

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT KYRGYZ REPUBLIC 200176

Optimising the primary school meals programme	
Number of beneficiaries	25,000
Duration of project	January 2013 - June 2014
WFP food tonnage	837 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$746,350
Total cost to WFP	US\$4,035,912

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After a period of impressive economic growth between 1998-2008, the Kyrgyz Republic has been hit hard by the global financial crisis, recurrent political crises, social unrest, inter-ethnic violence, public financing shortfalls and food price volatility. These have a heavy impact on the most vulnerable households. Earlier gains in poverty reduction are being reversed: absolute poverty increased from 34 percent in 2010 to 37 percent in 2011, increasing the need for efficient and effective social safety nets.

Since 2006, the Government has implemented a nationally-owned universal primary school meals programme for almost 400,000 schoolchildren. It enjoys strong political backing and steady financial support (US\$10 million per annum); however, policymakers have expressed concerns about the programme's efficiency and the quality of meals provided. The Government has requested WFP to assist in redesigning the school meals programme.

WFP will provide technical assistance to build national capacity to improve the quality, efficiency and sustainability of the programme. Assistance will focus on supporting the Government to develop a sound policy framework and an implementation strategy that is aligned with international quality standards for school feeding.

WFP will demonstrate improved implementation modalities that are cost-efficient, transparent and accountable, through a small pilot project. This pilot will provide nutritious and affordable meals for schoolchildren within the Government's existing budget for school meals. The pilot will be conducted in selected food-insecure areas, and will also contribute to improving seasonal school attendance.

The project is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 4 and 5, and will contribute to the second pillar of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which focuses on improved social protection for vulnerable groups and improved food security, nutrition, education, and social protection services and benefits. The project will contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 2.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The Kyrgyz Republic is a small, landlocked country in Central Asia. It has a predominantly agrarian society but it is a low-income food-deficit country. Almost two-thirds of its multi-ethnic population of 5.5 million live in rural areas.¹ Given the seismic activity and mountainous geography, the country is highly exposed to weather risks and natural disasters.
2. Since independence in 1991, the republic has made considerable economic and social progress. However, a series of severe shocks in recent years has reversed many of the gains. The global financial recession, recurrent political crises, social unrest, inter-ethnic violence, public financing shortfalls and food price volatility have impaired development trends.
3. The Kyrgyz Republic ranks 126th of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index. Although poverty dropped from 64 percent to 32 percent between 2003 and 2008, by 2011 absolute poverty had risen to 37 percent. Three-quarters of the poor live in rural areas, where poverty reaches 40 percent.²
4. Although gross domestic product (GDP) growth recovered from a low of 0.5 percent in 2009 to reach 5.7 percent in 2011, a collapse in gold mining income in 2012 has resulted in a 2012 growth forecast of only 1.7 percent.³ Remittance earnings have shown signs of slower growth since late 2011⁴ while higher prices for essential items are eroding the purchasing power of households.
5. The Government has changed from an authoritarian presidential system to a parliamentary republic in 2008. Political fragility and volatility have led to five government reshuffles. Decentralization has been rapid and has yet not established adequate control mechanisms. Corruption is acknowledged as a key challenge to development and is considered a cause of the social and political upheavals experienced since independence.⁵
6. The Kyrgyz Republic is reliant on food imports and is therefore vulnerable to regional food price changes: 34 percent of domestic wheat flour consumption is imported and between June-October 2012 its price increased by 47 percent.⁶ Meat prices have steadily risen since 2010, rendering meat inaccessible to 11 percent of households.⁷
7. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) by WFP in September 2012 indicates a marked deterioration in food security, with 25 percent (1.3 million people) classified as food-insecure compared with 18 percent in March 2012. The deterioration is largely attributable to rising food prices and poor domestic harvests in 2012 due to drought. Food security remains precarious and vulnerable to external factors.⁸

¹ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2011. 20 Years of Independence of the Kyrgyz Republic: Facts and Figures. Bishkek.

² World Bank. October 2012. World Bank – Kyrgyz Republic Partnership Program Snapshot. Bishkek

³ Real GDP was negative 4.6 percent between January-September 2012 (National Statistics Committee). The budget deficit for the first nine months of 2012 was reported US\$255 million and for full year 2012 has been estimated at US\$500 million, with external debt over 55 percent of GDP (International Monetary Fund).

⁴ The Economist Intelligence Unit. 02 July 2012. “Remittances to former Soviet states begins to slow”. London.

⁵ The Kyrgyz Republic is ranked 164 out of 183 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2011 published by Transparency International.

⁶ WFP. October 2012. Monthly Price and Food Security Update, Kyrgyz Republic.

⁷ WFP. 2012. A follow-up EFSA (September 2012). Bishkek.

⁸ EFSA found 27 percent of the population was food-insecure in August 2010, 46 percent in March 2011, and 18 percent in August 2011.

8. The Kyrgyz diet is based on cereals, with low consumption of animal products and legumes and large seasonal variations in the intake of fruits and vegetables. The September EFSA showed 17 percent of households consume an inadequate diet, including 4 percent of households where the diet includes no protein-rich foods from either animal or vegetable sources.⁹ Poverty and lack of knowledge are among the main reasons for poor dietary habits.
9. Malnutrition increased between 2006-2009: stunting prevalence increased from 13.7 percent to 22.6 percent, while underweight prevalence rose from 3.4 percent to 4.7 percent.¹⁰ Regional disparities are pronounced, with Batken, Issyk-Kul and Talas and notably worse-affected.¹¹ Micronutrient deficiencies have decreased significantly, largely due to national campaigns: vitamin A deficiency is now 4.2 percent and iron-deficiency anaemia is 18.1 percent;¹² these are no longer considered by the Ministry of Health to be public health issues.
10. The Government's Unified Monthly Benefit safety-net provides cash transfers to poor families, up to a maximum of 311 KGS (US\$6.60) per person per month. A quarter of households are below the poverty line and are eligible. While an increase in the allocation for the benefit is planned, in view of the considerable national budget deficit and uncertain prospects for economic growth, it is unlikely to be realized in the near future.
11. Primary education consists of grades 1-4, with students attending a half-day session either in the morning or the afternoon. Access to primary education is high, with minimal disparities between genders and between urban and rural areas. The adjusted primary net enrolment rate (NER) is 95 percent for both boys and girls,¹³ and the gender parity index for primary NER is 98.3.¹⁴ Repetition rates are under 1 percent and dropout rates are 2.1 for boys and 1.9 percent for girls, respectively. However, learning achievement is low in comparison to other countries in the region.¹⁵ Attendance is an issue, especially in the autumn and spring months when many children are involved in income-generating activities, including agriculture, which forces them to drop out of school on a seasonal basis.¹⁶
12. Real public expenditure on education increased by 147 percent between 2001 and 2007, growing from 3.9 to 6.5 percent of GDP.¹⁷ However, the proportion of the budget spent on education has fallen from 22 percent in 2007 to 16 percent in 2010 (6 percent of GDP)¹⁸ leaving the Ministry of Education and Science unable to fully finance school budgets.

⁹ WFP. September 2012. EFSA .

¹⁰ UNICEF. 2009. National survey of the nutritional status of children aged between 6-59 months and their mothers, Kyrgyzstan, UNPUBLISHED. Bishkek compared to the UNICEF. 2006. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

¹¹ 2006 MICS reports that wasting (acute malnutrition) is six times higher in Issyk-Kul (12 percent) than Batken (2 percent), while stunting (chronic malnutrition) is three times higher in Talas (46 percent) than Bishkek (16 percent). Stunting prevalence in Batken (37 percent) and Issyk-Kul (38) are almost twice those of Jalalabad (16 percent) and Naryn 21 percent). Underweight prevalence in Issyk-Kul (9 percent) and Talas (6 percent) are double those in Bishkek and Chui (both 2 percent).

¹² UNICEF. National survey of the nutritional status of children 6-59 months and their mothers, Kyrgyzstan, 2009 (Unpublished, final draft reviewed June 7, 2012).

¹³ World Bank. 2012. World Development Indicators 2012. Washington, D.C.

¹⁴ National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2011. Review of Indicators for the Education for All Program in the Kyrgyz Republic. UNICEF, Bishkek.

¹⁵ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. 2010. Kyrgyz Republic 2010: Lessons from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). Washington, D.C. The Kyrgyz Republic performed last among countries participating in PISA.

¹⁶ UNICEF. 2011. Situation Assessment of children in the Kyrgyz Republic. Bishkek.

¹⁷ Ministry of Education and Science. 2008. Out-of-school children in the Kyrgyz Republic. UNICEF, Bishkek.

¹⁸ UNICEF/CASE. 2011. Public Expenditure Review, Kyrgyz Republic, 2007-2010. Bishkek.

13. Since 2006, the Government has financed a universal school meals programme for primary schoolchildren at a per capita rate of 7-10 KGS¹⁹ (16-21 US cents) per day, with an average annual budget of US\$10 million.²⁰ The programme enjoys strong political backing, particularly from influential rural areas; however, it lacks a clear strategy and objectives, other than to provide children with energy mid-way through the school session. It is not included in the national Social Development strategy or Education 2020 strategy.
14. Responsibilities for the school meals programme are divided between three ministries: the Ministry of Education and Science (provides school planning figures), the Ministry of Health (food safety) and the Ministry of Finance (funding) - but no single ministry has overall responsibility. The programme is administered by local administrative bodies, which are funded through the National Treasury at the request of the Ministry of Finance.
15. Coordination mechanisms lack clarity, there are no management guidelines, nor does a programme management and monitoring system exist outside of the oversight from local administrative bodies. Local tendering benefits local traders, bakers and other producers, and potentially boosts local economies. However, there are no mechanisms in place to allow schools and communities to contribute to tendering or quality control processes, which has led to some inefficiencies in the value chain.
16. The current ration provided varies between schools and regions but generally consists of a cup of hot milk or black tea, a bread roll (from unfortified flour), and often candy or other sweets. The items are generally procured by local administrative bodies through contracts with local bakeries and other suppliers. The composition of the ration raises concerns: consuming black tea may reduce children's capacity to absorb micronutrients, particularly iron, and the other food items provided are of low nutritional value.
17. Key infrastructure, including school canteens and basic water and sanitation facilities, are dilapidated or non-existent. A broader programme of nutrition education in schools is also lacking; however, a network of village health committees (VHCs) exists throughout the country that can convey health and hygiene messages at the school and community level.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

18. In response to the deterioration in food security caused by weather and economic shocks in 2008, WFP launched an emergency operation (EMOP 108040) in 2009. Following the inter-ethnic conflict in Osh and Jalalabad in 2010, WFP initiated another EMOP (200161) for victims of the conflict and the wider economic crisis. Both EMOPs ended in mid-2011. A two-year protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200036) started in July 2011 to support food-insecure populations through vulnerable group feeding and food for assets and training. In addition, WFP initiated a food security monitoring system to strengthen government capacity to analyse and apply food security data. The results of a country portfolio evaluation will be presented in early 2013.
19. Regular food security assessments and coordination with the Government have underpinned the design, targeting and implementation of WFP's interventions. Post-distribution monitoring

¹⁹ The national rate is 7 KGS per day, however, certain remote, subsidized areas receive 10 KGS per day. The exchange rate is approximately 47 KGS to US\$1.

²⁰ This does not include additional financing by local government.

has shown notable improvement in beneficiaries' diets, including diet diversity.²¹ The targeting of vulnerable poor beneficiaries is undertaken jointly with local authorities, communities, and civil society. WFP verification reports confirm that at least 96 percent of households included in beneficiary lists meet the targeting criteria and are in need of food assistance.²²

20. WFP has developed a strong knowledge base through: i) a series of EFSAs undertaken since 2010; ii) regular re-analysis of food security data from the Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey (provided by the National Statistics Committee); iii) food price monitoring; iv) and food security data from operational surveys.
21. WFP has established strong partnerships with the Kyrgyz Government, specifically: the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and authorities at provincial, district and local administrative levels. However, frequent turnover of government staff is often an impediment to programme implementation.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

22. WFP will provide technical assistance to build national capacity to improve the quality, efficiency and sustainability of the existing school meals programme. Assistance will focus on supporting the government to develop: i) an efficient, sustainable national school meals strategy, implementation plan, and policy framework that is aligned with international quality standards for sustainable school feeding;²³ and ii) an improved coordination structure with enhanced capacities to manage and implement a national school meals programme.
23. Planned activities will include:
 - A baseline institutional assessment to map existing resources, capacity gaps and capacity development needs, which will include a cost-analysis.²⁴
 - National workshops and other events to build a common vision and understanding among stakeholders for a school meals strategy, guided by international quality standards.
 - Guidance on preparing guidelines and manuals to support the strategy, endorsed by a policy framework.
 - Value-chain analysis and a food supply optimisation study, with a particular focus on transparency and accountability mechanisms.
 - Training in the management of institutional meals programmes, logistics, and procurement to support the development of strong, cost-effective institutional implementation frameworks.
 - Monitoring support to develop a sustainable data collection system that will provide timely, relevant information on programme implementation to improve accountability.
 - Support to schools to design more transparent procurement mechanisms and effective accountability systems facilitating greater control on how funds are spent.²⁵

²¹ WFP. August 2012. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report, VGF VII, Spring 2012 Cycle, Bishkek.

²² WFP. August 2012. Verification report for VGF VII, Spring 2012 Cycle. Bishkek.

²³ WFP's five quality standards: i) sound policy framework; ii) institutional capacity and coordination; iii) stable and predictable funding; iv) sound design and implementation; and v) community participation.

²⁴ This will be supported by findings from WFP school feeding missions conducted in May 2011 and September 2012.

²⁵ This will leverage the efforts of the scheme piloted by the World Bank and the USAID for per capita financing that has resulted in more equitable, efficient use of resources at the school level as well as increased financial autonomy for schools, which the Government plans to expand nationwide by 2014.

An extensive advocacy campaign aimed at government decision-makers, local officials, communities, teacher-parent associations, and schoolchildren to raise awareness of healthy eating habits and the importance of the school meals programme. The campaign will include the use of mass media and the production of publications and learning materials on nutrition and nutrition-related issues. It will leverage the VHC network and parent-teacher associations to maximise advocacy and supplies through the value chain. Study tours and exchanges of experiences, such as possible visits to: i) the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, to become familiar with the best practices related to inter-sectoral linkages and coordination, community participation, menu planning, nutrition education, and supply chain management; and ii) a country with experience in food procurement and private sector outsourcing.

24. Based on recommendations from the analyses and findings, WFP will demonstrate improved implementation modalities that are cost-efficient, transparent and accountable, through a small pilot project. This pilot will demonstrate options for providing nutritious and affordable meals for primary schoolchildren within the Government's existing budget. It is anticipated that based on lessons learned, the pilot will be expanded and replicated throughout the country.
25. Through the pilot, WFP will provide hot school meals five days a week over the school year. The meals will provide 30-45 percent of the recommended daily energy intake for a primary school-aged child. Two different food baskets, based on local preferences, will be offered on alternating days to ensure a diverse diet, allowing multiple menu variations. Fortified wheat flour,²⁶ fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt will be used in accordance with WFP standards.
26. The pilot will target up to 25,000 school children in approximately 250 primary schools²⁷ in rural areas of the country identified by the Ministry of Education and Science as being the most in need of assistance. Final selection of schools will be determined by baseline studies planned for early 2013 and consultations with the government working group and partners. Targeting criteria will include:
 - the presence of partners implementing complementary activities;
 - recommendations of WFP's EFSAs, government poverty statistics and other relevant data for identification of food-insecure vulnerable areas where seasonal attendance is likely to be an issue;
 - willingness of local administrative bodies, schools and communities to participate in the pilot;
 - the existence of infrastructure necessary for implementation;
 - school capacity, based on assessments conducted with support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and
 - the performance of local administrative bodies in the implementation of other programmes supported by WFP.

²⁶ The Government has endorsed a law requiring all commercial mills to fortify wheat flour to a certain specification which should be widely adopted by millers over the course of the school meals programme.

²⁷ The number of schools is estimated based on the average number of primary children in rural schools (100). In September 2013, the pilot will start with 20,000 schoolchildren in 200 schools.

27. The pilot will run from September 2013-June 2014 with the principal objectives being to model:

- improved coordination of the school meals programme;
- improved supply chains;
- improved meal quality; and
- rehabilitation of school canteens, and water and sanitation facilities.

The pilot will also contribute towards improved seasonal attendance in primary schools for the poorest most food-insecure households.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES			
	Boys	Girls	Total
School meals	12,500	12,500	25,000
TOTAL	12,500	12,500	25,000

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)		
Food Item	Option 1	Option 2
Rice	100	-
Buckwheat		100
Fortified wheat flour	50	50
Dried split peas	30	30
Fortified vegetable oil	20	20
Iodized salt	4	4
TOTAL	204	204
Total kcal/day	821	804
% kcal from protein	9.5	12.8
% kcal from fat	23.4	27.1
Number of feeding days per year ²⁸	90	90

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS (mt)	
Food item	Total
Cereals (buckwheat, rice)	410
Fortified wheat flour	205
Dried split peas	123
Fortified vegetable oil	82
Iodized salt	17
TOTAL	837
% of total requirements	100

²⁸ The rations presented in Table 2 will be alternated; therefore each ration option will be prepared 90 days per school year, with the total number of feeding days being 180 days.

28. Certified cooks currently employed by the Government will prepare and distribute the meals, ensuring that hygiene and food safety standards are met. Schools will be encouraged to establish gardens and to use the produce to supplement the school meal.
29. WFP will engage with local administrations, schools and communities to reallocate a portion of the school meals budget to include complementary investments, such as canteen construction, renovations, school vegetable gardens and equipment that will improve their capacity to implement and sustain the enhanced rations.
30. WFP will provide fuel-efficient ovens, cups, plates and utensils to schools to complement school investments in canteen infrastructure. Synergies will be sought with complementary activities in support of school renovations and provision of water and sanitation facilities, including through the food-for-assets activities under PRRO 200036 where appropriate.
31. The project is aligned to WFP's Strategic Objectives 4 "Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition" and 5 "Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase", and the second pillar of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework "Social Inclusion and Equity", which focuses on improved social protection for vulnerable groups and improved food security, nutrition, education, and social protection services and benefits. The project will contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1 "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" and 2 "Achieve universal primary education".
32. The initial 18-month time-frame of this operation will lay the foundations for the improved school meals programme. Pending government support, a follow-up project phase would provide sustained support to national institutions to start expanding and replicating the improved modalities. A comprehensive review and lessons learned of the first phase will identify gaps and potential areas for improvement to help inform future programming and provide policy options for discussions with the government working group. This will facilitate a smoother transition towards a government-led optimised school meals programme by the end of the second phase of the development project. WFP will advocate for the Government to financially support the school meals programme.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

33. An inter-ministerial working group chaired by the Vice Prime Minister for Social Issues has been established, approved by a decree signed by the Prime Minister, to help guide implementation of the project. The ministries of Education and Science, Health, Finance and Social Development have designated senior officials and technical staff to participate. Specifically, the working group will: i) oversee implementation of the school meals pilot, including finalizing a targeting strategy and adjusting the legal framework as needed; and ii) steer development of a revised national school meals policy and implement necessary technical and legal measures to integrate the model into the national school meals programme.
34. Partnerships with institutions, development partners and stand-by partners will be leveraged for capacity development and to promote inter-sectoral coordination in support of the school meals programme at both policy and programme levels. This includes with:
 - UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Science to i) advocate for the inclusion of nutrition and health education into the life skills modules being developed; and ii) select the local administrative units, schools and communities, based on the agreed selection criteria;

- the Ministry of Health and VHCs to train local authorities, school cooks, parent-teacher associations and communities on programme management, supply chains, nutrition, hygiene and food safety;
- the Government and with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (the German Agency for International Cooperation) to support the establishment of school gardens.

Synergies will be sought with other ongoing projects related to child nutrition, health and education in the country.

35. WFP's primary cooperating partner will be a Russian non-governmental organization, the Social and Industrial Food Services Institute (SIFI). SIFI will support capacity assessments, the development of the optimisation strategy, the follow-up review and project evaluation. WFP will identify other organizations with additional expertise to complement this support to ensure that institutional capacity development needs are adequately addressed.
36. Food procured regionally will arrive by rail from the Russian Federation. WFP's two warehouses are located in the capital, Bishkek, and in the city of Osh. WFP will contract private companies to transport food to project sites and WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System will keep track of food. Local focal points will notify schools of delivery dates, oversee receipt of the food, train schools and communities in food storage, and inform WFP of any irregularities.
37. Internal transport, storage and handling costs will be covered by WFP from its warehouses to distribution points. In addition to the Government's commitment to maintain its annual budget of US\$10 million for the national school feeding programme, local administrations, schools and communities will be responsible for receipt, storage, handling and overall commodity management; this will be considered the Government's contribution to the project and is valued at US\$1.16 million.
38. WFP monitors will regularly visit project sites during and after implementation. WFP will also mobilize national United Nations volunteers in the targeted districts to ensure monitoring of activities. As part of the engagement strategy to ensure involvement of a more diversified group of stakeholders, WFP will promote participation of local administrative bodies, school advisory boards and boards of trustees, parent-teacher associations, VHCs, and civil society in monitoring activities, and will obtain regular feedback on the programme.
39. WFP will work with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Science to incorporate key school meals indicators into the educational management information system that is under development. WFP will offer monitoring and evaluation models as an integral part of the pilot, with monitoring information initially consolidated and analysed by WFP, but gradually transferred to the Government.

RISK MANAGEMENT

40. Ethnic tensions persist in the country's south, and the political situation is unstable. Stability depends on political developments and the Government's ability to address fundamental social and economic issues. Renewed unrest would complicate efforts to develop national capacities.
41. Corruption remains a key risk that could jeopardize project implementation. WFP will work with the Government to establish strict monitoring standards. WFP will also place staff in the

field to closely monitor the use of commodities, set clear criteria (following standard WFP guidelines) for discontinuation of assistance in the case of misuse of resources, and strengthen financial and programme control systems.

42. Frequent turnover of government staff due to political instability may also impede programme implementation. To mitigate this risk, the project will focus on the training of technical personnel, who are less likely to be changed than those in higher-level posts. Additionally, developing policy and strategic guidance will help ensure that a framework for an enhanced school meals programme remains after WFP's direct involvement ends.
43. The economic situation continues to place severe pressure on the Government to reduce spending. The school meals programme has already been identified as a potential target for budget cuts. WFP will advocate with policymakers for continued financing of this important social safety net.

Security Risk Management

44. The current United Nations Security Level 3 (Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces in the south are classified as non-family duty stations) is linked to the unstable political situation. To date, security incidents have not targeted the United Nations, its staff or facilities. Security regulations for United Nations staff are in place. WFP's offices in the Kyrgyz Republic comply with United Nations minimum operating security standards.
45. WFP plays an active role in inter-agency contingency planning. In the event of major disasters or emergencies, WFP co-chairs the Food Security Cluster and takes the lead in the Logistics and Communications Clusters.

APPROVAL

.....
Amir Abdulla
Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:.....

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ²⁹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	615	451 000	
Pulses	123	86 100	
Oil and fats	82	205 000	
Others	17	4 250	
Total food	837	746 350	
Cash transfers		-	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			746 350
Landside transport, storage and handling			84 041
Other direct operational costs			1 786 512
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 154 977
Total WFP direct costs			3 771 880
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³⁰			264 032
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4 035 912

²⁹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

³⁰ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

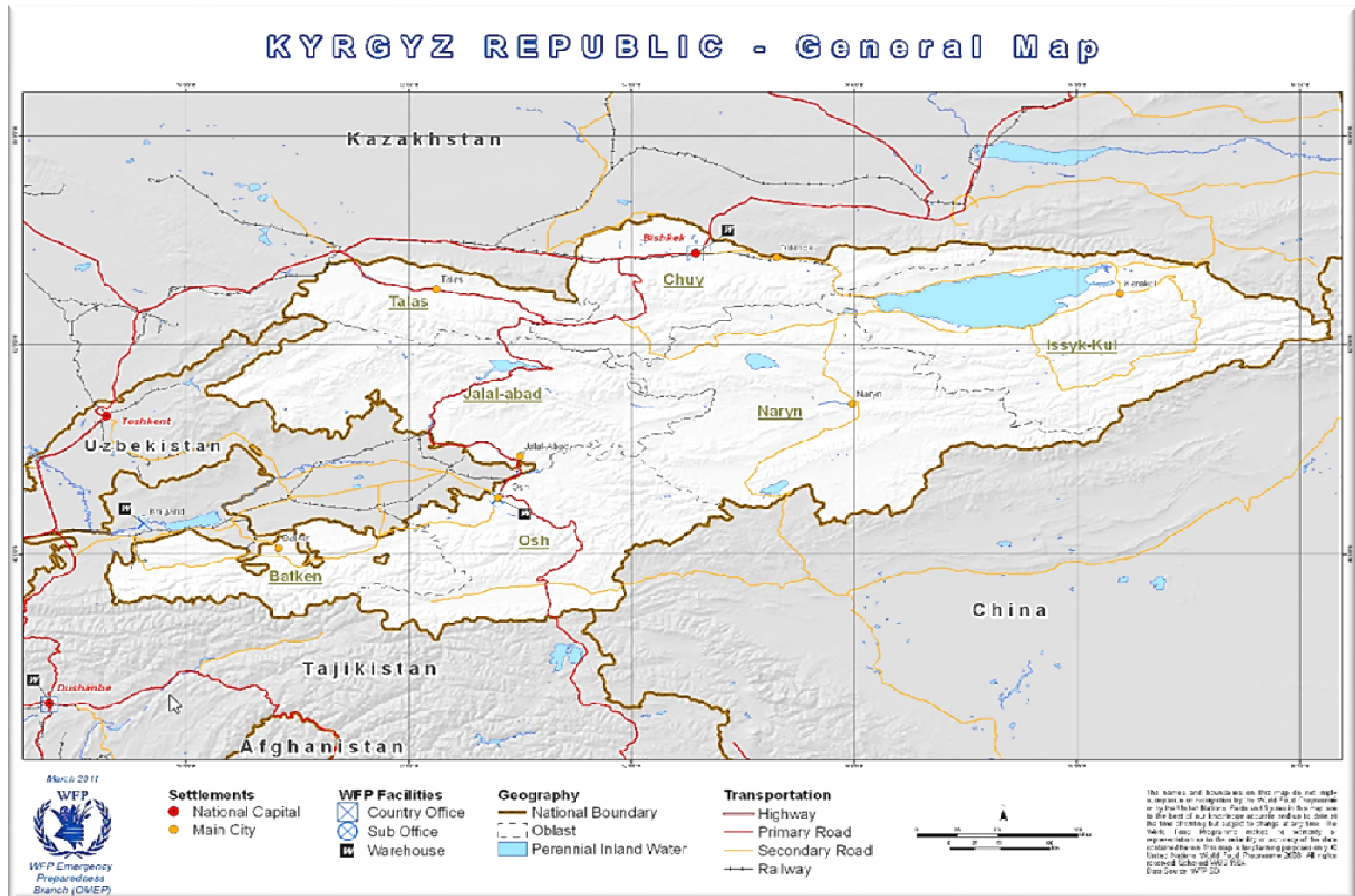
ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	484 096
Local staff - general service	249 331
International consultants	11 000
Staff duty travel	138 461
Subtotal	882 888
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	45 000
Utilities	5 400
Office supplies and other consumables	9 000
Communications services	9 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	1 800
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	32 600
Office set-up and repairs	70 000
Subtotal	172 800
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	30 600
Communications equipment	46 850
Local security costs	21 839
Subtotal	99 289
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 154 977

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
UNDAF OUTCOME By 2016 vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection, namely nutrition and education.	UNDAF Outcome Indicators Secondary school completion rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commitment of Government to improve access to and quality of schooling, especially for vulnerable groups. ➤ No public financing constraints to limit support provided to vulnerable groups. ➤ Sufficient capacity of Government to develop and implement inclusive education policies.
Development Project Activity 1: Optimising the school meals programme		
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 5.3 Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	National Capacity Index (NCI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National school meals strategy (supported by implementation plan and policy framework) elaborated by the national stakeholders with technical support from WFP Target: to be determined by the baseline, which will be established within the first eight months of the project, in close consultation with technical experts from line ministries, and with the inter-ministerial working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continued political commitment to the school meals programme ➤ No constraints in public financing ➤ No political instability leading to change in leadership and technical staff
Output 5.3 Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions/training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained in: needs assessments, targeting, food management in terms of quantity and quality, market analysis, information management, local tendering processes; disaggregated by gender and category (WFP, national Government and partner staff) Target: 60 representatives from WFP national Government and partner staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Operational plan for the piloting optimised school meals programme is designed and approved by the steering committee Target: (to be confirmed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Progress against the operational plan is reviewed by the steering committee and working group as per established plan Target: by end June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate resources (funding and staff) for activity ➤ Interest and participation of stakeholders ➤ Government leadership and staffing changes
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Outcome 4.2 Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attendance rate: number of school days in which girls and boys attend classes, as % of total number of school days Target: Attendance rate of 90% met or exceeded for 80% of assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gradual improvement of economic situation facilitating continued access to education ➤ Continued support to education sector including rehabilitation and construction of school facilities ➤ Risk of natural disasters destroying existing school facilities

<p>Output 4.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target:100% ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target:100% ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target:100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project funding requirements met ➤ Access to beneficiaries possible ➤ Partner capacity to manage warehousing and distribution at local level ➤ Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions
<p>Output 4.2 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP Target: 250 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project funding requirements met ➤ Access to beneficiaries possible ➤ Partner capacity to manage warehousing and distribution at local level ➤ Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions

ANNEX III



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

EFSA	emergency food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
GDP	gross domestic product
KGS	Kyrgyzstani Som (Currency Unit)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NER	net enrolment rate
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SIFI	Social and Industrial Food Services Institute
UMB	Unified Monthly Benefit
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VGf	vulnerable group feeding
VHC	village health committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization