



Distribution: General

Date: 18 August 2017

Original: English

Agenda Item 7

WFP/EB.2/2017/7-A/5/DRAFT

Operational Matters

For approval

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Draft Kyrgyz Republic Country Strategic Plan (2018–2022)

Duration	1 January 2018–31 December 2022
Total cost to WFP	USD 59,254,332
Gender and age marker*	2A

*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive summary

The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in economic, social and human development in the past decade, but challenges remain in relation to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 2 – zero hunger. The challenges include high levels of chronic malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, poverty, limited access to food and employment, vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, gender inequalities and limited opportunities for smallholders.

The priorities established at the April 2017 meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development with a view to establishing the country's "Vision 2040" included improving agriculture, providing development opportunities for smallholders and creating logistics and processing centres, with emphasis on enhanced links between economic access, food security and resilience to shocks in a systemic approach to the design of short-, medium- and long-term strategic objectives and results.

The 2017 national strategic review of food security and nutrition¹ identified gaps and opportunities with regard to Sustainable Development Goal 2, and a multi-sector workshop in March 2017 considered the priorities of government partners and agreed opportunities for WFP support.

¹ National Institute for Strategic Studies of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2017. *National Strategic Review: Food Security Governance Review*. Bishkek.

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The country strategic plan (2018–2022) is aligned with the Government’s priorities: it addresses gaps and challenges and will ensure the transfer of knowledge under four strategic outcomes:

- Strategic outcome 1: All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round (Strategic Result 1).
- Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders, particularly women, in vulnerable areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to support food security and nutrition needs all year round (Strategic Result 3).
- Strategic outcome 3: Food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have improved food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round (Strategic Result 4).
- Strategic outcome 4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized levels have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030 (Strategic Result 5).

The country strategic plan consolidates WFP’s role as a partner of the Government by complementing its food security and nutrition programmes and facilitating the generation and transfer of knowledge. The plan contributes to the new National Sustainable Development Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018–2022) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It is aligned with WFP Strategic Results 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Kyrgyz Republic Country Strategic Plan (2018–2022) (WFP/EB.2/2017/7-A/5/DRAFT) at a total cost to WFP of USD 59,254,332.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. The Kyrgyz Republic ranks 120th of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index;² in 2014, it was classified by the World Bank as a lower-middle-income country.³ Chronic poverty and related food insecurity and malnutrition, climatic and environmental risks, gender inequalities, disparities in regional economic development and reliance on remittances are major challenges.
2. Poverty is a major driving factor of food insecurity. A quarter of the population lives below the national poverty line, and poor households have limited access to sufficient safe and nutritious food. The poorest households spend most of their budgets on food⁴ and engage in negative coping behaviour,⁵ which has detrimental effects on consumption patterns and depletes assets; this in turn poses a risk to future productivity and leads to irreversible effects on health. Despite gradual improvements in the economy and a fall in poverty rates in recent years, chronic poverty affects a third of the population, especially in rural areas and among women.
3. Gender inequalities are a significant impediment to social and economic development, especially among women and girls. The economic participation rate among women is 40 percent, compared with 60 percent among men.⁶ In rural areas women tend to work at the production level of value chains generating low and unpredictable incomes. Women in unpaid work and outside the labour force account for 72 percent of the working-age population living below the poverty line. The burden of caregiving, inadequacy of child care facilities and lack of affordable government social provision and work opportunities are structural barriers to women's participation in the labour force. The Kyrgyz Republic ranks 90th of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index.⁷
4. Half of the population of 6.03 million⁸ people are under the age of 25:⁹ this offers potential for future development but it also leads to pressure for new jobs, with large labour inflows resulting in high levels of unemployment.
5. The recession in the Russian Federation and economic slowdown in neighbouring Kazakhstan are affecting the economy, in which remittances from 800,000 migrants account for 25 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). Remittances fell significantly in 2015, with negative effects on consumption as growth slowed from 4.0 percent in 2014 to 3.5 percent.¹⁰ The economy contracted by 2.3 percent in the first half of 2016, reflecting a sharp decline in gold output and weak performance of non-gold sectors, particularly industry and services.¹¹
6. Although only 7 percent of the national land area is arable¹² agriculture is a significant factor in the economy and people's resilience. Agriculture contributes 14 percent of GDP¹³ and employs a third of the population, including 43 percent of the poor rural population.¹⁴ Rural poverty is an outcome of factors such as the small size of the farms operated by the country's 300,000 to

² See: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

³ See: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2014/07/24/kyrgyz-republic-becomes-lower-middle-income-country>

⁴ National Institute for Strategic Studies of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2017. *National Strategic Review: Food Security Governance Review*. Bishkek.

⁵ WFP country office in the Kyrgyz Republic. 2016. *Social Protection and Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic*.

⁶ See: <http://stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/712ba4ee-ac1c-4c6b-a7f2-d373c5243031.pdf>

⁷ See: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

⁸ See: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=KG&view=chart>

⁹ See: <http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/dd6e5a2a-2788-4818-b522-7edf2c73c391.pdf>

¹⁰ See: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/182221/ado2016.pdf>

¹¹ See: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/727751476375092599/Kyrgyz-Republic-Macroeconomic-and-Poverty-Outlook-1610-en.pdf>

¹² See: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2711e.pdf>

¹³ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC), 2015.

¹⁴ NSC, 2015.

400,000 smallholders,¹⁵ limited access to agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, machinery and finance, poor harvesting practices, inadequate storage, high post-harvest losses and limited value-added processing.

7. The Kyrgyz Republic is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change because of its high altitude, extreme weather and climate extremes and unsustainable natural resource management, which result in floods, mudslides and soil erosion; the related shocks, stresses and risks prevent the population from making sustainable development gains or building resilience to enable recovery. This is reflected in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2013–2017)¹⁶ and the Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic on Transition to Sustainable Development (2013–2017).¹⁷

Macroeconomic environment

8. The Kyrgyz Republic has been a full member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) since August 2015. The immediate outcome was an increase in imports, but this has not been matched by an increase in exports.¹⁸ Economic growth is evident mainly in urban areas, driven by the expanding service, housing and construction sectors.
9. Analyses by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank suggest that remittances, construction and services, which are major economic factors, have peaked and that a slowdown of sustainable growth could ensue. They recommend reforms in public spending and increases in private investments and energy tariffs to diversify and maintain economic growth. There are, however, significant risks for vulnerable and poor groups, whose income and spending are already at critical levels.

1.2 Progress towards SDG 2

Progress towards SDG 2 targets

10. *Access to adequate food.* Poverty is a major cause of food insecurity. The poorest people spend 74 percent of their budgets on food.¹⁹ Two thirds of the country's poor people live in rural areas. Their weak purchasing power is further diminished by problems such as national dependence on imports of basic foods, particularly wheat, and the need to enhance food systems to manage local production and imports. Sex-disaggregated data on poverty indicate that 32.7 percent of women are poor compared with 31.5 percent of men,²⁰ and that women tend to be employed in low-paid services and the informal sector; their lower purchasing power results in food insecurity and malnutrition. The average wage for men is 1.3 times that of women.²¹
11. *End malnutrition.* In the Kyrgyz Republic 6 percent of the population suffers energy deficiencies²² associated with high consumption of starchy rather than nutrient-dense foods, resulting in micronutrient deficiencies. Stunting affects 13 percent of children aged 6–59 months and 18 percent of children aged 18–23.²³ Anaemia affects 43 percent of children under 5 and 39 percent of women aged 15–49.²⁴ Vitamin A deficiency affects 32 percent of children under 5.²⁵ Iodine deficiency affects 61 percent of pregnant women and 43 percent of school-aged

¹⁵ See: <http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/ca2196d5-09ea-46ae-bf23-1a80255b391a.pdf>

¹⁶ See: <http://www.donors.kg/en/strategy/172-national-sustainable-development-strategy-2013-2017>

¹⁷ See: https://monitoring.edu.kg/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/sd_program_en.pdf

¹⁸ United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service.

¹⁹ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2016. *Food Security and Poverty: Information Bulletin*. Bishkek.

²⁰ See: <http://stat.kg/ru/statistics/gendernaya-statistika/>

²¹ Ibid.

²² The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). 2015. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Rome.

²³ NSC of the Kyrgyz Republic, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 2014. Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS). See: <http://www.stat.kg/media/files/f63800c3-bd0a-420a-b2cf-3fee64e617c3.pdf>

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

- children.²⁶ Folate deficiency among non-pregnant women is 42 percent.²⁷ Unbalanced food consumption results in 36 percent of men and 31 percent of women being overweight, with obesity levels of 8 percent among men and 12 percent among women.²⁸
12. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.*²⁹ Agricultural productivity is declining, with the share of agriculture in GDP decreasing from 29 percent in 2006 to 14 percent in 2015.³⁰ A third of women are involved in agriculture, and even though livestock raising is considered an occupation for men, women make important contributions by processing livestock products. There are no legal or formal barriers to women's property ownership, but 80 percent of smallholders' land is registered to men. This limits women's participation in decisions about the management of land as a productive asset.
 13. *Sustainable food systems.* The agriculture sector is highly risk-prone. Development and sustainability are hindered by cycles of shocks and stresses that undermine the sustainability of food supplies from local production.³¹ Resources for crisis-contingency and market-stabilization measures are limited. In a context of large imports of wheat and other foods, the Government seeks food security by increasing national production and self-sufficiency in staple crops, but this constitutes a risk to the sustainability of the food system in the event of a significant decline in local production, regional price fluctuations and reduced purchasing power among poor people. Women are more likely to suffer negative health and nutrition consequences of climate-induced phenomena, for example through reduced food production leading to reduced food consumption, incomes and purchasing power. Two thirds of the people most affected by natural disasters are women, girls and boys.
 14. *Gender equality.* Despite the adoption of national strategies, policies and plans to improve gender equality and enhance the role of women in development, significant gender gaps remain. These include low participation of women in decision-making at the local and national levels, structural barriers that prevent women from creating businesses, lack of access to information and means of production, especially in rural areas, and lack of social infrastructure and services.

Key cross-sector linkages

15. Net enrolment is 90 percent in primary education and 80 percent in secondary education; there is virtually no gender imbalance. Between 2008 and 2012, however, enrolment in secondary education decreased by 10 percent among girls and 7 percent among boys. Even though enrolment figures for girls are high, women's economic engagement and representation in decision-making in the political, economic and public spheres remains low. Learning outcomes are unsatisfactory: in 2014, 60 percent of pupils failed to reach basic education levels.
16. Between 2011 and 2015 life expectancy at birth increased by one year for both women and men, and infant mortality fell to fewer than 20 per 1,000 live births.³² Access to health services, safe drinking water and sanitation remain limited, however, especially in rural areas.

²⁶ See: https://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/sitan_eng.pdf

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ See: <http://stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/e4686c2a-28be-49d8-b522-613ea96efd81.pdf>

²⁹ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2016. Employment and unemployment.

See: <http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/712ba4ee-ac1c-4c6b-a7f2-d373c5243031.pdf>

³⁰ See: <http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/ca2196d5-09ea-46ae-bf23-1a80255b391a.pdf>

³¹ See: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/744171467997560716/pdf/103078-KG-P154004-Box394863B-PUBLIC-ASRA.pdf>

³² See: <http://stat.kg/ru/opendata/category/143>

1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

17. The national strategic review conducted by the National Institute for Strategic Studies in 2016/17 identified the following gaps:

Individual level

- Economic access to basic food is limited for the poorest people, who spend 74 percent³³ of their incomes on food.
- Lack of nutrition awareness coupled with limited economic access to diverse diets contributes to a high prevalence of malnutrition.
- Access to nutritious foods and adequate diets is not improving, even though the prices of basic foods are stable.
- Domestic production of basic foods does not meet the needs of the population, who remain dependent on imports.
- Limited agricultural land and continuing population growth will lead to shortages of agricultural land, land degradation and water scarcity.
- Gender inequalities are prevalent in access to productive resources, knowledge and involvement in decision-making, limiting women's income-generating opportunities and economic status and leading to inadequate food consumption, dietary diversity and consequent micronutrient deficiencies.

Institutional level

- Food security is monitored regularly, but the indicators and targets used do not cover all its dimensions; sex- and-age disaggregated data and gender equality indicators are particularly limited. Reporting on some indicators is largely for information rather than control, decision-making and follow-up.
- Institutional arrangements for addressing food insecurity are fragmentary and there is little coordination among sectors.

Policies and programmes

- Sector programmes prioritize food security but do not have the targets and objectives needed for a comprehensive policy on sustainable food security for all. This leads to ineffective use of public resources and inability to track expenditures on addressing food insecurity.
- Policies focus on consequences rather than root causes.
- Social protection programmes such as the monthly benefit for poor families, unemployment benefits and public work programmes have no effect in terms of improving food security and nutrition, and productive and preventive social protection measures are not utilized.
- There is insufficient action on adapting to the effects of climate change on agriculture.

1.4 Country priorities

18. The National Sustainable Development Strategy expires at the end of 2017. A new strategy will be designed and other sector policies and strategies will be revised to define the Vision 2040 for development in the Kyrgyz Republic. With regard to food security and nutrition, the national strategic review recommends the following actions.

Normative frameworks

- Include mechanisms for regulating the food security dimensions of availability, access, utilization and stability in the Food Security Law.
- Seek new opportunities for improved food security management in the framework of EAEU membership.

³³ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2016. *Food Security and Poverty: Information Bulletin*. Bishkek.

- Review food security indicators and measurement systems, and incorporate international approaches and best practices.

Sector programmes

- Position food security governance as an inter-sector issue, and base implementation on a single common food security management system.
- Separate objectives and measures for food security management in agency-specific normative documents, regardless of ownership, taking into account related governance issues.
- Link the budget for food security governance to the targets in the common food security system.
- Develop an effective food security monitoring system.

Institutions

- Reflect all food security-related objectives, roles and responsibilities in the implementation plans of all government agencies involved in food security.
- Increase the involvement of the Food Security Council in tracking implementation of the objectives in the common food security system and processes related to food security governance.
- Improve the reporting of all agencies implementing food security-related issues, including the Food Security Council.

Availability

- Increase agricultural productivity, especially by poor rural households.
- Communicate consumer preferences to domestic food producers.
- Evaluate risks to food security, taking into consideration EAEU membership and agreements with members related to regular and stable supplies of food.
- Allow public control over compliance with the volume of state food reserves, and promote the publication of qualitative assessments to ensure transparency.

Food access

- Increase employment opportunities and create productive jobs with higher added value and incomes.
- Ensure that all children are covered by social safety nets by increasing access to nutritious and fortified food products and diversify school meals.

Food utilization

- Enhance the safety of local and imported foods, introduce the hazard analysis and critical control points approach and increase the number of certified foods.
- The Government should protect the interests of consumers in terms of quality control.
- Support the production of foods fortified with micronutrients.
- Raise public awareness of nutrition and healthy diets, and implement awareness-raising activities to increase public demand for fortified foods and reduce the high expenditures associated with traditional social events, which reduce the money available to households for purchasing nutritious food.

Stable food security

- Design mechanisms against price instability that is not related to food shortages, and increase public awareness of food security issues.
 - Adopt principles for rational use of natural resources and an ecosystem approach to environmental management.
 - Increase the resilience of agricultural production to climate change.
19. The Government has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its optional protocol. Laws addressing aspects of discrimination against women and women's rights include: i) the 2003 Law on Social and Legal Protection against Domestic Violence; ii) the 2003 Law on State Guarantees for Ensuring Gender Equality; and iii) the 2013 amendment of Articles 154 and 155 of the Criminal Code relating to bride kidnapping. A law now prohibits Islamic religious marriage involving people under the age of 17. The Government's priorities include the National Gender Equality Strategy on inclusive economic growth and food security. The Government is preparing a national action plan for 2018–2020 for achieving gender equality.
20. Discussions with ministries are helping to define priorities for the national Vision 2040: this will include the introduction of preventive and productive functions such as social insurance schemes. Human development and gender equality and women's empowerment will be cross-cutting themes.

2. Strategic implications for WFP**2.1 WFP's experience and lessons learned**

21. Since 2008, WFP has progressively shifted its assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic from emergency response and recovery to development. The current projects are development project 200176 "Optimizing the Primary School Meals Programme (February 2013–December 2017)" and development project 200662 "Support for National Productive Safety Nets and Long-Term Community Resilience (July 2014–December 2017)".
22. Operation evaluations in 2016 found that both projects were relevant, appropriate and well funded and that they had produced the expected results. The main recommendations were to continue enhancing linkages with national safety net and social protection systems within a resilience framework, focusing on institutionalization of project mechanisms, strengthening of national capacities for implementation at the central and decentralized levels and increasing partnerships with other United Nations agencies with a view to optimizing the national school meals programme by improving linkages with partners not directly involved in education. WFP should continue to build a documented evidence base to inform policy dialogue and capacity strengthening.
23. The evaluation recommended mainstreaming gender into programmes to maximize community engagement, especially by women, in project planning, management and decision-making.
24. An evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2012–2017) highlighted the continued need for technical assistance and operational support from the United Nations to improve food security and nutrition in the country.
25. The 2016 evaluation of WFP's Policy on Capacity Development (2009) will be taken into account in the capacity development strategy of the country strategic plan (CSP), particularly the following recommendations:
- establish capacity strengthening as a core function by creating an environment in which WFP's strategy and implementation arrangements can operate effectively;
 - improve the provisions for monitoring and reporting on capacity strengthening activities by collecting more quantitative and qualitative data and optimizing systems and tools; and

- ensure that internal and external communications reflect WFP's strategic vision for capacity strengthening, for example by presenting capacity development as a core function in all contexts.

2.2 Opportunities for WFP

26. The evaluations and the national strategic review identified areas where WFP's support will add value to joint work towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNDAF also identified four priority outcomes to be achieved by 2022:
 - Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is increased through agricultural, industrial and rural development, decent work, improved livelihoods, food security and nutrition.
 - Institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive, thereby ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all.
 - Communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development.
 - Social protection, health and education systems are more effective and inclusive, and provide good-quality services.
27. The 2018–2022 UNDAF, the national strategic review and subsequent consultations recommended that WFP focus its support on national efforts to achieve SDG 2, including through partnerships, with the following priorities:
 - Ensure that social safety nets cover children to increase their access to more nutritious and fortified products.
 - Improve livelihoods and access to income-generating activities, focusing on supporting poor rural households in improving their food security and nutrition, for example by raising public awareness of nutrition and promoting nutrition-sensitive activities.
 - Establish the resilience of communities and ecosystems as core objectives by promoting integrated multi-sector approaches that harness institutional and community assets and capacities to reduce risks and vulnerability and enhance well-being.
 - Establish integrated planning and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition that are based on evidence and coherent multi-sector policies and strategies.
 - Integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all activities, focusing on the inclusion of women, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups in decision-making, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

2.3 Strategic changes

28. WFP has laid the foundations for a programme of support through social protection, rural development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with a view to supporting policy development and institutional capacity strengthening, establishing pilot productive safety nets and optimizing school feeding modalities to bring immediate and longer-term benefits for food-insecure, vulnerable and poor communities.
29. The CSP will shift to strengthening of national capacities with a view to institutionalizing and scaling up WFP's interventions with complementary government resources, and promoting comprehensive food security governance at all levels to address food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's gender transformation programme will increase organizational and programming capacities and commitment to advancing gender equality in relation to food and nutrition security.

3. WFP's strategic orientation

3.1 Direction, focus and intended outcomes

30. The CSP will support four strategic outcomes with a view to enhancing the capacities of the Government, communities and households to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, improve food security and nutrition and protect against shocks. Gender considerations will be integrated throughout to ensure that gender-transformative programmes and policies are implemented. This will involve: i) sex- and age-disaggregation of all data relating to individuals; ii) embedding of gender analysis in all assessments, research, technical assistance and knowledge management; iii) mainstreaming of gender in programme, policy and capacity-strengthening initiatives; and iv) engaging women, men, girls and boys in a manner that is empowering, equitable and gender-equal.
31. To do this, the CSP will use evidence from the results of previous projects, suggest robust tools and capacity strengthening initiatives for government staff and support the formulation of policies and strategies based on best practices and sound evidence.
32. The CSP aims to ensure that capacities and policies are in place for the Government and other stakeholders to replicate interventions. The three steps are:
 - i) The resources planned under strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 will address the national strategic review's findings on access to food, vulnerability and risks at the community and household levels.
 - ii) Under strategic outcome 4, WFP will ensure that national capacities are in place to replicate and sustain interventions and will implement capacity-development activities such as training government staff and developing decision-making tools.
 - iii) Under strategic outcome 4, the Government will use its established capacities to formulate evidence-based policies to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable and food-insecure women, men, girls and boys and support effective and efficient approaches; evidence from the field and enhanced national capacities will support improvements in inter-sector coordination to enhance and sustain food security and nutrition.
33. The CSP is inclusive and gender-responsive. Its combination of field-level interventions under strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 with work on policy development and capacity strengthening for the Government will ensure coherence and effectiveness, assisting the development of national policies on the basis of evidence and results. This will ensure that the Government has the capacities to replicate new approaches and implement adequate responses in crises, and provide it with tools for monitoring and analysing the food security and nutrition situation.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Strategic outcome 1: All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round

34. WFP will support the Government in implementing its school meals policy and action plan to replicate and institutionalize the provision of hot, diverse and nutritious meals in primary grades 1–4, focusing on the meals' contributions to safety nets, education, health and nutrition. WFP will help to create the national management capacities to sustain the programme and expand it to higher grades.

Focus areas

35. This outcome addresses the root causes of malnutrition among children, and contributes to enhanced education results and future economic productivity for children.

Expected outputs

36. This outcome will be achieved through three outputs:
- Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs and take advantage of learning opportunities (Tier 1, output categories A and K, Strategic Results 1 and 2, SDG 4).
 - Primary school-aged girls and boys in schools with independent replication³⁴ receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs and take advantage of learning opportunities (Tier 2, output category C, Strategic Results 1 and 2 and SDG 4).
 - Primary school-aged girls and boys and their families benefit from the improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition through improved micronutrient intake in a healthy and safe environment (Tier 2, output category C, Strategic Result 1, SDG 3).
37. The improved meals will promote learning and healthy dietary and sanitation habits at primary schools, thereby helping vulnerable households to reallocate resources that would otherwise be allocated to feeding their children, and increasing attendance of girls and boys during harvest and lean seasons.
38. The outputs contribute to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 by addressing the root causes of malnutrition, promoting better participation and improving educational outcomes for boys and girls as the basis for greater economic productivity, particularly in disadvantaged areas.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide school meals for primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacities of government institutions and schools to implement school meal programmes.

39. WFP will provide fortified wheat and will invest in technical assistance and infrastructure improvements in primary schools to ensure that the preparation of meals is safe and healthy. WFP will sensitize cooks, school-aged children and their households with regard to healthy nutrition. Nutrition education will be gender-transformative with equitable access for girls and boys. The representation of women will be increased in decision-making roles in parents' committees and school meal management committees. Income-generating opportunities for women will be created through engagement in school gardening and cooking classes. To support replication of the optimized school meals model by the Ministry of Education and Sciences, WFP will help to strengthen systems and tools for programme management, which will include: i) revised procurement regulations to enable larger purchases of local produce, thereby supporting local economies and smallholders; ii) building the investment case for school meals in the Kyrgyz Republic; and iii) supporting integration of the optimized school meals model into the national social protection system. This combination of activities will ensure that the model is implemented effectively, efficiently, equitably and accountably on a large scale, and will support sustainable expansion of the programme.
40. Activities will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sciences, the Ministry of Health, the mayor's offices in Bishkek and Osh, province and district administrations and education departments, local governments and rural health committees, and with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization.

³⁴ Paragraph 38 provides an explanation of independent replication.

Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders, particularly women, in vulnerable areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to support food security and nutrition needs all year round

41. WFP will support vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders in livelihood management in the context of the limited range of income bases, loss of development gains as a result of disasters and lack of access to modern technology and relevant knowledge to enable them to develop and sustain their livelihoods. Targeted poor households, particularly families where children face malnutrition, will benefit and are expected to become more self-sufficient, consume more nutritious food and be better able to cope with shocks.
42. The development of assets and skills will be combined with nutrition education to promote dietary diversity among targeted smallholders. Nutrition education and awareness-raising and behaviour-change strategies will be based on assessments: they will target caregivers, with messages adapted to the needs of women, pregnant and lactating women, men and adolescent girls and boys.
43. This strategic outcome contributes to the achievement of SDG target 2.3, WFP's Strategic Result 3 and UNDAF outcome 1. It also contributes to SDGs 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 15 by reducing poverty and gender inequality by promoting women's engagement in livelihood management and decision-making, more sustainable use of water, increased economic activity, the access of farmers and processors to value-chains and reduced post-harvest food losses.

Focus area

44. This outcome addresses the root causes of widespread and chronic poverty, food insecurity and inadequate nutrition.

Expected outputs

45. This outcome will be achieved through three outputs:
 - Participating households benefit from conditional food or cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Tier 1, output category A, Strategic Results 1 and 2).
 - Food-insecure individuals and communities in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets that help increase their production, productivity and incomes (Tier 2, output categories D and K, Strategic Result 3).
 - Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness of nutrition, knowledge and skills related to agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses and processing and marketing that help to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income bases and improve their nutrition (Tier 1, output categories C, A and K, Strategic Result 3).
46. Participating households will utilize food or cash-based transfers to meet their consumption needs and address short-term food insecurity. Women and men will: i) participate equally in determining the assets to be constructed; ii) benefit equally from enhanced livelihoods resulting from increased access to and control of productive assets; and iii) benefit equally from improved skills and practices resulting in access to new income-generating opportunities, more sustainable use of land and water, improved agricultural productivity and crop diversification, reduced post-harvest losses, and enhanced processing and commercialization of produce, including through the emerging markets related to school meal provision under strategic outcome 1. Activities will contribute to poverty reduction, gender equality, healthy nutrition practices and effective and sustainable management of natural resources.

Key activities

Activity 2: Support the creation of productive assets for vulnerable communities and food-insecure smallholders.

47. WFP will provide direct support in the form of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil or CBTs for food-insecure households so that they can meet immediate food needs, including through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities to create assets that contribute to enhancing livelihoods and improving food security and nutrition. Priorities will be identified in terms of age, sex and disadvantaged status; the assets to be created or rehabilitated and the related development of skills will be identified in community consultations, focusing on ensuring equal outcomes for women and men. New and rehabilitated assets will be designed to minimize environmental damage.

Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to food-insecure smallholders.

48. The knowledge and skills required by food-insecure smallholders for new income-generating opportunities, improved agriculture practices – including sustainable management of natural resources, storage, processing and marketing – and behaviour change, including in financial management and nutrition, will be identified in community consultations. Assessments in target communities will ensure that the needs and interests of women and men are equitably addressed. Smallholders will benefit from training modules, demonstrations of best practices and coaching, which will include new topics to address market requirements; these activities will be extended to populations in remote rural areas.
49. WFP will partner the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, whose capacity to manage and institutionalize project approaches will be strengthened. Additional partners include the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration, the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, academic institutions, the State Agency for Professional and Technical Education, the Ministry of Culture Information and Tourism, FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UN-Women, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ – the German Agency for International Cooperation), the Asian Development Bank, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

Strategic outcome 3: Food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have improved food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round

50. WFP will support communities prone to disaster and climate change risks to improve their capacities to manage sustainable, shock-responsive and adaptable food systems. This will be achieved by enhancing knowledge, skills and assets, with specific needs identified by vulnerability, gender and age. Strategic outcome 3 contributes to the achievement of SDG target 2.4, WFP's Strategic Result 4, UNDAF Outcome 3 and the national strategic review's recommendation for enhancing the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change risks and natural disasters through integrated multi-sector approaches.

Focus areas

51. This outcome focuses on building communities' resilience to shocks and climate change by improving protective assets and ensuring that disaster management and climate adaptation planning is sensitive to risks and responds to the needs of community members.

Expected outputs

52. This outcome will be achieved through three outputs:
- Participating targeted households benefit from conditional food or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Tier 1, output category A, Strategic Results 1 and 2).
 - Community members in the most risk-prone areas benefit from strengthened capacities for risk profiling and risk-informed planning, enabling them to protect their livelihoods and

enhance their resilience to climate change (Tier 3, output categories C, K, Strategic Result 4, SDG 13).

- Community members in the most risk-prone areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate-resilient assets that protect their livelihoods from shocks and ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition (Tier 2, output categories D, K, Strategic Results 1 and 4 and SDG 13).

53. Led by local governments and supported by WFP, communities will increase the inclusivity of the management of disaster and climate risks, adopt effective practices for climate change adaptation, and establish risk profiles and local disaster risk management plans that reflect individual needs, promote gender equality and establish priorities for infrastructure enhancements to protect livelihoods. The priority assets will be created or rehabilitated by participating households, supported by local governments; the households will utilize food or cash-based transfers to meet their consumption needs and address short-term food insecurity.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide capacity strengthening for community members and local authorities.

54. WFP will provide technical assistance for local governments to enhance gender-aware community risk profiling and planning, disaster preparedness, mitigation and response, and adaptation to climate change and disasters. The methods developed will be documented and will contribute to a toolkit for local governments.

Activity 5: Support the creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.

55. WFP will provide fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil for food-insecure households participating in asset creation and rehabilitation with a view to improving disaster preparedness and mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Women and men will equally determine the related needs through community consultations and focus group discussions. The activity will be adapted to the various needs of women, men, girls and boys.

56. The activities will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, local governments and rural committees, and FAO and UNDP.

Strategic outcome 4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized levels have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030.

57. WFP will support the Government at the central and decentralized levels to improve its capacities to manage food security and nutrition through coordinated evidence-based approaches to meet the different needs of individuals. This will diversify the Government's social protection mechanisms to include protective, preventive and promotional approaches with a view to improving equality in access to benefits, including by institutionalizing WFP-supported approaches.

58. Strategic outcome 4 contributes to the achievement of SDG target 2.4, WFP's Strategic Result 5, UNDAF outcomes 1, 3, 4 and the national strategic review's recommendation for improving food security and nutrition management through integrated planning and monitoring based on evidence and coherent multi-sector policies and strategies.

Focus areas

59. This outcome addresses the root causes of food insecurity and poverty and gaps in the management of food security, nutrition poverty alleviation, sustainable use of natural resources and adaptation to climate change. It contributes to promoting inclusive economic growth and social inclusion for all people.

Expected outputs

60. This outcome will be achieved through two outputs:
- Food-insecure households benefit from strengthened capacities in government institutions for monitoring and analysing food security and managing national programmes that reach people in need of assistance (Tier 3, output category C, Strategic Results 1, 3, 4 and 5 and SDG 13).
 - Food-insecure communities benefit from increased evidence available to national decision-making bodies enabling greater coherence in national policies and strategies for food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change (Tier 3, output categories C, M, and I; Strategic Results 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and SDGs 1 and 13).

Key activities

Activity 6: Provide capacity strengthening for national institutions.

61. WFP will work with national institutions to develop: i) gender-transformative tools and systems for improved food security and nutrition monitoring; ii) vulnerability analysis and mapping, early-warning and climate-related services; and iii) productive social protection through strengthened institutional capacities. It will support the development of tools with robust analysis to identify the different needs of individuals.

Activity 7: Provide evidence-based analysis for national institutions.

62. WFP will provide evidence from its activities under strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3, including information disaggregated by sex and age, gender analysis, food security monitoring, outcome monitoring and vulnerability analysis and mapping to inform dialogue on food security and nutrition policies and strategies.
63. The activities will be carried out in partnership with the Presidential Administration Office, Parliament, the Office of the Prime Minister, sector ministries, the National Institute for Strategic Studies, the National Statistical Committee, international development partners, academic institutions and civil society, and the United Nations country team.

3.3 Transition and exit strategies

64. The CSP is transitional in that it will enable the Government to enhance its food security and nutrition activities in a coherent framework of policies and gender-transformative systems and tools, with gender equality mainstreamed. Operations will be Government-led to ensure ownership by and strengthened capacities of national actors, thereby enabling the Government to prioritize and mobilize resources and harmonize national-level work on improving food security, nutrition and gender equality. Scale-up and replication of operations will lead to eventual hand-over to the Government. Ownership of the activities will enable national actors to provide reliable and sustainable food security and nutrition services.
65. WFP foresees a significant reduction in operational engagement after the CSP, when it will focus on capacity enhancement and technical assistance in areas to be prioritized in the final evaluation of the CSP.
66. WFP's exit strategy will be based on: i) the Government's scale-up of WFP-supported innovations; ii) the results of WFP-supported capacity strengthening for food security and nutrition management; and iii) the Government's ability to meet the targets of the 2030 Agenda, especially SDG 2 and SDG 17.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: FOOD AND CBT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY*				
Strategic outcome	Activity	Women	Men	Total
1	1: Provide school meals for primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacities of government institutions and schools to implement school meal programmes	65 000	65 000	130 000
2	2: Support the creation of productive assets for vulnerable communities and food-insecure smallholders	187 021	194 655	381 676
3	5: Support to creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters	58 715	61 112	119 827
Total		310 736	320 767	631 503

* Sex- and age-disaggregated data can be provided on request. All data collected during CSP implementation will be disaggregated by sex and age.

67. The selection of locations for activities under strategic outcome 1 was based on analysis of indicators of economic and physical access to food; the basis for strategic outcomes 2 and 3 was an integrated context analysis³⁵ and an overlay of data on per capita agricultural production and climate change projections.
68. School meal activities will continue in food-insecure areas, targeting primary schoolchildren in grades 1–4. Direct beneficiaries under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 will be selected on the basis of households with incomes below the national poverty line.
69. Capacity enhancement under strategic outcome 4 will target national and local institutions with a view to enhancing skills and tools for introducing and managing safety nets and food security and nutrition governance.

³⁵ Convergence analysis of the recurrence of poverty – over 30 percent – and exposure to natural disasters.

4.2 Transfers

Food and cash-based transfers

	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2		Strategic outcome 3
	Activity 1: Provide school meals for primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacities of government institutions and schools to implement school meal programmes	Activity 2: Support the creation of productive assets for vulnerable communities and food-insecure smallholders		Activity 5: Support the creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters
Beneficiary type	Schoolchildren in grades 1–4	Smallholders	Smallholders	Households
Modality	Food	Food	CBTs	Food
Cereals	60	837	-	837
Oil	-	87	-	87
Total kcal/day	198	727	-	727
% kcal from protein	7.4	21.2	-	21.2
CBTs (<i>USD/person/day</i>)	-	-	0.53	-
Number of feeding days	180	75	75	75

Food type/CBTs	Total (<i>mt</i>)	Total (<i>USD</i>)
Cereals	30 290	14 974 973
Pulses	-	-
Oil and fats	2 758	4 472 626
Mixed and blended foods	-	-
Other	-	-
Total (<i>food</i>)	33 048	19 447 599
CBTs	-	3 050 000
Total (<i>food and CBT</i>)	33 048	22 497 599

70. In rural areas where banks are generally inaccessible, people prefer in-kind transfers because part of any CBT would have to be spent on transport to the nearest bank. The choice of transfer modalities reflects the preferences of women and men beneficiaries, access to banks, access to functioning markets and food prices.
71. In urban and peri-urban areas where markets and banks are more accessible CBTs are expected to be more effective and efficient. Assessments will guide the choice of transfer modalities provided the CSP receives flexible funding for a variety of transfer modalities.
72. The food baskets are culturally acceptable. Foods are fortified in accordance with WFP's standards for addressing micronutrient requirements.

73. The value of FFA entitlements corresponds to labour market costs. Rations provide the amount of food required to enable poor people to close food gaps and targeted households to buy essential non-food items. In particular, the transfers will enable households to invest in productive assets as a result of savings made from the ration transfer. These approaches aim to increase the production and productivity of poor people and improve and stabilize food security and nutrition. An analysis of cost efficiency and gender and protection dynamics will inform the use of in-kind and CBT support.
74. Women and men will benefit equally from CBTs. In accordance with the “do no harm” approach, WFP interventions will not create, exacerbate or contribute to gender inequalities or discrimination.

Capacity strengthening, including South–South cooperation

75. All outcomes include the development of systems and tools adapted to the national context for practical training in government institutions and academic and civil-society organizations. The capacities of households will be strengthened, and gender equality and the economic empowerment of women will be promoted through gender mainstreaming in all capacity-strengthening activities. Coherent policies and strategies are the foundation for sustainable Government-led progress towards SDG 2.
76. The CSP will provide opportunities for national actors to benefit from the experience, knowledge and technical assistance at WFP’s centres of excellence in Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation.

4.3 Supply chain

77. Most food will be purchased regionally or internationally. Local markets that are capable of competing at this level will be the source of some food purchases.
78. Food will arrive at government warehouses in Bishkek and Osh, from where they will be transported by the Government to final distribution points.
79. Subject to the availability of resources, WFP plans to increase CBTs as an assistance modality in its FFA programmes.

4.4 Country office capacity and profile

80. WFP operates from its main office in Bishkek and a sub-office in Osh; access to field operations is good. There are sufficient suitably qualified staff members to drive WFP’s engagement in social protection, smallholder development and climate change adaptation; this includes a focus on nutrition and transfers of capacities for food security monitoring and early warning to national actors. Additional staff may be required to support policy dialogue with the Government.
81. Technical competencies will be required to mainstream gender and to organize gender equality outcomes in food and nutrition security. WFP has established a partnership with UN-Women, and gender mainstreaming capacities will be evaluated through the United Nations country team’s “gender scorecard”.
82. Specialist staff have been deployed since 2013/14 to manage nutrition, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), policy and partnership activities and sub-sectors such as disaster risk management, social protection and climate change in individual projects.
83. Operational evaluations show that further strengthening may be required in social protection and resilience, as provided for in the CSP.

4.5 Partnerships

84. WFP's work will be implemented under the leadership of the Government at the central and decentralized levels. The CSP is an integral part of the 2018–2022 UNDAF.
85. The activities under strategic outcome 1 will be implemented through the Ministry of Education and Sciences in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture Food Industry, and Melioration, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. United Nations partners include FAO, UNICEF and UN-Women. Non-governmental partners include the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute, the Centre of Activation of Rural Development Initiatives, the Initiative of Roza Otunbayeva and the Agency for Development Initiatives.
86. Activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 will be implemented through the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture Food Industry and Melioration, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry. United Nations partners include FAO, IFAD, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, the United Nations Population Fund and UN-Women. Non-governmental partners include the Public Fund Kelichek, the Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users, the Community Development Alliance, the Centre of Activation of Rural Development Initiatives, Bilek and Ak-Niet, and some water users' associations.
87. The gender policy department in the Ministry of Labour and Social Development will be the counterpart for gender equality and women's empowerment. Building on the joint rural women's economic empowerment project with FAO, IFAD and UN-Women, WFP will implement gender equality and women's empowerment projects in partnership with United Nations agencies, local self-governing bodies, civil society organizations and private-sector entities such as women's rights associations.
88. Food security and nutrition monitoring and analysis will be based in the national Agrarian University, the American University of Central Asia, the University of Central Asia, the National Institute for Strategic Studies and the National Statistical Committee. A vocational training network will ensure that skills continue to be upgraded.
89. WFP will use its participation in the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative and cooperation with the private sector to promote healthy nutrition, food safety, food quality control and local food processing and food fortification.
90. WFP will continue its current partnerships and seek new partnerships with government institutions, academia, civil society, the private sector, United Nations agencies and development partners. The collaboration agreement with FAO supports the Government in developing food security and nutrition policies and strategies, establishing price-monitoring systems, capacity strengthening, and development of livelihood management modules. WFP and FAO co-chair the Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development Working Group of the Development Partners Coordination Council and the United Nations Network for Scaling Up Nutrition.
91. WFP has exchanged letters on collaboration with UNICEF; memoranda of understanding with other United Nations agencies are being prepared.
92. WFP has partnerships with GIZ and the Aga Khan Development Network for climate change and rural development; memoranda of understanding have been signed and collaboration at the field level is under way.
93. WFP is working with national and international academic institutions on knowledge management. It has partnership agreements with the National Institution for Strategic Studies, the National Statistical Committee and the University of Eastern Finland.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

94. WFP will update its 2017 M&E strategy to reflect the CSP four strategic outcomes, the 2018–2022 UNDAF and national SDG targets. The M&E strategy will be gender-responsive and aligned with the Corporate Results Framework, the Corporate Evaluation Strategy (2016–2021), the Gender Policy (2015–2020) and the country office gender transformation plan.
95. Joint activities will be planned with national statistics and monitoring bodies for joint assessments, monitoring, reviews and methodological developments. Technical assistance will be provided for the Government for the adaptation of SDG indicators, development of methodologies and improvement of data-management tools to incorporate disaggregation of data by sex and age under strategic outcome 4. This will enable robust monitoring of progress towards the SDGs, particularly SDG 2.
96. A gender-responsive system will be established by WFP and the Government to monitor the implementation and results of the pilot activity “productive measures of social development” with a view to enabling an integrated cross-sector approach in the social protection sector incorporating gender analysis. WFP will consider the inclusion of relevant SDG indicators in its monitoring systems to assess progress in targeted areas with a view to informing the Government as to changes in conditions in the most vulnerable areas.
97. An M&E capacity development plan for strengthening Government capacity in the M&E of national programmes and strategies for the 2030 Agenda will focus on developing capacities and tools related to national programmes for food security and nutrition.
98. The country office M&E unit will lead the strategy, allocating monitoring specialists to the field. The vulnerability analysis and mapping unit will carry out food security profiling, risk assessments, price monitoring and mapping. The end of 2017 will establish the CSP indicator baselines.
99. Accountability to affected populations will be enhanced through feedback mechanisms such as a confidential real-time hotline for beneficiaries, visits to project sites and monitoring at all stages of WFP projects and the programmes of the Government, partners and third parties.
100. WFP will report interim programme results to share evidence with the Government and other partners with a view to informing dialogue on national policies and strategies. It will harmonize data collection – including mobile data collection – processing and reporting to ensure the systematic and efficient flow of data to inform project design, budgeting, planning and operational decision-making.
101. There will be an independent country portfolio evaluation of the CSP in 2021, managed by WFP’s Office of Evaluation. This will promote accountability for performance and results, and will inform future strategic programming. There will be a decentralized evaluation in 2018 of work towards strategic outcome 3 with a view to improving food systems and climate change adaptation; resources have been budgeted for this purpose. The mid-term review of the CSP is scheduled for 2020.

5.2 Risk management

102. The main contextual risks are natural disasters – floods, mudslides and earthquakes – and the more endemic effects of climate change. In view of the precarious situation of poor people, there is a strong contextual risk of declining domestic purchasing power as a result of fluctuations in the prices of imported food or declining remittances. WFP will assist the Government in strengthening early warning and price monitoring systems and in ensuring adequate social protection measures for populations at risk. If a crisis is too great for the Government’s response capacities, WFP will scale up CSP mechanisms to support affected communities.
103. Insufficient capacities for nutrition-sensitive interventions, gender equality, women’s economic empowerment, climate change, resilience and safety net optimization may compromise the achievement of objectives. WFP will enhance the capacities of its staff and the staff of partner institutions and cooperating partners accordingly.

104. Large-scale replication of successful programmes and increased national ownership and management of social protection and safety net schemes requires additional resources from the Government. If they are not forthcoming WFP will address the institutional risk by continuing its partnerships with ministries, the Presidential Administration, the Office of the Prime Minister and the National Institute for Strategic Studies to provide evidence supporting a sound investment case for the Government.
105. The main programmatic risk is lack of funding. WFP's emergency, recovery and development interventions in the past have all been well funded, however. WFP is maintaining contact with past, current and potential new donors to support funding of the CSP.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

106. The projected portfolio budget of USD 59.3 million is distributed among the strategic outcomes as shown in Table 4 below.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Strategic outcome 1	1 879 318	1 940 467	2 143 871	2 135 371	2 121 878	10 220 905
Strategic outcome 2	5 920 836	5 875 325	5 941 487	6 071 473	5 979 051	29 788 172
Strategic outcome 3	2 747 812	3 333 162	2 806 562	2 056 058	634 122	11 577 716
Strategic outcome 4	1 675 103	1 526 681	1 539 321	1 511 986	1 414 448	7 667 538
Total	12 223 069	12 675 634	12 431 242	11 774 888	10 149 499	59 254 332

107. The levels and distribution of the budget reflect the shift to capacity strengthening, technical assistance and policy dialogue and support. WFP will meet its commitment to allocating 15 percent of project funds to, and expending them on, gender equality activities.

6.2 Resourcing outlook

108. WFP's operations are resourced by Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation; multilateral and United Nations common funds from Norway and Sweden and for peacebuilding; United Kingdom standby facilities; and the private sector. WFP has received initial contributions that will extend the CSP period, and will continue to advocate for predictable multi-year contributions from donors.
109. WFP is negotiating with partners on South–South cooperation to support the CSP, particularly in terms of technical support for activities related to smallholders and climate change adaptation. Global and regional funds such as the Green Climate Fund and the Eurasia Foundation are considered potential funding sources for the CSP. WFP will continue to explore funding opportunities through international financial institutions for capacity-strengthening activities and policy dialogue.

6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

110. The resource mobilization strategy is based on: i) mobilizing resources for the CSP by positioning WFP as a partner of choice for the Government, diversifying the donor base through targeted fundraising with non-traditional donors and the private sector, working on joint programmes and fundraising with United Nation agencies and development organizations, enhancing relationships with existing donors and encouraging multi-year funding; ii) mobilizing resources for the Government by facilitating its access to regional development funds to support joint activities by the Government and WFP; and iii) re-prioritization of government resources so that the Government can allocate USD 3.5 million to schools covered by WFP projects under strategic outcome 1.

111. WFP's interventions under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 will benefit from several funding sources. Most field-level projects require that communities contribute at least 20 percent of the costs; local governments usually match these contributions. This promotes community engagement and the sustainability of interventions. The Government has contributed USD 600,000 since 2014 to development project 200662 for logistics support; local-level contributions amount to USD 2.6 million.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (JANUARY 2018–DECEMBER 2022)

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: All primary school-aged children in the Kyrgyz Republic have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food all year round

Outcome category: nutrition-sensitive
 Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to assist populations facing acute, transitory or chronic food insecurity
 Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Government continued commitment, including financial, to optimize its national school meals programme beyond participation in the pilot optimization project.

Outcome indicators

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs

1. Provide school meals for primary school-aged children and strengthen the capacities of government institutions and schools to implement school meal programmes (School meal activities)

Primary school-aged girls and boys and their families benefit from the improved knowledge and skills of school staff and caregivers in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition through improved micronutrient intake in a healthy and safe environment (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs and take advantage of learning opportunities (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs and take advantage of learning opportunities (A: Resources transferred)

Primary school-aged girls and boys in WFP-supported schools receive a hot, diversified and nutritious meal every day they attend school, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs and take advantage of learning opportunities (K: Partnerships supported)

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable and food-insecure smallholders, particularly women, in vulnerable areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks to support food security and nutrition needs all year round

Outcome category:
Increased smallholder
production and sales
Focus area: root causes

nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions:

Food availability, access, utilization, and stability do not fluctuate beyond acceptable parameters

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)
Consumption-based coping strategy index (percentage of households with reduced CSI)
Food consumption score - nutrition
Food expenditure share
Livelihood-based coping strategy index (average)
Livelihood-based coping strategy index (percentage of households using coping strategies)
Minimum dietary diversity – women
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base
Rate of post-harvest losses

Activities and outputs**2. Support the creation of productive assets for vulnerable communities and food-insecure smallholders (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)**

Food-insecure individuals and communities in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets that help increase their production, productivity and incomes (D: Assets created)

Food-insecure individuals and communities in targeted areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed productive assets that help increase their production, productivity and incomes (K: Partnerships supported)

Participating households benefit from conditional food or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)

3. Provide capacity strengthening to food-insecure smallholders (Individual capacity-strengthening activities)

Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness of nutrition, knowledge and skills related to agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses and processing and marketing that help to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income bases and improve their nutrition (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness of nutrition, knowledge and skills related to agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses and processing and marketing that help to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income bases and improve their nutrition (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Targeted smallholders benefit from improved awareness of nutrition, knowledge and skills related to agricultural production and productivity, sustainable management and use of natural resources, reduction of post-harvest losses and processing and marketing that help to improve their livelihoods, diversify their income bases and improve their nutrition (K: Partnerships supported)

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic outcome 3: Food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have improved food systems and are more resilient to shocks all year round

Outcome category:
Improved household
adaptation and resilience to
climate and other shocks
Focus area: resilience-building

Assumptions:

Conducive political/economic environment, no major climatic shocks that render project implementation impossible

Outcome indicators

Food consumption score

Food expenditure share

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (average)

Livelihood-based coping strategy index (percentage of households using coping strategies)

Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms and/or institutional systems that include climate responsive planning and development (including policies, plans and information systems established and used)

Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security

Percentage of households that integrate adaptation measures in their activities/livelihoods

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Activities and outputs**4. Provide capacity-strengthening for community members and local authorities (Climate adaptation and risk management activities)**

Community members in the most risk-prone areas benefit from strengthened capacities for risk profiling and risk-informed planning, enabling them to protect their livelihoods and enhance their resilience to climate change (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Community members in the most risk-prone areas benefit from strengthened capacities for risk profiling and risk-informed planning, enabling them to protect their livelihoods and enhance their resilience to climate change (K: Partnerships supported)

5. Support the creation and rehabilitation of protective and risk-reduction assets in communities vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters (Asset creation and livelihood support activities)

Community members in the most risk-prone areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate-resilient assets that protect their livelihoods from shocks and ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition (D: Assets created)

Community members in the most risk-prone areas benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed climate-resilient assets that protect their livelihoods from shocks and ensure stable access to adequate food and nutrition (K: Partnerships supported)

Participating targeted households benefit from conditional food or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic outcome 4: Government institutions at the central and decentralized levels have strengthened capacities for comprehensive food security and nutrition management by 2030

Outcome category:
Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations
Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Conducive political/economic environment

Outcome indicators

Zero hunger capacity scorecard

Activities and outputs

6. Provide capacity-strengthening for national institutions (Institutional capacity-strengthening activities)

Food-insecure households benefit from strengthened capacities in government institutions for monitoring and analysing food security and managing national programmes that reach people in need of assistance (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

7. Provide evidence-based analysis for national institutions (Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities)

Food-insecure communities benefit from increased evidence available to national decision-making bodies enabling greater coherence in national policies and strategies for food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Food-insecure communities benefit from increased evidence available to national decision-making bodies enabling greater coherence in national policies and strategies for food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change (I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented)

Food-insecure communities benefit from increased evidence available to national decision-making bodies enabling greater coherence in national policies and strategies for food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change (M: National coordination mechanisms supported)

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**C.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences****Cross-cutting indicators**

C.1.1. Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

C.1.2. Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.2.1. Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**Cross-cutting indicators**

C.3.1. Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2. Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3. Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

C.4 Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**Cross-cutting indicators**

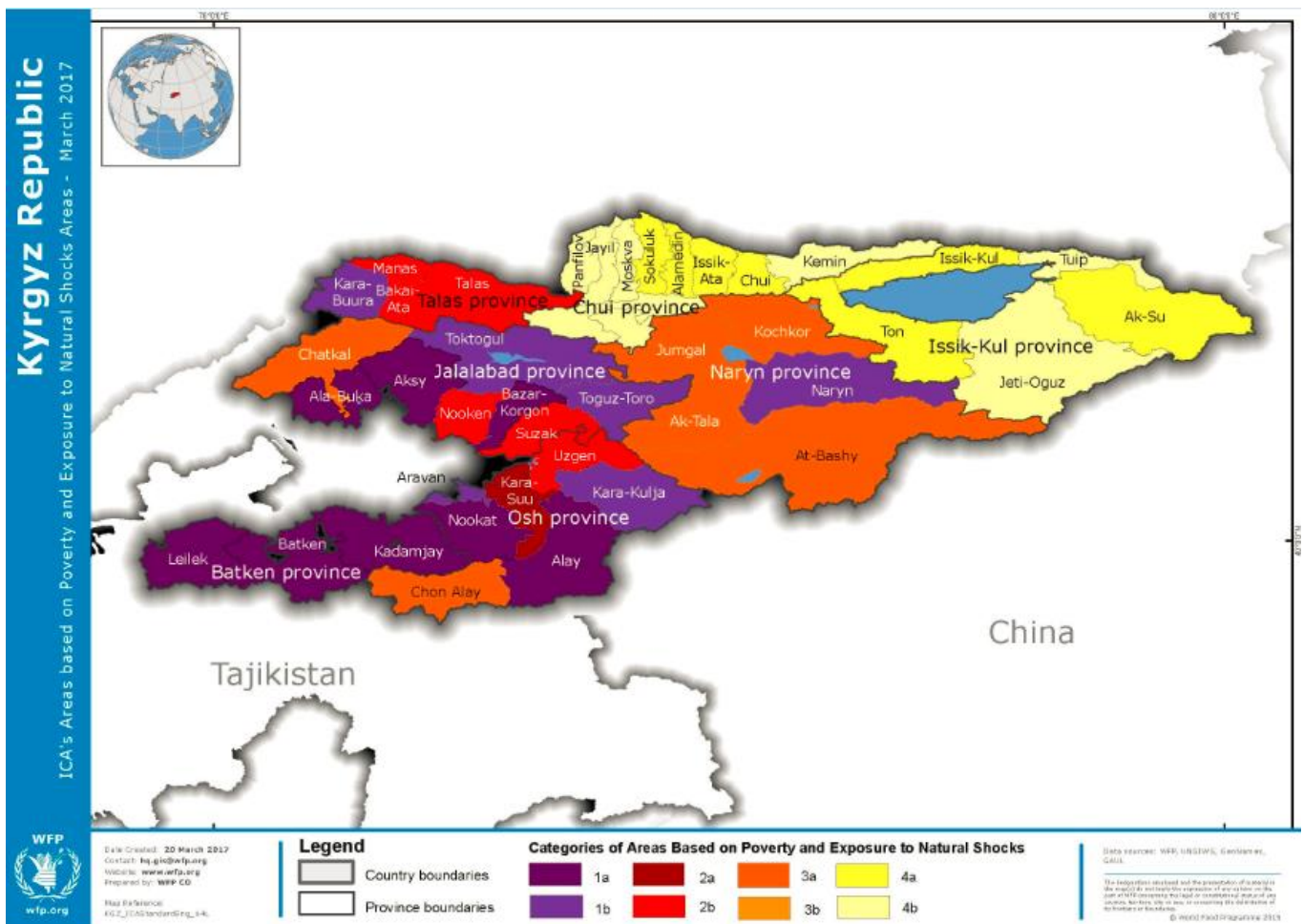
C.4.1. Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)					
	Strategic Result 1, SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 3, SDG target 2.3	Strategic Result 4, SDG target 2.4	Strategic Result 5, SDG target 17.9	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	
Transfers	6 773 490	22 888 318	7 244 619	5 502 619	42 409 047
Implementation	2 041 858	2 813 905	2 778 042	1 116 516	8 750 322
Adjusted direct support costs	736 900	2 137 190	797 634	546 788	4 218 512
Subtotal	9 552 248	27 839 413	10 820 296	7 165 923	55 377 881
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)	668 657	1 948 759	757 421	501 615	3 876 452
Total	10 220 905	29 788 172	11 577 716	7 667 538	59 254 332

ANNEX III

Poverty and exposure to natural shocks in the Kyrgyz Republic



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

Acronyms used in the document

CBT	cash-based transfer
CSP	country strategic plan
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
GDP	gross domestic product
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NSC	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women