

Country strategic plan revision

Date of this revision: 21 July 2025

Kyrgyz Republic country strategic plan, revision 03

People-Centred Framework on Accountability for Results score (FAR) (if different from EB-approved CSP)

Gender and age marker code: 4

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2027	n/a	01/01/2023 – 31/12/2027
Beneficiaries	1,490,650	-97,450	1,393,200
Total cost (USD)	110,231,056	9,774,248	120,005,340

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: CD

1. RATIONALE

1. This Country Strategic Plan (CSP) revision reflects the evolving socioeconomic context and new evidence on food security and nutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic. Despite recent strong national economic growth, widespread poverty and vulnerability continue to hinder equitable and inclusive development. Income inequality continues to be a concern, with a Gini coefficient of 0.434 for income indicating that the most vulnerable are not benefiting equally from economic progress. Although the poverty rate declined from 30 percent in 2023 to 26 percent in 2024, it remains higher than pre-pandemic levels in 2019, and an additional 8 percent of the population remains at risk of falling into poverty¹.
2. According to the April 2025 food security update, food insecurity remains a significant concern, with 8 percent of the population being severely and moderately food insecure and 53 percent only marginally food secure, together amounting to over 4.4 million people. Additionally, 75 percent continue to rely on negative livelihood coping strategies, such as depleting savings, borrowing money, or cutting spending on education and healthcare to meet basic needs². Inflation also placed continued pressure on household finances, averaging 14 percent in 2022 and 11 percent in 2023, before moderating to 7 percent in 2024. Despite this trend, household purchasing power remains constrained³. Average monthly wage increased by 14 percent compared to 2023, reaching 36,047 KGS, with wage growth distributed unevenly and contributing to price pressure for higher retail food prices and reduced affordability for vulnerable groups.

¹ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2025. [The Level of Poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic](#).

² World Food Programme (WFP). 2025. [Rapid Household Food Security Assessment: April 2025 Update](#).

³ [National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2025. Consumer Price Index data](#)

3. Food insecurity is more prevalent among households headed by women (12 percent) compared to households headed by men (8 percent). It is also more prevalent in households with children under five, primary school-aged children, or members who are chronically ill or living with disabilities. Education levels also correlate with food security: among households with secondary education, food insecurity is higher in households headed by women (14 percent) compared to those headed by men (10 percent). This disparity persists at higher education levels, with 8 percent of households headed by women affected versus 5 percent of those headed by men.
4. Malnutrition remains a major public health issue, nearly half of pregnant women (49 percent) and 21 percent of children under five anaemic⁴ and 14 percent stunted⁵. Many children and adolescent girls experience multiple micronutrient deficiencies: iron deficiency affects 47 percent of children aged 6–59 months as well as adolescent girls⁷. Furthermore, one third of the population (36 percent) cannot afford a nutritious diet⁶, contributing to a national undernourishment rate of 44 percent⁷.
5. In response, this revision introduces programmatic refinements informed by recent assessments, aimed at enhancing the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of assistance within the CSP. These adjustments include revised transfer values for both food and cash-based transfers (CBT), updates to the composition of the food basket to incorporate more nutrient-dense items to address chronic malnutrition issues faced by women and children, and modifications to the number of feeding days. The revision also accounts for adjustments to the number of beneficiaries, and realignment of capacity-strengthening activities to better address emerging needs and operational realities.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

6. There is no change in the strategic orientation of the CSP.
7. The overall strategic orientation of the CSP remains unchanged. CSP revision 03 introduces refinements to improve the nutritional quality of assistance and targeting accuracy. These include the diversification of the food basket to incorporate nutrient-dense items such as split peas and lentils, supported by strengthened Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) efforts. Additionally, the planned household size parameter is adjusted from five to six members starting in 2026, based on evidence that poorer households average 5.7 members⁸. These changes aim to enhance equity and effectiveness in reaching vulnerable groups, particularly large families and persons with disabilities, while reducing overall number of beneficiaries reached due to refined targeting criteria.

⁴ [Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2022. National Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey \(NIMAS\).](#)

⁵ [National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\). 2023. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey \(MICS\).](#)

⁶ [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\), International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\), UNICEF, WFP and World Health Organization \(WHO\). 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World \(SOFI\).](#)

⁷ [National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2023. Prevalence of malnutrition \(proportion of the population consuming less than 2,100 kcal per day\).](#)

⁸ National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2024. [Standards of living, income by quintiles.](#)

8. CSP Revision 01 (approved in December 2023 by the Country Director), which increased the budget by USD 9,192,208, focused on accelerating the shift toward enabling implementation approaches, increasing allocations for capacity strengthening, and integrating lessons from WFP's emergency response in Batken, including a revised emergency food basket and a new staffing structure. CSP Revision 02 (approved in November 2024 by the Country Director), which increased the budget by USD 10,099,732, introduced CSP Outcome 5 to enhance coordination among development actors, added food contributions for school meals, expanded coverage under Outcomes 1 and 3 through climate risk insurance and conservation agriculture, and reduced direct reach under Outcome 4 due to the higher cost of diversified food commodities and a stronger emphasis on systems strengthening.

CSP outcomes

9. The transfer values for both food and CBT have been revised to account for inflationary pressures and help maintain the purchasing power of those receiving assistance.
10. CBT values under Outcomes 1 and 3 have been increased in response to persistent inflation, notwithstanding the downward trend from 14 percent in 2022, to 11 percent in 2023 and 7 percent in 2024. This adjustment aims to safeguard household purchasing power and ensure that essential needs can continue to be met. CBT values have been increased from USD 150 to USD 220.
11. The food basket under Outcome 1 has been diversified to improve nutritional outcomes, subject to donor acceptance. Nutrient-dense, iron-rich commodities such as yellow split peas and lentils have been added to better address widespread and chronic micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency anaemia. The food basket diversification will be complemented by nutrition-focused SBCC efforts.
12. While the number of beneficiaries under Outcome 1 has been reduced due to the recalibrated CBT transfer values, the overall budget has increased, reflecting the higher cost of nutrient-rich food commodities and the enhanced prioritization of improving the nutritional quality of the food basket. This includes enabling prioritized unconditional food assistance to people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, as agreed with the host government, to address chronic malnutrition.
13. Compared to the previous ration, the revised ration represents slight reduction in the quantities of wheat flour and vegetable oil, balanced by the introduction of pulses and cash to enhance dietary diversity and overall nutritional value. The diversified food basket will be implemented on a pilot basis, focusing on most vulnerable beneficiary groups and geographic locations, as jointly agreed with the host government and donors. This approach is subject to adjustment based on evidence and results from the pilot.
14. Additionally, the increase in Outcome 4 is driven by the expansion of capacity strengthening activities to support the provision of diverse, safe, and nutritious school meals through home-grown school feeding models. These models integrate local food systems and -resilient value chains, including support to smallholder farmers and school-based water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition education activities, contributing to more sustainable and inclusive school feeding solutions.

15. The number of feeding days per household per year has been reduced from 74 to 70, to reflect actual annual household consumption patterns, without compromising household food security status.⁹ This change is based on actual consumption patterns of the poor population in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as nationally established minimum normative requirements, wage labour rates, and market food prices.
16. Targeting criteria and geographic coverage remains unchanged, however, an approach of tiered prioritization of vulnerable households based on the targeting criteria is being introduced. The geographic focus continues to be based on a blended approach of using the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), with priorities given to key national programmes and priorities. Beneficiary selection continues to rely on national social protection registries and vulnerability assessments, including mVAM and Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) data.
17. No significant changes to the Country Office capacity are required or foreseen. The adjustments fall within existing operational capabilities and budgeted resources.
18. Supply chain arrangements remain unchanged.
19. This revision reflects adjustments to the assessment, monitoring and evaluation (AME) to align with the evolving evidence-generation needs. While no structural changes are introduced, refinements to the AME budget are made to strengthen the capacity to generate evidence, monitor programme performance, and support adaptive programming. These enhancements will also contribute to the CSP mid-term review, Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) system, upcoming evidence generation, including evaluation and impact assessments, while reinforcing alignment of WFP AME with national systems and strengthening accountability to affected populations.
20. Protection and accountability to affected populations remain central to WFP's operations. WFP continues to further align its community engagement, accountability to affected populations, and CFM with nationally led initiatives and approaches in provincial and local development planning, including coordination and alignment with the World Bank and other development partners.
21. The transition and handover strategy remains unchanged. WFP continues to support national systems with the aim of increasing the pace of handover of responsibilities to government counterparts, particularly in areas of national registries, beneficiary and identity management, and transfer delivery through national safety nets.
22. The Country Office has updated its risk register to reflect strategic, operational, fiduciary and financial risks, along with appropriate mitigation measures to address them. WFP will continue to screen programming according to its corporate environment and social safeguards framework.

⁹ Based on the nationally established minimum normative requirements, actual consumption patterns of food and essential non-food goods and services, as well as prevailing wage labour rates and market food prices in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY CSP OUTCOME									
CSP Outcome	Output	Activity		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	1	1	Current	9,000	3,850	14,500	14,500	14,500	56,350
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	-11,000	800	800	-16,350
			Revised	9,000	3,850	3,500	15,300	15,300	40,000
	2	1	Current	105,500	148,000	133,500	133,500	133,500	654,000
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	-43,500	16,500	16,500	-127,000
			Revised	105,500	148,000	90,000	150,000	150,000	527,000
2	5	2	Current	50,000	82,500	-	-	-	50,000
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	50,000	82,500	-	-	-	50,000
3	6	3	Current	145,000	300	111,500	48,500	49,500	435,500
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	-10,000	6,600	-4,900	-23,300
			Revised	145,000	300	101,500	55,100	44,600	412,200
	9	3	Current	-	-	6,700	-	-	7,000
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	-6,700	6,700	-	-
			Revised	-	-	-	6,700	-	7,000

4	13	4	Current	35,000	15,700	110,700	110,700	15,700	287,800
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	95,000	110,000	15,000	69,200
			Revised	35,000	15,700	205,700	220,700	30,700	357,000
TOTAL beneficiaries (without overlap)			Current	344,500	250,350	376,900	307,200	213,200	1,490,650
			Increased/Decreased	-	-	23,800	140,600	27,400	-97,450
			Revised	344,500	250,350	400,700	447,800	240,600	1,393,200

3. COST BREAKDOWN

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
CSP Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Focus Area	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Resilience Building	
Transfer	-1,671,836	-	937,134	8,617,744	-	7,883,042
Implementation	270,656	-	-565,021	1,371,580	-	1,077,216
Direct support costs						217,388
Subtotal						9,177,646
Indirect support costs						596,639
TOTAL						9,774,284

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)						
CSP Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Focus Area	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Resilience Building	
Transfer	34,166,299	4,581,148	25,398,747	22,462,075	111,000	86,719,268
Implementation	6,176,746	761,760	5,269,656	5,491,512	62,400	17,762,075
Direct support costs	3,261,065	343,855	2,407,402	2,184,988	13,845	8,211,156
Subtotal	43,604,110	5,686,763	33,075,805	30,138,575	187,245	112,692,499
Indirect support costs	2,834,267	369,640	2,149,927	1,959,007	-	7,312,841
TOTAL	46,438,377	6,056,403	35,225,732	32,097,583	187,245	120,005,340