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REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Agenda item 10

For information*



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (1 JULY–31 DECEMBER 2011)— KYRGYZSTAN 200036

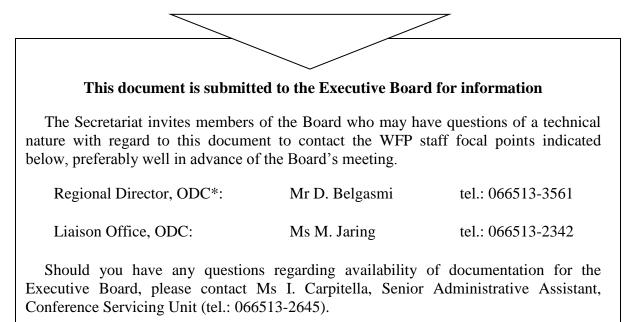
Support to Food Insecure Households

Number of beneficiaries	July 2011–June 2012: 430,000 July 2012–June 2013: 270,000 Total without double counting: 515,000
Duration of project	Two years (July 2011–June 2013)
WFP food tonnage	25,455 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	19,156,404
Total cost to WFP	28,669,701

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



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



ABSTRACT

- 1. The Kyrgyz Republic has faced a succession of severe shocks in recent years, including extreme climatic conditions and frequent exposure to natural disasters, economic contraction, high food prices, political instability and inter-ethnic conflict. When in 2010 the Government was overthrown in a public uprising, violence erupted in the south of the Republic, leading to large-scale displacement and precipitating a humanitarian crisis. Despite relative political stabilization starting in 2011, the situation remains tense. The recent economic recovery has not decreased high poverty levels and chronic food insecurity. One third of the population lives below the poverty line. Moreover, with food insecurity spiking in winter and spring, nearly half of the population is seasonally affected by food insecurity, forcing an increasing number of vulnerable households to resort to negative coping strategies such as reducing meals and selling assets.
- 2. The objective of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200036 is to improve the food security situation of poor and vulnerable households through three main interventions. The operation provides relief assistance to targeted severely food-insecure households during the winter and pre-harvest lean season. The early recovery component focuses on assisting targeted communities through food-for-work (FFW) and food-fortraining (FFT) activities aimed at contributing to building sustainable rural livelihoods. In order to strengthen and improve food security monitoring as a way to better anticipate and manage food shocks, WFP is supporting the Government to improve the existing system in line with the established standards of the WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), introducing an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification -like approach, which depicts both transient and chronic food insecurity.
- 3. In line with Strategic Objective 2,¹ the vulnerable group feeding activity targets severely food-insecure households in the poorest districts of six out of seven provinces. The relief component of the PRRO addresses high levels of seasonal food insecurity to ensure adequate food consumption for families at risk of falling into acute hunger and to prevent loss of assets during the most critical times of the year.
- 4. Early recovery activities assist communities with depleted assets to recover and restore productive capacity through FFW and FFT projects. Disaster mitigation, environmental protection and climate change adaptation projects protect agricultural land and improve food security. FFW and FFT recovery activities in communities affected by violence and destruction in 2010 include peace-building and conflict prevention components. The early recovery component supports Strategic Objective 3.¹
- The country office works with government institutions to develop an efficient food 5. security monitoring system based on existing mechanisms, but with improved data collection and expanded scope to include household-level information on nutrition, food consumption and coping strategy. In addition, one third of food commodities is procured locally to support the Kyrgyz economy. Recovery activities thus meet Strategic Objective 5.¹

¹ Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations; and Strategic Objective 5 – Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.



6. PRRO 200036 is implemented in coordination with the United Nations country team, in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and supporting Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDG 1.²



² Millennium Development Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger