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# **Kyrgyz Republic**

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

In 2023, WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic started implementing its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027, structured to align with the key national priorities of the country. The CSP focuses on expanding social protection measures, enhancing access to nutritious diets, promoting rural development, and strengthening disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. The overarching framework of the CSP is to adopt a "leave no one behind" approach, underscored by a central emphasis on nutrition. The new strategic plan also builds on the achievements under the CSP for 2018-2022 and contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

During the first year of the new CSP, the Kyrgyz Republic, a lower-middle-income country in Central Asia, faced formidable challenges. The country grappled with an array of shocks and stressors, compounded by the adverse repercussions of the global food, fuel, and fertilizer crises. These challenges exacerbated the stresses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, reversing two decades of national development gains in just three years. The confluence of rising food prices, rampant inflation, remittance drops, the response to a border conflict and the compounding effects of climate change further strained national food systems. The repercussions were acutely felt, particularly among low-income households, with 33 percent of the population in poverty [1] and 56 percent of the population only marginally food secure [2].

In response to these challenges, WFP undertook a comprehensive response, extending support to vulnerable families and reaching 216,152 food and nutrition-insecure people. The response encompassed ongoing programme initiatives, including assisting the Government in refining and enhancing the national school meals programme; integrating the community asset creation and human capital development projects into the broader national social protection system; and enhancing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation systems of the country.

Within Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to scale up the provision of social assistance to 10,000 families enrolled in the "Social Contract" project; improved the regulatory framework, such as selection mechanism and procurement acts; and drafted a strategy for the development of the national social protection system and active labour market policies to promote employment. Under Strategic Outcome 2, which serves as contingency response should the Government request support in emergency response, WFP continued to extend support to the population affected by the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in 2022, delivering a total of 1,061 metric tons of essential food commodities and disbursing USD 286,000 in cash assistance to 90,000 people from the end of September 2022 to the end of March 2023. Notably, WFP also proactively enhanced the country's emergency response capabilities by introducing individualised food rations tailored for remote mountainous areas during emergencies, ensuring that the nutritional needs of affected populations were met effectively. In 2024, as a continuation of this initiative, WFP aims to purchase up to 7,000 standardized individual food rations and establish comprehensive plans for food handover and reporting mechanisms.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and other line ministries, WFP implemented an innovative pilot project under Strategic Outcome 3, to strengthen the resilience of rural communities to extreme weather-related risks and shocks. The first Weather Index-Based Insurance Pilot Project marks a significant step forward in strengthening climate resilience in the Kyrgyz Republic. During the pilot period, a pay-out was triggered by a summer drought and 792 families received 26.3 metric tons of fodder barley in late autumn, enhancing their ability to sustain livestock during the winter. The purpose of this insurance product was to assist local governments in supporting livestock farmers to cope with extreme weather events. This encompassed measures such as feed stocking against low fodder availability in pastures and high fodder prices during harsh winters due to summer drought. Following the successful pilot, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, is exploring expansion of the initiative to another area. Additionally, WFP continues to strengthen the regulatory and legislative frameworks for agricultural insurance development. The draft is currently under review by relevant line ministries and will subsequently be submitted to Parliament for review and approval. Due to initial funding shortages and late donor contributions, cash distributions and beneficiary figures fell short of their targets under Strategic Outcome 3. With carry-over funding from 2023 and future installments in 2024, the number of targeted beneficiaries and cash distributions will be increased in the second year of CSP.

As part of Strategic Outcome 4, WFP assisted the Presidential Administration and the Ministry of Education and Science in hosting the first Commonwealth of Independent States School Meals Forum, with high-level regional participation. This forum served as a platform for sharing best practices and engaging in constructive dialogues to enhance the efficiency and quality of nutrition and healthy lifestyles for schoolchildren and their parents across member states. Among the notable practices showcased by WFP was the establishment of the logistics centre in Batken Province through a private-public partnership. This innovative centre facilitated linking local farmers with the national school meals programme, facilitating their market access through participation in government tenders. This resulted in having locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables supplied to 55 schools and 8 kindergartens within the district, with products

offered at a 10 percent lower cost than its competitors.

WFP also continued to support policy development and evidence-based decision-making to the local and central governments, as well as United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. WFP took the lead role in drafting the Leave No One Behind chapter of the UN Common Country Assessment, provided monthly Price Monitoring Bulletins, generated quarterly food security updates, and developed a feasibility study on smart farming technologies based on the Chinese experience. This included capacity strengthening activities for government officials, academics and agricultural cooperatives working with smallholder farmers to enhance farming methods. Furthermore, WFP introduced the Shock and Assistance Platform for Economic Simulations (SHAPES) to improve Governments' anticipatory capacity. These activities have also deepened our understanding of how global crises affected the wellbeing of households in the country.



# 216,152

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



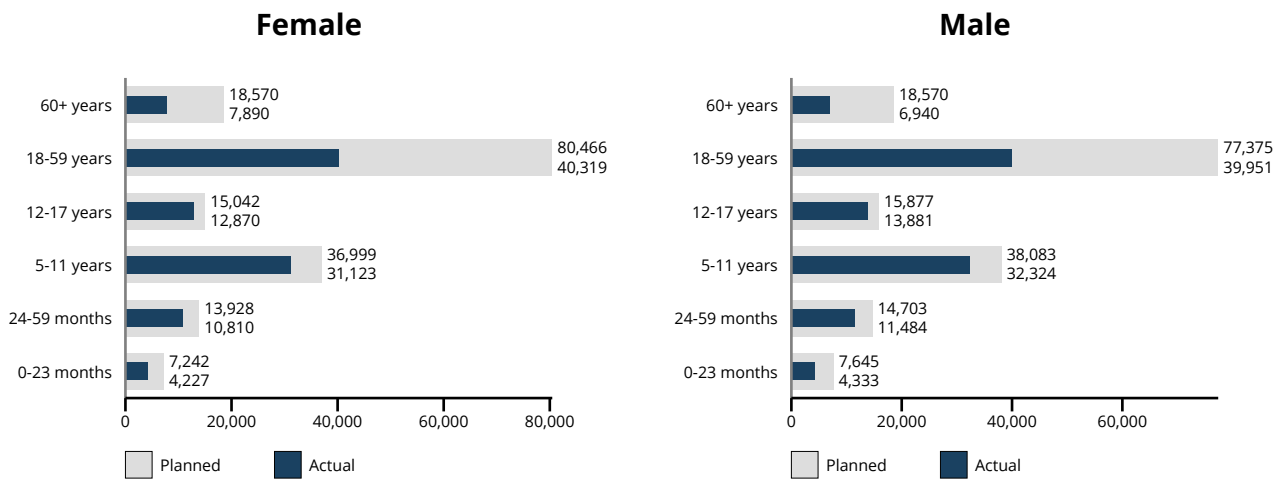
50% female



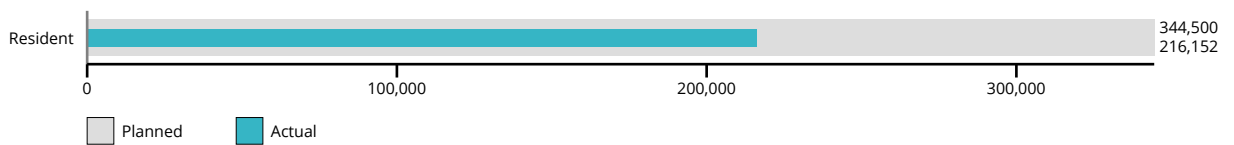
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,966 (46% Female, 54% Male)

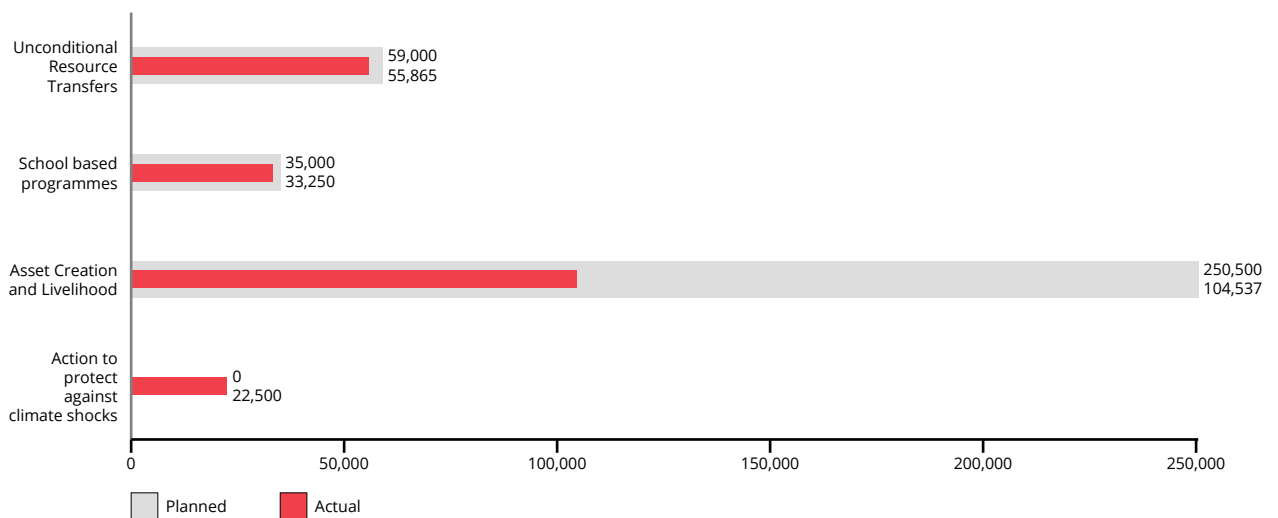
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



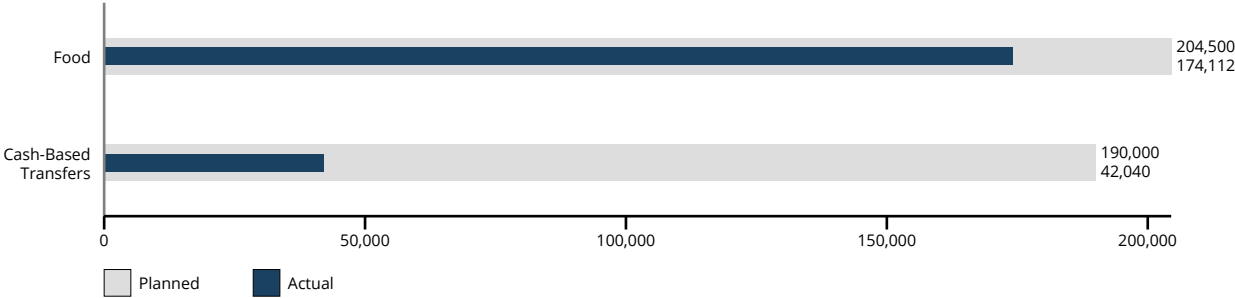
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



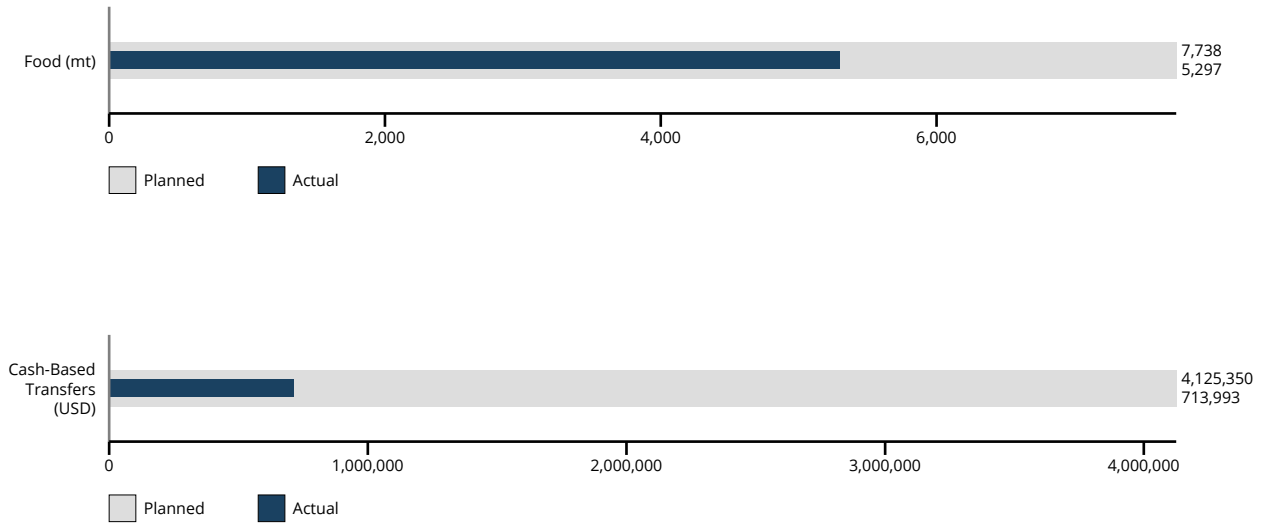
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



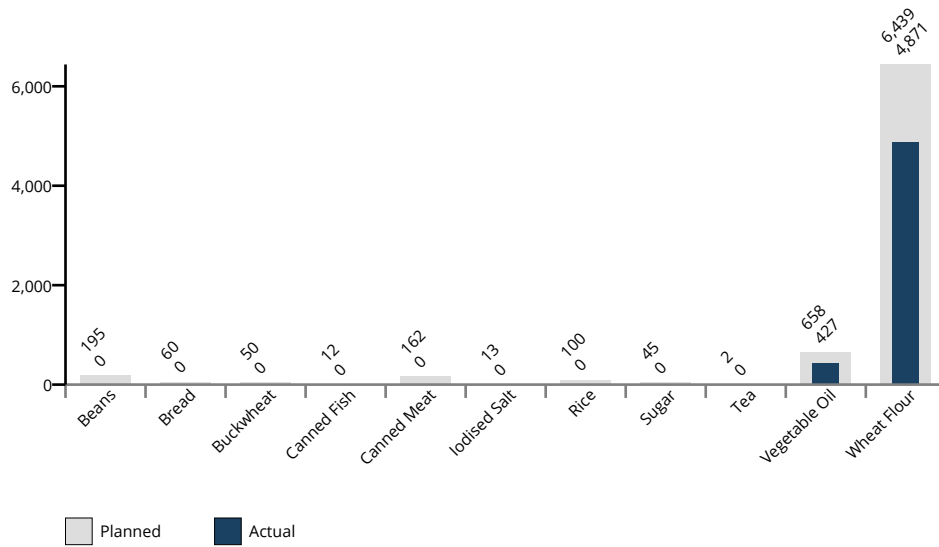
### Beneficiaries by Modality



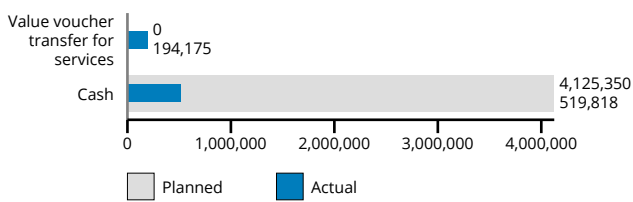
### Total Transfers by Modality



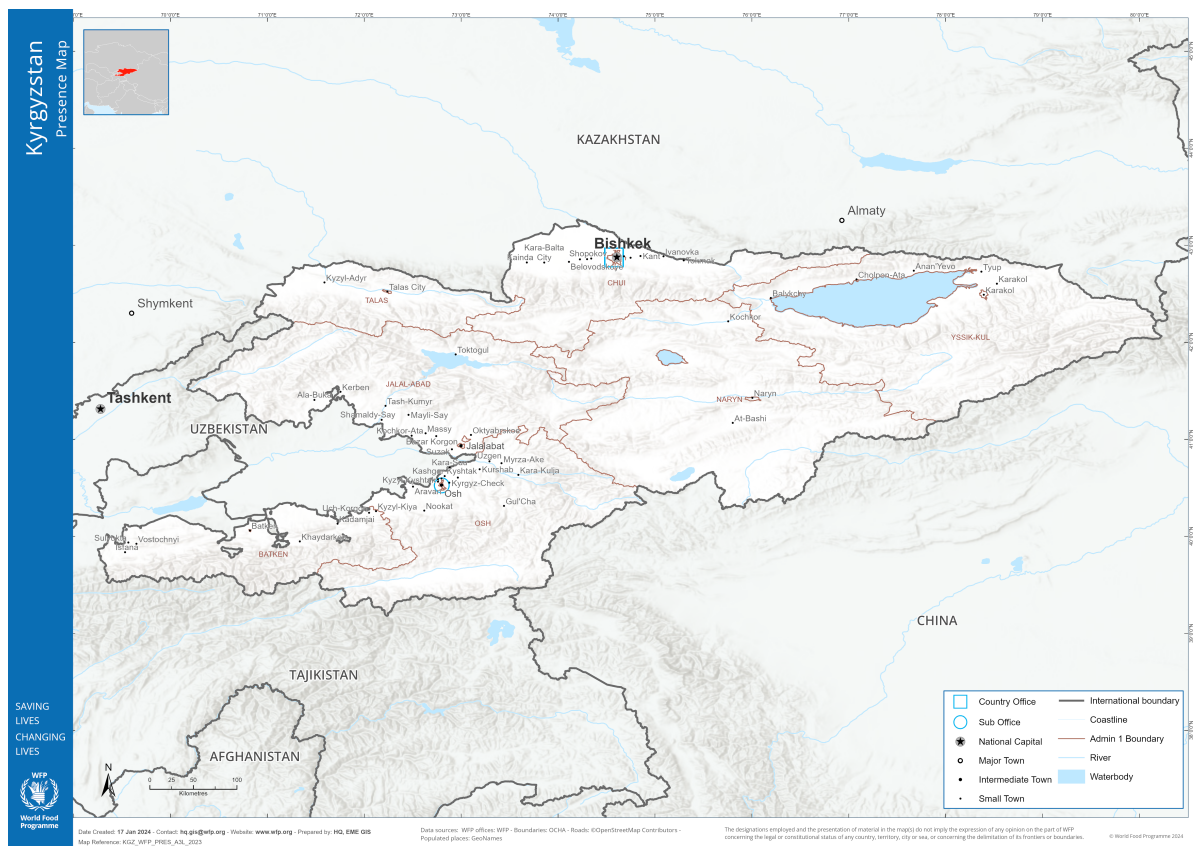
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



The Kyrgyz Republic, a mountainous and multiethnic country with a population of 7 million people, continues to be affected by the global food, fuel and fertilizer crises and severely impacted by the cost-of-living crisis. These crises have left nearly 3 million people in poverty (33 percent of the population) and another 7 percent at risk of falling into poverty [1]. The latest available data from 2022 shows extreme poverty levels at 6 percent, having increased from 0.5 percent since 2019 [2]. The Kyrgyz economy also faced a 28 percent reduction in remittances in 2023 [3]. Since remittances constitute 28 percent of the gross domestic product and play a pivotal role in poverty alleviation [4], this decline negatively impacts household incomes and contributes to a further increase in poverty.

Despite the positive economic growth of 4.5 percent in 2023, soaring inflation rates of 11 percent (from January to November 2023 compared to the same period of the previous year) are undermining purchasing power [5]. This pressure has a tangible impact on the quality and quantity of household diets, posing a serious threat to food and nutrition security. The country experienced a significant inflation rate, ranking second in the Eurasian region for 2023.

The Kyrgyz Republic's high dependency on imported basic foods, mainly from the Russian Federation, continues to negatively affect the most vulnerable households, for whom food makes up 60 percent of their expenses [6]. In this aspect, the market is vulnerable to instabilities, particularly for wheat and wheat flour, eggs, and cooking oil.

Indeed, according to WFP's mobile food security assessment conducted in September 2023, 10 percent of the population grappled with food insecurity. Alarming, 74 percent of the population resorts to asset-depleting coping mechanisms, which not only compromises the immediate well-being of households but also casts a shadow on long-term developmental prospects. Moreover, 41 percent of the population continued to use negative food coping strategies, such as eating less expensive, nutritious or less preferred foods, skipping meals or eating less than usual, and not eating for at least one day and night. The use of such coping strategies exacerbates the population's vulnerability to malnutrition. The country continues to face a triple burden of malnutrition, with people suffering from micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and non-communicable diseases. The National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (2022) demonstrates that micronutrient deficiencies continue to have lifelong consequences for children and women in the country. Only 2 percent of households consume fortified flour and only 26 percent of children aged 6-59 months achieve minimal dietary diversity. Anaemia is considered a severe public health problem, with high prevalence among pregnant women (49 percent) and children aged 6-59 months (30 percent)[7].

The country also stands out as one of the most climate hazard-prone countries in the Central Asia region. Temperature changes in the region have surpassed global averages, rendering the country highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change. Glaciers continue to melt due to rising temperatures, which results in more severe flooding during winter and diminished water flow in the summer. The compounding factors of rising temperatures, changing hydrology, and the frequency of extreme weather events are heightening vulnerability to climate change. In 2023, climate-related hazards, including mudflows, floods, and associated coastal erosion, accounted for 31.7 percent of all recorded hazards. Meteorological hazards, such as wind, precipitation, and air temperature variations, contributed to 11 percent of all emergencies, often triggering other hazardous processes [8].

The impact of climate change on the already arid regions of the country poses significant challenges to agricultural productivity. Despite its declining share in the total GDP, agriculture remains a crucial sector for the livelihoods of the rural population, constituting 65 percent of the Kyrgyz Republic's total population. Over the past decade, agriculture contributed more than 12 percent to the country's annual output and on average employed over 25 percent of the economically active population[9]. Agricultural production is highly sensitive to climate conditions, evident in the severe droughts experienced in 2008, 2012, 2021, and to some extent, in 2023. Notably, in 2023, key crop production has decreased, with a 25 percent reduction in wheat production and a 30 percent decline in barley production [10].

To address these issues, in 2023 WFP supported the Government in meeting the growing needs of food and nutrition insecure people, particularly in the rural and disaster-prone areas across the country. WFP focused on strengthening 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.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to complement the government welfare payments provided through the national social protection system to food-insecure families. This complementarity took the form of food rations for participants in community asset creation and livelihood skills development projects, while unconditional food assistance was provided to the residents of Social Inpatient Institutions (i.e., elderly houses, patients with psychoneurological issues). WFP also collaborated with the Government in scaling up the poverty alleviation programme, which reached 10,000 families in 2023.

Strategic Outcome 2 is a dormant Outcome and is activated upon the request of the host Government. In early 2023, WFP continued to respond to the escalation of violence on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border that occurred in September 2022.

Within Strategic Outcome 3, WFP completed the pilot for localized climate profiles, delivering targeted climate adaptation measures to address specific community needs. WFP and the Government installed eight automated weather stations and upgraded 13 agro-meteorological observation stations to empower smallholder farmers in effectively using climate information for their agricultural planning.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, the optimized national school meals programme now encompasses over 75 percent of schools nationwide. Recognizing the positive impact of well-designed school menus on dietary diversity, in 2023 WFP assisted 37 schools (888 schools since 2013) in transitioning to hot and nutritious meals for primary schoolchildren. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Government in re-drafting and passing the unified Law on Education, comprising six education-related laws guaranteeing hot school meals for primary schoolchildren.

## Risk management

Amidst regional geopolitical instability, reduced remittances, and soaring food and fuel prices, WFP operated in an uncertain context that required vigilant monitoring and targeted interventions to address the root causes of food insecurity. Notably, WFP has collaborated with the National Statistics Committee and other relevant line ministries to introduce digital monitoring and forecasting systems to bolster the Government's capacity to predict and mitigate the impact of shocks on food security. WFP also undertook the review of food rations and cash-based transfer values during emergencies, aligning them with the Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of the Diet analysis for differentiated groups. This comprehensive approach included monitoring cost implications to WFP operations and adjusting the country portfolio budget to ensure operational efficiency.

Due to regional disruptions in supply chain processes, WFP ensured timely planning and updates into the procurement plan based on available funds. Additionally, important recommendations were provided to local food suppliers based on lessons learned from recent food procurement processes, emphasizing the exchange rate fluctuations and other supply chain issues. Among these operational endeavors, strategic meetings and agreements with the Department of Social Protection under the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration and Local administrations played a crucial role in securing logistical support and maintaining proper storage conditions. In 2023, WFP renovated the roof of the Osh warehouse and installed a new separate access gate for the Bishkek warehouse. These infrastructure improvements will contribute to operational flexibility and allow for proper food storage conditions.



These multifaceted initiatives and strategic engagements underscored WFP's commitment to navigating challenges, adapting to evolving contexts, and ensuring the effective and sustainable implementation of its programmes in the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Lessons learned

Establishing clear timelines for community asset creation projects, aligned with identified risks, and effectively communicating these timelines to national partners, could have mitigated delays in completing livelihood assets and improved communication with stakeholders. Unfortunately, the anticipated funding from major donors was delayed for confirmation, affecting the timely implementation of planned interventions. This delay had an impact on overall operation and progress towards the set targets.

Furthermore, ongoing reform to digitalize the targeting of food-insecure families complicated WFP operations. To avoid inclusion and exclusion errors, which is negatively impacting targeting quality, WFP will continue to improve the digital systems (social passport), including extending its functionality for local decision makers, technical support and awareness raising activities to address the skills gap of social workers. WFP will enhance their capacity in evidence generation, policy advocacy, and ensure that the system correlates with food insecurity and defines wider vulnerability profiles to reflect 'Leave no one behind' principles. This enhancement is vital due to evolving policy developments amidst frequent changes in key senior government officials. WFP intends to address these issues in collaboration with appropriate line ministries and partners.

# Climate Risk Insurance pilot



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Aijan Talantbek kyzy, a mother of four, living in remote mountainous area participated in WFP's Climate Risk Insurance pilot project.

## Protecting livelihoods with innovative Climate Risk Insurance pilot in the Kyrgyz Republic

"There was a lot of rain in the spring and no rain during the summer. There should be snow by now, and it is usually very cold at this time. We used to heat our house all the time in winter, but now we heat it only in the morning and in the evening, because it is warm", says Aijan Talantbek Kyzy, a mother of four children and resident of Kurtka village in Ak-Talaa district.

Aijan recounts the unusual weather patterns in her remote, mountainous home at an altitude of over 2600 meters. The impact of climate change is unmistakable, with shifting seasons and altered temperature norms.

Climate change is becoming one of the main drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic, with climate-induced disasters such as droughts, mudflows, and floods increasing by 150 percent in the past 12 years. Abnormally high temperatures and low precipitation are causing major problems for the semi-nomadic society, leading to significantly lower crop yields and hampering their ability to prepare for the long winter season.

Jumagul Abazkanova from Kurtka village echoes this sentiment, describing how the changing climate has disrupted traditional practices.

"Everything is late. If we sow something, it will not ripen. It will stay until autumn, but in autumn the sun doesn't heat enough, and the yield doesn't ripen. Usually, we used to mow hay up to three times, but this year we mowed it only two times or even only once. There is a lack of water because of the lack of glaciers and lack of snow," adds Jumagul.

To address the difficulties faced by these vulnerable families, WFP launched the first Climate Risk Insurance pilot project. This pioneering endeavour aims to enhance the resilience of rural communities to extreme weather-related risks. During the pilot period, a payout was triggered in the Ak-Talaa district due to summer drought, benefiting 792 families below the poverty line with 26.3 metric tons of barley. This support enhances their ability to sustain their livestock during the harsh winter months.

"We were familiar with WFP projects," says Jipariza Omurkanova, a social affairs specialist at the local government. "In the case of insurance, we didn't have any problems, our list of vulnerable people is always ready as we review it on a quarterly basis. WFP also provided trainings on climate risk insurance for livestock. This is a good project. For example,

if a hazard turns into a disaster, money for lost livestock will be provided, at least partially. And they have the fodder that you have provided. It is very good because the fodder is expensive now. As you see, the climate is changing, people can no longer store as much fodder as before."

Livestock plays a vital role in the lives of these communities, contributing to their livelihoods and providing the means to purchase essential items. The insurance product was designed to assist local governments in supporting livestock farmers against extreme weather events. This encompassed measures such as feed stocking against low fodder availability in pastures and the high price of fodder during harsh winters and drought.

"You keep livestock to improve your life. We use it to buy clothes for our children. We slaughter cattle and eat meat. If we do not have enough wheat, we sell cattle and buy wheat, wheat flour and other necessary things", says Aijan.

This Weather Index-Based Insurance Pilot is an important step forward in building climate resilience in the Kyrgyz Republic. WFP, alongside international partners, is committed to further reducing vulnerability to shocks and strengthening the adaptive capacities of rural communities. The success of this initiative lies not only in its immediate impact on vulnerable families, but also in fostering a more resilient and sustainable future for the Kyrgyz Republic.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development



4,371 metric tons of food commodities distributed



Over 87,400 people received food commodities



529 community asset development projects completed (irrigation canals, bridges, etc.)



138 human capacity development projects for livelihood skills completed

The economy of the Kyrgyz Republic has yet to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing shocks and stressors induced by rising food and fuel costs, and the region's heightened geopolitical instability. This has deepened the poverty gap and left large portions of the population on the brink of poverty and has led to a regression in food consumption levels and the adoption of food-based coping strategies.

Within the first year of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP initiated a series of capacity strengthening initiatives for vulnerable and food insecure people through community asset creation and livelihood skills development projects. WFP played an important role in increasing access to national social protection systems by enabling the government to establish a comprehensive and unified vision concerning the role of social protection in responding to shocks. This entails transforming social protection into a cohesive system via mechanisms based on nationally agreed and multi-sectoral standard operating procedures (SOPs). These SOPs outline how social protection programmes and delivery mechanisms will be activated during emergencies, defining expansion triggers based on elements such as early warning systems, transfer modalities, targeting techniques, and the delineation of roles and responsibilities.

Strategic Outcome 1, the largest component of WFP's portfolio within the new CSP, was almost fully funded against the needs-based plan in 2023; however, due to the delayed funding, actualization rate was 61 percent. Within the Strategic Outcome, WFP continued its commitment to providing policy and technical support to the Government to ensure inclusivity and to contribute to integrated social protection systems. This involved expanding the nationwide implementation of the government programme titled "Social Contract", which was initially piloted by WFP in 2021. The technical support included activities such as establishing a robust monitoring system, enhancing small-scale business incubations for job creation, and strengthening the capacities of government counterparts at all levels (national, district and local) by providing guidance on project implementation procedures such as selecting project participants to ensure transparency. Additionally, the food rations for WFP project participants, which were halved during the COVID-19 period to extend support to a greater number of food-insecure individuals, have now been reinstated to 300 kg of fortified wheat flour and 30 liters of vegetable oil. Due to funding shortages from donors, Strategic Outcome 1 fell short of its planned beneficiary reach. With funding received at the end of 2023, WFP will increase its target beneficiaries in 2024.

### Outputs

During the first year of its CSP, WFP continued supporting the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration by implementing community asset creation and human capacity strengthening projects in all 40 districts across the country. This initiative complemented the national social protection system's welfare payments to support families living in poverty (defined as families that were verified as poor and issued a Social Passport) in the form of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil, totaling 4,371 metric tons of food commodities. Moreover, due to the global food crisis

and inflation, 2,459 residents across 17 social inpatient institutions (elderly houses, institutions looking after patients with psychological problems) received unconditional support to fulfill their food needs. This assistance allowed the institutions to reallocate their internal budgets, addressing essential needs beyond food provision. Notably, this enabled enhancements such as diversifying the menus provided to the most marginalized members of society living in such institutions.

During the reporting period, 529 community asset creation projects were completed to enhance access to clean drinking water, protect communities against natural disasters, and improve water management through upgraded irrigation systems. The impact of these projects translated into improved drinking water access for approximately 58,730 households across 178 villages and increased protection of 41,770 hectares of arable land against disasters like floods and mudflows in 146 villages. Additionally, 138 community based projects, covering diverse areas such as sewing, fruit and vegetable cultivation, poultry farming, livestock breeding, and computer literacy, were successfully implemented. These initiatives focused on diversifying livelihood skills for 3,794 food-insecure individuals. By addressing critical needs, these projects empowered families and communities nationwide, emphasizing community asset creation, climate resilience, livelihood skills, and the expansion of employment opportunities.

## **Outcomes**

In supporting the food insecure population in the Kyrgyz Republic to enhance their access to employment and human capital development, WFP organized over 40 training sessions on the implementation of the "Social Contract" project, including beneficiary and application selection process, legal documents for registration of entrepreneurship, etc.. Overall 1,836 government officials from the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MLSSM) territorial divisions, social workers, commission members, and local parliament members were trained to scale up of the "Social Contract" project to 10,000 families in 2023. The project provides a one-off payment to food-insecure families to start micro-businesses and capacity building measures for additional income generation. WFP also collaborated with MLSSM to conduct a comprehensive monitoring exercise in Naryn and Yssyk-Kul provinces, providing valuable insights and recommendations for enhancement.

Building on the previous initiatives, WFP and MLSSM launched a market-driven Public Private Partnership to attract private investment to produce highly profitable and naturally grown agricultural products. This includes workshops that produce essential oils in the South and North of the country. To foster sustainability and introduce innovation into local farmer products, WFP partnered with the Public Association "One Village One Product" (OVOP), supported by JICA, to provide training and equipment to three processing workshops located in rural areas to enhance local agricultural practices.

As per WFP's food security outcome monitoring, 40 percent of direct project participants reported experiencing benefits from the created or rehabilitated community assets. Perceptions about the benefits include enhanced protection from natural shocks, increased diversification in production, improved access to drinking water, and better market access. Furthermore, 40 percent confirmed their ability to use the skills acquired through WFP trainings to generate additional income.

## **Partnerships**

WFP executed all activities in collaboration with the MLSSM in all provinces and districts of the country. The Ministry, together with WFP, oversaw participant selection, monitoring, and overall project management. State budget funds covered inland transportation of food commodities from WFP's central warehouses in the capital, Bishkek, and the country's second largest city, Osh, to project sites nationwide. WFP also engaged with local authorities, private companies, and public associations to bolster the public-private partnership model, enabling institutional and local actors to gain new capacities. These concerted efforts facilitated by WFP are aimed at enhancing the incomes of vulnerable smallholders susceptible to food insecurity, particularly women.

## **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

WFP actively supported the finalization of the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) social protection assessment report to strengthen the Government's social protection mechanisms. The report assessed the national social protection system, highlighting strengths and weaknesses, covering social assistance, social care, social insurance, and active labor market policies. The report's conclusions and recommendations emphasized the need to enhance the shock-responsiveness of the system, addressing the challenges posed by a high national poverty rate, high vulnerability to the compounding effects of climate and economic shocks, an informal economy, and limited social protection coverage. In 2024, the Government, with assistance from WFP and other relevant stakeholders will use these recommendations to develop a national social protection concept.

WFP carried out further analysis to strengthen the Government's active labour market policies within the national social protection system. The research found that more strategic programme design, focusing not only on individual employability but also on broader community benefits for impactful poverty reduction, food and nutrition security was needed. WFP will continue to enhance synergies between its programmes, the Government's active labour market



policies, and initiatives by other development partners.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender equality and inclusivity were fully integrated into the Activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected in the gender and age market monitoring score of 3. Key activities include tailored training for women, such as sewing, organic compost production, and computing.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises



736 metric tons of food distributed in 2023



Over 53,400 people supported with food assistance in 2023

In early 2023, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic continued to respond to the escalation of violence at the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, which started in mid-September 2022 and resulted in casualties, damaged infrastructure, and the displacement of 142,000 people. Responding swiftly to the Government's request, WFP leveraged fundraising and internal resources to provide immediate food and cash assistance to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, supporting the food-insecure population in border areas. Additionally, the country is highly susceptible to natural hazards such as mudslides, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes. WFP continues to partner with the Government to prepare for crises. This includes adjusting the composition of the emergency food basket and increasing the number of days during which assistance is provided in response to a large-scale emergency.

Strategic Outcome 2 is a contingency Outcome under the new Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027. The Outcome will be activated upon the request of the Government and depending on the scale of the disaster or emergency. Any request from the Government will be assessed by WFP in coordination with the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU), assessing any immediate needs of the crisis-affected population. The national disaster system is getting stronger in the country, with a well-functioning Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Cabinet of Ministers paying greater attention to disaster risk reduction issues.

In case of emergency, WFP remained prepared with this contingency to provide food and cash to support 50,000 people with 1,385 metric tons of food and USD 596,450 of cash. Throughout the year, WFP continued to collaborate with stakeholders in contingency planning, trainings, workshops and research to strengthen the country's emergency response capabilities. WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, at both central and local levels, in enhancing disaster response capacities through various hardware and software activities. This includes strengthening warehousing capacity in Batken and Chuy provinces to preposition emergency stock. The software support includes integrating the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) into the national disaster risk monitoring system and risk and hazards mapping methodologies.

Additionally, WFP actively participated in emergency preparedness and response activities in coordination with the United Nations Country Team, the Disaster Response Coordination Unit, and other pertinent stakeholders. Notably, WFP advised the Government to enhance disaster response capabilities, supporting the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) to establish internal mechanisms for prepositioning emergency food and implementing standards for crafting individualized food rations. In 2023, MES and WFP conducted an analysis of food procurement standards for individual food rations designed to provide 10 days of nutritious food for one affected person. As part of this pilot, WFP and MES plan to procure and deliver 5,000 to 7,000 standardized individual food rations in 2024, enhancing the capacity for disaster response. This pilot addresses the challenge of effectively providing humanitarian food assistance in remote mountain regions where traditional bulk provision may be less effective. The project also aligns with the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, revealing that 38 percent of households nationwide struggle to afford nutritious diets, exacerbating the triple burden of malnutrition.

### Outputs

As part of the emergency response in Batken, in 2023 WFP distributed 674 mt of fortified wheat-flour and 62 mt of vegetable oil to 53,406 people affected by the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border. The food assistance by WFP primarily targeted vulnerable households registered in the Government's social protection system. This includes low-income households, women-head households, families with many children, and families with disabled members.

### Outcomes

During the first year of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP coordinated its disaster response operation in collaboration with key stakeholders, including UN agencies, governmental entities, and non-governmental organizations. The Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) served as the platform for coordinating and consulting

with partners and stakeholders, ensuring synergies and complementary actions to maximize the positive impact of emergency response activities.

Leveraging well-established supply chain channels and longstanding partnerships with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration, WFP swiftly initiated the distribution of food commodities to the conflict-affected population. Both the food and cash components provided immediate relief to approximately 90,000 conflict-affected individuals (from the end of September 2022 to the end of March 2023), particularly those who were internally displaced and those who lost their homes during the conflict. Post-distribution monitoring revealed that an impressive 99 percent of beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the quality and quantity of support received from WFP.

### Partnerships

All activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were coordinated with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration and the Ministry of Health. These key ministries played crucial roles in amending three decrees [1] related to supporting the affected population during emergencies. WFP also led the Food Security and Logistics sectors under the Disaster Risk Coordination Unit, a multi-stakeholder body responsible for coordinating the Humanitarian Response Plan among the Government, UN Country Team, and humanitarian partners.

Additionally, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ACTED Kyrgyzstan, ensuring coordination and cooperation during emergencies, including information and data exchange, capacity-strengthening activities, and joint disaster preparedness efforts. Similar discussions are underway with IOM and UNHCR to establish harmonized and uniform data exchange mechanisms during disasters to maximize outreach and minimize duplication of efforts.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In 2023, as part of the emergency response in Batken following the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border and to address the challenge of effectively providing humanitarian food assistance in faraway regions of the country, the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), with WFP's support, analysed food procurement standards and initiated a pilot programme for individual food rations providing 10 days of nutritious food for one person affected by disasters. As part of this pilot, WFP, in collaboration with the MES, will procure and deliver 5,000 to 7,000 standardized individual food rations at the beginning of 2024 to enhance disaster response capacity. WFP also continues to assist MES in establishing minimum standard conditions for the storage and management of such food types. Throughout this initiative's development, WFP will collaborate with MES to integrate the most effective standards for forming, prepositioning, storing, upgrading, and distributing individual food rations. Additionally, WFP will continue to work with relevant stakeholders to test coordination mechanisms and ensure that 'no one is left behind'.

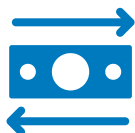
### Gender and Age Marker

Gender equality and inclusivity were fully integrated into programming, as reflected in the gender and age marker monitoring score of 4. To support inclusivity during emergency situations, WFP conducted gender analyses during needs assessments to tailor relief packages in a culturally and socially sensitive manner. The process ensures inclusive registration and distribution, specifically considering female-headed households and women with disabilities.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 03: By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.



USD 520,423 distributed among 3,474 food insecure families



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



8 Automated Weather Stations installed enhancing the capacity of KyrgyzHydromet



Piloted the first Climate Risk Insurance in the country

The Kyrgyz Republic faces heightened vulnerability to climate change due to its topography and inadequate infrastructure. Climate-related natural hazards, such as heatwaves, floods, and droughts, have surged in both scale and frequency by 150 percent since 2010 [1]. Strategic Outcome 3 aims to assess and quantify climate and disaster risks, utilizing robust data to tailor interventions for resilient and sustainable livelihoods, enhanced economic integration, and more effective risk management. In collaboration with the Government, WFP integrated risks into national and sub-national planning, minimise risks where feasible, institutionalise risk management mechanisms, and implement anticipatory action logic. Additionally, the Strategic Outcome focuses on obtaining a more accurate understanding of climate change trends, assessing impacts at both community and sectoral levels, and fostering a systemic approach to risk management. Collaborative efforts with communities further ensured the integration of measured risk factors into household-level planning.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 97 percent funded against the needs-based plan in 2023. Multi-year donor funds provided WFP with the stability to seamlessly execute planned activities without any interruptions in the pipeline throughout the year. Furthermore, additional funds were successfully mobilized to support initiatives focused on piloting and promoting the concept of anticipatory action measures. This involved closely coordinating with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and integrating these measures into national Disaster Risk Reduction policies.

### Outputs

In 2023, WFP implemented 396 community-level projects, with 42,040 people benefiting from the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation assets. As a result, 106 schools, 92 kindergartens, and 8,230 hectares of agricultural land were protected from potential natural hazards by strengthening the riverbanks with gabion nets. Additionally, 120 kilometers of roads and 76,000 meters of drinking water pipelines were constructed to enhance the resilience of communities residing in regions susceptible to disasters, including 22,829 families with better access to clean drinking water supplies.

Moreover, WFP installed eight automated weather stations, reinforcing the KyrgyzHydromet's meteorological observation capacity. Additionally, 13 agro-meteorological observation stations received 280 portable measuring instruments and 658 support equipment to enhance the collection and monitoring of agro-meteorological parameters, including soil and surface temperature, wind, precipitation and pressure. Training on the use of the instruments has also been conducted. This equipment allowed Kyrgyzhydromet to restore full-fledged observation at agro-posts. As part of efforts to develop human capital, WFP conducted training for 4,866 community members and smallholder farmers to effectively use climate information and weather forecasts received from KyrgyzHydromet for planning their agricultural season. WFP also trained 37 employees from government entities, including the Ministry of Emergency Situations, KyrgyzHydromet, and the Ministry of Agriculture, with sessions focused on geographic information system tools, and data analysis and visualisation.

WFP also piloted the first Climate Risk Insurance project in the country, a residual risk management approach in Naryn province, supporting 792 families living under the poverty line with 26 metric tons of barley. The Climate Risk Insurance Pilot not only subsidised the actual insurance product but also focused on knowledge development activities. The pilot has integrated good livestock-keeping practices, promoting sustainable and commercially viable agricultural activities and encouraged smallholders to adopt more productive breeds and corresponding husbandry regimes, aligning with the concept of decreased livestock numbers. Furthermore, as part of its institutional efforts, the Government, with WFP's technical assistance, established an Inter-ministerial working group to develop a Draft Law on Agri-Insurance, which is currently being reviewed by line Ministries and the next stage will involve Parliamentary review before endorsement.

Moreover, building on the experience gained from the previous CSP, WFP refined, adapted and improved the CLEAR methodology to facilitate better risk-related data collection. The enhancements included aspects related to vulnerabilities, exposure, and coping capacities.

### **Outcomes**

In 2023, WFP successfully conducted a pilot for localized climate profiles in Aravan district, elaborating the new localised methodology for replication in other target areas. These profiles are crucial for tailoring adaptation measures to address specific community needs, offering insight into current and future climate-related risks on livelihoods and food security. The risk profiling involves mapping and identifying risk zones for key livelihoods, raising public and government awareness, ensuring evidence-based approach to supporting communities in adapting to climate change.

WFP continued to integrate the digital climate hazard monitoring system - Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) - into the national disaster risk monitoring system, ensuring compatibility of data across numerous agencies. Strategic Outcome 3 has also supported the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration in developing the technical vision for the unified digital information management system. This initiative aims to integrate climate and disaster risk data with social protection information systems, facilitating the exchange of information to improve the targeting of individuals exposed to and vulnerable to the impacts of various shocks and other stressors. Additionally, WFP accomplished a critical milestone, advancing the digital financial inclusion of food-insecure people by expanding online banking services (E-wallets) to previously underserved rural regions and providing financial literacy training to project participants receiving cash transfers in four provinces. As a result, targeted community members now use online banking services in their daily financial transactions to cover their needs, promoting financial inclusion and empowerment.

According to WFP's food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) conducted in October 2023, 95 percent of surveyed project participants confirmed experiencing benefits from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's activities. Furthermore, in 42 percent of the targeted communities there is evidence of enhanced capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks. However, food consumption levels demonstrated a regression, with focus group discussions with project participants in the FSOM revealing that contextual factors (such as high inflation rate, dependence on food imports and impact of climate change) have significantly influenced the levels of food consumption of households vulnerable to food insecurity. Specifically, the drought and lack of rainfall last year resulted in a shortage of irrigation water and reduced harvests. Frosts in early spring led to crop losses, and the significant decline in remittances meant that many lost their incomes. WFP will continue to implement projects to decrease the vulnerability of livelihoods to climate shocks and disaster risks.

### **Partnerships**

All activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Natural Resources Ecology and Technical Supervision, Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Agriculture and Kyrgyz Hydrometeorological Services. Key staff members from each line ministry participated in the extensive capacity strengthening activities on numerous topics related to disaster risk reduction and resilience building. WFP has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Aga-Khan Development Network and Central-Asian Ecologic Centre to continue collaborating in this field.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

In 2023, WFP introduced practical innovations, including a climate risk management pilot in Naryn province and supported the Government on legislative amendments, including the integration of parametric insurance possibilities into legal and regulatory practices. In 2024, WFP plans to evolve the project by developing and piloting additional insurance products to ultimately transfer the implementation and subsidization responsibilities to public and private entities.

The risk assessment and climate profiling activities completed within the year lay the foundation for micro-level interventions for risk-informed adaptation and mitigation approaches and macro-level institutionalization of methodologies for downscaled risk assessments into the national strategic setup.



Additionally, a comprehensive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaign will be launched to promote and shift paradigms in renewable energy, energy efficiency, adaptive practices, and insurance. Meanwhile, projects related to developing income-generating opportunities based on sustainable business models, such as food and waste processing, will also focus on energy efficiency.

### Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 3, as reflected in the gender and age marker monitoring score of 3. In 2023, WFP continued its support to central and local authorities, aiding them in implementing inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 04: By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes



33 schools optimized school meals with hot, diverse and nutritious food under 11th round



190 metric tons of fortified wheat flour provided to schools



Unified Law on Education, guaranteeing hot school meals was passed



148 cooks and 157 stakeholders involved in school meals trained on organising hot meals



90 WFP assisted schools (8th round) handed over to the Government

Micronutrient deficiencies persist in the Kyrgyz Republic, with 38 percent of children and 36 percent women of reproductive age facing anemia. Additionally, increasing overweight and obesity among the population, including schoolchildren, emphasizes the critical importance of interventions in human capital development during the initial 8,000 days of life [1]. Recognizing the impact of well-designed school menus in enhancing dietary diversity and nutrient intake for vulnerable schoolchildren, WFP remains committed to optimizing the national school meals program. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP has continued to support the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) to upgrade the national school meals model from a simple 'bun and tea' offering to diverse and nutritious hot meals. As of 2023, over 75 percent of schools nationwide are providing the new model, catering to the energy and nutrition needs of primary schoolchildren. The Government took over the management of 90 WFP-assisted schools that were supported in 2020, ensuring the sustainability of the project. With WFP's and other stakeholder advocacy efforts, the Government has re-drafted the law from 2019 and passed a unified Law on Education, guaranteeing hot meals for primary schoolchildren. The unified Law has a dedicated article on school meals, highlighting the programme as a social protection measure, while also providing clear details about funding sources, including the legal right of parents to contribute towards school meals.

Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded against the needs-based plan in 2023. WFP has successfully implemented key activities: (i) enhancing sustainable and comprehensive policy framework through close partnerships with the Government and other stakeholders; (ii) providing technical expertise for the development of the programme standards, guidelines and a Monitoring and Evaluation system; (iii) strengthening the national capacities on central, district and local levels with regards to the programme implementation and management; and (iv) raising awareness on healthy eating to help children and communities benefit from the improved knowledge in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. This has translated into tangible benefits, with 33,250 primary schoolchildren, enjoying daily access to nutritious and diverse meals that effectively meet their basic nutritional requirements during their time in school.

### Output

During the first year of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP collaborated with MoES and local government authorities to optimize school meals in 33 schools across the country, including technical support, equipment and capacity strengthening activities. Technical support was extended to four schools for the replication of optimized meals on a self-funded basis, and an additional 12 schools received re-equipment assistance. Additionally, WFP established a logistics centre in Batken province, which links smallholder farmers to schools through a private-public partnership. This center facilitates improved market access for local farmers through an enhanced logistics chain. In 2023, the agriculture cooperative running the centre successfully won the Government tender to supply locally grown fruits and

vegetables to 55 schools and eight kindergartens within the district, offering products at a 10 percent lower cost than its competitors.

Moreover, WFP supported the supply of 190 metric tons of fortified wheat flour to 143 schools assisted by WFP in previous years, with a planned handover to the Government within two years. A lower quantity of food was distributed due to fewer primary school children in assisted schools and funding constraints. WFP also conducted capacity strengthening initiatives, training over 200 stakeholders, including 923 parents of schoolchildren, who attended 47 seminars on healthy eating, contributing to a holistic approach to fostering nutrition in school settings and communities. Meanwhile, 148 school cooks from 37 schools underwent comprehensive training on nutrition standards, sanitary norms, and other aspects essential for the quality, safety, and efficiency of meal preparation at the Republican Competency Center. In addition, 157 key national partners from government administration offices, District Educational Departments, Sanitary Epidemiological Services, and school directors participated in seminars on launching hot school meals and program management.

### **Outcome**

WFP and other partners continued its advocacy efforts, including activities to increase the state budget allocated for school meals and nutrition. Notably, WFP organised a visit for Members of Parliament to schools in remote areas of the country. Members of parliament saw the difference between WFP-supported schools and schools that continue to offer the 'bun and tea' menu, resulting in deputies working with the Government to increase the budget in 2024.

Furthermore, MoES, with technical support from WFP, successfully organised the first Commonwealth of Independent States School Meals Forum to share best practices in the effective implementation of school meals programmes. The President of the Kyrgyz Republic launched the initiative, which allowed essential parties to discuss and develop answers to the challenges in providing efficient and quality nourishment for schoolchildren, including engagement with parents and the private sector. Following the forum, a joint Declaration was signed turning it into an annual platform for dialogue and exchange of the best practices.

WFP and Mercy Corps have also collaboratively embarked on a comprehensive study of the School Meals Programme to identify factors influencing its sustainability. The study encompasses data collection from schools currently offering hot meals to primary students and those that have discontinued or reduced the number of days that hot meals are provided due to food cost reasons. The survey will involve 100 schools, engaging school directors, cooks, and parents. The findings of the study will be instrumental in refining the National School Meals Programme to ensure lasting impact and effectiveness.

According to post-distribution monitoring, 78 percent of parents confirmed the efficient and effective organization of school meals in WFP-targeted schools. Additionally, 85 percent of parents observed a positive impact of school meals on the academic performance of school children, while 83 percent noted a positive effect on their health. Furthermore, 84 percent of school directors and cooks affirmed that sanitation and hygiene improved within the school following the activities conducted by WFP.

### **Partnerships**

WFP implemented all activities jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science, facilitating the gradual nationwide implementation of the optimized national school meals program. The Ministry continued to assume responsibilities for monitoring the programme's quality and efficiency. WFP also worked with the State Agency for Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Services to ensure the designs of canteens in newly constructed schools are compliant with the national sanitary norms. In addition, leveraging a partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), WFP accessed robust international expertise to develop methodological and study materials and promote healthy nutrition and lifestyle among schools and communities, as well as strengthen capacities of national counterparts, including increasing the awareness on the importance of nutrition with the aim to increase the government's budget for schools meals.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Soaring inflation and rising food prices, compounded by the repercussions of the food, fuel and fertilizer crises, have rendered hot school meals financially challenging. Budget constraints, especially for schools located in rural areas, forced some schools to revert to providing the 'bun and tea' menu or to cut down on the number of nutritious meals provided per week. In response, WFP engaged with approximately 1,000 parents, government officials and Members of Parliament to emphasize the significance of hot meals and healthy diets. Additionally, WFP's pilot project, where smallholder farmers were linked with schools through the logistics centre, lowered the costs of providing fruits and vegetables. WFP will fundraise to continue expanding the pilot into other provinces of the country. Furthermore, WFP will sustain legislative advocacy efforts to secure increased budget allocations for school meals, aiming to double the budget provided by the Government.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender equality and inclusivity were fully integrated into the Activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 4, as reflected in the gender and age marker monitoring score of 4. Strategic Outcome 4 achieved gender parity among its principal beneficiaries (48.5 percent girls, 51.5 percent boys), while the school meals programme ensured universal access to hot and nutritious meals for primary school boys and girls.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school based programmes and improve their sustainability	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Kyrgyz Republic has continued to build on its legislative framework to promote gender equality and empower women, a journey spanning over a decade. Despite these advancements, entrenched stereotypes and cultural norms confine women primarily to family and household roles. This cultural context poses challenges in effectively implementing gender equality laws, limiting women's full exercise of rights, particularly in political and economic realms, and more significantly in rural areas.

Gender disparities persist across various domains. The decline in women's participation in the labour force, dropping from 54 percent in 2005 to 45 percent in 2022, which contrasts with consistent male participation at over 74 percent.<sup>[1]</sup> This gender gap extends to the feminization of migration, instances of violence against women, and growing disparities in education and formal employment opportunities. Additionally, women continue to bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic work, approximately 4.5 times more than men. These challenges highlight the ongoing challenges towards achieving genuine gender equality in the country.

In 2023, WFP continued its efforts towards gender mainstreaming, adopting a comprehensive approach integrated across all strategic outcomes. The commitment to actively involve women in project development was evident, particularly through community-level consultations. Women played a significant role in these consultations, representing a substantial percentage of participants. This active engagement empowered women to articulate essential community challenges and propose project ideas geared towards enhancing their leadership and entrepreneurial skills. Notably, women formed a substantial portion of beneficiaries in livelihood skills training programs, signifying a shift from passive aid recipients to individuals acquiring skills that foster income generation and economic self-reliance.

Within Strategic Outcome 1, significant strides were made in promoting gender equality, following the 'Leave No-one Behind' principle, where WFP prioritized the active inclusion of women with limited access to livelihood activities and single headed households in implemented projects. Nearly half of project participants, in both food and cash-based interventions were women, showcasing the success of this inclusive approach. WFP's activities were particularly impactful, offering specialized training in areas like sewing, handicrafts, and cooking. These initiatives not only equipped women with essential skills but also created new opportunities for their active participation in the economic life of the community.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP implemented a series of initiatives focused on ensuring gender equality and empowering both women and men in climate change adaptations. The emphasis was on creating and rehabilitating community assets (such as irrigation canals, bridges and clean water pipelines) that equally benefited all community members who live in areas prone to natural hazards. WFP's introduction of cash-based transfers through the E-wallet system played an important role in promoting equal rights and access to financial services. Moreover, capacity strengthening sessions on inclusive agro-meteorological information provision and the preparation of localized climate risk profiles with a gender lens further underscored WFP's commitment to gender-inclusive community development.

Meanwhile, Strategic Outcome 4 maintained WFP's commitment to promoting gender equality within its school meals programme. This initiative aimed to deliver nutritious and diverse meals to primary school-aged children while placing a strong emphasis on capacity strengthening and fostering gender-balanced decision making in food assistance. To ensure equal engagement, nutrition education events were carefully designed to involve both boys and girls. The materials used in these activities were crafted to challenge gender stereotypes, encouraging an inclusive approach to healthy eating and domestic responsibilities. The overarching goal was to instill principles of gender equality from an early age.

In addition to achieving specific outcomes, WFP formulated a detailed gender-budget that links resources directly to tangible gender-related results throughout the Country Strategic Plan implementation period. WFP actively participated in inter-agency platforms, where efforts are coordinated for gender equality and women's



empowerment, and played a pivotal role in developing an Action Plan to implement the national Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality until 2030. This underscores WFP's holistic and collaborative approach to gender mainstreaming.

WFP also reinforced its commitment to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) by conducting a refresher session for all staff members, ensuring that staff were updated on the latest protocols. For new team members, a dedicated PSEA and gender induction package was introduced. This package encompassed essential documents, such as the WFP Gender Policy 2022, National Gender Strategy until 2030, National Gender Action Plan until 2024, and WFP Gender Action Plan. To supplement this, a curated set of online training resources was provided to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the subject. Additionally, expanding beyond internal training, WFP extended its outreach by conducting PSEA training sessions for collaborating partners, government representatives, and local government officials. These sessions, held across five locations nationwide, aimed to disseminate knowledge and foster a collective commitment to preventing and addressing instances of sexual exploitation and abuse and fostering a safe and accessible environment for WFP's projects. Furthermore, WFP actively participated in the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, aligning efforts with coordinated activities led by the United Nations Country Team.

### **Data on Gender**

WFP continued to prioritize the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data. WFP's post distribution monitoring (PDM) exemplifies this commitment, showcasing a nearly equal representation of females and males in the surveyed group (54 percent female and 46 percent male). The PDM revealed that, on average, 19 percent of households have women make the decision on the use of food rations, while 34 percent of households have both women and men involved jointly. Furthermore, according to the school meals programme PDM, an impressive 70 percent of the members on the Board of Trustees at schools are women. This signifies a noteworthy commitment to gender diversity and inclusion within the leadership structure of schools. In its PDM data collection, WFP documents the different factors beyond gender to understand the intersections and different needs of women and men. According to the PDM results, there were pregnant or lactating women in 23 percent of households and around 13 percent of households are female-headed.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In the Kyrgyz Republic, a complex interplay of political unrest, economic fragility, societal divisions, and entrenched social norms shape the landscape for protection and accountability to affected populations. Amid these challenges lie opportunities to bolster safeguards for vulnerable communities. Emphasis is placed on upholding international standards to bolster governance, combat corruption, fortify social safety nets, and challenge patriarchal values that deepen vulnerabilities for women and marginalized groups. Global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic have further compounded these complexities, accentuating the urgency of strategic measures to safeguard rights and promote accountability, with a vision to achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

During the first year of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, prioritizing protection remained integral to all WFP operations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The main goal was to ensure the safety and uphold the dignity of every person engaged in WFP projects so that they can access food and nutrition assistance. In the context of the global challenges posed by the food, fuel, and fertiliser crises, coupled with a decline in remittances, a heightened focus was placed on addressing existing protection risks.

In 2023, reaffirming its commitment to protection, with a specific focus on the principles of accountability to affected populations and community engagement, WFP conducted a series of training sessions for its cooperating partners in the Kyrgyz Republic. This initiative included the training of two staff members at WFP headquarters in October. The training sessions focused on people-centred programme design, emphasizing inclusive, gender-responsive programming and effective communication. The training also underscored the significance of creating a safe environment that encourages the participation of all, upholding the dignity and rights of every individual. Following the training, WFP organized further capacity strengthening activities for its staff, cooperating partners, and government officials on a people-centered approach that will result in strengthening the capacities of relevant stakeholders.

The main challenge faced in relation to the community feedback mechanism (CFM) revolved around its restricted functionality, safety, and accessibility. This was primarily due to the heavy reliance on a single channel, the hotline, which was predominantly used for registering complaints as opposed to facilitating broader communication. Additionally, there was a notable gap in effectively addressing and following up on raised complaints.

Drawing upon the insights gained from the assessment of CFM in 2023, WFP has commenced an extensive effort to broaden and enhance the security and accessibility of utilized channels. This enhancement aims to ensure that beneficiaries and partners across the country can easily and securely engage with WFP. While various communication channels, including social media, community level consultations (CLCs), focus group discussions, and on-the-ground presence have been in place, WFP is now placing a central emphasis on elevating the hotline as a pivotal component of its CFM. This strategic shift is part of a broader initiative geared towards fostering more inclusive and meaningful two-way communication with the food insecure population.

WFP is currently in the process of formulating a comprehensive Community Engagement Action Plan, a proactive step to strengthen the organization's dedication to inclusive programme design, implementation and monitoring. A crucial aspect of this plan involves conducting a thorough context analysis to gain a nuanced understanding of the distinctive needs and perspectives of the communities served by WFP. This insightful analysis will guide the strategic orientation of the CFM, ensuring that the hotline and other communication channels align seamlessly with the preferences and requirements of project participants.

The hotline, supplemented by these new initiatives, maintains its crucial role as the primary link between WFP and the communities it serves. This communication channel enables beneficiaries to anonymously report issues and request additional information by using audio messages, providing a direct line for their concerns. This feedback is diligently reviewed on a daily basis, with programme managers and WFP's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit taking prompt action to address any highlighted challenges. Within 2023, WFP has provided all additional information requested from potential project participants, and provided information to the relevant Ministries on complaints regarding public officials. These proactive measures underline WFP's unwavering dedication to making community feedback a driving force behind its operations. By prioritizing the insights and experiences shared by the communities, WFP is actively

working to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of its programmes, ensuring they align more closely with the needs of the food-insecure population.

### **Data on Protection**

According to annual post-distribution monitoring, 100 percent of surveyed project participants under all strategic outcomes reported being treated with respect throughout their engagement in WFP programmes, and 85 percent of respondents reported that they experience no barriers in accessing food and nutrition assistance. Additionally, nearly half of project participants have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse, while 19 percent of participants reported that they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP will continue to raise the public's awareness of WFP programmes through community level consultations, videos explaining how to participate in WFP projects, and social media channels.

Furthermore, approximately 4 percent of project participants were individuals with disabilities, comprising 64 percent men and 36 percent women. The majority of men with disabilities fall within the 2-5 age group, accounting for around 38 percent, while women with disabilities are distributed most prominently across the 18-59 age group, representing 39 percent. The country is progressing towards meeting UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The Kyrgyz Republic, situated in a geographically vulnerable position, faces the tangible impacts of climate change, manifesting in recurrent natural disasters, infrastructure damage, and dwindling water resources crucial for energy production and irrigation. These adverse effects pose a threat to the country's sustainable development achievements. The country is particularly prone to mudflows, seasonal floods, and seismic activity, experiencing around 300 earthquakes annually. A staggering 66 percent of the population resides in villages highly susceptible to seismic events, making the country one of the most earthquake-vulnerable regions in Central Asia.

Given that agriculture plays a pivotal role, not just economically but also as a way of life for a substantial portion of the population, bolstering adaptive capabilities for climate change is imperative. This involves enhancing protection against emergencies, ensuring the safety of the population and agriculture plots, as well as safeguarding the environment. The multifaceted approach to climate change resilience becomes integral for sustaining livelihoods and further development of the country as a whole.

To address the aforementioned challenges, WFP supported the Government's efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and its commitment to the UN Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. WFP has focused on enhancing the food security and resilience of communities in areas of adaptation to climate change, economic and social sustainability and developing entrepreneurial potential, in particular in high mountain communities. These activities will also contribute to the "Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions", announced by the UN General Assembly for 2023-2027 at the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic.

To ensure the effective execution of supported projects, WFP diligently assesses environmental and social risks, adhering to the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESS) and national regulations. This systematic screening, mandated for all food assistance-for-assets activities, is integral to risk mitigation. WFP also mandates cooperating partners to rigorously screen project interventions, aligning with the established framework to proactively manage potential risks. Moreover, WFP ensures that all activities adhere to national laws on social security and environmental protection. To enhance stakeholder capacity and understanding of the ESS policy, including our implementing partners, regular seminars and awareness-raising meetings were conducted.

In 2023, WFP has assessed over 243 small-scale projects; among them 87 were related to irrigation infrastructure, four were related to agriculture, 105 focused on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and 47 were dedicated to drinking water projects. The assessments were carried out using Environmental and Social Screening Tools. The primary objectives of these projects include safeguarding the population from emergency situations, enhancing irrigation and drinking water systems, improving pastures, adapting to climate change, and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources to enhance livelihoods. Throughout the reporting period, six projects were rejected due to potential risks during implementation and non-compliance with ESS requirements. Only after confirming compliance can a project proceed to the Project Review Committee meeting for subsequent approval. If a proposed project fails to meet ESS requirements, it is not endorsed by the Review Committee. No risks were identified during the implementation of other activities. These screened initiatives not only align with government priorities but also contribute to the development of mountainous regions.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP is currently in the initial stages of implementing the Environmental Management System (EMS) in the Kyrgyz Republic, with a mission organized in November 2023 to kickstart the process. The awaited EMS report will be instrumental in providing insights into the current status of EMS implementation, along with a thorough assessment and necessary measures for its full integration.

Despite the EMS not being fully launched, WFP has undertaken several environmentally-friendly initiatives to enhance its internal operations. Notably, the introduction of the Fleet Wave fuel app aims to monitor and decrease the organization's carbon footprint over the coming years. In pursuit of energy efficiency, WFP has adopted energy-efficient appliances, implemented advanced lighting systems, installed solar panels for renewable energy, and embraced smart building technologies to optimize energy consumption. To improve waste management, a robust recycling program has been implemented, coupled with proper disposal procedures for used batteries. Furthermore, WFP has actively discouraged the use of single-use plastics and encouraged the adoption of reusable materials among staff and partners.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Malnutrition in all its forms, coupled with diet-related non-communicable diseases and micronutrient deficiencies continue to significantly contribute to the disease burden of the country. These issues impose substantial social and economic costs on households, communities, and the entire country. The Kyrgyz Republic continues to grapple with a triple burden of malnutrition, witnessing an upward trend in the prevalence of overweight and obesity among both adults and children. Notably, inadequate diets serve as a common factor contributing to both undernutrition and obesity. Despite notable strides in diminishing stunting among children aged 6-59 months, the persistence of micronutrient deficiencies remains evident, with an estimated 38 percent of children found to be anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia is also alarming among women of reproductive age and pregnant women, standing at 36 percent as of 2019. Recognizing the pivotal role of a well-balanced diet in achieving optimal nutritional outcomes is crucial for comprehensive growth and development. This, in turn, fosters an improved quality of life and facilitates the transition out of poverty.

WFP and partners carried out the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) and the Cost of the Diet analysis to inform on the availability, cost, and affordability of nutritious diets and contributed to the National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (NIMAS) to assess the severity of micronutrient deficiencies and nutrition status of the population in 2022. The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, completed in December 2022, revealed that poor diets are significant contributors to all forms of malnutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic. This issue is interlinked with poverty and inequality, fostering a detrimental cycle where each factor fuels the other. Within this complex landscape, national social protection programmes play a crucial role in providing a safety net for vulnerable households, helping them afford nutritious diets. However, the analysis emphasizes that these programmes, while essential, cannot singularly bridge the affordability gaps. WFP assistance programmes assume a pivotal role in empowering households to afford a nutritious diet. Furthermore, the analysis underscores the effectiveness of large-scale food fortification as a robust strategy for delivering essential micronutrients through commonly consumed staple foods. This approach, adhering to fortification standards, ensures widespread access to fortified foods and contributes to improved nutrition.

In 2023, aligning with the insights from the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis and the objectives outlined in the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP continued to integrate nutrition into all of its outcomes and ultimately to improve awareness about healthy and nutritious food. WFP strengthened local food security and nutrition through community asset creation and human capital building projects. These activities not only generated essential community assets but also fostered the development of livelihood skills among vulnerable community members susceptible to malnutrition. To reinforce these efforts, project participants received positive nutrition messaging aimed at enhancing their understanding of the importance of consuming nutrient-rich foods. Fortified in-kind assistance (wheat flour and vegetable oil) was distributed to project participants to assist households in covering the cost of nutritious diets. Beyond these initiatives, WFP actively advocated for positive climate adaptation practices using a variety of communication materials and participatory approaches. Participants were engaged in community sensitization and planning processes, equipping them with better preparedness to manage the impacts of climate change and ultimately improve their food security and nutrition. WFP also played an important role in supporting the Kyrgyz government in formulating the food security and nutrition workplan for the 2023-2027 period. This involvement encompassed both technical assistance and advocacy efforts.

Furthermore, WFP conducted capacity strengthening activities for over 200 stakeholders on various aspects of nutrition standards, sanitary norms, and the quality, safety, and efficiency of meal preparation. Seminars dedicated to preparing nutritious school meals in safe and hygienic conditions involved key provincial and district-level national partners from government administration offices, District Educational Departments (DEDs), Sanitary Epidemiological Services (SEs), and school directors. Simultaneously, parents of school children and the community at large benefited from campaigns and study materials promoting healthy nutrition and lifestyles. The home-grown school feeding model was also piloted to improve the nutritional value of school meals with locally produced foods. This initiative created opportunities for the development of value chains, specifically benefiting smallholder farmers in targeted regions. The Logistics Centre, established in Kadamjai in April 2023, played a pivotal role in connecting local farmers with schools through a private-public partnership. This collaboration not only improved the logistics chain but also provided local farmers with enhanced access to markets. Operational in the latter half of 2023, the Logistics Centre successfully secured tenders to supply locally grown vegetables and fruits to 55 schools and 8 kindergartens. Notably, it achieved this while offering

vegetable products at a 10 percent lower price than that of competitors.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP together with UNICEF, co-facilitated initiatives aligned with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platform to promote healthy nutrition, food safety, food processing and fortification. The SUN Movement in the Kyrgyz Republic engages a diverse array of stakeholders, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, representatives from civil society, the private sector, academia, and donors. Within the reporting period, a SUN Secretariat Representative conducted a mission in the country, engaging with high-level Government officials to discuss interagency coordination concerning food security and nutrition, aiming to enhance understanding of the country's context and needs for global advocacy.

Post-distribution monitoring revealed that 100 percent of project participants expressed benefiting from the nutrition-sensitive program component. Additionally, all participants reported that WFP operations and services effectively fulfilled their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification.



# Partnerships

Effective partnerships are pivotal for WFP in ensuring the successful execution of all programmes and projects. In 2023, WFP directed its efforts towards enhancing partnerships across a diverse spectrum of stakeholders. This encompasses continuous work with the host Government, United Nations agencies, development partners, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and other relevant entities to harmonize activities with the country's development priorities.

## Host government partners

In 2023, WFP collaborated with key government entities, including the Cabinet of Ministers, Presidential Administration, Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament), and other governmental bodies at different levels. Since WFP's development projects are implemented via key line Ministries, WFP strengthened the cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision, among others. A primary focus of WFP's efforts was to actively assist the Government and national stakeholders in reviewing and enhancing existing policies, laws, and programmes, ensuring their effective implementation to strengthen food security and nutrition, as well as support decision-makers by providing them with the knowledge, evidence, and expertise necessary for formulating robust policies.

WFP also actively advocated for the increased allocation of funds from the Government for the school feeding programme before the Parliament. A significant milestone included organizing a visit for Members of Parliament to see the outcomes of WFP's initiatives, which provided an opportunity to advocate for increasing the government's budget allocation as well as to underscore the vital role of parental involvement in school meals. As a result, Members of Parliament have indicated that the Minister of Finance will double the budgetary allocation to School Meals in 2024. Furthermore, WFP has strengthened collaboration with the Centre for Development of Parliament and Democracy under the Parliament by conducting capacity strengthening workshops together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO. The seminar focused on value chain development, food security, nutrition, and agricultural insurance. This initiative was aimed at enhancing the understanding and informed decision-making capabilities of Parliamentarians.

Further contributing to national initiatives, WFP, in partnership with FAO, supported the Ministry of Agriculture in hosting a National Dialogue on the development of the Food Security and Nutrition programme 2023-2027. This initiative involved collecting recommendations for the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment. The Ministry of Agriculture represented the Government at the Summit, delivering a comprehensive report on food systems progress and outlining state priorities.

WFP also played an important role in shaping the roadmap for the implementation of the 5 Years of Action on the Development of Mountainous Regions in 2023-2027 in the Kyrgyz Republic, which is an initiative of the Kyrgyz president and supported by the UN General Assembly. WFP will support the development of remote mountainous regions through its community asset creation and resilience strengthening projects.

Finally, in November 2023, the National Development Forum on Poverty and Inequality, which is the main platform to develop the country strategic priorities to lower the level of poverty was convened by the Government and supported by the UN Country Team. During the forum, WFP led a session on equality and inclusive regional development, emphasizing the pivotal role of civil society and the private sector in reducing poverty and inequality, assisting the Government in streamlining strategic priorities to support vulnerable people.

## Cooperating partners

WFP focused on strengthening its work through partnerships with development partners and non-governmental organizations. In 2023, successful collaboration with prominent partners such as civil society organizations, international non-governmental organizations and others was strengthened. WFP's commitment to on-the-ground impact is exemplified by its projects implemented through local NGOs, who play a pivotal role in project design and execution across various sectors; such as school meals, community asset creation and human capital building, localized climate risk profiles, anticipatory action, agricultural insurance, and more.

In addition, as part of the 16 days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls, WFP, in collaboration with other country based UN Agencies, organized an open day for partners and vendors to enhance knowledge and awareness regarding protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and related UN policies and procedures. Lastly, WFP provided a training for current and potential cooperating partners on a human-centered approach in WFP programmes, with the aim of deepening knowledge on the application of human-centered principles on the ground.

## Focus on localization

WFP collaborates with local and regional women-led NGO partners, as well as women self-help groups, to ensure effective design, implementation, food distribution, and monitoring of programmes. In 2023, WFP had formal partnerships with eight NGOs, demonstrating the progress in localization agenda. All partners underwent verification based on their UN Partner Portal Profile documentation, with WFP updating its NGO roster in April 2023.

Moreover, WFP established close collaborations and signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with international organizations and academic institutions, such as ACTED, Mercy Corps, GIZ, Aga Khan Foundation, the University of Central Asia, and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia. These partnerships covered diverse fields, including emergency preparedness and response, school feeding, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation, social protection, joint research collaboration, capacity strengthening of national institutions, and more.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP remained committed to enhancing partnerships with other United Nations agencies, emphasizing strategic joint action and collaborative efforts. As part of the country's initiative to coordinate foreign assistance, thematic working groups were established within the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC).

Throughout 2023, WFP took on the co-chairing role for two DPCC working groups: Agriculture and Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition (in collaboration with FAO and World Bank) and the Social Protection group (in collaboration with UNICEF). Additionally, the DPCC nutrition subgroup, consisting of WFP, UNICEF, USAID, Mercy Corps, and the Ministry of Health, conducted meetings to plan a joint communication campaign and organize regional awareness-raising events on nutrition. Additionally, WFP, together with UNDP, assumed a leading role in the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework *for* 2023-2027, co-chairing Priority III, which focuses on Climate, environment, energy, and disaster risk management.

Collaborating with ILO, UNICEF, and the World Bank, WFP contributed to drafting key messages on the Comprehensive Analysis of the Social Protection System. These messages were highlighted during the Inclusive Social Protection session of the National Development Forum on poverty and inequality held in November.

# Financial Overview

In 2023, while WFP's operations in the Kyrgyz Republic were eventually well-funded, delays and interruptions in anticipated contributions affected the implementation of food and cash assistance. Under Strategic Outcome 1, the Russian Federation provided a bi-annual contribution to support smallholder farmers and social inpatient institutions. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic contributed in-kind support for the national poverty graduation Social Contract project, which was initially piloted by WFP in two districts and later scaled up by the Government nationally. Switzerland and the Green Climate Fund allocated multi-year contributions to Strategic Outcome 3 for climate change and adaptation activities until 2027. Additionally, the Russian Federation approved a multi-year grant to support the School feeding programme under Strategic Outcome 4. By the year's end, WFP had mobilised 92 percent of the total funds required for its needs-based plan, enabling strategic planning and program implementation.

Most of the funding was designated for resilience and root causes activities, particularly capacity strengthening and food modalities, leaving comparatively less funding for cash-based transfer initiatives. Consequently, all Strategic Outcomes were fully funded; however, some allocations were received at the end of quarter four. Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 utilized funding of less than 5 percent due to WFP phasing out the emergency operation initiated in 2022 in response to the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border. Strategic Outcome 2 remains inactive unless triggered by a request from the host government, contingent upon the magnitude of a disaster or emergency. In the event of such a request, WFP, in collaboration with the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU), will evaluate the situation, assessing any immediate needs of the crisis affected population.

The actualization rate for Strategic Outcome 1 and Strategic Outcome 4 is 61 percent and 85 percent, respectively. This is primarily influenced by delays in the arrival of food commodities, adverse weather conditions, and the need to extend certain activities to cover the span of 2024. The actualization rate under Strategic Outcome 3 is 42 percent, which is attributed to delayed allocations from the donor.


## Budget Revisions









In 2023, the first budget revision for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027 was undertaken and approved. The revision was necessary to extend activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3, responding to the expanded national Social Contract project, enhance community risk profiling, disaster preparedness, and climate change adaptation, supporting climate-smart agriculture and responsive safety nets. The budget revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 90.9 million to USD 100.1 million. This financial adjustment allowed WFP to expand coverage of its food assistance and scale up capacity strengthening efforts, aligning with the outlined activities in the CSP.

The majority of the resources (94 percent) to the entire CSP came from directed multilateral funding. Another 4 percent was derived from multilateral contributions, while the remaining 2 percent came from other sources. Additionally, WFP was able to make use of various internal funding mechanisms to advance activities in support of Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3. These mechanisms included the Emerging Donor Matching Fund, which enabled WFP to implement activities that supported the national Social Contract project. Furthermore, WFP benefited from the Anticipatory Action funds (AA), which were utilized to enhance community risk profiling and planning, as well as disaster preparedness and adaptation efforts.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	12,166,432	5,819,204	7,204,603	6,045,256
SO01: By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	6,823,524	5,481,862	6,392,747	5,236,482
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes	6,823,524	5,481,862	6,392,747	5,236,482
SO02: Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises	5,342,907	337,342	811,855	808,774
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	5,342,907	337,342	811,855	808,774
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	7,469,097	6,166,587	14,093,973	3,232,467
SO03: By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	7,469,097	6,166,587	14,093,973	3,232,467
Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels	7,469,097	6,166,587	7,695,939	3,232,467

Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 6,398,034	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,162,292	 2,287,217	 16,511,384	 1,895,478
SO04: By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes	 2,162,292	 2,287,217	 16,511,384	 1,895,478
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	 2,162,292	 2,287,217	 2,426,877	 1,895,478
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 14,084,507	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 5,126,173	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 21,797,822	 14,273,010	 42,936,135	 11,173,203
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,402,849	 1,299,999	 1,211,527	 971,171
Total Direct Costs	 23,200,672	 15,573,010	 44,147,662	 12,144,374

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,508,043	 1,012,245	 2,067,365	 2,067,365
Grand Total	 24,708,715	 16,585,255	 46,215,028	 14,211,740

# Data Notes

## Overview

- [1] The National Statistics Committee, 2022, <https://www.stat.kg/ru/publications/uroven-bednosti-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/>  
[2] WFP Kyrgyz Republic, Food Security Monitoring Update, September 2023

## Operational context

- [1] WFP Kyrgyz Republic, Food Security Monitoring Update, September 2023  
[2] The National Statistics Committee, 2022, <https://stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/2a652573-efb0-4424-8e4c-534401ff6ff9.pdf>  
[3] WFP Kyrgyz Republic, Food Security Monitoring Update, September 2023  
[4] Price Monitoring For Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic, December 2023  
[5] The National Statistics Committee, 2023, <https://stat.kg/ru/news/v-yanvare-noyabre-tg-obespechen-rost-ekonomiki-respubliki/>  
[6] The National Statistics Committee, 2023, <https://stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/bc59fba5-97a8-482c-9815-a7c4205ad1e3.pdf>  
[7] National integrated micronutrient and anthropometric survey of the Kyrgyz Republic (NIMAS), 2021, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/206293-national-integrated-micronutrient-and-anthropometric-survey-kyrgyz-republic-2021-nimas>  
[8] Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023, <https://www.mchs.gov.kg/ru/kyrgyz-respublikasynyn-aimagyndagy-korkunuchtuu-processterge-zhana-kubulushtarga-monitoring-zhurguzuu/>  
[9] Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023, <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fstat.kg%2Fmedia%2Fpublicationarchive%2Fb567b7a2-48cd-43a9-9398-ceade1a46b58.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>  
[10] The National Statistics Committee, 2024, <https://stat.kg/ru/news/itogi-sbora-urozhaya-selskohozyajstvennyh-kultur-v-2023-godu/>

## Strategic outcome 01

FSOM revealed contextual factors have had a significant impact on food consumption score and coping strategies of households vulnerable to food insecurity. In particular, the drought and lack of rainfall last year led to a shortage of irrigation water and reduced harvests, frosts in early spring led to crop losses, and remittances declined significantly as most migrants returned from Russia after the war in Ukraine. Therefore, there have been regression rather than progress in Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategy Scores. There is also a gap in the methodology, which we plan to fix to demonstrate the changes better starting in 2024. From 2024 onwards, the CO team plans to conduct baseline and endline surveys on these indicators annually to capture the direct impact of payments on direct beneficiaries.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Decree on the "Procedure for granting a lump sum social payment in emergency situations"; Decree on the "Procedure for providing humanitarian aid in emergency situations"; Decree on the "Procedure for the provision of social protection services in emergency situations".

## Strategic outcome 03

FSOM revealed contextual factors have had a significant impact on food consumption score and coping strategies of households vulnerable to food insecurity. In particular, the drought and lack of rainfall last year led to a shortage of irrigation water and reduced harvests, frosts in early spring led to crop losses, and remittances declined significantly as most migrants returned from Russia after the war in Ukraine. Therefore, there have been regression rather than progress in Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategy Scores. There is also a gap in the methodology, which we plan to fix to demonstrate the changes better starting in 2024. From 2024 onwards, the CO team plans to conduct baseline and endline surveys on these indicators annually to capture the direct impact of payments on direct beneficiaries.

- [1] Asian Development Bank and World Bank, 2021, Climate Risk Country Profile: Kyrgyz Republic, <https://reliefweb.int/report/kyrgyzstan/climate-risk-country-profile-kyrgyz-republic>

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) for the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/166597-united-nations-common-country-analysis-cca-kyrgyz-republic>

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] World Bank, Gender Data Portal, Modeled ILO Estimate for Labour Force Participation Rate, <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/kyrgyz-republic/#:~:text=In%20the%20Kyrgyz%20Republic%2C%20the%20labor%20force%20participation%20rate%20among,labor%20force%20participation%20has%20decreased.>



## Nutrition integration

2023 figures are represented by the baseline as it is the first year of the Country Strategic Plan.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	172,253	108,913	63%
	female	172,247	107,239	62%
	total	344,500	216,152	63%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	7,645	4,333	57%
	female	7,242	4,227	58%
	total	14,887	8,560	57%
24-59 months	male	14,703	11,484	78%
	female	13,928	10,810	78%
	total	28,631	22,294	78%
5-11 years	male	38,083	32,324	85%
	female	36,999	31,123	84%
	total	75,082	63,447	85%
12-17 years	male	15,877	13,881	87%
	female	15,042	12,870	86%
	total	30,919	26,751	87%
18-59 years	male	77,375	39,951	52%
	female	80,466	40,319	50%
	total	157,841	80,270	51%
60+ years	male	18,570	6,940	37%
	female	18,570	7,890	42%
	total	37,140	14,830	40%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	344,500	216,152	63%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	22,500	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	250,500	104,537	41%
School based programmes	35,000	33,250	95%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	59,000	55,865	94%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Vegetable Oil	435	365	84%
Wheat Flour	4,351	4,006	92%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	195	0	0%
Bread	60	0	0%
Buckwheat	50	0	0%
Canned Fish	12	0	0%
Canned Meat	162	0	0%
Iodised Salt	13	0	0%
Rice	100	0	0%
Sugar	45	0	0%
Tea	2	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	115	62	54%
Wheat Flour	630	674	107%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Bread	0	0	0%
Buckwheat	0	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Canned Meat	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Tea	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	108	0	0%
Wheat Flour	1,080	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Wheat Flour	378	190	50%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	699,300	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	596,450	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,829,600	519,818	18%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	194,175	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1. Food-insecure and vulnerable individuals with no productive capacity benefit from unconditional transfers and nutrition knowledge that meet their basic food and nutrition needs and enhance their agency					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	4,499	1,153
			Male	4,501	1,306
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>2,459</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	396	145.09
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	119,880	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	396	145.09
CSP Output 02: 1.2. Food-insecure and vulnerable individuals with productive capacity benefit from conditional transfers that meet their food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	24,499	11,033
			Male	24,501	10,636
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>21,669</b>
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	28,250	31,503
			Male	28,250	31,825
			<b>Total</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>63,328</b>
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	1,320	648.98

A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	3,070	3,576.58
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	179,820	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	399,600	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,390	4,225.56

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: 1.3. Food-insecure and vulnerable households in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated or newly constructed productive community assets, knowledge and skills that help improve their productivity, human and financial capital, incomes and nutrition practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	190	190
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	35	35
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	166	166
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Food assistance for asset	US\$	225,896.63	225,896.63
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	67.8	67.8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	31,693	31,693
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	63.6	63.6

D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	3,786	3,786
CSP Output 04: 1.4. Government institutions at the central and local levels benefit from strengthened innovative social protection approaches to decent employment and human capital development					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	8	0

Outcome Results						
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥688,000	≥100,000	229,199	Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3,013	≥1,000	2,318	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> HHS vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.2		≤4.5	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	4.1		≤3.8	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.3		≤4	3.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	94		≥94.2	74.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	4		≤3.8	16.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	2		≤2	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25		≤23	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	23		≤21	18.6	WFP survey
	Overall	23		≤21.6	19.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9		≤9	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	10		≤8	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10		≤9	8.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17		≤27.8	31.4	WFP survey
	Male	21		≤29	30.9	WFP survey
	Overall	20		≤27.6	31.4	WFP survey



Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49		≥40.2	33.9	WFP survey
	Male	46		≥42	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	47		≥42	40.7	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥35	≥29	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥44	≥40	44	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥44.2	≥39	39.68	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations</b>						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 05: 2.1. Targeted groups benefit from unconditional transfers that meet their food and nutrition needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	25,000	26,812	
			Male	25,000	26,594	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>53,406</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,385	736.31	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	596,450		
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	758	736.31	

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**Output Results**

**Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels**

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 06: 3.1. Targeted groups benefit from conditional transfers (including insurance) to meet their food and nutrition needs and enable them to be financially resilient when affected by stressors and shocks

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	36,000 36,000 <b>72,000</b>	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	36,499 36,501 <b>73,000</b>	9,368 10,172 <b>19,540</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male <b>Total</b>		11,250 11,250 <b>22,500</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,188	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	829,920	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,999,680	519,818
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		194,175
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,188	

CSP Output 09: 3.4. Targeted groups benefit from unconditional transfers in order to better cope with shocks and stressors

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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## Other Output

### Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: 3.2. Targeted groups and communities benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed assets and improved knowledge to protect, improve and adapt their livelihoods to climate variability and enhance nutrition practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,050	2,073
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,050	2,152
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,050	2,073
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,050	2,152

CSP Output 07: 3.2. Targeted groups and communities benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed assets and improved knowledge that help them protect, improve and adapt their livelihoods to climate variability and enhance nutrition practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	34	29
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	100	87.2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	15,300	23,536
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Km	5	3.2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Km	150	96.4

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	20	46
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	22,500	22,500
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual Individual	57,135 4,100	54,190 4,225
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.5: Number of people benefiting from payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	8,000	3,960
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.5: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	15,000	7,706
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	200,000	194,175
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,200,000	1,196,572

CSP Output 08: 3.3. Government institutions at the central and local levels benefit from improved early warning, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation approaches and systems that strengthen the national shock-responsive social protection system

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.19: Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)	C.19.1: Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	100	130
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	86	62

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	20	27
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	685,000	685,000

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2,000,000	≥500,000	570,000	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of local governments that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Overall	0	≥80	=13	13	WFP programme monitoring
Number of local governments that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Overall	0	≥13	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥2	3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food Insecure and Climate change - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of people benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures disaggregated by gender and LNOB groups	Overall	0	≥1,250,000	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food Insecurity in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	15	≤15			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	73	≤73			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	12	≥12			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	94		≥94.2	74.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	4		≤3.8	16.4	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	2		≤2	9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHS vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥35	≥29	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥45	≥40	44	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥51	≥39	39.68	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥56	≥39	39.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHS vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.2		≤4.5	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	4.1		≤3.8	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.3		≤4	3.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25		≤23	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	23		≤21	18.6	WFP survey
	Overall	23		≤21.6	19.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9		≤9	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	10		≤8	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10		≤9	8.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17		≤27.8	31.4	WFP survey
	Male	21		≤29	30.9	WFP survey
	Overall	20		≤27.6	31.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49		≥40.2	33.9	WFP survey
	Male	46		≥42	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	47		≥42	40.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHS vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	65		≥66.3	69.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	29		≤27	20.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	6		≤5.8	11.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	89		≥89.2	70.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9		≥9.8	29.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2		≤1	0.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	92		≥92.2	80.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5		≥6	19.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2		<1.8	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHS vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						

Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	75	≤55		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	17	≤30		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	8	≥15		WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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#### Output Results

#### Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability

Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 13: 4.4. School-age girls and boys receive a hot, diverse, nutritious and safe meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	17,500	16,120
			Male	17,500	17,130
			<b>Total</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>33,250</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	378	190.44



## Other Output

### Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 10: 4.1. The Government has increased technical capacity to implement the optimized national school meals programme to achieve nutrition, education and food security outcomes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	207	207
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	463,315.63	463,315.63

CSP Output 11: 4.2. Government institutions at the central and local levels have diversified and increased financial capacity for sustainable optimized national school meals programme management

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	0

CSP Output 12: 4.3. School-age girls and boys and their families benefit from improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition that improves their micronutrient intake within a healthy and safe environment

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	10

CSP Output 13: 4.4. School-age girls and boys receive a hot, diverse, nutritious and safe meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and take full advantage of learning opportunities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	49	49

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)	School feeding (on-site)	%		18	18
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### Outcome Results

#### Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥3	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=2.7	=2.4	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥15	≥5	8	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2,400,000	≥1,500,000	1,800,000	WFP programme monitoring

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100			WFP
	Male	100	=100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP
						programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school-children - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100			WFP
	Male	100	=100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP
						programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100			WFP
	Male	100	=100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100			WFP
						programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries from Batken, Osh, Naryn provinces - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=50	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> beneficiaries from Batken - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall				34	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall				48	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall				19	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting			WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				2,284	WFP
	Male				2,682	programme monitoring
	Overall				4,966	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring



Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	75	=100			WFP survey
	Male	84	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	82	=100			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100			WFP survey
	Male	95	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100			WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=90			WFP survey
	Male	100	=90			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=90			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	74	=100			WFP survey
	Male	91	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	84	=100			WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=90			WFP survey
	Male	100	=90			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=90			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	84	=100			WFP survey
	Male	67	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	77	=100			WFP survey

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes			WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes			Joint survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting			WFP survey
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	47,995	≥62994			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48,832	≥64093			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96,827	≥127087			WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

#### Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15	=80			WFP survey
	Male	13	=80			WFP survey
	Overall	13	=80			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	30	=80			WFP survey
	Male	8	=80			WFP survey
	Overall	26	=80			WFP survey

#### Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	11	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥80			WFP survey

#### Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	13	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥80			WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Bektur Zhanibekov

Community asset creation project participants in Batken province constructing gabion nets to protect the village from floods.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

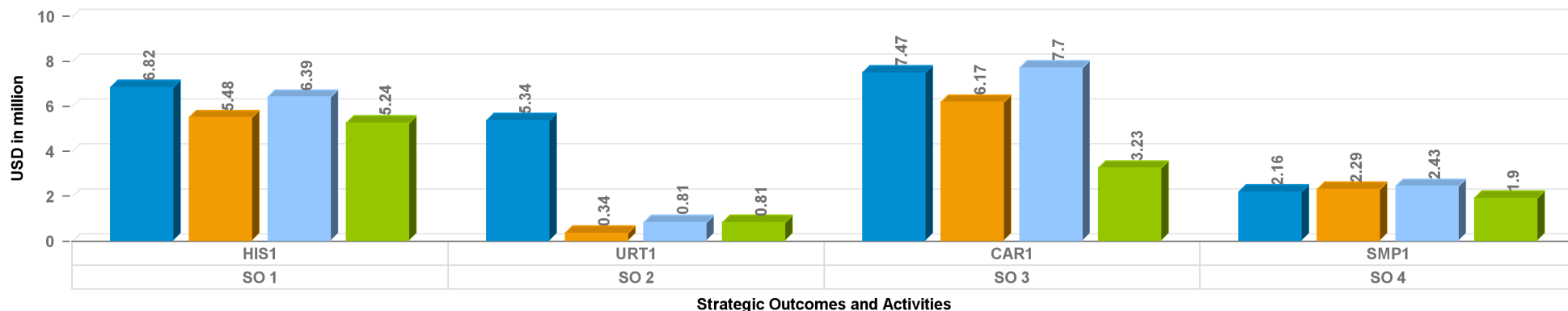
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises	
SO 3	By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	
SO 4	By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes
SO 2	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations
SO 3	CAR1	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels
SO 4	SMP1	Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,126,174	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,126,174</b>	<b>0</b>
2.1	Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	5,342,908	337,342	811,856	808,775
	By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes	6,823,524	5,481,862	6,392,748	5,236,482
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>12,166,432</b>	<b>5,819,205</b>	<b>7,204,603</b>	<b>6,045,257</b>
2.4	By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels	7,469,098	6,166,588	7,695,939	3,232,468
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,398,034	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>7,469,098</b>	<b>6,166,588</b>	<b>14,093,973</b>	<b>3,232,468</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes	Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	2,162,293	2,287,218	2,426,878	1,895,479
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,084,507	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,162,293</b>	<b>2,287,218</b>	<b>16,511,385</b>	<b>1,895,479</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>21,797,822</b>	<b>14,273,010</b>	<b>42,936,135</b>	<b>11,173,203</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,402,850</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>1,211,528</b>	<b>971,172</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,200,672</b>	<b>15,573,010</b>	<b>44,147,663</b>	<b>12,144,375</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,508,044</b>	<b>1,012,246</b>	<b>2,067,366</b>	<b>2,067,366</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>24,708,716</b>	<b>16,585,256</b>	<b>46,215,029</b>	<b>14,211,741</b>



Wanee Piyabongkam

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

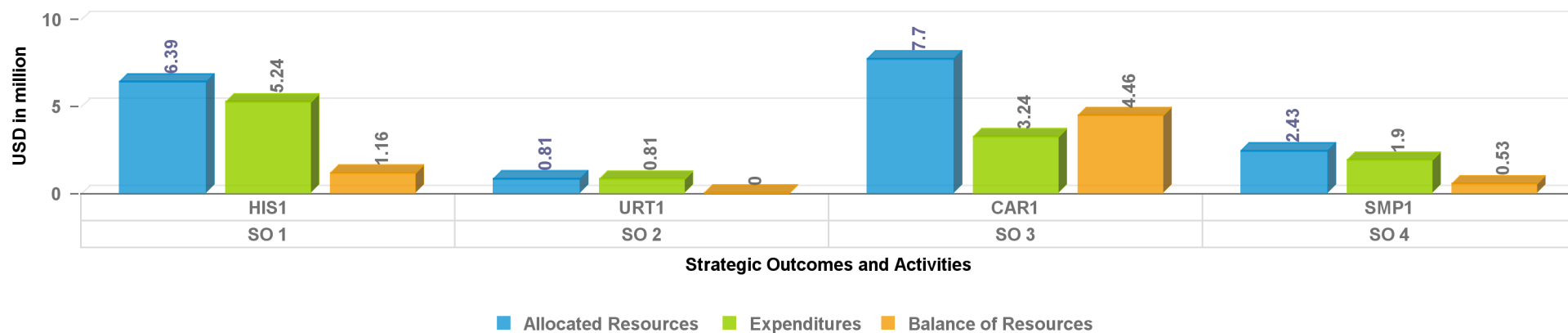
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises	
SO 3	By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	
SO 4	By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes
SO 2	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations
SO 3	CAR1	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels
SO 4	SMP1	Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas in the Kyrgyz Republic can meet their food and nutrition needs, enabling their early recovery during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	5,342,908	811,856	0	811,856	808,775	3,081
	By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes	6,823,524	6,392,748	0	6,392,748	5,236,482	1,156,265
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>12,166,432</b>	<b>7,204,603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,204,603</b>	<b>6,045,257</b>	<b>1,159,347</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels	7,469,098	7,698,963	0	7,698,963	3,235,491	4,463,472
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,398,034	0	6,398,034	0	6,398,034
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>7,469,098</b>	<b>14,096,997</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,096,997</b>	<b>3,235,491</b>	<b>10,861,506</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes	Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	2,162,293	2,426,878	0	2,426,878	1,895,479	531,399
		Non Activity Specific	0	14,084,507	0	14,084,507	0	14,084,507
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,162,293</b>	<b>16,511,385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,511,385</b>	<b>1,895,479</b>	<b>14,615,906</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,126,174	0	5,126,174	0	5,126,174
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,126,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,126,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,126,174</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>21,797,822</b>	<b>42,939,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,939,159</b>	<b>11,176,227</b>	<b>31,762,932</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,402,850</b>	<b>1,211,805</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,211,805</b>	<b>971,449</b>	<b>240,356</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,200,672</b>	<b>44,150,963</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,150,963</b>	<b>12,147,675</b>	<b>32,003,288</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,508,044</b>	<b>2,303,444</b>		<b>2,303,444</b>	<b>2,303,444</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			24,708,716	46,454,407	0	46,454,407	14,451,119	32,003,288

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures