

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

DECREE # 618

dated September 4, 2015

on Approval of the Food Security and Nutrition Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017

For the implementation of the strategic priorities of the Kyrgyz Republic sustainable development for 2013-2017 approved by the Kyrgyz Republic President's Order # 11 dated January 21, 2013; for ensuring the country food security and rapid response to internal and external threats to stability of the food market of the republic, the Kyrgyz Republic Government decrees:

1. Approve:

- the Food Security and Nutrition Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017 (hereinafter Program) according to Annex 1;
- Action Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic Government for the Program implementation (hereinafter Action Plan) according to Annex 2.

2. The ministries and administrative agencies responsible for the Action Plan implementation should ensure its implementation; and on a quarterly basis not later than the 15th day of the month following the reporting period, present the appropriate information to the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- jointly with the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic should take the needed measures resulting from the present Decree;
- at the end of each quarter not later than the 25th day of the month following the reporting period, should present information on Action Plan progress to the Kyrgyz Republic Government.

4. Impose control over execution of the present Decree on the Department for Agro Industrial Complex and Environment of the Kyrgyz Republic Government Administration.

5. The present Decree is effective after 15 days from the day of its official publication.

T.A. Sariev

Prime Minister

Food Security and Nutrition Program for 2015-2017 Kyrgyz Republic

1. General Vision of Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic

Food security in the Kyrgyz Republic is an integral component of the country's national and economic security since the food security issues closely relate to the overall process of the social and economic development of the country.

At the present time the Kyrgyz Republic does not have enough self-sufficiency of basic foodstuffs that leads to high dependence on import. In 2004 from the 9 food security products the complete self-sufficiency was achieved only for three types of traditional food: potato – by 149.0%; fruits and vegetables – by 140.6%; and milk and dairy products – by 110.6%.

The present Food Security and Nutrition Program for 2015-2017 (hereinafter Program) is one of the first sectoral program documents developed under the implementation of the National Strategy for the sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017 approved by the Kyrgyz Republic President's Decree # 11 dated January 21, 2013; and the Program and Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic Government on transition to the sustainable development to 2017.

Food Security and Nutrition issues are inseparably linked with the sustainable development policy of the country. Transition to the sustainable development offers considering economic growth in the light of human values and rational use of natural resources.

The Program development goals: a departure from the traditional tools for managing food security and nutrition issues in the country; expansion of food security ensuring targets aimed at the improvement of nutrition quality and health of the population; aspiration to harmonize food security and nutrition issues with the widely used in the world practice food security concept, which the four components are based on: food availability; accessibility; utilization and stability.

Based on the country's interests, a specificity of the agrarian sector development, high dependence of the food security in the country on the external markets as well as taking into account conceptual approaches used in the world practice, the program is based on the four targets:

1. Ensure the food availability in the country.
2. Ensure physical and economic access to food.
3. Ensure the dietary quality, diversity and caloric intake.
4. Ensure control and supervision of food safety.

1. Food availability means a physical presence of safety and sufficient food of good quality and quantity at any time.

Based on that definition the analysis and issues on food availability in the country are reflected in this sector through combination of the components: own production; food supplies; export and import; food support.

Domestic production issues are reflected in interrelation with the assessment of the natural resources (land, pastures, accessibility of irrigation water). Solution of stock replenishment links to management of public finances for these purposes.

Foreign trade policy on food is focused on export diversification and stability of flour and grain supplies.

2. Accessibility implies the following: all households have sufficient funds for appropriate food and adequate nutrition. Accessibility depends on the resources at the household level (availability of funds, job and knowledge) as well as on food prices.

In this section the analytical review, problems, and issues on improving access to food are focused on such targets of government regulation as macroeconomic policy, antimonopoly regulation, and social protection policy of the population.

Taking into account that access to food directly relates to households' income, from this point of view a labor market of the country has been analyzed. Moreover, such factors as access to food, climate change, and depletion of natural resources were taken into account.

3. The present Program reflects diversity, healthy diet and caloric content issues since their topicality is growing. Analytical review and priorities for this target are aimed at balanced diet and its diversity.

4. The Program covers food safety issues from their production to consumption. An individual analysis is provided for the state surveillance over safety of the imported food deliveries. A particular role is assigned to the analysis of ensuring information accessibility. Laboratory infrastructure, certification system, and preparation of technical regulations for foodstuffs were analyzed.

2. Food Security and Nutrition Ensuring Policy: Goals, Priorities and Objectives

2.1. Ensuring Food Availability

Analysis and Assessment of the Current Situation

In accordance with the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic" the food security is achieved with the development of the Kyrgyz Republican agro-industrial complex.

Domestic production of the foodstuffs depends on the condition of key natural resources, level, and organization of a production process.

Natural and climatic conditions of the Kyrgyz Republic practically in all the regions enable to refer the agricultural production to a risky activity with periodically dry years or early frosts. The use of efficient methods for soil protection, establishment of large greenhouses is contained with high cost of modern equipment as well as tax burden growth on raising production.

In accordance with the climate change forecast in the Kyrgyz Republic it is assumed that owing to temperature rise, first, (before 2050) water content in the rivers will increase or the reverse process will start – water content decrease.

The Kyrgyz Republic has abundant water resources. Natural total average annual flow of rivers is 47.2 km³ including in vegetation period - 35 km³ (74%). Unequal distribution of water resources under the year seasons and area, volatile hydro geographic nature of rivers put obstacles for efficient utilization of hydro resources.

The development and support of irrigation system operation faces with insufficient funding. As a result the irrigation systems are not able to provide the irrigated lands with water in a sufficient volume; and first of all during vegetation period. This causes big risks for production, particularly during periodically repeated dry years.

The total area of the arable land is 1201.0 thousand ha; 798.9 thousand ha of them are irrigated lands. Despite the fact that the government annually allocates funds for rehabilitation works, the actions on preserving and restoring soil fertility, preventing soil degradation are not enable to improve the situation. Every year by the different reasons for agricultural production about 100-110 thousand ha of arable land are not used. The land area exposed to water and wind erosion constitutes about 5 mln. ha or 45.7% of the agricultural land total area. The total area of the natural pastures in the Kyrgyz Republic is 9.1 mln. ha. 49% of pastures are degraded.

Despite the inhibitory actions taken, the continuing land transformation reduces a total area of arable land that is the main resource for crop farming. During 2005-2012 the arable land area reduced by 37.9 thousand ha including irrigated land – by 16.5 thousand ha. Arable land supply per person (permanent population) reached from 0.25 ha (2003) to 0.22 ha (2012); irrigated – from 0.16 ha to 0.14 ha. The Kyrgyz Republic refers to the number of countries with low indicators of arable land supply per person.

The food security ensuring factors are the volumes and sustainability of developing domestic production of foodstuffs. Efficiency of agriculture, expected demand for the products and support of agricultural production by the government greatly impact on the volumes and sustainability of production.

In accordance with the Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution “On Approval of Provision on Monitoring and Indicators of Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic” # 138, dated March 9, 2009 six types of foodstuffs refer to the basic products of crop production for food security level assessment: bread and bakery products; potato; fruits and berries; vegetables and melon; sugar; and vegetable oil.

