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Kyrgyz Republic

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	22
Strategic outcome 05	26
Cross-cutting results	27
Gender equality and women's empowerment	27
Protection and accountability to affected people	29
Environmental sustainability	31
Nutrition integration	33
Partnerships	35
Financial Overview	38
Data Notes	43
Annex	45
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	45
Figures and Indicators	46
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	46
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	46
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	46
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	47
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	47
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	49
Cross-cutting Indicators	65

Overview

Key messages

- With 26 percent of the Kyrgyz Republic's population in poverty and 41 percent unable to afford a nutritious diet, WFP focused on strengthening national social protection system, including the government poverty graduation programme and nutritious meals programmes for primary schools and preschools.
- In the world's fourth most mountainous country, where climate risks threaten food security, WFP strengthened national climate risk management capacities through climate-resilient infrastructure, enhanced early warning and disaster preparedness systems, and pilot climate risk insurance.
- Amid a grain production decline from climate shocks, WFP promoted no-till and conservation agriculture to improve incomes and resilience, and transform food systems.

Building Resilient Mountain Communities and Food Systems

The Kyrgyz Republic, the world's fourth most mountainous country with a population of 7.3 million¹, recorded a 11 percent economic growth in 2025². Yet, poverty and inequality remain widespread, with 26 percent of the overall population living in poverty and 44 percent in Batken province³. Higher food prices have left 41 percent of people unable to afford a nutritious diet⁴, with over 60 percent food insecure or marginally secure⁵. This fragile situation is compounded by heavy reliance on uncertain remittances, large-scale migrant returns, inadequate agricultural self-sufficiency, and frequent climate shocks, including lack of water, declining grain yields and disaster risks⁶. These pressures underscore the need to build resilience in vulnerable communities and food systems, enabling them to withstand economic and climate shocks while safeguarding food security and nutrition.

Through its Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027), **WFP in the Kyrgyz Republic operates in support of the government priorities outlined in the National Development Programme 2030, the Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2030, the President-led Sustainable Mountain Development Action Plan, and the climate commitments set forth in the Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0.** WFP's operations aim to advance inclusive growth, human capital, decent work, agriculture, food systems, and climate adaptation, reinforcing the country's long-term vision for sustainable development and resilience.

In 2025, WFP supported the Kyrgyz Republic Government to strengthen national systems and capacities for social and civil protection, while assisting more than 360,000 people vulnerable to poverty, food insecurity, and climate-induced risks, particularly in remote, mountainous and disaster-prone communities, to address their immediate food needs and improve incomes, livelihoods and resilience.

To strengthen national social protection programmes, WFP supported designing and piloting a more community-oriented and market-driven government Paid Public Works (PPW) that connects low-income individuals to jobs while improving public infrastructure and livelihoods, with scale-up planned for 2026. The President-led Social Contract, a poverty graduation programme, was also strengthened by investing in participants' income generation skills: over 5,100 low-income individuals, mostly women, received training in business skills and reported a stronger capacity to grow enterprises and move out of poverty. Additionally, WFP launched research to identify barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from participating in PPWs and other social protection schemes, while also providing food assistance and emergency preparedness training to their families. These initiatives embed WFP's activities within the national social protection system, while supporting its evolution from primarily protecting people from poverty toward actively promoting access to jobs and income opportunities.

Complementing PPWs, WFP supported community projects that built over 700 infrastructure assets across more than 400 settlements. These assets improved irrigation, water access, pasture management, reforestation, and disaster risk reduction, which boost agricultural production, strengthen ecosystems, and protect livelihoods from climate and disaster risks. Over 20,500 low-income residents engaged in their construction, receiving food and cash assistance to address their families' essential needs. Additionally, more than 7,100 low-income individuals, primarily women,

received vocational skills, alongside food assistance, to improve employability and expand income generating activities, for example, drought-resistant farming, biofertilizer production, and sewing. Overall, these projects supported over 155,000 food-insecure people with 4,200 metric tons of fortified food and USD 1.59 million, improving food security and nutrition.

WFP promoted innovative solutions to strengthen food systems and enhance farmers' resilience to climate risks. More than 2,100 farmers adopted no-till practices for rainfed wheat production, doubling yields even when conventional production declined nationwide. They also established the integrated wheat supply model, laying a foundation for future expansion. In Batken, an agricultural cooperative was strengthened through seed and fertilizer revolving funds, water-efficient greenhouses, organic composting farms, and drip irrigation systems. Overall, over 5,500 smallholder farmers were trained in climate-smart techniques and post-harvest management, boosting productivity and resilience. To support rural value chains, 43 community workshops were equipped to produce food and non-food products from local resources. Building on earlier livestock fodder pilots, Climate Risk Insurance was introduced for forage crops and autumn wheat, protecting vulnerable farmers in five districts from drought-related losses. In Naryn, two local authorities continued anticipatory actions by independently managing revolving funds and pre-positioning fodder ahead of heavy snowfalls. These measures safeguarded livestock during harsh winters and reduced food insecurity.

To help close the persistent nutrient gap among children, WFP supported the government in advancing its commitment to the School Meals Coalition - ensuring nutritious school meals for every child by 2030. Since 2013, WFP has helped transition nearly half of the country's 2,200 primary schools⁷ from carbohydrate-heavy snacks to nutritious hot meals, with 34 schools equipped and trained in 2025. The enhanced meals model was also piloted in 12 preschools, with scale-up planned for 2026. In addition, 332 schools received diverse food commodities, including rice and nutrient-rich lentils, helping address iron deficiency affecting 29 percent of children aged 5-9⁸. At the policy level, key milestones included government-endorsed Nutrition Guidelines for school and preschool meals and a Roadmap toward a sustainable, fully government-managed national School Meals Programme. To strengthen government ownership, the Ministry of Education took over the Programme management in 56 additional schools previously supported by WFP. As a result, the Ministry now oversees school meals in over 90 percent of former WFP-supported schools. To ensure the Programme sustainability, WFP is helping the government explore home-grown school feeding that enriches children's meals with organic produce, promote healthier diets, and boost local agriculture.

Throughout 2025, WFP remained on standby to support the government response in the event of large-scale disasters and emergencies, leading UN Country Team efforts on national emergency preparedness. In parallel, WFP strengthened government preparedness by enhancing procurement, storage, and distribution systems, while piloting pre-positioned, ready-to-eat Individual Food Kits designed to meet one person's needs for up to ten days. Building on past warehouse renovations and staff training, the planned 2026 scale-up aims to enable timely nutritious assistance for emergency-affected populations, particularly in mountainous and hard-to-reach areas.

To advance the government's shift from disaster response to proactive mitigation, WFP strengthened its capacities for early warning and climate hazard forecasting. Within the national disaster risk management system, WFP continued operationalization of its digital Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) and initiated an online mudflow forecasting module, both set to progress in 2026. Additionally, a national web portal was established to provide climate and agrometeorological data for risk-informed agricultural planning, while a Social and Behaviour Change strategy was developed to build knowledge and skills for adaptation. Government staff were trained to operate digital platforms, apply geospatial tools, and conduct risk analysis for better service delivery.

At the national level, WFP engaged in key government planning processes and contributed to shaping strategic documents, ensuring alignment with national goals for sustainable development. WFP played key roles in supporting ministries in organizing major events, including national consultations following the 2nd World Social Development Summit, the Disaster Risk Reduction Conference, and an International Forum on Disaster Forecasting. Additionally, WFP facilitated national participation in international school meals events, including the School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil and the 2nd CIS School Meals Forum in Tajikistan. Through these efforts, WFP advocated for stronger support of the Mountain Agenda, promoting sustainable mountain development across both national and international platforms.

360,062

Total beneficiaries in 2025



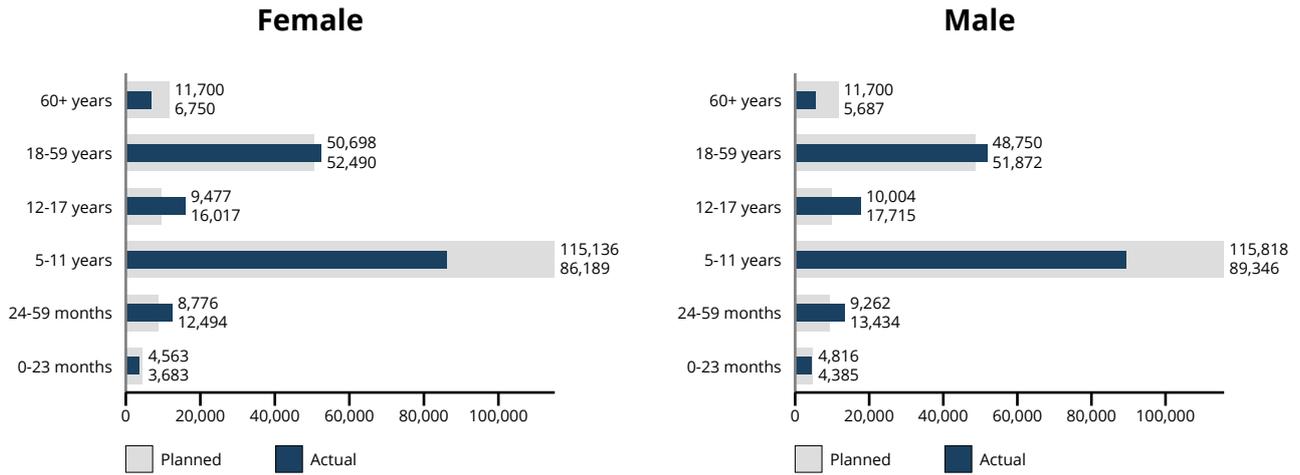
49% female



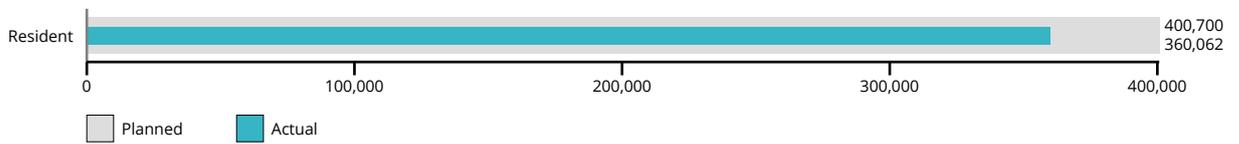
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,651 (52% Female, 48% Male)

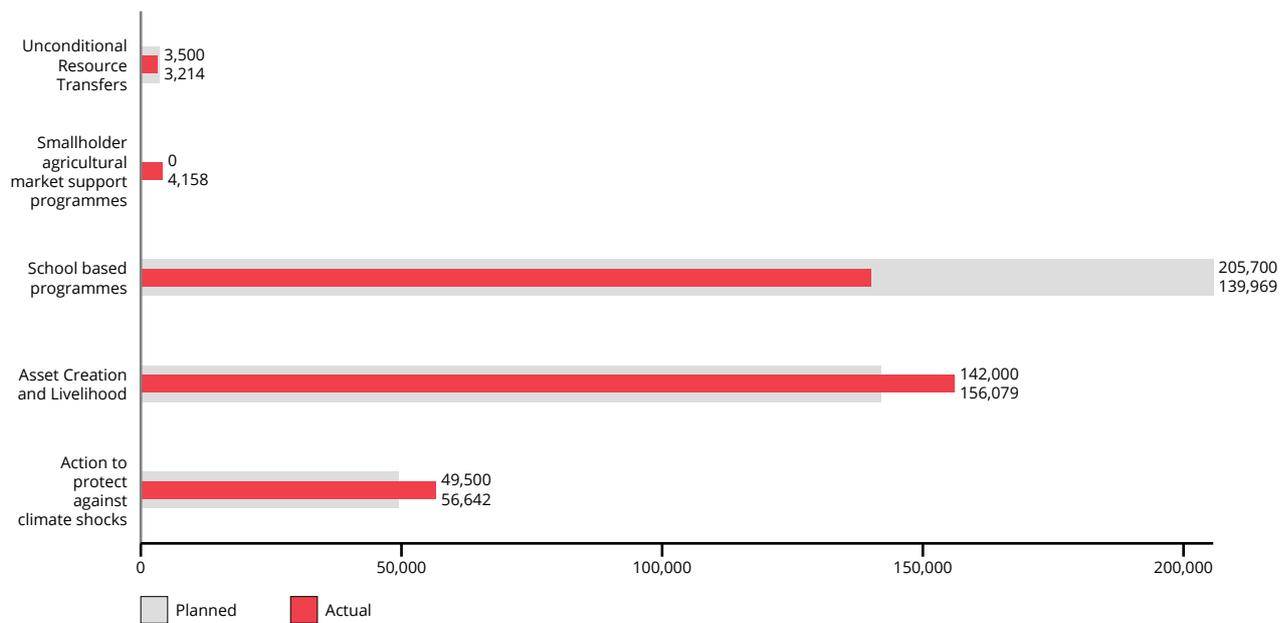
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



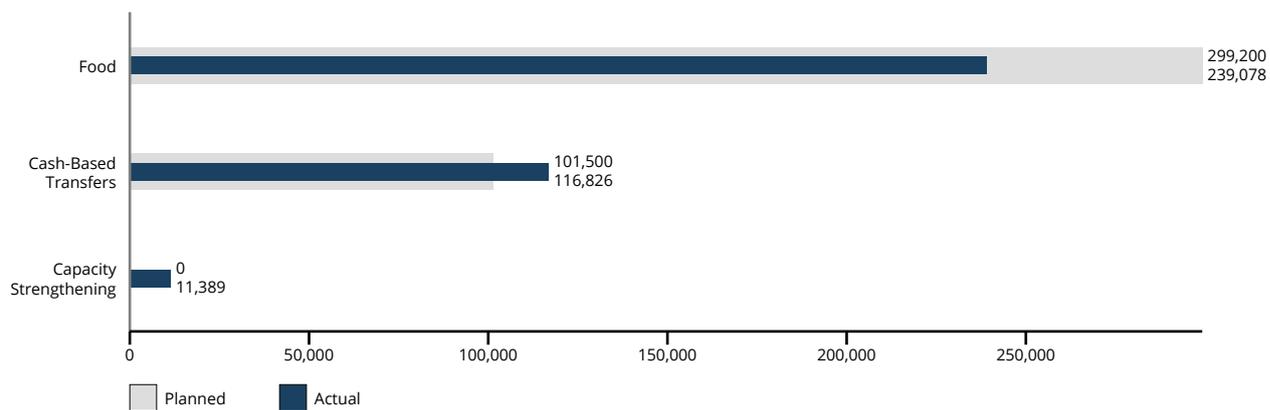
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



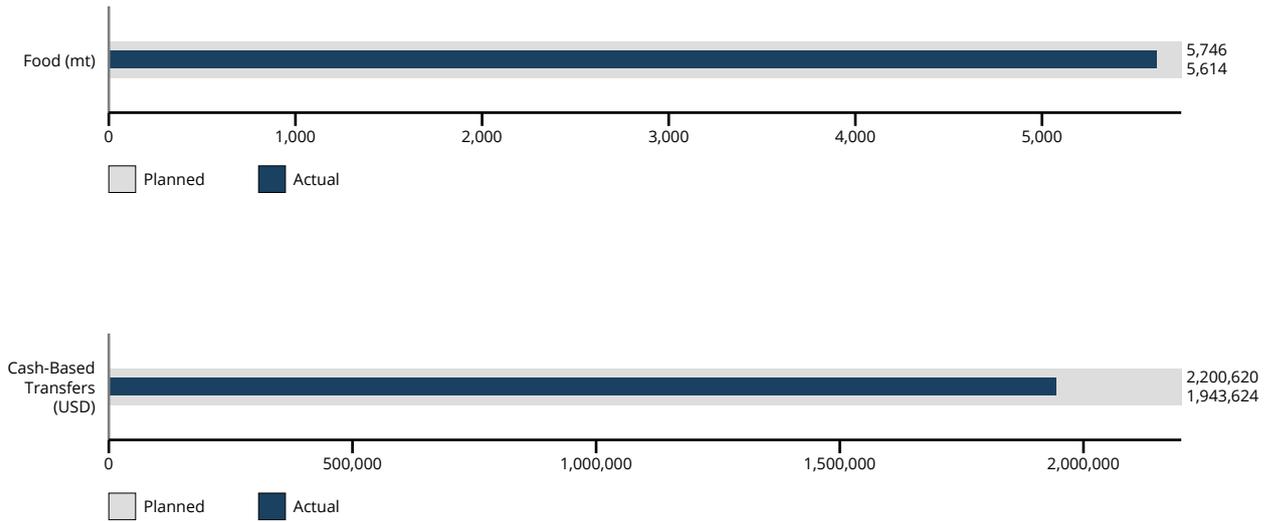
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



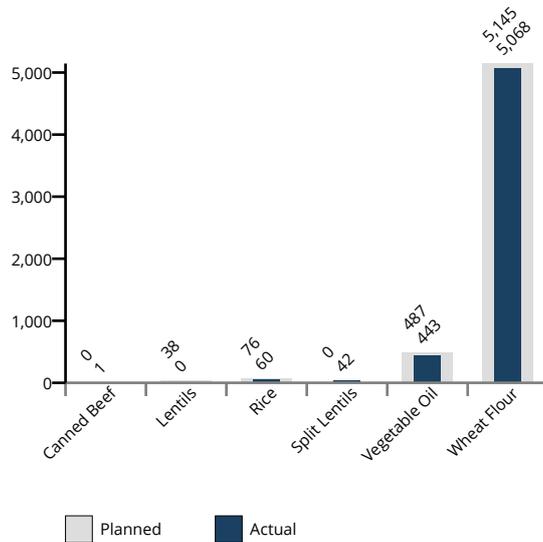
Beneficiaries by Modality



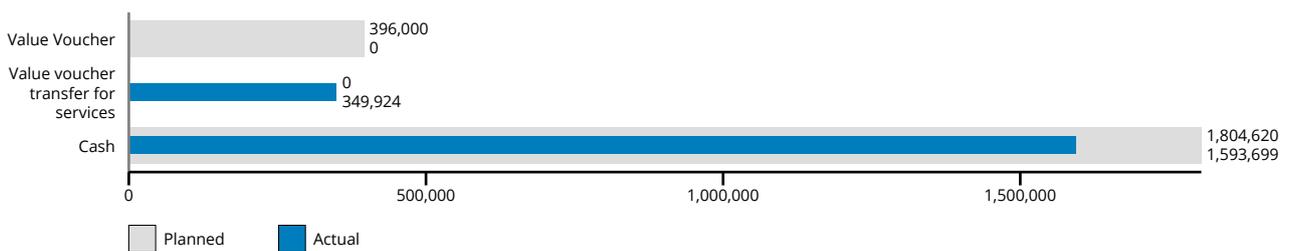
Total Transfers by Modality



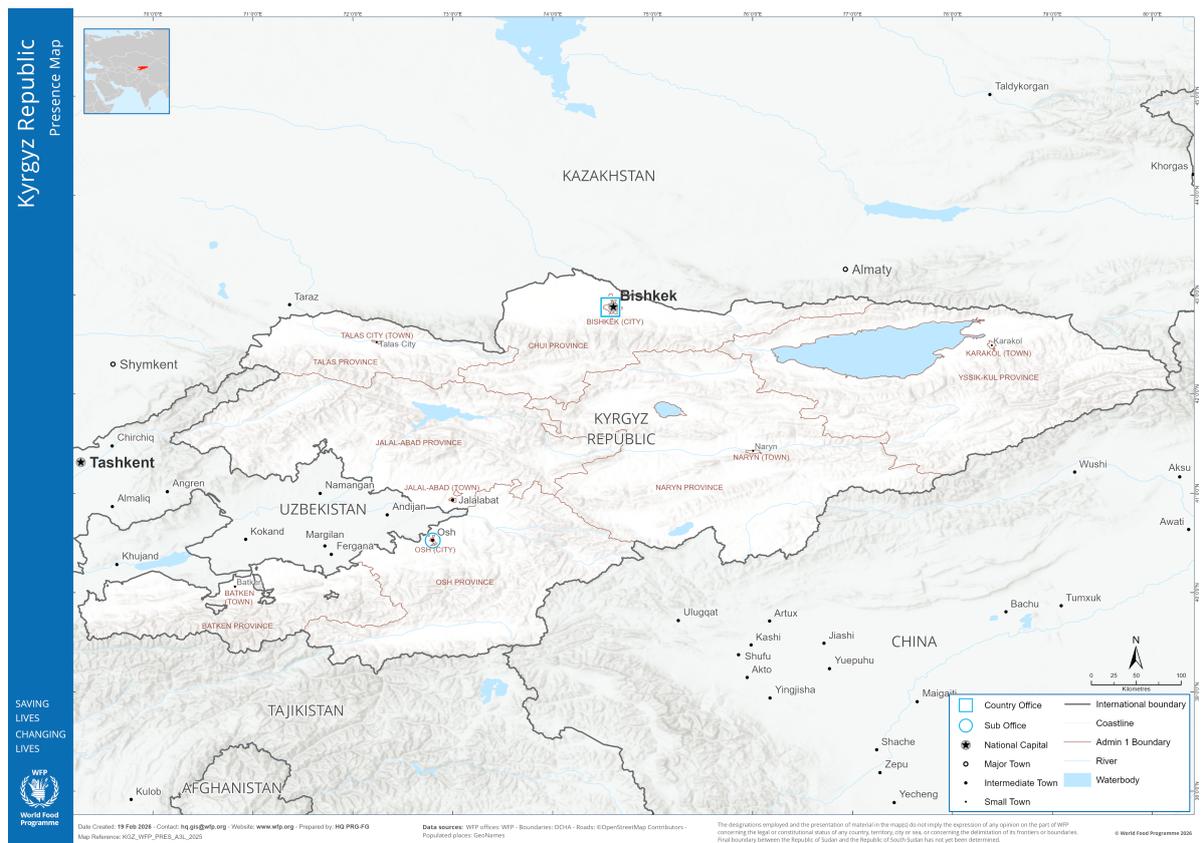
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Kyrgyz Republic continues on a path of steady economic growth, recording a 11 percent increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2025¹. However, the benefits of this progress remain unevenly distributed across the population. Poverty rates persist above pre-pandemic levels, and the country continues to rank among the poorest in Eurasia². Nationally, 26 percent of the population live in poverty, while a further 8 percent are at risk of falling into poverty. Regional disparities are stark, with poverty rates reaching 44 percent in Batken and 36 percent in Naryn, well above the national average³.

Persistent social inequalities hinder equitable and inclusive development, with vulnerabilities most severe in remote and mountain areas and disproportionately affecting marginalized groups such as children, people with disabilities, unemployed youth, single-headed households, returned migrants, and individuals engaged in informal or seasonal work with unstable incomes and no access to social protection. Income inequality remains a concern, with a Gini coefficient of 0.412 signalling that the most vulnerable are not benefiting equally from economic progress⁴. The national social protection system struggles to address these challenges, constrained by uneven coverage, modest benefits, and fiscal pressures⁵. Stronger targeting, digitalization, and integration with labour market policies are needed to better protect vulnerable households, in line with the priorities set out in the newly endorsed National Development Programme 2030.

Rising food prices have eroded household purchasing power. In 2025, food costs rose by 10 percent overall, with potatoes, meat, oil, and wheat increasing by 19 percent⁶. As a result, 41 percent of the population cannot afford a nutritious diet, with Batken worst affected at 79 percent⁷. Majority of households (75 percent) resort to negative coping strategies such as depleting savings, borrowing money, or cutting education and healthcare spendings to meet basic needs. Food insecurity remains widespread, with 8 percent of the population being food insecure and 53 percent only marginally food secure, together affecting more than 4.4 million people⁸. Alarming, 40 percent of the population consume less than 2,100 kcal per day, reflecting widespread malnutrition⁹. These interlinked challenges are driving regression in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 Zero Hunger¹⁰.

The country's food security situation is further threatened by external dependencies. Domestic production of staple commodities remains below the government's target of 80 percent self-sufficiency, meeting only 52 percent of vegetable oil needs, 56 percent of fruits and berries, and 57 percent of wheat. With most imports coming from Russia and Kazakhstan, the country is exposed to regional supply disruptions¹¹. Addressing this challenge requires a

transformative shift toward localized, sustainable food system strategies and policy implementation.

Dependence on remittances also exposes the country's economy to external shocks. Remittances from labour migrants remain a critical lifeline - without them, poverty would rise from 26 percent to 37 percent nationally, surging to 66 percent in Batken¹². Although remittances increased by 23 percent in 2025¹³, future flows are uncertain as over 300,000 migrants, nearly half of those previously registered in the Russian Federation, returned following new migration restrictions¹⁴. This influx can strain social services and intensify labour market pressures, underscoring the need for stronger employment creation policies.

Compounding these socio-economic vulnerabilities are escalating climate risks. With 93 percent of its territory covered by high mountains, the Kyrgyz Republic is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Over 90 percent of settlements are located in areas prone to mudflows, floods, and landslides¹⁵. Climate pressures also weigh heavily on agriculture, with grain harvests falling by 15 percent in 2025 due to early-season heatwaves and irregular rainfall¹⁶. Meanwhile, glacial melt and outdated irrigation systems further strain water resources, undermining both crop and livestock production.

These overlapping economic, social, geopolitical, and climatic pressures reinforce the need for integrated solutions to build sustainable food systems and strengthen government mechanisms for social protection, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation, while promoting healthier diets.

To address these issues, WFP provides technical advice, policy guidance, evidence-based analysis, and capacity-building support to advance government priorities and shared commitments under the recently amended Food Security Law, the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2030, the President-led Sustainable Mountain Development agenda as well as the National Development Programme 2030. The latter, a flagship national strategy, developed with support from key partners including WFP, places inclusive growth, social justice, human capital development, and diversification of industry and agriculture at its core. It also sets ambitious national targets, such as doubling GDP per capita by 2030 and positioning the country among the world's top 30 performers in achieving the SDGs¹⁷.

In 2025, WFP supported strengthening the government's social protection and labour market policy implementation, with a focus on: (i) improving the inclusivity and market orientation of the Paid Public Works programme for low-income individuals; (ii) enhancing the effectiveness, scaling up, and promoting the poverty graduation programme Social Contract; (iii) building the system's capacity to expand during emergencies and shocks; and (iv) improving the quality, policy framework, and coverage of nutritious school and preschool meals programmes. At the local level, WFP jointly with the government supported community-based projects that provided livelihood skills, productive infrastructure, food, and cash to food- and nutrition-insecure households, particularly in rural, remote and disaster-prone areas. These initiatives complemented government social welfare payments while strengthening household livelihoods and long-term self-reliance.

In response to the impacts of climate risks, WFP supports the implementation of the country's commitments to climate adaptation, disaster mitigation, and the green economy, as outlined in the National Adaptation Plan and the Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0, announced at the Climate Summit 2025 and 30th UN Climate Change Conference (COP30). In 2025, WFP strengthened national capacities by investing in climate-resilient infrastructure and green energy, enhancing early warning and disaster risk management systems, piloting climate risk insurance, and promoting climate-smart agriculture techniques. These efforts seek to transform food systems and strengthen the resilience of disaster-prone communities against climate-related threats, including droughts, heatwaves, and frosts, helping to reduce crop and livestock losses and enhance food security.

Furthermore, WFP maintained its capacity to complement Government responses to humanitarian emergencies while enhancing national preparedness and response capacities.

Risk management

Despite strong economic growth, the Kyrgyz Republic's food security remains vulnerable to regional and domestic risks. Geopolitical pressures from neighbouring states - major sources of remittances, food, and fuel imports - continue to challenge a landlocked economy with limited self-sufficiency. Rising food and fuel costs, coupled with the large-scale return of labour migrants from Russia, have strained households. Extreme weather events and natural disasters, including mudflows, droughts, and early frosts, have reduced yields and compounded vulnerabilities. Nonetheless, progress toward stability has been achieved through the finalization of border delimitation with Tajikistan, reopening crossings after nearly four years of closure following violent clashes in 2021, reducing tensions and enabling greater cooperation.

This complex context required vigilant monitoring, resource mobilization, and close coordination with partners. WFP worked with government counterparts to track food security through national surveys and monthly food price bulletins,

while collaborating with ministries to strengthen systems for predicting and mitigating shocks. In 2025, WFP broadened its donor base with multi-year and multilateral contributions, host government in-kind support, and private sector funding.

Internal structural risks, including turnover of officials and ministerial restructuring, complicated WFP's handover of programmes and procedures on beneficiary verification, monitoring, and data management to national ownership. To address this, WFP organized national dialogues, supported capacity-building, and upgraded national systems to enhance coordination and sustainability. The December 2025 Presidential Decree revising procedures for coordinating and approving international technical assistance may also carry further implications.

Supply chain disruptions persisted, driven by regional instability and limited local supplier capacity. WFP mitigated these risks by diversifying suppliers, securing alternative shipments, and conducting annual lessons-learned exercises. Operational risks related to monitoring, targeting, and partner management were addressed through strengthened internal controls and adherence to Global Assurance Standards, including risk-based eligibility verification to detect inclusion and exclusion errors.

Lessons learned

The mid-term review of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 confirmed its strong alignment with national priorities at both strategic and sectoral levels, while underscoring the need for closer integration with the government's long-term vision, particularly in advancing human capital and social protection. This calls for a more people-centred approach that captures diverse vulnerabilities and needs. In response, WFP expanded community consultations, strengthened targeting, diversified rations, and broadened evidence collection to ensure programmes remain responsive to evolving needs.

The review also emphasized the importance of deeper integration with the national social protection system, recommending refined methodologies, updated eligibility criteria, and diversified transfer values to better support vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and larger households. WFP has adjusted the household size parameter from five to six members, based on evidence that poorer households average 5.7 members, thereby improving equity and effectiveness in reaching large families and persons with disabilities.

Additionally, the review calls for expanded research on multidimensional vulnerabilities, capturing both material and non-material aspects of deprivation, to strengthen CSP responsiveness to emerging needs. It further urged more proactive measurement of programme outcomes, beyond minimum corporate standards, to better assess impact and advance progress toward ensuring national ownership.

Country office story

In mountains, farmers turn hardship into hope



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Urinisa Tillabaeva, head of women self-help group in Kadamjay district.

Urinisa Tillabaeva proudly shows a visitor the ruby-red tomatoes ripening along a row of gigantic plants now towering over her head. Not so long ago, the 70-year-old farmer would wait out the harsh winter months in southwestern Kyrgyz Republic's Batken Province before planting.

But a new, cutting-edge greenhouse, equipped with drip irrigation, has dramatically changed the agricultural landscape for smallholder farmers like Urinisa, who live in one of the poorest and most food-insecure parts of the country. Even in the deepest winter, they are producing bumper harvests.

"We used to plant tomatoes on our lands but the yields were low," says Urinisa, who leads a women's farming group in Batken province's Kadamjai district. "Now, with the greenhouse and training, our income has increased nearly tenfold."

Urinisa counts among some 4,500 farmers participating in a new World Food Programme (WFP) project aimed to boost incomes and diets and adapt to deepening weather extremes in one of Central Asia's most climate-vulnerable countries. Rolled out in 2024, and aimed to ultimately reach three districts of Batken Province, the GAFSP (Global Agricultural Food Security Programme, coordinated by the World Bank) funded initiative provides hardy, high-quality seeds, modern technology and training, along with better access to markets so growers can improve their production and incomes.

"Before, we struggled with poor soil, limited water and old equipment," said Mirzalim Asrankulov, who heads the Mol Tushum cooperative in Kadamjai district, which farmer Urinisa belongs to. "Now, with quality seeds, greenhouse, water systems and better storage, our farmers grow more, waste less and earn more."

Those achievements are striking in the mountainous, landlocked country where more than two million people live below the poverty line. In the Kyrgyz Republic, nearly half of children under five, along with adolescent girls, are malnourished. In rural Batken Province especially, many households struggle to cope with soaring prices - forced to

skip meals and eat cheaper but often less nutritious foods to get by.

Smallholder farmers, who form the backbone of Kyrgyz Republic's agriculture, count among the country's poorest population groups. Many struggle to earn a living with outdated farming techniques and equipment in a country where only 12 percent of land is arable. Water is increasingly scarce, and temperatures are rising with a changing climate. Women growers, who often have few other earning opportunities, are counted among the most vulnerable.

"Before, we earned only KGS 10,000 (or US\$114) per season," says Urinisa, who began farming a decade ago and is the sole breadwinner for herself and a grandchild. Today, she is earning 10 times more - with the greenhouse allowing her and other farmers to produce more than the traditional single yearly harvest.

"We spend that money on our families," she adds.

The Mol Tushum cooperative, to which Urinisa Tillabaeva and her women's group belong, became the first to benefit from this new GASFP project. Along with the greenhouses, climate-resilient seeds and drip irrigation, the farmers received organic fertilizer, new crop storage facilities and training on nutrition, food safety and post-harvest management. A newly drilled well now provides them with a reliable water source.

"Through the GAFSP project, we are empowering smallholder farmers with modern greenhouses, resilient seeds, and building the capacity of the agriculture cooperative Mol Tushum to enhance their management system. By improving market access, post-harvest management and nutrition training, we help smallholder farmers not just grow more food but build sustainable climate resilience. These efforts are providing real chances for a brighter future to the families living in mountainous areas," says Kojiro Nakai, WFP Representative and Country Director in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Women account for 40 percent of the farmers enrolled in the project. So far, 27 women groups like Urinisa's have joined Mol Tushum nearly 300-member cooperative. Beyond directly benefitting the farmers involved, the WFP-GAFSP initiative will indirectly benefit more than 22,000 people across the three participating districts.

"In the past, our farmers had no choice but to sell their apricots and other products immediately after harvest - often at very low prices," says cooperative head Mirzalim Asrankulov. "Now with our newly equipped storage centre, we can preserve our produce and wait for better market conditions," he adds, estimating the farmers have more than doubled their seasonal earnings.

The farmers are plowing their profits into better seeds and fertilizers - and improving their daily lives, he says. "This support has changed our cooperative," Mirzalim adds, "and brought new hope for a sustainable future."

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



> 95,000 low-income people received **4,200 metric tons of fortified food** to improve food security and nutrition



>2,100 persons with disabilities received **231 metric tons** of unconditional food assistance



362 community projects implemented to develop **infrastructure, ecosystems and livelihoods** (irrigation canals, water points, etc.)



132 community projects implemented to develop **livelihood skills** of over 7,100 low-income individuals



> 5,100 participants in the national poverty graduation programme received WFP skills training to strengthen their businesses



Enhanced Paid Public Works model was piloted, promoting a more market-driven and community-focused approach to secure jobs and improve livelihoods

Poverty remains a pressing challenge in the Kyrgyz Republic, with 26 percent of the population living below the poverty line and 8 percent at risk. Rural communities are the most affected, accounting for 62 percent of the poor¹. Agriculture, the backbone of rural livelihoods, is undermined by aging irrigation systems and water scarcity. Farmers, constrained by limited resources, struggle to adopt modern technologies, leaving them vulnerable to climate shocks like draught and early frosts². Rural deprivation is widespread, with over 30 percent lacking safe drinking water, suffering malnutrition, and facing barriers to education, among others³. The government's social protection system aims to address these issues but faces challenges of limited coverage and fragmented programmes, making it difficult to scale up support during crises⁴.

To address these vulnerabilities, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 supports implementation of the National Development Programme 2030 through community development projects that complement the government's Paid Public Works and Social Contract programmes. These initiatives build productive community infrastructure, develop livelihood and vocational skills among low-income households, and provide food assistance for those facing food and nutrition insecurity, thereby enhancing their employability, incomes, food security, and resilience against socioeconomic and climate shocks. WFP also continues to strengthen the national social protection system, with a particular focus on enhancing its promotive function - developing the human capital of low-income individuals with various vulnerabilities to improve their livelihoods, help them escape poverty, and build long-term self-reliance.

Resource Analysis:

Outcome 1, accounting for one-third (33 percent) of WFP's portfolio, was fully funded against the needs-based plan. This enabled WFP to provide food assistance to the planned number of beneficiaries, including unconditional support for persons with disabilities. In addition, WFP implemented the planned capacity-strengthening initiatives with national partners at both central and local levels to enhance social protection programmes, and supported an agricultural producer organization to increase farmers' incomes and resilience in Batken province.

To more effectively reach vulnerable populations through the national social protection system, resource mobilization efforts on capacity strengthening component continue to prioritize strengthening national social registries, refining targeting procedures, and improving the design of Paid Public Works as active labour market measures.

Outputs:

WFP implemented 494 community development projects across the country in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, local governments, and communities. Of these, **362 projects focused on creating or rehabilitating community infrastructure assets** to boost agricultural production, strengthen ecosystems, and improve the livelihoods of food-insecure women and men across more than 200 rural settlements. Over 9,900 low-income residents participated in their implementation, while local authorities provided overall coordination and co-financing for construction materials. Key results from these projects include:

Irrigation: 78.5 kilometres of irrigation canals constructed, improving access to irrigation across 207 hectares of land.

Water Access: 50.7 kilometres of water pipelines and 207 water points installed, providing clean drinking water to over 9,200 households, including schools and kindergartens.

Reforestation: 291 hectares of gardens and orchards established.

Connectivity: 29.8 kilometres of roads and 116 bridges built, improving access of over 25,500 households to markets, schools, and healthcare facilities.

Pasture and Livestock: 10,800 households benefited from improved pasture conditions and livestock management systems (including pasture bridges, livestock chutes, cattle drinking points etc.).

Disaster Resilience: 55.7 kilometres of drainage canals and reinforced mountain slopes and riverbank gabion walls constructed, protecting over 2,600 houses, schools and healthcare facilities, 32 kilometres of roads, 4,350 hectares of agricultural land, and 9.3 kilometres of water pipelines across more than 160 settlements.

The remaining 132 projects focused on enhancing knowledge and practical skills to support **income-generating activities for more than 7,100 low-income individuals**, the majority (90 percent) of whom were women. These initiatives covered diverse areas, including sustainable farming, biofertilizer production, sewing, and other livelihood-oriented skills.

Overall, the community-level projects engaged more than 17,000 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 one-time food assistance packages for their families: participants in the infrastructure creation project received 300 kg of fortified wheat flour and 30 litres of vegetable oil, while those in the skills training received 150 kg of fortified wheat flour and 15 litres of vegetable oil. In total, **over 95,000 individuals (48 percent women) benefited from 4,200 metric tons of fortified food**, representing a financial injection equivalent to USD 9 million into the local economy.

Following the "Leave no one behind" principle, WFP also supported the Government in providing integrated social protection interventions for people with limited productive capacities and differentiated vulnerabilities. **More than 2,100 persons with disabilities received unconditional 231 MT of food assistance** to meet their immediate food needs.

In 2025, WFP also continued to strengthen the capacity of an agricultural cooperative in Batken province, supporting **more than 3,000 farmers, particularly women, to increase productivity, incomes, and resilience**, while reducing losses from droughts and inadequate post-harvest storage. These farmers were trained in improved agricultural practices, with women accounting for the majority (80 percent) of participants. Through revolving funds established in 2024, farmer members maintained affordable access to high-quality inputs, receiving mineral fertilizers and climate-resilient seeds. Farmers also planted over 20 tons of potato seeds to multiply high-quality seed stock, ensuring a sustainable supply for future cultivation. To reduce reliance on soil-damaging fossil-based fertilizers, over 370 members (78 percent women) operating 15 compost farms, set up with WFP support in 2024, were trained in organic vermicompost preparation. They received 115 kg of Californian worms each to initiate organic fertilizer production, enabling the farms to begin supplying biohumus that improves soil health and crop yields.

Water access was expanded through the drilling of two 100-meter boreholes, benefiting 100 farmers cultivating 33 hectares of drought-prone land. Complementary measures included construction of two 200 m³ reservoirs and installation of drip irrigation systems, including a newly planted 4-hectare garden of 21,000 raspberry seedlings. In addition, 12 energy-efficient greenhouses with drip irrigation were established, each covering 300 m² and engaging around 300 women in vegetable and berry production. These women also received training in advanced farming techniques and post-harvest handling. To reduce post-harvest losses and boost incomes, two storage facilities were built, currently holding more than 40 tons of apples, 30 tons of cabbage, and 15 tons of carrots. In parallel, over 880 cooperative members, mostly women, were trained in advanced post-harvest management, including optimal storage, pest control, quality assurance, and nutrition. Finally, 31 cooperative's staff members received training in management, finance, and entrepreneurship, strengthening organizational capacity and supporting the long-term sustainability of agricultural cooperatives in Batken province.

Outcomes:

The achievements of Strategic Outcome 1 are reflected at the household, community, and government levels.

At the community level, **infrastructure projects implemented across over 200 rural settlements** led to 57 percent of residents reporting tangible benefits from improved community assets. These included better access to drinking water and roads, enhanced agricultural production, and reduced hardship for their families - for instance, improved water points have eliminated long walks and the burden to lift heavy water containers. In addition, livelihood skills training enabled 45 percent of low-income participants to apply their new skills. The projects also had positive impacts on food consumption among households facing diverse vulnerabilities, particularly single-parent households and families of people with disabilities.

Additionally, capacity-strengthening initiatives with an agricultural cooperative in Batken province, involving more than 3,000 farmers, delivered measurable outcomes: **26 percent reported improved agricultural productivity, 9 percent achieved higher agricultural incomes**, and 41 percent experienced improved resilience to withstand climate shocks.

At the government level, WFP continued supporting the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration in **strengthening inclusivity and effectiveness of the social protection system** that not only protects people from poverty but also fulfils its promotive role - empowering low-income individuals with diverse vulnerabilities to access employment and income generating opportunities, thereby moving out of poverty and building long term resilience.

WFP prioritized **improving the inclusivity and market orientation of the Paid Public Works (PPW)**, a government programme that connects low-income individuals with employment opportunities while improving public infrastructure and livelihoods. WFP and the Ministry piloted an enhanced PPW model, building on the 2024 PPW policy update that enabled international, civil society, and private organizations to co-employ low-income people alongside local authorities. More than 20 projects were implemented across four districts, providing combined cash and food assistance to over 620 participants. Key recommendations from the pilot include: (i) promoting inclusive, market driven participation, (ii) digitizing participant registration and verification, (iii) standardizing work norms and revising pay scales, (iv) expanding public outreach to raise awareness and participation, and (v) prioritizing community benefits and human capital development, including diversified employment, income opportunities, and climate resilience. A scale up of the pilot is planned for 2026, with the aim of gradually integrating WFP-supported projects into the national social protection system.

Building on the pilot's recommendations, the Ministry expanded participant criteria to ensure **greater inclusivity for people with differentiated needs and vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities**. To further advance disability inclusion, guided by the principle of "leave no one behind," WFP launched research to identify employment opportunities and barriers hindering equitable participation of persons with disabilities within PPW and other national social protection schemes. The findings will inform stronger inclusion measures.

Another national social protection initiative supported by WFP is the President led poverty graduation programme Social Contract. The programme provides government cash grants to help poor families start small businesses, with the goal of improving incomes and livelihoods, ultimately enabling them to graduate from poverty. Piloted by WFP since 2021, the programme has been subsequently expanded by the Government to reach more than 50,000 poor families, including 20,000 households added in 2025.

In 2025, WFP supported the scale-up of the Social Contract by training Ministry staff at central and district levels on programme implementation and by organizing targeted media campaigns to raise public awareness. WFP also supported **enhancing the Social Contract's effectiveness** by investing in the human capital development of its participants. More than 5,100 low-income individuals, mostly women (over 90 percent), who had previously received government cash grants to start small businesses, benefited from WFP's skills training in business management, marketing, finance, and IT, complemented by food assistance. This integrated support, combining cash grants with new skills, was designed to increase the sustainability of their businesses and improve their prospects for poverty graduation. As a result, 75 percent of participants reported improved financial stability, greater capacity to manage and grow their enterprises, and stronger opportunities to move out of poverty.

Partnerships:

The Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration at central level, together with local authorities across all provinces and districts, served as key national partners in implementing community-based development initiatives that engaged low-income populations, including the people with disabilities. These institutions oversaw participant selection, monitoring, and overall project coordination, thereby ensuring strong local ownership and sustainability. Local authorities also contributed resources to finance the purchase of construction materials for community infrastructure projects. In parallel, capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the national social protection system were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry, UN agencies, and WFP's cooperating partners.

Lessons Learnt:

To better address widespread micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron deficiency anaemia, and enhance overall nutritional outcomes, WFP will prioritize aligning its food assistance with the dietary needs of targeted populations. Under Strategic Outcome 1, the food basket will be diversified to include nutrient-dense, iron-rich commodities such as yellow split peas and lentils, enhancing both dietary diversity and the nutritional value of assistance. Additionally, WFP emphasizes the importance of complementing assistance with nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication (SBCC), which empowers households to adopt healthier practices and ensure that improved access translates into better nutrition.

Next steps include piloting the diversified food basket, with evidence from the pilot informing scale-up and strengthening Ministry's capacity through a planned Project Implementation Unit, and supporting integration into the national system to ensure sustained government ownership. Strengthening monitoring systems will be essential to track nutritional outcomes and capture community feedback on the adequacy of the food basket and its alignment with local preferences.

Gender and Age Marker:

WFP integrated gender and disability inclusion into Outcome 1, achieving a GAM score of 4. In addition to addressing gender inequalities through its projects, WFP explores opportunities to enhance participation of persons with disabilities in government social protection programmes, identifying systemic barriers that hinder equitable inclusion.

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

The Kyrgyz Republic is exposed to a range of potential challenges, shaped by both natural hazards and socio-political dynamics. Its location in a seismically active mountainous region makes it highly vulnerable to earthquakes, while seasonal mudflows and floods intensify each spring as river levels rise in highland areas. The accelerating retreat of glaciers has also led to the formation of hundreds of glacial moraine lakes, with more than 368 classified as potentially dangerous¹; the June 2025 Taky-Tor outburst, which displaced families, underscored the severity of this threat². Despite the 2025 delimitation agreement, the Ferghana Valley remains under risk of tensions, as historical disputes over land and water have previously escalated into deadly clashes in 2021 and 2022³. These events pose risks to national stability, food security, and community resilience, highlighting the importance of strengthening national disaster preparedness and response efforts.

In the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency, the government may request activation of contingency Outcome 2, in agreement with and through close coordination with the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) - a multi-stakeholder platform that unites national authorities, the UN Country Team, and humanitarian partners to implement Humanitarian Response Plan. During 2022-2023, this Outcome supported communities affected by clashes along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, providing 1,061 mt of food commodities and USD 286,000 in cash assistance to nearly 90,000 people.

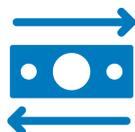
Throughout 2025, WFP remained prepared to respond to government requests, assess the scale of emergencies and humanitarian needs, and ensure rapid assistance in coordination with other humanitarian actors to meet urgent needs of affected populations. Although this Outcome was not activated in both 2024 and 2025, WFP continued to strengthen national systems for disaster preparedness and response through Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3. Efforts focused on strengthening disaster risk forecasting and early warning systems, while enhancing mechanisms for the prepositioning and distribution of emergency food stocks, ensuring they were tailored to meet the nutritional needs of populations in remote mountainous areas during crises.

As a lead agency for the Food Security and Logistics sector of the DRCU, WFP participated in several emergency simulation exercises organized by the government and the UN. High-magnitude earthquakes, civil unrest, and other emergencies were simulated, enabling national and international partners to assess their preparedness and response capacities, and to refine emergency protocols. Additionally, WFP continued to collaborate with stakeholders on contingency planning and information management, reinforcing collective readiness for future crises.

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 1.59 million distributed among over **60,100 food-insecure people** in communities prone to disaster risk and climate impacts



> 300 infrastructure assets built or rehabilitated to reduce disaster risks and adapt to climate shocks



Climate risk insurance for crops piloted: USD 146,802 payout was triggered to support over 9,600 farmers affected by reduced agricultural productivity



> 2,100 farmers adopted no-till practices for rainfed wheat production, improving climate resilience and doubling yields



Climate and agrometeorological information web portal developed



Pre-positioned Individual Food Kits piloted to strengthen national disaster preparedness

The Kyrgyz Republic is the world's fourth most mountainous country¹, with nearly all its territory characterized by high-altitude, rugged terrain and a sharply continental climate. This geography makes the country highly susceptible to recurrent climate-related hazards, including mudflows, landslides, avalanches, droughts, heatwaves, early frosts, and severe snowfalls². Vulnerability is particularly high in provinces such as Batken, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, and Osh, where insufficient infrastructure to reduce disaster risks amplify the impacts³. These hazards result in loss of life, damage to livelihoods, and disruption of critical economic sectors, especially agriculture. In 2025, early-season heatwaves combined with irregular rainfall reduced national grain harvests by 15 percent, with wheat and barley yields declining by 26 percent⁴, with direct implications for food security and rural incomes.

To address these challenges, WFP's Strategic Outcome 3 supports the implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic's climate commitments under the newly developed **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 3.0, National Development Programme 2030, National Adaptation Plan, and the President-led Sustainable Mountain Development agenda**. WFP's initiatives aim to strengthen national capacities and systems for climate adaptation, disaster risk management, and preparedness, with the overarching goal of enhancing the resilience of communities and food systems against climate-induced disasters and extreme weather events. Particular emphasis is placed on ensuring inclusivity, especially for women and persons with disabilities. At the community level, initiatives, implemented in the districts most vulnerable to climate risks, build resilience by improving local capacity to anticipate, withstand, and adapt to the growing frequency and severity of climate shocks.

Resource Analysis:

Strategic Outcome 3 has expanded significantly in recent years, becoming the largest Outcome in 2025 and accounting for 40 percent of WFP's portfolio. In 2025, it was fully funded against the needs-based plan through multi-year donor contributions, enabling WFP to implement government capacity-strengthening activities and reach the planned number of beneficiaries with cash assistance through community projects. Furthermore, WFP fully utilized the funds mobilized in 2024 to promote conservation agriculture, achieving the targeted outputs.

Outputs:

WFP implemented more than **300 community infrastructure projects** across over 190 climate risk-prone settlements of Batken, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, and Osh provinces. These initiatives constructed and rehabilitated climate-resilient infrastructure to strengthen community resilience and adaptive capacity:

Irrigation: 227 kilometres of canals built, improving irrigation across 5,741 hectares of farmland.

Water Access: 126 kilometres of pipelines and 100 water points installed, improving access to clean drinking water to over 19,200 households.

Reforestation: 44 hectares of land forested and 39 hectares of community gardens and orchards established.

Pasture and Livestock: 1,355 households benefited from improved pasture conditions and livestock management systems.

Connectivity: 5 kilometres of roads and 14 bridges constructed, improving access to markets, schools, and healthcare facilities for over 3,200 households.

Disaster risk mitigation: 15.8 kilometres of drainage canals and 20.7 kilometres of reinforced mountain slopes and riverbank gabion walls built, protecting 1,377 buildings, 19.4 kilometres of roads, 2,000 hectares of agricultural land, and 0.6 kilometres of water pipelines against disaster risks across more than 70 settlements.

These projects contributed to the implementation of over **20 percent of the national Special Preventive and Liquidation Measures Programme** and supported a presidential decree requiring local authorities to allocate at least 3 percent of their annual budget to disaster risk reduction.

Upon completion, over 10,600 participants from low-income families received cash assistance to help meet their families' immediate food needs. In total, **more than 60,100 individuals (49 percent women) benefited, receiving USD 1,593,750** in support.

WFP also continued implementing the project aimed at improving national climate services and strengthening community resilience. More than 1,300 residents (40 percent women) across targeted provinces received training to **adapt agricultural practices to changing climatic conditions**, gaining skills in no-tillage farming, climate-smart irrigation, water conservation, drought-resistant fodder production, digital and financial literacy. By adopting sustainable techniques, farmers are more resilient and better prepared to address droughts, water scarcity, heatwaves, and frosts while improving food security and protecting ecosystems. A Climate Dialogue was organized, bringing together policymakers, farmers, and extension services from across the regions to share regional experiences in climate adaptation, while also promoting the use of agrometeorological advisory services to enhance crop yields. WFP also supported 43 mini-processing workshops in remote villages, providing training and equipment to produce food and non-food products from local resources, diversifying non-climate dependent livelihoods and creating income opportunities. Additionally, WFP delivered emergency preparedness training for people with disabilities, ensuring inclusive resilience-building across communities.

Building on pilots of **Climate Risk Insurance** for livestock fodder in 2023-2024, WFP expanded to piloting crop insurance, aiming to strengthen resilience among farmers and food system. The product is designed to mitigate the negative impacts of extreme weather by enabling local governments and farmers to access pre-arranged finance thereby protecting vulnerable crop producers from livelihood losses caused by shocks such as severe winters and droughts. In 2025, WFP piloted forage crop insurance in four districts (Ak-Talaa, Jumgal, Naryn, and At-Bashy) and crop insurance for winter wheat in Suzak district. Climate risk events activated payouts of USD146,802, helping over 9,600 people safeguard their livelihoods. An assessment of the pilot results will inform future scale-up.

WFP also continued supporting two municipalities in Naryn province to **pilot anticipatory actions against severe winter snowfalls**, which block livestock feed access on high-altitude pastures and pose risks of losses and food insecurity. Building on a 2023-2024 pilot, local authorities took full ownership of a revolving fund, prepositioning 185 tons of fodder in warehouses. With WFP's technical guidance, they acted on government forecasts, releasing 83 tons to 525 farmers before heavy snow, safeguarding 1,700 livestock. By 2025-2026 winter, communities replenished the stock, confirming sustainability of the approach and advancing its integration into national disaster risk management systems.

Outcomes:

WFP continued to **strengthen the Government's capacity for disaster risk management**, supporting its strategic shift from recovery and response toward prevention and mitigation.

WFP and the Ministry of Emergency Situations continued operationalizing **the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM)** - a WFP-developed digital system that integrates satellite imagery, weather data, and risk analysis to monitor and forecast climate-related hazards. Deployed on the Ministry's server in 2024, PRISM is designed to enhance national early warning systems and serve as a core component of the Ministry's disaster risk management system. Work on the full operationalization of PRISM will continue in 2026.

Another milestone was the pilot of the **INFORM disaster risk assessment model** in Suzak district, one of the country's most hazard-prone areas. While the piloting was carried out in 2024, its recognition in 2025 by the European

Commission's Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre highlighted its strong potential for replication across other districts in the country. Furthermore, WFP and the Ministry initiated the development of an **online mudflow forecasting module**, building on the Mudflow Risk Atlas developed in 2024. This tool will strengthen the Ministry's forecasting capacity, enabling communities to better anticipate, prepare for, and mitigate the impacts of mudflows, the country's most frequent disaster. WFP also trained 201 government staff to operate digital forecasting platforms and apply risk-informed analysis, geospatial tools, and international best practices for early warning and disaster preparedness, ensuring these systems protect community livelihoods.

WFP developed a **Social and Behaviour Change strategy** to strengthen knowledge and skills for climate resilience. The approach prioritizes reaching vulnerable groups often excluded due to social, economic, or geographic barriers, emphasizing alternative communication channels such as schools, NGOs, and community groups to ensure wider outreach.

To **strengthen government disaster preparedness and response**, WFP and the Ministry piloted an innovative approach: **pre-positioning ready-to-eat Individual Food Kits**, each designed to meet one person's food and nutritional needs for up to ten days. The pre-positioning of kits aims to safeguard food security during emergencies, particularly in remote areas where standard deliveries may be delayed. A total of 300 kits were stored in Ministry warehouses and later distributed to socially vulnerable groups to assess quality, nutritional adequacy, and distribution efficiency. Findings from this pilot will inform a planned scale-up in 2026. In parallel, WFP supported the development of strategic plans to improve food storage and streamline procurement, transport, and distribution systems. Together with warehouse renovations and staff capacity-building in 2024, these measures will help ensure supplies remain fresh, safe, and readily available, enabling timely, nutritionally appropriate assistance to affected populations during emergencies, especially in mountainous and isolated regions.

As part of the initiative to develop **a national climate services system** that helps communities adapt their livelihoods to climate impacts, the Hydrometeorological Agency received support in creating a **web-based portal for delivering climate and agrometeorological information**. This portal provides real-time data to farmers, agronomists, researchers, and policymakers, enabling informed decisions in agriculture and climate-related fields. This effort builds on WFP's earlier support, which included supplying meteorological equipment and training staff to deliver inclusive climate and early warning services. In addition, WFP continued assisting local governments in integrating climate risk profiles and adaptation measures into development plans, reinforcing resilience at the community level.

Another key milestone was completing an initiative that **promoted no-till practices for rainfed (non-irrigated) wheat production**. More than 2,100 farmers (29 percent women) adopted no-till methods, supported with tailored training, and access to drought-resistant seeds, fertilizers, and modern equipment via established seed and machinery revolving funds. Remarkably, while conventional farming suffered a nationwide 26 percent drop in wheat yields in 2025 due to adverse weather, farmers using no-till practices achieved twice the productivity and yields alongside improved wheat quality that met national standards. This initiative established a strong foundation for scaling up no-till farming, a key strategy to enhance agricultural resilience on non-irrigated lands against draught, land degradation and climate variability.

Beyond productivity gains, farmers earned notable profits through stronger market linkages. Organized around Machine-Tractor Stations (MTS), they delivered high-quality wheat to mills, creating the country's first integrated grain supply model through MTS. This innovation boosted incomes and established a replicable model for sustainable value chains. Additionally, **nine seed farms** were established to multiply certified drought-tolerant winter wheat varieties, ensuring reliable access to improved local seeds. Additionally, the renovation of two grain storage facilities (Kara-Suu and Tup) expanded local storage capacity, reduced post-harvest losses, and strengthened seed quality control systems.

Partnerships:

All community-level activities were implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration at the national level, alongside their district divisions and local authorities. These institutions coordinated participant selection and overall oversight, while also co-financing the construction of community infrastructure. WFP's cooperating non-governmental organizations also supported all on-the-ground initiatives, leveraging expertise and enhancing joint capacities in project implementation.

At the national level, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, its Hydrometeorological Service, and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision served as key partners in implementing capacity-strengthening activities focused on disaster risk management, climate adaptation, and disaster preparedness. Collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Food Industry, the Association of Insurers, and private insurance companies supported piloting of climate insurance schemes.

Lessons Learnt:

Recent evaluations highlight the continued need for awareness-raising among local communities on environmental safety, disaster preparedness, and sustainable development. Significant disparities in knowledge and practices, shaped

by geography, social status, and education, leave vulnerable groups, particularly low-income households, farmers, and rural women, least informed about long-term climate risks, limiting their resilience to shocks.

While current initiatives show effectiveness, their reach remains limited. Scaling up climate awareness is essential, with hands-on training tailored to vulnerable groups. Demonstrating tangible benefits of adaptation, such as reduced energy costs, improved agricultural productivity, and better quality of life, can help build motivation and trust. Effective communication must include modern digital tools, including social media, messengers, agricultural portals, to maximize outreach. Localized events remain vital for building trust and fostering direct interaction with communities. Inclusive, practical, and digitally enabled awareness programmes are critical to enhancing livelihoods, food security, and climate resilience.

Gender and Age Integration:

WFP expanded women’s access to climate adaptation and finance, while strengthening government capacity for inclusive climate and early warning services. A tailored SBCC strategy was developed to improve disaster preparedness among marginalized groups facing economic, social, and geographic barriers.

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 and **12 preschools** enhanced meals with hot, diverse and nutritious food, and 23 primary schools were reequipped



1,144 metric tons of fortified and diverse food commodities provided to over **139,900 primary and preschool children**



Over 1,200 stakeholders engaged in school meals, received training to ensure effective implementation



56 schools (supported by WFP) **handed over to the Government** (90 percent of WFP-supported schools under Government management)



Nutrition guidelines for children in primary schools and preschools developed and endorsed by the Government

Children in the Kyrgyz Republic remain among the most vulnerable to poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. One in three children (33 percent) lives in poverty, with large households most affected. Poverty rates exceed 37 percent in families with three or more children and reach 53 percent among households with five. Furthermore, multidimensional deprivation is more severe among children: 49 percent experience it compared to 39 percent of adults. Nutritional deficits compound these challenges, as children and adolescents often fail to meet recommended protein intake¹. Iron deficiency persists at alarming levels from early childhood through adolescence, undermining healthy growth and development². Strengthening national school and preschool meal programmes is therefore critical as a social protection measure for children from poor and food-insecure families. Expanding coverage, improving efficiency, and diversifying meals can help close the nutrient gap and safeguard children's health, thereby strengthening the foundation for national human capital development.

Under Outcome 4, WFP supports the Ministry of Education to improve the quality, efficiency, and sustainability of the national School Meals Programme. Since 2013, WFP has supported the Ministry in transitioning over 950 schools, nearly half of the country's 2,200 primary education institutions, from carbohydrate-rich snacks to nutritious hot meals for primary schoolchildren. Currently, around 90 percent of schools nationwide provide hot meals to primary schoolchildren.

In 2025, WFP's assistance focused on strengthening government capacities to effectively and independently manage the Programme; providing technical expertise to develop policies, guidelines, and a robust digital monitoring system; and promoting awareness of healthy eating and nutrition. To further strengthen sustainability, WFP promoted planet-friendly home-grown school feeding to link schools with local farmers for organic produce. The Programme was also piloted in preschools, aiming to improve the quality and safety of meals for children under seven and reinforce national efforts to build a more inclusive social protection system.

Resource Analysis:

Through multi-year contributions from donors, Outcome 4 was fully funded against the needs-based plan. This enabled WFP to advance the transition toward a sustainable, government-managed national School Meals Programme and achieve output targets.

In 2025, WFP also secured additional resources to expand and diversify regular food assistance, going beyond fortified wheat flour to include lentils, rice, and vegetable oil. Furthermore, WFP received a new multi-year grant to further support the nationwide scale-up of high-quality hot school meals as well as to improve access to sanitation and hygiene and strengthen farm-to-school linkages. Particular emphasis will be placed on empowering smallholder farmers, particularly women, to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices and supply organic locally grown produce for school meals, thereby strengthening local food systems.

Outputs:

In 2025, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in **transitioning 34 schools nationwide to healthy, hot meals for primary schoolchildren**. These schools, following the example of 920 previously supported institutions, replaced the traditional bun-and-tea menu with nutritious options such as soups, porridges, salads, and vitamin-rich drinks - all served in safe and hygienic environments. To enable this transition, WFP provided modern kitchen equipment, fortified wheat flour, training for school staff and stakeholders, and engineering support to rehabilitate school canteen infrastructure. Additionally, 23 schools previously assisted by WFP between 2013 and 2018 benefited from equipment upgrades, including industrial stoves, convection ovens, dough mixers, vegetable cutters, and refrigerators. Building on this progress, WFP **piloted the enhanced meals model at the preschool level in 2025**, extending the same package of support to 12 kindergartens. Following the pilot, WFP intends to scale up the initiative in 2026.

WFP's food assistance in 2025 included the provision of 190 mt of fortified wheat flour to 80 educational institutions, ensuring that over 24,200 primary and preschool children had daily access to fresh, nutrient-enriched pastries. In addition, 332 schools received 953 mt of diversified food commodities, including vegetable oil, rice and lentils, reaching more than 116,000 primary schoolchildren. These iron-rich lentil-based meals are particularly significant in addressing nutritional gaps, as around 30 percent of children aged 5-9 fail to meet minimum dietary diversity and suffer from iron deficiency².

To strengthen implementation and oversight of the national School Meals Programme, WFP prioritized **capacity strengthening of key stakeholders**. More than 1,200 national partners, including school directors and local governments, participated in seminars on effective programme management, where they received the Ministry-endorsed guidelines on programme delivery and oversight. Additional training was organized for district-level Sanitary and Epidemiological Services on maintaining standards in food storage and preparation, designing school menus that meet children's nutritional needs, and integrating nutrition education into school practices. Through training, WFP reinforced their critical role in improving the school meals' quality and safety and promoting healthier eating habits among children across the country.

At the school level, WFP trained 73 cooks in cooking techniques, food safety rules, sanitary norms, and nutrition standards. Training was complemented by video materials and on-the-job coaching throughout the school year. Sessions were held at the **Republican Competency Centre for school cooks**, established in 2022 with WFP's support. The Centre continues to be strengthened through the Sustainable Development Plan for 2024-2026, with WFP assisting in curriculum development, training materials, and broader capacity-building efforts. Building on the Bishkek's Centre, WFP is supporting the Ministry in establishing a Regional Competency Centre in Osh city to strengthen national capacity for school meal management across the southern provinces. The blueprint for the Centre, scheduled to open in 2026, has been developed.

WFP also supports the Ministry's digitalization efforts by developing a comprehensive Information System to automate key processes, including menu planning, quality control, meal organization, and financial accounting. At the Ministry's request, WFP is working to integrate this **digital school meals system** as a dedicated module within Kundoluk, the national education platform that currently tracks school-related data across the country. This integration aims to improve programme efficiency, transparency, and oversight. The activity will continue in 2026.

To ensure sustainability of the national School Meals Programme, WFP is **exploring innovative solutions, including home-grown school feeding**. Over 50 schools received training in climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest practices to **establish school gardens and greenhouses**. Beginning in 2026, these schools will receive tools, seeds, and fertilizers to provide fresh produce for school meals while serving as practical learning spaces for children. In parallel, WFP continued to build the capacity of the **Logistics Centre in Kadamjai**, established in 2022 and guided by its 2025 Development Concept. In 2025, the Centre supplied around 16 tons of vegetables to 28 schools, connecting local farmers with schools to ensure more efficient, nutritious school meals and enhance community food security. Public-private partnerships are also being piloted, for example, a school bakery. These initiatives aim to strengthen local food systems, promote healthy diets, and generate income to enhance the quality of school meals.

Outcomes:

In 2025, WFP supported the Kyrgyz Republic's government in **advancing its commitments to the School Meals Coalition**, which the country joined in 2024, alongside over 100 nations united in the goal of providing nutritious school meals to every child by 2030. Efforts focused on strengthening the regulatory framework and reinforcing national

ownership to ensure long-term sustainability of the national School Meals Programme.

A major milestone was the development of **Methodological Guidelines for organizing meals in schools and preschools**, endorsed by the Ministries of Health and Education. These guidelines establish core principles of healthy eating for preschool and primary school children, including nutrient intake norms, recommended food group consumption, dietary schedules, and standards for meal quality control and fortification. Designed to improve the nutritional value of school and preschool meals, they aim to ensure that children's unique age specific physiological needs are properly met. The guidelines serve as the basis for updating the Sanitary Norms - the government's primary regulatory document on the quality and safety of school and preschool meals, and guide the development of tailored cookbooks. WFP, as a key technical adviser, actively engages in Ministry-led interministerial working groups to drive these reforms and initiatives that guarantee safer, more nutritious meals for children nationwide.

To guide the transition toward a fully government-managed national School Meals Programme, WFP and the Ministry of Education developed a **roadmap to strengthen the Programme's sustainability** across five pillars: policy framework, financial capacity, institutional capacity and coordination, design and implementation, and community participation. The roadmap was informed by the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment conducted in 2024. The Ministry endorsed the roadmap and established a working group, with WFP as a member, to implement its recommendations towards a sustainable programme. The roadmap's recommendations were also incorporated into national commitments to the School Meals Coalition.

To strengthen national ownership, **the Ministry of Education also took over the management of School Meals Programme in 56 additional schools previously supported by WFP**. As a result, the Ministry now oversees school meals in over 90 percent of schools formerly under WFP support. These schools provide hot meals that are fully managed and quality-controlled by the Ministry. Menu analysis from these schools shows that **the average school meal fully meets iron requirements**³ - an important achievement given that 29 percent of children aged 5-9 suffer from iron deficiency². Meals also align with recommended levels for many other essential nutrients. However, further improvements are needed in protein, vitamin C, and calcium intake, which depend largely on the inclusion of dairy, meat, and eggs in the diet³. Additionally, monitoring data demonstrate **high satisfaction with the Programme**: all surveyed parents and staff rated menus "good" or "very good", while most parents reported benefits for children's health, education, and household savings.

Partnerships:

WFP continued its long-standing collaboration with the Ministry of Education, which plays a leading role in managing the Programme and ensuring its quality and effectiveness. All activities were implemented with the Ministry's involvement at central, city, and district levels, supporting the progressive nationwide rollout of the Programme and piloting its expansion to preschools. Policy development efforts were also coordinated with other key national partners, including the Ministry of Health and its Sanitary and Epidemiological Service. In addition, WFP engaged local authorities and parents of primary schoolchildren, who contributed financially and in-kind to rehabilitate school kitchen facilities and diversify school menus. WFP also maintained a long-term partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute, leveraging its expertise in research, methodological tools, and advocacy to strengthen the programme's policy framework, promote healthy eating, and enhance stakeholder capacity.

Lessons Learnt:

While 90 percent of schools serve hot meals to primary schoolchildren, limited financing prevents many from offering them daily. About 30 percent provide meals only four days a week, while 5 percent manage just three³. This funding gap also undermines meals' nutritional diversity.

To strengthen the financial sustainability of the national School Meals Programme, WFP will support the government in implementing the 2024 SABER recommendations and fulfilling its commitments to the School Meals Coalition. Priorities include promoting home-grown school feeding, creating farm-to-school linkages, diversifying funding sources, raising the per-meal allocation, and increasing efficiency of procurement systems.

Efforts will focus on connecting schools with local farmers to secure more affordable, healthier, and organic produce, thereby improving both cost efficiency and nutritional quality. Regulatory updates will encourage the establishment of school gardens, enabling schools to use harvested products and profits to improve meals. Clear co-financing mechanisms should be established, with transparent guidelines for contributions from parents and local governments. Policy amendments are needed to mandate annual indexation of school meal funds and require allocations from local budgets.

Gender and Age Integration:

The GAM score is 4, reflecting universal access to school meals and nutrition education that engage boys and girls equally in meal preparations. In 2025, daily food and nutrient requirements were established for children across various age groups, taking into account age-specific needs to ensure balanced diets and growth.

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.

Introduced in 2024, Strategic Outcome 5 offers on-demand services to the government, humanitarian and development actors, leveraging WFP's extensive expertise in humanitarian and development settings. These services include the procurement of food and non-food items, logistics and supply chain support, and payment solutions. The Outcome's objective is to strengthen partners' effectiveness and coordination in serving communities vulnerable to shocks and stressors, thereby supporting the development of adaptive national social and civil protection system. Although no services were requested or delivered in 2025, WFP maintained its operational capacity and readiness to respond swiftly and effectively to partners' needs should demands arise.

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:

Gender equality remains a national priority in the Kyrgyz Republic, supported by advanced legal frameworks and systematic monitoring through national statistical systems. Progress has been made in improving gender statistics and mainstreaming equality into national planning, yet significant disparities persist¹. The National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 highlights the need to dismantle these barriers by promoting women's leadership, expanding socio-economic opportunities, and safeguarding against gender-based violence.

Women, especially those in rural areas from low-income and low-education backgrounds, continue to face pronounced gaps in access to higher education, basic sanitation, financial services, and information technology skills, as well as in participation in decision-making processes². Employment data highlight these inequalities: women's employment rates are 28 percent lower than men's, with an even wider gap of around 40 percent among the 25-39 age group³. Moreover, women carry a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work, spending more than five times longer on household unpaid care work each day compared to men. This imbalance restricts their access to decent work and income opportunities. Discriminatory social norms and practices further hinder women's political and economic participation, while adolescent girls remain vulnerable to early marriage⁴. Sustained investment in empowerment initiatives is essential to ensure that women and girls can fully exercise their rights and contribute to equitable national development.

WFP's contribution to gender equality:

WFP advanced its commitment to gender equality and women's socio-economic empowerment, supporting the implementation of the National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality 2030. Central to this effort was strengthening women's roles in community-level decision-making by ensuring their active participation in pre-project community consultations. Women comprised a significant share of participants (over 60 percent) in these consultations, where they identified local challenges and proposed solutions that enhance women's leadership, entrepreneurial skills, livelihoods and household and community decision-making.

WFP implemented over 130 skills training projects to address gender inequalities in labour force participation and social inclusion. Of more than 7,100 participants, 90 percent were women, who gained practical skills in sewing, cooking, compost and fertilizer production, beekeeping, vegetable cultivation, fruit gardening, medical massage, greenhouse management, felt production, computing, and nutrition. These trainings equipped women to generate income through employment or by starting their own businesses, with 76 percent reporting increased economic empowerment.

WFP also supported the Government's Social Contract poverty graduation programme, with over 90 percent of its participants being women. More than 5,100 low-income participants received tailored business training and food assistance from WFP, along with government cash grants to start small businesses. As a result, most women reported improved financial stability and prospects. Women's food consumption also improved, with the percentage of women achieving acceptable Food Consumption Scores rising from 66 percent to 92 percent, along with an increased intake of nutrient-rich foods. However, challenges such as limited childcare options and persistent livelihood vulnerabilities continue to hinder progress, highlighting the need for targeted support to address structural inequalities.

Both women and men benefited equally from improved rural infrastructure, including disaster-protected buildings and enhanced access to clean drinking water, resulting from over 700 asset creation projects. In targeted communities, 55 percent of women and 59 percent of men reported benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base. Cash-based transfers via e-wallets promoted equal access to financial services, expanding women's decision-making power within households and enabling independent resource management.

In Batken, WFP advanced women's economic empowerment by establishing 12 modern greenhouses operated by 300 women from self-help groups. These women now supply produce to local markets and generate income. Additionally, over 2,000 women were trained in climate-smart agriculture, organic compost production, post-harvest handling, and nutrition, while gaining access to community revolving funds that provide sustainable and affordable access to climate-resilient seeds and fertilizers.

WFP supported the national government and local authorities in promoting inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, focusing on reducing gender inequalities. Staff from the Ministry and the Hydrometeorological Agency were trained to deliver inclusive climate and early warning services, utilizing alternative communication channels to reach vulnerable groups, including women. More than 1,100 rural women across Osh, Batken, and Naryn provinces received training to adapt agricultural practices to changing climatic conditions, including no-till farming, to address droughts, water scarcity, heatwaves, and frosts while enhancing food security. A Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy was also developed to strengthen disaster preparedness and address disparities in awareness and adaptation among diverse social groups, including women of various ages and social and educational backgrounds. Additionally, WFP piloted Climate Risk Insurance for wheat in Suzak and for fodder crops in four districts in Naryn, with women making up 19 percent of participants. This enabled female farmers to reinvest in livelihoods, strengthen resilience, and exercise greater decision-making power in community resource management.

The National School Meals Programme also integrated gender equality principles, ensuring universal access to hot, nutritious meals for both girls and boys. In 2025, the programme achieved gender parity among beneficiaries (49 percent girls, 51 percent boys). The introduction of hot meals in 34 schools created 73 full-time jobs for women cooks, while nutrition education materials were designed to promote equal participation of boys and girls in domestic work, particularly cooking. Additionally, a participatory approach was applied to guarantee equal access and involvement of women and men in school meals management decisions, including canteen infrastructure renovation and menu planning. As a result, 55 percent of women and 69 percent of men in decision-making entities reported meaningful participation, reflecting progress toward inclusive governance in education and nutrition.

Data on gender:

WFP continues to collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data, embedding a gender perspective into evaluations, monitoring, and research studies. This evidence base informs gender mainstreaming across social protection, disaster risk management, climate adaptation, and nutrition initiatives. The Fill the Nutrient Gap 2025 study highlighted the varying costs of nutritious diets among different population groups. It found that women of reproductive age face the highest costs due to their elevated nutrient requirements. The study recommended targeted solutions to improve access to essential nutrients, helping prevent deficiencies and strengthening the health and well-being of women and girls.

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

Context:

Inequitable growth and entrenched disparities between vulnerable and advantaged groups continue to create heightened vulnerabilities for affected communities. Women, youth, and marginalized populations, including ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and low-income households, face systemic barriers rooted in restrictive social norms, limited economic opportunities, and discriminatory practices. These challenges are compounded by gender-based violence and exclusion from essential services and decision-making processes. Households in the bottom 40 percent of the wealth distribution, particularly those in rural areas with three or more children, remain most at risk of being left behind. Women from low-income, low-education backgrounds often experience restricted access to information and communication technologies, alongside lower levels of personal security¹.

WFP's efforts to mitigate protection and AAP risks:

WFP implemented activities in line with the Global Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations and the Global Assurance Framework, ensuring that communities remain at the center of its interventions.

To promote **community-driven programming**, WFP conducted several rounds of community consultations across 30 districts most in need of development assistance. More than 1,300 participants engaged in focus group discussions, with women representing over 60 percent, alongside youth and persons with disabilities. These inclusive consultations identified evolving local needs and priorities for 2025-2026, ensuring WFP's support remains responsive and relevant. By engaging local authorities in design and facilitation, WFP continued gradual handover of consultation leadership, strengthening local ownership and aligning its support with local development plans. Ultimately, this approach ensures WFP's programmes reflect community priorities while reinforcing broader development objectives for sustainable and resilient growth.

To further enhance accountability and responsiveness, WFP operates a **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)**, primarily through a toll-free hotline. This allows communities to register complaints, report misconduct, request information, or provide feedback. Updated procedures ensure that sensitive cases are escalated appropriately. The hotline is complemented by social media channels and regular field monitoring visits by WFP and its cooperating partners, facilitating direct engagement with beneficiaries and providing multiple platforms for communities to voice concerns. These interactions validate formal feedback and enable WFP to promptly address protection risks in project implementation. WFP will continue to strengthen the accessibility and functionality of its CFM.

In adherence to **Global Assurance Standards**, WFP digitally registers beneficiaries to ensure that data is collected, managed, and stored in line with its data protection policies, which uphold confidentiality, integrity, and the right to privacy. Transfers to households are reconciled to confirm receipt of assistance, with duplicate records and inclusion errors systematically addressed. Internal controls were strengthened by implementing risk-based eligibility verification for project participants, which helped identify targeting errors.

WFP also meets the **United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards** by consulting organizations of people with disabilities (OPDs) during project design and engaging individuals with disabilities in research, community consultations, and post-project monitoring. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration and OPDs, WFP launched an initiative to identify barriers that prevent people with disabilities from participating in national social protection programmes that connect low-income individuals to income-generating opportunities, such as the Social Contract and Paid Public Works. The findings will inform recommendations to enhance the inclusivity of these programmes for persons with disabilities.

Guided by the principle of "**leave no one behind**," WFP supported over 6,600 individuals with disabilities through food and cash-based transfers. More than 2,100 persons with limited productive capacities, primarily women, received unconditional food assistance to meet their immediate needs. Additionally, 430 individuals with disabilities (35 percent women) participated in WFP-supported projects focused on developing community infrastructure and livelihoods, with video materials in sign language produced to facilitate participation. In total, more than 2,400 individuals with disabilities benefited from food or cash transfers through these initiatives. Furthermore, 1,900 primary schoolchildren

with disabilities benefited from hot school meals, which were enhanced with fortified food assistance. These initiatives expand integrated social protection for individuals with diverse vulnerabilities, including those lacking coverage through the national system.

Additionally, WFP delivered emergency preparedness training tailored for people with disabilities. To strengthen outreach, video materials with sign language interpretation were produced, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities, who are particularly vulnerable during natural disasters, enhancing their preparedness. At the same time, WFP supported government efforts to build capacity for inclusive climate services and early warning systems. A Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy was developed to reinforce community disaster preparedness, addressing significant disparities in awareness, understanding, and practical implementation of adaptation measures across diverse social groups - older adults (60+), low-income households, women and children from vulnerable categories, and persons with disabilities. The strategy defined customized communication channels for each target audience, ensuring effective outreach and equitable participation.

WFP trained staff and partners on accountability to affected populations, people-centered programming, and **Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**. Specific PSEA clauses were added to Field Level Agreements to ensure partners comply with the standards. WFP's partners and vendors also participated in the UNCT PSEA Open Day, learning about standards and best practices. Additionally, WFP contributed to UN interagency efforts to implement the PSEA Action Plan for 2025-2026.

Protection data: Nearly all (96 percent) surveyed project participants reported being treated with respect throughout their engagement in WFP programmes. Between 70 and 100 percent reported no safety concerns during participation, while 76 percent of beneficiaries reported no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA, was received by 40-56 percent of beneficiaries. Moving forward, WFP will continue to raise awareness of its programmes through community-level consultations, informational videos, and enhanced outreach via social media.

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 faces environmental challenges that threaten its ecosystems, economy, and food security. Glacier retreat, land degradation, and water scarcity are among the pressing issues. Over the past 70 years, the country has lost 16 percent of its glacier area¹ and is ranked among the 12 nations most at risk of extreme water stress by 2040². Over 40 percent of croplands are degraded by erosion, reducing soil productivity, while pastures are also widely depleted. Increasingly frequent floods, mudflows, and other climate hazards threaten agriculture and rural livelihoods, heightening vulnerability. Unpredictable weather and climate extremes such as droughts and early frosts further compound these risks, lowering yields and crop quality with direct consequences for national food security³.

In response, WFP continues to support the government in fulfilling its national and international commitments to strengthen climate resilience, advance environmental sustainability, and protect vulnerable ecosystems.

WFP-supported community infrastructure projects reinforced ecosystem restoration in disaster-prone regions, with 61 percent of residents reporting environmental improvements. Projects reforested 374 hectares and constructed over 90 km of mudflow canals and reinforced riverbanks to protect 4,000 facilities, 40 km of roads, and 6,300 hectares of farmland across 200 settlements. More than 300 km of irrigation canals expanded irrigated land by 6,000 hectares, while improved livestock management systems (pasture bridges, livestock chutes, and drinking points) benefited 12,000 households. These efforts reduced erosion, deforestation, and resource degradation, while enhancing soil fertility, pasture conditions, and natural resource management. All projects were screened against WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards criteria, with high-risk proposals rejected and priority given to conservation-focused initiatives. WFP also trained cooperating partners and local authorities to manage environmental risks through improved project screening and proactive oversight.

WFP promoted conservation agriculture, with a focus on no-till technology. This method allows crops to be planted without disturbing the soil, which conserves moisture, reduces erosion, and enhances resilience to climate extremes. Supported by drought-resistant seeds and specialized machinery, more than 2,100 farmers adopted no-till practices for wheat on rainfed lands, reducing costs and doubling yields. The approach also lowered fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions while preventing soil degradation and enhancing carbon sequestration. Despite regional declines in fertility, project fields demonstrated significant gains in soil organic carbon, underscoring the environmental benefits of no-till practices.

Additionally, WFP advanced sustainable land and water management through climate-smart farming. Twelve energy-efficient greenhouses with drip irrigation reduced water and fuel use, while a new irrigation network will cover 33 hectares in drought-prone areas, conserving scarce water. Fifteen compost farms produce organic biohumus, an environmentally friendly fertilizer that improves soil health and combats land degradation. Community revolving funds expanded access to drought-resistant seeds, and over 5,500 farmers were trained in climate-smart farming techniques. Together, these measures enable high-value crop production with lower environmental impact and greater resilience to extreme weather.

Furthermore, two plastic waste recycling workshops in Batken and Osh provinces, established with WFP's support in 2024, recycled approximately 300 kg of plastic in 2025, allowing low-income craftswomen to produce tabletops from recycled plastic for income generation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP continued implementing its Environmental Management System (EMS), introduced in 2023, to embed environmentally friendly practices across operations. Offices and warehouses adopted energy-efficient solutions such as LED lighting and strict controls on electrical equipment usage. Energy consumption is systematically monitored and analysed to identify savings opportunities, including switching off idle equipment and optimizing usage during peak hours. Waste management practices focus on minimizing paper use, promoting recycling, and ensuring the proper disposal of food and non-food packaging as well as other materials. Staff are encouraged to adopt sustainable practices, including responsible energy use and waste reduction, in line with EMS principles. WFP has an emergency plan in place to manage potential environmental hazards related to warehousing, logistics, and transportation. This plan ensures that all personnel understand their roles and responsibilities in responding to environmental risks, thereby strengthening organizational resilience and accountability.

Fuel consumption efficiency is closely monitored through the Fleet Wave mobile application, which supports efforts to reduce the organization's carbon footprint. Deliveries of food and non-food commodities are strategically planned so that a single truck serves multiple locations, minimizing unnecessary trips and preventing additional gas emissions into the environment. Operational practices also emphasize safety and sustainability. Preventive measures are in place to avoid fuel or commodity spills during transport and handling. Furthermore, fuel is securely stored at warehouses, ensuring both environmental protection and workplace safety. Together, these measures demonstrate a comprehensive approach to responsible fleet management, balancing efficiency, environmental stewardship, and safety in daily operations.

To further safeguard operations, environmental considerations are integrated into procurement and tendering processes. Preference is given to electric or low-emission vehicles for in-town transport, reusable materials, and products made from recycled inputs. Single-use plastics are eliminated during meetings, multiple packaging is avoided, and recycled materials are prioritized for visibility items. Suppliers are required to comply with a no-plastic-waste policy, reinforcing WFP's commitment to minimizing environmental impact. Recent tenders for ground transportation have included requirements for electric vehicles and vehicles accessible to passengers with disabilities. In addition, bidders for transportation services must provide options for larger passenger groups, reducing the number of vehicles or trips needed and thereby lowering the overall carbon footprint.

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:

The Kyrgyz Republic continues to face significant nutrition challenges, driven by poverty, rising food prices, and limited access to diverse diets. Over the past four years, the cost of a nutritious diet has increased by 38 percent, leaving 41 percent of the population unable to afford it. Batken province is the most affected, with 79 percent of residents unable to access a nutritious diet¹.

Household diets are dominated by starch-rich staples, fats, sugar, and animal source foods, while micronutrient rich foods such as green and orange vegetables, fruits, pulses, fish, and meat remain insufficiently consumed¹. Alarming, 40 percent of the population consumes less than the recommended 2,100 kcal per person per day. This imbalance has contributed to persistently high rates of obesity and overweight among adults, with 43 percent of men and 36 percent of women affected², while 29 percent of children aged 5-9 suffer from iron deficiency³. Household well-being strongly influences diet quality: protein and energy intake among non-poor households is 33 percent higher than among poor households².

WFP's contribution to healthy diets:

With the goal of improving family diets and nutrition, WFP supported government priorities outlined in the **National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2025-2030**, developed in 2024 with assistance from WFP and other partners. To inform national nutrition policies, WFP collaborated with the Ministries of Agriculture and Health on the **Fill the Nutrient Gap Study 2025**, which recommended measures to reduce persistent micronutrient deficiencies and strengthen long-term nutrition outcomes. The study highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach - promoting healthier eating habits, expanding access to affordable nutrient-rich foods, and reinforcing nutrition-sensitive social protection. Large-scale food fortification aligned with international standards and the expansion of hot school meal programme were identified as critical to ensuring vulnerable populations, particularly children, receive adequate nutrition.

At the community level, WFP supported projects that empowered households to **improve livelihoods and enhance the affordability of nutritious diets**. These initiatives developed income-generating skills among vulnerable groups and built productive infrastructure such as livestock management facilities, market-connecting roads and bridges, and irrigation systems, while raising awareness of nutrient-rich foods. Low-income participants received fortified in-kind assistance (wheat flour and vegetable oil) or cash transfers to help cover food costs. These projects improved food consumption, including iron- and protein-rich foods, among households facing various vulnerabilities, particularly single-parent households and families with individuals with disabilities.

To better address widespread micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron deficiency anaemia, WFP will align food assistance with the dietary needs of targeted populations. Beginning in 2026, diversified assistance packages will be piloted, combining nutrient-dense commodities such as yellow split peas and lentils with cash transfers to enhance dietary diversity, nutritional value, and purchasing power.

In Batken, additional efforts focused on **improving access to nutrient-rich foods while strengthening community knowledge about healthy nutrition**. Twelve greenhouses were established, producing berries, tomatoes, cucumbers, and leafy greens, thereby increasing access to fresh produce for local households. More than 800 farmers, mostly women, received training on preparing healthier meals and promoting better dietary habits. Women's participation was emphasized, recognizing their central role in shaping household nutrition.

WFP also supported the government in designing and piloting nutrient-adequate food kits, pre-positioned to safeguard food security during emergencies in remote areas. An assessment of the kits' quality, nutritional adequacy, and distribution efficiency will guide future scale-up, ensuring timely and effective emergency food assistance in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP continued to support the government in **expanding access to hot, nutritious school meals and positioning schools as platforms for promoting healthy diets**. Currently, around 90 percent of schools nationwide provide hot meals to primary schoolchildren. In 2025, WFP also piloted enhanced meals in preschools, with plans for scale-up. The

programme serves as a vital safety net for children from low-income families, often large families with multiple children, protecting them from micronutrient deficiencies. On average, school meals meet recommended iron intake and align with levels for many other essential nutrients, though improvements are still needed in protein, vitamin C, and calcium intake, which depend on including dairy, meat, and eggs⁴. In 2025, more than 116,000 primary schoolchildren benefited from fortified and diverse commodities, including wheat flour, vegetable oil, rice, and lentils, used to prepare hot, nutrient-dense meals. Iron-rich lentil-based dishes are particularly significant in **addressing nutritional gaps**, as 29 percent of children aged 5-9 fail to meet minimum dietary diversity and suffer from iron deficiency³.

A major milestone was the development of Nutrition Guidelines for organizing meals in schools and preschools, endorsed by the Ministries of Health and Education. These guidelines establish core principles of healthy eating for children, including nutrient intake norms, recommended food group consumption, dietary schedules, and standards for quality control and fortification. They serve as the basis for updating the Sanitary Norms - the government's primary regulatory document on school meal quality and safety, and guide the development of tailored cookbooks featuring locally sourced, nutritious recipes. Together with partners, WFP also developed extracurricular materials to encourage children to promote healthy nutrition habits within their families.

WFP reinforced the role of sub-national governments and communities in **improving school meal quality and safety while promoting healthier eating habits among children** nationwide. More than 70 cooks were trained in cooking techniques, food safety, sanitary norms, and nutrition standards, supported by video materials and on-the-job coaching. Training sessions took place at the Republican Competency Centre, established in 2022 with WFP's assistance. The annual nationwide School Cooks Contest, involving more than 270 cooks from all provinces, celebrated their work and raised public awareness, especially among parents, about school nutrition. District-level Sanitary and Epidemiological Services received training on food storage, menu design, and integrating nutrition education into schools. Additionally, over 1,300 parents of primary schoolchildren joined awareness sessions on healthy eating. Public campaigns marking School Meals Day, International Family Day, and World Food Day engaged children, parents, and teachers in competitions promoting healthy behaviours.

WFP is also exploring **home-grown school feeding** to strengthen local food systems, promote healthy fortified diets, and generate income to improve meal quality. More than 50 schools received training in climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest practices to establish gardens and greenhouses. Starting in 2026, these schools will produce fresh products for school meals while serving as practical learning spaces. The Logistics Centre, established in Kadamjai in April 2023 with WFP's support, has strengthened links between local farmers and schools through public-private partnerships. In 2025, the Centre supplied 16 tons of vegetables to 28 schools, boosting efficiency, nutrition, and community food security. Additional initiatives, such as school bakeries, are being piloted.

Partnerships

Collaborating for Stronger National Capacities and Systems

WFP collaborated closely with government entities, the President's administration, development actors, civil society, academia and the private sector, synergizing efforts for the effective implementation of the country's development priorities. By engaging with counterparts at the central, district, and local levels, WFP ensured its activities aligned with national sectoral strategies and local development plans.

WFP continued to strengthen its longstanding partnerships with key government ministries, including the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and the Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Technical Supervision. Through joint initiatives, WFP supported the implementation of ministerial strategic plans while embedding these efforts into national systems to ensure long-term sustainability. In addition, WFP provided these policymakers with digital tools, research, policy guidance, and technical expertise to strengthen national social and civil protection systems that promote inclusivity, human capital development, employment, climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and resilient food systems.

Through close collaboration with government ministries, WFP supported shaping key strategic policy documents, including the government's Action Plan for implementing the new National Development Programme 2030, thereby reaffirming its commitment to advancing national priorities. WFP also engaged in the mid-term review of the President-led Mountain Development Five-Year Action Plan and contributed to the Bishkek+25 Summit Global Mountain Dialogue for Sustainable Development, participating in roundtable discussions to refine future actions for resilient mountain communities and ecosystems. Additionally, WFP joined the National Climate Dialogue to update the Kyrgyz Republic's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), highlighting its initiatives in disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient agriculture, reforestation, water infrastructure improvement, hazard forecasting, and early warning systems to safeguard communities against climate risks. In collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, WFP conducted a Fill the Nutrient Gap study, identifying the share of the population unable to afford a nutritious diet and providing recommendations to reduce deficiencies and improve long-term nutrition.

To further advance national priorities, WFP supported government ministries in organizing and participating in key national and international events on social development, school meals, disaster risk management, and climate adaptation.

Following the Second World Summit for Social Development in Doha, WFP supported the Deputy Prime Minister in carrying out post-summit national consultations. These dialogues helped translate global commitments into national actions, with a focus on investing in human capital, promoting decent work, expanding universal social protection, and mobilizing climate-aligned financing.

WFP also facilitated the Ministry of Education's participation in the Global Ministerial Summit of the School Meals Coalition in Brazil, and the 2nd International CIS Forum "School Feeding as Investment in a Healthy Generation" in Tajikistan. These platforms highlighted the Kyrgyz Republic's progress in strengthening school meals since joining the Coalition in 2024, while enabling peer learning and exchange with other governments. WFP was recognized as a key technical advisor, supporting countries in embedding school meals programmes within social protection systems and advancing sustainable approaches to child nutrition.

Together with other UN partners, WFP supported the Ministry of Emergency Situations in organizing the annual national Disaster Risk Reduction Conference and an international conference on forecasting climate-induced disasters. These events explored opportunities to apply innovative technologies (remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and geographic information systems) to strengthen national early warning systems and enhance regional cooperation on transboundary hazard monitoring. At the regional level, WFP participated in the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Conference, both held in Dushanbe, aimed to strengthen regional resilience. These forums emphasized the importance of multi-hazard early warning systems, resilient food systems, and shared water resource management, while aligning national efforts with global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the 2030 Agenda.

In 2025, WFP diversified its donor base, securing support from new governments and funding institutions. A contribution from China's International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) strengthened the national school

meal programme by introducing nutrient-rich commodities. A new funding from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) launched a four-year project to improve school environments and farmers' livelihoods through a home-grown feeding approach, providing multiyear contributions. Other donors providing multiyear commitments included the Green Climate Fund, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Japan, and Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. These contributions facilitated longer-term planning aligned with government priorities, enabling the transition to nationally owned, sustainable programmes.

A key milestone was the Government's in-kind contributions and technical expertise to advance disaster risk management, underscoring its commitment to shared goals and joint programming.

WFP's approach to partnerships emphasizes transparency, joint planning, and regular communication. Steering committees and technical working groups, co-chaired with government and donor representatives, provide oversight and ensure alignment with national strategies. WFP facilitated donor field visits, joint monitoring missions, public events, and regular information exchange to showcase results and foster mutual accountability.

Focus on localization

WFP advanced localization efforts by deepening partnerships at the central, sub-national, and local levels, with a strong focus on strengthening their capacities in inclusive social protection, school meals, climate adaptation and disaster risk management. This enabled progressive transition of WFP-supported programmes, digital tools and procedures for targeting, monitoring, data management and logistics, towards full national ownership. Working closely with line ministries, WFP ensured the alignment of the initiatives with the newly adopted National Development Programme 2030, while jointly mobilizing resources for their implementation.

At the community level, WFP implemented development initiatives through collaboration with local NGOs, leveraging their expertise to strengthen joint capacities in enhancing climate-smart livelihoods, building resilient food systems, and promoting healthy diets. With a strong on-the-ground presence, these partners facilitated operations across over 400 settlements nationwide. They also amplified WFP's outreach efforts, promoting its initiatives among the public and fostering synergies with other stakeholders. Additionally, implementation was closely coordinated with local authorities, who provided in-kind support and ensured local ownership, sustainability and scalability of the initiatives.

Engagement with the One Village One Product national development project, agricultural cooperatives, women's self-help groups, schools, and public-private partnerships advanced sustainable market value chains, reinforcing the long-term impact of community-driven development.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

By partnering with UN agencies, WFP strengthened its coordination and leadership role in national development and humanitarian response in the Kyrgyz Republic, driving collective progress toward the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With a primary focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, and SDG 17, Partnerships, WFP also contributed to other SDGs (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 13), reinforcing its role in promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

Under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027), WFP, along with WHO, co-chaired Results Group 1 on quality social services and decent work, guiding UN efforts to expand equitable access to education, health, social protection, and employment. WFP collaborated with the UN Country Team to prepare the Kyrgyz Republic's participation in the Second World Summit for Social Development in Doha, and supported subsequent national consultations to prioritize human capital development, decent work, and universal social protection.

Together with UN partners, WFP contributed to the second Voluntary National Review of the Kyrgyz Republic's progress toward the SDGs, identifying pathways to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the National Development Programme 2030, with a strong emphasis on human capital and inclusive growth for vulnerable groups.

WFP also played a pivotal role in ensuring aid was effectively coordinated and aligned with national priorities through its support to the Development Partners Coordination Council, the primary platform for donor-government-civil society collaboration. WFP co-chaired two key working groups: Agriculture and Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition (with FAO), and Social Protection (with UNICEF). In partnership with other UN agencies, WFP contributed to discussions within the Disaster Response Coordination Unit, focusing on emergency preparedness and food security to ensure a

more effective and timely response to crises.

Financial Overview

Funding for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Solutions

In 2025, WFP's resource mobilization efforts under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 focused on strengthening national social and civil protection systems, creating sustainable development solutions for vulnerable communities, transforming food systems, and fostering long-term climate resilience, food security, nutrition, and inclusive growth.

The total country portfolio budget was raised from USD 110 million to USD 120 million through the third CSP budget revision in July 2025. This increase reflects the mobilization of newly available funding resources, while the adjustments were made to strengthen targeting accuracy and enhance the nutritional quality and equity of assistance. The revision was driven by the priority to address chronic malnutrition and iron deficiency anaemia, particularly among women and children.

Under Outcome 1, the budget revision introduced a more diversified food basket, incorporating nutrient-dense, iron-rich commodities such as yellow split peas and lentils. This increased the overall budget, reflecting the higher cost of nutrient-rich food commodities. Transfer values for food and cash-based transfers (CBT) under Outcomes 1 and 3, were also revised upward to counter inflation, with CBT amounts rising from USD 150 to USD 220 per project participant, safeguarding household purchasing power. Additionally, new multi-year funding was received under Outcome 4 to expand capacity-strengthening activities, particularly the promotion of sustainable school meals through home-grown feeding models, resilient value chains, WASH, and nutrition education.

Despite the overall CSP budget increase by USD 10 million, beneficiary coverage was reduced by 97,450 people, bringing the total to 1,393,200. This reduction was the result of refined targeting strategies that prioritized large families, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Starting in 2026, household size parameters will be adjusted from five to six members, reflecting evidence that poorer households average 5.7 members.

By the end of 2025, WFP had mobilized 60 percent of the USD 120 million required for its 2023-2027 needs-based plan, leveraging multi-year donor commitments, multilateral contributions, in-kind support from the host government, and other donor contributions. For the 2025 annual needs-based plan of USD 23.5 million, WFP secured full funding, ensuring uninterrupted implementation of the CSP's Outcomes with no pipeline shortfalls.

Under Outcome 1, multi-year contributions from the Russian Federation fully funded the planned activities that supported national social protection programmes, enhancing access to livelihoods, income opportunities, and human capital development for low-income households. Funding from Japan and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (hosted by World Bank) promoted climate-smart agriculture, water and land resource conservation, post-harvest management, and sustainable value chains to increase farmer incomes and resilience.

Outcome 2, activated only upon government request in the event of a disaster or emergency, remained dormant in 2025.

For Outcome 3, multi-year contributions from the Green Climate Fund, Switzerland, Japan and in-kind services from the Ministry of Emergency Situations fully funded the planned activities, enabling WFP to strengthen the country's climate adaptation and disaster risk management efforts at both central and local levels.

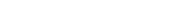
Under Outcome 4, long-standing multi-year support from the Russian Federation strengthened the government's school meals programme by enhancing capacities, policies, and monitoring systems, while expanding hot meal provision and piloting preschool feeding. A new contribution from China diversified food assistance with nutrient-rich commodities for 332 schools during the school year. In addition, multi-year funding from the Republic of Korea was newly mobilized to promote sustainable, planet-friendly home-grown feeding models, resilient value chains, and WASH, with key activities to start in 2026.

In 2025, WFP utilized 77 percent of funds against its annual implementation plan, with expenditure levels varying across Outcomes. Outcome 1 achieved an actualization rate of 88 percent, while Outcome 3 and Outcome 4 recorded lower rates of 78 percent and 64 percent, respectively. This is largely due to programmatic delays in capacity-strengthening activities, which required extensive coordination with national partners to ensure alignment with programme frameworks. It was further constrained by limited local provider capacity to meet WFP standards, slowing the pace of implementation. As a result, several initiatives, including solar panel installations, school garden development, and the

establishment of the Southern Competence Centre, were delayed, leading to lower expenditure levels. Actualization rates are expected to increase from 2026 onwards.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	6,944,250	5,886,986	7,115,552	5,153,972
SO01: By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	6,944,250	5,886,986	7,115,552	5,153,972
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes	6,944,250	5,886,986	7,115,552	5,153,972
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	7,922,818	7,102,337	12,947,288	5,519,468
SO03: By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	7,922,818	7,102,337	12,947,288	5,519,468
Activity 03: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels	7,922,818	7,102,337	10,089,878	5,519,468
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,857,411	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,381,043	4,988,264	15,016,889	3,207,002

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	 5,381,043	 4,988,264	 15,016,889	 3,207,002
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	 5,381,043	 4,988,264	 5,479,088	 3,207,002
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 9,537,801	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 53,568	 0	 0	 0
SO05: 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.	 53,568	 0	 0	 0
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services including payment services, food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	 53,568	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,031,978	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,301,679	 17,977,586	 42,111,707	 13,880,442

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,721,427	 1,428,823	 1,640,514	 1,060,565
Total Direct Costs	 22,023,106	 19,406,409	 43,752,221	 14,941,007
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,427,725	 1,261,417	 637,662	 637,662
Grand Total	 23,450,831	 20,667,825	 44,389,883	 15,578,669

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Population statistics
- [2] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, National accounts statistics
- [3] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Poverty statistics
- [4] WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap – Kyrgyz Republic 2025
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- [6] WFP Price and market monitoring for food security in the Kyrgyz Republic, September 2025
- [7] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Education statistics
- [8] National integrated micronutrient and anthropometric survey of the Kyrgyz Republic 2021 (NIMAS)

Operational context

- [1] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, National accounts statistics: <https://stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/nacionalnye-scheta/>
- [2] World Bank Open Data, Poverty and Gross Domestic Product per Capita statistics: <https://data.worldbank.org/>
- [3] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Poverty statistics: <https://stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/>
- [4] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Standards of Living statistics: <https://stat.gov.kg/media/publicationarchive/8341ddd-9a35-459a-b7ae-6c5b68862447.pdf>
- [5] IMF, Social Safety Nets and Poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic 2023: https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2023/092/article-A003-en.xml?utm_source=copilot.com
- [6] WFP Price and market monitoring for food security in the Kyrgyz Republic, January 2026: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000169045/download/>
- [7] WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap – Kyrgyz Republic 2025.
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- [9] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Standards of Living statistics, Voluntary national review 2025 - Achieving the sustainable development goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: <https://stat.gov.kg/media/publicationarchive/8341ddd-9a35-459a-b7ae-6c5b68862447.pdf>
- [10] Sustainable Development Report 2025, Sustainable Development Goals Statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic 2015-2024: <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/kyrgyz-republic/>
- [11] WFP Price and market monitoring for food security in the Kyrgyz Republic, January 2026: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000169045/download/>
- [12] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Poverty statistics: <https://stat.gov.kg/ru/statistics/uroven-zhizni-naseleniya/>
- [13] National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, Remittances statistics: <https://www.nbr.kg/index1.jsp?item=17850=ENG>
- [14] OIM Return migrant surveys: <https://kyrgyzstan.iom.int/resources/return-migrants-survey-round-5-august-2025>
- [15] UNDRR Country disaster risk profile of the Kyrgyz Republic 2024: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/country-disaster-risk-profile-kyrgyz-republic/>
- [16] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Agriculture statistics: <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/publications/o-sbore-urozhaya-selskohozyajstvennyh-kultur/>
- [17] National Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic 2030: <https://www.gov.kg/files/news/froala/dd08061311362a4faa610d681b49a92ae4f73a55.pdf>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Poverty statistics
- [2] Climate-Resilient Agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic. CSA Country Profiles for Asia Series, 2018
- [3] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Standards of Living statistics
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Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
- [2] Asia Disaster Reduction Center, Kyrgyz Republic: Glacial lake outburst and flooding (GLOF): 2025/06/27
- [3] Central Asia Journal No. 92, Summer 2023

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] World Population Review, Most Mountainous Countries 2026
- [2] The First Biennial Transparency Report of The Kyrgyz Republic Under UNFCCC Paris Agreement 2025
- [3] INFORM Risk Index Central Asia & Caucasus
- [4] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Agriculture statistics

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Standards of Living statistics
- [2] National integrated micronutrient and anthropometric survey of the Kyrgyz Republic 2021 (NIMAS)
- [3] WFP School Menu Analysis 2025

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2024, UN Women Data
- [2] Voluntary national review 2025 - Achieving the sustainable development goals in the Kyrgyz Republic
- [3] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Employment data
- [4] Country Gender Equality Profile of the Kyrgyz Republic 2025

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] Voluntary national review 2025 - Achieving the sustainable development goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/300587-voluntary-national-review-2025>

Environmental sustainability

- [1] The Kyrgyz Republic's Fourth National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- [2] World Resources Institute, World's Most Water-Stressed Countries in 2040
- [3] 3rd Environmental Performance Review of Kyrgyzstan, 2024
- [4] WFP Food security outcome monitoring 2025

Nutrition integration

- [1] WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap 2025
- [2] National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Standards of Living statistics
- [3] National integrated micronutrient and anthropometric survey of the Kyrgyz Republic 2021 (NIMAS)
- [4] WFP School Menu Analysis 2025

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	200,350	182,439	91%
	female	200,350	177,623	89%
	total	400,700	360,062	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,816	4,385	91%
	female	4,563	3,683	81%
	total	9,379	8,068	86%
24-59 months	male	9,262	13,434	145%
	female	8,776	12,494	142%
	total	18,038	25,928	144%
5-11 years	male	115,818	89,346	77%
	female	115,136	86,189	75%
	total	230,954	175,535	76%
12-17 years	male	10,004	17,715	177%
	female	9,477	16,017	169%
	total	19,481	33,732	173%
18-59 years	male	48,750	51,872	106%
	female	50,698	52,490	104%
	total	99,448	104,362	105%
60+ years	male	11,700	5,687	49%
	female	11,700	6,750	58%
	total	23,400	12,437	53%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	400,700	360,062	90%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	49,500	56,642	114%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	142,000	156,079	109%
School based programmes	205,700	139,969	68%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	4,158	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	3,500	3,214	91%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Lentils	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	411	374	91%
Wheat Flour	4,111	4,095	100%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Canned Beef	0	1	-
Rice	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	0	0	-
Wheat Flour	0	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Lentils	38	0	0%
Rice	76	59	78%
Split Lentils	0	42	-
Vegetable Oil	76	69	91%
Wheat Flour	1,034	973	94%

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	1,804,620	1,593,699	88%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	349,924	-
Value Voucher	396,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 01: 1.1. Food-insecure and vulnerable individuals with no productive capacity benefit from unconditional transfers and nutrition knowledge that meet their basic food and nutrition needs and enhance their agency						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	1,750	1,624	
			Male	1,750	492	
			Total	3,500	2,116	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	231	231.05	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	259,000	287,436	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	231	231.05	
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	25,000	19,630	
			Male	25,000	20,442	
			Total	50,000	40,072	
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	20,000	26,874	
			Male	20,000	28,949	
			Total	40,000	55,823	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	1,650	1,193	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,641	3,045.03	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,291	4,238.03	
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	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		1,000	
			Male		232	
			Total		1,232	

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
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	90	90

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
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\$	45,120	48,080
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	161	207
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	0	50
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	163
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	1,362,700
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	0
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	98	207
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	55.69

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	Food assistance for asset	Km	70	78.5
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	10,000	17,092

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.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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	345	102
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	2
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	0	245,840

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Farmers - **Location:** Batken - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

1.2.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0		≥10	50	3.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥30	11	30.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥40	61	18.55	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
1.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	≥1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3,013	≥900	946.62	7,786	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥688,000	≥80,000	87,764	112,130	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHS vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84	≥91.5	≥84	91.5	40.94	WFP survey
	Male	86.2	≥90.5	≥86.2	90.5	50.9	WFP survey
	Overall	85.1	≥91	≥85.1	91	91.82	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.4	≤7.2	≤13.4	7.2	4.09	WFP survey
	Male	10.8	≤8	≤10.8	8	3.76	WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	≤7.6	≤12.1	7.6	7.86	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	≤1.3	≤2.6	1.3	0.16	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤1.5	≤3	1.5	0.16	WFP survey
	Overall	2.8	≤1.4	≤2.8	1.4	0.33	WFP survey
1.2.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	14	≥35	≥35	54.5	13.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥44	≥35	59.2	60.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥44.2	≥35	57.2	74.36	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.39	≤2.1	≤2	2.1	1.75	WFP survey
	Male	4.78	≤2.93	≤2	2.93	1.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.59	≤2.52	≤2	2.52	1.55	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0.7	≤0	≤0.5	0	1.45	WFP survey
	Male	0.6	≤0	≤0.5	0	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0.6	≤0	≤0.5	0	0.98	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	≥9.4	≤18	9.4	4.35	WFP survey
	Male	22.8	≥21.2	≤22	21.2	2.39	WFP survey
	Overall	20.4	≥15.3	≤20	15.3	3.27	WFP survey

1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	54.7	≥59.8	≤50	59.8	64.49	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥62	≤62	62	50.45	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	≥60.9	≤61	60.9	56.79	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.7	≥30.8	≥30	30.8	29.71	WFP survey
	Male	15	≥16.8	≥15	16.8	46.57	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	≥23.8	≥23	23.8	38.95	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
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Output Results

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 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	26,000	29,273
			Male	26,000	30,911
			Total	52,000	60,184
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	24,750	28,575
			Male	24,750	28,067
			Total	49,500	56,642
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,804,620	1,593,700
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	396,000	349,924

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		539
			Male		559
			Total		1,098
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		3.09
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number		32,940
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT		0.28

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		1,197
			Male		1,729
			Total		2,926

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\$	20,000	56,895.65
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	70	73.31

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	10	23
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	5	6
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	30	39.4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	38	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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	568	5,741
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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Km	4	4.15
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	15.87
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	100	227
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	15	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	0	4
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	8,000	8,854
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	43,655	47,788
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	72,500	19,889
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	60,250	67,933
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	0	7,725
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	1,930
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	123,005.32
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\$	15,000	23,796.89
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	100,000	199,999.22

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\$	250,000	149,999.93
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	600,000	1,294,498.19
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,000,000	1,336,242.7
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	%	83.33	
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	0	1,227
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	3,500	

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	40	201
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	4	4
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	6	6
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	30,000	173,966.27

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
4.3.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2,000,000	≥1,000,000	1,346,739.48	416,259	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
4.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥10	≥3	32	6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.64: Number of local governments that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Overall	13	≥80	≥70	70	83	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.65: Number of local governments that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Overall	0	≥60	≥40	72	83	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.98: Number of local governments that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Overall	13	≥80	≥70	72	83	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food Insecure and Climate change - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.66: Number of people benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures disaggregated by gender and LNOB groups	Female	35,000	≥620,000	≥35,000	35,119		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35,000	≥630,000	≥35,000	35,685		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70,000	≥1,250,000	≥70,000	70,804	211,953	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food Insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	9.1	≤9	≤9	9.6	5.1	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	50.2	≤31	≤50.3	50.2	40.2	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	40.7	≥60	≥40.7	40.2	54.7	WFP survey

4.3.60: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Female	3 - Low CCS	5 - Medium CCS	3 - Low CCS	4 - Low CCS	10 - High CCS	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3 - Low CCS	5 - Medium CCS	3 - Low CCS	4 - Low CCS	10 - High CCS	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3 - Low CCS	5 - Medium CCS	3 - Low CCS	4 - Low CCS	10 - High CCS	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86.2	≥90.7	≥86.2	90.7	96.55	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥88.4	≥87	88.4	90	WFP survey
	Overall	86.6	≥89.6	≥86.6	89.6	90.95	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.3	≥9.3	≥10.3	9.3	3.45	WFP survey
	Male	11.8	≥11.6	≥11.8	11.6	10	WFP survey
	Overall	11.1	≥10.4	≥11.1	10.4	9.05	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.5	=0	≤3.5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.2	=0	≤1.2	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	=0	≤2.3	0	0	WFP survey
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	45.68	≥70	≥60	67.3	18.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.74	≥70	≥60	67.8	63.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.71	≥70	≥60	67.5	82.42	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	57.25	≥70	≥60	64.7	57.25	WFP survey
	Male	49.73	≥70	≥60	59.1	49.73	WFP survey
	Overall	50.87	≥70	≥60	61.2	50.87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.48	≤2.03	≤2	2.03	1.07	WFP survey
	Male	6.04	≤3.79	≤2	3.79	1.41	WFP survey
	Overall	4.26	≤2.91	≤2	2.91	1.36	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.2	=0	≤1	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.6	=0	≤0.5	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.8	≤19.3	≤19	19.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	34.8	≤35.5	≤35	35.5	3.53	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤27.4	≤28	27.4	3.02	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	79.3	≤71.4	≤71	71.4	48.28	WFP survey
	Male	56.5	≤53.7	≤53	53.7	58.24	WFP survey
	Overall	67.9	≤62.6	≤62	62.6	56.78	WFP survey

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.7	≥9.3	≥8	9.3	51.72	WFP survey
	Male	8.7	≥10.7	≥10	10.7	38.24	WFP survey
	Overall	7.2	≥10	≥9	10	40.2	WFP survey
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	≥3.7	≥3.7	20.7	5.03	WFP survey
	Male	4.1	≥4.1	≥4.1	6.3	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.9	≥3.9	≥3.9	13.5	25.63	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94.4	≥94.4	≥94.4	79.3	9.55	WFP survey
	Male	90.9	≥90.3	≥90.9	89.3	63.32	WFP survey
	Overall	92.7	≥92.7	≥92.7	84.3	72.86	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	4.3	1.51	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	≤3.4	≤3.4	2.2	1.51	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75.9	≥75.9	≥75.9	85.7	14.07	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥81	≥81	81.8	75.88	WFP survey
	Overall	78.4	≥78.4	≥78.4	83.8	89.95	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.6	≥22.6	≥22.6	14.3	0.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.4	≥17.4	≥17.4	18.2	9.55	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	16.2	10.05	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≥74	≥74	80.7	13.57	WFP survey
	Male	68.8	≥68.8	≥68.8	74.4	72.36	WFP survey
	Overall	71.4	≥71.4	≥71.4	77.6	85.93	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	≥24.1	≥24.1	19.3	1.01	WFP survey
	Male	29.7	≥29.7	≥29.7	25.6	11.06	WFP survey
	Overall	26.9	≥26.9	≥26.9	22.4	12.06	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6	0	2.01	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	0	2.01	WFP survey
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	13.5	≤25	≤25	22	13.5	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	14.9	≤25	≤25	22	14.9	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	71.6	≥50	≥50	56	71.6	WFP survey
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to climate change and Food Insecure in 2023 - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	18	≥51	≥30	51	18	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: communities vulnerable to climate shocks - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)							

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	48.88	≥51.63	≥50	51.63	20.88	WFP survey
	Male	45.46	≥50.14	≥50	50.14	75.46	WFP survey
	Overall	47.17	≥50.7	≥50	50.7	96.34	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	38.95	≥41.4	≥40	41.4	17.95	WFP survey
	Male	38.7	≥41.74	≥40	41.74	70.7	WFP survey
	Overall	38.83	≥41.61	≥40	41.61	88.64	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	33.8	≥39.07	≥35	39.07	20.88	WFP survey
	Male	33.26	≥38.1	≥35	38.1	73.26	WFP survey
	Overall	33.53	≥38.46	≥35	38.46	94.14	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	40.51	≥47.91	≥45	47.91	20.51	WFP survey
	Male	40.33	≥46.78	≥45	46.78	70.33	WFP survey
	Overall	40.42	≥47.2	≥45	47.2	90.84	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	17.68	≥21.86	≥20	21.86	18.68	WFP survey
	Male	16.16	≥23.81	≥20	23.81	72.16	WFP survey
	Overall	16.92	≥23.08	≥20	23.08	90.84	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	48.78	≥52.56	≥50	52.56	19.78	WFP survey
	Male	47.53	≥52.1	≥50	52.1	72.53	WFP survey
	Overall	48.16	≥52.27	≥50	52.27	92.31	WFP survey
Target Group: communities vulnerable to climate shocks - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	653	≥100.54	≥1,000	100.54	652.8	WFP survey
	Male	411	≥72.02	≥2,000	72.02	410.8	WFP survey
	Overall	446	≥84.28	≥1,500	86.28	446.45	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	1,122	≥565.34	≥2,000	565.34	1,121.5	WFP survey
	Male	1,133	≥412.53	≥2,000	412.53	1,133	WFP survey
	Overall	1,132	≥488.94	≥2,000	488.94	1,131.98	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	2	≥4.39	≥1,000	4.39	2.39	WFP survey
	Male	45	≥0.16	≥1,000	0.16	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≥2.28	≥1,000	2.28	38.64	WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	1,777	≥665.65	≥2,000	665.65	1,776.72	WFP survey
	Male	1,590	≥483.97	≥3,000	483.97	1,589.5	WFP survey
	Overall	1,617	≥574.81	≥2,500	574.81	1,617.06	WFP survey

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					Root Causes
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	102,850	68,911
			Male	102,850	71,058
			Total	205,700	139,969
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,224	1,143.59

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	430	1,227
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	3	68
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\$	914,800	536,967.93
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	69	69
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)	Number	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.20: 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	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.20: 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	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	5	5	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.20: 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	Overall	0	≥2.7	≥2.5	4.8	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2,400,000	≥2,000,000	2,873,926	1,595,807	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	13	≥15	≥15	15	13	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	3	≥4	≥3	3	2.49	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							
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food Insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	76.4	=50	≥80	76.11		WFP survey
	Male	63	=50	≥65	75.25		WFP survey
	Overall	79.8	=50	≥80	76.08	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	60.3	=50	≥65	57.51		WFP survey
	Male	54.4	=50	≥60	56.72		WFP survey
	Overall	55.7	=50	≥60	57.39	Not applicable	WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: parental and food quality committee members - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥85	≥85	54.8		WFP survey
	Male		≥85	≥85	69.12		WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥85	≥85	56.77	Not applicable	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable			3,432	2,981	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable			3,219	4,883	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	6,651	7,864	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	90.91	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	86.35	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	86.88	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	75	=100	≥85	78.79	78.79	WFP survey
	Male	84	=100	≥85	79.4	83.6	WFP survey
	Overall	82	=100	≥85	79.22	83.04	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.94	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.69	99.31	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.35	99.41	WFP survey
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥85	77.22	82.38	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥85	78.22	80.28	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	≥85	77.26	82.29	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	≥99	76.73	76.5	WFP survey
	Male	95	=100	≥99	78.22	81.69	WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	≥99	76.78	76.72	WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥98	96.93	98.15	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥98	96.04	93.62	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	≥98	96.9	97.91	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - **Location:** Kyrgyz Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	74	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	91	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	84	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey

CC.1.3: 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
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - **Location:** Kyrgyz Republic - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥95	93.77	88.46	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥95	90.22	86.26	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	≥95	93.25	86.62	WFP survey

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	84	=100	≥85	84.37	76.92	WFP survey
	Male	67	=100	≥85	69.26	83.21	WFP survey
	Overall	77	=100	≥85	78.18	82.17	WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥95	98.65	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥95	96.37	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	≥95	97.74	100	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP survey
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
CC.2.5: 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	≥52,915	128,939	83,454	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48,832	≥64,093	≥53,838	133,640	85,523	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96,827	≥127,087	≥106,753	262,579	168,977	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15	≥80	≥75	27.27	73.33	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥80	≥75	51.91	70.67	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥80	≥75	44.61	71.04	WFP survey
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	30	≥80	≥65	39.76	59.27	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥80	≥65	44.55	65.96	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥80	≥65	39.94	59.63	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	11	≥80	≥40			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥40			WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥80	≥40	Not collected	Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16	≥65	≥65	60.48	60	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥65	≥65	48.85	57.72	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥65	≥65	55.7	58.05	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	50	50	WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries from Batken, Osh, Naryn provinces - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	100	25	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9.5	≥11	≥10	10	Not applicable	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance to shock-affected vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs vulnerable to Food insecurity - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school-children - Location: Kyrgyz Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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Women's self-help group operating WFP-supported greenhouses

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

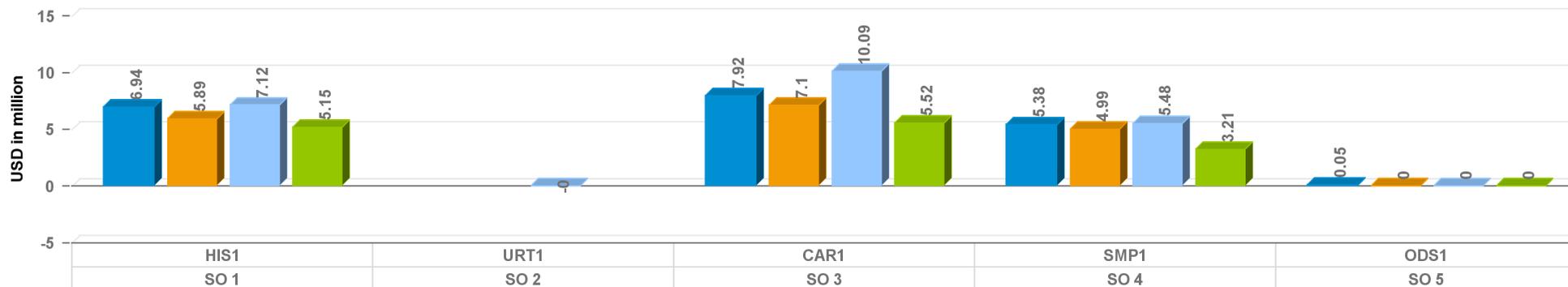
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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	
SO 5	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.	
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
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services including payment services, food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,857,411	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			7,922,818	7,102,337	2,857,411	5,519,468
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	
	By 2027, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic have enhanced access to diversified employment, income opportunities and human capital development	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government through more inclusive social protection systems and active labour market programmes	6,944,250	5,886,986	7,115,552	5,153,972
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,944,250	5,886,986	7,115,552	5,153,972
2.4	By 2027, vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic exposed to the impacts of climate variability and change are better able to cope with shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems.	Provide resource transfers, knowledge and technical assistance to the most vulnerable and the Government in order to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk management capacity at the central and local levels	7,922,818	7,102,337	10,089,878	5,519,468
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			7,922,818	7,102,337	10,089,878	5,519,468

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2027, schools in the Kyrgyz Republic have strengthened capacity to provide healthy meals to children and create sustainable school feeding solutions for improved health, nutrition, education and food security outcomes	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,537,801	0
		Provide technical assistance to national partners to institutionalize national school-based programmes and improve their sustainability	5,381,043	4,988,264	5,479,088	3,207,002
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,381,043	4,988,264	15,016,889	3,207,002
17.16	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.	Provide on-demand services including payment services, food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	53,568	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			53,568	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,031,978	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	7,031,978	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,301,679	17,977,586	42,111,707	13,880,442
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,721,427	1,428,823	1,640,514	1,060,565

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

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			22,023,106	19,406,409	43,752,221	14,941,007
			1,427,725	1,261,417	637,662	637,662
			23,450,831	20,667,825	44,389,883	15,578,669



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

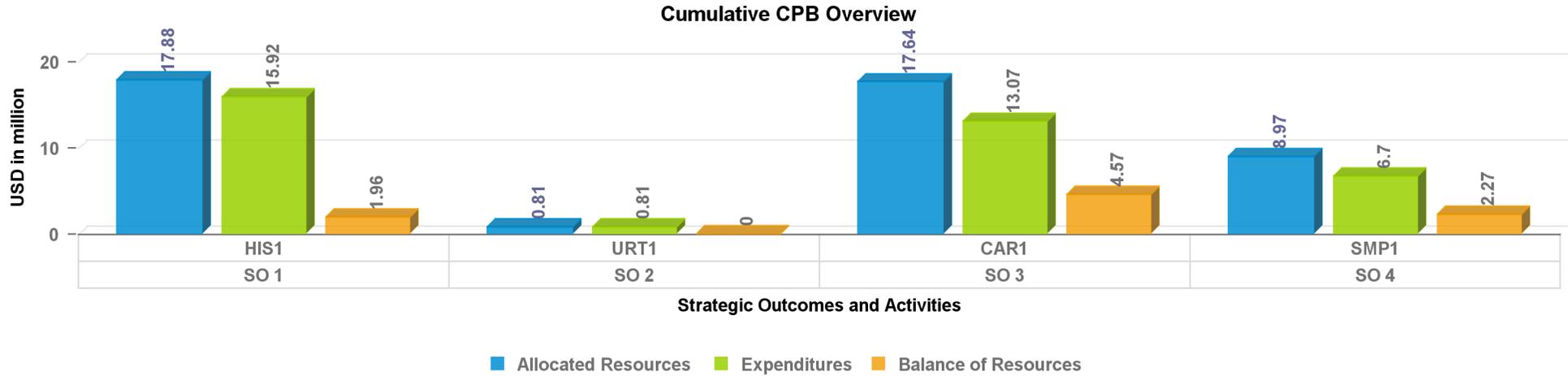
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)



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 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	21,554,374	17,877,153	0	17,877,153	15,915,573	1,961,580
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			26,897,282	18,685,928	0	18,685,928	16,724,348	1,961,580

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	20,697,087	17,638,438	0	17,638,438	13,068,028	4,570,409
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,857,411	0	2,857,411	0	2,857,411
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			20,697,087	20,495,848	0	20,495,848	13,068,028	7,427,820

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	10,140,114	8,970,374	0	8,970,374	6,698,288	2,272,086
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,537,801	0	9,537,801	0	9,537,801
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			10,140,114	18,508,175	0	18,508,175	6,698,288	11,809,887

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Annual Country Report

Kyrgyz Republic Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	Provide on-demand services including payment services, food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	53,568	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			53,568	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,031,978	0	7,031,978	0	7,031,978
Subtotal SDG Target			0	7,031,978	0	7,031,978	0	7,031,978
Total Direct Operational Cost			57,788,051	64,721,928	0	64,721,928	36,490,664	28,231,265
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,671,693	3,752,547	0	3,752,547	3,172,598	579,949
Total Direct Costs			62,459,744	68,474,476	0	68,474,476	39,663,261	28,811,214
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,056,106	3,604,955		3,604,955	3,604,955	0
Grand Total			66,515,850	72,079,431	0	72,079,431	43,268,217	28,811,214

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hémling, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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