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Kyrgyz Republic

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

During the final year of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, the people of the Kyrgyz Republic faced the negative impacts of the global food crisis and the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in September 2022, both of which exacerbated the stresses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the fragile economy, rising food prices, and dependency on remittances from the Russian Federation have been further weakening the food system and threatening access to a nutritious diet, especially for low-income households. In August 2022, 21 percent of households, or 1.3 million people, were food-insecure and another 18 percent of households were not consuming an adequate diet.[1]

In 2022, WFP focused on i) strengthening national capacities to optimize the school meals programme, ii) informing shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems, and iii) enhancing gender-transformative disaster risk management and climate change adaptation systems. WFP delivered development assistance to meet the needs of 234,628 people, particularly in the most vulnerable rural and disaster-prone communities across the country. The CSP budget revision in July allowed WFP to address the increasing needs of social inpatient institutions and to expand capacity strengthening for national disaster risk management. WFP was also instrumental in contributing to the Government's efforts to provide life-saving support to conflict-affected vulnerable people in Batken and Osh provinces.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported an additional 49 schools and 6 social inpatient institutions to improve kitchen facilities, access to water and sanitation, and capacities to prepare nutrient-dense hot meals. On the policy level, the roles of government counterparts in the management of school meals were formalized. To date, over 70 percent of WFP-supported school meal programmes have been handed over to the Government to manage. Another milestone was the establishment of the Republican Competence Centre for the training of school cooks to promote nutritious diets.

Through Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, and 5, WFP provided food and cash assistance to people most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, 49 percent of whom were women, through 948 community development projects aimed at enhancing livelihoods, increasing resilience to shocks and creating climate-resilient community assets. Under Strategic Outcome 2, two essential oil production workshops were established through an innovative public-private partnership model to build efficient agricultural value-added chains and reduce post-harvest losses. Under Strategic Outcome 3, a comprehensive assessment of the national disaster risk management system was conducted and shock-responsive microinsurance schemes have been initiated. In addition, WFP's disaster monitoring and forecasting tool - Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) - was introduced into the national system. These achievements have supported the shift of the Government's system from recovery and response to prevention and mitigation of disaster risks. Under Strategic Outcome 5, as per the request by the Disaster Response Coordination Unit, WFP led the inter-agency rapid needs assessment and food security and logistics sectors and contributed to the implementation of the joint Government/UN Emergency Response Plan on the border conflict.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP and development partners i) reviewed the existing social protection system to inform a comprehensive, nutrition-sensitive, and shock-responsive system, (ii) facilitated the Government's efforts to digitalize the national registry of low-income families, and (iii) supported scaling up the Social Contract, a government programme to lift low-income families out of poverty. Additionally, WFP supported the development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-2027 and the Government's plan to implement the disaster risk reduction strategy. Given the impacts of the Ukraine conflict and the global food crisis, WFP increased the frequency of food price monitoring and introduced bimonthly food security and vulnerability monitoring in the field. WFP and partners also carried out Fill the Nutrient Gap and the Cost of the Diet Analysis to inform on the availability, cost, and affordability of nutritious diet and contributed to the National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey to assess the severity of micronutrient deficiencies and nutrition status of the population.

WFP developed a new Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027 in line with national priorities and extended the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government to implement the new CSP. WFP also contributed to the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperating Framework 2023-2027 (UNSDCF) and ensured the new CSP derivation from UNSDCF.

282,868

Total beneficiaries in 2022



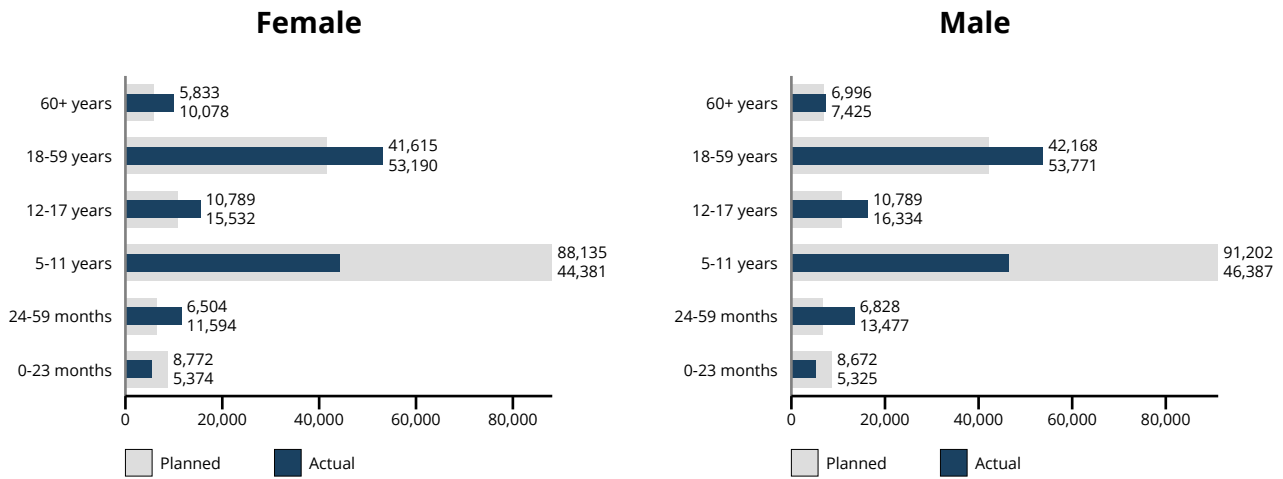
50% female



50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,428 (44% Female, 56% Male)

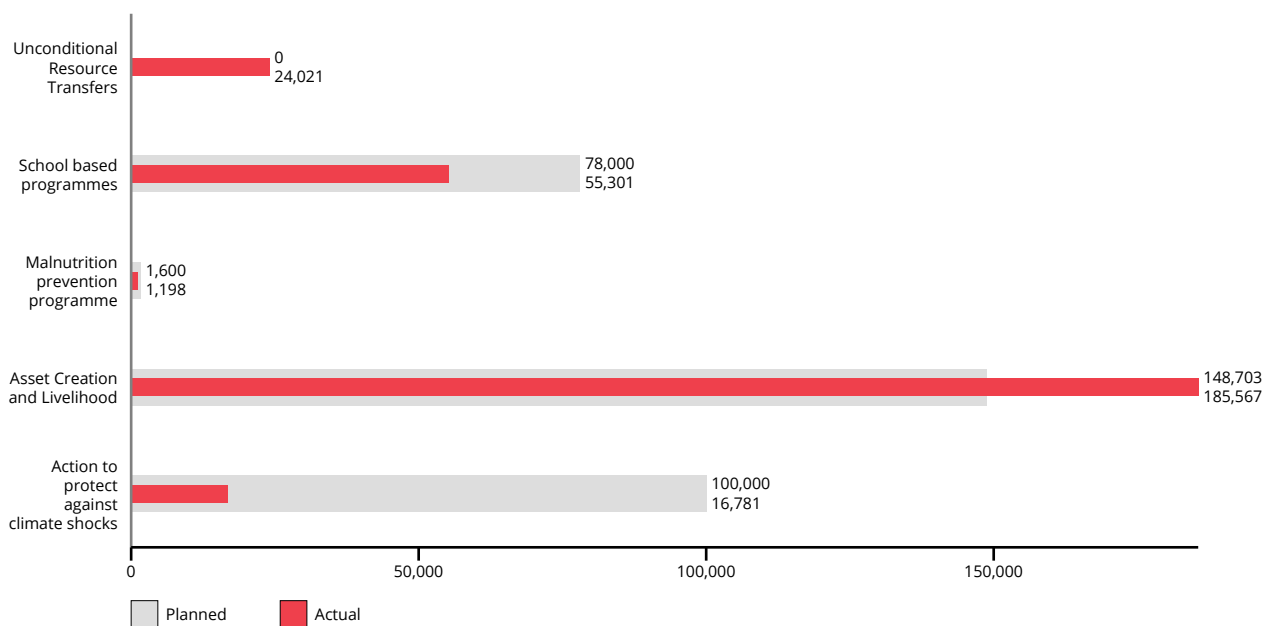
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



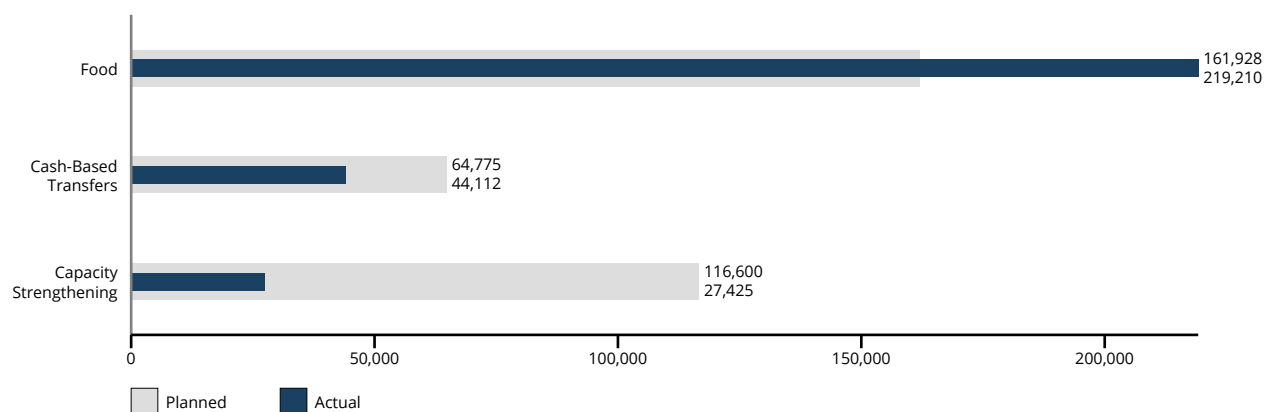
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



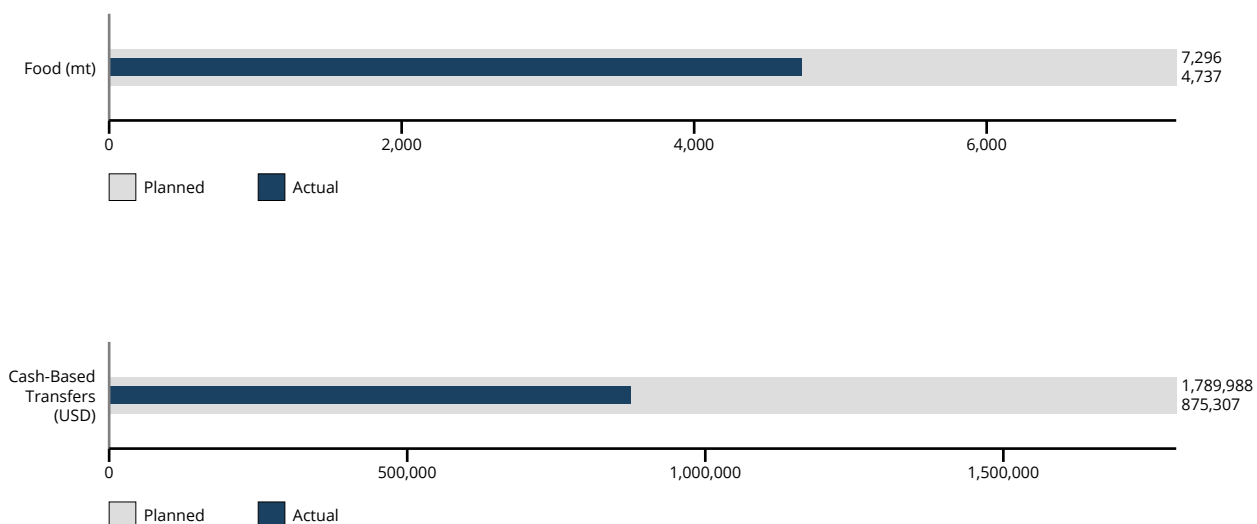
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



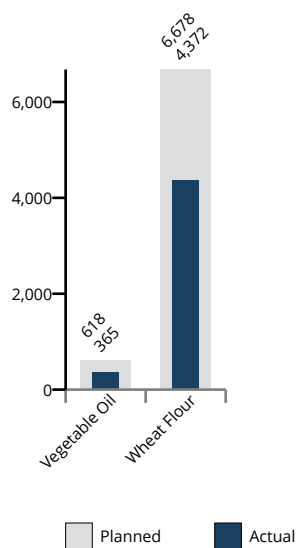
Beneficiaries by Modality



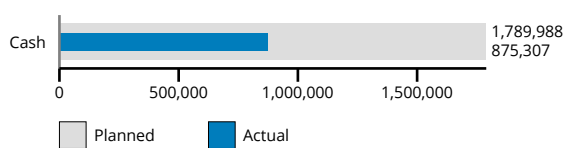
Total Transfers by Modality



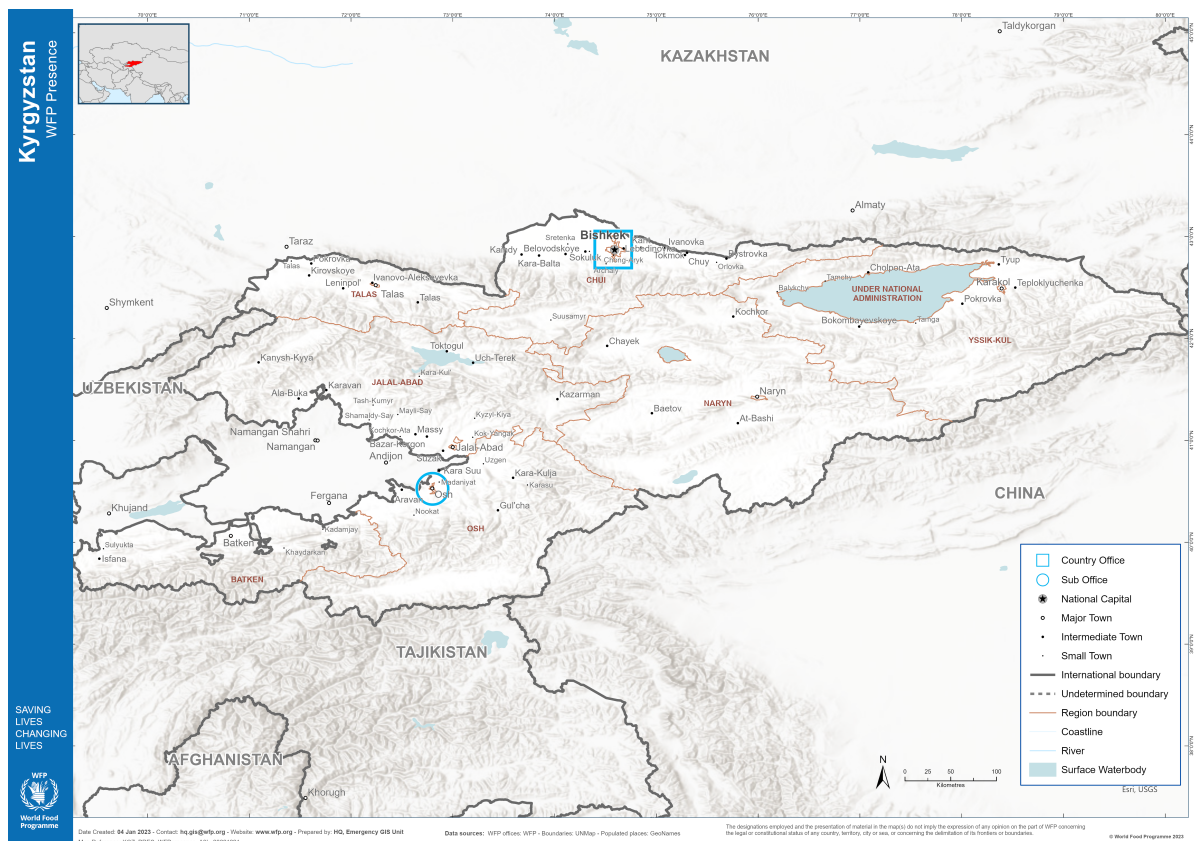
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The Kyrgyz Republic, with a population of 7 million people, has been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a significant increase in poverty rates. In 2021, poverty increased to 33 percent compared to 20 percent in 2019, with an additional 10 percent at risk of poverty. Moreover, extreme poverty increased to 6 percent in 2021 from 0.5 percent in 2019. Two decades of development gains were lost in two years with almost 3 million people living under or close to the poverty line.[1] The situation was exacerbated by the negative consequences of the global food crisis and the escalation of border violence in September 2022. These challenges eroded the resilience of households most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.

The country's high dependency on imported basic foods (vegetable oil: 84 percent, sugar: 37 percent, and wheat: 30 percent), high annual inflation at around 15 percent (one of the highest in Central Asia), and rising food prices (especially for key food commodities: milk by 45 percent, sugar by 40 percent, and wheat flour by 30 percent) impaired access to a nutritious diet especially for low-income households, where food takes up 65 percent of their expenses. The Kyrgyz economy also faced a 21 percent decrease in remittances in 2022. As remittances represent a major contributor to poverty reduction and represent 31 percent of national gross domestic product, such a decrease can affect household incomes and the overall economic situation, contributing to an increase in poverty.[2]

According to WFP's mobile food security monitoring result in August 2022, 21 percent of households, or 1.3 million people, were food-insecure and around 18 percent of households were not consuming an adequate diet.[3] Moreover, micronutrient deficiencies continued to have lifelong consequences for children and women. More than 70 percent of children aged 6-59 months did not achieve minimal dietary diversity, while 47 percent of children aged 6-59 months and adolescent girls have iron deficiency and some other micronutrient deficiencies. Only 2 percent of households consume adequate fortified flour.[4] Thus, the existing socioeconomic situation highlights the urgency for nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection. Moreover, in mid-September, an escalation of violence on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border resulted in casualties and damage to infrastructure and internally displaced 142,000 people while the majority returned to their permanent residences.

To address these, WFP provided support to the Government to meet the increasing needs of people most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, particularly in the rural and disaster-prone areas across the country, including the two conflict-affected provinces. WFP focused on strengthening the national capacities to optimize the national school meals programme, inform nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection systems and strengthen national disaster risk management and climate change adaptation systems.

In 2022, WFP provided support to community initiatives, local government actions, and national strategies to enable results across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. In view of growing economic fragility, WFP also intensified capacity strengthening efforts to increase national ownership of policies and systems to improve food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, the national Optimized School Meals Programme currently covers over 65 percent of schools in the country. In 2022, WFP supported 49 schools in upgrading the school menu to serve hot and diverse meals for primary schoolchildren. WFP also handed over the management of 163 WFP-supported school meals programmes to the Government, reaching over 70 percent of 850 WFP-supported schools in the country to date. Meanwhile, to mitigate the effects of the rising food prices, WFP focused on policy advice and advocacy efforts to increase state budget allocations to school meals. Additionally, WFP supported six social inpatient institutions to improve infrastructure and nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene practices among their residents comprising of the elderly, persons with disabilities and orphans, and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19.

WFP continued to support smallholders most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, including women-headed households, through community-development projects aimed to improve climate-resilience community assets and livelihood skills.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP established two essential oil production workshops through public-private partnerships to build efficient agricultural value-added chains and reduce post-harvest losses in the selected communities. WFP also undertook an analysis of the current cash-based transfers (CBT) programme design to position CBT programmes within the national social protection system.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported strengthening national capacities and building comprehensive evidence-based policies and systems for disaster risk management. WFP facilitated the review of a legal framework, assessed the existing disaster risk management, also started introducing digital solutions to improve national disaster risk monitoring and forecasting. Moreover, WFP started the implementation of the Green Climate Fund project to provide relevant hardware and software, with competence development, for climate and meteorological modelling. Substantial investments were made into automating and optimizing the gabion production to improve government disaster mitigation capacities

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP cooperated with the Government and development partners to strengthen the national social protection system for food security and nutrition. The main activities included i) reviewing the existing social protection system to inform a nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive system, ii) facilitating the Government's efforts to digitalize the national registry of low-income families, and iii) scaling up the piloted Social Contract. In view of the high market volatility, WFP increased the frequency of food price, initiated food security/vulnerability monitoring in the field, and completed a Fill the Nutrient Gap and National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey to inform policy decisions. WFP also supported the development of the national Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-2027.

In response to the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, WFP supported the implementation of the joint Government/UN Emergency Response Plan by leading the food security and logistics sector under the Disaster Response Coordination Unit, carrying out the inter-agency rapid needs assessment and providing emergency food and cash assistance to address the immediate needs of affected people in Batken and Osh provinces under Strategic Outcome 5.

Risk Management

Adding to the fragile situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the global food crisis led to higher food prices, reduced remittances, and income losses. It also created uncertain prospects for WFP to reach people most vulnerable to food insecurity and strengthen capacity for the sustainable transition of programmes and tools for national ownership.

WFP intensified its monitoring activities to track food prices and the impact of the crisis and to improve targeting and address root causes. As a mitigation measure, WFP and partners reviewed the Government's social protection system to be prepared for additional support to the Government and expansion of its beneficiary base if the food security situation worsens beyond the Government's capacity. With intensified fundraising efforts, WFP managed to mobilize additional resources for people vulnerable to food insecurity, in social inpatient institutions and disaster-prone areas, and to provide rapid response to the conflict-affected communities. WFP also supported the Government's anti-crises efforts through policy development for the national Meken Chakrygy public works programme and advocated for more budget allocation to the school meals programme. The other strategic and operational risks included funding constraints, budget shortfalls, crisis-induced supply chain and market disruptions, frequent counterpart turnover and

low capacities of local partners.

As the Kyrgyz Republic remains heavily dependent on food imports and migrant remittances, mainly from the Russian Federation, the economic downturn in the Russian Federation can have a negative impact on the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, given reducing fiscal space of the Government. WFP will intensify resource mobilization efforts jointly with the Government to address the increasing needs of the population.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP focused on increasing partnerships with a broad range of actors at the central, district and local levels to ensure alignment of its activities with national priorities as well as integration into the national systems. WFP established new partnerships with UN agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, private companies and academic institutions. This allowed WFP to facilitate the Government's efforts in evidence-based policy implementation and support its systems development. It aimed to i) improve food security and nutrition, ii) inform nutrition-sensitive social protection, iii) increase access to sustainable livelihoods, and iv) strengthen communities' resilience to disasters and climate variability. WFP facilitated increased contributions from the Government to implement new activities on social protection and resilience to climate shocks.

Host Government Partners

WFP implemented its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in close coordination with the Government through line ministries, district-level departments and village-level administrations.

WFP and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM) expanded cooperation to mitigate the negative impact of the global food crisis on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable people. The Social Contract, a government programme to lift low-income families out of poverty, was piloted by WFP and scaled up by the MLSSM under a dedicated government budget line. WFP's delivery of food commodities and warehouse management were supported by MLSSM. WFP intensified cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in digitalizing data collection, studying new agricultural insurance products, and developing a national Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-2027. WFP and the MoA also accelerated evidence-generation efforts to provide development partners with the latest data on prices and availability of food and essential products, and the prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity. In 2022, WFP, with the Ministry of Education and Science, reinforced support for the Optimizing National School Meals Programme. This was done by i) transitioning the programme management functions, ii) introducing government-led digital solutions for school menu development and monitoring, and iii) advocating for an increased state budget for school meals. WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Emergency Situations to support people vulnerable to food insecurity in the most disaster-prone areas and deliver humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations, especially in the border areas. Additionally, the partnership was expanded to strengthen the national disaster risk management system through studies, innovative tools, and policy review. Likewise, the implementation of the new Green Climate Fund project also provided opportunities to increase cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision and Hydrometeorological Service.

WFP closely engaged with the Cabinet of Ministers and Presidential Administration to extend the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government and WFP for the new CSP 2023-2027. Additionally, WFP and the Government agreed to explore new fundraising opportunities to jointly implement the new CSP 2023-2027.

In 2022, long-standing partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) allowed WFP to better support people vulnerable to food insecurity, including those in conflict-affected areas. The main local cooperating partners supported the design and implementation of the community development projects, as well as coordination with the local authorities and organization of community mobilization and monitoring. WFP also worked with national and international NGOs to strengthen the capacities of district-level authorities to manage the school meals programme, support schools in their transition from a bun and tea menu to hot meals and promote healthy diets among communities. Additionally, WFP engaged with new local NGOs to bring complementary expertise in support of new disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities and to complement WFP's capacity strengthening and evidence-generation efforts.

United Nations and Development Partners

WFP established partnerships with UN agencies in supporting the governance of food security, nutrition, social protection, and gender issues, as well as the development and implementation of national policies. WFP harmonized its activities with other UN agencies by co-chairing the Development Partners Coordination Council working groups.

WFP also took a leading role in the UN Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 implementation and actively participated in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 development by co-leading priority area on 'climate action, environment, energy and disaster risk management' and facilitating discussions on the outcomes and outputs.

WFP also partnered with UN agencies and development partners to review the national capacities in food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management, and gender. WFP closely coordinated with the Food and Agriculture Organization to develop the new national Food Security and Nutrition Programme, provide policy advice for the national school meals programme and analyse the impacts of the global food crises on food security in the country.

WFP and UNICEF supported the Scaling Up Nutrition multi-stakeholder platform, which brings together government authorities, civil society, and academia. WFP worked together with UN Women to ensure gender-sensitive participation and engagement in climate change adaptation interventions.

Private Sector Partners

WFP collaborated with private sector partners to strengthen food systems in vulnerable communities. WFP, through its community-level development projects, leveraged local donor support in the form of construction materials, equipment, and local services to rehabilitate or construct community assets. At the national level, the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network and association of milling companies engaged in food security and nutrition dialogues facilitated by WFP. In addition, WFP expanded partnerships with the private sector through innovative projects to establish production facilities through the public-private-partnership model, which will benefit private companies, local authorities, and food-insecure suppliers of raw materials. WFP also explored potential partnerships with the private sector to promote sustainable environmental approaches and develop private sector-led disaster risk insurance products, which will be tested in 2023.

WFP expresses its deepest gratitude to the partners for their continued commitment to support the joint efforts on improving food security, nutrition, and resilience of the most vulnerable people in line with the national priorities.[1] In view of global and country-specific challenges, the generous funds from the donors contributed to saving lives, changing lives, and feeding dreams for children in the country.

CSP Financial Overview

In June 2022, WFP conducted the sixth budget revision for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), to increase the total country portfolio budget from USD 68.6 million to USD 75.7 million. This was to expand assistance to nine additional schools under Activity 1 (Optimized School Meals Programme) and to six additional social inpatient institutions under Activity 8 by improving kitchen facilities, access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and capacities to organize nutrient-dense hot meals. The budget revision also allowed WFP to scale up assistance to local authorities and communities and enhance community risk profiling and planning, climate-smart agriculture, disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change for Activities 4 and 5.

By the end of 2022, WFP mobilized 66 percent of the total funds required to implement its needs-based plan, from the start of the CSP in January 2018, through direct contributions from donors, multilateral allocations, internal UN and WFP funds and advance financing from the Immediate Response Account Fund. In 2022, WFP completed the last year of its five-year CSP with 75 percent expenditure rate of its USD 20.5 million needs-based plan. Although WFP operations in 2022 were relatively well-funded, earmarking of contributions limited the implementation of food and cash assistance. Most of the funding was earmarked for resilience-building activities, specifically for capacity strengthening and food modalities, leaving comparatively less funding for cash assistance. Additionally, as per the Government request, WFP mobilized a part of available food stocks to support emergency response following the border conflict and displacements in Batken and Osh provinces in September 2022.

In 2022, Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded thanks to the earmarked contribution that has a long implementation duration, while Strategic Outcome 5 was also fully funded with additional resources mobilized for the emergency response for the people affected by the conflict at the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in September 2022. Meanwhile, Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at 85 percent, and Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 were funded at 69 and 48 percent, respectively.



















In 2022, Strategic Outcome 3 (Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation) received USD1.5 million from the Green Climate Fund as the first part of its multi-year funding commitment of USD8.6 million. Additionally, Strategic Outcome 3 received USD 2.2 million from the Government of Switzerland to expand WFP's support to rural communities prone to disasters and extreme weather events. Both contributions were critical for launching activities under Strategic Outcome 3, which was underfunded for the previous four years. For the first time, WFP received allocations from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund, which facilitated increased contributions from the Government for the implementation of joint activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4.

In the last quarter of 2022, WFP received an allocation from Immediate Response Account in the amount of USD 500,000 to provide rapid response to communities affected by the cross-border conflict in Batken Province. In addition, jointly with the International Organization for Migration and UNICEF, WFP received USD 350,000 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), on top of a new contribution of USD500,000 from Japan and a part of reallocated fund from Switzerland, to scale up life-saving food and cash assistance to the people affected by the conflict.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	4,748,357	2,443,299	5,089,178	3,399,616
SO01: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	2,650,393	1,828,892	2,641,865	1,783,999
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	2,188,353	1,828,892	2,226,672	1,377,104
Activity 08: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies	462,039	0	415,192	406,895
SO05: 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	2,097,964	614,407	2,447,313	1,615,617
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	2,097,964	614,407	2,447,313	1,615,617
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	5,125,479	3,319,122	3,534,930	2,978,869
SO02: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round	5,125,479	3,319,122	3,534,930	2,978,869

Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	4,440,734	3,110,469	3,298,294	2,783,778
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	684,744	208,653	236,636	195,090
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	7,155,960	531,920	3,442,718	3,193,786
SO03: 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	7,155,960	531,920	3,442,718	3,193,786
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	4,967,251	23,937	2,479,821	2,396,891
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	2,188,708	507,982	962,896	796,895
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,177,544	323,751	999,552	815,870

SO04: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	 1,177,544	 323,751	 999,552	 815,870
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	 625,669	 323,751	 454,377	 299,959
Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	 551,875	 0	 545,175	 515,911
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 597,432	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 18,207,342	 6,618,093	 13,066,379	 10,388,143
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,011,764	 710,612	 1,399,890	 947,615
Total Direct Costs	 19,219,106	 7,328,705	 14,466,270	 11,335,759
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,249,241	 476,365	 212,240	 212,240
Grand Total	 20,468,348	 7,805,071	 15,275,944	 11,547,999

Programme performance

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



49 schools optimized school meals with hot, nutrient dense and diverse dishes



338 mt of fortified wheat flour provided to 201 primary schools



Republican Competence Centre to train school cooks established



More than 70 percent of WFP-assisted schools were handed over to the Government



Over 1,000 parents/caregivers sensitized on healthy eating

According to the National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (2022), 47 percent of children aged 6-59 months, 47 percent of adolescent girls, and 30 percent of children aged 5-9 years have iron deficiency. More than 30 percent of children are also anaemic. Other micronutrient deficiencies (folic acid, vitamin D, vitamin A, etc.) have also a high prevalence among these groups. Around 7 percent of children are stunted, and 7 percent are obese. Additionally, only 26 percent of children aged 6-59 months achieve minimal dietary diversity and 2 percent of households consume adequately fortified flour.

Since a well-designed school menu can improve dietary diversity among schoolchildren, WFP continued supporting the Government in the optimization of the national school meals programme by upgrading the school menu from buns and tea, to serving hot and diverse meals for primary schoolchildren. In contrast to the buns and tea menu, the optimized school meals can provide diverse dishes (with various foods: meat, dairy, vegetables, fruit, greens, grains, beans, and staples) that constitute a large source of protein and micronutrients. Additionally, WFP supported social inpatient institutions (SIIs) to improve nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices among their residents - elderly, persons with disabilities and orphans.

In 2022, WFP continued to implement Strategic Outcome 1 through the key activities: i) providing fortified wheat flour and kitchen equipment to schools, and rehabilitating WASH infrastructure of SIIs, ii) enhancing sustainable and comprehensive policy framework, iii) providing technical expertise for the development of the programme standards, guidelines and monitoring and evaluation system, iv) strengthening the national capacities at the central, district and local levels for programme implementation and management, and v) raising awareness on healthy eating.

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded against the 2022 implementation plan, which enabled WFP to implement planned activities and initiatives leading to output targets. The expenditure level under Activity 1 was 63 percent against the implementation plan, while that of Activity 8 was 88 percent. Completion of construction work under Activity 8 was delayed due to supply chain disruptions emanating from the blockage of transport routes following the conflict in Ukraine. Thus, the project completion benefited from a no-cost extension (until March 2023).

WFP, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science and local government authorities, successfully optimized school meals in 49 schools and provided technical support to 9 schools to replicate the optimized school meals. Under Activity 1, all funds were from multi-year traditional funding, while Activity 8 funding remained dependent

on a short-term contribution from one donor, despite extensive joint fundraising efforts. Nonetheless, it enabled WFP to successfully showcase systemic infrastructure enhancement and policy work in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Security and Migration, supporting the rehabilitation of six SIIs to enhance the quality of meals and improve sanitation and hygiene practices among the SII residents. WFP also constructed outdoor latrines and rehabilitated indoor sanitation facilities and canteens.

Output

Under Activity 1, WFP provided 49 schools with fortified wheat flour and kitchen equipment (22 items on average). In comparison with 2021, WFP's reach was lower than planned due to fewer and smaller schools pre-selected by the Ministry of Education and Science to launch the optimized school meals in 2022. Under Activity 8, WFP completed infrastructure rehabilitation works in six SIIs. Inspection of repair works in SIIs will continue until February 2023.

Additionally, WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities for over 400 stakeholders (73 percent women, 27 percent men). Cooks from 49 schools and 16 SIIs gained knowledge on nutrition standards, sanitary norms, and other aspects related to quality, safety, and efficiency of meal preparation. The key district-level national partners, District Educational Departments (DED) and Sanitary Epidemiological Services (SES), received training on the programme management to enhance the capacities of school staff in preparing nutrient-dense school meals in safe and hygienic conditions. In 2022, DED and SES carried out more than 2,000 school meal oversight activities, visiting 70 percent of WFP-supported schools.

WFP and partners organized online and school-level campaigns on healthy eating on International Family Day on 15 May, International School Meals Day on 10 March, World Food Day on 16 October, engaging primary schoolchildren and their parents/caregivers. An online healthy eating campaign was also organized via the Ministry of Education and Science website on school meals (tamakash.edu.gov.kg). WFP and partners also designed a Book of Healthy Recipes for children and their families, games on healthy eating, and videos for parents to raise awareness on their role in participation and management of school meals. The annual contest for school cooks was also organized to raise public awareness of school meals.

Outcome

WFP contributed to establishing a comprehensive school meals policy framework that will be supported by sustainable national programme funding. Since high inflation and limited state funding continued to impact the quality of meals, WFP and partners reinforced advocacy efforts to increase budgetary allocations. It contributed to issuing a government decree to increase state budget allocations to the national school meals programme. Expected to come into force in 2023, this decree will ensure a three-fold increase in budget allocations (from KGS 7/10 to KGS 20 per child per day) to school meals for all primary schoolchildren in the country.

To institutionalize the programme, the responsibilities of district-level departments of the Ministry of Education and Science on supervision over school meals have been formalized. In 2022, WFP officially handed over programme management of an additional 163 WFP-assisted schools to the Ministry. To date, over 70 percent of all WFP-supported schools (more than 850) are under the Ministry's supervision. WFP and partners also established the Republican Competence Centre for the training of school cooks. WFP supported the Ministry with drafting legal documents on establishing the Centre and developing training materials for cooks on nutrition standards, menu development principles, school meals preparation techniques, sanitary norms, and safety rules,

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, WFP developed methodological standards for organizing meals in the Ministry's SIIs that provide services to the elderly, persons with disabilities, and orphans. The guidelines will help SIIs improve the meals, which currently do not meet the dietary needs and preferences of the residents.

Partnerships

Activity 1 was carried out jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science. WFP benefited from its partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute, which strengthened the capacities of national counterparts, developed methodological materials, and promoted healthy diets at the school level and online, via the Ministry's website on school meals. WFP also engaged with local authorities and parents/caregivers of primary schoolchildren, who made financial and in-kind contributions to the programme, including the rehabilitation of school kitchen facilities and diversification of school menus.

WFP coordinated policy advice and advocacy efforts with key partners supporting the national school meals programme, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Mercy Corps. In addition, WFP worked with the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services to ensure the designs of canteens in newly constructed schools were compliant with the national sanitary norms. WFP's work under Activity 8 to support SIIs was carried out jointly with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Rising food prices along with other adverse effects of the global food crisis made hot school meals increasingly difficult to afford. Some schools, due to budget constraints, had to return to providing snacks like a bun and tea, while some schools were forced to exclude more expensive food products like meat and dairy from school menus. To mitigate these negative effects, WFP met with over 1,000 parents of schoolchildren to raise public awareness of the importance of hot meals and healthy diets. These awareness sessions helped schools generate additional funds from parents (KGS 7 per schoolchild per day on average) to maintain the nutrition quality of the school meals. Thus, WFP will continue organizing the sessions, while also introducing social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approach to improve healthy eating practices. Furthermore, WFP, in cooperation with development partners, will continue to carry out legislative advocacy towards increasing the budget allocations for school meals and institutionalizing financial support from other sources. Advocacy work benefitted from coordinated communication plans around joint and complementary nutrition evidence generation with key actors. WFP will invest in structured monitoring and SBCC efforts in the new CSP.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP followed gender equality corporate principles with GAM score of 4 for Activity 1 and GAM score of 3 for Activity 8. The Activities ensured universal access to healthy meals for all people WFP served - girls, boys, men, and women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide school meals for primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacities of government institutions and schools to implement school meal programmes.	4
Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies	3

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round



15,617 low-income families received food or cash to improve food security



2,279 metric tons of fortified wheat-flour and vegetable oil distributed among poor people



357 asset development projects completed (irrigation canals, pipelines and bridges)



39 human capital development projects completed for livelihoods skills



2 essential oil production facilities established for income-generation and post-harvest-loss reduction

The Kyrgyz economy and population, particularly low-income families, were affected by the consequences of rising food prices, high inflation and reduced incomes. According to WFP's Food Security Monitoring Update in December 2022, 76 percent of households were using asset-depleting coping strategies (relying on savings and money borrowing), with 15 percent of them using emergency coping strategies (selling assets). Additionally, 9 percent of households reported that their income decreased since January 2022. Overall, more than 1 million people in the country (15 percent) were acutely food-insecure. Food insecurity was more prevalent among women-headed households (21 percent).

In 2022, WFP continued to support people who were most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, through community-development projects to create community assets and enhance livelihood skills. The projects helped cover the immediate food needs as well as improve people's food and nutrition security, employability, and resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks.

WFP implemented projects aimed at creating and rehabilitating pivotal community assets that increase production, productivity, and community livelihoods (irrigational infrastructure, drinking water pipelines, livestock treatment and pasture management facilities). The other projects enabled smallholders to gain knowledge and skills required for income generation (effective agricultural practices, sewing, handicrafts, poultry, fish farming, etc.). WFP also organized community-level consultations to ensure the participation of local partners in programme decision making.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded only at 69 percent against the needs-based plan. This is attributed to complexities with the timely disbursement of funds. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned through the continued use of a reduced food ration of 150 kg of fortified wheat flour and 15 litres of vegetable oil (half of the regular ration) with a corresponding adjustment of work volumes. Cash assistance was funded at 38 percent, and WFP reached two-thirds of planned beneficiaries, including the most food-insecure smallholders engaged in supplying their production into the newly established processing facilities. The cash transfer modality allowed smallholders to invest a certain portion of money into purchasing tools and seedlings for their income-generating activities.

Output

Under Activity 2, WFP exceeded the planned number of beneficiaries, supporting 91,793 people with 2,279 mt of food through 396 community development projects. In total, WFP supported the rehabilitation of community infrastructure objects pivotal for sustainable livelihoods by creating temporary employment for 13,553 low-income families (79,275 people) through 357 asset creation projects. The projects resulted in the restoration and construction of 413 km of drinking water pipelines for 137 rural communities. Around 182 km of irrigational canals improved agricultural productivity and reduced water loss in 138 villages. Furthermore, rural communities constructed 741 community

facilities (dams, animal treatment basins, bridges, etc.). WFP also facilitated 39 training sessions on income-generating skills for 12,518 people.[1]

Under Activity 3, WFP implemented a project to establish two essential oil production workshops to enable local communities to build efficient agricultural value-added chains and reduce post-harvest losses. The production facilities supported more than 1,500 low-income smallholders by purchasing their products as raw materials (apricot seeds and herbs), providing them with additional income. Under the project, the smallholders acquired new skills in the effective production of raw materials and received cash assistance.

Outcome

Compared to 2021, the share of the population in targeted communities who reported benefits from improved community assets increased by more than 20 percentage points in 2022. According to the Food Security Outcome Monitoring exercise, almost all (96 percent) direct project beneficiaries and 47 percent of households in the project areas reported benefits from the created or rehabilitated assets in 2022. Perceptions about the benefits were diverse, including improved access to drinking water, agricultural production, and opportunities for income generation, as well as better hygiene and sanitation practices and positive changes in the access to key livelihood assets. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 81 percent of livelihoods training project participants applied new income-generating skills in practice, while 40 percent started generating additional income within a few months after completing the training.

The majority of food security and livelihood indicators remained close to 2021 and baseline (2018) values. The gender-disaggregated data shows that the percentage of male-headed households consuming iron-rich foods is 16 percentage points higher (68 percent) compared to female-headed households (52 percent). Additionally, the percentage of households headed by women who never consumed vitamin A-rich and protein-rich foods increased from around 1 percent in 2018 (baseline) to 9 percent in 2022.

Partnerships

Activities were implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, to support the selection of project participants and management. The Ministry also provided funds from the state budget to cover in-land transportation of food from two WFP central warehouses to project sites across the country. WFP cooperated with local authorities, private companies, and Japan International Cooperation Agency to establish a market-facing public-private partnership model to improve the incomes of smallholders vulnerable to food insecurity, mostly women.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Programming should include livelihoods skills projects as part of active labour market programmes to ensure that women and men are economically empowered to afford a nutritious diet. The programming should also include awareness raising on healthy diets and gender-transformative practices to enhance nutrition and improve responsibility sharing in livelihoods and domestic unpaid work.

To leave no one behind, WFP will introduce unconditional support (food or cash-based transfers) to vulnerable women and men of all age groups with limited productive capacities, for example, persons with disabilities. Through this, WFP aims to support government efforts to provide an integrated package of livelihood and social protection interventions to households with differentiated capacities and vulnerabilities. WFP will also continue improving its cash-based transfers programme design, including targeting, transfer value and payment mechanisms, and its positioning within the social protection system to enhance national capacity to respond to shocks and increase financial inclusion of households, particularly women.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activities 2 and 3, as reflected in GAM scores 3 and 4, respectively. Indeed, of all human capital-building project participants, 64 percent were women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the creation of productive assets for vulnerable communities and food-insecure smallholders.	3
Provide capacity strengthening to food-insecure smallholders.	4

Strategic outcome 03: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round



62,759 vulnerable people in communities prone to disaster risk and climate change supported



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



407 villages (residential houses, schools, kindergartens, medical points and agricultural lands) protected from natural disasters



8,790 m of riverbank reinforced, 4,661 ha of gardens created, and 600 m of drainage canals restored



Kyrgyz Republic's national disaster management system strengthened (Disaster Information Analysis and Management System)



First Green Climate Fund project in the Kyrgyz Republic started

The Kyrgyz Republic is vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change due to its mountainous terrain, high occurrence of climate-related disasters, and dependency on climate-sensitive economic sectors. The scale and frequency of climate-induced disasters increased by 1.5 times over the past 12 years. These are the key drivers of food insecurity.[1] According to WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring in 2021, 79 percent of farmers in WFP's targeted areas reported unfavourable and unexpected climatic conditions, negatively impacting agricultural activities. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP expanded its activities to support food-insecure communities highly vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, while strengthening food systems and resilience to climate-related shocks.

Under Activity 5 of this Strategic Outcome, WFP continued implementing food assistance for assets projects to protect communities and their livelihoods from risks of extreme weather events, through restoring or constructing climate-resilient assets, such as mudflow protection dams and drainage systems. WFP also intensified implementing food assistance for training projects to strengthen the capacities of risk-prone communities in risk-informed planning and climate-smart agricultural practices. Under Activity 4, WFP supported relevant ministries with the review of the existing legislation, strengthening evidence-based analysis to inform the national disaster risk management system, and introducing digital solutions for enhanced national capacities in disaster risk reduction, humanitarian logistics, disaster monitoring and disaster-risk insurance. Under this Activity, WFP started implementing the Green Climate Fund project to strengthen national capacities in providing climate services and diversifying climate-sensitive livelihoods.

In the first half of 2022, WFP received the funding to conduct a feasibility assessment, a prerequisite to shifting from disaster risk reduction to disaster risk management. The assessment was successfully utilized to attract further investments in support of the Strategic Outcome activities aimed at deploying the innovative approaches, such as residual risk management and risk transfer, differentiated vulnerability and livelihood exposure to disaster risks and integration of inclusive disaster risk reduction principles into national systems. In the third quarter, WFP received additional funding for new initiatives, which marked the funding level from 24 to 48 percent against the needs-based plan. Thanks to this, Strategic Outcome 3 became the first largest component of WFP's operations portfolio, constituting 39 percent of total needs-based plan in 2022.

Due to the armed escalation on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, the resources that were planned for cash assistance and capacity strengthening were channelled to support conflict-affected and displaced population. To address the critical situation for the affected population, USD 500,000 was re-programmed.

Output

Compared to 2021, WFP carried out three times the number of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation projects through asset creation and livelihood skills-building activities. This contributed to a three-fold increase in the number of beneficiaries compared to 2021. In total, 62,759 people were supported through 321 projects to reduce their

vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change and variability. Through these projects, WFP supported around 30 percent of projects within the national programme of Special Preventive Liquidation Measures for disaster prevention. In total, WFP provided 1,792 mt of wheat flour to address project participants' immediate food needs and information on effective preparation and response to disasters. In collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, local government and communities, WFP rehabilitated and reconstructed 376 community assets pivotal for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. As a result, residential houses, schools, kindergartens, medical points and agricultural lands, and the livelihoods of people from 407 villages were protected from natural hazards. The projects reinforced 6,587 m of riverbank with cement and gabion nets, created 4,661 ha of gardens, restored 600 m of irrigation canals, and rehabilitated or constructed 31 concrete bridges to mitigate the risks of natural hazards.

Additionally, activities focused on investing in crucial infrastructure and strengthening capacity, including improved long-term weather forecasting and modelling, and automated gabion net production. This is to prepare the farming communities for changes in climatic patterns and decrease losses pertaining to extreme weather conditions.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Emergency Situations in strengthening the national system for monitoring and forecasting disaster risks. WFP and the Ministry sustained their joint multi-year effort on enhancing the Disaster Information Analysis and Management System. This is an operational system for collecting, processing, and transmitting data on emergency situations, which was strengthened by introducing evidence-based accounting and budgeting for disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, and response activities. Additionally, WFP and the Ministry started integration of the digital climate hazard monitoring system Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) into the national disaster risk monitoring system. This will continue in 2023 to facilitate the Ministry's strategic shift from recovery and response to prevention and mitigation of disaster risks.

Moreover, WFP supported a series of feasibility studies and analyses to inform the national disaster risk management system. These include:

- A comprehensive assessment of the existing disaster risk monitoring mechanisms, disaster preparedness training for communities, disaster risk microinsurance products, gabion net production capacities, and food storage under the state material reserve system;
- An analysis to support the optimization of the Government's reforestation activities as part of the Special Preventive Liquidation Measures; and
- Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience, launched in the Green Climate Fund-targeted areas to better understand the impact of climate change and associated extreme events (droughts, floods, early/late frosts) and long-term gradual climate changes (such as shifting rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, increased desertification) on livelihoods and food security of rural communities. This will inform the development of adaptation plans for communities in 2023 with a focus on productive and protective asset creation and processing facilities.

Outcome

In 2022, one in three households (37 percent) residing in the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation project areas reported environmental benefits from the projects, which is 9 percentage points less compared to the last year. This signals the need for better environmental impact analysis of future projects that aim to increase the adaptive capacities of the most risk-prone communities.

Despite rising food prices and a deteriorating socioeconomic situation in 2022, acceptable food consumption (Food Consumption Score) remained at a high level (97 percent) and the coping capacities of community households in targeted areas improved compared to baseline (2018) and 2021. This demonstrates that a greater proportion of households have improved access to food. The proportion of households that did not use any negative coping strategies increased from 21 percent in 2018 to 36 percent in 2022, while the crisis and emergency coping strategies of the targeted households remained close to the level of the previous follow-up value in 2021 and baseline (2018) value.

WFP and partners supported the Ministry of Emergency Situations with the mid-term review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, mid-term evaluation of the national disaster risk reduction strategic document and national laws on international humanitarian assistance. These provided recommendations in the areas of agriculture and food security, shock-responsive disaster risk reduction, effective and efficient hazard mitigation, emergency response and recovery to improve efficiency to increase the operational efficiency of disaster risk management activities. WFP also supported the Ministry in developing the national Action Plan 2023-2026 on the protection of the population and territories from emergencies for 2018-2030, incorporating findings of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative mission.

Partnerships

Activities were implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, its structural divisions, and local governmental authorities. In addition to the management of local projects, some additional activities such as evidence-based research, policy development and enhancement of the national disaster risk management system were among the key partnership areas in 2022.

Moreover, WFP expanded its collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, Ministry of Agriculture, Hydrometeorological Service and new private and civil society partners on the Green Climate Fund project. Collaboration with UN Women enabled the development of innovative gender-transformative climate change adaptation plans.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

During the project implementation process, WFP found that some communities are less engaged in the implementation of disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities. WFP plans to increase community participation by establishing a community engagement action plan that aims to ensure community's decision making on priorities and activity design, and adoption of innovative mitigation measures for greater sustainability.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of activities under Outcome 3, as reflected in GAM score of 4. In 2022, WFP actively promoted inclusive and gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation measures, and land management.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening for community members and local authorities	4
Support the creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.	4

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



Social contract, a poverty graduation programme, was piloted, handed over to the Government and scaled up



Social passport, a national registry of low-income families, was digitalized



Assessment of the national social protection system was supported



Regular updates on the impact of the global food crisis on food security in the country were issued to inform decision making



Development of the new national Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-2027 was supported

In a year of economic fragility, impoverished families continued to struggle with food and nutrition insecurity and face a triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies). To address these, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of government counterparts by providing technical assistance to equip them with tools for integrated social protection, food security and nutrition management.

Under Activity 6, WFP focused on facilitating the development and implementation of national programmes, strategies and systems for food security, nutrition, school meals, social protection and disaster risk management. Moreover, WFP worked to strengthen national capacities through technical and policy support to government-led initiatives and tools. Under Activity 7, WFP provided continuous analytical support to monitor macroeconomic factors and food prices, while also providing up-to-date overviews of the food security and nutrition situation to enhance evidence-based decision making and development of sound policies for sustainable food security and nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at 85 percent against the needs-based plan. Compared to 2021, the expenditure to support the capacity strengthening of national institutions increased by almost three times in 2022. In the final year of the CSP 2018-2022, WFP received allocations from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund and Sustainable Development Goals Fund, which facilitated increased contributions from the Government for the implementation of joint activities under the Strategic Outcome.

Output

WFP supported the Government's efforts to develop digitalized food security and nutrition tools and systems. Among the critical tools developed is the new online information system that allows the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the availability of essential food products at the district level. To monitor food security, WFP carried out three rounds of telephone-based, household-level surveys and produced 68 Price Monitoring Bulletins and a joint publication with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Impact of the Ukraine crisis on the food security in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Since economic fragility and market uncertainties were threatening the population's access to a nutritious diet, especially for low-income households, WFP intensified evidence-generating efforts to inform the Government's strategic policy actions to reduce poverty and protect the population against shocks and vulnerabilities. In 2022, WFP carried out a comprehensive assessment of the national social protection system (based on the World Bank's methodology - Core Diagnostic Instrument), jointly with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, World Bank, UNICEF, and International Labour Organization (ILO) to better align the system with international standards and

to develop shock-responsive and digital social protection solutions. The results of the assessment will serve as a basis for developing the next national social protection strategy document.

To inform national nutrition programmes, nutrition-sensitive social protection policy, and partners' interventions that aim to improve access of the poorest people to nutritious diets, WFP carried out:

- Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, with the Government, to identify a minimum cost of a nutritious diet for different groups of people and assess its affordability;
- Rapid Landscape Analysis on Flour Fortification, in collaboration with UNICEF, to reveal gaps and barriers in the legislation and develop appropriate policies on flour fortification;
- National Integrated Micronutrient Anthropometric Survey (NIMAS), jointly with the Ministry of Health, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, US Agency for International Development, and Mercy Corps, to assess the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, undernutrition, and obesity; and
- Cost-benefit analysis of innovative agriculture management technologies that will help smallholders to increase agricultural productivity and resilience to climate-induced shocks.

In 2022, WFP reached 393 people with capacity strengthening activities, which is nearly double the number in 2021 (192 people). Additionally, in 2022, WFP facilitated policy dialogues for evidence-based coherency and continued to support collaboration and advocacy platforms, including Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and Development Partners Coordination Council.

Outcome

WFP achieved the end-CSP targeted strategic result and made significant contributions to the implementation and development of national strategies and systems for food security, nutrition, and social protection. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP and partners provided technical expertise in developing the new national Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2023-2027.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration with digitalizing the paper-based Social Passport, a government registry of low-income families. This was part of the national automated information system "Sanarip Aimak" developed by the Government to increase the efficiency of public services. WFP assisted with developing a regulatory framework, organized training to district and local level counterparts, and provided equipment to facilitate data entry. The digitalized **Social Passport**, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in September 2022, will increase access to comprehensive data on vulnerable populations, including low-income families and people with disabilities, reduce data processing time and improve data security and targeting of low-income families.

Moreover, WFP supported the Ministry in piloting the **Social Contract**, a labour market social protection measure to lift low-income families out of poverty. Under the pilot, WFP provided 100 poor families with on-the-job training and one-time financial assistance of KGS 100,000 (USD 1,160) to purchase necessary assets and start income-generating activities.

Following the pilot, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry to develop relevant methodologies, instructions, and forms for replication nationwide. In July 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers endorsed the provision of social assistance based on the Social Contract, an agreement between a low-income family and the government whereby the family is provided with a self-employment grant, social services, and training to graduate from poverty. In 2022, the Government allocated KGS 292 million (USD 3.5 million) for implementation, engaging 2,800 low-income families. In 2023, WFP will continue to support the Government in promoting this initiative.

Partnerships

WFP expanded cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision, National Statistical Committee, State Agency for Local Governance, and other national stakeholders. As part of its capacity strengthening activities, WFP has built partnerships to implement new joint initiatives with UNICEF, World Bank, ILO, and other development partners to inform nutrition-sensitive social protection policies and continued close collaboration with the Rome-based agencies on food systems transformation through programme coordination and policy advice.

Learned and Next Steps

The success of the Social Contract pilot is demonstrated by a decrease in the proportion of families that were considered low-income - from 100 percent to 70 percent three months after participating in the programme. WFP will continue to provide technical support to the Government to scale up the Social Contract nationwide in 2023. This will include a robust monitoring system and digitalization, to improve small-scale business incubation and the process of creating job opportunities. Additionally, WFP will address the identified limitations of the existing monitoring system

and intensify evidence generation to better track the impact of interventions on food security, nutrition, and associated long-term development outcomes for targeted communities.

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) evaluation highlighted the negative effects of fragmented funding on integrated country capacity strengthening efforts, as evident under this Strategic Outcome. The new CSP mainstreams policy and capacity strengthening efforts with a theory of change approach into Strategic Outcome pathways, to reduce the challenges associated with funding shortfalls.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP continued to fully integrate gender into its activities, as indicated by a GAM score of 3 for Activity 6 and a GAM score of 4 for Activity 7. WFP continued to provide analysis of the significant differences in food security, food consumption, dietary diversity, and nutrition practices depending on the sex of the head of the household. The Fill the nutrient gap and Cost of the Diet analysis and NIMAS provided important insights with regards to the nutrition status and requirements for women and adolescent girls.

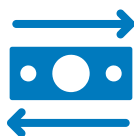
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening for national institutions.	3
Provide evidence-based analysis for national institutions.	4

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



3,604 crisis-affected families (24,775 people) across 23 urban and peri-urban locations received cash assistance



USD 360,400 in cash was transferred to crisis-affected people



143 community-based projects were implemented to enhance livelihoods and resilience of low-income people



5,478 conflict-affected families (28,694 people) received cash and food assistance to meet immediate food needs



328 mt of food provided as a rapid response to the people affected by the conflict



USD 286,200 in cash was transferred to conflict-affected families to ensure their early recovery

In 2022, the people of Kyrgyz Republic grappled with the negative impacts of the global food crisis, the conflict in Ukraine and the escalation of violence at the Kyrgyz-Tajik border. Food security and nutrition resilience were undermined, especially for urban residents, although the real gross domestic product (GDP) was higher than expected.[1] According to the National Statistics Committee, the number of poor people in urban areas almost doubled in 2021 (33 percent) compared to 2020 (18 percent), with more people being at risk of poverty in 2022.

In mid-September 2022, an escalation of violence on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border resulted in casualties and damage to infrastructure and displaced 142,000 people. WFP urgently reallocated internal resources to provide immediate support to the Ministry of Emergency Situations. Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supported people in urban locations and provided emergency and early recovery support to the people affected by the cross-border conflict. Strategic Outcome 5 was funded at over 100 percent against the needs-based plan.

Output

In 2022, WFP supported 24,775 crisis-affected people in 23 urban and peri-urban locations with cash assistance (USD 360,400) through 143 community development projects. Over 90 community projects were completed to rehabilitate community infrastructure, and 46 training sessions empowered crisis-affected communities to use newly acquired skills for income generation.

WFP undertook an analysis of the current cash-based transfers (CBT) programme design, including targeting and transfer value and explored potential digital payment mechanisms. The results of the analysis will inform WFP's activities under the new Country Strategic Plan to position CBT programmes within the national social protection system and improve linkage with government programmes, such as cash transfer, employment promotion, and shock-responsive social protection programmes. It will contribute to enhancing the national capacity to respond to shocks and increase the financial inclusion of households.

Upon the request of the Government, WFP also addressed the emergency and winterization needs of the population affected by the cross-border conflict in September 2022. WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Disaster Response and Coordination Unit, carried out a rapid emergency assessment and coordination team assessment to identify the needs of affected communities. Based on the assessment results, WFP supported the emergency response by providing 230 mt of mixed food commodities to the Ministry to cover the immediate needs of 15,148 internally displaced people. In October-November 2022, WFP also provided cash assistance (USD 200 per family) to 1,431 families (8,873 people) who lost their houses to support early recovery. WFP provided 500 mt of food to 23,000 people in preparation for the winter as they participated in community projects related to the rehabilitation of damaged facilities. In total, 28,694 people affected by the conflict received 328 mt of food and USD 286,200 in CBT to meet immediate food needs. The choice of transfer modalities, distribution points and beneficiary targeting processes

were closely coordinated with the Government, donors, UN Country Team, and humanitarian partners to ensure full alignment with the Humanitarian Response Plan.

The cash-based transfer value was identified by the Disaster Risk Coordination Council in consultation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration based on the multisectoral immediate needs assessment carried out in September 2022. The assessment recommended i) the provision of multipurpose cash, along with in-kind assistance, and ii) improved access to basic services to support the households most vulnerable to food insecurity in maintaining their purchasing power, preserving livelihoods, and meeting their essential needs. As per the assessment results, WFP targeted relocated people, returnees, and host families in Batken, with a focus on families whose houses were fully or partially destroyed and vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, households headed by women, single women with dependents, elderly, and different ethnic and religious minorities.

Outcome

According to WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring, there was a reduction in the proportion of crisis-affected households that were spending over 65 percent of their income on food - from 64 percent of households (baseline), to 42 percent in 2022, indicating improved food access. The food consumption trend in the targeted urban areas showed signs of improvement with a lower share of households with poor and borderline food consumption scores in 2022, compared to the baseline in 2020. The Coping Strategy Index (food) values showed overall improvement.

According to post-distribution monitoring, almost all households that participated in the projects expressed satisfaction, and 36 percent of community members in urban areas reported benefiting from the assets created or rehabilitated during the project, which is less compared to the 2021 value (54 percent). This can be explained by a two-fold decrease in the number of assets built or rehabilitated in 2022 (216) compared to 2021 (527). Post-distribution monitoring of emergency response and early recovery assistance will be organized in February 2023.

Partnerships

WFP closely coordinated with:

- The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to support crisis-affected urban communities to identify the most food-insecure members, select project participants and manage the project; and
- The Ministry of Emergency Situations, to organize the delivery of WFP's emergency food assistance and assess the immediate humanitarian needs among affected communities.

WFP also led the Food Security and Logistics sectors under the Disaster Risk Coordination Unit, a multi-stakeholder body comprising national and international humanitarian partners responsible for the coordination of the Humanitarian Response Plan among the Government, UN Country Team and humanitarian partners.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The Kyrgyz-Tajik border conflict revealed a strong need for secure funding and clear business continuity measures to ensure a rapid response. Thus, in the new Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027, WFP introduced a dormant crisis response Strategic Outcome, which will be activated by the Disaster Response Coordination Unit in the event of a large-scale emergency. Prior to the response, WFP will undertake a conflict sensitivity and protection analysis to inform support to the affected communities. Additionally, WFP will carry out sessions to sensitize beneficiaries on a healthier diet and the use of CBT for food security. WFP will continue to facilitate the coordination of key actors during responses, with stronger advocacy for supply chain infrastructure investment along with logistics cluster knowledge support.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP ensured full integration of gender and age in its activities, as shown by a GAM score of 4. WFP organized extensive awareness-raising campaigns to sensitize local partners and project participants on gender equality and active project participation of women and persons with disabilities. As a result, 80 percent of the livelihoods skills project participants were women (38 percent of women out of all projects). Under Strategic Outcome 5 emergency response activities, households headed by women and persons with disabilities were prioritized during the beneficiary selection process.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Over the past decade, the Kyrgyz Republic has made significant progress in establishing a strong legislative base that guarantees gender equality and promotes women's empowerment. However, stereotypes and some sociocultural norms that confine women's roles exclusively to the family and household continue to prevail. This impedes the enforcement of existing laws and restricts women and girls from fully realizing their rights in political and economic domains, particularly in rural areas.[1] Gender inequalities are starkly evident in declined levels of women's labour force participation, feminization of migration, persisting violence against women, and increasing gender inequality relative to access to education and the formal labour market. The labour force participation rate among women decreased from 63 percent in 2005 to 52 percent in 2020, while the rate among men has been consistently above 80 percent. Compared to men, women spend about 4.5 times more on unpaid domestic work.[2]

In 2022, WFP ensured the mainstreaming of gender in all activities. Within Strategic Outcome 1, WFP, in partnership with Social Industrial Foodservice Institute, developed nutrition-sensitive education materials that seek to eliminate gender stereotypes, by encouraging boys and girls to engage in cooking and unpaid domestic work. Through Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, and 5, WFP actively engaged women in project development through community-level consultations (CLC). Over 30 percent of CLC participants were women, who raised important community challenges and proposed project ideas that promote women's leadership and entrepreneurship. In total, women accounted for 72 percent of all livelihood skills training.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP cooperated with UN Women to map out the role of women and girls in building climate-resilient communities and piloting social and behaviour change messaging. This aimed to promote participatory gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive climate change adaptation measures, as well as equal participation in land management. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP prepared an evidence-based analysis with a gender perspective to inform capacity-strengthening activities. The Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey (Food Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index) indicated that the nutrition status of households headed by women could be particularly concerning and requires women's economic empowerment and nutrition-sensitive programming. This entails improving nutrition knowledge and providing economic opportunities for women and men to afford a nutritious diet. As part of the Fill the Nutrient Gap policy dialogue, WFP has set the database for more vulnerability-targeted transfer values and interventions in the new Country Strategic Plan. WFP also continued to be active in inter-agency platforms to coordinate efforts on gender equality and women empowerment, and contributed to the development of an Action Plan 2022-2024 to implement the national Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality until 2030.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP prioritized protection and accountability to affected populations for all its operations in the Kyrgyz Republic to ensure the safety and dignity of all its project participants. Amid the deteriorating socioeconomic situation caused by the global food crisis and cross-border conflict in September 2022, pre-existing protection risks, such as gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection, remained. Additionally, in view of the ongoing digitization of government databases, including those supported by WFP, as well as the rollout of cash-based transfers (CBT) projects, stronger emphasis was placed on privacy protection and data subject rights of enrollees. The privacy impact assessment was carried out in 2022 to gauge risks and mitigation measures to improve WFP's CBT project delivery, in line with corporate policies and local data protection regulations. The assessment also supported the development of the new Country Strategic Plan.

Throughout the year, WFP maintained a community feedback mechanism (CFM) with a toll-free hotline available for all beneficiaries and partners across the country. All WFP project handouts, posters and visibility materials distributed to beneficiaries and local partners contained the WFP hotline number. WFP also communicated with beneficiaries via social media channels, community-level consultations and regular in-person meetings, to receive valuable feedback on the projects. WFP maintained two-way communication pathways through CFM to strengthen community engagement, promote participatory decision making, and inform programme design. The hotline, as part of CFM, enabled compiling feedback in real-time and in a confidential and uninterrupted manner. WFP addressed information requests related to assistance provided or additional assistance needed for communities. Moreover, subscribers of all mobile operators in the country were able to report their problems anonymously through audio messages. The incoming voice messages were reviewed daily and transferred to a programme manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, for project-related feedback or questions. WFP programme specialists responded to all individual calls and inquiries and provided relevant information on targeting criteria, project types and size of transfers.

WFP conducted protection monitoring through on-site, telephone, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). According to the PDM for Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 5, all project participants reported no safety and security issues related to WFP assistance, and more than 95 percent of project participants had unhindered access to WFP programmes. It shows an improvement compared to the previous level in 2021, nearly reaching end-CSP targeted values. This was made possible by following up on each concern raised and presenting mitigation measures to improve safety and security during the community-level consultations in 2022.

WFP also maintained open and continued dialogue with district committees and local residents on any emerging issues and brought external expertise to review and enhance targeting and vulnerability criteria. Moreover, 94 percent of Strategic Outcomes 2,3 and 5 beneficiaries reported being 'fully satisfied' with the projects, while the rest were 'partially satisfied' due to some risks and concerns, such as undignified conditions at project sites or distribution points, partially-completed training and less food or cash received compared to entitlement values. Similarly, almost all Strategic Outcome 1 (the Optimizing School Meals Programme) beneficiaries, including parents of primary schoolchildren, school directors and cooks, reported being satisfied with the optimized school meals. Furthermore, 84 percent of school cooks reported improvement in the quality of school meals in the 2021-2022 academic year compared to the previous year, especially among the newly supported schools. In addition to protection monitoring, PDM serves as an additional source of feedback from beneficiaries, allowing for the evidence-based design of WFP activities.

According to annual post-distribution monitoring for Strategic Outcome 1, awareness of the programme among beneficiaries was traditionally high. In 2022, this reached a record high level (95 percent) compared to previous follow-up values. On the contrary, for Strategic Outcomes 2,3 and 5, beneficiary project awareness levels (targeting criteria, size of transfer and length of assistance) remained close to 2021 level, with only 20 percent of food assistance project participants and 29 percent of cash assistance projects participants being aware of the project terms and conditions. Also, only 19 percent of households reported being aware of where to complain or provide feedback about the project. Additionally, WFP received significantly fewer hotline incoming messages in 2022 compared to the previous year, while only 15 percent of asset creation and livelihood skills project participants were aware of the hotline.

If disaggregated by territory, the awareness levels are lower in areas where frequent changes of local government officials caused inadequate sensitization of project participants. This signals the need for more widespread dissemination of information on the project terms and hotline during project meetings, monitoring visits, sensitization sessions at the local level, and electronically. Awareness about the project terms and hotline number can also be raised by publishing the information on WFP's social media pages, placing posters inside the buildings of local administrations, and potentially placing the WFP hotline number on food packaging.

Efforts towards the inclusion of the disability perspective resulted in the implementation of new livelihood skills projects that involved caregivers of persons with disabilities as project participants. The participants received training in providing social services for persons with disabilities and gained skills to take care of their relatives and community members with disabilities.

As part of the United Nations Country Team's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan, WFP conducted a PSEA refresher session for all staff and provided new personnel with a PSEA and Gender induction package that includes WFP Gender Policy 2022, National Gender Strategy until 2030, National Gender Action Plan until 2024, WFP Gender Action Plan and online training resources. WFP also participated in the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, by organizing lectures on the topic for university students. WFP also promoted the campaign on social media by posting WFP's stories on gender equality and women empowerment and information on the hotline for beneficiaries and partners.

Environment

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

The Kyrgyz Republic is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the Central Asian region. High dependence on glacial meltwater for agriculture and energy, as well as natural resources for rural livelihoods, expose people to hazards to nutrition, health, protection and livelihood opportunities, all of which are exacerbated by climate change. The country is prone to environmental issues and natural disasters, including harsh weather, air and water pollution, floods, landslides, and degradation of mountain ecosystems.[1] In 2022, air pollution was aggravated substantially in both rural and urban areas and rapidly became a key environmental priority with health and social negative outcomes.[2] The Ministry of Natural Resources and Technical Supervision issued an urgent appeal to improve the situation.

WFP puts in place safeguards to ensure that project activities did harm the environment or the populations. In this context, the design of all new asset creation activities was screened by the Government and WFP specialists against internally developed conflict sensitivity, environmental protection, and gender screening checklists. Screenings were informed by consultations with the community and local project committees and served as the basis for project design, review, and approval.

Moreover, WFP enhanced environmental sustainability in areas of reforestation, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, access to water, irrigation, soil fertility, and infrastructure to mitigate risks posed by natural hazards. As a result, residential houses, schools, kindergartens, medical points, and agricultural lands of 407 villages were protected from natural hazards. The projects reinforced 8,790 m of riverbank with cement and gabion nets, created 4,661 ha of gardens, restored 600 m of drainage canals, and rehabilitated or constructed 31 concrete bridges to mitigate the risks of natural hazards. The projects also introduced climate-smart agricultural techniques and more energy-efficient practices at the household level. Additionally, according to the Food Security Outcome Monitoring exercise, 37 percent of households residing in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation project areas reported various environmental benefits from the projects. These entail increased vegetative cover, new green spaces, raising water tables, improved irrigation and soil fertility, and enhanced water and sanitation measures.

Furthermore, WFP carried out a study to analyse desertification, erosion, and degradation of natural resources. Based on the results, WFP supported the optimization of the Government's reforestation activities as part of the national programme for disaster prevention and mitigation: Special Preventive Liquidation Measures. Meanwhile, a partnership with ECOFEM was established to facilitate the collection and recycling of plastic waste by communities. In partnership with UN Women, WFP organized a hackathon for university students to develop community projects to raise awareness on climate change, sustainable production practices, efficient utilization of natural resources, and application of production methods that are less harmful to the environment. These projects will be piloted in close collaboration with the rural communities in 2023.

Cash grants to escape poverty



Not so long ago, Asel Jeebekova and her husband with a disability lived on welfare payments and searched for work in the northern Jumgal District, where they live. Jumgal is an isolated mountainous district, with a harsh environment and scarce employment opportunities with agriculture being the main source of income. Kadamjai and Jumgal districts were selected through a comprehensive vulnerability assessment, which gauged poverty level, recurrence of natural disasters and emergencies, unemployment rate, and the number of residents receiving social welfare payments.

Today, Asel is the proud head of an eight-women sewing business and owner of five new sewing machines thanks to a World Food Programme pilot project to foster income-generating activities and empower poor families, launched in partnership with the Kyrgyz government.

"I wanted to graduate out of poverty and support other women in difficulty," Asel says of her new venture.

Rolled out in 2021, the pilot targeted an initial 100 families in two districts, including Asel. Participants received cash grants equivalent to USD 1,200, along with training on financial literacy and mentoring, to successfully pursue longer-term business and livelihood activities.

The families receive assistance through Social Contract from the Kyrgyz Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, WFP's project partner, as part of a broader government programme to strengthen linkages between vulnerable citizens and national institutions.

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

"The demand for mini sewing workshops in rural areas is growing," she says of the small-scale businesses. "They receive orders from the capital Bishkek. I worked in large workshops during the summer, so I knew that this was a good idea." After graduating from the training, Asel bought five sewing machines with the grant and hired vulnerable women from her village to work in her newly established workshop.

"They are single mothers or women whose families are struggling to make ends meet," Asel says.

The project is now scaling up, thanks to USD 3.5 million Kyrgyz Government funding, aimed to lift 2,800 of the most vulnerable people out of poverty. Asel too is looking to expand her sewing enterprise, by building another workshop and employing 20 more women.

"I started this business," she says, "and it is a step out of poverty for me."

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Mobile food security assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (December 2022), WFP

Context and Operations

[1] Poverty level, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

[2] Price monitoring bulletin (December 2022), WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic

[3] Mobile food security assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic (December 2022), WFP

[4] National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (2022)

Partnerships

[1] Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Norway, People's Republic of China, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, UK, UN CERF, and other UN funds

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 2,064 participants in training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture & farming/IGA) that appears in A.1 in the table refers to the number of beneficiaries under capacity strengthening who were engaged in the project to establish essential oil workshops.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] United Nations Common Country Analysis for the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The increase in real GDP was attributable to i) the growth in gold production, transportation, trade, and agriculture, and ii) a significant increase in public wages, pensions, and public investment.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Common Country Analysis, UN in the Kyrgyz Republic

[2] National gender equality strategy until 2030

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

Environment

[1] Policy analysis on migration, environment and climate change, IOM, 2022; Environmental performance index, 2022

[2] IQAir, World Air Quality, United Nations Common Country Analysis for the Kyrgyz Republic

Cash grants to escape poverty

Photo: Asel Jeenbekova displays her craftsmanship, stitched with her new sewing machine

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Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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


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

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

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			46.69	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	25,857	27,612	53,469	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	145,154	147,951	285,226	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	47,125	47,414	94,539	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			4,662	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	39,484	40,056	79,549	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year	Unit	Overall						

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	14
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	166,655	142,719	86%
	female	161,648	140,149	87%
	total	328,303	282,868	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	8,672	5,325	61%
	female	8,772	5,374	61%
	total	17,444	10,699	61%
24-59 months	male	6,828	13,477	197%
	female	6,504	11,594	178%
	total	13,332	25,071	188%
5-11 years	male	91,202	46,387	51%
	female	88,135	44,381	50%
	total	179,337	90,768	51%
12-17 years	male	10,789	16,334	151%
	female	10,789	15,532	144%
	total	21,578	31,866	148%
18-59 years	male	42,168	53,771	128%
	female	41,615	53,190	128%
	total	83,783	106,961	128%
60+ years	male	6,996	7,425	106%
	female	5,833	10,078	173%
	total	12,829	17,503	136%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	328,303	282,868	86%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	100,000	16,781	16%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	148,703	185,567	124%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,600	1,198	74%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	78,000	55,301	70%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	0	24,021	-

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat Flour	648	338	52%
Strategic Outcome 05			
Vegetable Oil	52	22	42%
Wheat Flour	569	306	54%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Vegetable Oil	396	192	48%
Wheat Flour	3,829	2,087	55%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Vegetable Oil	169	151	89%
Wheat Flour	1,633	1,641	100%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	940,000	646,152	69%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	609,988	229,155	38%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	240,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,500	3,849	
			Male	7,500	4,030	
			Total	15,000	7,879	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	39,000	27,566	
			Male	39,000	27,735	
			Total	78,000	55,301	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	648	338	
Activity 08: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Inpatients	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	784	695	
			Male	816	503	
			Total	1,600	1,198	

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (hot, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	550,000	420,413	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	202	201	
C: Primary school-aged girls and boys in schools with independent replication receive a nutritious meal (hot, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities					
School feeding (on-site)					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	367	380	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	15	16	
C: Primary school-aged girls and boys and their families benefit from improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in order to improve their micronutrient intake within a healthy and safe environment					
School feeding (on-site)					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	42	42	

N*: Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a nutritious meal (hot, diversified) every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	20	16
Activity 08: Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	332,091	330,025
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	6	6
C: Vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, benefit from food or cash assistance to meet their basic food needs				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	50	50

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=4	=4	4	3	3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,532	5,398
			Male	7,838	5,066
			Total	15,370	10,464
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	29,873	40,381
			Male	31,092	40,948
			Total	60,965	81,329
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,225	2,279
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	609,988	229,155
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	768
			Male	0	799
			Total	0	1,567

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	2,434	2,064
D: Food insecure individuals and communities in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	6	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	164	154
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated	Number	18	17
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	40	38
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	7	7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	431	407
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	30	28
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	763	741
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	7	6

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.42	<4.7	<4.7	5.2	9.4	6.4	WFP
	Male	4.68	<3.7	<3.7	4.1	6.6	5.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	<3.8	<3.8	4.3	7.4	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.8	≥75	≥75	51.7	54	29.2	WFP
	Male	66	≥75	≥75	67.6	67	36.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.6	≥75	≥75	64.8	64	35.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.4	≥98	≥98	87	91	93.4	WFP
	Male	92.2	≥98	≥98	93.4	92	94.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	≥98	≥98	92.3	92	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.4	≥95	≥95	86.3	84	79.6	WFP
	Male	88.3	≥95	≥95	89.3	92	85.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	88.7	≥95	≥95	88.7	90	84.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.9	=0	=0	11.7	19	13.1	WFP
	Male	4.6	=0	=0	4.8	8	16.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	=0	=0	6	11	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.5	=0	=0	8.9	1	1.5	WFP
	Male	0.9	=0	=0	0.3	1	2.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	=0	=0	1.8	1	2.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	=0	=0	8.9	1	0	WFP
	Male	1.2	=0	=0	1	1	0.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	=0	2.5	1	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.2	<25	<25	36.6	28	57.7	WFP
	Male	29.4	<25	<25	27.6	25	47.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.7	<25	<25	29.2	26	49.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.1	≤5	≤5	4.8	15	19	WFP
	Male	10.8	≤5	≤5	10.4	7	11.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.2	≤5	≤5	9.4	9	13.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤2	≤2	4.1	9	6.6	WFP
	Male	6.6	≤2	≤2	5.5	7	4.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.8	≤2	≤2	5.3	8	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	48.6	≤48.6	≤48.6	51.5	39	52	WFP
	Male	49	≤49	≤49	48.4	43	50.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	48.9	≤48.9	≤48.9	48.8	42	50.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.6	<3	<3	2.5	5	3.3	WFP
	Male	3.8	<3	<3	3	4.9	2.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	<3	<3	2.9	4.9	2.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>50	>50	49	36	16	WFP
	Male	27	>50	>50	46	50	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	>50	>50	47	46	21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17	<8	<8	25	16	14	WFP
	Male	16	<8	<8	23	39	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	<8	<8	23	12	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<3	<3	9	9	2	WFP
	Male	8	<8	<8	10	7	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<3	<3	10	8	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48	<30	<30	17	39	68	WFP
	Male	49	<30	<30	21	33	66	programme monitoring
	Overall	49	<30	<30	20	35	67	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	62	>62	>62	70	42		Joint survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	96	74		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Overall population in target areas - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	47	23		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	49,000	8,323
			Male	51,000	8,458
			Total	100,000	16,781
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,176	0
			Male	1,224	0
			Total	2,400	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,960	31,161
			Male	2,040	31,598
			Total	4,000	62,759
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,802	1,792
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	240,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Community members in most risk prone areas benefit from strengthened local capacity in risk profiling and risk informed planning in order to protect their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	421	422
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Community members in most risk prone areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate resilient assets in order to protect their livelihoods from shocks and to ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	2,056	2,056
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	6,752	6,587
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	31	31
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	2,203	2,203
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	4,673	4,661
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	385	376

