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**Further Information**  
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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Support for National Productive Safety Nets and Long-Term  
Community Resilience**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Kyrgyz Republic (KG)



**World Food Programme**

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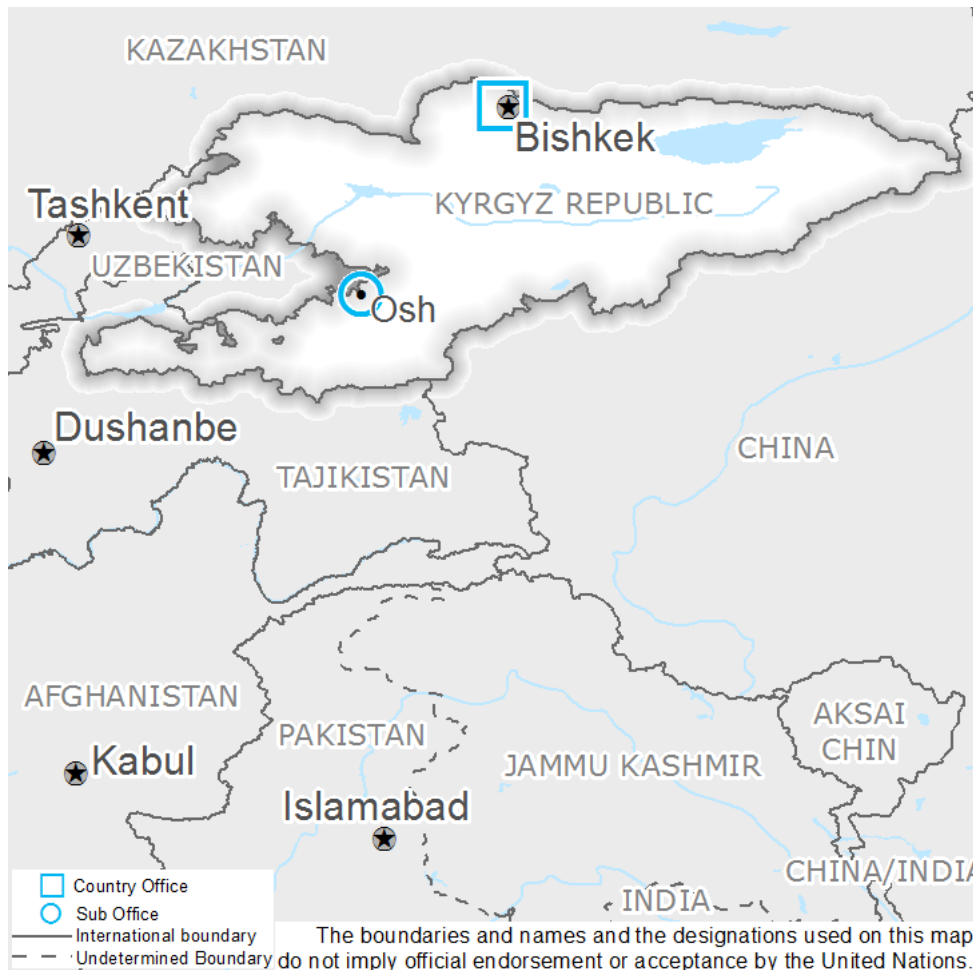
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

The Kyrgyz Republic has a population close to six million [1], of which over two-thirds of its population live in rural areas. The Kyrgyz economy is reliant on agriculture (13 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) [2]) and employs a third of the workforce [3]. Over 800,000 Kyrgyz citizens are working abroad, mainly in the Russian Federation, with remittances contributing 25 percent to GDP. The regional economic slowdown has had an impact on the country, with GDP growth estimated to fall further from 2.5 percent in 2015 [4].

The poverty rate remains at a third of the population (32 percent) with considerable regional disparities yet national social protection programmes reach only 6 percent of the population and provide assistance that only makes up 17 percent of the minimum subsistence level [5]. Continuing poverty, the unstable economic situation and the reliance of the country on imports of wheat flour means that food security remains a concern. Seasonal variations also contribute to volatile food prices and frequent climate disasters leave food insecure people and those at risk highly vulnerable to natural, economic and political shocks.

Undernutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic is a chronic public health problem [6], and annually costs the country USD 32 million through lost productivity due to increased mortality and reduced cognitive and physical development [7]. Severe deficiencies in the quality of food and micronutrient intake resultant from a monotonous diet are responsible for high levels of anaemia and stunting is prevalent in 43 percent of children and 35 percent of women of child bearing age (15-49), while 13 percent of children 24-59 months are suffering from chronic malnutrition resultant from the inadequate consumption of nutritious food [8]. This has contributed to the very high maternal mortality rate of 38.5 per 100,000 live births [9].

The Kyrgyz Republic is making progress in ensuring equal status to women and men under its legislative framework [10] and addressing gender gaps [11]. However, women continue to face disadvantages in access to economic opportunities as well as access and control over productive resources. As a result, the economic activity among women is almost 1.5 times lower than that among men. There are also other problems such as a high levels of domestic violence and violence against women and girls, early marriages, adolescent pregnancy, access to and quality of family planning services, and bride kidnapping.

The education sector is strong with overall access and enrolment rates to primary education high and minimal disparities between gender and regions (99 percent for male and female [12]).

[1] National Statistics Committee, Kyrgyzstan in numbers, 2016

[2] Ministry of Economy, 2015

[3] National Statistics Committee, 2013

[4] National Statistics Committee, 2015

[5] National Statistics Committee, 2015, Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (percentage of population) Batken (41.2 percent), Jalalabad (45.1 percent), Issy-kul (28.9 percent) Naryn (38.0 percent), Osh (28.9 percent), Talas (21.5 percent) and Chui (24.8 percent); Ministry of Social Development. 2014. Social Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015-2017. Bishkek

[6] National Statistics Committee, 2015

[7] Situation at Analysis-Improving Economic Outcomes by Expanding Nutrition Programming in the KR, WB/UNICEF, 2011

[8] Demographic and Health Survey, Ministry of Health 2012

[9] National Statistics Committee 2015, Kyrgyzstan has the highest maternal mortality rate in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the average annual rate of reduction in maternal mortality there from 1990 to 2010 has reached only 0.2 percent, while the global average is at 3.1 percent.

[10] In 2011, the Electoral Law was amended and now specifies a 30 percent quota for either sex on electoral lists

[11] The country is ranked 67 out of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index 2014.

[12] UNICEF 2015

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has developed the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013 to 2017. The Strategy emphasises the need for the improvement of food security and nutrition through the long-term sustainable development of agriculture and stable income growth. WFP's main country priorities are well integrated and aligned with relevant national programmes under the NSDS [1]. The current NSDS represents an overall framework for sectoral strategies and action plans, and corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are expected to be integrated into the 2018 NSDS. WFP continues to advocate for the prioritisation of SDG 2 and SDG 17. Against this background, WFP has established a strong relationship with the Kyrgyz Government as demonstrated through the establishment of five government Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) [2] and the integration of activities at all levels of government from the Prime Minister's office to local level government.

WFP also supports initiatives to bring government and development partners together to ensure strategic coordination of programmes and activities. These include WFP's chairing of the Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development working group jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC), and the Social Protection Working Group co-chaired with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). These provide platforms to regularly gather stakeholders engaged in food security and nutrition and social protection for coordination and the exchange of information.

WFP, together with UNICEF, is co-facilitating the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in the Kyrgyz Republic [3]. An MoU was signed in June 2016 to formalise the SUN Network which consists of representatives from the Government, civil society, academia, business, donors and the United Nations. The SUN Network is committed to accelerating progress in reducing undernutrition and stunting, and focuses on implementing evidence-based nutrition interventions. A United Nations specific SUN Network is chaired jointly by WFP and FAO and has recently drafted a nutrition strategy to bring together all agencies working on nutrition and to seek endorsement by the Kyrgyz Government.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kyrgyz Republic, adopted originally for the period of 2012-2016, was extended until 2017 to align with the NSDS. The UNDAF has three pillars, of which WFP activities are linked with two [4]. In addition WFP works closely with other United Nations agencies, most notably FAO, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

[1] Social Protection Programme 2015-2017 (Ministry of Social Development), Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2015-2017 (Ministry of Agriculture), National Communication on Climate Change (State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry) and Strategy for Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territories in Disasters and Emergencies (Ministry of Emergency Situations)

[2] Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Emergency, 6 Party MoU, National Statistics Committee, National Institute for Strategic Studies. (A further two are expected to be signed imminently: SMP and the Ministry of Education, and with SAEPPF (state agency for environment protection)

[3] The Kyrgyz Government became a signatory to the SUN in December 2014.

[4] The two pillars are “social inclusion and equity”, and “inclusive and sustainable growth for poverty reduction” – additional pillar is “peace and cohesion, effective democratic governance and human rights”.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, WFP has pursued three key objectives in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016: 1) to strengthen social safety nets to improve food security and nutrition; 2) to improve and diversify rural livelihoods by increasing income opportunities, food security and nutrition at the household level; and 3) enhance the capacity of rural communities to cope with shocks, including natural or man-made disasters. WFP's contribution to these areas includes support to policies and systems and field level interventions.

In January 2013, WFP launched development project DEV 200176 (2013-2017), with a budget of USD 15.9 million, to optimise the national school meals programme which is allocated approximately USD 7 million each year. A new national school meals policy (2014) was formulated with the support of WFP. The policy set the strategic direction for development of the national school meals programme until 2025. In addition, pilot activities are continuing to provide nutritious and affordable meals to children in mainly rural food insecure areas. The project also focuses on supporting school administrations, local authorities and communities to manage school meals more effectively, whilst rehabilitating school infrastructure, and providing training to school cooks. There is also a focus on interactive nutrition training and school gardens, and co-financing initiatives with the support of local authorities, schools, and parents to further extend the coverage of optimised school meals modalities.

WFP launched DEV 200662 (2014-2017), with an approved budget of USD 24.1 million, to enhance the government's capacity to contribute to sustainable food security and nutrition and resilience among the poorest and most food-insecure members of the population. The project focuses on rural development, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. In these areas, assistance is provided to policy development, systems optimisation and field level interventions through building resilience and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable. Interventions range from policy level support to public works activities, and skills and knowledge training for productive livelihoods. In collaboration with other partners, they also incorporate all aspects of the agricultural cycle from land preparation to the provision of processing facilities, value chain development and marketing skills to ensure that communities are as resilient as possible. The project also includes a cross-border peacebuilding component, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, focusing on local level community activities in the sensitive border areas of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

The funding levels for WFP have remained relatively high during 2016 as in previous years due to the generosity of key donors. The majority of funds received in the Kyrgyz Republic are from directed multilateral contributions but WFP is proactively searching to diversify the donor base, encourage the Government to take over elements of funding, restructure the programmes to be more technically assistance oriented, and continue to form strategic partnerships to broaden the reach.

For both programmes the directed contributions of 2016 were earmarked for specific activities by donors, and consequently only food transfers have been made. This has also influenced the ability of WFP to launch other programme modalities such as cash or voucher transfers. However due to new donor commitments, cash-based transfers will be implemented in 2017 in an expanded area of the project DEV 200662.

At end of December 2016, DEV 200662 was fully funded whilst DEV 200176 experienced a funding gap of 22 percent, which has negatively impacted the implementation of the fifth round of pilot schools. Given these constraints, the Optimising School Meals Programme (OSMP) has temporarily delayed the start of the fifth round of school meals, reduced the size of grants to cooperating partners for school gardens, and reduced the number of working days for monitors. On the other hand, project activities have been able to expand under DEV 200662 which is reflected in the growing number of projects; up from 400 in 2015 to nearly 1,000 during 2016. Additionally, further multi-year funding was secured in 2016.

The capacity development component for both programmes is well utilised. Both programmes only engaged in co-funding approaches with implementation partners for capacity development initiatives such as co-financing canteen improvements for optimising school meals, and the provision of non-food items for asset creation projects by local authorities.

Budget revisions for both programmes were undertaken in 2016 to extend them until the end of 2017, in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) timeframe for the Kyrgyz Republic, which runs until 2017. In March, the fifth budget revision was granted for OSMP which was extended until 2017 for 114,000 beneficiaries. In November, the third budget revision for DEV 200662 was approved; the budget increased from USD 19.7 million to USD 24.1 million, and the number of beneficiaries increased from 274,000 to 384,000.

WFP is in the process of rearranging and modernising its information technology (IT) infrastructure, and implementing virtualisation technologies to improve scalability and run new services. In Human Resources, WFP has established rosters and moved the recruitment process to e-recruitment to support, speed up and provide better outcomes for recruitment. WFP has achieved gender balance for national staff with 54 percent being female.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP provided policy support and technical assistance at ministry level, through support to national plans and policy frameworks within the Ministries of Labour and Social Development, Education, Agriculture, Emergency Situations and State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forests. At the sub-district level, WFP provided technical assistance for development plans and implementation, and at the local level worked for the inclusion of individual beneficiaries, provision of support to project committees and local authorities, and knowledge transfer through training. WFP also supported community level activities within schools and for the most food-insecure households.

As demonstrated by the national capacity index scores, the ability of the Government to manage food security and nutrition and cope with shocks and stresses has increased since 2014, a major focus of the programmes.

The capacity development support has resulted in a strengthening of policy framework, strategies and programmes to address food security, nutrition and poverty. Through the Development Project 200176, the Optimised School Meals Programme, WFP has provided the Government with a selection of meal models to optimise the national school meals programme and worked jointly to develop a national implementation strategy. The national programme is on course to meet school meal standards, which can be implemented with support from parents, and within a safe and hygienic school environment. Under Development Project 200662, WFP has launched productive measures for a social development pilot project with the Government to include not only protective (unconditional cash transfer to poor families with children) but also preventive and productive measures of social protection. This has been accompanied by the establishment of a Poverty Council, with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development acting as the secretariat. These initiatives have meant the Government is able and informed to more

effectively respond to changes in the food security situation, especially of the most poor and vulnerable segments of society. The food assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects implemented in the most vulnerable communities have ensured that households are more resilient to shocks, as demonstrated by the decrease in use of coping strategies during the lean seasons in 2015 and 2016. The project numbers have increased from 400 schemes delivered in 2015 to over 1,000 in 2016, all aimed at increasing the ability of communities to meet their basic needs. This has also increased the country's ability to handle shocks. WFP put strong emphasis on national, local and community-level ownership, commitment, and sustainability of interventions in all its activities, through co-financing from its partners - the ministries, local authorities and communities.

WFP Vulnerability, Assessment and Mapping (VAM) supported government partners, including the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the National Statistics Committee (NSC), the National Institute of Strategic Studies and other partners in the area of food security and nutrition. This included technical support to a technical working group comprising the National Bank, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Statistics Committee and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to prepare monthly market price bulletins, and updating the Food Security Atlas.

WFP has been an active member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and involved in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process, which commenced 2016, to develop the strategic direction for United Nations agencies during 2018-2022, in line with the national development strategy priorities and timeframe and the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This involved providing input, direction and comments to an UNDAF evaluation, inputs to a United Nations Common Country Assessment, and leading or participating in outcome groups dealing with food security, nutrition, social protection and climate change as part of new strategic directions for the United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2018-2022.

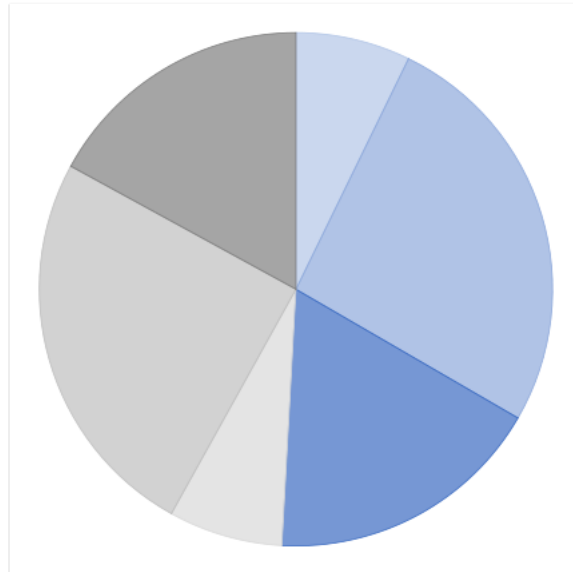


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	20,299	20,195	40,494
Children (5-18 years)	73,368	69,898	143,266
Adults (18 years plus)	49,171	47,845	97,016
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>142,838</b>	<b>137,938</b>	<b>280,776</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	7,265	627	-	-	-	7,892
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>7,265</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,892</b>

## Supply Chain

The Kyrgyz Republic is a land-locked country. Road travel remains the primary means of transportation and covers over 90 percent of all cargo in the country. The Kyrgyz Republic's largest trade partners (China, Turkey, Iran, Russia and Europe) all use roads for transporting consumer goods. The next most used transportation mode is rail



due to its low cost, but rail infrastructure is poorly developed. There are large numbers of private trucking companies that provide services to international and local destinations and privately owned trucks that can be mobilised by local companies if the need arises. During 2016, there were no major fluctuations in fuel price.

WFP has set up a new supply chain unit combining both logistics and procurement functions. Food stocks for the implementation of WFP's projects are positioned in two warehouses in Bishkek and Osh that are provided by the Government for the duration of Development Project 200662. The capacity of Osh warehouse is 3,300 mt and Bishkek warehouse is 1,800 mt.

In June 2016, WFP implemented the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate the integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level. LESS is a corporate system that enables real-time tracking of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point for distribution, and ensures full traceability of individual food items in each entitlement delivered.

In 2016, in line with donor requirements, the majority of wheat flour was purchased internationally and delivered to warehouses by rail. For the first time in a number of years, wheat flour was procured and purchased locally for the peacebuilding component of Development Project 200662 funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. Quality and control was ensured by a third party independent superintendent who was present for all offloading.

There was no third party provision, but negotiations are underway to provide warehouse space to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which may commence in 2017. There are no issues with customs clearance. The country's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union in May 2015 has ensured an easier flow of goods between the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Every six months, the Local Transportation, Storage and Handling (LTSH) rate is reviewed for both programmes and all rates were reviewed relative to the contract rates. The costs for transport were reduced slightly over the year due to a 9 percent depreciation in the USD against the Kyrgyz som from January-October 2016.

Post-delivery losses for 2016 were 0.27 percent out of handled food commodities. The amount although low was higher than in previous years and due to losses sustained at distribution points as a result of unexpected project delays connected to the non-provision of key non-food inputs. A key lesson was learned and food items are not sent to their final destination until projects have been fully checked and preparations are in place to effectively commence works.

WFP continues to be a key member of the disaster response coordination unit of which the Kyrgyz Government is a permanent observer.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Vegetable Oil	-	922	922
Wheat Flour	336	8,503	8,839
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>9,761</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In May 2016, WFP's Executive Board visited Kyrgyz Republic as part of a joint mission with the executive boards of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Women. This provided WFP with an opportunity to present the two programmes and demonstrate their alignment with key national priorities. The delegation met with high-level government officials, ministries and parliamentary committees, visited WFP programmes and beneficiaries. The report on the findings of the visit prepared by the delegation members was presented at the Executive Board in

November 2016. The Board highlighted the success of these activities and noted that small-scale projects such as school meals and productive safety nets should be scaled up with the Government to ensure full coverage across the country.

In 2016, both WFP programmes were subject to a mid-term operational evaluations which covered the period from inception (2013 for DEV 200176 and 2014 for DEV 200662) to mid-2016 when the field team visited. These two comprehensive evaluations were designed to address three key areas: the appropriateness of the operation, the observed results, and how and why these results were attained. Recommendations outlined in the evaluations have been accepted and are now being implemented.

For DEV 200662, it was found that chronic poverty and susceptibility to natural and climate change disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic underscored the need for safety nets programmes. The evaluation, which was highly positive, also confirmed that the project was aligned to government plans and social assistance programmes. Recommendations, which are all under implementation, included improving linkages between the two development projects by ensuring that the next country strategy process positions WFP interventions within a social safety net and social protection framework. It also recommended that WFP's extensive capacity development work be further consolidated in the form of a consolidated capacity development plan to further emphasise linkages between programme outcomes and technical assistance. An action plan demonstrating how ministerial policies and strategies link to rural development, disaster risk management, social protection, and climate change adaptation and are operationalised at local levels has also been developed. There was also more emphasis required on increasing community engagement, particularly for women, and this is being addressed in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to encourage further participation of women in project structures, processes and committees. The evaluation also recommended that WFP continue to implement cash-based transfers, which due to new donor contributions, can now be used to provide additional support in areas targeted under DEV 200662. This will include on-farm and off-farm short-term courses to poor and vulnerable households to increase and diversify income generating opportunities.

For DEV 200176, in the context of undernutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic and the high rates of seasonal food insecurity, the evaluation confirmed the suitability and effectiveness of the project to optimise the national school meals programme. It also highlighted the coherence and alignment of the Optimised School Meals Programme (OSMP) with national policies and priorities as well as corporate frameworks. However, given the multiple benefits that are being achieved by the programme, there was an opportunity to reframe the school meals project as a social protection and safety nets programme with broader outcomes or benefits, and strategic links with other social protection and safety nets projects such as DEV 200662. WFP has subsequently undertaken a scoping study as an input to an informed and evidence-based design of a new phase of the school meals project, which will be positioned as a social protection and safety nets activity of a new Country Strategy Plan. The evaluation's recommendation for a consolidated country office capacity development plan will be addressed under the school meals project plan to prepare of a national school meals implementation strategy (NIS) which is underway with WFP support. The evaluation also highlighted the strengths of the programme, particularly monitoring, and suggested that the profile of the programme be raised, which has been done by presenting the project at the September 2016 Global Child Nutrition Forum. The evaluation also highlighted the example of independent replication of the project within non-pilot schools in the country, which WFP is researching in order to showcase as best practice. WFP, jointly with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group and key line ministries (Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health), have also further implemented actions to support greater institutionalisation of the project within government structures.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

Through its Development Project 200662, WFP pursued three key objectives: 1) strengthen social safety nets to improve food security and nutrition; 2) improve and diversify rural livelihoods by increasing income opportunities, food security and nutrition at the household level; and 3) enhance the capacity of rural communities to cope with shocks, including natural or man-made disasters. WFP strengthened these areas by contributing to policies, systems and through field level interventions. The project supported WFP's Strategic Objective 3.

Project activities, from field to national level, were jointly implemented with WFP's key stakeholder and partner, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

Additionally support was provided for the development of national policies on food security, social protection and disaster risk management through the provision of technical assistance, as well as the funding of initiatives on advocacy, awareness raising and the enhancement of systems and tools.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,551,744
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	1,695,200
Direct Support Costs	3,881,782
Food and Related Costs	13,422,238
Indirect Support Costs	1,578,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,129,531</b>

## Project Activities

WFP carried out activities at two main levels; community level and institutional level (from ministry to local authority) across the two project components: 1) Capacity Development and Technical Assistance and 2) Building Community Resilience through Food Assistance and Complementarity Partnerships.

At community level, a "landscape" approach and WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA) were utilized to design long-term food security and resilience projects. These approaches ensured food assistance-for-asset (FFA) and food assistance-for-training (FFT) activities were mutually reinforcing by establishing links between the two; for example the rehabilitation of an irrigation canal was complemented by training for the participants in irrigation technologies. The project participants are members of vulnerable, food insecure households who are geographically identified based on the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) exercise, which determines broad target locations, and local project committees who identify specific households using WFP criteria. Project committees consisted of social workers, who were instrumental in ensuring the inclusion of the most vulnerable and food insecure families, and district and local level government representatives from all ministries, as well as members of the community, particularly women. These committees jointly determined local level needs and supported project planning, implementation and oversight. WFP provided food assistance while other partners, including the Government, provided funding, material inputs and technical assistance. WFP did not provide cash based transfers during 2016 as the directed contributions were earmarked for specific activities by donors, and consequently only food transfers have been made.

WFP implemented 957 projects in 100 sub-districts. The project activities provided social protection support through food transfers for the most food insecure households and created productive assets for the community. The FFA

activities included creating and rehabilitating community owned assets to protect communities from shocks such as water shortages resulting in irrigation problems and natural disasters. These activities also included training focused on increasing skills of participants on the effective and sustainable utilisation of assets and their protection from economic shocks. Training, provided by a mix of FFA and FFT interventions, focused on all aspects of the agricultural cycle from land preparation to the provision of processing facilities, and training on value chain development and marketing skills. Nutrition-sensitive and disaster risk reduction components were incorporated into all project activities through relevant training. The FFA participants received an in-kind family food parcel which was calculated based on a unified work norm of 45 kg of wheat flour and 4 kg of vegetable oil per beneficiary per work norm. FFT participants received a maximum of 100 kg of wheat flour and 10 litres of vegetable oil. Participants with a family of more than five members were eligible to participate in further activities.

WFP conducted a pilot scheme with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in two sub-districts to revise the local authorities' public works model and use WFP's approach to include the most poor and vulnerable, instead of only state registered unemployed. The latter did, for example, not include impoverished landowners. This was positioned as a multi-sectoral approach to poverty reduction and in practice involved an integration of resources from multiple ministries and local authorities. At the policy level, the action plan included WFP's FFA model which will be piloted until mid-2017 when the findings will be reviewed and submitted to the Government. To further support this pilot, WFP initiated and provided technical support to the establishment of a national short-term courses training scheme (SKaP) which provided continuous and accessible agricultural and business training services to the population, including the most poor.

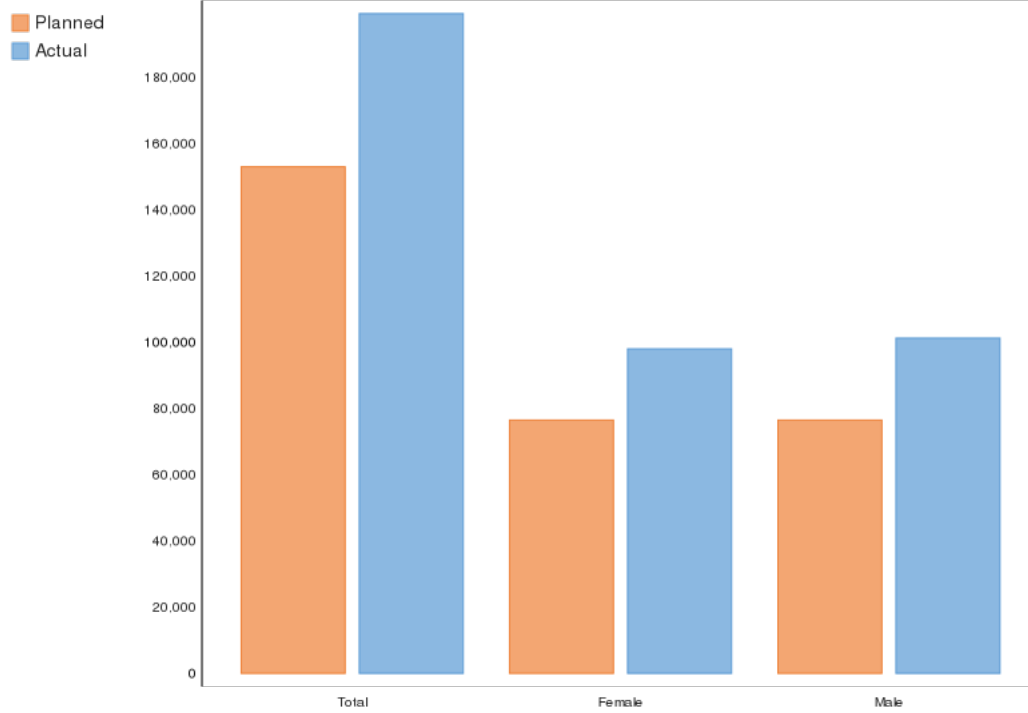
At the institutional level, WFP carried out capacity development activities that focused on technical assistance including support to the Ministry of Emergency Situations on the integration of Sendai recommendations into national plans, and supported the Technical Working Group for Price Monitoring for Food Security, which is made up of key government stakeholders and decision makers. WFP Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (VAM) provided technical assistance support to the National Institute for Strategic Studies by handing over a monthly food price monitoring mechanism.

Other capacity strengthening activities focused on improving tools and systems to assist the Government in evidence-based decision-making on food security and disaster risk management issues. This included initiating, jointly with the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the creation of a database for disaster risk management stakeholders to ensure critical information flows could be established. In October 2016, WFP handed over an information analysis and management system to the Crisis Management Centre (housed by the Ministry of Emergency Situations) which ensured the continuous and remote updating of critical information on emergencies, mobilisation of emergency resources and timely response to incidents. The National Institute for Strategic Studies began, with WFP support, to collect and analyse food price data for a Food Security Atlas, and implemented a Safety Net Alert Platform (SNAP) tool to monitor food prices to trigger early warnings and alerts for action. WFP developed, with the Ministry of Health, an Instant Information Flow and Analysis Platform (IIFAP), a web-based system using mobile technology for instant and continuous data collection, reporting and analysis. This ensured Village Health Committees collected, reported and analysed timely information on the nutrition and public health status at community level, and were able to design evidence-based interventions, and continuously monitor their outcomes.

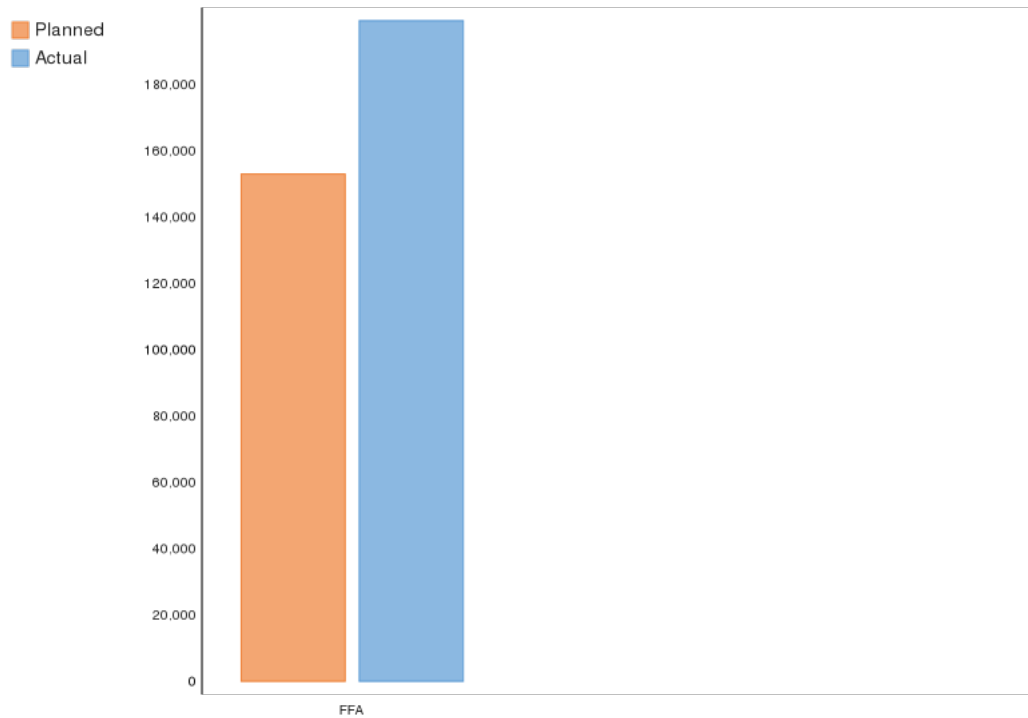
At community level, WFP provided support to the sub-district (ayil okmatu) government by facilitating training-of-trainers (TOT) on social mobilisation and disaster risk management for local civil protection specialists and heads of the villages from WFP project areas.

Women and men are actively encouraged to participate in all FFA and FFT activities. Due to the heavy physical labour involved, many women did not participate in asset creation projects. WFP therefore worked towards balancing interventions between infrastructure and asset creation, and income generation and skills development projects. Specific projects, such as sewing, bakery, handicrafts, wool processing, and dairy production specifically encouraged women to attend, especially through the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) programme. Consequently, there was a large diversification of projects achieved during 2016, which is reflected in the increased number of women participating.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

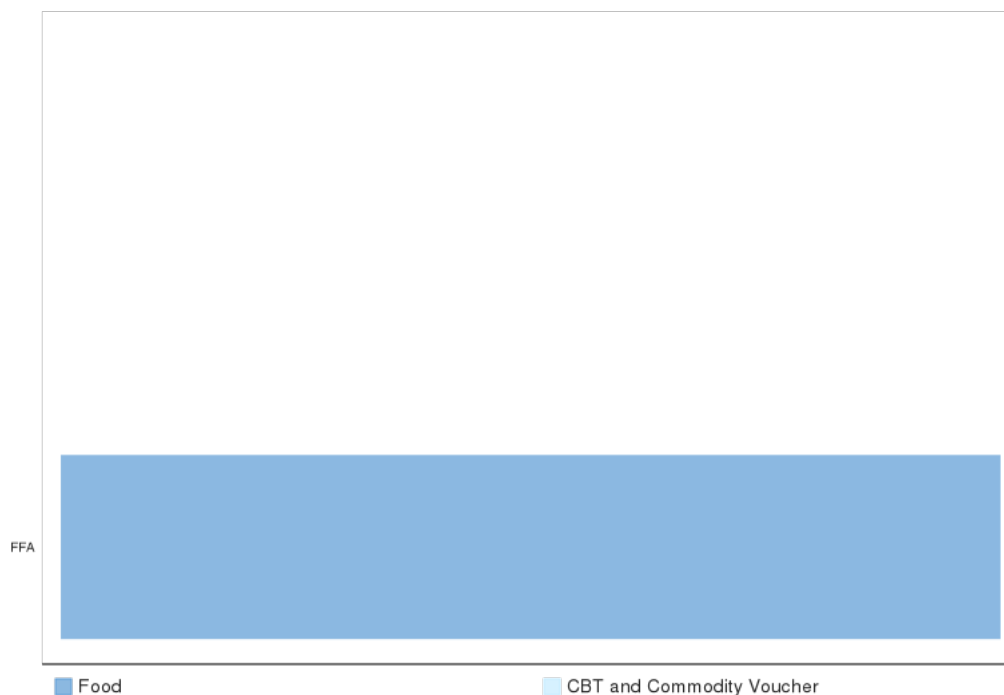


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets

Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Vegetable Oil	596	627	105.2%
Wheat Flour	6,347	6,664	105.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>105.0%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	637,200	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>637,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Operational Partnerships

Partnerships have remained critical to WFP's implementation of field activities and provision of technical assistance to the Government.

In August 2016, WFP jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Development, supported the establishment of an "Advisory Board to support vulnerable and poor households to improve socio-economic conditions" chaired by the

Prime Minister. WFP will be using this platform to promote a systematic approach for support to targeted households. A six-party Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between WFP and five Government agencies to provide a system of short-term training courses for vulnerable groups (SKaP), particularly in technical areas of rural development [1].

An MoU was also signed with the National Institute of Strategic Studies in August 2016, to develop the capacity of the Institute on food security and nutrition analysis, including issues of food prices, and social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. WFP and the Institute also worked on assessing national food security governance capacities through the monitoring of a National Capacity Index.

In July 2016, an MoU was signed with the National Statistics Committee to provide effective dissemination of food security statistics for decision makers.

Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supported the design and implementation of projects and assisted with food distributions and monitoring activities. These included "Kelichek", who carried out community consultations and development planning, the Kyrgyz Association of Forestry and Land Users, who planned and monitored forestry projects, and the Agency for Development Initiatives and Community Development Alliance, who helped women improve agricultural production through vegetable growing and training. For asset rehabilitation and creation activities, WFP partnered with local NGOs such as Bilek, the Rural Advisory Service and the Centre for Activation and Development of Rural Initiatives for verification and distribution monitoring, and agricultural and financial planning training. All implementing partners had a strong presence in the geographical area of operation, which facilitated access to communities and helped reach the most vulnerable people. These partnerships enabled WFP to extend outreach, coordinate and complement each other's efforts, maximise project impact and support vulnerable households in the Kyrgyz Republic.

WFP signed an MoU with the renowned University of Eastern Finland in May 2016, which will provide technical assistance to a series of nutrition modules that WFP is developing with the Ministry of Health to increase the population's knowledge of nutrition and to tackle micro-nutrient deficiency health problems.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women worked together to promote rural women's economic empowerment (RWE) by conducting training activities that introduced innovative approaches and new technologies, diversification of agricultural and livestock production, participation in value chain development, and effective use of market information to increase their economic profitability. WFP collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) to implement asset rehabilitation and creation and disaster risk reduction activities, drip irrigation projects and forestry projects. WFP worked with UNDP and other United Nations counterparts in the implementation of the United Nations cross-border peacebuilding project for the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, where WFP has provided a food assistance-for-assets component to support cross-border communities affected by conflict.

WFP and FAO worked together on the Global Environment Facility project. FAO supported the rehabilitation of degraded land and WFP provided support to increase income levels of beneficiaries by generating higher income from the sale of produce grown. WFP worked alongside the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to develop and implement a water reservoir project.

[1] The MoU was signed with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration, Agency for Primary, Secondary Vocational Education, and the Kyrgyz National Agricultural University.

## Performance Monitoring

WFP has a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy (2014-2017), which includes a project monitoring plan and budget (5 percent of the total budget). The M&E strategy was featured as a key achievement of WFP M&E by the Operational Evaluation in 2016.

Robust activity monitoring is ensured by regular visits to project sites by WFP, district Ministry of Labour and Social Development representatives, local project committees and other monitoring partners. Each project site is visited five to six times during the project cycle, and includes community consultations for the identification and verification of needs, asset functionality, eligible participants and monitoring of activity implementation, completed works or training, the food distribution process and household post-project monitoring. Field level monitors are male and female, and efforts are made to always ensure that household consultations are held with male and female representatives.

Activity monitoring data collection was shifted to mobile data collection through the Geo-referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP) system. The switch to electronic forms has enabled an easing of data entry and cleaning processes by eliminating potential data entry mistakes and decreasing the time and labour for data collection, entry, cleaning and consolidation. In addition to the collection of standard monitoring data, GRASP requires each monitoring form and site location to be marked by the global positioning system (GPS), and includes the time of interview and enables photographs to be added. These software features are helpful for mapping, systematic reporting and cross-checking the monitoring processes.

WFP emphasises the importance of being accountable to project beneficiaries and involves national stakeholders in this process. WFP has introduced a Beneficiary Hotline to obtain feedback on project implementation in a real-time manner.

Project outcome monitoring is conducted through a biannual household-level Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise and annual community-level FSOM to measure six outcome indicators and assess changes in food security status and community resilience in targeted communities and control (non-targeted) communities.

The M&E system serves to reinforce accountability, as a control mechanism tool to check whether the project was implemented according to WFP requirements, and whether targeted households had actually received the WFP food entitlements. It also improves programming by obtaining beneficiary feedback and assessing the overall level of satisfaction with project implementation (including food quality and distribution process). This checks that project activity design and type of assistance is appropriate to beneficiaries. The system in place also assesses changes in terms of beneficiary food security status, such as food consumption, use of coping strategies, expenditures, incomes and the agricultural situation compared to the pre-distribution monitoring data.

## Results/Outcomes

Outcome indicators were monitored for a three-year period in the same communities. These results are based on quantitative and qualitative information, triangulated with country context monitoring data.

Results from monitoring show that agricultural enhancement activities supported vulnerable smallholder farmers to strengthen their functional asset-base and improve their skills in agriculture practices. Activities supporting enhanced disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change helped protect assets from shocks and has resulted in diversified income opportunities, improved crop production while meeting immediate food consumption needs. Off-farm income generation activities improved skills and knowledge. These will enable, in the long term, vulnerable households to self-invest in productive livelihood assets and to reduce negative coping behaviour to manage natural and economic shocks. The overall outcome of the project is steadily contributing to the alleviation of chronic poverty and food insecurity.

The functionality of community assets in targeted communities, measured through a community asset score, shows a significant year-on-year improvement. The community asset score has already reached the end project target in 80 percent of communities. Communities' capacities to manage climatic risks and shocks indicates improved capacities during two annual follow-up monitoring rounds. This suggests that communities have the minimum necessary climate information systems and protective community assets in place. However, households still have a generally low awareness of community contingency plans and lack enough resources to prepare and respond to shocks which would ensure minimum self-sufficiency in case of an emergency.

Trend analysis of the food consumption score (FCS) indicates that households in project target areas were able to considerably enhance frequency and diversity of food consumption since the first follow-up monitoring in 2015. During four follow-up FSOM rounds, the improvement in FCS was consecutive. The prevalence of households who had 'poor or 'borderline' FCS reduced by 25 points (from 31 percent during baseline to 5 percent during the latest follow-up). The reduction in non-targeted communities was only around 7 points (from 10 percent to 3 percent). This suggests minor differences in food security status between the two types of communities.

Indicative analysis of food consumption patterns by sex of household head [2] suggests that households headed by women are more likely to have poorer consumption practices in terms of frequency and diversity. Women, regardless of who is the household head, are traditionally responsible for meal preparation and serving food to other household members. They are also more likely to receive smaller food intakes with lower nutritional values. Nationwide statistical data from National Statistics Committee indicates that chronically low consumption quantity and quality is more prevalent among women than men, as measured by kcal intake, protein and fat consumption, and lower BMI. These indicators are lower among women regardless of their wealth status. WFP has implemented nutrition sensitive activities among beneficiaries (women and men), to raise awareness of healthy nutrition



practices, and will expand this to include all beneficiaries.

Similarly to the FCS, the dietary diversity score (DDS) values show significant improvement in targeted communities during the first three Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) rounds. This suggests that project activities have improved and stabilised food consumption and improved food security.

The Food Coping Strategy Index (CSI) continued its reduction trend over the last four FSOM rounds (sample size was 975 households, 675 targeted and 300 non-targeted). This indicates that households in targeted communities have become more resistant to pre-harvest stresses, and were less likely to change normal food consumption practices.

The Asset Coping Strategy Index value showed clear seasonal changes in targeted and non-targeted communities with higher scores during the harvest season. This is due to greater expenses from social events and ceremonies, which in autumn become the third most important expenditure after food and electricity/heating out of the total budget.

Indicative values of CSI (food) and CSI (asset) by sex of household head did not show a clear trend in terms of differences during the four monitoring rounds in 2014-2016. Households headed by women had less income, land and livestock, and maintain smaller amounts of food stocks. WFP's post-project monitoring suggests that nearly half of the income generating project participants, most of which were women, were employed three months after participation in the project.

Following efforts by WFP to support the Government to establish a National Capacity Index (NCI) for food security, measuring capacities related to the four dimensions of availability, access, utilization and stability, a baseline score of 2.5 was established in 2015. A full review of capacity levels will be conducted in the second half of 2017, with a target of increasing the baseline score significantly.

[1] Non-targeted communities represent vulnerability characteristics that are similar to targeted communities, but slightly better-off in terms of poverty prevalence.

[2] In the FSOM rounds, random selection of households results in households headed by women representing only around 15-25 percent of the total sample.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP took into account different needs and capabilities of women and men by encouraging active participation in the planning and design of projects. These included projects aimed at increasing women's economic empowerment. While project committees consisted mainly of men due to their dominance in local government - only 10 percent of local government positions are filled by women - WFP ensured that women were actively involved in all community consultations for project planning and decision-making. Usually, men participated in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities that require heavy manual labour and related vocational training, whereas women were involved in agricultural, business and vocational training, vegetable production, processing and lighter manual work.

Training on the development of vegetable plots and fruit gardens, improvement of value chains and establishment of links to processors and exporters were an example of WFP's interventions to increase incomes and improve diets of vulnerable households headed by women. To further enhance productivity and yields of women's self-help groups (jamaats) and ensure access to quality seeds, WFP, jointly with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), designed training of trainers (ToT) for 15 women jamaat leaders from Jalal-Abad and Talas regions on seed production on their own land plots.

For the purpose of developing improved access to markets and value chains, WFP provided processing equipment to 10 pilot sub districts which involved the creation of small groups of farmers. This intervention provided project beneficiaries, and in particular vulnerable women, and other members of the communities access to processing, increased incomes from the sale of processed food, prolonged storage of products through processing, and improved the nutrition status of families during the lean season.

Consistently with previous distribution monitoring, food entitlements were mainly collected by men or together with women (56 and 16 percent respectively), while in 28 percent of cases women household members have collected the entitlement. The decision on how and when to use WFP entitlement was mainly made by women or jointly by women and men (33 and 52 percent correspondingly), while in 15 percent of cases the decision was made by men.

WFP, alongside UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), implemented the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project to empower rural women through economic, leadership and policy activities. Field level activities involved support to women

vegetable producers, through joint inputs from all four United Nations partners. WFP, jointly with complementary partners, mobilised an additional 1,000 women. In total, 1,500 participants were provided with value chain development training, that included marketing, rapid market assessment, business planning and value chain development through ToT for the leaders of self-help groups, who shared their knowledge with the rest of their members. The participants were also provided with training on nutrition by district health promotion unit specialists. WFP conducted a harvest fair for the participants of Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces in the south of the country to create an opportunity to meet with processors in the region and to discuss opportunities for future collaboration.

To promote gender awareness WFP supported the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice survey to build informational basis for line ministries for decision- and policy-making in nutrition related issues. This survey emphasised the need for interventions on the nutrition practices of adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, and pregnant women. WFP also supported the annual National Rural Women's Day. During this event women activists from all regions, together with high level government officials, participated in discussions on national achievements for gender equity and existing gaps to be addressed.

Men and women will be involved in nutrition training which will be conducted in 2017 by village health committees. Under the SKAP (Skills, Knowledge and Practice) initiative, short term agricultural, free of charge training will be conducted by agronomists for vulnerable women and men in each village in Bazar-Korgon and Kochkor districts.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP has achieved its objective as no beneficiaries reported that they experienced safety problems travelling to the distribution points, waiting for their entitlements or travelling home. This is consistent with reporting from 2015. WFP ensured security by arranging distributions during the daytime and near target communities; just two percent of respondents travelled more than 10 km to and from the distribution point.

The distribution sites were well managed, as beneficiaries reported to staff that food quality was high, with no households reported exchanging/selling food or food damage. Also, 99 percent of households confirmed that they have shown their identification papers when receiving food, which is slightly higher than during the previous monitoring (97 percent).

Prior to activities commencing, meetings took place with communities, local authorities and other local stakeholders to ensure a full understanding of the project, particularly aspects such as the beneficiary and asset selection criteria, how commodity contributions were calculated and work norms. Monitoring indicated that the vast majority of respondents confirmed that the meetings took place and 99 percent received an explanation of project implementation mechanisms.

As a consequence of the information provided, 91 percent of post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey respondents knew that WFP provided the entitlement, 91 percent were aware of the WFP targeting criteria and 83 percent knew the composition of their entitlement (the indicator is the composite of correctly answering all three components of the indicator). The three indicators of awareness (working norms, targeting criteria and awareness of distributing organization) were used to form a corporate 'protection' indicator (proportion of assisted people informed about the programme), where awareness of all three was combined. In 2016, aware of all three indicators was at 78 percent of households which is a gradual improvement compared to 2015 when 66 percent of households demonstrated awareness across all three indicators.

Over 99 percent of all surveyed respondents confirmed at the end of the distribution process that they received the correct entitlement. No households have reported that they or other households had to pay money for any activities that are restricted by project procedures (food loading/off-loading, transportation of food to the distribution point, inclusion in beneficiary list).

WFP developed a new complaints mechanism in the form of a no-cost phone hotline available to all beneficiaries. Launched in May 2016, and reachable 24 hours a day, the caller can leave a message. WFP staff monitored the calls and followed up as necessary. At the end of 2016, 11 calls (10 from women and 1 from a man) were followed up and greater efforts are being made to encourage beneficiaries to provide feedback.

## WFP Support Helps Munara to be a Role Model for many Rural Women

The scenery of At Bashy, a remote location in northern Kyrgyzstan, with its alpine meadows resting amidst majestic snow-capped mountain ranges, is a picture which tourists would like to snap during their holiday travels to the

Kyrgyz Republic. However, for many residents of this high-mountainous community, this scene is a reminder of arduous daily journeys for survival, where livelihoods are eked out on subsistence farming.

Munara Mametova, a 30-year old stay-at-home mother of six children, was among the 37 percent of At Bashy's poorest population as her husband was only able to find occasional day jobs on neighbouring farms. Falling into this cohort meant that Munara's ability to meet her family's food needs frequently hung in the balance.

"In a conservative community like ours, it is commonly believed that only men can earn an income to support their family while the role of women is seen to be in keeping their houses in order and raising children," said Munara.

Today, if you look at the energetic and self-confident Munara rushing from house to house to call her women peers together for a community meeting or deliver parcels of her produce, you would never guess that only few months ago she was an exhausted mother with no hopes for the future.

Munara's attitude changed when she, alongside 82 other rural women in At Bashy, joined the training programme "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women", jointly implemented by WFP, UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Munara attended a women's leadership course, where she received agro-training with a focus on climate resilient technologies and home-based food processing as well as business planning, marketing and value chain development courses. Similar training was provided to over 1,700 rural women in 45 communities across the country.

Inspired by her newfound knowledge, Munara established a self-help business support group and secured a small grant and loan from a local financial institution to purchase a camera, a printer, photography manuals and launch a photography studio in At Bashy, the only one in the entire neighbourhood.

"People thought that I was crazy to launch a photography business," recalled Munara, "but my strategy proved to be successful. For Kyrgyz families, weddings, jubilees and traditional activities play a crucial socialising role. It means that hundreds of people – relatives, neighbours and friends - come together to celebrate, and each one of them wants a keepsake photographic memory of the events!"

Unrivalled, Munara began to receive multiple requests for photography services. There was no longer time for reflection as there was so much work to be done. And while Munara appreciates the immediate benefits of her successful business including an increased income and financial stability, the longer-term effects such as community respect and self-confidence are even more important to her.

Munara's recent household improvements are additional evidence of her new found business and life success: Munara's house was the first one in the entire community to install a water-supply system and a water heater. Yet Munara's greatest pride is her brand new automatic washing machine, an object for continuous curiosity and scrutiny by neighbours.

Inspired by her achievements, Munara's group plans to further expand their activities. Their next priorities are to establish a community kindergarten and launch a community skating rink. Over 200 other women's groups run small business ventures ranging from traditional sheep breeding to bakery to greenhouse agriculture and handicraft production. "We are becoming role models for other women as many are now learning from us," remarked Munara.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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A group of women in Bel community (Osh province) are presenting a wool carpet they've made. About 30 women attended a 1.5-month training course to learn the technique of producing traditional Kyrgyz carpets, this included crocheting, wool processing, carpet designing and felting.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	76,500	76,500	153,000	101,264	97,994	199,258	132.4%	128.1%	130.2%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	13,770	15,300	29,070	20,299	20,195	40,494	147.4%	132.0%	139.3%
Children (5-18 years)	27,540	26,010	53,550	31,794	29,954	61,748	115.4%	115.2%	115.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	35,190	35,190	70,380	49,171	47,845	97,016	139.7%	136.0%	137.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	76,500	76,500	153,000	101,202	98,056	199,258	132.3%	128.2%	130.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	141,000	12,000	153,000	199,258	-	199,258	141.3%	-	130.2%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	28,200	2,400	30,600	33,978	-	33,978	120.5%	-	111.0%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	15,300	15,300	30,600	24,289	9,689	33,978	158.8%	63.3%	111.0%
Total participants	15,300	15,300	30,600	24,289	9,689	33,978	158.8%	63.3%	111.0%
Total beneficiaries	76,500	76,500	153,000	101,264	97,994	199,258	132.4%	128.1%	130.2%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Community FGDs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs</i>	=80.00	-	77.00	87.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	16.00	1.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	15.00	8.00	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=2.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	17.00	1.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	17.00	9.00	8.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	=3.00	14.00	8.00	4.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>4.90	4.90	5.40	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>5.10	5.10	5.40	5.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>4.80	4.80	5.90	6.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	<2.10	2.10	2.50	1.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	<3.20	3.20	2.70	0.50
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Consultations and data review, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Consultations and data review</i>	>2.50	2.50	-	-
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Community FGDs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Community FGDs</i>	=60.00	-	82.00	82.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	73,147	46,784	64.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,147	830	72.4%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	41,706	35,195	84.4%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	376	342	91.0%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	7,136	4,033	56.5%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1,077	1,077	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	758	689	90.9%
Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated	Km	279	266	95.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	411	368	89.5%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	128	116	90.6%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	511	459	89.8%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	154	133	86.4%
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	39	31	79.5%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	2	2	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	132	125	94.7%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	49	35	71.4%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	3	3	100.0%
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	33	28	84.8%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	14	9	64.3%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	1,719	1,174	68.3%
Volume (m3) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	m3	2,060,200	1,392,865	67.6%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	4,593	3,241	70.6%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	5,280	5,280	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	122,300	34,300	28.0%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	250	75	29.8%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	7,578	6,313	83.3%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	51.00	33.00	33.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	26.00	40.00	52.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	23.00	27.00	15.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	30.18	79.00	41.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	34.00	45.00	74.00



## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	62.00	65.00	79.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	60.00	71.00	74.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	62.00	66.00	78.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3,223,438.00	2,293,106.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	28.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KYRGYZSTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00047-07	Vegetable Oil	-	181
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00047-07	Wheat Flour	-	3,780
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00047-08	Vegetable Oil	-	309
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-05	Vegetable Oil	-	387
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-05	Wheat Flour	-	3,848
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01358-01	Vegetable Oil	-	45
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01358-01	Wheat Flour	-	336
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>8,885</b>