent of the time (excluding cells with no data). For SO2 and SO3, at the output level, there are 24 output indicators combined between SO2 and SO3 that are measured annually. These output indicators reported successful achievement against targets 76 percent of the time.⁴⁶ However, these output achievements have not led to a commensurate increase in the outcome-level household food security indicators such as food consumption scores, dietary diversity indexes or coping strategy indexes. As of 2021, only 5 of the 15 outcome indicators (SO2 and SO3 combined) reached the end of CSP target thresholds (33 percent). For SO4, the annual targets for the SO4 output indicators, such as number of government staff receiving technical assistance, number of technical assistance activities provided, or number of tools or products developed, have been met all times that they were reported, except for the number of national coordination mechanisms supported in 2021. For SO5, baseline values have been taken, but only outcome values have been recorded for follow up in 2021. Output targets for 2021 have been met.





Figure 11: SO1 monitoring achievements



Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

Figure 12: SO2 and SO3 monitoring achievements





	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outcome indicators				
SO 2	5	4	2	2
		1	2	4
	4	2	2	2
		2 (n.d.)	3 (n.d.)	1 (n.d.)
SO 3	1	3	2	3
	3	1	1	2
		1	2 (n.d.)	1 (n.d.)
	2	1 (n.d.)		
Output indicators				
Activity 2 (SO 2)	10	4	7	5
		6	4	5
	1 (n.a.)	1 (n.a.)		1
Activity 3 (SO 2)	3	3	1	5 (n.d.)
	1	2 (n.d.)	1 (no planned data)	
	1 (n.d.)		3 (n.d.)	
Activity 4 (SO 3)	1	1 (n.d.)	1 (n.d.)	1 (n.d.)
	1 (n.a.)	1	1	1
Activity 5 (SO 3)	5	5	5	9
	1 (n.a.)	1 (n.a.)	1 (n.a.)	

Legend			
	= Achievement rate at 90 percent and above		= Achievement rate between 50 and 89 percent
	= Achievement rate below 50 percent		= no data (n.d.), or not available (n.a.)

Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

Figure 13: SO4 monitoring achievements





	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outcome indicators				
SO 4	1	1	1	1
Output indicators				
Activity 6 (SO 4)	2	1 (n.d.)	1 (n.d.)	1 (n.d.)
	1 (n.d.)	2	2	2
Activity 7 (SO 4)	4	4 (n.a.)	4 (n.a.)	4 (n.a.)
	3 (n.a.)	3	3	2
				1

Legend			
	= Achievement rate at 90 percent and above		= Achievement rate between 50 and 89 percent
	= Achievement rate below 50 percent		= no data (n.d.), or not available (n.a.)

Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

Figure 14: SO5 monitoring achievements

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outcomes				
SO 5	4 (n.a.)	4 (n.a.)	3	3
			1	1
Outputs				
Activity 9 (SO 5)	9 (n.a.)	9 (n.a.)	9 (n.a.)	9

Legend			
	= Achievement rate at 90 percent and above		= Achievement rate between 50 and 89 percent
	= Achievement rate below 50 percent		= no data (n.d.), or not available (n.a.)

Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

Table 33: Detailed CSP outcome indicators by sex⁴⁷

OUTCOME INDICATORS							
Indicator name	Disaggregation	Activity	Baseline ⁴⁸	2019	2020	2021	End project target (2022)
OUTCOME 1 (SCHOOL MEALS)							
1.3.39 SABER school feeding national capacity (new) ⁴⁹	Overall	1	3.0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	4
1.3.34 Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	0.0	2	3	3	>3
OUTCOME 2 (SUPPORT TO SMALLHOLDERS)							
3.1.8 Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Overall	2	27%	17%	23%	23%	>=50%
3.1.7 Food expenditure share (median)	Overall	2	48.9	46.6	50.9	41.7	</=48.9
	Male	2	49.0	47.1	50.9	42.5	</=49
	Female	2	48.6	44.2	52.1	39.3	</=48.6
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of households (HHs) that NEVER consumed vit. A-rich food	Overall	2	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	=0
	Male	2	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	
	Female	2	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that consumed vit. A-rich food SOMETIMES	Overall	2	6.8%	3.1%	4.8%	7.6%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	6.6%	3.5%	4.5%	7.0%	
	Female	2	7.0%	1.2%	6.6%	9.1%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that consumed vit. A-rich food DAILY	Overall	2	92.3%	96.7%	94.5%	91.6%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	92.2%	96.5%	94.7%	92.2%	
	Female	2	92.4%	97.6%	93.4%	90.2%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that NEVER consumed protein-rich food	Overall	2	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%	1.1%	
	Female	2	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that consumed protein-rich food SOMETIMES	Overall	2	10.2%	6.1%	13.1%	9.3%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	10.8%	5.8%	11.9%	7.1%	
	Female	2	9.1%	7.6%	19.0%	14.9%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that consumed protein-rich food DAILY	Overall	2	88.7%	93.9%	84.7%	89.6%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	88.3%	94.2%	85.7%	91.8%	
	Female	2	89.4%	92.4%	79.6%	83.8%	

⁴⁷ Green highlight denotes target has been met to within 90% of target. Yellow denotes 51-89% achievement against target. Orange denotes less than 50% achievement against target. Grey denotes target not met, no data, or no target specified quantitatively. Annual fluctuations mean that some targets have been met and then missed in ensuing years. Not all indicators have end of CSP targets set.

⁴⁸ For most indicators, the baseline measurements were taken in July 2018 and these values are treated as the CSP base values. SO4 and SO5 indicator baselines were taken later - in 2019 for SO4 and 2020 for SO5.

⁴⁹ This indicator will be measured again in 2022.

3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that NEVER consumed hem. iron-rich food	Overall	2	4.7%	0.7%	15.6%	10.7%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	4.6%	0.7%	16.1%	7.7%	
	Female	2	4.9%	0.6%	13.1%	18.6%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that consumed hem. iron-rich food SOMETIMES	Overall	2	29.7%	40.5%	49.2%	25.6%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	29.4%	40.0%	47.5%	24.8%	
	Female	2	30.2%	42.6%	57.7%	27.7%	
3.1.12 Food consumption score (nutrition) % of HHs that consumed hem. iron-rich food DAILY	Overall	2	65.6%	58.8%	35.2%	63.7%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	2	66.0%	59.2%	36.3%	67.5%	
	Female	2	64.8%	56.8%	29.2%	53.6%	
3.1.9 Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Overall	2	0	3.3	-	1.9	50%
	Male	2	0	3.4	-	3.4	
	Female	2	0	2.7	-	2.2	
	Overall	3	0		-	-	50%
	Male	3	0		-	-	50%
	Female	3	0		-	-	50%
3.1.10 Minimum dietary diversity – women	Female	2	62%	-	-	42%	Not specified quantitatively
3.1.6.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households NOT using coping strategies)	Overall	2	25%	38%	21%	46%	>38
	Male	2	27%	40%	22%	50%	>40
	Female	2	22%	26%	16%	36%	>26
3.1.6.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using STRESS coping strategies)	Overall	2	49%	33%	67%	35%	<44
	Male	2	49%	32%	66%	33%	<32
	Female	2	48%	41%	68%	39%	<41
3.1.6.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using CRISIS coping strategies)	Overall	2	17%	24%	10%	12%	<17
	Male	2	16%	23%	9%	39%	<16
	Female	2	17%	28%	14%	16%	<17
3.1.6.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using EMERGENCY coping strategies)	Overall	2	10%	5%	2%	8%	<10
	Male	2	8%	5%	3%	7%	<8
	Female	2	13%	5%	2%	9%	<13
3.1.6.4 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (average)	Overall	2	4.1	3.3	2.9	4.9	<3.3
	Male	2	3.8	3.2	2.8	4.9	<3.2
	Female	2	4.6	3.7	3.3	5.0	<3.7
3.1.6.2 Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	2	5.3	3.8	5.7	7.4	n.d.
	Male	2	4.7	3.7	5.5	6.6	n.d.
	Female	2	6.4	4.7	6.4	9.4	n.d.
OUTCOME 3 (CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED ACTIVITIES)							
4.1.2.4 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	5	3.8	2.6	2.6	4.0	Reduced/ Stabilized
	Male	5	3.5	2.6	2.6	3.9	
	Female	5	4.2	2.4	2.5	4.3	
4.1.3 Food expenditure share (median)	Overall	5	50.2	45.4	50.8	34.7	<45
	Male	5	51.2	45.5	50.9	34.6	<46
	Female	5	48.4	44.7	50.2	35	<45

4.1.6 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Community	4	0	-	N/A ⁵⁰	N/A ⁵¹	60%
4.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head - POOR	Overall	5	0.2%	0%	2%	0.6%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	5	0.3%	0%	2%	0.6%	
	Female	5	0.0%	0%	1%	0.6%	
4.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head - BORDERLINE	Overall	5	3.4%	1%	5%	2.7%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	5	2.7%	2%	5%	2.4%	
	Female	5	4.7%	0%	6%	4.1%	
4.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head - ACCEPTABLE	Overall	5	96.4%	100%	92%	96.7%	Not specified quantitatively
	Male	5	96.9%	98%	92%	97%	
	Female	5	95.3%	100%	93%	95.3%	
4.1.5 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	4	0	13%	N/A ⁵²	77%	60%
4.1.2.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households NOT using coping strategies)	Overall	5	21%	51%	16%	30.4%	>50%
	Male	5	22%	50%	14%	30.0%	
	Female	5	20%	54%	25%	32.5%	
4.1.2.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using STRESS coping strategies)	Overall	5	54%	28%	80%	37.3%	<35%
	Male	5	56%	28%	82%	38.1%	
	Female	5	49%	30%	72%	32.5%	
4.1.2.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using CRISIS coping strategies)	Overall	5	17%	17%	1%	20.7%	<8%
	Male	5	15%	18%	1%	20.1%	
	Female	5	20%	9%	0%	20.8%	
4.1.2.3 Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using EMERGENCY coping strategies)	Overall	5	8%	4%	3%	11.7%	<3%
	Male	5	7%	4%	3%	11.1%	
	Female	5	11%	7%	3%	14.8%	
OUTCOME 4 (CAPACITY STRENGTHENING ACTIVITIES)							
5.1.14 Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	7	0	1	1	n.d.	2
OUTCOME 5 (CRISIS RESPONSE)							
4.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head - POOR	Overall	9	n.a.	n.a.	10%	2%	</=3%
	Male	9	n.a.	n.a.	10%	2%	</=3%
	Female	9	n.a.	n.a.	13%	3%	</=3%
4.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head - BORDERLINE	Overall	9	n.a.	n.a.	15%	6%	</=7%
	Male	9	n.a.	n.a.	17%	6%	</=7%
	Female	9	n.a.	n.a.	7%	5%	</=7%
4.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head - ACCEPTABLE	Overall	9	n.a.	n.a.	74%	92%	>/=90%
	Male	9	n.a.	n.a.	73%	93%	>/=90%
	Female	9	n.a.	n.a.	80%	92%	>/=90%

⁵⁰ Not measured due to COVID-19 limitations.

⁵¹ Not measured due to COVID-19 limitations.

⁵² Not measured due to COVID-19 limitations.

3.1.6.2 Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	9	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	8.3	</=5
	Male	9	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	7.4	</=5
	Female	9	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	10.2	</=3
4.1.3 Food expenditure share (median)	Overall	9	n.a.	n.a.	63.5	43.2	</=50
	Male	9	n.a.	n.a.	64.4	43.7	</=50
	Female	9	n.a.	n.a.	55.3	40.8	</=50
3.1.8 Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Overall	9	n.a.	n.a.	0%	54%	>50%

Source: ACRs 2018-2021.

104. **Cross-cutting indicators:** For the purposes of demonstrating an overall pattern, the various disaggregated subsets are presented in Table 34 reflecting cross-cutting achievements.

Table 34: Detailed cross-cutting indicators by gender⁵³

Indicator	Activity and modality	Sex	Baseline	2018 follow up	2019 follow up	2020 follow up	2021 follow up	End-CSP target
Accountability to affected populations: C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
C.1.1 Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Act. 1; Food	Female	98	87	94	100	85	>=98
		Male	98	92	89	100	93	>=98
		Overall	98	87	93	100	86	>=98
	Act. 2; Food	Female	57	27	68	n.d.	28	>=80
		Male	61	21	62	n.d.	18	>=80
		Overall	61	22	65	n.d.	19	>=80
	Act. 2; Cash	Female	31	13	70	n.d.	34	>=80
		Male	52	13	53	n.d.	27	>=80
		Overall	47	13	57	n.d.	29	>=80
	Act. 5; Food	Female	50	6	49	n.d.	11	>=80
		Male	60	17	72	n.d.	13	>=80
		Overall	55	16	69	n.d.	13	>=80
C.1.2 Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed, and integrated into programme improvements	CSP activities; Food	Overall	100	100	100	100	100	=100
	CSP activities; Food	Overall	100	100	100	100	100	=100

⁵³ Green highlight denotes target has been met to within 90% of target. Yellow denotes 51-89% achievement against target. Orange denotes less than 50% achievement against target. Grey denotes target not met, no data, or no target specified quantitatively. Annual fluctuations mean that some targets have been met and then missed in ensuing years. Not all indicators have end of CSP targets set.

Protection: C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
C.2.1 Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Act. 2; Cash	Female	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
		Male	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
		Overall	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
	Act. 2; Food	Female	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
		Male	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
		Overall	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
	Act. 5; Food	Female	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
		Male	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
		Overall	100	100	100	100	n.a.	=100
C.2.2 Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)	Act. 2; Cash	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	85	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	89	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	88	=100
	Act. 2; Food	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	100	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	87	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	88	=100
	Act. 5; Food	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	78	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	83	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	82	=100
C.2.3 Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Act. 2; Cash	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	97	93	=100
		Male	91	n.d.	n.d.	95	94	=100
		Overall	93	n.d.	n.d.	96	94	=100
	Act. 2; Food	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	100	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	98	95	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	99	98	=100

	Act. 5; Food	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	99	100	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	99	93	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	99	94	=100
C.2.4 Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)	Act. 2; Cash	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	92	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	93	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	93	=100
	Act. 2; Food	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	94	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	95	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	94	=100
	Act. 5; Food	Female	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	100	=100
		Male	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	93	=100
		Overall	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	94	=100
Gender: C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
C.3.1 Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality	Act. 2; Cash	Decisions made by women; Overall	25	8	24	n.d.	31	<=20
		Decisions made by men; Overall	17	41	55	n.d.	19	<=20
		Decisions jointly made by women and men; Overall	58	51	21	n.d.	50	<=60
	Act. 2; Food	Decisions made by women; Overall	75	49	54	n.d.	39	=20
		Decisions made by men; Overall	6	11	24	n.d.	16	=20
		Decisions jointly made by women and men; Overall	19	32	22	n.d.	45	=60

	Act. 5; Food	Decisions made by women; Overall	67	45	25	n.d.	38	=20
		Decisions made by men; Overall	12	8	43	n.d.	18	=20
		Decisions jointly made by women and men; Overall	21	47	32	n.d.	44	=60
C.3.2 Proportion of food assistance decision making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	Act. 2; Cash	Overall	41	26	20	87	36	>=50
	Act. 1; Food	Overall	60	83	79.50	82	84	>=60
	Act. 2; Food	Overall	41	22	50	80	20	>=50
	Act. 5; Food	Overall	41	10	50	80	20	>=50
Environmental protection: C.4 Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
C.4.1 Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and as required, mitigation actions identified	Act. 2; Cash	Overall	0	100	100	100	100	=100
	Act. 2; Food	Overall	0	100	100	100	100	=100
	Act. 5; Food	Overall	0	100	100	100	100	=100
C.4.2 Proportion of FLAs/MoUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk	Act. 2; Food	Overall	100	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	=100
	Act. 5; Food	Overall	100	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	=100

Source: ACR 2018-2021 and WFP Kyrgyzstan Indicator Tracking matrix. **Green** highlight denotes target has been met to within 90% of target. **Yellow** denotes 51-89% achievement against target. **Orange** denotes less than 50% achievement against target. **Grey** denotes target not met, no data, or no target specified quantitatively. Annual fluctuations mean that some targets have been met and then missed in ensuing years.

10.7 ADDITIONAL DATA FROM COUNTRY OFFICE

SO1: School meals programme

Table 35: School meal roll-out by type since 2013

Province	Number primary schools (2021)	Coverage percentage	WFP-supported schools (from 2013)	Replication schools	SMP from other actors
Batken	228	62%	98	0	47
Jalalabad	466	58%	153	6	106
Issyk-Kul	193	88%	46	87	39
Naryn	139	96%	76	13	44
Osh	519	46%	128	6	97
Talas	108	94%	72	6	28
Chuy	314	79%	59	34	141
Bishkek ⁵⁴	116	11%	11	0	0
Osh City ⁵⁵	61	38%	5	7	8
Total	2144	61%	648	159	510

Source: Countrywide list of schools – MOE, November 2, 2021.

SO2/3: Livelihoods

Table 36: Project achievements SO2 and SO3 including all donors

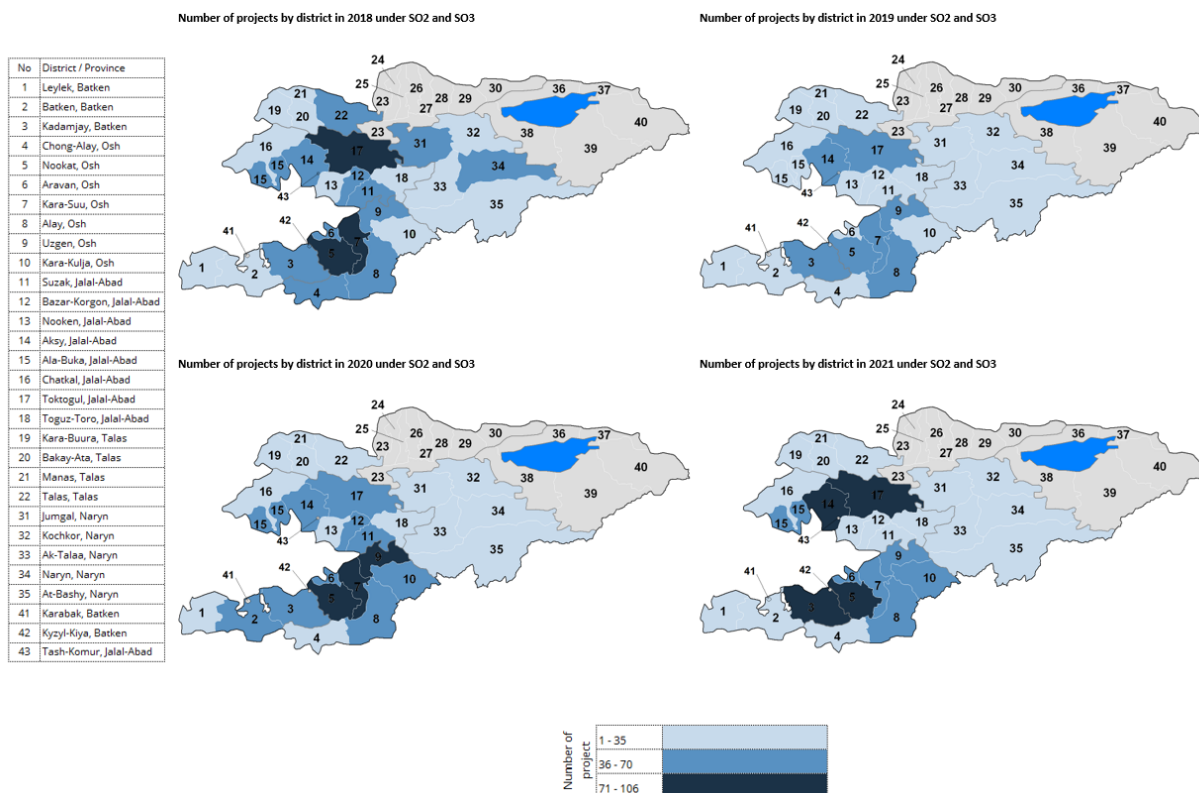
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of projects	1200	596	1019	988
Number FFA/CFA	799	384	609	762
Number FFT/CFT	401	212	410	226
Project Types				
Number INF	486	210	320	540
Number CAP	386	204	406	211
Number AG	119	68	131	187
Number INC	36	15	12	22
Number DRR/CCA	174	99	150	28
Number of cancelled projects	72	n.d.	n.d.	53
Percent cancelled	6%	n.d.	n.d.	5.3%

Source: CSP Cash and Food Transfer Databases (2018-2021).

⁵⁴ City, not a province.

⁵⁵ City, not a province.

Figure 15: Number of projects by year and district under SO2 and SO3 (combined)



Source: CSP cash and food databases for 2018-2021.

SO4: Country capacity strengthening

Table 37: Pathways of change activity list

Pathway	SO4		SO1	
	Number of activities cited	Share of activities per pathway	Number of activities cited	Share of activities per pathway
P1: Policies	27	31%	7	30%
P2: Institutional effectiveness	39	44%	0	0%
P3: Strategic planning and financing	0	0%	0	0%
P4: Programme design and delivery	14	16%	15	65%
P5: Engagement of CSO/private sector	8	9%	1	4%
Total	88	100%	23	100%

Source: Country Office CD Activities Tracking Sheet 2018-2021

SO5: COVID-19 response

Table 38: Project achievements SO5 by year

	2020	2021
Total number of projects	325	838
Number CFA	215	777
Number CFT	110	386
Project types		
Number INF	140	399
Number CAP	105	268

Number AG	36	60
Number INC	0	3
Number DRR/CCA	44	108
Number of cancelled projects	n.d.	37
Percent cancelled	n.d.	4.4%

Source: CSP cash and food databases for 2018-2021.

Table 39: Number of projects by year and district under SO5

Province	District	2020	2021
Batken	Batken	16	38
	Isfana	11	31
	Kadamjay	8	24
	Khaidarken	10	22
	Kyzyl-Kiya	8	38
	Sulukta	9	24
	Sub-Total	62	177
Jalalabad	Jalal-Abad	17	55
	Kara-Kul	11	30
	Kerben	5	24
	Kochkor-Ata	10	15
	Kok-Jangak	4	17
	Mayli-Suu	11	39
	Tash-Komur	13	42
	Sub-Total	71	222
Naryn	At-Bashy	0	1
	Naryn	4	13
	Sub-Total	4	14
Osh	Kara-Suu	18	42
	Nookat	23	53
	Osh	68	118
	Uzgen	42	81
	Sub-Total	151	294
Talas	Talas	5	24
	Sub-Total	5	24
Chuy	Kara-Balta	5	21
	Tokmok	13	42
	Sub-Total	18	63
Issyk-Kul	Balykchy	5	20
	Karakol	9	24
	Sub-Total	14	44
Total		325	838

Source: CSP cash and food databases for 2018-2021.

10.8 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Supply chain and finance

Table 40: Key performance indicators

KPI	2018	2019	2020	Target 2020
Supply chain				
Percent post-delivery losses	.00003%	.00003%	0%	<2%
Percent tonnage uplifted on time	98.7%	100%	100%	>/=95%
Percent tonnage delivered on time	98.7%	93.7%	100%	100%
Percent of NFIs delivered on time	99.7%	96.8%	88.4%	100%
Budget and programming				
Percent CSP expenditures against implementation plan	99%	18%	42%	>/=90%
Percentage of uncommitted funds	14%	10%	21%	18%
Percent of needs-based plan funded in country operations	100%	45%	92%	>/=80%

Source: Country programme annual performance reports 2018-2020.

Annex 11: Findings to Recommendations Linkages

Recommendations	Conclusions ⁵⁶	Findings
Recommendation 1: Internal integration, adaptations and coherence. When developing the next CSP, WFP should strengthen the overarching and strategic outcome-specific conceptual frameworks, in particular for country capacity strengthening. WFP should also establish clearer links across strategic outcomes to enhance the internal coherence of the CSP and foster greater contributions to long-term development outcomes.	Conclusion 2	Paragraph numbers: 58, 82, 83, 109, 111-116, 138, 152, 191, 194
	Conclusion 3	Paragraph numbers: 57, 89, 92, 115, 200, 205
	Conclusion 1	Paragraph numbers: 51, 56, 66, 136, 137, 154, 156, 189, 205
	Conclusion 4	Paragraph numbers: 50, 51, 62, 63, 75, 88-90, 131-140, 179, 205
	Conclusion 7	Paragraph numbers: 82-84, 109-116, 141-152
Recommendation 5: Coverage and targeting: For the next CSP, WFP should continue to refine and reassess its coverage and targeting to better reach extremely vulnerable or potential new beneficiary groups covered by WFP direct assistance programmes and CCS interventions.	Conclusion 8	Paragraph numbers: 38, 61, 117, 122, 153, 167, 186, 192
	Conclusion 6	Paragraph numbers: 26, 29, 52-59, 65, 66, 89, 101, 114, 154, 158, 171
	Conclusion 2	Paragraph numbers: 59, 64, 65, 101, 120, 168
	Conclusion 1	Paragraph numbers: 194-199
Recommendation 2 Social protection strategic positioning: For the next CSP, WFP should continue to expand its social protection strategic positioning.	Conclusion 6	Paragraph numbers: 26, 29, 52-59, 65, 66, 89, 101, 114, 154, 158, 171
	Conclusion 6	Paragraph numbers: 18, 24, 26, 31, 52, 53, 54
	Conclusion 7	Paragraph numbers: 59, 64, 65, 101, 120, 168, 50, 51, 62, 63, 75, 88, 89, 90, 131-140, 179, 205
	Conclusion 2	Paragraph numbers: 81-91, 141-148
	Conclusion 3	Paragraph numbers: 100-108, 149-151
	Conclusion 8	Paragraph numbers: 117-122, 153
Recommendation 3: Partnerships and collaboration for impact and sustainability. In the next CSP, WFP should build on existing good practices to continue to strengthen its partnerships with the Government, other United Nations entities and civil society for enhanced complementary programming and sustainability.	Conclusion 5	Paragraph numbers: 60, 69, 71, 73, 112, 154, 187, 188
	Conclusion 7	Paragraph numbers: 73, 122, 187-193
	Conclusion 7	Paragraph numbers: 81-91, 141-148
	Conclusion 7	Paragraph numbers: 100-108, 149-151
	Conclusion 5	Paragraph numbers: 82-83, 191
Recommendation 6: Evidence base for development outcomes. In the next CSP, WFP should invest further in evidence generation either through WFP-led studies or by supporting Government capacity to track long-term contributions to development outcomes, enhance project management and inform policy development.	Conclusion 2	Paragraph numbers: 58, 62, 63, 67, 68, 109, 111-114, 122, 152, 156
	Conclusion 3	
	Conclusion 7	Paragraph numbers: 48, 75, 88-90, 140, 163

⁵⁶ Conclusions may be relevant to more than one recommendation. When this occurs, conclusion is cited twice.

Recommendation 4: Resource diversification: As part of the next CSP, WFP should continue to seek to diversify its donor portfolio.	Conclusion 1	Paragraph numbers: 37-38, 182-186
	Conclusion 5	Paragraph numbers: 53, 158, 159, 186

Annex 12: Bibliography⁵⁷

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Annex 13: Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
ACR	Annual Country Report
AO	Ayil Okrug (Sub-District)
BR	Budget Revision
CAI	Community Assets Index
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCS	Country Capacity Strengthening
CD	Country Director
CFA	Cash for Assets
CFT	Cash for Training
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEQAS	Centralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
CO	Country Office
CODI	Core Diagnostic Instrument
CP	Country Programme
CPB	Country Portfolio Budget
CRF	Corporate Results Framework
CS	Capacity Strengthening
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
DCD	Deputy Country Director
DDoE	Deputy Director of Evaluation
DEVCO	Development Project (Country Office)
DPCC	Development Partners Coordination Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction

DSC	Direct Support Costs
EB	Executive Board
EM	Evaluation Manager
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EQ	Evaluation Question
ER	Evaluation Report
ET	Evaluation Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FFT	Food Assistance for Training
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FLA	Field-Level Agreement
FMA	Field Monitoring Assistant
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
FSNP	Food Security and Nutrition Programme
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEW	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IR	Inception Report
IRG	Internal Reference Group
ISC	Indirect support costs
KII	Key Informant Interview

LTA	Long-Term Agreement
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MAFIM	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry, and Melioration
MLSD	Ministry of Labour and Social Development
MES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MOE	Ministry of Economy
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sciences
MOHSD	Ministry of Health and Social Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSC	Most significant change
MTR	Mid-Term Review
N.a.	Not applicable
NBP	Needs-Based Plan
N.d.	No data
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NSMP	National School Meals Programme
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
OEV	Office of Evaluation
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RB	Regional Bureau
RBA	Rome-Based Agency
RBB	Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific Region in Bangkok
RD	Regional Director
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SER	Summary Evaluation Report
SMP	School Meals Programme
SO	Strategic Outcome
SIFI	Institute for School Industrial Food Services (in Russian)
SR	Strategic Results
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TL	Team Leader
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
TF	Trust Fund
UBK	Uy-Bulogo Komok (Monthly Assistance Stipend)
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USD	United States Dollar
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Office of Evaluation

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70

00148 Rome, Italy

T +39 06 65131 wfp.org/independent-evaluation