

**Kyrgyzstan One Fund
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM 06.2010 TO 12.2013**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Food for Assets/ Training (FFA/T) • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00074589 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region Kyrgyz Republic</p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme World Food Programme (WFP) 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) UNDP Environmental Protection Programme (EP) UNDP Peace and Development Projects (PDP) UN Women UN Volunteers (UNV) UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Kyrgyz Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) Kyrgyz Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) Kyrgyz local authorities (LA) Kara Kulja and Uzgen Forestry Departments Kyrgyz Department of Forestry State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Agency for Development Initiatives (ADI) Community Development Alliance (CDA) World Bank
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: US\$2,582,430.67</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP: US\$2,582,430.67 <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US\$4,058,050.02 – WFP • US\$383,569.00 – UNDP • US\$61,952.27 – UN Women • US\$226,581.43 – FAO • US\$241,620.00 – ADI 	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> 43 Start Date <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 01.06.2010</p> <p>Original End Date <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 31.12.2013</p>

- US\$38,000.00 – CDA
- US\$93,191.00 - GIZ

Government Contribution
US\$780,827.25

Other Contributions (donors)
(if applicable)

TOTAL: US\$6,839,658.19

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Evaluation Completed

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Evaluation Report - Attached

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Actual End date¹(*dd.mm.yyyy*) 31.12.2013

Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system? Yes No

Expected Financial Closure date:

Report Submitted By

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- Title: Country Director
- Participating Organization (Lead): WFP
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¹ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In ½ to 1 page, summarise the most important achievements of Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the most critical to be included in the MPTF Office Consolidated Annual Report.

The WFP-implemented Kyrgyzstan One Fund has been successfully implemented in all seven provinces of the Kyrgyz Republic since 2010. Almost 75,000 household members have benefited from over 3,000 metric tonnes of food received from WFP, following the work or training activities undertaken by more than 14,500 vulnerable people. Short term employment opportunities have resulted in immediate improvements in the food security of these households; however, the programme has also contributed to enhancing livelihood opportunities for whole communities in the longer term by restoring, constructing or protecting vital assets. These include key agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation canals, important access infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and vital disaster mitigation structures, such as dams and trees.

People vulnerable to food insecurity have learned important new skills to enable them to increase their income generating opportunities through this Fund. Over 2,600 people, primarily women, are now feeding their families with home-grown vegetables and selling the surplus. Thousands of households participated in agricultural extension training and received improved seeds, while all participants improved skills to manage and maintain the assets in their villages. Moreover, local government authorities were mobilized, increasing their skills and commitment to supporting vulnerable communities.

The Kyrgyzstan One Fund provided a framework for UN agencies to act collaboratively, which has proved highly effective, with each agency bringing their particular skills and inputs to the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities, resulting in strong, well-targeted projects, multi-dimensional in their application and holistic in their approach. Moreover, this provided opportunities for agencies to further their skills and knowledge through cross-learning and shared experience, strengthening individual agencies in the longer term. Such joint action has expanded between and beyond these partnerships, resulting in further collaboration on a range of interventions and providing a platform to approach new donors.

I. Purpose

- Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*).
- Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme in relation to the appropriate **Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and project document (if applicable) or Annual Work Plans (AWPs) over the duration of the project.**

WFP's Food Assistance for Assets/ Training (FFA/T) programme provided remuneration and incentives for the most vulnerable and food insecure households that participated in public works that benefited the whole community. The programme enhanced self-reliance through the restoration and creation of sustainable community assets, prioritised and selected by communities or local government authorities, and developed capacity to maximise income. Interventions ensured adequate food consumption for families at risk of falling into acute hunger and enabled communities with depleted assets to recover and restore productive capacity. During the programme, the focus was on five themes linked to improving food security in rural areas and specifically targeting the most vulnerable households in the least food secure villages in the Kyrgyz Republic:

- Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and mitigation
- Improvement of rural infrastructure
- Agricultural development

- Environmental protection
- Forestry industry development

Over the life of the programme, 14,532 individuals participated in WFP’s FFA/T activities, providing 3,021.182 metric tonnes of fortified wheat flour and vitamin-enriched vegetable oil for almost 75,000 vulnerable beneficiaries. To maximise resources and reduce duplication of efforts, WFP collaborated with a number of UN and international agencies, national non-governmental organizations (NGO), and local and national government bodies to implement this programme.

Overall Objective: Assist the Kyrgyz Government in its efforts to support the re-establishment of livelihoods, food and nutrition security, and protect the lives and livelihoods of food insecure communities affected by shocks

Table 1: Kyrgyzstan One Fund planned outcomes

2010	2011-2012	2013
Outcome D1: Government’s efforts to ameliorate the effects of the economic, energy and food crises on vulnerable groups, and revitalize rural Kyrgyzstan’s path to sustainable social and economic development are strengthened	Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger	Outcome A.3.2: To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks
Outcome D.1.3: Ensure that vulnerable farming households have the opportunity to maintain assets and secure their livelihoods	Outcome 2: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile transition situations	Outcome A.3.3: To support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation

The Kyrgyzstan One Fund is designed to build on the commitments in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The first year of the programme expanded the 2005-2011 UNDAF to include the objective above, which is in line with Pillar 3 (inclusive and sustainable job-rich growth for poverty reduction) of the 2012-2016 UNDAF.

II. Assessment of Programme Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

• Outcomes:

Through the implementation of FFA/T activities, this programme has contributed to improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic, increasing their food security and strengthening their resilience to shocks. Temporary employment was provided for vulnerable rural people with compensation for their time and efforts with in-kind food rations. Activities were designed to improve long-term food production and contribute to rural incomes among subsistence farmers through the development of skills and the rehabilitation or construction of community productive assets. These activities have been enhanced by the creation or reinforcement of disaster mitigation mechanisms to encourage community resilience to natural or man-made disasters.

WFP monitoring following each phase of the Kyrgyzstan One Fund indicates that selected assets were in line with community needs and are being properly maintained, implying that these assets are considered vital by targeted communities for boosting small-scale agricultural production, improving livelihood skills, and building their capacity, self-reliance and resilience. Community Asset Scores (CAS)² at each phase exceeded the planned target:

² CAS measures the increase in functioning assets, or ‘facilities and infrastructure’ that enable a community, and the households living within it, to begin restoring and rebuilding livelihoods, during recovery phases after conflicts, disasters, and shocks.

Table 2: Community Asset Scores

Year	Actual	Target
2010	87	80
2011-2012	87	80
2013	90	87

Agricultural infrastructure improvements created the preconditions for increased agricultural output and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. Investment was directed to improving access to food for participants and indirectly contributing to reducing the poverty of the entire community by reviving local production and supply chains. Fortified rations supplied to participants improved food consumption and diversification; WFP monitoring indicated that following project implementation in 2013, 85 percent of monitored households had an adequate Food Consumption Scores (FCS) of, on average, 66³.

Beneficiaries of WFP's FFA/T projects consisted of the most vulnerable, food-insecure rural households, selected in line with WFP food security assessments and government poverty statistics in all seven provinces in the Kyrgyz Republic. In accordance with WFP's beneficiary selection criteria⁴, participants were identified based on vulnerable population lists drawn up by local governments using community targeting methodology. Throughout the selection process, WFP coordinated closely with local authorities and communities, and provided oversight to ensure only the most vulnerable, neediest households were included. Additional checks of the draft beneficiary lists were done by WFP and partners, with at least 5 percent verified.

FFA/T projects in areas affected by inter-ethnic tensions supported peace-building and recovery efforts as participants from ethnically-divided communities came together to achieve common objectives essential to the progressive development of their communities. Improving the delivery of irrigation water and, in general, expanding access to agricultural inputs, contributed to reducing a major source of social and ethnic conflict in these poorly developed areas. The projects built capacity by developing tangible agricultural assets, provided communities with practical skills and experience conducting collaborative projects, and helped to establish community ownership and pride in final project results. The projects also included training for the target communities in proper operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated infrastructures in order to facilitate long-term sustainability.

The FFA/T programme contributed to the achievement MDG1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability) in the Kyrgyz Republic.

- **Outputs:**

WFP, with funding from the Kyrgyzstan One Fund, reached a total of 74,420 household members, (planned: 58,670) by providing training or employment for 14,532 people from vulnerable, food insecure communities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

³ FCS measures the frequency with which different food groups are consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. A score of 66 means that on a weekly average, these household consume bread, oil and sugar daily, potatoes for six days, vegetables for five days, wheat, fruit and meats for four days, dairy for three days, eggs for two days, while beans and fish were almost absent from consumption.

⁴ To qualify as a beneficiary, households must (a) have an income per capita per month less or equal to 1000 KGS, and they must meet at least three out of the following criteria: (b) the availability of cattle in the household (households with 1-5 family members should have not more than 1 large cattle and 5 small cattle, while households with 6 or more family members should have not more than 2 large cattle and 10 small cattle; (c) households with no productive assets (horses, donkey, camels, vehicles, agricultural equipment, small shops), with the exception of land; (d) households with 3 or more children below 14 years old; (e) the availability of land in the household (no more than 0.35 ha of irrigated land per household or 0.25 ha of non-irrigated land).

Table 3: Beneficiary numbers

	2010		2011-2012		2013		Total	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Total participants	7,000	7,680	3,517	5,522	1,217	1,330	11,734	14,532
Total beneficiaries (household members)	35,000	38,405	17,585	29,365	6,085	6,650	58,670	74,420
Total food distributed (wheat flour and vegetable oil) (mt)	1,723	1,852	667.93	854	171.836	315.182	2,562.766	3,021.182

Nearly 300,000 people (precisely 299,675) in communities throughout the Kyrgyz Republic benefited from assets restored or constructed in 2010, reaping the long term rewards of the infrastructure improvements or disaster risk reduction measures, which built the resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets and asset creation. Due to the increasing popularity of the programme, the number of projects and participants exceeded the target of 7,000 participants for 2010 and corresponding tonnage by 9.7% (wheat flour) and 7.5% (vegetable oil) respectively. Procured under the Kyrgyzstan One Fund were 1,374 mt of food items, of which 1,224 mt were fortified wheat flour and 150 fortified vegetable oil. The remaining tonnage of 478 mt was procured utilizing donations towards WFP's on-going programmes. By late October 2010, all funds received by WFP from the Kyrgyzstan One Fund had been consumed.

In 2011-2012, the vegetable production projects had 3,212 participants (50 more than originally planned), 300 of which participated under the FAO/UN Women projects. Women-headed households were primarily targeted, usually migrants or with family members who have migrated. The food security of this vulnerable group was improved by enabling them to supplement their families' diets with vegetables they had grown. The women formed self-help groups (about 700 groups at national levels with over 3,000 members), which were provided with improved seed varieties and training on how to farm better. They were then able to sell any surplus harvest for income, improving their access to economic resources and indirectly contributing to poverty reduction in their communities by developing local production and supply chains. The project contributed to 1,078 ha of planted land and harvest collection of 2,629 mt. The yields from the new seed varieties have been significantly greater than from previous crops leading to increased household income (and food stocks) allowing women to escape the poverty trap of poor labour and poor income, and achieve greater food security. This project also indirectly contributed to poverty reduction of the entire community by reviving local production and supply chains. The project resulted in the formation of the women's own NGO, which allowed them to bank their savings.

In 2013, vegetable production projects were implemented in all provinces in the Kyrgyz Republic, with 4,976 participants (89 percent were women), 420 of which were funded from this programme (resulting in 2,100 household members benefiting from this funding). The Kyrgyzstan One Fund facilitated the mobilization of 300 vulnerable families into self-help groups in Osh province, which were provided with improved vegetable seeds.

Other notable accomplishments in 2011-2012 include the rehabilitation and cleaning of 86.8 km of irrigation channels, which now supply water to 16,233 ha of crop land, the installation of 450 gabions to reinforce riverbanks and the protection of 422 houses from possible emergencies.

In Naryn and Issyk-Kul provinces in 2013, 143 individuals participated in the construction and rehabilitation of disaster mitigation and agricultural infrastructure, resulting in 692 household members benefiting from distributed food commodities in remuneration for their work. 1500 metres of mudflow channels were rehabilitated, 673 new gabion nets were installed to reinforce riverbanks and 274 houses were protected from possible emergencies.

In 2013, 35,000 saplings were planted at sites in Kara Kulja and Uzgen districts and in Kara Kulja Forestry Department territory, on a total area of 27 ha (15 ha in the territory of Salamalik AO, 10 in the territory of Kara Kulja AO and 2 ha in the territory of Kara Kulja Forestry Department). 141 people were provided with temporary work, as a result of which 763 household members were provided with fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

Overall, the objectives of WFP's activities under the Kyrgyzstan One Fund were achieved. The immediate food security needs of participating communities were addressed through the distribution of fortified food commodities, and food consumption was improved. There was also an increase in the community asset score, which indicated improved community infrastructure. During post-distribution monitoring in 2012, 100 percent of respondents stated that FFA/T positively impacted their community and emphasized the value of temporary employment, the availability of basic food commodities for vulnerable households, positive outputs for the communities, and community asset creation. In all interviews beneficiary groups insisted that they preferred food over cash.

Partnerships with government and local authorities, national and international NGOs, and other UN and international agencies were, in particular, a notable success. Government ministries and agencies (including the Ministry of Emergency Operations, SAEPF, the Department of Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture) contributed tools, materials and technical expertise to FFA projects. Local authorities were instrumental in project planning, implementation and oversight. UN agencies, as well as other international and local partners (including UNDP, FAO, UN Women, and the World Bank) provided materials and technical support for FFA projects and food distributions. Local authorities and partners, with their understanding of rural conditions and customs, were particularly essential in reaching and effectively targeting vulnerable populations in the most remote regions of the country. They also helped to ensure that communities took responsibility for maintaining the improved infrastructure. Every partnership allowed WFP to leverage partners' expertise (e.g. engineering skills, gender) and resources (e.g. high yield vegetable seeds, heavy machinery), resulting in higher-impact, multi-sector assistance that reached more beneficiaries.

Food assistance activities contributed greatly to building solidarity not only within one community but also between different villages or population groups. This added value of commonly implemented FFW projects, which often involve a number of communities with diverse ethnic backgrounds in a given, wider area (e.g. in re-forestation or the rehabilitation of irrigation systems projects) will be increasingly used to facilitate peace-building or reconciliation efforts among populations affected by the inter-communal violence of June 2010.

Through the creation of women's self-help groups, the foundations for strengthening women's active participation in community affairs and decision making processes were laid as an important step towards the empowerment of women in the Kyrgyz Republic in the longer term. Not only are women discriminated against in employment and bear huge and often exclusive responsibility for running the household and rearing children, regardless of their employment status, they are also the first to suffer from negative coping strategies such as reduced rations or inferior foods. The women's self-help groups, which were created as an important part of the FFA/T project, received not only training in agro-technology, but also in leadership and management skills. They were actively involved in all stages of the project planning and implementation. Moreover, the project placed particular importance on gender issues in the project design, by primarily targeting vulnerable rural households headed by women and by enabling women of all ages to contribute their labour for producing vegetables for household consumption and as a source of income.

The FFA/T programme is one of the core tools WFP employs globally to empower communities and create the basis for self-reliance and sustained livelihoods. It was only in the context of the UNDAF and the Kyrgyzstan One Fund, that FFA/T was first implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic, marking a turning point in the WFP Country Office's work towards recovery oriented programmes away from humanitarian

emergency assistance. Within a short time, FFA/T became known and increasingly popular as a developmental tool in the Kyrgyz Republic. The positive results and enthusiastic reception by the local communities of the concept - particularly in isolated areas with no access to markets or work opportunities - has given the required impetus to attract attention of partner UN agencies, non-governmental and governmental actors.

This programme highlighted the benefits of working collaboratively with other UN, international and national NGOs, and encouraged WFP to further such partnerships both within and outside joint UN funding. Under the Kyrgyzstan One Fund, coordination between UN agencies proved highly effective, with each agency bringing their particular skills and inputs to the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities, resulting in strong, well-targeted projects, multi-dimensional in their application and holistic in their approach. Moreover, this provided opportunities for agencies to further their skills and knowledge through cross-learning and shared experience, strengthening individual agencies in the longer term.

Further to the success of the vegetable production project implemented through ADI, WFP, UN Women and FAO through the Kyrgyzstan One Fund, the agencies have developed the approach by adding components to enhance sustainability and cost-effectiveness. This project, now implemented with funding from a range of donors and with additional collaborating partners, has extended beyond the Kyrgyzstan One Fund due to the positive experience of collaboration under this programme. Best practices gained from previous experience of implementation and collaboration have been enhanced by programme improvements to fill gaps identified through joint monitoring and review, strengthening its effectiveness and further extending its reach. WFP also has strengthened partnership with UNDP following the successful implementation of disaster risk management projects under the Kyrgyzstan One Fund. Joint activities for green projects are now underway, and the examples of good programming from this funding enabled UNDP and WFP to approach donors jointly for new resources.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP**s - provide details of the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why.

2010:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome D1: Government's efforts to ameliorate the effects of the economic, energy and food crises on vulnerable groups, and revitalize rural Kyrgyzstan's path to sustainable social and economic development are strengthened Outcome D.1.3: Ensure that vulnerable farming households have the opportunity to maintain assets and secure their livelihoods			
Output 1.3.1: Improved capacity for food production among vulnerable rural families Indicator 1.3.1: Community Asset Score (CAS) Planned Target: 80%	- CAS: 87%		Survey and monitoring data Asset score is computed based on survey data and including both natural (e.g. trees planted) and physical (e.g. dykes) assets
Indicator 1.3.2: Built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals Planned Target: Refer to Annex 2	- Refer to Annex 2		Survey and monitoring data Final survey of completed works before dispatch of commodities for remuneration
Indicator 1.3.3: The food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions. Planned Target: 1,723 mt tonnage of food items; 7,000 active participants or approximately 35,000 beneficiary household members	- 1,852 mt (actually distributed in 2010 under food for work) - 7,680 actual active participants - 38,405 actual beneficiary household members receiving food assistance under food for work in 2010		WFP monitoring; distribution reports

2011-2012:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger Indicator: Household food consumption score Baseline: Poor – 59 HHs – 21.61% Borderline – 81 HHs – 29.67% Acceptance – 133 HHs – 48.72% Average food consumption score – 43.76 Planned Target: Score exceeds threshold for	Poor – 55 HHs – 18.61% Borderline – 55 HHs – 10.67% Acceptance – 7 HHs – 30.28% Total: 60% of proportion of HHs was improved	Significant progress was made towards improving food consumption of the most vulnerable households residing in rural areas	Annual survey data

2013:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome A.3.2 To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks Indicator A.3.2.1: Community asset score Baseline: N/A</p>	90		WFP monitoring and survey reports
<p>Output A.3.2.1. Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Output A.3.2.2. Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, by category and as a percent of planned beneficiaries Baseline: N/A Planned Target: Total participants: 441 Planned male participants: 149 Planned female participants: 292</p> <p>Output A.3.2.3. Tonnage of food distributed, by type as percent of planned tonnage for distribution Baseline: N/A Planned Target: Total: 95.289 mt Wheat flour: 88.239 mt Vegetable oil: 7.050 mt</p>	<p>See Annex 2</p> <p>Total participants: 561 (127% planned participants) Total male participants: 188 (126% planned male participants) Total female participants: 373 (128% planned female participants)</p> <p>Total distributed: 121.189 mt (127% planned distribution) Wheat flour distributed: 112.239 mt (127% planned distribution) Vegetable oil distributed: 8.950 mt (127% planned distribution)</p>		<p>WFP partner reports</p> <p>WFP partner reports</p> <p>WFP partner reports</p>
<p>Outcome A.3.3 To support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation Indicator A.3.3.1. Community asset score Baseline: N/A</p>	90		WFP monitoring and survey reports
<p>Output A.3.3.1: Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure (area protected/improved hectares; number of trees planted; dams constructed, etc.)</p>	See Annex 2		WFP partner reports

<p>Baseline: N/A Planned Target: See Annex 2</p> <p>Output A.3.3.2: Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, by category and as a percent of planned beneficiaries Baseline: N/A Planned Target: Total participants: 776 Planned male participants: 547 Planned female participants: 229</p> <p>Output A.3.3.3: Tonnage of food distributed, by type as percent of planned tonnage for distribution Baseline: N/A Planned Target: Total: 76.547 mt Wheat flour: 69.979 mt Vegetable oil: 6.568 mt</p>	<p>Total participants: 769 (99% of planned figure) Male participants: 714 (130% of planned figure) Female participants: 55 (24% of planned figure)</p> <p>Total distributed: 193.993 mt (253% of planned figure) Wheat flour distributed: 177.351 mt (253% of planned figure) Vegetable oil distributed: 16.642 mt (253% of planned figure)</p>	<p>Local authorities experienced difficulties with the mobilization of communities, due to seasonal agriculture activities on-going at the time.</p> <p>One partner completed work started in 2012 during the 2013 cycle, due to difficulties mobilizing participants when they needed to undertake seasonal agriculture. Therefore, total distribution in 2013 increased.</p>	<p>WFP partner reports</p> <p>WFP partner distribution reports</p>
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iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no programme evaluation have been done yet?

During the implementation of the FFA/T programmes since 2011, WFP conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM) to confirm that all participants received their food commodities ration entitlement; assess satisfaction regarding the project implementation and distribution process; and obtain information regarding food consumption, food security, coping strategies, food and non-food expenditures. The PDM was held in all targeted provinces and was conducted through an external company selected through a competitive tender process. During the life of the project, 1190 randomly selected households were interviewed from all WFP FFA/T programmes. The findings from the PDM revealed that programme participants were correctly targeted and benefited from the temporary employment opportunities, infrastructure rehabilitation and improved food security. It also showed that the distribution process went smoothly in the selected monitoring sites. Although some participants had difficulties in naming the organization providing the food aid, the majority (93 percent of 2013 participants) could state the objectives of the project.

The PDM collected information on households' food consumption, use of the ration, use of coping strategies and expenditures. Results show that the majority of participants used the ration to meet their own food consumption needs. Approximately 70 percent (71 percent: 2012; 68 percent: 2013) of households reported that after receiving food commodities from WFP they consumed a greater variety of food than previously, while over 80 percent (83 percent: 2012; 82 percent: 2013) reported that they were able to spend more money on other essential household needs, such as gas, electricity, coal, and medical services.

The Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) covered all of WFP's operations and analytical work in the Kyrgyz Republic from 2008 to 2012. The evaluation assessed and reported whether or not the focus, performance and results of the CO portfolio were in line with the food security and development challenges facing the Kyrgyz Republic, and if they were consistent with the strategic orientation of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic, WFP's main partners and WFP's own Strategic Plan. The evaluation found WFP activities appropriate, and their delivery highly efficient. Food aid is appropriate in the Kyrgyz context, is delivered on time, without interruption and is of high quality. Excellent food security analysis is used effectively for targeting and is useful to development partners. The WFP has been agile in securing and using its resources, creative in its programming and has established a valuable range of operational partnerships at regional and local levels.

WFP also made a measurable contribution to recipient household income, which led to more predictable consumption of staples amongst some of the poorest households at critical times. WFP interventions were relevant to the communities and the relevance of food aid was reinforced by the beneficiaries themselves. WFP was efficient in its delivery and oversight of all of its operations, in terms of its timeliness of delivery, the quality of the foodstuffs, the drive to achieve best value through tendering of transport and consistently finding ways to economise on overheads. Operations were carried out professionally and proficiently, taking time to ensure the targeting was done properly, monitoring implementation and adjusting accordingly.

- Explain challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources etc. What actions were taken to mitigate these challenges? How did such challenges and actions impact on the overall achievement of results? Have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or were there unidentified risks that came up?

FFA/T was introduced to the Kyrgyz Republic for the first time only in the context of this programme. Communities and potential participants were unfamiliar with the concept and – given negative experiences with public works payments by other organisations or state institutions in the past - were initially hesitant to volunteer. The number of participants therefore lagged behind projected targets and expectations by WFP during the first months of the project implementation, but soon caught up dramatically after the tangible positive results were felt and accurate remuneration in food items received in a timely manner by the participants at the village level.

One major challenge was the change of government following the violent overthrow of the Bakiev administration in April 2010. Political instability and almost completely changed counterparts in ministries and government departments caused considerable frustrations and continuously renewed efforts to bring the programme back on track.

Furthermore, receipt of funding was delayed by almost three months, which put a number of FFA/T projects under threat, as they were designed to be in line with the agricultural cycle and seasonal climatic conditions. The level of funding has continued to be a challenge, with the result that coverage has not always corresponded fully with needs. If provided with more resources, agencies could have made a much greater impact by covering more geographical areas and caseload.

- Key lessons learned and best practices that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc. Please also include experiences of failure, which often are the richest source of lessons learned.

A positive lesson learned was that the involvement of local authorities and partners helped to ensure community participation. Particularly with FFA/T activities, this was vital in building capacity and promoting communities' self-reliance. Further, synergies with other UN agencies provided a good model for wider WFP programming. The effective joint collaboration approach required under this programme had a positive impact on the modality used by agencies when implementing projects, and triggered agencies working outside of the Kyrgyzstan One Fund to seek future projects jointly. In fact, WFP already began applying this modality in its new initiative with FAO/UNW/IFAD on rural women's economic empowerment and its joint projects with UNDP DRMP.

Lessons learned regarding areas for improvement include recognition of the limited capacity and resources of local government entities, and the frequent turnover of government counterparts at the local and national level. Project planning should consider the time needed to brief new counterparts and arrange the implementation of activities accordingly. Good coordination and the timely allocation of resources is required to enable government counterparts to complete activities on time and according to plans.

Using UNV for implementation and monitoring was identified as a best practice during the implementation of the programme in 2012. UNV's were not planned to be used for monitoring in 2012; however, in reality, UNV working under the UNDP environmental protection and peace development projects performed some monitoring for this programme, as they were already on the ground. For these reasons, implementation and monitoring by UNV was further developed in 2013 and was equally co-chaired by WFP and UNDP for disaster mitigation and environmental protection projects.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

Problem / Challenge faced:

In the small mountainous village of Madaniyat east of Bishkek, Jarkyn Smanalieva, has been a participant in

the vegetable production project for a few years. “We used to think that only men can earn income to support a family while women were considered unable to bring any money home and saw their role as keeping households and raising children,” said Jarkyn Smanalieva. “So, when your husband cannot earn anything for a family, the whole family suffers.”

However, Jarkyn, amongst another 57 women from her village, was invited to join the Kyrgyzstan One Funded vegetable production project. Initially she was skeptical. “We have been planting vegetables in our garden plots for ages and harvests were barely sufficient for consumption, so what would change? And how would it bring us income?” recalled Jarkyn.

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

With assistance from WFP, FAO and UN Women, Jarkyn and other women from her community established a Community Seed Farm called Ak-Monguluu (Mountains with Snow White Glaciers), which served as a credit facility for future seeds and other inputs for new participants next season. Jarkyn was unanimously selected the Chair of the Community Seed Farm for her dynamism and dedication. Since then, the Community Seed Fund in Jarkyn’s village has expanded and now welcomes 50 new women every year. Each of them receives high-yield seeds of tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, beets and other vegetables and attends classes in agriculture and marketing. WFP gives them food to ensure they can feed their families while they plant, manage, and harvest their vegetables, bringing them hope for better food security while regaining community respect.

Result (if applicable):

Following their first harvest, women were able to sell and can their surplus, on top of diversifying their daily diet with fresh produce. “We have opened a bank account – the first in our lives! - to keep our accumulated fund of 69,898 soms (about US\$1,500) as we wanted to ensure transparency and accuracy of all our financial activity,” said Jarkyn. “I feel proud every time I enter the bank.”

This year, the joint WFP/FAO/UN Women initiative showed another facet of its success as many Community Seed Farms like the one run by Jarkyn developed into local NGOs that help rural women to become the drivers of local development while improving their access to economic resources and services.

Lessons Learned:

The UN is helping to ensure that vulnerable women-headed households across the country are prioritized for learning new skills that will enrich their lives through sustainable assistance. The success of this project emphasized that women can be real drivers of change, able to take charge of generating their incomes when programmes take account of their needs and priorities. This is a highly effective approach that highlighted the benefits of collaboration between and beyond UN agencies.

See Annex 3 for related photographs.

List of Acronyms

ADI	Agency for Development Initiatives
CAS	Community Asset Score
CDA	Community Development Alliance
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Programme
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Scores
FFA/W	Food assistance for assets/ training
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
LA	Local authorities
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
SAEPF	State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	UN Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme

Overview of some of the major outputs and results of FFW projects in 2010 funded by the Kyrgyzstan One Fund

QUANTITATIVE OUTPUT	UNIT	TOTAL PLANNED	TOTAL ACTUAL	%
Hectares of land irrigated (in hectares)	Ha	21,926	20,633	94
Square meters of cleaned river banks	m2	1,050,000	1,050,000	100
Length of irrigation channels rehabilitated (in kilometers)	km	203	203	100
Volume of conducted land works	m3	315,707	281,955	89
Number of reconstructed bridges	piece	7	7	100
Reconstructed roads (in metres)	m	3,203	3,003	94
Volume of water capacity of two run off ponds	m3	830,000	830,000	100
Number of rehabilitated community assets	piece	102	101	99
Number of rehabilitated water distribution systems	piece	4	4	100
Number of planted trees	piece	83,400	85,200	102
Hectares of land prepared for planting	Ha	2,576	1,232	48 ⁵
Number of installed gabions	piece	524	524	100
Length of reconstructed mudflow channels	Km	3	3	100
Volume of mudflow protection dams	m3	3,183	3,183	100
Number of houses protected from potential shocks (landslide, flooding)	Piece	373	373	100
Number of protected social-cultural and administrative buildings (from landslides, flooding)	piece	26	26	100
Number of protected lands from landslide	piece	286	286	100
Number of households receiving vegetable seeds and training in agro-technology	hshlds	2,100	2,102	100
Number of households receiving fertilizers	hshlds	1,800	1,800	100

Overview of major outputs in 2013 – DRR

QUANTITATIVE OUTPUT	UNIT	TOTAL ACTUAL
Ha land irrigated	ha	555
M of irrigational channels rehabilitated	M	24614
Number of conducted land works	M3	19795
The number of reconstructed bridges	Piece	4
The number of reconstructed assets	Piece	12
The number of installed gabions	Piece	1532
The volume of stone capacity in gabions	M3	1232
Quantity of gravel and silt taken out from canal	M3	5554.6
The number of constructed mudflow protection dam	piece	3
The number of houses protected from possible emergencies	Piece	2974
The number of protected social-cultural and administrative buildings	piece	8
The number of protected lands from landslide	ha	11.068
M pipelines installed for providing of village people with irrigation and	M	3000

⁵ Work was interrupted due to the onset of winter in 2010. The project was resumed in early 2011, as soon as weather conditions allowed.

drinking water		
Number of protected transformers from floods	piece	6
Number of conducted land works	M3	4130
Gardens protected from flood	ha	24

Overview of major outputs in 2013 – Livelihoods

QUANTITATIVE OUTPUT	UNIT	TOTAL ACTUAL
Prepared lands for planting trees	Ha	27
Planted trees	Piece	35000
Fenced land	Piece	27
Fenced row	Piece	6
Involved Forestry Units	Piece	2
Irrigation ditches constructed	km	40

Photographs related to the success story



Jarkyn with her produce



Jarkyn and fellow group members with their produce



Jarkyn and fellow group members with their canned produce