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Climate/disaster risks prone communities - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.3	≥99	≥99	95	95	93	WFP
	Male	96.9	≥99	≥99	97	97	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.4	≥99	≥99	96.8	96	92	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	≤1	≤1	2.5	4	6	WFP
	Male	2.7	≤1	≤1	2.6	2	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	≤1	≤1	2.6	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	2.5	1	1	WFP
	Male	0.3	=0	=0	0.4	1	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	=0	=0	0.6	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	48	<45	<45	44.4	35	50.2	WFP
	Male	51	<45	<45	45.8	35	50.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	<45	<45	45.6	35	50.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4	<3	<3	3.6	4	2.5	WFP
	Male	4	<3	<3	3.2	4	2.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<3	<3	3.2	4	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	>50	>50	32	33	25	WFP
	Male	22	>50	>50	37	30	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	>50	>50	36	30	16	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<8	<8	29	20	0	WFP
	Male	15	<8	<8	19	21	1	programme
	Overall	17	<8	<8	20	21	1	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	<3	<3	7	15	3	WFP
	Male	7	<3	<3	8	11	3	programme
	Overall	8	<3	<3	8	12	3	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49	<35	<35	32	33	72	WFP
	Male	56	<35	<35	36	38	82	programme
	Overall	54	<35	<35	36	37	80	monitoring
Target Group: FFA project participants - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	92	77		WFP
Target Group: General population in target areas - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	37	46		WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food insecure households benefit from the strengthened capacity of government institutions to monitor and analyse food security and manage national programmes in order to adequately target and reach those in need of assistance					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,572	393	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	13	
Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food insecure communities benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change					
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	9	
I: Food insecure communities benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change					
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities					
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	5	8	
M: Food insecure communities benefit from the access of national decision-making bodies to evidence in order to increase the coherence of national policies and strategies on food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change					
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	5	4	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government agencies - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=2	=2	3	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	23,032	11,778	
			Male	23,973	12,997	
			Total	47,005	24,775	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	4,408	
			Male	0	4,465	
			Total	0	8,873	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,292	2,252	
			Male	9,671	2,421	
			Total	18,963	4,673	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	7,419	
			Male	0	7,729	
			Total	0	15,148	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	621	328	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	940,000	646,152	

Output Results				
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Vulnerable food insecure populations receive food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	63	63
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	5	5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	2,909	2,809
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	23	21
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	36	26
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	226	216

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

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

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.4	≤3	≤3	7	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≤5	≤5	4.9	7.4	
	Overall	9.7	≤5	≤5	5.6	8.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥92	≥92	99	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73	≥92	≥92	97	92	
	Overall	74	≥92	≥92	98	92	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤5	≤5	1	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤5	≤5	3	6	
	Overall	15	≤5	≤5	2	6	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	<2	<2	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	<2	<2	0	2	
	Overall	10	<2	<2	0	2	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.3	<40	<40	38.1	40.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.4	<40	<40	44.8	43.7	
	Overall	63.5	<40	<40	41.7	43.2	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	36	54	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School Parental Committees - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	82	84	82	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	41	≥50	≥50	25	36	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	58	≥60	≥60	54	50		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	17	≤20	≤20	26	19		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	25	≤20	≤20	20	31		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	41	≥50	≥50	16	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	19	≥60	≥60	24	45		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	6	≤20	≤20	11	16		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	75	≤20	≤20	65	39		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Climate/disaster risks prone communities - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	41	≥50	≥50	20	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	≥60	≥60	29	44		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12	≤20	≤20	13	18		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	67	≤20	≤20	58	38		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	92	100	WFP programme monitoring - -
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	93	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	93	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	85	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring - -
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	89	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	88	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	98	93	97	- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥90	≥90	98	94	95	
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	98	94	96	
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	95	100	WFP programme monitoring - -
	Male	100	=100	=100	98	94	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	94	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	87	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	88	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	- - -
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	98	95	98	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	98	98	99	
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Climate/disaster risks prone communities - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	93	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	94	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	78	100	- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	83	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	82	100	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	100	≥90	≥90	94	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	95	93	99	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	95	94	99	
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								-

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School workers - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School workers - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	98	≥98	≥98	94	85	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	97	93	100	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	95	86	100	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	31	≥80	≥80	35	34		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥80	≥80	28	27		
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	29	29		
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers/COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	57	≥80	≥80	24	28		WFP
	Male	61	≥80	≥80	20	18		programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥80	≥80	20	19		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Climate/disaster risks prone communities - **Location:** Kyrgyzstan - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:**

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	50	≥80	≥80	20	11		WFP
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	17	13		programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≥80	≥80	17	13		WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure smallholder producers - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Climate/disaster risks prone communities - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID crisis affected population (the new poor) - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Bektur Zhanibekov

Smallholders learn agro-technology skills to grow organic fruit trees and vegetables.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/kyrgyz-republic>

Financial Section

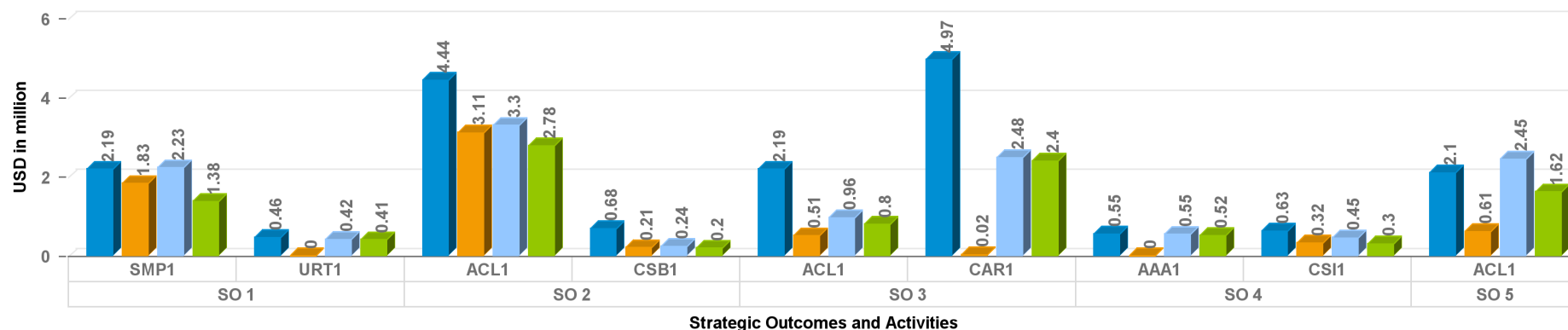
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.
SO 2	Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round
SO 3	Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round
SO 4	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030
SO 5	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
ACL1	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations
ACL1	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters
ACL1	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders
CAR1	Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders
CS11	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions
SMP1	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals
URT1	Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	2,097,964	614,408	2,447,313	1,615,618
	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	2,188,353	1,828,892	2,226,673	1,377,104
		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	462,040	0	415,193	406,895
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,748,358	2,443,300	5,089,178	3,399,617

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	4,440,735	3,110,469	3,298,294	2,783,778
		Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	684,744	208,653	236,636	195,091
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,125,479	3,319,122	3,534,930	2,978,869

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	2,188,709	507,983	962,896	796,895
		Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	4,967,252	23,938	2,479,822	2,396,892
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,155,960	531,920	3,442,718	3,193,787
5	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	551,875	0	545,175	515,911
		Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	625,670	323,751	454,377	299,959
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,177,545	323,751	999,553	815,871

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	597,433	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	597,433	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,207,342	6,618,093	13,663,813	10,388,144
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,011,765	710,612	1,399,891	947,615
Total Direct Costs			19,219,107	7,328,706	15,063,703	11,335,759
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,249,242	476,366	212,241	212,241
Grand Total			20,468,349	7,805,072	15,275,944	11,548,000



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

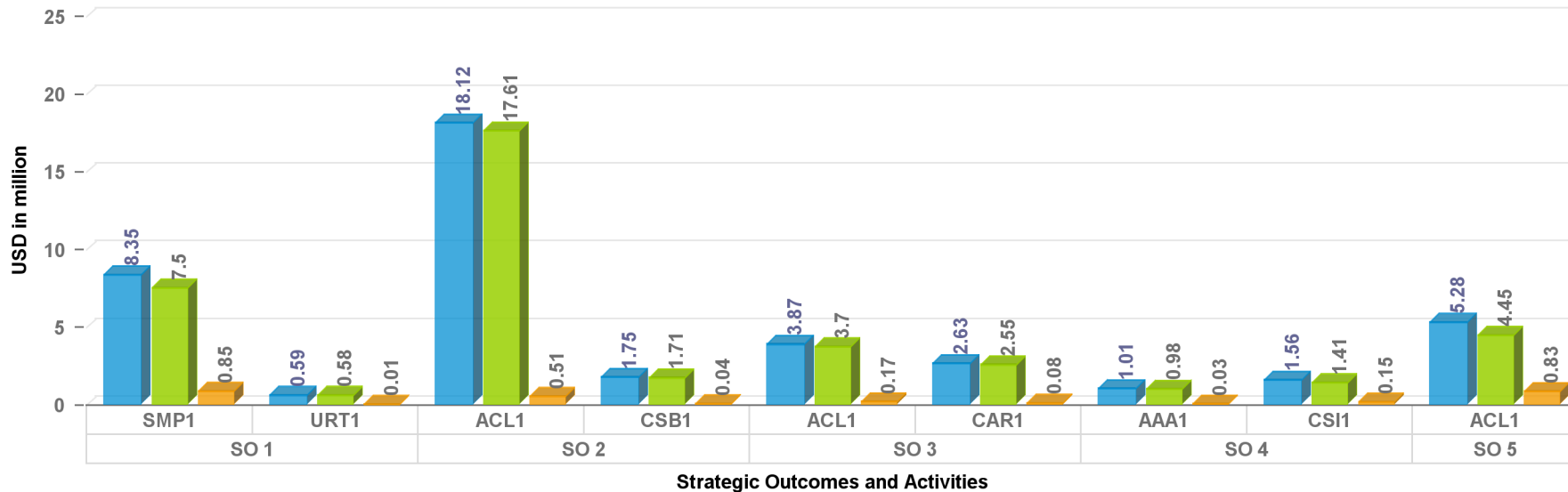
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.
SO 2	Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round
SO 3	Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round
SO 4	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030
SO 5	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
ACL1	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations
ACL1	Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters
ACL1	Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders
CAR1	Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals
URT1	Provide short-term food assistance to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren and people in social institutions, to meet their basic food needs during and in the aftermath of emergencies

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan are supported to meet their food security and nutrition needs to enable their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crisis	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	7,863,961	4,821,021	460,452	5,281,473	4,449,777	831,695
	Vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic including schoolchildren have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round.	Provide school meals to primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement school meals	9,289,952	8,345,946	0	8,345,946	7,496,378	849,569
		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	635,702	592,107	0	592,107	583,809	8,298
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,789,615	13,759,074	460,452	14,219,526	12,529,964	1,689,562

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Vulnerable and food insecure smallholders, in particular women, in the most vulnerable geographic areas of the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to better support food security and nutrition needs all year round	Provide capacity strengthening to food insecure smallholders	3,557,188	1,747,621	0	1,747,621	1,706,076	41,545
		Provide support in productive assets creation to vulnerable communities and food insecure smallholders	22,152,074	18,120,364	0	18,120,364	17,605,848	514,516
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			25,709,262	19,867,985	0	19,867,985	19,311,924	556,061
4	Food-insecure communities in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change have strengthened food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round	Provide capacity strengthening to local community members and authorities	9,430,143	2,631,369	0	2,631,369	2,548,439	82,930
		Provide support for protective and risk reduction assets creation and rehabilitation to communities vulnerable to climate-change and natural disasters	7,106,562	3,869,952	0	3,869,952	3,703,951	166,001
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			16,536,705	6,501,321	0	6,501,321	6,252,390	248,931

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government institutions at central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions	3,721,029	1,560,293	0	1,560,293	1,405,876	154,418
		Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions	2,752,742	1,013,513	0	1,013,513	984,249	29,264
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,473,771	2,573,807	0	2,573,807	2,390,125	183,682
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	597,433	0	597,433	0	597,433
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	597,433	0	597,433	0	597,433
Total Direct Operational Cost			66,509,353	43,299,620	460,452	43,760,072	40,484,403	3,275,669
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,545,878	3,575,860	9,031	3,584,891	3,132,616	452,275
Total Direct Costs			71,055,230	46,875,480	469,483	47,344,963	43,617,019	3,727,944
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,618,590	2,752,455		2,752,455	2,752,455	0
Grand Total			75,673,820	49,627,935	469,483	50,097,418	46,369,474	3,727,944

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures