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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



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DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS – KYRGYZ REPUBLIC 200662

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

Number of beneficiaries	210,000
Duration of project	30 months (1 July 2014–31 December 2016)
WFP food tonnage	8,862 mt
Gender marker code*	2A
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food and related costs	8,090,784
Cash and vouchers and related costs	1,695,200
Capacity development and augmentation	3,079,246
Total cost to WFP	16,844,199

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

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Cairo Regional Bureau (Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food insecurity in the Kyrgyz Republic is seasonal and correlated with chronic and increasing poverty. A third of the population of 5.5 million live in poverty, and 14 percent are food-insecure.

Gross domestic product has increased, but the impact of growth has not reached the poorest populations. Import dependency exposes domestic food prices to fluctuations. Agriculture, which employs 30 percent of the workforce, is characterized by low levels of productivity, aggregation, processing and marketing. The Kyrgyz Republic is prone to diverse natural disasters and climate risks.

This project aims to increase the Government's capacity to reduce food insecurity and undernutrition and to support long-term resilience. WFP will support the Government in the development of policies and strategies for food security, nutrition and social protection, and for increased capacity to manage productive safety nets.

This project is in line with the 2012 country portfolio evaluation, which recommended a focus on development and greater integration with government programmes. The project is aligned with the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2013–2017), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012–2016) and WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and supports WFP's Strategic Objective 3 and contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 3 and 7.

DRAFT DECISION*

The Board approves the proposed development project Kyrgyz Republic 200662 "Support for National Productive Safety Nets and Long-Term Community Resilience" (WFP/EB.A/2014/9-A), subject to the availability of resources.

* 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.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked, low-income, food-deficit country bordering China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Of the population of 5.5 million, 38 percent live in poverty, of whom 60 percent are in rural areas. Since independence in 1991, political volatility, economic shocks and natural disasters have threatened development gains.
2. The Kyrgyz Republic ranks 125th of 187 countries in the 2012 human development index, with little change since 1990. In 2011, USD 510 million – 9.3 percent of gross national income – was provided in overseas development assistance.¹
3. The national poverty rate declined from 63 percent in 2000 to 31.7 percent in 2009, but rose to 38 percent in 2012,² reaching 51 percent in Osh province and 55 percent in Jalal-Abad province. This highlights the need to address equity issues in order to improve the conditions of the poorest and most vulnerable groups.³
4. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) tripled from USD 322 in 2002 to USD 1,160 in 2012, with fluctuations in the GDP growth rate from 6.4 percent in 2006–2008 to - 0.9 percent in 2012.⁴ But the poorest groups – small farmers and people dependent on allowances and benefits or unemployed – have not benefited equally, partly because of political instability and unstable food prices.⁵ In 2012, remittances from a third of the workforce in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation contributed 28 percent of GDP:⁶ the economy is thus further exposed to external financial shocks, with repercussions for the poor and vulnerable.
5. Agriculture, which accounts for 18 percent of GDP, has grown at a slower pace than the economy as a whole. The sector employs 30 percent of the workforce, and 90 percent of agricultural output is produced from 300,000 smallholdings⁷ that have low levels of productivity, aggregation, processing and marketing.⁸ Land degradation and desertification affect 90 percent of agricultural land.
6. In 2012, domestic production did not meet national requirements for bread, meat, vegetable oil, sugar, fruit or vegetables.⁹ In 2012/13, the Kyrgyz Republic produced 58 percent of its wheat requirements. Post-harvest losses reached 30 percent.¹⁰ Reliance on imports exposes domestic food prices to international price fluctuations, thereby increasing food insecurity.
7. Food insecurity in the Kyrgyz Republic is seasonal and correlated with increasing and chronic poverty. There were signs of improved food security in late 2013, mainly as a result of increased agricultural production and more stable food prices. In September 2013, WFP

¹ See: www.aidflows.org

² Mainly a result of slower growth following the 2008/09 global downturn and social unrest in mid-2010. Maunder, N. 2013. *Social Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic*. (unpublished)

³ World Bank. 2013. *Kyrgyz Republic Partnership Program Snapshot*. Washington DC.

⁴ International Monetary Fund. 2013. *World Economic Outlook Database*. Washington DC.

⁵ The Gini coefficient for the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011 was 0.334; this compares with 0.290 for Kazakhstan and 0.308 for Tajikistan in 2009.

⁶ National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic.

⁷ Average smallholder farm size is 2.7 ha.

⁸ Ministry of Agriculture. 2013. *Agro-Industrial Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013–2020*. Bishkek.

⁹ National Programme to Implement the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2013–2017.

¹⁰ Ministry of the Economy, July 2013.

estimated that 770,000 people – 14 percent of the population – were food-insecure, 4 percent severely and 10 percent moderately. Significant regional disparities are evident, with the highest poverty and food-insecurity in Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces.¹¹

8. The Kyrgyz Republic is prone to earthquakes, floods, landslides, drought and cold spells; climate change is likely to exacerbate these risks and further reduce food security.¹² In the medium term, increased glacial melt and variable rainfall could affect crop yields, and in the long term lower annual rainfall could reduce the availability of water, exacerbate drought and accelerate soil degradation.
9. Health and nutrition indicators reflect the underlying risks faced by the poor and food-insecure. Maternal mortality is high at 49.1 deaths per 100,000 live births, but since 2008 mortality among infants has fallen to 27 per 1,000 live births and among children under 5 to 31/1,000 as a result of natal care and integrated management of childhood illness programmes. Stunting is 18 percent nationwide, with significant regional variations: in Osh city and Osh and Batken provinces the rates exceed the World Health Organization “acceptable” threshold of 20 percent.¹³ Anaemia affects 43 percent of children and 35 percent of women aged 15–49, and 32 percent of children are deficient in vitamin A.¹⁴ Undernutrition costs the economy USD 32 million annually through lost productivity resulting from increased mortality and reduced cognitive and physical development.¹⁵
10. Difficulties with food fortification undermine food security and nutrition. In spite of national fortification requirements, only 39.5 percent of households consume adequately iodized salt.¹⁶ Consumption of fortified wheat flour is low because availability is limited. The Kyrgyz Republic has joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.
11. The 2012 gender inequality index ranks the Kyrgyz Republic 64th of 148 countries. Women have low access to resources and low decision-making power, but households headed by women are no more food-insecure than those headed by men. WFP’s September 2013 household food security assessment showed that 9 percent of households headed by women and 16 percent of households headed by men are food-insecure; those headed by women often benefit from remittances from family members abroad. Women whose husbands are migrant labourers have additional farming and livestock burdens. The Kyrgyz Republic is one of six countries in a pilot UN-Women, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) project to promote the economic empowerment of rural women.
12. A significant aspect of food insecurity is the weakness of the social-protection system. Expenditure on social protection is relatively high at 5.7 percent of GDP, but social assistance is not effectively targeted.¹⁷ The monthly benefit for poor families (MBPF), the only social transfer targeting the poorest households, is effectively targeted in that 80 percent of transfers go to the poorest 40 percent of the population, but large exclusion errors remain. Average payments are currently USD 10 per month, only 12 percent of minimum living costs

¹¹ Household food security assessment in September 2013 and seasonal livelihood programming in Osh and Naryn provinces.

¹² WFP. 2013. *Climate Risk and Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic*. Bishkek.

¹³ National Statistics Committee, Ministry of Health. 2013. 2012 Kyrgyz Republic Demographic and Health Survey Report, Bishkek.

¹⁴ See: [http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/KyrgyzstanNutritionReport_\(final_June_12_2011\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/KyrgyzstanNutritionReport_(final_June_12_2011).pdf)

¹⁵ See: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/0,,contentMDK:22940730~pagePK:146736~piPK:146830~theSitePK:258599,00.html>

¹⁶ See: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=7516712>

¹⁷ World Bank. 2013. *Social Safety Nets in the Kyrgyz Republic*. Washington DC.

and insufficient to break the cycle of poverty.¹⁸ The monthly social benefit supports those unable to work or ineligible for pensions, but it reaches only the poorest 40 percent of the population.¹⁹

13. The National Sustainable Development Strategy promotes national unity, stability, the rule of law and shared growth, but food security is understood more as national self-sufficiency than as a component of household livelihoods or a matter of access to and utilization of food. Links between food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management are also lacking: such cross-sectoral issues are addressed by single-sector instruments.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

14. Since 2008, WFP has implemented two emergency operations, a special operation, protracted relief and recovery operation 200036 and development project 200176 in a progressive shift of focus from emergency response to recovery and development.
15. The 2012 country portfolio evaluation (CPE)²⁰ found that WFP's interventions were appropriate and effective and used partnerships and resources efficiently; they also gave "very good value for money", particularly in that WFP wheat flour cost an average USD 30 per bag delivered, whereas market prices at the time of the evaluation were USD 27-32 per bag. The CPE rated WFP's food security analysis "excellent" and its monitoring system "robust", with few cases of diversion or misuse. Food for assets (FFA) was appreciated by the communities, especially in terms of income and food consumption scores: 62 percent of households reported lasting improvements for their communities and livelihoods. WFP monitoring confirmed that the number of indirect beneficiaries using assets from the project was four times higher than the number of direct beneficiaries.
16. The CPE indicated, however, that WFP's portfolio should be better aligned with government programmes, particularly the national social protection system. Complementarity with partners' activities should be further enhanced with a view to greater impact at the national level. The CPE recommended that the country office prepare a country strategy document to identify long-term directions for WFP's interventions. The CPE findings guided the design of this project.
17. The country strategy document process, which began in 2013, identified areas in which WFP could build on its strengths and experience: i) food security, vulnerability analysis and mapping, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E); ii) designing and implementing safety net interventions through FFA and training in disaster risk management, climate adaptation and livelihood enhancement; iii) establishing partnerships with the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and iv) leveraging WFP's field presence at the community level.
18. The country strategy document showed that the capacities of the Government and partners should be enhanced in rural development, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, and that more WFP support was needed to develop policies, systems and innovative interventions for scaling up as part of the government response. Future interventions should harmonize and improve productive safety nets and support

¹⁸ World Bank. 2012. *Kyrgyz Republic: Minimum Living Standards and Alternative Targeting Methods for Social Transfers*. Washington DC.

¹⁹ WFP. 2013. *Social Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic*. (unpublished)

²⁰ See: WFP/EB.A/2013/7-B.

climate change adaptation, as requested by the Government, guided by WFP's experience in M&E, food security monitoring and food security assessments.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

19. This project will be guided by: i) the National Sustainable Development Strategy; ii) pillars 2 and 3 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012–2016 (see Annex II); and iii) Strategic Objective 3.²¹ It will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 3 and 7.²² The proposed duration is 30 months, in line with the UNDAF cycle.
20. The objective is to enhance the Government's capacity to contribute to sustainable food security, nutrition and resilience among the poorest and most food-insecure groups, focusing on rural development, social protection, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. Support will be provided under two components, as set out below.

Component 1: Capacity Development and Technical Assistance

21. The two approaches of this component are:
- i) **Policy advice and awareness-raising:** development and implementation of policies and strategies in food security and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management to reduce food insecurity and undernutrition. WFP will advocate for a multi-sectoral approach to these issues, with emphasis on productive safety nets, resilience to shocks, nutrition and gender equality. WFP will support the Government and partners in various fora,²³ and by helping to ensure that food security and nutrition are integrated into policies and programmes. It will advise on development of the social protection action plan for 2015–2017 and the food security and nutrition programme for 2015–2017, and will contribute to the formulation of the national climate change adaptation programme and the SUN movement.
 - ii) **Enhancement of systems and tools:** WFP will support the Government in:
 - i) harmonization and targeting of social-assistance schemes, for example by instating more conditions for safety nets; ii) improving information systems on food security and M&E systems for productive safety nets; iii) analysis of the food-security risks of natural disasters and climate change with a view to establishing an evidence base for resilience; iv) emergency preparedness and response, including enhancement of national capacities to scale up assistance systems and identification of linkages to the management of food reserves.

Component 2: Building Community Resilience through Food Assistance and Complementarity Partnerships

22. This component will support the development of productive safety nets, with inputs from component 1, contextual analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based planning. Targeting of food-insecure households will build on existing systems to ensure that social assistance is coordinated; convergence with partners' interventions will enhance

²¹ Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

²² Millennium Development Goals: 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

²³ WFP supported a scoping study on social protection in collaboration with the Academy of Management under the Presidency of the Kyrgyz Republic.

the impacts. An M&E system will be developed to establish an evidence base for increasing long-term resilience in communities. Interventions will be scaled up as part of the Government's work to improve food and nutritional security, reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to shocks.

23. Development of productive safety nets will include: i) creating and restoring individual and community assets; ii) helping smallholder farmers to develop food value-chains, reduce post-harvest losses and improve the processing and marketing of food products; and iii) promoting community-based disaster risk management through the construction of physical risk-reduction measures and improvements to early-warning and emergency-preparedness systems. Gender equality will be supported through emphasis on women's leadership and economic empowerment.
24. WFP will implement the project through partnerships with the Government and other actors, as shown below:
 - **Policy and strategy development:** WFP will participate in working groups led by the Government and donors.²⁴
 - **Systems and tools:** WFP will work with government entities, and with FAO on food security information systems, with the United Nations Development Programme on disaster risk management, with the United Nations Children's Fund on nutrition and food fortification, and will seek to further collaborate with the World Bank and the European Union on social protection and rural development.
 - **Field level:** WFP will build on its partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Social Development, the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry, the German International Cooperation Agency, the Global Environment Facility,²⁵ the United Nations Development Programme and UN-Women. WFP will contribute to work funded by the Swedish Government to develop a climate change and adaptation policy. A major role will be played by NGO partners.
25. Component 1 will be coordinated with development project 200176 to ensure that school feeding is integrated into the social-protection system.
26. Development project 200662 will have a nutrition-sensitive approach, with support for advocacy, food fortification, integration of nutrition into social protection, diversification of food consumption, links with school feeding and engagement in SUN. The targeted food-assistance interventions will aim to raise awareness of the contribution of improved food habits to reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Linkages will be sought with nutrition-awareness activities.
27. Targeting will be based on a composite food security index, prioritizing food-insecure households in areas vulnerable to natural disasters (see Annex III).

²⁴ Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development Working Group, Development Partners Coordination Council, Education Working Group, Flour Fortification Working Group, National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, Nutrition Working Group, SUN and Social Protection Working Group.

²⁵ The Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions project, funded by the Global Environment Facility through FAO, contributes to sustainable management of forests and land through policy development, reforestation and technical assistance.

Activity	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
FFA	71 400	72 600	144 000
Food for training	17 800	18 200	36 000
Cash for assets	11 800	12 200	24 000
Cash for training	3 000	3 000	6 000
TOTAL	104 000	106 000	21 000

28. Most beneficiaries will receive food transfers; cash transfers will be increased where relevant, particularly in Talas and Batken provinces where they were assessed as feasible and efficient in WFP's review in May 2013 of the functioning of markets, financial service providers and other requirements.

	Asset creation/skills training – food ²⁸	Asset creation/skills training – cash
Wheat flour	682	-
Vegetable oil	64	-
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	-	0.59
TOTAL	746	0.59
Total kcal/day	2 900	n/a
% kcal from protein	11	n/a
% kcal from fat	23	n/a
No. of feeding days per month for three months per year	22 ²⁹	22

29. The food basket provides wheat flour and vegetable oil, which are appropriate to the Kyrgyz diet. Food will be fortified to WFP standards³⁰ to address micronutrient requirements.³¹ The cash-transfer value corresponds to the market cost of the FFA rations, which are determined on the basis of work norms.³²

²⁶ During development project 200662 the productive safety net interventions will work with 210,000 participants, mainly men for physical asset creation and women for skills training.

²⁷ Participants will receive a family ration for five people.

²⁸ One "person day" is equivalent to one work task completed over four hours.

²⁹ An average of 22 work days per month is used to calculate requirements. Participants completing 22 work tasks will receive a ration equivalent to USD 64.9 per household. The average FFA cycle of 90 work-norms varies according to project parameters. The value of the transfer depends on the number of work tasks completed.

³⁰ Wheat flour will be fortified with vitamins A, B1, B2, B3 and B12, iron and zinc; vegetable oil with vitamins A and D.

³¹ The WFP ration provides basic foods and enables households to allocate resources to diversify their diet.

³² The cash-for-assets or training transfer value is calculated on the basis of retail market prices for the FFA or food-for-training ration.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY			
	Activity 1 food (mt)	Activity 2 cash (USD)	Total
Cereals (wheat)	8 100	-	8 100
Oils and fats (vegetable oil)	762	-	762
Cash/voucher (USD)	-	1 593 000	1 593 000
TOTAL	8 862	1 593 000	1 593 000

30. Development project 200662 aims to support capacity development for the Government through secondments, training and workshops. It is expected that the needs of vulnerable populations will be met more effectively once policies, systems and sustainable and productive safety nets have been developed, providing the conditions for a gradual reduction of support and eventual hand-over.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

31. The Ministry of Social Development will be WFP's main implementing partner: they will sign a memorandum of understanding that sets out objectives, expected activities and outcomes, and mutual obligations. The project will be implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry.
32. A working group of ministries and strategic partners will coordinate the project under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Development.
33. Committees comprising village-level and district-level authorities, community leaders and local partners will be established to secure local ownership and to mobilize support and contributions from local authorities and communities.
34. Field activities will be implemented in collaboration with United Nations agencies, bilateral partners and NGOs such as Shoola, the Agency for Development Initiatives and the Community Development Alliance. The Government, local authorities and communities will lead project design, targeting, implementation and M&E. WFP will provide oversight and M&E for project activities and disseminate lessons learned.
35. WFP will follow its standard food procurement procedures. In coordination with the Government, WFP will use warehouses in Bishkek and Osh; the Government will cover expenses related to unloading and storage, and will provide trucks to deliver food; deliveries will be tracked by WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.
36. WFP and the Ministry of Social Development will verify beneficiary targeting. WFP monitors will visit project sites during implementation; using research institutions, WFP will also monitor the outcomes of the use of food or cash distributions. To ensure that a mix of stakeholders is involved, WFP will promote participation by local administrations, community leaders and civil-society representatives in monitoring and regular feedback.
37. Where possible, cash transfers will be channelled through existing systems and banks that cover large areas and offer reliable services at competitive prices.
38. WFP will work with the Ministry of Social Development and other partners on M&E systems to measure the impact of support for productive safety nets, and will ensure that gender-disaggregated beneficiary data are gathered.

39. To enable WFP to shift its focus to supporting the development of policies and systems, the country office will provide training, coaching and temporary assignments for its staff; additional experts will be hired as necessary.
40. The country office will conduct a mid-term review and operational evaluation; these will incorporate the outcomes of periodic lessons-learned exercises carried out by WFP, the Ministry of Social Development and the inter-ministerial working group. The operation evaluation is planned for early 2016 and will advise on future directions for the project.

RISK MANAGEMENT

41. Because its interventions in the Kyrgyz Republic have relied on a limited number of donors, WFP will seek to broaden the donor base and obtain more predictable funding and work to enhance its advocacy and communication.
42. In view of the risk that political volatility and civil unrest could interrupt development project 200662, WFP will seek to reduce the effects by establishing strong operational partnerships with various national organizations.
43. Because unexpected constraints relating to the capacities of national partners could result in delays in implementation, WFP will continue to develop partnerships with a broad range of development organizations to ensure sustainability and to limit risks.
44. The Kyrgyz Republic is prone to natural disasters and other stresses. National levels of disaster preparedness have been improved, but substantial work is needed to upgrade preparedness and early-warning systems and to increase capacities to respond to large-scale disasters. To address these risks, WFP will continue to support the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Social Development in establishing response systems, and will participate in regular contingency and business-continuity planning.

Security Risk Management

45. WFP participates in security assessments led by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and in meetings of the security management team at the central and sub-office levels. WFP's offices, premises, assets and residences comply with minimum operating security standards. The emergency preparedness and response package and the country office risks register are kept up to date and used to review emerging scenarios.
46. Staff movements are subject to United Nations Department of Safety and Security clearance; security level 2 is in effect in the north, and level 3 in the south. If insecurity restricts staff mobility, WFP's cooperating partners have the capacity to continue implementation and monitoring.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Cereals	8 100	6 138 180	
Oils and fats	762	991 828	
Total food	8 862	7 130 008	
External transport		43 723	
Landside transport, storage and handling		325 354	
Other direct operational costs: food		591 699	
Food and related costs¹			8 090 784
Cash and vouchers		1 593 000	
Related costs		102 200	
Cash and vouchers and related costs			1 695 200
Capacity development and augmentation			3 079 246
Direct operational costs			12 865 230
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			2 877 012
Total direct project costs			15 742 242
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			1 101 957
TOTAL WFP COSTS			16 844 199

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	1 336 717
General service staff	377 058
Subtotal	1 713 775
Recurring and other	345 125
Capital equipment	159 000
Security	101 300
Travel and transportation	405 812
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	152 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 877 012

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the staff and staff-related and travel and transportation categories.



ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>UNDAF outcomes</p> <p>Pillar 2, Outcome 1: By 2016, vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection, namely: food security; [...]social protection services and benefits</p> <p>Pillar 3, Outcome 3: By 2016, disaster risk management framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework of Action [...].</p>	<p>UNDAF outcome indicators</p> <p>Share of extremely poor households benefitting from poverty targeted cash transfer increased from 60% to 80%</p> <p>Share of assisted households that improve food consumption from poor to borderline or acceptable increased from 40% to 55%</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction strategies integrated in at least 10% of the Local Self Governments' local development plans</p> <p>Vulnerabilities reduced in 10% of communities prone to natural disasters</p>	<p>No major political or economic shocks or outbreak of conflicts occur.</p>
Cross-cutting indicators		
<p>Gender</p> <p>Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household Target: 50% ➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: >50% ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution Target: >60% 	<p>Men and women have equal roles in decision-making.</p> <p>Project management committees created, with priority for women in leadership positions.</p> <p>Training in modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution for project management committee members, with a focus on engaging more women.</p>

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites Target: 100% ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 90% 	<p>Activities conducted to raise awareness of WFP programme among assisted people.</p> <p>Information on WFP, the project, its objectives, beneficiary criteria and food entitlement is available at food distribution points with a contact number indicated as a complaint mechanism.</p> <p>Beneficiary feedback and complaint mechanisms in place and protection issues incorporated into monitoring and post-distribution monitoring.</p>
<p>Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with engagement of complementary partners Target: 80% ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners – (including NGOs, civil-society, private-sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Target: 30% contribution to field-based activities ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 30 	<p>Partnerships continue at current or increased level with government agencies, United Nations agencies, NGOs and communities.</p> <p>Organizations participating in the project are able to provide complementary funds or conduct related activities.</p> <p>Partners share the same vision as WFP.</p>





ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p> <p>Goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support people, communities and countries to strengthen resilience to shocks, reduce disaster risks and adapt to climate change through food and nutrition assistance 2. Leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities 3. Strengthen the capacity of governments and communities to establish, manage and scale up sustainable, effective and equitable food security and nutrition institutions, infrastructure and safety-net systems, including systems linked to local agricultural supply chains <p>Components</p> <p>Food/cash for work/training (risk mitigation, vegetable production, resilience-building, climate change, rural development, economic empowerment of women), policy and systems support to Government's capacity development, productive safety nets</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>Linked outputs: A, B</p> <p>[See Outputs table below]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: 80% of communities with an increased score ➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: % of targeted households with poor or borderline food consumption Baseline: tbc* Target: tbc ➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: score of targeted households is increased Baseline: tbc, March 2014 Target: tbc ➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head Baseline/target tbc, March 2014 <p>Linked output indicators: A.1, A.2, A.4 and B.1</p> <p>[See Outputs table below]</p>	<p>No disasters or shocks occur that result in community assets being damaged or reduced.</p> <p>WFP nutrition awareness efforts result in beneficiaries diversifying diets.</p> <p>Availability, access, utilization and stability do not fluctuate beyond acceptable parameters.</p> <p>Political and economic shocks and/or disasters do not result in vulnerable households needing to resort to drastic coping strategies.</p>

* tbc = to be confirmed

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of countries and institutions strengthened <i>Linked outputs: F, J</i></p>	<p>➤ National capacity index Target: Increase in index compared with initial assessment Baseline: tbc, May 2014 Target: tbc</p> <p>➤ Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks, supported by WFP Target: % of targeted communities reporting improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks Baseline: 0% Target: 60% <i>Linked output indicators: F.2 and J.1</i></p>	<p>Political/economic environment is conducive, with no major climatic shocks preventing implementation.</p>
Outputs	Indicators	
<p>Output A Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>A.1 No. of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned A.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned A.4 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output B Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>B.1 No. of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output F National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	F.2 No. of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	
Output J National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	J.1 Number of technical assistance activities provided, ¹ by type	

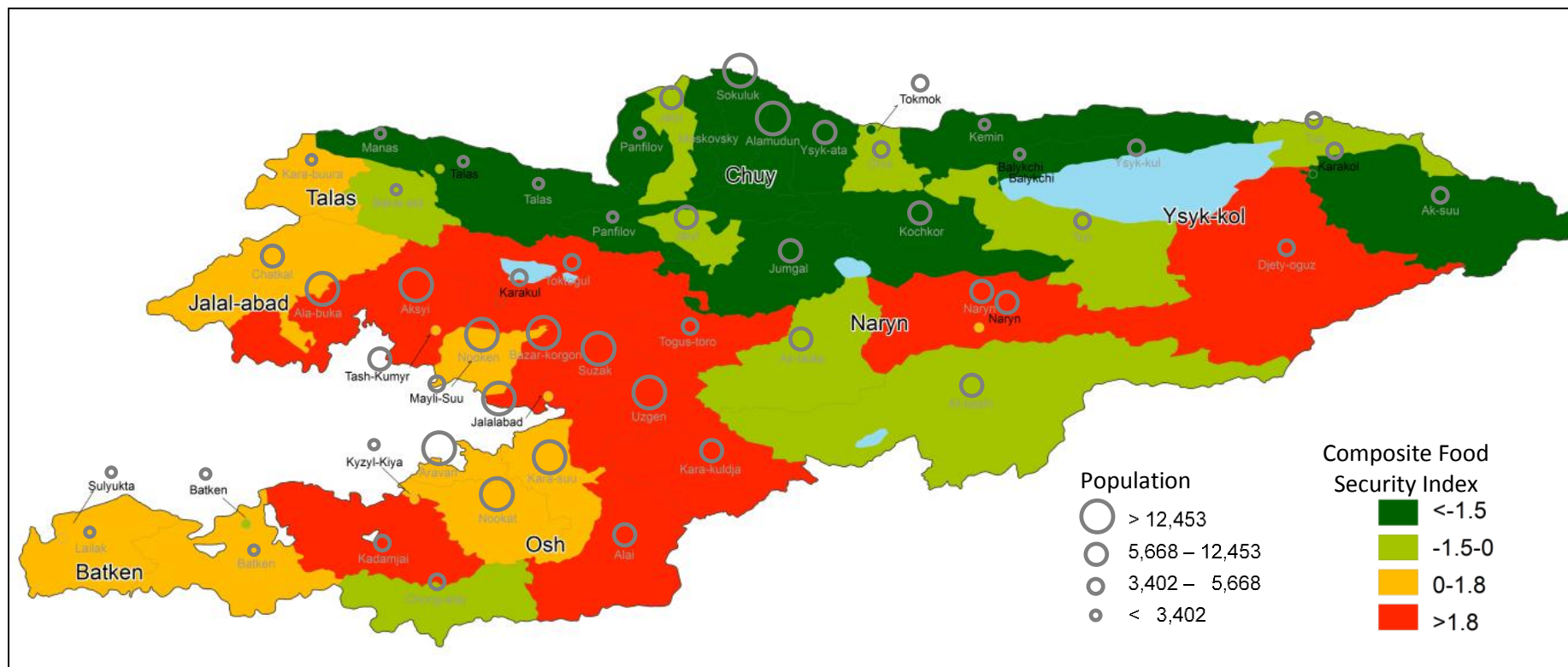


¹ Include collecting, analysing and disseminating information and data on risk, vulnerability, food security and nutrition; designing and supporting community-based and government-led safety net strategies, policies and programmes that provide food assistance and technical support for food and nutrition security – targeting, conditionality, transfer selection, monitoring and evaluation, graduation criteria, etc.; evaluating and generating evidence on safety nets; and cross-cutting technical and analytical activities aiming to enhance ownership, raise awareness and influence policy-making in safety nets for food assistance.

ANNEX III

Kyrgyz Republic: Food Security and Vulnerability Composite Index

Food-insecure and vulnerable areas are identified using the following four indicators: 1i) adequacy of food consumption (proportion of the household with food consumption score below 42, in September 2013); 2ii) poverty (proportion of the population living below poverty line in 2012, World Bank Poverty Map); 3iii) child undernutrition (prevalence of stunting among children under 5 in 2012, Demographic and Health Survey; 4iv) recurrence of natural disasters (recorded by the Ministry of Emergency Situations during 1999–2009).



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

CPE	country portfolio evaluation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
GDP	gross domestic product
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework