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# **Kyrgyz Republic**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

With one-third of its population in poverty and unable to afford a nutritious diet, the Kyrgyz Republic faces persistent inequalities, the triple burden of malnutrition, and stagnant progress toward SDG 2 Zero Hunger, notwithstanding progress toward their middle-income status.

In a changing financing landscape, WFP supports strengthening civil and social protection measures, including the school meals safety net, contributing to food system transformation in a mountainous, land-locked country susceptible to climate change, other shocks and pressures.

Operating country-wide with strong field presence, WFP's unconditional and conditional food- and cash-based assistance complemented the national system, enhancing livelihoods and promoting healthy diets.

## Pathway to food secure communities and resilient food system

In 2024, WFP supported 245,987 food and nutrition-insecure women and men, while strengthening the government's capacities and systems for inclusive, climate-adaptive social and civil protection. This support was aimed at building resilience in poor and vulnerable communities and fostering their ability to meet their food security and nutrition needs in the face of disasters and other shocks and stressors, thereby contributing to a resilient food system.

The Kyrgyz Republic continues to face inequitable growth, social disparities, and high poverty levels<sup>1</sup>. 30 percent of the population lives in poverty<sup>2</sup>, and 36 percent lacks access to a nutritious diet<sup>3</sup>. Around 10 percent of the population is food insecure, and another 50 percent is only marginally food secure<sup>4</sup>, highlighting the stagnation in progress toward achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)<sup>5</sup>. Despite significant economic progress, the Kyrgyz Republic's food system and communities remain vulnerable to regional geopolitical risks, reliance on migrant remittances and food imports, and the growing frequency of disasters and climate-induced shocks.<sup>6</sup>

WFP continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) in support of national sustainable development priorities. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported the Government's social protection policies by implementing over 870 community development projects nationwide, contributing to the country's active labor market goals. These projects provided food assistance to low-income individuals and families, conditional to their participation in community infrastructure projects or the acquisition of new livelihood skills for income generation. In line with the Government's "leave no one behind" approach, WFP also delivered unconditional food assistance to those affected by mudflows. At the policy level, WFP continued to strengthen the Government's adaptive social protection system. WFP supported developing an analysis-based plan to integrate emergency aid distribution data into the national registry of poor families. This integration aims to enhance the social protection system's ability to target food-insecure people of all age groups affected by disasters and other shocks. Additionally, WFP provided technical support to the Government in updating the design and policy framework of the active labour market programme (ALMP). This update allows ALMP to take on a promotive role in assisting individuals to alleviate poverty, expanding its traditional protective function of social assistance. In 2024, WFP launched a project aimed at improving the livelihoods and resilience of farmers, including women, in the conflict-prone Batken province. The project focuses on enhancing water and land use, improving post-harvest management, and strengthening market linkages to help farmers build more sustainable livelihoods.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP remained standby to support the Government in providing an immediate response to affected populations in the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency. Although this contingency outcome was not activated in 2024, WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity for disaster preparedness and response under strategic outcomes 1 and 3. WFP supported the inter-agency cash working group and provided coordinated policy advice on adaptive social protection. WFP also assisted the Government in introducing individualized food kits containing ready-to-eat commodities designed to sustain one person for ten days during emergencies, which helps to address the nutritional needs of those affected. A total of 300 parcels were procured to test this food prepositioning

mechanism.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued to strengthen national capacities for disaster risk management and climate adaptation, thereby enhancing the resilience of communities and the food system against climate shocks. In 2024, WFP's community development projects supported the construction of 344 infrastructure assets that reduce disaster risks and enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers in areas susceptible to climate risks. WFP developed eight district-level climate risk profiles and adaptation plans, trained over 5,100 farmers to use climate information effectively, and helped over 14,200 community members diversify their climate-sensitive livelihoods. Additionally, WFP trained government staff in forecasting hazards and preparing timely and tailored climate information for communities. This support complemented the capacity strengthening activities and meteorological equipment previously. WFP also continued to implement initiatives to facilitate the Government's strategic shift from recovery and response to the prevention and mitigation of disaster risks, strengthening national disaster risk management and preparedness capacity. Anticipatory Action was piloted in the Naryn province to mitigate the negative impact of extreme weather events on the livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralists in remote mountainous areas. Triggered by the cold and prolonged winter, pre-positioned fodder was handed over to local authorities to help sustain pastoralists and their livestock through harsh conditions. Furthermore, WFP supported four district governments in providing climate risk insurance to pastoralists, enabling them to access fodder after droughts and prevent mass livestock deaths. At the central level, 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. To support the Government in mitigating and preparing for mudflows, WFP initiated the development of an Atlas of Mudflow Risk to identify the prevalence and vulnerability of different regions in the country to these disasters. WFP also launched a project promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, including minimum-tillage farming.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported the Government in transitioning 34 schools from carbohydrate-rich snacks to nutrient-dense hot meals, aiming to improve schoolchildren's nutrient intake and dietary habits in 2024. These schools, along with 884 previously supported, are now equipped and trained to provide primary schoolchildren with hot meals, using food commodities funded by the Government. At the policy level, a significant stride toward a sustainable national school meals programme was the Government's decision to double its funding, which was the first-time increase since 2008. The importance of sustained and increased government support for the programme, along with other solutions to ensure sustainability, is emphasized in a sustainability study. WFP also facilitated the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) workshop to assess the Government's capacity to manage the enhanced school meals programme. The SABER results aim to inform the development of the national school meals programme in 2025 and beyond. Additionally, WFP conducted feasibility studies to explore green energy, centralized urban kitchens, and other innovative solutions, while advancing home-grown school feeding, to improve the programme's sustainability, foster healthier diets, and support local agriculture and food systems.

In terms of policy development, WFP facilitated national and international dialogues aimed at strengthening cooperation among partners to implement the country's strategic plans for the sustainable development and food systems of its mountainous regions. The National Dialogue on Adaptation to Climate Change was facilitated in the lead-up to the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP-29) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, attended by the Kyrgyz Republic's delegation with support from WFP and other partners. The National Food Systems Dialogue discussed actions towards establishing a sustainable food system as part of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2025-2030, which was developed with the support of WFP and other partners. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Government in attending the Global Child Nutrition Forum and joining the School Meals Coalition, committing to enhance and expand nutritious school meals nationwide. Throughout the year, WFP supported the Government's efforts in evidence-based policy development and implementation to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition.

# 245,987

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



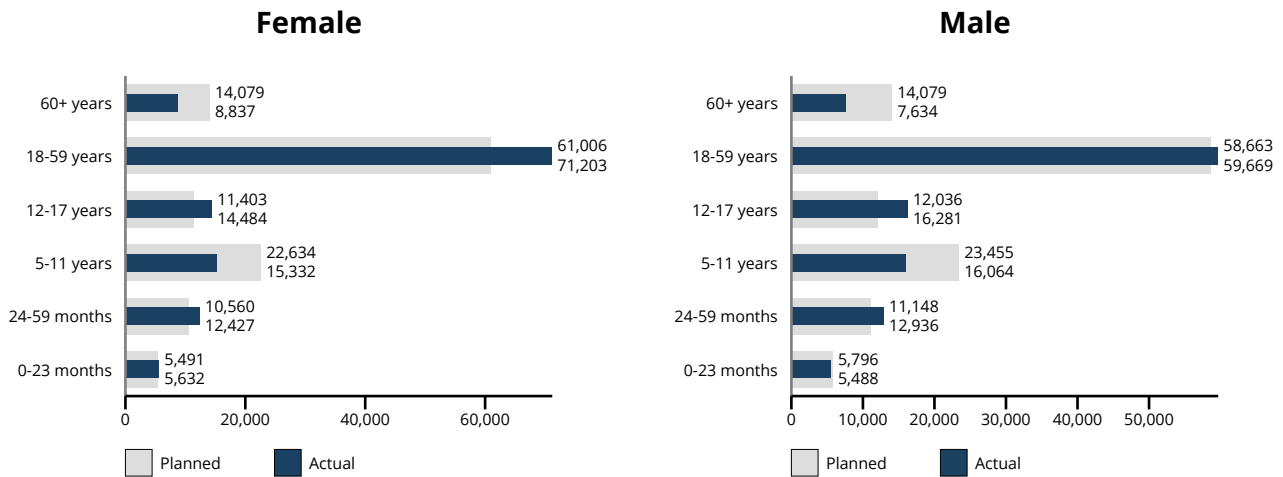
52% female



48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 7,864 (38% Female, 62% Male)

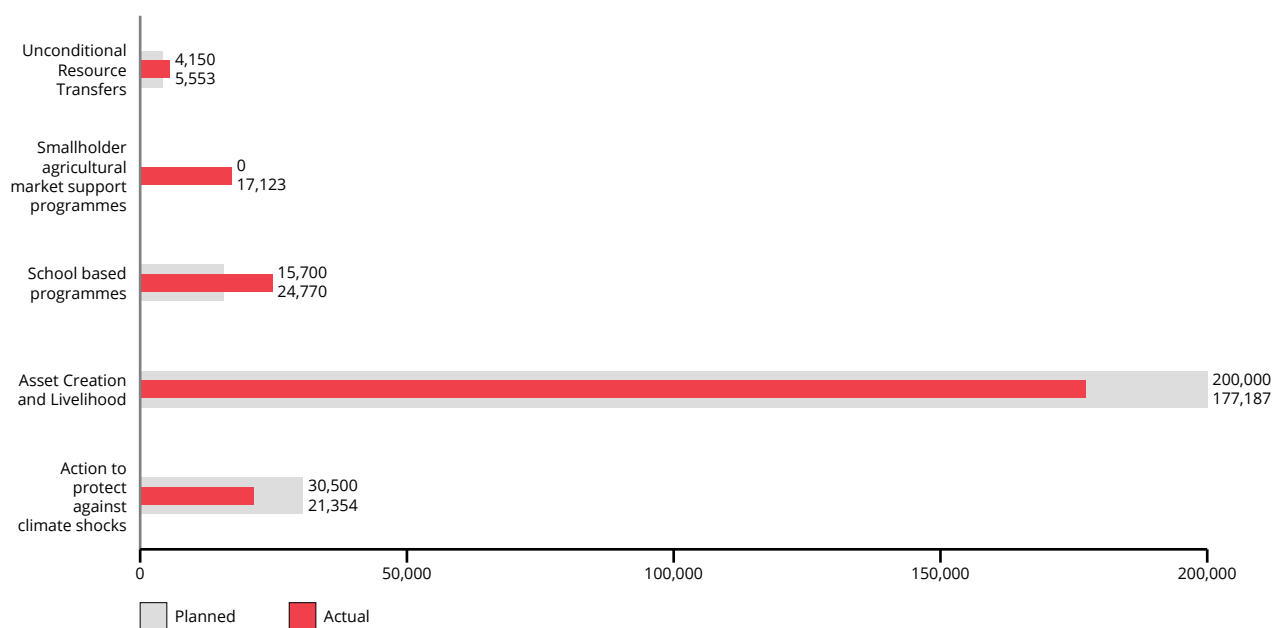
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



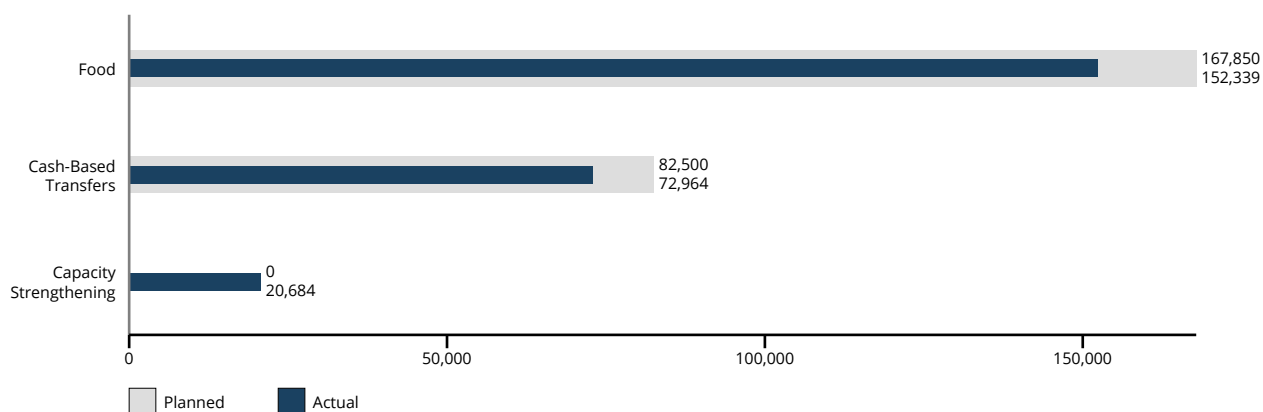
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



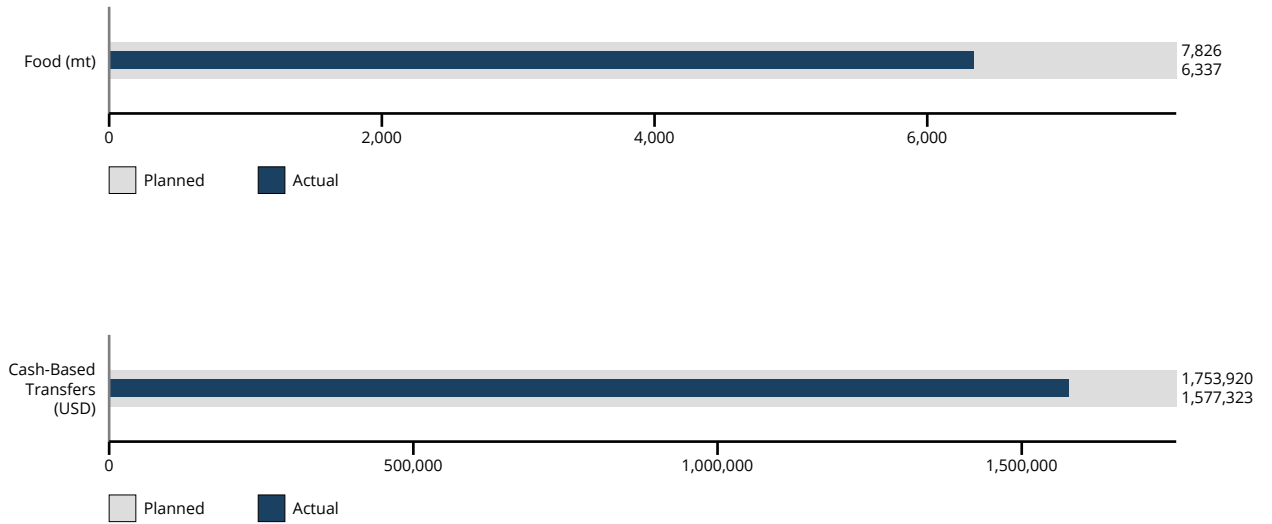
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



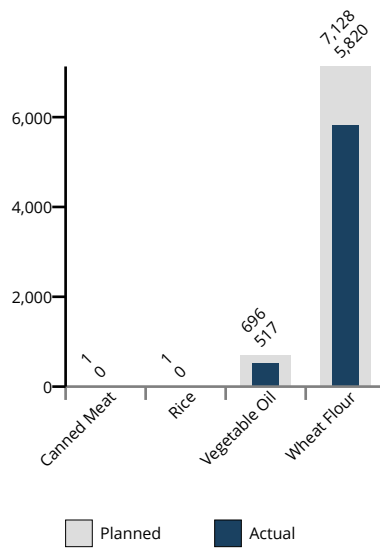
## Beneficiaries by Modality



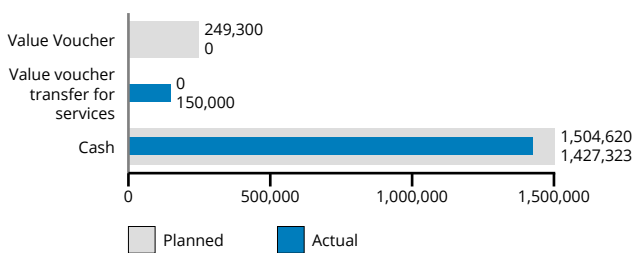
### Total Transfers by Modality



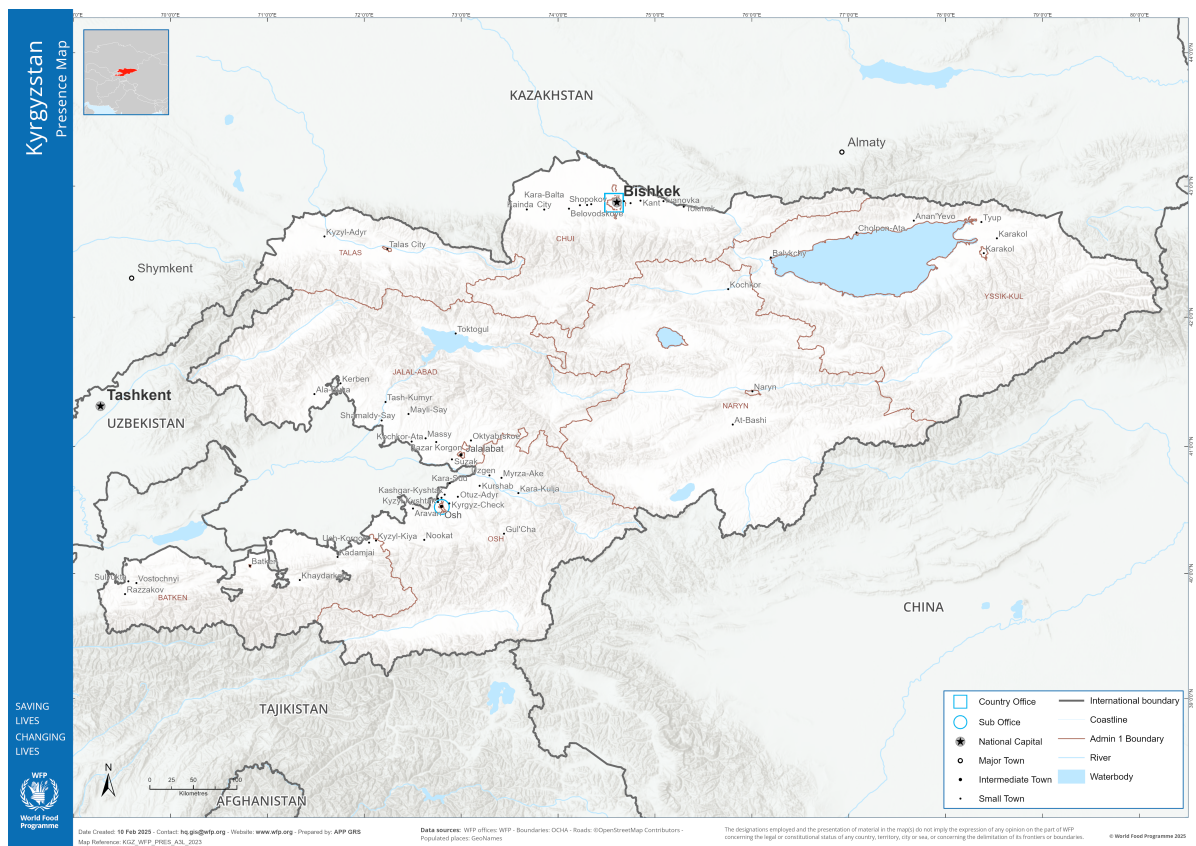
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



Despite significant economic progress, the Kyrgyz Republic, with its 7.2 million multi-ethnic population<sup>1</sup>, remains vulnerable to both external and internal shocks. This vulnerability is driven by uncertainties surrounding remittance inflows, a heavy reliance on food imports, and regional geopolitical risks. Severe floods and mudflows in the southern regions, worsened by erratic weather, water scarcity, and natural resource degradation, further compound these challenges. While the Government views economic diversification and infrastructure investments as key to long-term growth<sup>2</sup>, partners caution against the middle-income trap if insufficient focus is placed on human capital development.

Despite a 9 percent increase in Gross Domestic Product in 2024<sup>3</sup>, social inequalities continue to hinder inclusive development. Economic growth has not significantly reduced poverty, with 30 percent of the population living in poverty and an additional 10 percent at risk of falling below the poverty line<sup>4</sup>. The country's poverty rate is among the highest in Central Asia<sup>5</sup> and remains 10 percent higher than the pre-pandemic level<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, social vulnerabilities are particularly severe in remote areas and are most prevalent among marginalized groups, including children, people with disabilities, unemployed youth, returned migrants and individuals engaged in informal work with seasonal, unstable incomes<sup>7</sup>. The national social protection system struggles to address these vulnerabilities, facing challenges of limited coverage, adequacy, and effectiveness, with considerable room for improving targeting strategies<sup>8</sup>.

Although the Kyrgyz Republic's food systems demonstrated a certain level of resilience amid global economic and food crises<sup>9</sup>, the country's food security situation remains threatened by geopolitical environment. Despite the 14 percent increase in overseas remittances in 2024, the future remains uncertain due to stricter migration policies and unforeseeable economic situation in the region. Additionally, the Kyrgyz economy's reliance on imports of staple commodities can affect food availability, as domestic production of these products has not reached 80 percent of national needs as the Government's target. This underscores the need for a transformative approach to improving localized food system strategies<sup>10</sup>.

Rising food and fuel prices, along with increased dietary costs that are the nearly 50 percent higher than pre-COVID level, have diminished the purchasing power of poor households, adversely affecting their food and nutrition security<sup>11</sup>. As a result, 36 percent of the population cannot afford a nutritious diet<sup>12</sup>, while 72 percent of households also rely on coping strategies - such as spending savings, borrowing money, and reducing expenses on education and health - to meet their food and other basic needs. With 10 percent of the population experiencing food insecurity<sup>13</sup>, and an additional 50% being only marginally food secure<sup>14</sup>, the progress toward achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is currently



stagnant<sup>15</sup>. The situation highlights the need to strengthen inclusive social protection measures to address the needs of food and nutrition-insecure families.

The Kyrgyz Republic, with over 94 percent of its territory covered by high mountains, is more susceptible to the impacts of climate change than both regional and global averages. Most of the country's territory is classified as 'at high risk' for disaster exposure.<sup>16</sup> In 2024, increased floods and mudflows, driven by heavy rains and poor natural resource management, including land degradation, deforestation, and overgrazing, resulted in a 354 percent rise in annual material damages.<sup>17</sup> These disasters, along with weather anomalies like droughts and prolonged winters, challenge agricultural productivity and food security, particularly for farmers, who represent 70 percent of the poor. Additionally, glacial melt is straining water resources, further impacting food and livestock production. The situation highlights the need for effective measures to adapt communities' livelihoods to climate change and protect against climate shocks.<sup>18</sup>

To address these issues, WFP supported government actions and community initiatives aimed at improving food security and nutrition for low-income people of all age groups, particularly in rural, mountainous and disaster-prone areas of the country. This support focused on building resilience and fostering their ability to meet essential needs in the face of shocks and stressors, thereby contributing to a more resilient food system. Through technical assistance, policy advice, and capacity-building, WFP prioritized strengthening national capacities and systems for social protection, disaster risk management, climate adaptation, and emergency preparedness and response.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to complement the Government's social protection measures by facilitating community development projects that engaged low-income individuals. Project participants and their families received one-time food assistance, access to restored infrastructure, and enhanced capacities to improve employability, productivity, and resilience. At the central level, WFP supported the Government in (i) improving the design and policy framework of its active labour market programme, (ii) promoting the Government's poverty graduation programme, while enhancing its design and monitoring, and (iii) strengthening the social protection systems' ability to scale up during emergencies and disasters.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP remained ready to complement the Government's response in the event of an emergency.

Within strategic outcome 3, WFP supported the construction of climate-resilient infrastructure, developed district-level climate risk profiles and adaptation plans, and trained communities to effectively use climate information and diversify their climate-sensitive livelihoods. WFP also trained government staff to forecast hazards, prepare climate information tailored to communities, and enhance national disaster risk monitoring. Furthermore, WFP supported local governments in piloting anticipatory actions and climate risk insurance products to mitigate the effects of droughts and harsh winters on pastoralists and their livestock. A new project was launched to promote climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported the Government in expanding hot, nutritious school meals by equipping and training 34 schools and reequipping 27 others. WFP's advocacy efforts contributed to the Government's decision to double the school meals programme's funding. Additionally, WFP supported the assessment of the programme's sustainability and the Government's capacity to manage the enhanced programme. WFP also explored green energy, centralized urban kitchens, and other innovative solutions to improve the programme's sustainability.

WFP introduced strategic outcome 5 with a focus on strengthening the capacities of the Government as well as humanitarian and development actors, to provide on-demand services, including payment solutions, food and non-food procurement, and logistics and supply chain support. WFP plans to deliver such services from 2025.

## Risk management

While GDP growth is advancing the Kyrgyz Republic toward middle-income status, the country's economy and food system remain vulnerable to regional geopolitical risks, particularly from nations that are key sources of remittances and food imports, and influence trade and transport patterns. Protective barriers and restrictions exacerbate the country's landlocked, non-self-sufficient condition. Climate change further compounds these vulnerabilities, with increasingly frequent mudflows, floods, melting glaciers, and water management challenges impacting both the country and its downstream neighbors, thereby heightening regional geopolitical risks. Additionally, government capacity limitations, including frequent turnover, create challenges for the timely and effective implementation of WFP's priority activities, scaling pilot initiatives, and ensuring the sustainability of capacity-strengthening efforts. This operational context requires vigilant monitoring, forecasting, intensified fundraising for technical assistance and capacity strengthening and enhanced coordination with national and international partners.

WFP engaged with government partners to monitor the food security situation by preparing and disseminating monthly Price Monitoring Bulletins, including climate forecasts for the agricultural sector. WFP also produced a report that deepened the understanding of how global crises affect the well-being of households and food systems. Additionally, WFP collaborated with ministries to introduce systems that would strengthen the government's capacity to predict and mitigate shocks affecting food security. WFP also organized technical meetings and national-level dialogues to enhance coordination and build the capacity of government staff. In 2024, WFP mobilized resources to provide additional food contributions for safety nets and social protection support to schoolchildren, food insecure families, and communities vulnerable to climate risks.

Supply chain disruptions remained a risk due to regional instabilities and limited local supplier capacities. To address this, WFP updated its procurement plan and consulted local suppliers based on recent lessons. Operational risks related to evidence generation, targeting, and reporting were mitigated through enhanced internal processes and improved coordination with national partners.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP Kyrgyz Republic took part in an independent evaluation of WFP's Environmental Policy. The evaluation highlighted that WFP extended its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) screening, initially piloted for Green Climate Fund-supported projects, to cover all community-level development initiatives. In 2024, over 900 community-level projects underwent screening. These screenings were carried out in collaboration with over 400 local authorities, ministerial divisions and administrations that ensure projects align with national safeguards. However, the corporate indicator for tracking ESS efforts only counts screened Field Level Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding, which under-reports the full scope of WFP's screening activities.

Additionally, the evaluation highlighted opportunities to integrate screening within the programme cycle, improve verification of screening results, and better capture green investments and resilience-building efforts. The Kyrgyz Government's introduction of Green Budget tagging and mandatory disaster risk reduction targets for local governments provide a framework for these improvements. Leveraging the results of participatory community consultations piloted in 2024, and building on the efforts of other development organizations to improve local government budget planning and effectiveness—particularly amid ongoing administrative reforms—these insights will refine project designs for 2025. This will also help optimize targeting strategies and strengthen community development outcomes.

# From Farms to Schools

## Logistic centre as an innovative approach in scaling up HGSF



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Local farmers in Batken Province delivering their produced vegetables to the Logistics Centre, which connects them to schools

The beginning of the academic year in September is a busy time for Ysmanaly Parpiev, the head of the logistics centre that supplies local vegetables to 56 schools and 40 kindergartens in the Kadamjai district.

The logistics centre, established with WFP support, links schools with local producers in a private-public partnership, providing local smallholder farmers with better access to markets through an improved logistics chain and contributing to the sustainable implementation of the National School Meals Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country in Central Asia that relies on food imports and is greatly affected by climate change. Despite its rich agricultural history, the country faces persistent obstacles in delivering fresh and nutritious food to all segments of the population at an affordable price. The lack of logistical and storage infrastructure has often forced local farmers to either lose a significant proportion of their harvest or sell their produce at lower prices. This dependence on imports also drives food prices higher, particularly in winter, and impacts the poorest in remote regions like the Kadamjai district.

By converting schools into markets for local farmers, the project aimed to bridge the gap between producers and consumers, thereby addressing the issues of accessibility.

"Previously, farmers struggled to sell their products due to lack of access to stable markets and difficulties in reaching consumers directly. Now, with schools serving as a reliable and consistent sales market, farmers have a reliable outlet to sell their produce. This not only provides them with a steady income but also promotes sustainable farming practices and supports the local economy. At the same time, it ensures that schools receive fresh, high-quality, and locally sourced ingredients to prepare nutritious meals for children," remarks Ysmanaly.

The logistics centre consists of three facilities: a vegetable storehouse with an insulated van to deliver produce, a processing facility, and a mobile laboratory to test the quality of products for schools to ensure food safety among schoolchildren. With the capacity to store up to 220 mt of food for ten months, a consistent supply of fresh ingredients is assured.

Such logistics centres have made the work of school cooks, such as Kurbanova Maria, easier. Three years ago, with WFP's support, Sadykov School in the Kadamjai district introduced hot and diverse meals. The school cook reported that the menu was enhanced with higher-quality ingredients. Thanks to fresh produce supplied by the logistics centre, the school now serves hot meals five times a week.

"Before the training, we were unfamiliar with cooking balanced meals," says Maria. "Thanks to WFP's training, we now use fresh ingredients to prepare healthy and nutritious meals, which has improved the food we serve."

The head of the Kadamjai District Education Department shares the same view as the school cook, noting that the logistics centre serves the majority of schools and kindergartens in the district. He added that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic has issued an order to support local producers. In response, the Department of Education signed an agreement with the logistics centre to supply schools and kindergartens with potatoes, carrots, and onions. Moreover, in some remote and mountainous areas of Kadamjai district, vegetables can be more expensive; however, the logistics centre offers food at lower prices all year round.

The success of the logistics centre in Kadamjai district demonstrates the transformative power of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model supported by the community and public-private partnerships. By connecting smallholder farmers directly with schools, the initiative creates a sustainable system that benefits producers, school children and the community as a whole. Fresh, organic and locally sourced fruits and vegetables provide children with nutritious meals while ensuring a steady market for farmers. With the potential to replicate and expand the HGSF model nationwide, this initiative paves the way for a healthier and more self-reliant 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



**Over 122,000 low-income people** received food to improve food security



**Over 5,500 people** received unconditional food assistance (305 mt of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil)



**Over 6,100 mt of fortified food** commodities distributed



**597 community asset** development projects (irrigation canals, water pipelines, etc.)



**275 human capital development** projects for livelihood skills



**Active labour market programme** policy framework was updated to take on a more promotive role in helping individuals alleviate poverty

### Strategic outcome statement

The socio-economic situation in the Kyrgyz Republic, gradually recovering from COVID-19 and the food crisis, remains vulnerable to both external and internal shocks. The benefits of economic growth have not translated into a significant reduction in poverty or a decline in food and nutrition insecurity within the country. Almost one-third (30 percent) of the population lives in poverty<sup>1</sup>, while 10 percent of the population is food insecure and 50 percent only marginally food secure. Alarmingly, the majority (72 percent) of households rely on negative livelihood-based coping strategies, such as spending savings, borrowing money, and reducing expenses on education and health, to meet their food and other basic needs. Furthermore, nearly one-third (30 percent) consume less desirable or less expensive food<sup>2</sup>. In 2024, the resilience of poor households has been further threatened by more frequent floods and mudflows<sup>3</sup>, which have affected livelihoods, disrupted transportation routes, and hindered market access. The situation highlights the need to establish a climate-adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that enhances the capacity of the poor to cope with shocks and disasters.

Within the second year of the Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027), WFP continued to implement community development projects aimed at improving climate-resilient infrastructure, livelihood skills, and human and social capital of food-insecure people. These projects complemented the Government's active labour market programmes (ALMPs) within the national social protection system, enhancing food security, employability, productivity, and the resilience of low-income families in the face of socioeconomic and climate shocks. Additionally, WFP remained committed to strengthening government capacity to transform social protection into an inclusive system that provides rapid and appropriate assistance to people affected by disasters and other shocks. Following the "leave no one behind" principle, WFP continued to provide unconditional support to individuals with limited productive capacities, including residents of Social Inpatient Institutions and people affected by mudflows who lack coverage through national social protection mechanisms.

### Resource analysis

Strategic outcome 1 is the largest component of WFP's portfolio within the CSP, accounting for around half (49 percent) of the needs-based plan. As a result of multi-year donor funding, food transfers were fully funded against the needs-based plan, enabling WFP to reach the planned number of beneficiaries under food assistance projects. WFP also secured new donor funding for capacity strengthening initiatives aimed at boosting farmers' incomes and

resilience in Batken province, further expanding the beneficiary coverage. However, cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance projects were not funded due to earmarked donor contributions, limiting WFP's reach to only 82 percent of the overall planned beneficiaries. Notably, CBT projects had the potential to further bolster WFP's support for the Government's poverty graduation programmes.

Challenges with the national digital social registries of low-income families required additional labour-intensive verifications, causing delays in project implementation and limiting the number of beneficiaries reached. To more effectively reach people in need through the national social protection system, resource mobilization efforts continue to focus on strengthening the national social registries, refining social protection's targeting procedures, and enhancing national legislation for active labor market measures.

## Outputs

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, as well as local governments and communities, WFP implemented 872 community-level projects across the country in 2024. Among those, 597 projects aimed to create or rehabilitate community infrastructure that enhances agricultural production and livelihoods of food-insecure women and men. These projects rehabilitated canals, systems and land, resulting in improved irrigation and soil fertility across over 40,000 hectares of land, and expanded reforested areas by 160 hectares. Improved pasture conditions and livestock management systems benefited over 52,600 households, whereas 150 rehabilitated and constructed water points provided access to clean drinking water for more than 21,600 rural households, including schools and kindergartens. Furthermore, more than 22,000 residential houses, including schools, kindergartens, and medical facilities, along with 195 km of roads, have been better protected against disasters.

WFP implemented 275 community-level projects aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills (e.g. farming, biofertilizer production, sewing) of over 9,600 low-income families to help them initiate income-generating activities. Among these, 26 projects specifically targeted over 3,000 participants of the Government's poverty graduation programme "Social Contract" which has been supported by WFP since 2021. These participants, who had previously received a cash grant of KGS 100,000 (USD 1,147) from the Government to start small businesses, were provided with business-tailored training, marketing and financial literacy courses, agricultural tools, and climate-resilient seeds to increase the sustainability of their businesses and improve their chances of success in poverty graduation.

Overall, the projects engaged more than 23,000 participants from low-income families, all of whom were either registered in the Government's digital registry of poor families, known as the 'Social Passport of a Low-Income Family,' or were eligible to apply for registration. In exchange for their participation, participants received a one-time food assistance package. Participants involved in asset creation projects received 300 kg of fortified wheat flour and 30 litres of vegetable oil, while those in skills development projects received 150 kg of fortified wheat flour and 15 litres of vegetable oil. These food rations complemented the national social protection system's welfare payments, helping low-income families meet their immediate food needs. In total, more than 122,000 individuals benefited from over 5,800 mt of food, representing a financial injection, equivalent to USD 6 million, to the local economy.

Following the 'Leave no one behind' approach, WFP also supported the Government's efforts to provide an integrated package of social protection interventions to people with differentiated capacities and vulnerabilities. Over 2,000 residents of social inpatient institutions (such as facilities for elderly people, orphans, and individuals with psychological issues) received unconditional support to meet their food needs. This assistance enabled the institutions to diversify their menus for the most marginalized members of society residing in these facilities. WFP provided unconditional assistance to over 3,500 people affected by severe floods and mudflows in Osh city and Kara-Suu district in August 2024, distributing 261 mt of food to meet their urgent food security needs.

WFP started implementing a new project aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, incomes, and resilience of farmers in Batken province, while minimizing their losses caused by extreme climatic events such as droughts. The project focuses on strengthening capacity of producer organizations / agricultural cooperatives and their farmer members to promote climate-smart agricultural practices, sustainable land and water use, advanced post-harvest management, and improved market linkages. In 2024, WFP partnered with three producer organizations, granting their members access to a revolving fund that facilitated the procurement and distribution of 249 mt of fertilizer and 13 mt of climate-resilient seeds. This fund ensures farmers have sustainable, affordable access to high-quality inputs. The project also provided 20 mt of locally-produced flour to women's self-help groups in Batken, enabling them to produce bakery products for schools. This initiative supports local wheat farmers, enhances food security, empowers women, and strengthens sustainable agriculture and value chains. Additionally, the project helped farmers, especially women, construct 15 compost farms to produce organic biohumus. Project activities are set to continue in 2025.

## Outcomes

According to the post-distribution survey, 74 percent of the population in targeted communities reported benefiting from improved community assets, including better access to drinking water and roads, enhanced agricultural production, and reduced hardship for their families. Additionally, approximately one-third (32 percent) of participants

in the livelihoods training project successfully applied new income-generating skills.

WFP continued to support the Government in establishing an inclusive social protection system, which can potentially play a crucial role in mitigating the negative effects of economic and climate shocks. The overall goal is to align the system with international standards and address the gaps identified in the social protection assessment conducted in 2022 using the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI). In 2024, strategic outcome 1 supported the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration in developing an analysis-based plan to enhance the 'Social Passport of a Low-income Family', the Ministry's digital registry of poor families. The upgraded registry aims to track the distribution of humanitarian aid during emergencies, improving the social protection system's ability to target the most vulnerable people of all age groups during disasters and other shocks.

WFP provided technical support in promoting and enhancing the design of the Government's poverty graduation programme, "Social Contract". The programme provides cash grants and business-tailored training to poor families, helping them start income-generating businesses and strengthening their economic and social inclusion, food security, and nutrition. Starting with a pilot involving 100 households, the programme was expanded by the Government to reach 10,000 food-insecure families in 2023 and an additional 22,400 families in 2024. In 2024, WFP supported further improvements in targeting principles and monitoring and evaluation system and initiated upgrades of the programme by integrating a market-based approach and promoting social innovation and entrepreneurship.

WFP provided the Government with recommendations to enhance the design and implementation of its ALMPs and update the relevant policy framework, leveraging WFP's experience in community asset creation and livelihood skills development. In May, the Government approved an updated legal document that enables paid public works (PPW) to take on a promotive role in helping individuals find employment and alleviate poverty, shifting beyond their traditional protective function of providing financial support to those in need. This update has the potential to expand the role of ALMPs to not only provide immediate relief but also help low-income people build skills and find long-term employment opportunities. It allows for the involvement of national and international organizations, as well as civil society and private sector entities, as co-employers of low-income people alongside local authorities. Such collaborations can enable co-financing for PPW, while also creating a pathway for WFP initiatives to be more effectively integrated into national systems. Building on the revised policy framework, WFP will support the Government in piloting enhanced ALMPs in 2025, with the ultimate goal of integrating its projects into the national social protection system. The Government, with assistance from WFP and other stakeholders, aims to use the pilot's results as well as CODI recommendations to further improve the ALMPs. Sustained government support is crucial to ensure that ALMPs focus on improving access to diversified employment, income opportunities, human capital development, and enhancing community resilience - including climate change adaptation.

### **Partnerships**

WFP executed community development projects in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration and local authorities across all provinces and districts of the country. Together with WFP and its cooperating partners, which expanded field coverage, the Ministry managed participants selection, monitoring, and overall project oversight, which ensured local ownership and sustainability. Capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening the national social protection system were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry, UN agencies, the World Bank, and WFP's cooperating partners.

### **Lessons learned and next steps**

In response to changing contextual factors, such as increased mudslides and flooding in 2024, drought in 2023, and persistent food inflation since 2021, WFP updated its geographic targeting framework to ensure more effective and tailored activities that address the root causes of people's food security and vulnerabilities. The updated framework prioritizes the areas of greatest need, aligning closely with government priorities. The framework considers a broad range of vulnerability indicators, including poverty rates, the frequency of natural disasters (floods, mudslides, droughts), and nutritional deficits. Additionally, it took into account critical factors such as unemployment rates, agricultural productivity, remittance flows, and district budgetary capacity. A particular focus was placed on the role of local governments in co-financing community development projects, recognizing their essential contribution to successful project implementation. A key aspect of the update was the disaggregation of relevant indicators to lower administrative levels (districts), where data availability allowed for a more nuanced understanding of intra-province inequalities.

Additionally, challenges in the national social registries - particularly related to limited digitization and data management - impacted the targeting process. To address these issues, WFP and its partners implemented additional beneficiary monitoring and verification mechanisms to minimize 'inclusion and exclusion errors.' These improvements are designed to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of targeting for WFP activities in 2025.

### **Gender and age marker**

Gender equality and inclusivity principles were fully integrated into strategic outcome 1 activities, reflected in a GAM score of 4; which is up from 3 from the last year. This improvement was due to collecting age-disaggregated data, which provided clearer insights into accessibility and preferences towards the projects across different age groups.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age



## 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

Climate change presents significant risks to the Kyrgyz Republic, including more frequent natural disasters such as glacier lake outbursts, floods, mudflows, and droughts, as well as rising tensions over scarce water resources. In spring, an increase in river water content due to humid northern air masses, especially in mountainous areas, is expected to exacerbate mudflow and flood activity. Additionally, the growing number of glacial moraine lakes, formed by the melting of large glaciers, heightens the risk of catastrophic mudflows triggered by lake outbursts.<sup>1</sup> Over the past 12 years, climate-induced disasters have risen by 50 percent, causing substantial economic and societal impacts. Situated in a seismically active region, the country is also vulnerable to frequent earthquakes.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, Kyrgyz Republic has faced border conflicts in recent history and experienced a particularly severe impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbated by its landlocked geography.

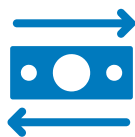
In the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency, the CSP's contingency strategic outcome 2 can be activated at the government's request. This activation is coordinated with the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU), a multi-stakeholder body that includes national and international humanitarian partners responsible for coordinating the Humanitarian Response Plan among the Government, UN Country Team, and humanitarian partners. In 2022 and 2023, strategic outcome 2 supported the population affected by the escalation of violence along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border by delivering 1,061 metric tons of essential food commodities and disbursing USD 286,000 in cash assistance to 90,000 affected people.

In 2024, WFP remained prepared to assess the Government's requests, including the scale of the emergency and the immediate needs of the crisis-affected population, in order to develop a response plan. In case of an emergency, WFP was prepared to provide immediate relief support to the affected people. Although this contingency outcome was not activated in 2024, WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity for disaster preparedness and response under strategic outcomes 1 and 3.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations	N/A

## 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 1.43 million** distributed among over **55,100 food-insecure people** in communities prone to disaster risk and climate impacts



**334 infrastructure assets** built or rehabilitated to adapt to climate shocks and reduce disaster risks



**USD 151,000 climate insurance payout** was triggered by four local governments to support **17,700 pastoralists** affected by reduced pasture productivity



**Over 5,100 farmers** (72 percent women) trained in climate information for agricultural planning



**Anticipatory Actions piloted** with local authorities, distributing **232 mt of fodder** to over **3,500 farmers** during the harsh winter



**8 district-level climate risk profiles** developed for climate adaptation and risk-informed development plans

### Strategic outcome statement

The Kyrgyz Republic is the third most vulnerable country to climate change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with its mountainous terrain making it particularly prone to climate-related disasters.<sup>1</sup> Since 2012, these disasters have surged by 1.5 times,<sup>2</sup> causing an annual economic loss of USD 70 million.<sup>3</sup> In 2024, damages from floods and mudflows were 354 percent higher than in 2023, threatening food security and livelihoods. These impacts are exacerbated by a lack of necessary infrastructure to effectively reduce and mitigate disaster risks. Unfavourable climatic conditions, such as droughts and prolonged winters, also significantly affect agricultural productivity and food security.<sup>4</sup>

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened national capacities and systems for disaster risk management and climate adaptation to protect food systems and communities vulnerable to climate shocks and natural hazards. Additionally, WFP implemented a comprehensive set of activities aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities and food systems against disasters and extreme weather events, ensuring communities' ability to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to climate shocks. These activities include creating climate-resilient infrastructure, diversifying climate-sensitive livelihoods, enhancing climate risk monitoring and hazard forecasting, piloting climate risk insurance and anticipatory actions, and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. Community-level projects were selected, prioritized, and implemented in close collaboration with local authorities, reflecting the specific needs of the communities.

### Resource analysis

Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded against the needs-based plan in 2024. Multi-year donor funds allowed WFP to execute the planned activities without any interruptions throughout the year. Furthermore, additional funds were successfully mobilized to support initiatives aimed at promoting conservation agriculture. The outcome reached fewer beneficiaries than expected due to programming delays, which were caused by the earmarking of funds and additional monitoring requirements.

### Outputs

In collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, local governments, and communities, WFP implemented 334 community-level projects aimed at constructing and rehabilitating assets for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in selected districts in Batken, Jalal-Abad, Naryn and Osh provinces. Specifically, these projects supported disaster-prone areas by building and reconstructing climate-resilient infrastructure assets, including mudflow protection dams, drainage canals, and reinforced riverbanks. As a result, over 7,400 community facilities - including

residential houses, schools, kindergartens, and medical points - along with 9,000 hectares of agricultural land and the livelihoods of people from 77 villages, were better protected from natural hazards and over 1,200 hectares of land were forested. Through these projects, WFP supported 26 percent of the initiatives within the national programme for Special Preventive Liquidation Measures for disaster prevention.

In addition, the other infrastructure assets were constructed and rehabilitated to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers in communities susceptible to climate shocks. A total of 53 km of irrigation canals were constructed and rehabilitated and benefiting over 22,000 hectares of land with improved irrigation. Over 32,800 households received access to clean drinking water as a result of reconstructed drinking water pipelines. Over 55,200 individuals received USD 1.43 million in cash assistance to address their immediate food needs.

WFP, jointly with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, continued to execute the country's first Green Climate Fund project, developing a national system for climate services and empowering communities to adapt their livelihoods to climate impacts. Over 5,100 farmers, specifically women (72 percent), and representatives of agricultural extension services were trained on the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) methodology. The training equipped farmers with the knowledge and skills to effectively use climate information to adapt their agricultural practices to climate variability. Agricultural extension services can leverage this data to provide practical advice, helping farmers protect their livestock and crops from sudden weather changes, ultimately boosting yields and resilience. Additionally, over 14,100 community members, predominantly women, were trained in food processing techniques (freezing, drying, and canning), as well as resource-saving technologies, climate-sensitive agricultural production, and the development of non-agricultural products. At the central level, WFP trained key staff from the Ministry of Emergency Situations and its Hydrometeorological Service in forecasting hazards and preparing timely climate information for communities. These capacity-strengthening activities complement WFP's earlier support to the Service, which included the supply of meteorological equipment in 2023.

WFP supported piloting Anticipatory Actions designed to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralists before a climate risk materializes, based on climate forecasts. Triggered by a prolonged cold winter and heavy snowfall in the high mountain pastures of two districts in Naryn Province, 232 tons of prepositioned fodder were distributed by district authorities to more than 3,500 pastoralists. The provided fodder helped these pastoralists prevent mass livestock deaths and improve their ability to sustain livestock during harsh winter conditions. A revolving mechanism was established to replenish the distributed fodder in the warehouses, ensuring preparedness for the 2024-2025 winter season. WFP supported two local plastic waste recycling workshops to improve sustainable plastic waste management in Batken and Osh provinces. The workshops received additional recycling equipment and technical assistance from WFP to expand and diversify their activities. Additionally, the workshops engage local craftswomen from low-income families in producing eco-shoppers using recycled plastic, thereby promoting effective waste management and empowering women to develop entrepreneurial skills.

In 2024, WFP started implementing a project aimed at promoting climate-smart agricultural techniques, particularly minimum tillage technology for wheat production in Yssyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad, Osh, and Naryn provinces. Through local partners, WFP assisted local authorities in establishing sustainable revolving funds to enable farmers to access essential agricultural equipment, such as tractors and seed drills, as well as winter and spring wheat seeds and fertilizers required for implementing minimum tillage technology. This tested approach enabled 370 farmers to adopt conservation agriculture practices, resulting in 1,200 hectares being sown using minimum tillage technology.

Furthermore, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration at both the central and local levels to enhance disaster preparedness and response capacities. This support included (i) strengthening the Ministry of Emergency Situations' warehousing capacity by improving the infrastructure of its two warehouses to establish standard conditions for emergency food stock management, (ii) training staff on international safety standards for handling, prepositioning, and storing emergency food stock, and (iii) developing and integrating standard operational procedures for the creation and management of emergency food stocks into the national social and civil protection systems. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministries in continuing a pilot project on prepositioning individual food kits tailored to meet the nutritional needs of people in remote mountainous areas during emergencies. In 2024, with WFP's support, the Ministries endorsed the composition of emergency food kits, which include ready-to-eat commodities designed to sustain one person for up to ten days during emergencies. WFP procured 300 parcels to test and refine the mechanism of food prepositioning in 2025. Following the pilot, a national budget allocation is expected to support the scale-up of these individual food kits. A well-composed food basket will help maintain the nutritional status of individuals during emergencies when they are primarily dependent on food aid.

Additionally, WFP continued to collaborate with relevant stakeholders in contingency planning, training, research, and information management. As the lead agency for the Food Security and Logistics sector of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU), WFP participated in an emergency simulation exercise organized by the Ministry of Emergency Situations. A high-magnitude earthquake was simulated, providing an opportunity for DRCU members to assess their emergency preparedness and response capabilities, as well as identify areas for improvement.

Furthermore, WFP supported the coordination of the inter-agency Cash Working Group (CWG), which aims to strengthen cash assistance projects among development and humanitarian partners. The CWG identified methods for calculating the minimum amount of cash assistance needed to meet the basic needs of populations affected by the emergency.

## **Outcomes**

WFP continued to support the Government in implementing in achieving the goals outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions and contributed to the development of the National Adaptation Plan. In 2024, WFP developed climate risk profiles for eight districts in Batken, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, and Osh provinces, supporting local governments in creating risk-informed socio-economic development plans for 2025. By utilizing these risk profiles, local governments can help farmers adapt their cropping practices to climate impacts, thereby reducing their vulnerability to climate hazards and enhancing the resilience of rural communities. WFP also piloted the internationally recognized disaster risk assessment model, "INFORM", in Suzak district. The potential scale-up of this model to other areas aims to strengthen national capacities for disaster risk management.

Following the successful pilot of the country's first climate risk insurance in 2023, WFP supported four district governments in Naryn province in providing climate risk insurance to local pastoralists. The insurance aimed to mitigate the effect of extreme weather events on pastoralists and their livestock. A drought during the June-July period triggered a payout of USD 151,000, benefiting more than 17,700 pastoralists. This insurance enabled them to access fodder, construct livestock treatment facilities, and procure mobile water pumps, thereby helping to prevent mass livestock deaths and safeguard their livestock. This initiative aims to inform the creation of the country's first climate risk insurance product fully owned by local governments, allowing for more timely financing for tailored actions and assistance to at-risk populations. In December 2024, WFP also launched a pilot project in Suzak district, providing crop insurance for farmers cultivating autumn wheat on rainfed land to protect against extreme temperatures and droughts.

WFP also 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, facilitating the government's strategic shift from recovery and response to prevention and mitigation of disaster risks. The digital system has been deployed on the server of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

## **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, the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Kyrgyz Hydrometeorological Service. WFP also continued to closely coordinate its on-the-ground activities with local authorities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, including insurance companies, to leverage expertise and enhance joint capacities in project implementation. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Asian intergovernmental body, the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction, to exchange experience and collaborate on resilience-building initiatives.

## **Lessons learned and next steps**

Mudflows are the most common type of disaster in the Kyrgyz Republic. Together with floods and landslides, they account for 74 percent of all disasters in the country.<sup>5</sup> In 2024, the intensity and frequency of these events increased significantly, resulting in a 354 percent rise in annual damages.<sup>6</sup> In response, the Ministry of Emergency Situations has prioritized initiatives aimed at reducing the socio-economic losses caused by these disasters. To support the Ministry's initiative, WFP has been developing an Atlas of Mudflow Risk to identify the prevalence and vulnerability of the country's territories to mudflows in various areas. This Atlas can serve as the basis for the Ministry's online platform for mudflow monitoring and forecasting within its disaster risk management system. With this solution, the Ministry, local authorities, and communities will be able to more effectively mitigate, prepare for, and respond to mudflows.

## **Gender and age marker**

The Gender Action Plan was developed and implemented for the activities under Strategic Outcome 3, as reflected in a GAM score of 4. In 2024, WFP enhanced its support for inclusive disaster risk management and climate adaptation measures by ensuring that climate risk assessments and agrometeorological training addressed the specific needs of various genders and age groups.

## **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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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



**34 primary schools** enhanced school meals with hot, diverse and nutritious food, and 27 schools were reequipped



**150 mt of fortified wheat flour** provided to 116 primary schools



**59 cooks and over 190 stakeholders** involved in school meals trained in its effective implementation



**77 schools** supported by WFP in 2021 handed over to the Government



**Government doubled its funding** for food commodities used in school meals after long-standing policy advocacy

### Strategic outcome statement

Children in the Kyrgyz Republic are among the most vulnerable to poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Around 37 percent of children aged 0-17 live in poverty, with those from large households disproportionately affected<sup>1</sup>. Over 60 percent of families with three or more children live below the poverty line and primarily consume starchy and carbohydrate-rich foods<sup>2</sup>. Inadequate diets contribute to high levels of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, with 21 percent of children under five suffering from anemia and 14 percent stunted.<sup>3</sup> Recognizing the importance of well-balanced and diverse school meals in addressing the nutrient gap for schoolchildren, WFP remains committed to supporting the Government in enhancing the national school meals programme.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP provides continuous technical support to the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) to improve the quality, efficiency and sustainability of the national school meals programme. The support focuses on helping schools transition from carbohydrate-rich snacks to nutritious, hot meals that serve as a social safety net for children from poor and food-insecure families. As of 2024, over 80 percent of schools nationwide received support to replace a menu consisting of 'buns and tea' with diverse and nutrient-rich dishes. The Government took over the management of 77 schools supported by WFP in 2021, contributing to the programme's sustainability. WFP began developing cost-effective and planet-friendly implementation models (e.g., solar panels, greenhouses) to further promote sustainability. Additionally, WFP started exploring the potential expansion of the programme to preschools to enhance the quality and safety of meals for children under seven.

### Resource analysis

As a result of multi-year donor funds received during the year, strategic outcome 4 was fully funded against the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to implement the planned 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 improved knowledge around sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The expenditure level at over 70 percent against the implementation plan enabled the achievement of output targets.

## Outputs

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science, local government authorities, and civil society partners, supported 34 schools nationwide in transitioning to healthy, hot meals for primary schoolchildren. The enhanced meals include soups, porridges, salads, and vitamin-rich drinks - all served in a hygienic environment. WFP and its partners provided kitchen and WASH equipment, fortified wheat flour, training for school staff and stakeholders, and technical support to rehabilitate the infrastructure of school canteens. Additionally, technical support was extended to an additional 27 schools that received equipment upgrades.

WFP provided 150 mt of fortified wheat flour to 116 schools assisted by WFP from 2022 to 2024, allowing 24,770 primary schoolchildren to enjoy daily access to fresh pastries made with the fortified flour. This is especially critical as 98 percent of households do not consume fortified flour and 30 percent of children aged 5-9 do not achieve minimum dietary diversity.<sup>4</sup> Over 190 key national partners - including representatives from government administration offices, District Educational Departments, Sanitary Epidemiological Services, and school directors - participated in seminars and received comprehensive guidelines on effective programme management. WFP also trained 59 cooks from 34 schools in cooking techniques, food safety rules, sanitary norms, and nutrition standards, with on-the-job coaching continuing throughout the school year. The training was held at the Republican Competency Centre for school cooks (RCC), which was established in 2022 with WFP's support. In 2024, WFP assessed the RCC's capacities and market opportunities, informing the development of the Centre's Sustainable Development Plan for 2024-2026.

With support from partners, WFP conducted feasibility studies to explore innovative solutions for improving the sustainability of the national school meals programme. The solutions included: (i) the installation of solar panels to conserve energy and save resources, (ii) the development of existing and new school gardens and home-grown school feeding to strengthen farm-to-school linkages and provide crops for preparing school meals, (iii) the creation of a Competency Center for school cooks in Osh city to enhance their professional skills, and (iv) the establishment of Central Urban School Meals Kitchens to effectively outsource the preparation of school meals in large cities with a high concentration of schools. These solutions will be piloted in the coming years, aiming to foster healthier diets and support local agriculture. Additionally, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the Logistics Centre established in Kadamjai with WFP's support in 2022. The Centre is currently providing vegetables to over 50 schools and 41 kindergartens. WFP conducted an analysis of the Centre's potential to engage in public procurement for the school meals programme, offering recommendations to expand markets for its products and ensure long-term sustainability. Additionally, WFP supported the development of the Centre's Strategic Development Plan and provided training for staff responsible for the primary processing of agricultural produce.

## Outcomes

In 2024, WFP reinforced its efforts to support the Government in establishing a comprehensive policy framework and secure stable funding for the sustainable national school meals programme. A major result of WFP's sustained advocacy efforts was the adoption of a government decree to increase government funding for school meals, which had remained unchanged since 2008. The new allocation is KGS 14 (USD 0.16)<sup>5</sup> per child per day, up from KGS 7<sup>6</sup> (USD 0.08), for all primary schoolchildren in the country. This two-fold increase in budgetary allocations, while still insufficient to fully meet the nutritional needs of children outlined in national standards, aims to help schools improve the quantity and/or quality of meals. Furthermore, this investment aims to support the development of children's human capital, particularly for those from low-income families.

Another significant milestone toward a sustainable school meals programme has been the new government regulation requiring school cooks to have professional certification and engaging local authorities to co-fund the programme. The regulation mandates local authorities to fund the rehabilitation of school canteens to ensure compliance with sanitary norms. Additionally, the Government has expanded its commitment to improve and scale up the enhanced school meals programme by joining the School Meals Coalition, which aims to ensure that every child globally receives a healthy and nutritious school meal by 2030.

Furthermore, WFP supported the MoES in leading the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop to assess national capacities for implementing the national school meals programme. Fifty stakeholders gathered to evaluate the programme's (i) policy and regulatory framework, (ii) financial capacity, (iii) institutional capacity and coordination, (iv) design and implementation, and (v) community participation. The workshop also helped develop a roadmap to further strengthen and sustain the quality of the programme's implementation. Additionally, a joint sustainability study with Mercy Corps was completed, highlighting the importance of continued government support for the programme and better integration with local agriculture. The findings from both initiatives will inform the development of the national school meals sustainability strategy, which is currently in progress.

## Partnerships

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Science to carry out all activities, supporting the progressive nationwide rollout of the enhanced national school meals programme. The Ministry has maintained its leading role in

overseeing the programme's quality and effectiveness. The collaboration with the Ministry's Pre-school Department was expanded to explore the potential extension of the programme to kindergartens. Additionally, WFP has renewed its partnership with Bishkek City's Government to introduce nutritious meals in selected schools and kindergartens throughout Bishkek in the coming years. This collaboration aims to improve the nutrient intake of children from low-income families, whose numbers have nearly doubled in the city in recent years.

WFP leveraged its long-standing partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute to strengthen the programme's policy framework and enhance stakeholder capacities. This collaboration provided valuable research studies, methodological resources, technical expertise, and advocacy efforts in support of the programme's components. All policy development efforts have been coordinated with key national partners supporting the national school meals programme, including the Ministry of Health, Sanitary and Epidemiological Service, and the State Agency for Architecture and Construction. WFP also engaged with local authorities and parents/caregivers of primary schoolchildren, who made financial and in-kind contributions to the programme, including the rehabilitation of school kitchen facilities and diversification of school menus.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Despite a two-fold increase in government funding for school meals in 2024, many schools continue to struggle with improving meal quality for primary schoolchildren. This is mainly due to a sharp decline in parental contributions, which have traditionally supplemented government funding. The drop in contributions stems from a misunderstanding of the recently enacted law, which guarantees free education and prohibits compulsory money collections in schools. To address these challenges, the WFP plans to collaborate with Government officials and Parliament members to communicate clearly with parents and communities about the Law on Education, which allows parental contributions to the school meals programme. In the following years, WFP will collaborate with partners to support the Government in developing clear co-funding mechanisms for parents and local authorities to ensure sustainable community contributions to school meals. The partners will also continue their efforts to engage parents in developing school menus and participating in committees that oversee the quality of school meals. Additionally, WFP will continue expanding its pilot project that links smallholder farmers with schools through the logistics center. This initiative aims to reduce post-harvest food loss, boost local farmers' income, and optimize the supply chain to lower costs and improve the delivery of locally-sourced food products to schools.

### Gender and age marker

Gender equality principles were fully integrated into the activities of Strategic Outcome 4, as reflected in the GAM score of 4. Gender parity was maintained among its principal beneficiaries, while the programme continued to ensure universal access to school meals and deliver inclusive nutrition education for all primary schoolchildren

### 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



## Strategic outcome 05: Communities vulnerable to and affected by shocks and stressors benefit from improved services and enhanced capacities of Government and humanitarian and development actors contributing to an increasingly adaptive national social and civil protection system.

In November 2024, WFP introduced strategic outcome 5 as part of the second budget revision for its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027. Beginning in 2025, this Outcome will focus on strengthening the capacities of the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors, to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination of service delivery to communities vulnerable to shocks and stressors. To achieve this, WFP will offer on-demand services, including payment solutions, food and non-food procurement, and logistics and supply chain support. This Outcome will contribute to the development of a more adaptive national social and civil protection system.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
On-demand services	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

#### Context

The Kyrgyz Republic has established a comprehensive legislative framework that promotes gender equality, safeguards against gender-based violence, and supports women's empowerment. Despite these national commitments and efforts to improve gender equality, progress on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) has been slow, with significant gender disparities remaining prevalent. The National Gender Equality Strategy for 2030 seeks to address these challenges, while both counting on development partners' support and recognizing that its effective implementation is crucial in driving meaningful change.

Entrenched gender stereotypes and negative reinterpretations of social norms and cultural practices continue to lead to widespread exclusion of women from political, social, and economic decision-making processes. Societal pressure on women to marry and prioritize unpaid family care responsibilities further limits their access to employment opportunities and productive assets, including land and financial capital.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, women's economic participation remains significantly lower than that of men, especially among the 25-35 age group; which represents a large and rapidly growing segment of the population. Only 45 percent of women in this age group were employed, compared to 89 percent of men; thereby creating a 44-percentage-point gap. Furthermore, women are primarily employed in lower-paid sectors,<sup>2</sup> earning only 73 percent of men's salaries. This disparity is particularly concerning given that 39 percent of households are women-led.<sup>3</sup> This underscores the urgency of addressing the barriers to their economic and social participation.

In addition, increasing instances of domestic violence highlight a critical issue. A study revealed that only 11 percent of women feel safe in their own homes, and 13 percent of women aged 15-49 experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in the past 12 months, illustrating the continued prevalence of gender-based violence in the country.<sup>4</sup>

#### WFP's contribution to gender equality

In 2024, WFP reinforced its commitment to gender mainstreaming through the continued implementation of a comprehensive approach integrated across all Strategic Outcomes, thereby supporting the national Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality until 2030. As a significant step toward embedding gender and inclusivity principles in programme design and development, WFP piloted an enhanced participatory approach to community-level consultations (CLCs), aimed at amplifying the voices of women and marginalized community members. Women played a pivotal role in these consultations, comprising a substantial percentage of participants. Their active engagement empowered them to identify key community challenges and vulnerabilities, while also proposing project ideas focused on strengthening their leadership, decision-making both at household and community levels, and entrepreneurial skills, as well as enhancing their livelihoods. In 2025, WFP will continue these consultations in close collaboration with government and development partners, with a long-term vision of fostering a more inclusive and gender-transformative approach to community engagement, aligned with the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle.

Within strategic outcome 1, WFP implemented community development projects with a strong focus on inclusive participation, placing particular emphasis on engaging women in all initiatives. Special focus was placed on the active inclusion of women with limited access to livelihood opportunities, as well as female-headed households, supporting their transition from traditional roles to active economic contributors. Women represented the largest portion of beneficiaries in community projects and training initiatives, which were designed to help them acquire livelihood skills that promote income generation, economic self-reliance, and long-term resilience. These projects were tailored to women's specific needs and interests, offering specialized training to enhance their entrepreneurial, marketing, financial, and digital skills. Asset creation projects focused on developing community infrastructure that benefited all members. In the new project, WFP supported women's self-help groups in Batken by providing locally-produced wheat flour to produce bakery products for schools. This initiative not only reduced vulnerability but also empowered women, who are often marginalized in the region, enabling them to contribute to an effective value chain. This inclusive

approach not only equipped women with essential skills but also created new opportunities for their active participation in the community's economic life, thereby strengthening their resilience and advancing gender equality in vulnerable communities.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued to promote gender equality and empower both women and men to adapt to climate risks and effectively manage disaster risks. The efforts focused on the creation and rehabilitation of climate-resilient infrastructure, including flood protection dams, irrigation canals, bridges, and clean water pipelines, all designed to benefit all members of communities whose livelihoods are vulnerable to natural hazards. These initiatives were complemented by capacity-building efforts, such as the development of localized climate risk profiles that incorporated a gender perspective, training on the use of inclusive agro-meteorological information, and training on climate-sensitive livelihoods, which were predominantly attended by women. Additionally, WFP worked to promote equal access to financial services through cash-based transfers via the banking system, enabling both women and men to access, control, and manage financial resources more independently and securely. In a new initiative, WFP engaged local craftswomen from low-income families in Batken and Osh provinces to produce eco-friendly products using recycled plastic collected by two local plastic waste recycling workshops supported by WFP. This initiative empowered women by helping them develop entrepreneurial skills while contributing to effective waste management. These interventions highlight WFP's commitment to integrating gender considerations into efforts to enhance climate-adaptive capacities and resilience of communities in the face of climate-related and environmental risks.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP continued its commitment to promoting gender equality through its efforts to enhance the national school meals program. The initiative provided nutritious meals to primary school children while engaging both boys and girls in nutrition education that fostered an inclusive approach to healthy eating and shared domestic responsibilities. Inclusive educational materials were developed to ensure accessibility for all children, promoting equitable decision-making, shared responsibilities, and the active involvement of fathers in encouraging healthy eating habits. By embedding these principles, the programme aimed to instill values of gender equality from an early age, contributing to healthier, more inclusive communities.

In 2024, WFP revised its gender-sensitive budget to effectively align resources with the needs of the varied population groups it serves. A key update was the allocation of dedicated funding for CLCs, ensuring the collection of comprehensive data and insights into community needs and concerns to inform programme design and development. WFP also actively participated in the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, aligning its efforts with coordinated initiatives led by the United Nations Country Team.

### **Data on gender**

WFP continues to strengthen its focus on collecting and analyzing gender-disaggregated data, incorporating a gender perspective into critical analyses and studies to inform gender mainstreaming activities in social protection, disaster risk mitigation, and climate adaptation. According to WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM), 73 percent of women project participants reported enhanced economic empowerment through WFP's community projects aimed at improving livelihoods and income-generating skills. Additionally, the school meals programme PDM revealed that 86 percent of Board of Trustees members at schools are women, who reported having a meaningful role in the leadership structure of the schools.<sup>5</sup>

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Inequitable growth, political changes, and entrenched social norms create heightened vulnerabilities for affected communities. Women, youth, and marginalized groups - including ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and low-income households - face increased protection risks due to structural inequalities, limited economic opportunities, and restrictive social norms. These challenges are compounded by discriminatory practices, gender-based violence, and barriers to accessing services and decision-making processes. Additionally, the adoption of the Law on Foreign Representatives and related legislation on hate speech, create concerns about the shrinking civic space and limited access to independent support services.

To strengthen accountability and ensure adherence to corporate community engagement standards, WFP introduced an improved participatory planning approach to community-level consultations (CLCs), piloted in December 2024 across Batken, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, and Osh provinces. These inclusive consultations provided a platform for local governments, stakeholders and community members - including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups - to share their concerns, needs, and priorities. The gathered insights will guide programme design for 2025, ensuring that WFP's activities align with government plans and community priorities. The enhanced CLC approach integrated focus group discussions into WFP's regular field missions, shifting from a one-off annual event to continuous community engagement, helping strengthen community ownership and improving WFP's responsiveness to local needs

WFP conducted a comprehensive context analysis on cross-cutting thematic areas, providing an in-depth understanding of protection risks, gender dynamics, and community vulnerabilities. The analysis explored key factors affecting the safety, dignity, and accessibility of WFP's support activities, shedding light on the specific challenges faced by marginalized groups, including women, persons with disabilities, and disaster-prone communities. The findings serve as a critical foundation for developing a more inclusive and responsive Community Engagement strategy. By identifying gaps in access, participation, and socio-cultural barriers, the analysis ensures that future initiatives are better aligned with the unique needs and priorities of affected populations, fostering more equitable and effective outcomes.

WFP continued its efforts to strengthen the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which still faces challenges related to limited functionality, safety, and accessibility. This is primarily due to the heavy reliance on the toll-free hotline, which is mainly used for registering complaints rather than facilitating broader, more inclusive two-way communication. The hotline is complemented by other channels such as social media, community consultations, and focus group discussions, ensuring that communities have multiple platforms to voice concerns and provide feedback. Additionally, WFP focused on systematizing its field presence through regular site visits alongside cooperating partners, facilitating direct engagement with beneficiaries, and tailoring support activities to emerging community needs. These interactions not only validated feedback from formal channels but also enabled prompt action to address protection risks in the implementation of community development projects. This integrated approach, focusing on strengthening the hotline as a key component of the CFM, aims to improve WFP's ability to adapt its programming to the evolving needs of the communities it serves, fostering enhanced accountability and responsiveness.

WFP conducted training for staff and partners on accountability to affected populations, people-centred programming, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), including guidance on assessing partners against PSEA standards. WFP's partners and vendors also participated in the PSEA Open Day organized by the UNCT, learning about PSEA standards. Specific PSEA clauses were added to Field Level Agreements to ensure partners comply with the standards. Additionally, WFP contributed to UN interagency efforts to develop a PSEA referral pathway, finalizing the Standard Operating Procedure for SEA complaints and referrals for assistance, and completing the PSEA Action Plan for 2025-2026.

## Protection data

Nearly all surveyed project participants reported being treated with respect throughout their engagement in WFP programmes. Over 80 percent of respondents reported no safety concerns related to their participation. However, the remaining 20 percent, primarily women, highlighted risks such as potential injuries or casualties at programme sites,

restricted access to assistance, and a lack of crowd control measures. Furthermore, between 58 and 71 percent of beneficiaries from various projects confirmed they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA. Moving forward, WFP will continue to raise awareness of its programmes through CLCs, informational videos explaining how to participate, and enhanced outreach via social media channels.

Approximately 9 percent of project participants were individuals with disabilities, comprising 62 percent men and 38 percent women. WFP Country Office met the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) Standards on Consulting Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) by engaging with OPDs throughout the entire country strategic planning cycle. This included consultations with OPDs during the development of the Community Engagement Strategy, CLCs, and in the processes for emergency risk and needs assessments, preparedness, and response planning. WFP is on its way towards achieving UNDIS' accountability framework standards on accessibility.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The Kyrgyz Republic continues to grapple with environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources.<sup>1</sup> The continued melting of glaciers has reduced their surface area by 16 percent over the past 70 years.<sup>2</sup> This alarming trend places the Kyrgyz Republic among the top 12 countries globally predicted to face extreme water stress by 2040, significantly more severe than in other Central Asian countries.<sup>3</sup> It can further pose additional risks to agriculture, particularly the already stressed meadow ecosystems, as over half of the population relies on them for their livelihoods. Moreover, land degradation is also a growing concern, with 20 percent of the land showing declining or stressed productivity.<sup>4</sup> These risks and impacts were exacerbated by a 354 percent increase in annual damages from mudflows and floods, along with a lack of necessary protective infrastructure assets.<sup>5</sup>

To address the aforementioned challenges, WFP continued to support the Government's efforts in fulfilling its commitments under the UN Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, and the Government's Action for the Development of Mountain Regions for 2023-2027.

In 2024, WFP implemented infrastructure rehabilitation projects in disaster-prone areas, building and reconstructing 314 climate-resilient assets, including mudflow protection dams, drainage canals, and reinforced riverbanks. These projects helped protect 7,443 community facilities across 77 villages from natural hazards while preventing soil erosion, deforestation, and degradation of natural resources. Additionally, over 600 infrastructure assets were constructed and rehabilitated to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of food-insecure populations. This included increasing irrigated and rehabilitated land by 66,000 ha, expanding reforested areas by 1,400 ha, improving soil fertility, enhancing pasture conditions, and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources to bolster livelihoods. All community projects were screened during the proposal stage against corporate Environmental and Social Sustainability criteria, with high-risk projects identified for rejection due to non-compliance. Priority was given to projects that promote environmental sustainability, conservation, and the reduction of negative impacts on ecosystems. WFP also trained cooperating partners and local authorities to rigorously screen projects to ensure proactive management of potential risks.

Additionally, WFP launched new projects promoting efficient water and land usage, climate-resilient practices, and conservation agriculture techniques among farmers, including no-till technology. This technology allows crops to be planted without disturbing the soil, enhancing soil health, reducing fuel costs, increasing crop yields, sequestering carbon, and boosting farmers' incomes. WFP also launched new initiatives focused on improving sustainable plastic and organic waste recycling and promoting energy efficiency practices, while diversifying income sources for food-insecure populations. Two local plastic waste recycling workshops in Batken and Osh provinces received additional recycling equipment and technical assistance from WFP to improve sustainable plastic waste management. These workshops involve local craftswomen from low-income families, enabling them to produce eco-friendly shoppers from recycled plastic, and promoting effective waste management. Additionally, WFP piloted a technology for building environmentally-sustainable houses in Batken district using recycled agricultural waste, particularly rice husks, the most common organic waste in the southern regions of the country. WFP also explored solar energy generation for schools across the country, selecting 11 schools and a Logistics Centre to pilot the initiative.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP is implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS), following a mission organized in November 2023 to initiate the process. WFP has taken proactive measures and adopted environmentally-friendly initiatives to ensure the full integration of EMS principles. To optimize energy consumption, WFP has introduced energy-efficient appliances, such as LED lamps, advanced lighting systems with motion sensors, and enhanced control over electrical equipment

usage in both its office and warehouses. This includes monitoring energy use, analyzing consumption patterns to identify savings opportunities, such as turning off idle equipment and optimizing usage during peak hours. In terms of waste management, WFP adheres to recycling and proper disposal procedures for all materials and has promoted the use of electronic documents to minimize paper consumption.

Additionally, WFP actively encourages sustainable practices among staff and partners, such as minimizing waste and adopting reusable materials. Suppliers are required to adhere to a no-plastic-waste policy, with preference given to items made from recycled materials. WFP also continues to utilize the Fleet Wave fuel app to monitor, optimize, and reduce its carbon footprint, while encouraging suppliers to propose electric vehicles for in-town transportation. Moreover, WFP has developed an emergency plan to manage potential environmental hazards related to warehousing, logistics, and transportation, ensuring that all personnel are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities in such situations.

# 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**

## Context

Malnutrition continues to be a significant public health issue in the country, with children facing persistent levels of stunting and overweight, particularly in impoverished households.<sup>1</sup> As of 2024, 36 percent of the population cannot afford a nutritious diet,<sup>2</sup> likely due to increased food prices (up by 40 percentage points since 2019) and higher diet costs (almost 50 percent compared to pre-crisis levels in 2017)<sup>3</sup>. Poor dietary habits are characterized by a high consumption of starchy staples and an increasing intake of processed and sugary foods, even among infants. At least half (51 percent) of children aged 6 to 23 months do not receive a minimum acceptable diet, while the majority (75 percent) consume unhealthy foods, including sugar-sweetened beverages.<sup>4</sup> Micronutrient deficiencies resulting from inadequate diets represent a pressing concern for society, especially due to the high prevalence of anemia among pregnant women (49 percent) and children aged 6 to 59 months (21 percent). The country also faces rising overweight and obesity rates among both genders, particularly in women, affecting about 14 percent of children aged 5-9, nearly 15 percent of adolescent girls, and over 40 percent of non-pregnant women aged 15-49<sup>5</sup>. Addressing these nutritional challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including improving dietary habits, enhancing access to nutritious foods, and strengthening nutrition-sensitive social protection interventions, such as large-scale food fortification and high-quality school meal programmes.

## WFP's contribution to healthy diets

In 2024, building on insights from the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, WFP continued to integrate nutrition across all its Strategic Outcomes to raise awareness about healthy and nutritious food, ultimately improving the diets and nutrition of families. WFP's community development projects played a crucial role in empowering households to enhance the affordability of nutritious diets.<sup>6</sup> These initiatives focused on building income-generating skills among community members vulnerable to or at risk of malnutrition, while reinforcing the importance of consuming nutrient-rich foods through targeted nutrition messaging. To support this, WFP provided fortified in-kind assistance (wheat flour and vegetable oil) and cash-based transfers to help households cover the cost of nutritious foods. In addition to these efforts, WFP actively promoted climate adaptation practices through various communication materials and participatory approaches. By engaging participants in community sensitization and planning, these initiatives equipped them with the tools and knowledge to better manage the impacts of climate change, ultimately strengthening food security and improving nutrition outcomes.

WFP continued to support the Government in expanding the enhanced national school meals programme, which plays a vital role in providing a safety net for food-insecure children. This programme is also a key to protecting the most vulnerable children from malnutrition, a persistent issue in the country. Through its cooperating partners, WFP conducted capacity-sharing activities for more than 59 school cooks and 130 stakeholders, focusing on nutrition standards, sanitary norms, and the quality, safety, and efficiency of meal preparation. WFP also organized awareness-raising sessions for over 1,600 parents of primary schoolchildren, educating them on the importance of healthy eating for school-aged children and encouraging broader community support for improving school meals. Additionally, WFP supported the Government in organizing the annual nationwide School Cooks Contest, which celebrates the work of school cooks and their professional development through the Republican Competency Center for School Cooks, established with WFP's support in 2022. The contest also featured participation from journalists and bloggers, raising public awareness - particularly within the parental community - about the importance of schoolchildren's nutrition. WFP also spearheaded public awareness campaigns on healthy eating, marking events such as School Meals Day, International Family Day, and World Food Day. These campaigns engaged schoolchildren, parents, and teachers in competitions aimed at instilling healthy eating behaviours in primary schoolchildren and educating parents on balanced nutrition for the whole family. The campaigns also emphasized the positive impact of school meals on children's education and health. Together with its partners, WFP developed study materials to conduct extracurricular classes on healthy nutrition and lifestyle, with the goal of encouraging children to promote healthy habits within their families. WFP also supported the Government in initiating the development of the second edition of the School Meals Recipe Book and the first edition of the Recipe Book for Pre-School Institutions. These books will include a variety of healthy, locally sourced recipes tailored to local food availability, preferences, and children's nutritional needs.



In response to the growing challenges of malnutrition and climate change, WFP diversified the food basket in the recent Budget Revision to include new fortified commodities for school meals. In 2025, over 100,000 primary schoolchildren will benefit from fortified food commodities - such as wheat flour, vegetable oil, rice, and lentils - used to prepare hot, nutrient-dense meals that meet national nutrient standards.

The Logistics Centre, established in Kadamjai in April 2023, has played a pivotal role in connecting local farmers to schools through a public-private partnership. This collaboration enhanced the logistics chain and provided local farmers with greater access to markets. In 2024, the Centre successfully secured tenders to supply locally grown vegetables and fruits to over 50 schools and 41 kindergartens, strengthening local food systems and supporting community-based agriculture.

Under the Government's leadership, WFP, in collaboration 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 seeks to support the nutrition efforts of stakeholders and coordinate UN system-wide actions to achieve effective nutrition outcomes, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 and national priorities on food security and nutrition, as well as the Presidential Decree on further development of the agro-industrial complex of the country. WFP also played a key role in assisting the Government in formulating the next Food Security and Nutrition Programme (2025-2030), which was endorsed in 2024. This process included providing technical assistance, conducting advocacy efforts, and facilitating coordination through national-level workshops and dialogues with key partners. For instance, a workshop for flour millers emphasized the importance of wheat fortification as a highly-effective strategy for delivering essential micronutrients through commonly consumed staple foods. It demonstrated how adhering to fortification standards can ensure broad access to fortified foods and contribute significantly to improved nutrition across the population. Such initiatives have been crucial in raising awareness about the need to strengthen food fortification capacity nationwide.

# Partnerships

## Advancing Partnerships to Build Resilient Food System

WFP prioritizes strengthening partnerships with key actors at the central, district, and local levels to ensure its activities are closely aligned with the Kyrgyz Republic's development priorities and effectively integrated into national systems. In 2024, WFP focused on deepening cooperation with Government stakeholders, including the Cabinet of Ministers, Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament), President's Administration, and line ministries. WFP provided these decision-makers with the knowledge, evidence, skills and expertise necessary to develop effective and sound policies for building resilient food systems, enhancing adaptive social protection, and improving food security and nutrition across the country. The technical assistance and policy support provided over the past years contributed to the approval of the national Food Security and Nutrition Programme (2025-2030). Additionally, WFP actively advocated for increased government funding for the school meals programme. As a result, Parliament approved a doubling of the budget allocation for the programme, effective from January 2024.

Through its development projects, WFP supported the implementation of strategic plans for key government ministries, including the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and the Processing Industry, and Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Technical Supervision, among others. Additionally, WFP provided technical support and training to both key line ministries and their district divisions to enhance their capacities, tools, and systems.

Further contributing to national initiatives, WFP facilitated a series of national dialogues to foster a more coordinated multi-sectoral approach to addressing the country's food security and nutrition challenges. In collaboration with other UN agencies, WFP assisted the Government in organizing key events, including a National Food Systems Dialogue, a workshop on "Measuring the Cost of Food Security Systems," and a Parliament-led roundtable on "Ensuring National Food Security." These events brought together government bodies, UN agencies, development partners, producer organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector to discuss the main challenges in achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and to identify strategic actions towards building a sustainable food system by 2030. Additionally, WFP supported a workshop for flour milling companies, where stakeholders explored their critical role in flour fortification as an effective solution to addressing the nutrient gap in communities.

In the lead-up to the 2024 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP-29) in Baku, WFP co-organized the National Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation with partners. The dialogue focused on actions to mobilize financial resources, strengthen national climate policies, and build partnerships to enhance the resilience of communities and food systems. Additionally, WFP supported a President-led national conference on social mobilization, showcasing the success of the WFP-supported projects, which transitioned into a government-led poverty graduation programme, reaching 20,000 people in 2024. WFP was also recognized at the national forum "Human Capital and Sustainable Development" for its contributions to active labour market programmes and social protection measures.

Finally, WFP's efforts were directed at ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic's voice and initiatives were represented on the international fora, facilitating knowledge exchange and advancing the implementation of its global commitments. In partnership with other development organizations, WFP supported the Kyrgyz Republic's delegation at COP29 where jointly developed solutions for climate change adaptation in the context of a landlocked mountainous country were presented. WFP also participated in a regional forum on disaster risk management to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Additionally, WFP supported the Central Asian Regional Forum "Organic EXPO - 2024" by facilitating a session on sustainable food systems and food security. Furthermore, WFP supported the government's participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum where the Kyrgyz Republic announced its membership in the Global School Meals Coalition, reaffirming its commitment to ensuring nutritious hot meals for every child with innovative approach, including logistics centers and school gardens to achieve planet-friendly schools in the country. WFP provided training and technical assistance to parliamentarians on food systems, food security and school meals to support drafting their new law on food security and nutrition as well as further budget allocation to school meals.

## Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP continued to strengthen its localization efforts by enhancing coordination with the Government and deepening partnerships with local NGOs, agricultural cooperatives, private sector entities, women's self-help groups, and communities. These collaborations were essential for bolstering local leadership in programme delivery, while ensuring the sustainability and scalability of WFP's initiatives.

WFP implemented community development projects in cooperation with NGOs, identified through the UN Partner Portal. Partnerships were formalized with ten NGOs to support the design, implementation, and monitoring of programmes across all strategic outcomes. The sharing of cooperating partners across outcomes was initiated to create a more unified field presence and enhance synergies. These partnerships also enhanced WFP's advocacy and communication efforts, promoting WFP initiatives among the public. To strengthen partner capacities, WFP provided training on the "people-centered approach" and PSEA principles, among others.

New partnerships were established with agricultural cooperatives to promote climate-smart agriculture, benefiting food-insecure farmers. Additionally, collaborations with women's self-help groups empowered them with essential skills and provided locally-produced wheat flour to produce bakery products for schools, supporting the development of sustainable market value chains. WFP expanded collaborations with the private sector, launching innovative waste management initiatives that benefit companies, local authorities, and food-insecure populations.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP continued to closely partner with UN agencies to synergize collaborative efforts and enhance the efficiency and impact of its operations in the Kyrgyz Republic, thereby advancing the country's progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Throughout 2024, WFP continued co-chairing two working groups of Development Partners Coordination Council: Agriculture and Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition (with FAO and World Bank) and the Social Protection (with UNICEF). Additionally, WFP, together with WHO, took over the chairmanship of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023-2027 Results Group 1, which prioritizes equitable access to quality social services and decent work. Until mid-2024, WFP co-chaired with UNDP Results Group 3, which focused on climate actions, disaster risk management and environmental protection. Furthermore, WFP led the UN SUN Working Group on nutrition improvement (with UNICEF). With OCHA and other UN agencies, WFP played a key role in the Disaster Response Coordination Unit in the areas of food security, logistics, cash distribution and emergency preparedness.

In collaboration with ILO, UNICEF, and the World Bank, WFP contributed to the finalization of the Core Diagnostic Instrument Assessment for Social Protection. This effort will facilitate the development of the next national Social Protection Concept. Additionally, WFP worked closely with FAO to support a series of national dialogues on food systems and assist in the creation of the new national Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2025-2030.

As part of broader UN initiatives, WFP, alongside other UN Country Team members, supported the visit of UN Secretary-General António Guterres to the Kyrgyz Republic in July. During his visit, he emphasized the importance of an evidence-based and localized approach to addressing regional climate and development challenges, in alignment with the Kyrgyz Government's Mountain Agenda.

# Financial Overview

## Funding for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Solutions

WFP's strategic resource mobilization efforts for its 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) focus on creating sustainable solutions for vulnerable communities and enhancing national systems to foster long-term climate-resilience, food security, and sustainable development. By the end of 2024, WFP mobilized 54 percent of the total funding required to implement its USD 110.2 million needs-based plan for the 2023-2027 period. This was made possible through multi-year donor contributions, multilateral contributions, in-kind support from host government, and funding from the UN.

In 2024, WFP's operations were fully funded against its USD 18.4 million needs-based plan, made possible by multi-year contributions from longstanding and new donors. Under strategic outcome 1, contributions from the Russian Federation ensured full funding for activities focused on enhancing access to income opportunities and human capital development. Additionally, funding from Japan and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program hosted within the World Bank facilitated the promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices, effective resource utilization, post-harvest management, and sustainable value chains among farmers. Strategic outcome 2 remained dormant, activated only in response to a request from the host government on the scale of a disaster or emergency. For strategic outcome 3, contributions from Switzerland, the Green Climate Fund, and Japan fully funded activities throughout 2025, enhancing the country's climate adaptation and disaster risk management efforts. Under strategic outcome 4, contributions from the Russian Federation and China ensured funding until 2027, enabling the expansion of enhanced school meals and the promotion of sustainable school feeding practices. Additionally, UN Food Systems Coordination Hub funding supported a series of food security and food systems dialogues, bringing together key stakeholders to align national strategies with SDG 2 Zero Hunger.

While strategic outcomes 1, 3 and 4 were fully funded against the needs-based plan for 2024, shortfalls remained in the pipeline for specific modalities under strategic outcomes 1 and 3. The earmarking of contributions resulted in shortfalls in the implementation of cash-based transfer (CBT) and capacity strengthening assistance under strategic outcome 1 and food assistance under strategic outcome 3. Some activities were re-prioritized in agreement with local counterparts. WFP utilized 73 percent of the funds against its implementation plan. Enhanced monitoring procedures, aligned with the minimum monitoring requirements, also caused programmatic delays as adjustments were made in field-level joint projects with government counterparts to comply with the new standards. Additionally, capacity strengthening activities were delayed due to the limited capacity of local service-providers to meet WFP standards, the application of localized requirements for government technical assistance, and the turnover of key staff in line ministries.

The actualization rates for strategic outcomes 1 and 4 exceeded 70 percent, with a food modality implemented under strategic outcome 1 and capacity strengthening and food modalities implemented under strategic outcome 4. The actualization rate for strategic outcome 3 reached 62 percent, implementing CBT and capacity-strengthening modalities.

In November 2024, WFP implemented its second budget revision for the CSP. This budget revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 100.1 million to USD 110.2 million, expanding beneficiary coverage by 183,850 people.

The budget revision incorporated additional food contributions for social protection activities, such as school meals and community development projects that complement the Government's active labour market programmes. It also emphasized a shift towards more capacity-building and systems-strengthening activities, including improving targeting and beneficiary management systems, promoting conservation agriculture solutions, strengthening market value chains, developing a more effective social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy, advancing farmer-school linkages, and enhancing home-grown school feeding programs, among others. Additionally, the revision introduced insurance pay-outs for smallholder farmers participating in the Climate Risk Insurance pilot.

A key focus of the revision was food basket diversification, incorporating fortified and nutritious commodities. This diversification, alongside further investment in SBCC, aims to address the worsening triple burden of malnutrition, while raising awareness of planetary boundaries and promoting climate-smart food systems solutions. The programmatic adjustments also aim to facilitate the integration and transition of WFP activities to national structures.





WFP's technical assistance will focus on scaling up pilot projects and proofs of concept with government support.

Finally, the revision introduced strategic outcome 5 in November 2024, aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors, to ensure more efficient, effective, and coordinated service delivery to communities vulnerable to shocks and stressors, planning in 2025.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	7,786,600	6,207,069	9,882,067	5,525,119
SO01: By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	7,786,600	6,207,069	9,882,067	5,525,119
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	7,786,600	6,207,069	9,361,280	5,525,119
Non-activity specific	0	0	520,787	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	5,305,172	4,977,786	14,704,852	4,313,069
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.	5,305,172	4,977,786	14,704,852	4,313,069
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	5,305,172	4,977,786	9,945,721	4,313,069
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,759,130	0

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,596,778	 2,334,095	 16,312,222	 1,595,807
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	 2,596,778	 2,334,095	 16,312,222	 1,595,807
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	 2,596,778	 2,334,095	 4,227,756	 1,595,807
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 12,084,467	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,099,655	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 15,688,550	 13,518,950	 43,998,797	 11,433,995
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,547,417	 1,462,941	 1,476,885	 1,140,584
Total Direct Costs	 17,235,966	 14,981,891	 45,475,681	 12,574,579
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,120,338	 973,823	 663,849	 663,849

Grand Total	 18,356,304	 15,955,714	 46,139,531	 13,238,428
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# Data Notes

## Overview

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- [6] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 86, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan

## Operational context

- [1] National Statistics Committee, 2024 <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/naselenie/>
- [2] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [3] National Statistics Committee, 2024 <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/nacionalnye-scheta/>
- [4] National Statistics Committee, 2023 <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/>
- [5] ADB Poverty data
- [6] National Statistics Committee, 2023 <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/>
- [7] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [8] IMF Country Report No. 23/92, February 2023, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/02/15/Kyrgyz-Republic-Selected-Issues-529837>
- [9] WFP The global food and economic crises impact on food systems resilience: Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-global-food-and-economic-crisis-impact-food-system-resilience-kyrgyz-republic>
- [10] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 86, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan
- [11] WFP The global food and economic crises impact on food systems resilience: Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-global-food-and-economic-crisis-impact-food-system-resilience-kyrgyz-republic>
- [12] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report – 2024 (data for 2022) <https://www.wfp.org/publications/state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-sofi-report>
- [13] Food insecurity is more prevalent among female-headed households (13%) compared to male-headed families (10%).
- [14] Kyrgyz Republic: Food Security Monitoring Update - December 2023 <https://www.wfp.org/publications/kyrgyz-republic-remote-household-food-security-surveys>
- [15] 2024 Sustainable Development Report, <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/kyrgyz-republic>,
- [16] INFORM Risk Index Central Asia & Caucasus (europa.eu) <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Subnational-Risk/Central-Asia-Caucasus>, 2022 ND-GAIN Index <https://gain.nd.edu/>
- [17] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 84, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan
- [18] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>

## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] National Statistics Committee, 2023, <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/>
- [2] Kyrgyz Republic: Remote Household Food Security Surveys, December 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/kyrgyz-republic-remote-household-food-security-surveys>
- [3] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 86, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Fourth National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <https://unfccc.int/documents/644906>
- [2] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2023 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/264791-common-country-analysis-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [2] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [3] CAREC, Country Risk Profile - Kyrgyz Republic, March 2022, [https://www.carecprogram.org/uploads/CAREC-Risk-Profiles\\_Kyrgyz-Republic.pdf](https://www.carecprogram.org/uploads/CAREC-Risk-Profiles_Kyrgyz-Republic.pdf)
- [4] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 84, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan
- [5] WFP The global food and economic crises impact on food systems resilience: Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-global-food-and-economic-crisis-impact-food-system-resilience-kyrgyz-republic>
- [6] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 84, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] National Statistics Committee, 2023, <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/>
- [2] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [3] National integrated micronutrient and anthropometric survey of the Kyrgyz Republic 2021 (NIMAS), <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/206293-national-integrated-micronutrient-and-anthropometric-survey-kyrgyz-republic-2021-nimas>
- [4] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://stat.gov.kg/media/files/3f65e203-0974-41d0-be15-4ea70e6f25a5.pdf>
- [5] 1 USD = 87.45 KGS at the rate on 30 January 2025
- [6] KGS 10 per child per day for schools located in remote mountainous areas

## Strategic outcome 05

Gender and Age Marker: Strategic Outcome 5 was added to the Kyrgyz Republic Country Strategic Plan through a Budget Revision finalized in November 2024, but was not started/implemented in 2024. Hence, the gender and age marker is not applicable for this ACR.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [2] Women's participation is highest in real estate transactions (100%), healthcare and social services (78%), and education (77%).
- [3] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023, <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/gendernaya-statistika/>
- [4] Measuring the shadow pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan <https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/Measuring-shadow-pandemic-Kyrgyzstan-EN.pdf>
- [5] The 2024 values for the cross-cutting indicators at the Activity level are presented under the Baseline, as this is the first year WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic is reporting on these indicators.

## Environmental sustainability

- [1] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [2] Fourth National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <https://unfccc.int/documents/644906>
- [3] World Resources Institute World's Most Water-Stressed Countries in 2040, <https://www.wri.org/insights/ranking-worlds-most-water-stressed-countries-2040>
- [4] United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic Common Country Analysis, 2024 Update, <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/285730-common-country-analysis-2024-un-kyrgyzstan>
- [5] WFP Price Monitoring Bulletin # 84, DataViz - Kyrgyzstan

## Nutrition integration

- [1] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://stat.gov.kg/media/files/3f65e203-0974-41d0-be15-4ea70e6f25a5.pdf>
- [2] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report – 2024 (data for 2022) <https://www.wfp.org/publications/state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-sofi-report>
- [3] WFP The global food and economic crises impact on food systems resilience: Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-global-food-and-economic-crisis-impact-food-system-resilience-kyrgyz-republic>
- [4] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Kyrgyz Republic 2023, <https://stat.gov.kg/media/files/3f65e203-0974-41d0-be15-4ea70e6f25a5.pdf>
- [5] 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>
- [6] The 2024 values for the CSP-level cross-cutting indicators are presented under the Baseline, as this is the first year WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic is reporting on these indicators.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	125,177	118,072	94%
	female	125,173	127,915	102%
	total	250,350	245,987	98%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,796	5,488	95%
	female	5,491	5,632	103%
	total	11,287	11,120	99%
24-59 months	male	11,148	12,936	116%
	female	10,560	12,427	118%
	total	21,708	25,363	117%
5-11 years	male	23,455	16,064	68%
	female	22,634	15,332	68%
	total	46,089	31,396	68%
12-17 years	male	12,036	16,281	135%
	female	11,403	14,484	127%
	total	23,439	30,765	131%
18-59 years	male	58,663	59,669	102%
	female	61,006	71,203	117%
	total	119,669	130,872	109%
60+ years	male	14,079	7,634	54%
	female	14,079	8,837	63%
	total	28,158	16,471	58%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	250,350	245,987	98%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	30,500	21,354	70%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	200,000	177,187	88%
School based programmes	15,700	24,770	157%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	17,123	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,150	5,553	133%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Vegetable Oil	696	517	74%
Wheat Flour	6,959	5,670	81%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Canned Meat	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Canned Meat	1	0	0%
Rice	1	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Flour	170	150	88%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,504,620	1,427,323	95%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	150,000	-
Value Voucher	249,300	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>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</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### 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	1,924	2,767
			Male	1,926	2,786
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>5,553</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	254	305.52
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	284,900	213,240
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	254	305.52

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	35,900	25,424
			Male	35,900	25,501
			<b>Total</b>	<b>71,800</b>	<b>50,925</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	38,100	35,411
			Male	38,100	35,680
			<b>Total</b>	<b>76,200</b>	<b>71,091</b>
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	2,370	1,674.4
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	5,030	4,206.97
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	7,400	5,881.37

### 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	163	150
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	27
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	296
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	613,869.45
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	159.8
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	197.53	341.06
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	32.13	24.1
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	7
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	19,032

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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	0



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	5	8
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Batken - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0		≥4	3.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥30	30.58		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥18	18.55		WFP programme monitoring
<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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥1	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥688,000	≥100,000	112,130	229,199	Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1,000	≥3,013	≥7,786	7,786	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	2.66		≤2	1.75	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.03		≤2	1.4	3.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.34		≤2	1.55	3.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.94		≥40.94	40.94		WFP survey
	Male	46		≥50.9	50.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	86.94		≥91.82	91.82	74.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	6.43		≥4.09	4.09		WFP survey
	Male	5.07		≥3.76	3.76		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.5		≥7.86	7.86	16.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.97		≤0.16	0.16		WFP survey
	Male	0.58		≤0.16	0.16		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.56		≤0.33	0.33	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.85		≥5	4.35	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	9.43		≥4.7	2.39	18.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.19		≥4	3.27	19.2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.65		≤2.3	1.45	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	6.79		≤1.8	0.6	8.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.24		≤1.9	0.98	8.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	77.42		≥67	64.49	31.4	WFP survey
	Male	64.15		≥58	50.45	30.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70.57		≥67	56.79	31.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.08		≥21.4	29.71	33.9	WFP survey
	Male	15.01		≥20.9	46.57	41.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19.62		≥21.4	38.95	40.7	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥35	≥27.91	13.92	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥44	≥50.59	60.44	44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥44.2	≥44.83	74.36	39.68	WFP survey

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.					Resilience Building	
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	4,998		
			Male	5,002		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</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	21,000	26,785	
			Male	21,000	28,386	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>55,171</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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		1,671	
			Male		1,890	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>3,561</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	15,250	8,875	
			Male	15,250	8,918	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>17,793</b>	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	164,940		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,339,680	1,427,322	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	249,300	150,000	
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	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	151		
			Male	149		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>		
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	3,000		
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		14,972
			Male		2,151
			<b>Total</b>		<b>17,123</b>

### 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
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	215,035	215,035
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	2,500	1,583
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	2,500	221
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	232
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	232
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	3,060	8,710
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	3,060	1,396

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
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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	38	20
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	200	1,240
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	20,500	22,497
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	10	13.44
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	52.5
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	40	14
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	5	0
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	250,000	0
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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	17,000	17,793
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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual Individual	80,000 0	143,400 133,680
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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	10,000	17,793
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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	151,000

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	Not timely available but 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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	150,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,500,000	930,000
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Micro / Meso Insurance	%	66.67	50
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	3,000	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	4,000	3,561

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.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	120	291
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	0	125
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	25	20

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Government - **Location:** Kyrgyzstan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2,000,000	≥400,000	416,259	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	<b>Overall</b>	13	≥80	≥20	83		WFP programme monitoring
Number of local governments that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥13	≥20	83	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	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥10	≥3	6	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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1,250,000	≥250,000	211,953	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	<b>Overall</b>	15	≤15	≤5.1	5.1		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	73	≤73	≤40.2	40.2		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥12	≥54.7	54.7		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Female	10 - High CCS		10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10 - High CCS		10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10 - High CCS		10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS		WFP programme monitoring
<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	Female	98.99		≥94.8	96.55		WFP survey
	Male	92.54		≥95	90		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	93.27		≥94.6	90.95	74.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0		≥1	3.45		WFP survey
	Male	6.34		≥10	10		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.72		≥6.4	9.05	16.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.01		≤1.1	0		WFP survey
	Male	1.12		≤1	0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.01		≤1	0	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	≥23.75	18.68	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥45	≥24	63.74	44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥51	≥23.95	82.42	39.68	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	37.5		≥37.5	57.25		WFP survey
	Male	44.4		≥44.4	49.73		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.6	≥56	≥41.6	50.87	39.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.07		≤2.07	1.07	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.09		≤2.09	1.41	3.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.08		≤2.08	1.36	3.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72		≤43.4	0	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.58		≤4.3	3.53	18.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.76		≤4.4	3.02	19.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0		≤0	0	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.75		≤0.5	0	8.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.67		≤0.5	0	8.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.69		≤20	48.28	31.4	WFP survey
	Male	68.28		≤60	58.24	30.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	66.67		≤60.7	56.78	31.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27.59		≥34.5	51.72	33.9	WFP survey
	Male	22.39		≥29.5	38.24	41.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.9		≥28.9	40.2	40.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyzstan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.39		≥5.4	5.03		WFP survey
	Male	23.91		≥24	20.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.29		≥30	25.63	69.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.38		≤6.1	9.55		WFP survey
	Male	65.66		≤64	63.32		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70.03		≤70.03	72.86	20.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0		=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0.67		=0	1.51		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.67		=0	1.51	11.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.76		≥10.76	14.07		WFP survey
	Male	82.15		≥83.14	75.88		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	91.92		≥92	89.95	70.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0		≤0.5	0.5		WFP survey
	Male	8.08		≤8.08	9.55		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.08		≤8.08	10.05	29.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0		=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0		=0	0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0		=0	0	0.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.76		≥10.76	13.57		WFP survey
	Male	81.82		≥82	72.36		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	91.58		≥92	85.93	80.5	WFP survey



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	1.01		WFP survey
	Male	6.73	≥6.73	11.06		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.73	≥6.73	12.06	19.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤1.8	0		WFP survey
	Male	1.68	≤1.8	2.01		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.68	≤3.6	2.01	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	<b>Overall</b>	75	≤55	≤13.5	13.5	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	17	≤30	≤14.9	14.9	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥15	≥71.6	71.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to climate change and Food Insecure in 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥18	18		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> communities vulnerable to climate shocks - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	0	≥20.88	20.88		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥75.46	75.46		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥96.34	96.34		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	0	≥17.95	17.95		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70.7	70.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥88.64	88.64		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	0	≥20.88	20.88		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥73.26	73.26		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥94.14	94.14		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	0	≥20.51	20.51		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70.33	70.33		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90.84	90.84		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	0	≥18.68	18.68		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥72.16	72.16		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90.84	90.84		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	0	≥19.78	19.78		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥72.53	72.53		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥92.31	92.31		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> communities vulnerable to climate shocks - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Micro / Meso Insurance						
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	≥57,086.46	57,086.46		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥35,922.95	35,922.95		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥39,042.01	39,042.01		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	≥98,078.39	98,078.39		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥99,149.07	99,149.07		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥98,991.27	98,991.27		WFP survey

Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	≥208.96	208.96	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3,926.73	3,926.73	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3,378.81	3,378.81	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	≥155,373.82	155,373.82	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥138,998.76	138,998.76	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥141,412.09	141,412.09	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	7,850	12,010
			Male	7,850	12,760
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>24,770</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	170	149.83

#### 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	290	254
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	4	8
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	4
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\$	398,000	306,312.8

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	0	2

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	11	11

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	61	61
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)	%	20	18

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	1	=1	≥3	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥2.4	5	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2.4	=2.7	≥1	2.2	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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥15	≥13	13	8	WFP programme monitoring

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2,400,000	≥1,595,000	1,595,807	1,800,000	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥4	≥3	2.49		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	<b>Overall</b>	0		=0	0		WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs vulnerable to Food Insecurity - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	76.4					WFP survey
	Male	63					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	79.8			Not applicable		WFP survey
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	60.3					WFP survey
	Male	54.4					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.7			Not applicable		WFP survey
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> parental and food quality committee members - <b>Location:</b> Kyrgyzstan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	<b>Overall</b>	86		≥80	Not applicable		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,981	2,284	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	4,883	2,682	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	7,864	4,966	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	90.91		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	86.35		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	86.88		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥100	99.31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥100	99.41		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	75	=100	≥85	78.79		WFP survey
	Male	84	=100	≥85	83.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	82	=100	≥85	83.04		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	≥80	82.38		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥80	80.28		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥80	82.29		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥100	98.15		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥100	93.62		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥100	97.91		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	≥99	76.5		WFP survey
	Male	95	=100	≥99	81.69		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	98	=100	≥99	76.72		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥95			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥95			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥95	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	≥90			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=90	≥90	Not applicable		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	74	=100	≥85			WFP survey
	Male	91	=100	≥85			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84	=100	≥85	Not applicable		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥95	88.46		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥95	86.26		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥95	86.62		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=90	≥90	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	84	=100	≥80	76.92		WFP survey
	Male	67	=100	≥80	83.21		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77	=100	≥80	82.17		WFP survey



## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No		Joint survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Meeting	Meeting	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	≥62,994	≥50,395	83,454		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48,832	≥64,093	≥51,274	85,523		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96,827	≥127,087	≥101,669	168,977		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥30	73.33		WFP survey
	Male	13	=80	≥30	70.67		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	=80	≥30	71.04		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	≥30	59.27		WFP survey
	Male	8	=80	≥30	65.96		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	=80	≥30	59.63		WFP survey
<b>Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥30			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥80	≥30	Not collected		WFP survey
<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥30	60	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥80	≥30	57.72	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15	≥80	≥30	58.05	WFP survey

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	50	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥25	25	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	9.5	≥11		Not applicable		WFP survey
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		≥85			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		≥85			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		≥85	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not collected		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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Participants of the Livelihood Skills Project in Naryn Province growing herbs and supplying them to a local processing workshop supported by WFP

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

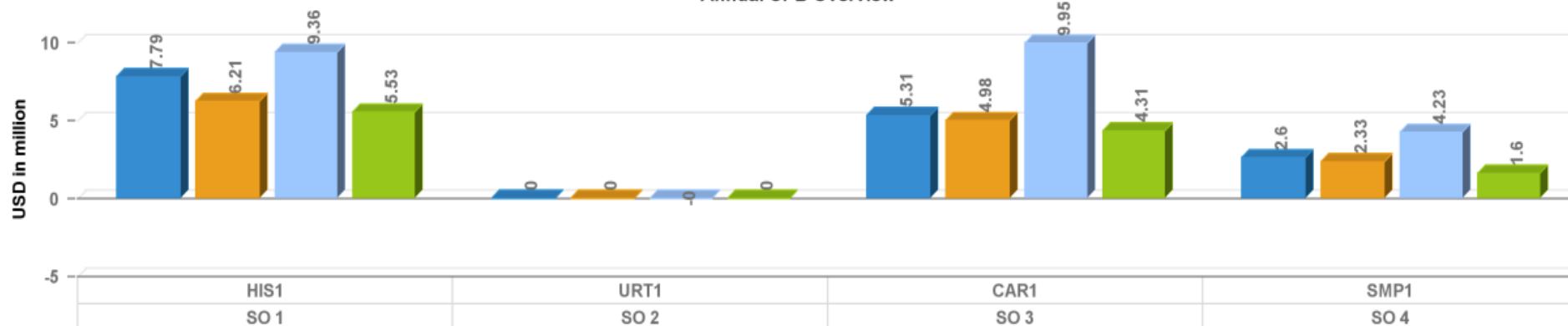
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	Non Activity Specific	0	0	520,787	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,786,600</b>	<b>6,207,069</b>	<b>520,787</b>	<b>5,525,119</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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,759,130	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>5,305,172</b>	<b>4,977,786</b>	<b>4,759,130</b>	<b>4,313,069</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	0	0	0	0
	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	7,786,600	6,207,069	9,361,280	5,525,119
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,786,600</b>	<b>6,207,069</b>	<b>9,361,280</b>	<b>5,525,119</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	5,305,172	4,977,786	9,945,721	4,313,069
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>5,305,172</b>	<b>4,977,786</b>	<b>9,945,721</b>	<b>4,313,069</b>
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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,084,467	0
		Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	2,596,778	2,334,095	4,227,756	1,595,807
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,596,778</b>	<b>2,334,095</b>	<b>16,312,222</b>	<b>1,595,807</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,099,655	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,099,655</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>15,688,550</b>	<b>13,518,950</b>	<b>43,998,797</b>	<b>11,433,995</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,547,417</b>	<b>1,462,941</b>	<b>1,476,885</b>	<b>1,140,584</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>17,235,966</b>	<b>14,981,891</b>	<b>45,475,681</b>	<b>12,574,579</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,120,338	973,823	663,849	663,849
			18,356,304	15,955,714	46,139,531	13,238,428



Michael Hemling  
CHIEF, CFORC

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

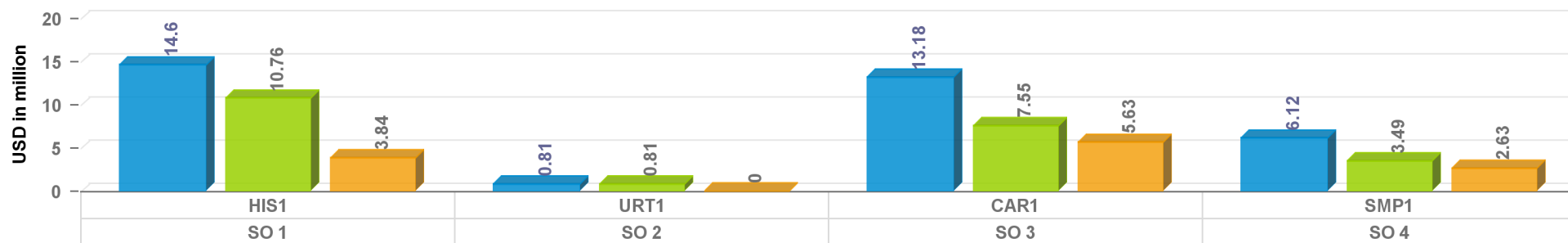
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	808,775	0	808,775	808,775	0
	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	14,610,124	14,597,763	0	14,597,763	10,761,601	3,836,161
		Non Activity Specific	0	520,787	0	520,787	0	520,787
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>19,953,032</b>	<b>15,927,324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,927,324</b>	<b>11,570,376</b>	<b>4,356,948</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	12,774,269	13,181,212	0	13,181,212	7,548,560	5,632,652
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,759,130	0	4,759,130	0	4,759,130
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>12,774,269</b>	<b>17,940,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,940,342</b>	<b>7,548,560</b>	<b>10,391,782</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	4,759,071	6,123,235	0	6,123,235	3,491,286	2,631,949
		Non Activity Specific	0	12,084,467	0	12,084,467	0	12,084,467
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,759,071</b>	<b>18,207,701</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,207,701</b>	<b>3,491,286</b>	<b>14,716,415</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,099,655	0	3,099,655	0	3,099,655
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,099,655</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,099,655</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,099,655</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>37,486,372</b>	<b>55,175,023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,175,023</b>	<b>22,610,222</b>	<b>32,564,801</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,950,266</b>	<b>2,448,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,448,334</b>	<b>2,112,033</b>	<b>336,301</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>40,436,638</b>	<b>57,623,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,623,357</b>	<b>24,722,254</b>	<b>32,901,102</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,628,381</b>	<b>2,967,293</b>		<b>2,967,293</b>	<b>2,967,293</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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>			43,065,020	60,590,650	0	60,590,650	27,689,548	32,901,102

This donor financial report is interim

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
Michael Hemling  
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