Gross output of crop production in 2014 was 98 354.4 mln. Soms or 50.6% of the total agricultural production. In the Kyrgyz Republic during 2003-2012 in a year on average the following products were produced: wheat (in clean weight) – 846.8 thousand tons; sugar beet – 286.5 thousand tons; oilseeds – 72.9 thousand tons; potato – 1320.0 thousand tons; vegetables – 786.2 thousand tons; melons – 124.0 thousand tons; fruits and berries – 184.8 thousand tons.

Production of potato and vegetable is relatively stable from year to year (annual deviations from the average output is up to 15%). Production volume of wheat, fruits and berries, oilseeds, melons is less stable (annual deviations from the average output is up to 50%). Sugar beet

production volumes are not stable (annual deviations from the average output were higher than 100%).

Yield indicators of basic crop products in the Kyrgyz Republic during 2003-2012 in a year on average were the following: wheat (in clean weight) – 21.7 centners/ha; sugar beet – 190.8 centners/ha; oilseeds – 10.5 centners/ha; potato – 156.4 centners/ha; vegetables – 178.6 centners/ha; melons – 201.2 centners/ha; fruits and berries – 42.8 centners/ha. Yield indicators are low, in particular, for such critical products as wheat and sugar beet. Maximum yield of wheat in the world is 98 centners/ha; in the Kyrgyz Republic – 190.8 centners/ha.

More stable yield was achieved in the production of oilseeds, potato, vegetables, melons and fruits and berries (annual deviations from the average annual yield are less than 10%). Wheat and sugar beet yield is ranging – annual deviations from average annual yield are accordingly 25% and 40%. In 2003-2012 wheat and sugar beet yield dynamically dropped; other crop yield slightly grew.

For food security assessment 3 types of products were referred to the livestock basic products: milk and dairy products; meat and meat products; eggs. Gross output of the livestock products in 2014 was 47.5% of total agricultural production. In the Kyrgyz Republic during 2003-2012 annually on average the following products were produced: meat (slaughter weight) – 187.0 thousand tons; milk – 1271.5 thousand tons; eggs – 352.2 mln. pieces.

Production volume of meat (slaughter weight), milk is stable – annual deviations from an average annual volume of production is 25%.

Average productivity indicators in 2003-2012 are stable for milk yield of cows (deviations from the average indicator for the period is less than 4%) and less stable for laying hens' egg production (deviation from the average productivity – to 18%). Indicator dynamics in 2003-2012 is negative.

Indicators of production volume, yield from crop farming and productivity in livestock breeding show low sustainability of agricultural production and weak development. Such a way of the development in some individual years during adverse climate conditions, negative external effects, reduction of the involved in the production resources may lead to sharp decline of production and, accordingly, to decrease of food security level.

Processing industry includes the enterprises processing milk and dairy products, meat, vegetables, fruits, berries, flour-milling industry that is focused on domestic and imported raw products. At the present time less than one third of the produced in the country milk is processed; up to 15% of the total volume of meat production. Low volume of crop product processing is one of the reasons of the received yield high losses, some part of which stays in the fields or is damaged due to unsuitable storages because of impossibility of selling in a market. Low volumes of processing decrease economic incentives for agricultural production growth.

Food import is a critical component for ensuring food security in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2003-2012 annually the following products were imported to the country: meat and by-products – 43 thousand tons; milk and dairy products – 6.3 thousand tons; wheat – 264.2 thousand tons; rice - 23.5 thousand tons, wheat flour - 64.8 thousand tons; vegetable oil - 25.2 thousand tons; and sugar - 64.0 thousand tons. Kyrgyzstan has a stable structural deficit of food wheat. Its importing in the nearest future is inevitable.

During this period the following was annually exported: cattle – 5.0 thousand heads; meat and by-products – 336.7 tons, milk and dairy products - 28.9 thousand tons; vegetables - 151.5 thousand tons; fruits - 60.6 thousand tons; and sugar - 13.0 thousand tons.

Import and export dynamics of food commodities is extremely unstable and depends, first of all, on the demand for these foodstuffs in the domestic and external markets. Import growth almost for all products is observed except for rice. Livestock and meat as well as vegetable import is growing.

Dairy product and fruit export is decreasing. Such a dynamics shows the growing dependence of Kyrgyzstan on food import.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the World Trade Organization from December 20, 1998 and a participant of the Free Trade Agreement of the CIS countries-participants.

However, along with the benefits the problems of aggressive export of foodstuffs to Kyrgyzstan appeared to the detriment of domestic producers.

With the account of the current volume and structure of own production, existing food import and export (Assessment under average indicators of the basic product production and import during 2007-2012) the food security level for 2007-2012 according to the criteria specified was the following: potato; vegetables and melons; milk and dairy products in milk; eggs meet an optimum (sufficient) level. Import indicator for fruits and berries does not meet the present level – more than 20%; but a share of own production in the domestic food market is high.

Insufficient level – bread products in terms of grain: wheat and processed products in terms of grain. Critical level – vegetable fat; sugar and confectionery in terms of sugar.

Challenges

The Kyrgyz Republic has sufficient favorable opportunities associated with the availability of key natural factors; experience and skills of crop farming and livestock breeding; growing demand for food; sustainable and growing support from the government and donor organizations. At the same time the analysis of the current situation enables to identify the following challenges creating risks for food security.

1. Adapt and use efficiently the natural resources that create preconditions for instability of foodstuff production: agricultural production is not well adapted to fluctuation and long-term change of climatic conditions for production; insufficient funding of the development and support of the needed level of the irrigation system functional potentials impede the use of

rich natural resources; incessant transformation of arable land, inefficiency of their utilization, insufficient funding of the actions on agricultural land rehabilitation create growing threat for land reduction as key natural resource for agricultural production.

2. Organize and carry out agricultural production and processing that create preconditions for instability of foodstuff production: peasant farms' low production capacity related to small scale production, instability of their income; limited access of agricultural producers to the goods and services that define the production level – credit resources, agricultural machinery, services for plant and animal protection, high-quality seed material and high productive breed animals and breed products of good quality, a lack of nutritious fodder, etc.; the challenges on product marketing related to inefficient system for product certification, insufficient marketing support, etc.; a lack of stable economic relations between the considerable number of agricultural producers and processing enterprises assuming mutually beneficial and long-term cooperation; a lack of the needed incentives for producing fortified foodstuffs (fortified flour and its products, iodized salt, food supplements); there are considerable challenges in agricultural production related to inefficient fulfilment of regulatory and distributive functions with the incentives to increase the production efficiency.

3. Manage food import and export and foodstuff availability in the country: ban for domestic importers on food export during worsening food problems in the countries-exporters; export of valuable foodstuff from the Kyrgyz Republic to the detriment of the internal market – meat and meat products, fish; a lack of control over import of foodstuffs at low prices to the detriment of own production.

The solution of these challenges refers both to the food security ensuring policy and agriculture development policy, which are interrelated. A policy and actions on food security relating to ensuring foodstuff availability shall be formed on structures and production volumes of the specific products that determine food security level.

At the same time the development and growth of agricultural production as well as its transformation to the profitable activity are the advantages of the agriculture development policy.

The priorities, objectives and actions of food security policy are determined based on the criterion specified.

Goal. Ensure in the Kyrgyz Republic the availability of the basic food in accordance with the specified legislation and raise sustainability of supplying the country population with the foodstuffs.

In order to solve the challenges pointed out and achieve the goals the priority targets are as follows:

- support agroindustrial complex sectors in producing important for food security fortified foodstuffs;
- regulate food import and export in order to supply the country with food and protect domestic market of food commodities in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- provide a sufficient level of foodstuff supplies, renovate/create capacities to store food reserves.

Under the first priority target the following mechanisms are needed.

All the agricultural producers will be split into two groups. The first group – producers of the basic foodstuffs.

The second group – all the agricultural producers that are not included in the first group.

The total amount of the state support to agriculture under the project “Agriculture Financing” shall be distributed for two parts, accordingly, for financing agricultural producers from the first and second groups.

Besides the rural commodity producers the processing enterprises shall be financed.

At the same time a mechanism for agricultural production of the key products for food security shall be used. This enables to increase the volume and quality of the goods and services for agricultural production; extensively apply scientific and technological progress achievements; contribute to improving the organization of production.

Within the framework of the state support to agricultural production the main impact shall be focused on the key factors of production: irrigation system including on-farm irrigation; plant and animal protection; seed farming and livestock breeding; growth of production volume for processing; and financial sustainability of the production process.

Under the present priority target the following objectives are specified:

- support to agricultural commodity producers for ensuring food security; develop their institutional capacity. The solution of this task includes the actions on formulating appropriate legislative framework; setting up a methodology for splitting the total amount of the government support into two parts; strict regulation of splitting into groups and creation of an appropriate mechanism for reducing corruption risks; targeted support of rural producers included in the list of food security priority issues; support to government and private organizations that provide services. This assumes the implementation of the actions on supporting agricultural production under the targets that form production key factors as well as training of the agricultural producers; improvement of access to information. The solution of the task includes the actions on expanding access of the first group agricultural producers to information, consultations that enables to raise production sustainability and reduce production risks and losses. These actions include support on forming value chain; support in producing fortified foodstuff.

Under the second priority target on improving food import and export regulation it is necessary to use a mechanism for bilateral intergovernmental relations and mechanism for interaction under the economic integration with the key strategic partners. This will require joint activities of the Kyrgyz Republic Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration and the Kyrgyz Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the appropriate state structures from the countries-partners as well as an active promotion of the Kyrgyz Republic’s economic interests in the international arena.

Under the present priority target the following objectives are specified:

- Ensure wheat availability. The actions will be implemented on developing a mechanism for food import and export management through risk assessment; using intervention tools in the wheat markets; using actions on non-tariff regulation for domestic market protection.

Under the third priority target the task solution shall be focused on foodstuff stocking, modernization and creation of capacities for storing food reserves. The mechanism will be an economic motivation for building capacities to store food and financing capacity building for the Fund of State Material Reserves. The present priority target includes the following objectives: support in creating food storage conditions in the farms, processing enterprises and trade-logistic complexes. The solution of this task includes the actions on forming portfolio of investment projects on construction and renovation of storages. Supporting mechanism assumes funding of interest expenses; strengthening capacity of the State Material Reserves for storing and monitoring food strategic reserves. This assumes modernization of production and technical capacity of the institutions and state material reserve organizations; methodology improvement for managing nutrition reserves and monitoring system; training of State Material Reserves' staff.

2.2. Food Accessibility

Analysis and Assessment of the Current Situation. Many factors impact on the level of the population's access to food including various economic, natural and social shocks, such as, food price increase, climate change, natural disasters and social disorders.

The current stage of forming global food resources is characterized with the world market systemic crisis that threatens the stable access to food. World food market in the latest years is characterized by extreme instability. According to the World Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) data only in 2005-2010 food prices increased by 2 times; and for some individual types of products (rice, sugar, whole dried milk, oilseeds, vegetable oil) – by 2.5-3 times.

The latest forecasts of the appropriate international organizations show that up to 2020 the food prices will grow by 3-4% on average within a year. It is assumed that this trend will deepen on the background of rise in energy resource price and rapid economic expansion. According to the expert assessment of the above mentioned international organizations the grain crop prices in the real terms will grow by 15-40% compared to average level of 1997-2006. Vegetable oil, meat and dairy product cost will rise by more than 40%.

On favorable conditions of the world economy forecast the wheat price growth will be 4% on average within a year having achieved 500 US dollars per ton by 2030. In some years a trend dynamics of grain crop prices may vary depending on weather factors and financial market conjuncture (forecast of the Russian Federation Ministry of Economy up to 2030).

Grain, flour and bakery product market in Kyrgyzstan is the most sensitive to world price variation based on high dependence of this group of products on import.

Price growth to basic foodstuffs, in particular, grain and flour, has a multiplicative effect since besides direct impact on worsening of access to these foodstuffs the prices are growing for all goods and services of consumer goods basket. In such cases as it occurred in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2008 and 2010, uncontrollable inflation growth takes place, which depending on effectiveness of the state regulation tools may be short-term or prolonged in time. In particular, more significant price growth to flour and grain was observed in 2008, reflecting the consequences of the world financial crisis in 2010 and 2012, reflecting the growth of export prices to wheat in Kazakhstan and Russia due to drought.

Today in the Kyrgyz Republic a consumer price index is formed under the influence of nonmonetary factors, contribution of which is valued higher than 70% including volatility of the world food prices including grain and flour; their impact on domestic consumer prices; dependence of the domestic market on grain and flour import by 60%; instability of agricultural production and low level of food self-sufficiency; arisen obstacles for grain importing from Kazakhstan.

The main business partners (Russia, Kazakhstan) during food price growth for own market saturation sometimes use moratorium on the export of food products. In particular, when Russia and Kazakhstan imposed such restrictions for Kyrgyzstan in summer of 2001 because of drought, the market of bakery products immediately responded with price growth.

The analysis of the factors impacting on the population's access to food demonstrated that the inflation level and product cost, a system of state guarantees for social groups of risk, households' total income are the most significant of these factors.

A share of food expenditures regarding the size of living wages under the country areas ranges from 63% to 71%. The categories of vulnerable households (1-3 quintile groups) cannot afford such amount of expenditures (2937.6 Soms) for nutrition whose size of per capita income is rather lower than a living wage including large families, disabled people, single elderly people, pensioners with minimum rate of pension (1678 Soms in 2013).

The data analysis for 2011-2012 under the five quintile groups of population showed the highest expenditures for nutrition for the first quintile group that is represented by 20% of population with the lowest income (1174 Soms/month in 2012).

Expenditures for nutrition per capita of this group of population is the highest and makes up 63% of average per capita income whilst on average in the country this indicator makes up 38%; and for the fifth quintile group – 20% of population with the highest income – the present indicator is the lowest and makes up 28%.

From 9 basic products of food security a substantial excess of actual consumption (16.1 kg/month per capita) from the average physiological standards (9.6 kg) refers only to bread (by 67.5 %). This indicator for potato is 2.3 %. For other 7 products of food security the actual consumption level is considerably lower than the average physiological standards. Deficit of

actual consumption varies from 22% to 90% including meat – 35.4%; milk and dairy products – 25.3%.

Vulnerable strata of population that are not able to earn income for an access to sufficient number of food, mostly depend on social benefits and pension and to a lesser extent – on the income earned from the work for hire. This factor reinforces the importance of the government's social subsidies for these purposes.

Total number of MELIF (Monthly allowance for low-income families) social benefit and MSB (Monthly social benefit) recipients is 429.3 thousand people or 7.5% of the country population. MELIF and MSB recipients – this is the part of population that needs support from the government in ensuring access to food under the legislatively specified standards.

Therefore formation of low-income families' motivation to independent search for ways to increase per capita income should become one of the target priorities of the policy to improve access of vulnerable strata of population to food.

One of the obstacles for increasing total income and improving access of vulnerable households to food are limited employment opportunities that could provide a stable situation with food accessibility, particularly, in rural areas.

Employment opportunities for the unemployed are limited; and a system of vocational education is not ready to broad educational initiatives in order to increase income of vulnerable strata of population.

Despite the employment high indicators in the rural areas the villagers do not manage to earn income commensurable to urban residents' income. A category of small farms is also one of the risk groups by a stable access of their families to food, particularly, during inflation shocks.

Challenges

Key challenges on ensuring access to food for low-income groups of population are the following: high expenditures (63% of the average per capita expenditures) for nutrition of the population with the lowest income (the first quintile group).

The identified challenges on social protection of the population and income raising for improving access to food come to the following: improve access to food for the vulnerable households with the limited income; access to a state system of social subsidies.

A significant drawback of the existing mechanism for distribution of state food support is the fact that the food support is rendered only to the MELIF recipients; and the children having no breadwinner, disabled people, and single elderly citizens are recorded in the Kyrgyz Republic Ministry of Social Development that receive monthly social benefit or are recorded as the recipients of social benefit at home; individual categories of citizens that receive financial compensation in return of benefits who probably also need food support. Moreover, the

pensioners with the minimum pensions did not enter the category of food support recipients (according to the data from the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013 – 1678 Soms).

Goal. Ensure a stable access to food for vulnerable strata of population and protect them from high price impact on food.

Priority targets. Based on the goals specified and the challenges identified the priority targets for achieving the specified goals will be:

- ensuring stability of the domestic consumer market;
- state support to income growth for the vulnerable strata of population.

Under the first priority target focused on the improvement of public management system efficiency it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- provide stable operation of the Fund for State Material Reserves at the Kyrgyz Republic Government ;
- form the evidential basis of climate change impact on food accessibility;
- establish mechanisms to mitigate climate change impact on food accessibility;
- establish a flexible training and professional development system for food security and nutrition management;
- improve access to information on food security and nutrition.

The second priority focused on stabilization of the internal consumer prices assumes the solution of the next tasks:

- raise efficiency to regulate food price variation in the domestic market;
- establish a national system for early warning of food price growth.

The third priority focused on raising efficiency of the state food support to the vulnerable categories of population includes the solution of such tasks as:

- provide assessment of food security status for identifying the needs for food support;
- develop a mechanism for providing state support during food price growth;
- ensure transparency of the mechanism for food support.

The fourth priority includes the solution of the following tasks:

- stimulate income growth of vulnerable population to improve food access;
- improve additional income earning skills including rural population;
- involve Agency for Vocational Education of the Kyrgyz Republic Ministry of Labor, Migration and Youth in the process of training vulnerable groups of population in earning additional income.

2.3. Food Utilization and Balanced Nutrition

Analysis and Assessment of the Current Situation. Reduction of production volumes and decrease of population's income adversely affected diversity of foodstuff consumption per person. As compared with 1990 the meat consumption in Kyrgyzstan in 2012 reduced by 16 kg (by 29.3%), milk – 51 kg (19.2%), eggs – 71 pcs (47. %), fish and fish products - 5 kg (71.4%),

sugar - 17 kg (45.9%). Deficiency of these products was compensated by exceeding consumption (under physiological standards) of bakery products – by 64.3%, vegetables and melons - by 32.8%, vegetable oil – by 20%, and milk – by 7.4%.

According to the outcomes of household sample survey the energy consumption (kcal/day per capita) in 2012 and first half of 2013 has a positive balance in comparison with the minimum rate of consumption except for Batken Oblast population where food energy value has a negative energy balance. Inadequate intake of proteins and fats daily per capita is pointed out virtually in all the regions except for high-income category of population (the fifth quintile group according to the Kyrgyz Republic National Statistic Committee's data).

If to assess energy consumption according to physiological standards, then virtually all the groups of population everywhere consumes insufficient calories.

Deficiency of food consumption among children at the age of 1-17 is of special concern; especially among 1-3-year children whose calorie, protein, fat consumption deficiency constitutes 1/3 of the recommended daily needs.

Insufficient consumption of vitamins and different microelements is more significant than calorie deficit. Malnutrition during fetal development and infancy is a reason of stunting and retardation of intellectual development, high morbidity, mortality and occurrence of chronic diseases on being adult: cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, anemia and other diseases.

In the Kyrgyz Republic there is a great prevalence among the children and adults due to inappropriate consumption of the basic nutrients and calories caused by malnutrition: iron-deficiency anemia (37.8% of pregnant women and 34.2% nonpregnant women; 42.6% of children under 5); latent iron deficiency (41% of women); folate deficiency (42% of nonpregnant women); iodine deficiency diseases (61.6% of pregnant women and 43.1% of school children; and stunting (chronic malnutrition) among the children under 5 (17.7%); overweight and obesity (9% of children under 5; 35.7% of women); and underweight of women (7.3%).

Nutrient deficiency in women's diet can be explained to a certain extent by the growth of congenital malformations in children that takes the third place among the reasons of infant mortality rate (12.6%); and anomalies of the neural tube, the main reason of which is folate deficiency in a pregnant woman's body – the first place among all malformations.

Development of the recommended diet for different groups of population, minimum consumer basket, a rate of clinical nutrition at different diseases currently lays on the Chair of Hygienic Subjects of the Kyrgyz State Medical Academy; and control over foodstuff quality and safety – on the Department for Disease Prophylaxis and State Sanitary and Epidemiologic Surveillance of the Kyrgyz Republic Ministry of Health (hereinafter Department) that also provides monitoring of dietary salt and flour imported, produced and sold in the republic, under which an assessment of compliance is provided with indicators of safety and iodine and iron content.

In order to improve nutrition status of the population the following laws are adopted: the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Prophylaxis of Iodine Deficiency Diseases”, Technical Regulations “On Safety of Dietary Iodized Salt”, “On Bakery Flour Fortification”, Technical Regulation “On

Safety of Fortified Flour” and “On Protection of Breast Feeding and Regulating Food Marketing and Means for Artificial Feeding of Children”.

The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic is carrying out some actions on achieving universal iodination of dietary salt; adjusting internal and external control system over flour fortification quality; equipping mills with the needed equipment; training of laboratory personnel and technologists from all mills; centralized procurement and distribution of premix; fortifying home meal for 6-24-month children with vitamin and mineral complex; providing the primary school children with free nutrition; informing population on nutrition issues through health facilities and mass media.

A strategy for continuous dissemination of the information on the benefit of diverse diet, micronutrient role for health strengthening is of great importance for healthy life, food safety and stable supply of food, assuming coordination and mutual strengthening effect between the different channels of information transfer.

An important component of the national policy on informing population is formulation of population’s conscious attitude to nutrition; readiness to create conditions for nourishing diet; formulation of healthy diet principles and nutrition culture.

Challenges

The analysis of the current situation with management of nutrition challenges identified some problems.

One of them is high prevalence caused by malnutrition, insufficient consumption of food main components with predominantly carbohydrate diet, first of all, full value proteins, essential fatty acids and micronutrients.

A challenge of revising the national monitoring system for nutrition status requires urgent solution including evaluation of micronutrient consumption, breast feeding prevalence and adequate feeding of babies and other indicators.

Goal. Provide every citizen with favorable environment for consuming balanced diet; prevent malnutrition; and reduce disease prevalence.

Based on the challenges identified, the priority targets to achieve the specified goals are the following:

- ensure diverse diet, correct consumption of micronutrients and other vital food components for eliminating malnutrition and related diseases, especially among vulnerable groups of population (women of childbearing age, children, elderly age people and low-income families);
- form population’s stable demand for healthy food providing information on adequate diverse diet, importance of micronutrients and other vital food components for health strengthening;
- improve a system for tracking indicators on quality and balanced diet.

Under the first priority target it is planned to solve the tasks on public management institutionalization for nutrition including:

- establish mechanism for intersectoral coordination on regulating a balanced diet;
- improve legislative framework on nutrition;
- integrate staff training and retraining in food issues into existing systems.

The second priority focused on ensuring diverse diet, adequate consumption of micronutrients and other vital food components to eliminate undernourishment including malnutrition and related to them diseases, assumes the solution of the following tasks:

- target support in improving children's nutrition at the age of 0-5 to reduce micronutrient insufficiency (anemia);
- target support in improving school children's nutrition;
- ensure balanced and good quality school nutrition in the regions with low food security;
- target support in improving nutrition of the childbearing age and pregnant women to reduce anemia prevalence and folate deficit.

The third priority is focused on setting up the population's sustainable demand for healthy foodstuffs through exhaustive information on adequate diverse diet, importance of micronutrients and other vital food components for health conservation and strengthening; and includes the solution of such tasks as:

- establish mechanisms for providing population with exhaustive information on healthy nutrition;
- introduce a responsible food marketing;
- set up the country population's consumer demand for fortified flour and salt;
- actively involve population in solving healthy diet issues;

The fourth priority is focused on improving an indicator tracing system for more complete characteristics of nutrition structure including the solution of the following tasks:

- expand a range of food security and nutrition statistic indicators in line with the international indicators;
- improve the methodology for assessing the number of undernourished population and analyzing statistic information on the population's nutrition structure;
- provide efficient monitoring of production process and consumption of fortified flour and salt;
- establish epidemiologic surveillance system over prevalence of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders;
- establish surveillance system over congenital malformations of the nervous tube in the pilot oblast.

2.4. Food Safety

Analysis and Assessment of the Current Situation. In accordance with the Kyrgyz Republic legislation the food safety objects (utilized pesticides, animal drugs, fodder and fodder supplements, live animals, food raw products, food supplements, materials contacting with food products, finished for consumption food as well as technological processes of production, collection, transportation, storage, selling, utilization) should comply with the requirements of

technical regulations and other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on sanitary and veterinary measures.

During the latest years the Kyrgyz Republic Government is carrying out an intensive work on developing and adopting technical regulations for foodstuffs. In the Kyrgyz Republic 18 technical regulations are operating.

In many cases the content of normative legal acts bears a sectoral or departmental nature or reflects only some individual fragments. In the adopted technical regulations the traceability requirements are not specified that increases the food safety risks.

Higher danger risks at the primary production of foodstuffs are observed in the following stages.

Pesticides

Control over contamination of live animal bodies, raw products, fodder, finished food products with the pesticide residues is an important component of food safety system.

State regulation of production, import, turnover and utilization of pesticides is specified in the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Plant Chemicalization and Protection” as well as in the Regulations of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and other international documents. There is no own industry in the Kyrgyz Republic for producing pesticides and agro chemicals. They are usually imported.

Food business operators engaged in crop product production including fodder crops should use pesticides registered by the authorized body for plant chemicalization and protection; and they should be registered in a state catalogue of pesticides and agro chemicals permitted for utilization in the area of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Currently in the Kyrgyz Republic there is a practice of registering chemical compounds of unknown origin as a pesticide and departure from international regulations and standards for approval and circulation of pesticides (“Requirements to Pesticides and Agro Chemicals”, Chapter II, Common Sanitary Epidemiologic and Hygienic Requirements of CU for the goods subject to sanitary and epidemiologic surveillance (control) approved by the Customs Union Commission’s Resolution # 299 dated May 28, 2010). In line with the international practice the imported pesticides can be registered and permitted for utilization only in case if they are preliminarily approved/registered in the countries where they are produced.

Animal Drugs

Drug control used for prophylaxis and treatment of animals as well as control of their residues in food raw and finished products is an integral part of food safety ensuring system.

In the Kyrgyz Republic the state regulation of production, import and utilization of animal drugs is specified by the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Veterinary” and Technical Regulation “On Safety of Veterinary Drugs”.

In the Kyrgyz Republic the number of veterinary drugs permitted for utilization is less nearly by 10 times than in Russian Federation that negatively affects a legal access to many efficient veterinary drugs.

Hygiene of Habitat Factors

In this target 18 accredited sanitary and hygienic laboratories of the Department are carrying out research on organoleptic, physical and chemical, toxicological-hygienic indicators of environment objects and factors (water, soil, premises, equipment).

Fodder and Fodder Supplements

For ensuring livestock product safety in an international practice a special attention is paid to fodder and fodder supplements.

Veterinary and sanitary expertise of fodder is carried out by the departments of the Republican Center for Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise of the State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phyto Sanitary Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic Government (hereinafter RCVDE) for compliance with the legally unrecognized standards; and there is no proper interrelation and traceability between the expertise results and the fodder and fodder supplement utilization.

Animal Health

In line with the international standards and regulations the raw product sources for livestock product production should be healthy animals.

The Kyrgyz Republic Government is carrying out a program work package on animal health, animal disease prevention, occurrence, spread and elimination, protection of population from the diseases common for human and animals, protection of the republican area from bringing animal infectious diseases, provision of animals with veterinary services, veterinary well-being of the area.

At the same time in this target there is a range of essential challenges of systemic nature. In the Kyrgyz Republic at the rural level a systemic work on providing veterinary services is practically lacking; financing is insufficient for carrying out antiepidemiological actions; a financial and organizational issue is arisen on performing the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Animal Identification”; a compensation system for livestock breeders is lacking when animals are killed for prophylaxis; laboratory supplies for diagnosing animal diseases and conducting veterinary-sanitary expertise of veterinary objects are not sufficient.

Under the sixth target 28 territorial laboratory subunits of RCVDE are carrying out pathological, organoleptic, bacteriological, virological, and biological serology examination. Special dangerous diseases, such as leukosis, anthrax of cattle, are hardly diagnosed. In the republic the laboratory examination is not carried out for bovine spongiform encephalopathy, contagious pleuropneumonia, vesicular stomatitis, rinderpest, and paratuberculosis.

Due to lack of the funds to procure test-kits the RCVDE does not use highly efficient and high-precision diagnostic methodologies: immune-enzyme analysis (IEA) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) despite the availability of the laboratory equipment.

RCVDE subunits are not able to provide laboratory monitoring of the banned and harmful substance residues in the body of live animals that is required by the OIE and Customs Union regulations.

At the stage of food raw product production, storage and transportation a high risk for food safety comes from potential microbiological contaminations from all sources.

The requirements to slaughtering animals for meat and meat products only in the specially certified enterprises are not followed that are specified in Article 8 of the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Veterinary”.

There are also challenges on compliance assessment of livestock raw product. In line with the Technical Regulation of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Milk and Processed Product Safety” the raw milk is subject to veterinary and sanitary expertise. For veterinary and sanitary expertise the RCVDE laboratories provide assessment of milk using classical method for ring-test to brucellosis and mastitis; while in line with the Technical Regulation it is necessary to carry out research in 12 groups of safety indicators.

The RCVDE central office has a technical potential to use immune-enzyme analysis for surveying raw milk for the residues of hormonal agents and antibiotics. No one subunit of the RCVDE has laboratory equipment for determination of toxic elements, pesticides, dioxins, melamine content in raw milk.

Production of Finished Food Products

In line with the newly adopted Technical Regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic on foodstuffs their delivery to the republican domestic market is carried out by declaring conformance introduced instead of mandatory certification. The main condition for adopting conformance declaration: production control based on HACCP system that includes testing under all mandatory indicators in the accredited laboratories. This is the most problematic question in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the Kyrgyz Republic most food enterprises are not ready for using HACCP system by the following reasons.

First, the food business operators are superficially informed on this system. Hitherto the knowledge and skill raising systemacy is lacking for using HACCP.

Secondly, the enterprises have no own laboratories and possibility to use systemic laboratory services of the third parties for production control based on HACCP. In the republic 20 laboratories of the Department, 3 laboratories of the territorial Test and Certification Centers (hereinafter TCC) belonging to the Center for Standartization and Metrology have been accredited. However, these laboratories have a limited field of accreditation. A level of technical competence of the highly equipped laboratories in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Department central office and Bishkek TCC makes up about 30%. This does not enable the food enterprises to adopt conformance declaration based on the tests carried out only by the Kyrgyz Republic laboratories.

Import of Food Safety Objects

The Kyrgyz Republic legislation has specified a national treatment that stipulates equal requirements to food safety objects (live animals, food raw products, foodstuffs, nutrients, and functionally needed food components) of local production and delivered by import.

Public Catering

Public catering is one of the most important food safety components. State surveillance of public catering organizations is carried out by the State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phyto Sanitary Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic Government and Department.

Goal. Achievement and support the needed level of food safety for human health.

Priority Targets

Based on the challenges identified the priority targets for achieving the goal specified for foodstuffs are the following:

- establish a common efficient system for food safety management;
- improve legislation on technical regulation and adopt veterinary and sanitary measures;
- ensure check test of foodstuffs in the laboratories located in the area of the Kyrgyz Republic; facilitate food business operators in introducing production control based on HACCP system;
- take the needed sanitary and veterinary measures.

Under the first priority target focused on raising efficiency of the management system it is necessary to solve the following tasks: optimize the activities of public management bodies; improve a state control and surveillance system for food safety; facilitate the development of private veterinary practice.

During the implementation of actions on the present priority target the regulations from Beijing Declaration on Food Safety adopted by the WHO International Forum in 2008; Regulation of the European Parliament and of the European Union Council "General Principles and Requirements of Food Law, Establishing the European Food Safety Authority and Laying down Procedures in

Matters of Food Safety” # 178/2002, and practice of other countries on public system shall be used.

Under the second priority target it is planned to solve the task on removing gaps and collisions in the Kyrgyz Republic legislation on mandatory requirements to foodstuff and other food safety objects.

Under the third priority target focused on laboratory tests it is planned to solve the following tasks: achieve sufficient technical competence of food laboratories from Bishkek and Osh Centers for Standardization and Metrology to adopt conformance declaration by the producers; achieve the needed and sufficient technical competence for the RCVDE central office laboratories; stimulate the development of private laboratory services for ensuring food safety.

On the first stage it is expedient to renovate the operating accredited laboratories of the Center for Standardization and Metrology for confirming foodstuff compliance with all mandatory requirements from the technical regulations and RCVDE central office in order to conduct research for diagnosing animal diseases; carrying out veterinary and sanitary expertise of food raw product, fodder and fodder supplements as well as creating conditions for the development of commercial laboratory services in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The forth priority target on assisting food business operators in introducing production control based on HACCP system shall be focused on the solution of the following tasks: ensure phased introduction of mandatory requirements for food business operators to introduce production control based on HACCP system; raise awareness of food enterprises about food safety management, train students and retrain food specialists-technologists in HACCP system; stimulate commercial service development for production control based on HACCP system.

Under the fifth priority target it is planned to solve the following tasks: provide sanitary and veterinary-sanitary control of importing food safety objects; establish favorable veterinary zones and compartments in the Kyrgyz Republic (with regard to cattle).

In this target the present Program follows the international practice and OIE recommendations for the establishment of zones and farms free from animal diseases and their interrelation with animal product processors that is also a part of practical implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Animal Identification” as well as for using regulations of WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Veterinary Measures and other international documents on efficient control over importing food safety objects.

3. Implementation Process

3.1. Process Management

The Program shall be carried out through implementation of the Action Plan for implementing Food Security and Nutrition Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017.

Management of the Program implementation process stipulates the following:

provide systematic analysis and evaluation of annual plan implementation for making decision on the Program implementation progress; justify the needed costs for implementing the Program actions and investment projects; determine additional possibilities for financing sources to implement the Program actions and investment projects; create the needed regulatory-management environment for successful implementation of the Program and Plan; launch monitoring and evaluation system; identify deviations from the specified goals and objectives; provide analysis of the reasons and enter the needed corrections.

Coherence of all stakeholders for the Program implementation is ensured under the general coordination of the Food Security Council Chairman in the Kyrgyz Republic – the first Vice-Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The main tasks of the executive power, responsible for the decision of Program specific tasks, shall be mobilization of the needed budget funds; coordination of borrowed fund attraction; coordination of executive power's actions; creation of the institutional conditions for a private sector and civil society to participate in the Program implementation.

3.2. Financing Volumes and Sources

To achieve the Program goals all the accessible sources of financing shall be mobilized. The main source of financing shall be the funds from the republican and local budgets, which are used in the medium term for carrying out specific actions and projects under the priorities specified.

Efficient implementation of the Program priorities and tasks will directly depend on effective use of the funds. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation progress of the Program actions enable to assess the task solving degree depending on financing.

Another important source of the funds shall be the program loans and grants from the international donor organizations and technical assistance directed by the international donor organizations to food security support in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Moreover, the Program implementation will be supported by the local budget as well as private investments.

In the Program budget the volumes of deficient financing are also evaluated – “financial gap”, which can be the subject of cooperation with the international donor organizations.

Total need for financing the Program actions and tasks is 2289.8 mln. Soms. The potentials are estimated at the level of 1266.1 mln. Soms. The uncovered portion of financing is 1023.7 mln. Soms or 44.7%.

The need for the funds from the internal sources (state budget) is 51.7 mln. Soms including 41.0 mln. Soms from the republican budget and 10.6 mln. Soms – from the local budget funds. The need for the funds from off-budget sources is 2238.2 mln. Soms.

Confirmed financing of the Program actions totally constitutes 1266.1 mln. Soms including the funds from the republican budget – 22.94 mln. Soms (1.8% of the total potentials) and 10.63 mln. Soms – from the local budget funds (0.8% of the total potentials). The whole volume of the confirmed financing from the state budget funds (33.6 mln. Soms) is provided under the approved budget.

The main volume of the financial resources for the implementation of the Program priorities and tasks shall be provided by the different donor organizations. Donor community and private investors are providing the funds at the rate of 1232.5 mln. Soms (97.3% of the total potentials).

Under the key priorities the following indicators of budgeting are presented:

1) The required financing volume for ensuring food availability is estimated as 83.1 mln. Soms. The state budget potentials and other financing sources constitute 5.6 mln. Soms. This priority is covered with financing by 6.8% of the need; and the rest portion of the funds at the rate of 77.5 mln. Soms should be sought out.

2) 1276.1 mln. Soms are required for financing the priorities focused on ensuring food accessibility. The confirmed potentials constitute 913.5 mln. Soms or 71.6% of the need. About 362.6 mln. Soms (28.4%) of the required financial resources should be sought out.

3) The need for financing the priorities and tasks of the section “Product Utilization: Adequate Diversity and Sufficient Caloric Content of a Diet” constitutes 653.6 mln. Soms, which is provided with the confirmed financial resources by more than half – 344.6 mln. Soms or 52.7% of the need.

4) A difficult situation emerged on providing food safety section with the financial resources. 277.0 mln. Soms are needed for actions and priorities on food safety, about 1% (2.2 mln. Soms) of which have a confirmed financing source. Particularly all the volume of the confirmed financing (91% of the total potentials) shall be allocated from the state budget. More than 99% (274.8 mln. Soms) of the required sum should be allocated from the state budget funds, private investments and international donor organizations.

So the implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic Food Security and Nutrition Program priorities, tasks and actions for 2015-2017 requires financial resources for the total sum of 2289.8 mln. Soms, 55.3% of which or 1266.1 mln. Soms have been provided with the confirmed financing.

3.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the Program implementation shall become an effective tool for tracing progress that enables to take timely decisions for correcting the Program implementation plans.

Agreed with the stakeholders annual plans for the Program implementation (2015-2017) with the indicator system shall be an integral part of progress monitoring and evaluation for solving the food security and nutrition tasks under the four targets of the Program for 2015-2017. Indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the Plan for 2015-2017 and annual action plans shall have quantitative and qualitative nature.

Based on monitoring data the Program implementation efficiency shall be periodically evaluated. During this evaluation the progress achieved shall be evaluated in detail; “weak points” and drawbacks of the Project actions and projects are determined. Based on the outcomes received the decisions shall be taken on choosing alternative opportunities for the following steps in the Program plan implementation; on redistributing the resources and their optimum utilization; improving coordination of efforts with donor communities; meeting the community’s expectations.

Agreed with the stakeholders annual plan for the Program implementation with its indicator systems shall be an integral part of progress monitoring and evaluation for promoting priorities specified up to 2017 under the Food Security and Nutrition Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015 – 2017.

Annex 2

**Action Plan
for Implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition Program
in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017**

#	Objectives	Measures/Actions	Performance Time	Expected Outcomes	Responsible Executor
1. FOOD AVAILABILITY IN THE COUNTRY					
Priority 1. Support to Agro Industrial Complex Sectors for Ensuring Food Security and Production of Fortified Foodstuff					
1.	1.1. Improve a legal framework for support of rural producers; identify priority targets for ensuring food security; develop their institutional capacity	1.1.1. Develop the methodology to identify the priority targets for state support of production, import and reduction of specific product export, for which the insufficient or critical level of food security is fixed.	September 2016	The methodology developed	ME; MoAM
		1.1.2. Approve the methodology to identify the priority targets for state support of production, import and reduction of specific product export, for which the insufficient or critical level of food security is fixed.	November 2016	Submitted for approval to the Kyrgyz Republic Government	ME; MoAM
		1.1.3. Develop the methodology for selection of rural producers and processing enterprises from the sectors not providing the standards of food security to assign a status of priority on ensuring food security.	October 2016	The methodology developed	ME; MoAM
		1.1.4. Approve the methodology for selection of rural producers and processing enterprises of the sectors not providing the standards of food security to assign a status of priority on ensuring food security.	November 2016	Submitted for approval to the Kyrgyz Republic Government	ME; MoAM
		1.1.5. Design a list of rural producers and processing enterprises, which are of priority in ensuring food security; develop a package of instructions for designing a list.	November 2015	A list of priority rural producers designed that are of priority in ensuring food security	ME; MoAM
		1.1.6. Develop and approve the methodology for the government support to rural producers and processing enterprises under the Kyrgyz Republic Government projects “Agriculture Financing” with the allocation of the funds for their support.	January 2016	The methodology for the government support to rural producers and processing enterprises identified as priority	ME; MF; MoAM
		1.1.7. Develop and approve the methodology for public procurement under the fixed prices to wheat and sugar beet.	February - March 2016	The methodology for public procurement under the fixed prices to wheat and sugar beet	MoAM; ME; FSMR

	1.1.8. Implement the projects on raising institutional capacity of the farms and peasant farms (training, cooperation, etc.).	November 2015; December 2016 February 2017	1. Training the specialists in cooperation 2. Training in drip irrigation 3. Training in greenhouse development	MoAM
	1.1.9. Develop and implement the Program on adapting agriculture to climate change.	October 2015 – September 2016	The Program on adapting agriculture to climate change	MoAM; SAEPF
1.2. Target support of rural producers; support to government and private organizations that provide services	1.2.1. Carry out state support of rural commodity producers under the projects aimed at agriculture financing.	January 2016; February 2017	Implementation of the state budget support	MF; MoAM
	1.2.2. Prepare investment projects for greenhouse development under government-private partnership; seek out investors for financing.	November 2015; February 2016; March 2017	Investment projects for greenhouse development prepared	MoAM
	1.2.3. Form government orders for seed farming and livestock breeding on important food security products (produce new varieties of wheat, sugar beet, poultry); strengthen their production and scientific capacity. Seek out investors for financing.	December 2015; October 2016; October 2017	Government orders for seed farming and livestock breeding formed and placed	MoAM; ME
	1.2.4. Prepare and implement the projects for rehabilitation of on-farm irrigation system of rural producers.	December 2015; November 2016; October 2017	Rehabilitation of on-farm irrigation system of rural producers	MoAM
	1.2.5. Improve a system for agricultural sector management and staff training.	October 2015; November 2016; September 2017	Functional analysis of MoAM activity provided; the most important cluster institutes established; laboratory complex for assessment of parameters for agricultural products and food safety established; a network of laboratories for product certification established	MoAM; ME; MoH
	1.2.6. Carry out actions on launching agrarian clusters.	January 2017	Mechanisms for protection of property rights strengthened	MoAM; SRS
	1.2.7. Develop processing industry.	December 2015; November 2016; October 2017	A volume of agricultural product processing increased; losses reduced	MoAM; ME
	1.2.8. Improve the quality and composition of services and technical services for agriculture; set up preconditions for technical and technological renovation of agricultural production.	October 2015; November 2016	The program and mechanism for animal identification developed; standard requirements for	MoAM

				providing veterinary services only by private veterinary services developed; plant protecting actions carried out	
		1.2.9. Introduce annually the new irrigated land; raise efficiency of using the current irrigation system and water resources.	December 2015; December 2016; November 2017		MoAM
		1.2.10. Raise efficiency of using land resources	November 2015; October 2016; September 2017	Land borders fixed	SRS
1.3. Improve information support and access to information		1.3.1. Develop and approve the methodology for recording the data on agrometeorologic forecast on prognosing yield and planning sowing maps.	January 2016	The methodology for recording the data on agrometeorologic forecast on prognosing yield and planning sowing maps	MoAM; MES
		1.3.2. Conduct communication and education actions on using the food security forecast data in the Kyrgyz Republic.	December 2015; October 2016; 2017	Communication and education actions conducted	MoAM
		1.3.3. Conduct annual bid on government order for advisory support to rural producers included in the priority list.	November 2015; December 2016; November 2017	Place government order for advisory support	MoAM
		1.3.4. Provide training; procure equipment; develop methodology for food security monitoring.	December 2015; November 2016; November 2017	Equipping with technical means and methodological recommendations	MoAM
1.4. Establish economic motivations for processing key for food security products of agricultural production		1.4.1. Under “Dairy Product” sector: design and organize “cooling chain” (storage and transportation); strengthen intermediaries’ responsibility for sold milk; set up a mechanism for stimulating the price for raising sold milk quality.	November 2015; December 2016	“Cooling chains” and cooperation of milk producers and processors established and introduced into operation	MoAM
		1.4.2. Under “Meat Product” sector: design and organize “cooling chain” (storage and transportation); create sanitary and hygienic conditions in slaughterhouses; improve slaughterhouse infrastructure.	November 2015; December 2016; October 2017	“Cooling chains” established and introduced into operation (storage and transportation); sanitary and hygienic conditions and slaughterhouse infrastructure improved	MoAM
		1.4.3. Under “Wheat and Flour-Milling Industry”: design and organize “wheat” cluster; design improvement of technical equipping for flour-milling enterprises.	December 2015; November 2016	Design of “wheat” cluster and improvement of technical equipping prepared. Growth of efficiency of flour-milling enterprises	MoAM

1.5. Support growth of fortified foodstuff production	1.5.1. Develop and approve a mechanism for fortified foodstuff production – fortified flour, iodized salt and food additives.	November 2015	A mechanism for fortified foodstuff production developed. Draft resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic Government prepared	ME; MoAM; MoH
	1.5.2. Develop and approve standards and ensure external and internal control over fortified foodstuff production.	December 2015	A mechanism for external and internal control over fortified foodstuff production developed	MoH; MoAM
	1.5.3. Develop and approve a mechanism for supplying producers with vitamin and mineral additives for continuous production of fortified foodstuff.	December 2015	A mechanism for supplying producers with vitamin and mineral additives developed	MoH; MoAM; ME; FSMR
Priority 2. Regulation of Food Import and Export				
1.6. Raise sustainability of wheat importing	1.6.1. Organize negotiations with the strategic partners and conclude agreements (long-term contracts) on wheat delivery to the Kyrgyz Republic. Appoint Fund for State Material Reserves as an operator for wheat delivery.	November 2015	A system of long-term contracts for food wheat delivery to the Kyrgyz Republic	ME; MF; MFA; MoAM; FSMR
1.7. Protect domestic market taking into account domestic commodity producers' interests	1.7.1. Provide analysis of the situation change in the food market as well as appropriate proposals from the enterprises, state structures, Kyrgyz Republic Jogorku Kenesh, business-associations to elaborate recommendations and take timely decisions.	December 2015; November 2016; December 2015;	The analysis provided; and if needed, proposals are elaborated on introducing customs-tariff or non-tariff measures for regulating foreign trade	ME
Priority 3. Modernization/Building of Capacities for Food Storage				
1.8. Support to building capacity for food storage in the farms, processing companies and trade and logistical complexes	1.8.1. Provide need assessment; select crop product producers for targeted support on constructing/renovating storages for the produced products.	December 2015; October 2016; November 2017	Increase the area of crop product storages	MoAM
	1.8.2. Provide need assessment; select processing enterprises for targeted support on constructing/renovating storages for the produced products.	December 2015; August 2016; July 2017	Increase the area of crop product storages	MoAM
	1.8.3. Provide need assessment; select trade-logistic centers for targeted support on constructing/renovating storages for crop products under establishment of the clusters.	December 2015; August 2016; July 2017	Increase the area of crop product storages	MoAM
	1.8.4. Provide training for the specialists from the selected producers, processing enterprises and trade and logistic centers	December 2015; November 2016; September 2017	1. Training of the specialists-producers 2. Training of the processing specialists 3. Training of the specialists from trade and logistic centers	MoAM
1.9. Strengthen capacity of the Fond for State Material Reserves on storage and monitoring of	1.9.1. Modernize production and technical potential of the Fund for State Material Reserves' agencies and organizations.	September 2016	Equipping	FSMR
	1.9.2. Develop/improve the methodology for management of food reserves (based on the scientifically grounded methodologies for stock management and information technologies). Apply Russian Federation's methodologies for	October 2015 - June 2016	Methodology for management of food reserves	FSMR; KRSU (ex-officio)

	strategic food supplies	management of food reserves. 1.9.3. Develop/improve monitoring system for foodstuff storage/renewal in the State Material Reserves' agencies and organizations.	October 2015 - December 2017	Draft monitoring system with using information technologies developed	FSMR
2. FOOD ACCESSIBILITY					
Priority 1. Improve the Efficiency of the Current System for Public Management of Food Security and Nutrition Issues					
2.	2.1. Introduce amendments and additions to the legislation to remove legal collisions and contradictions	2.1.1. Make an inventory of the current legislation; identify gaps and contradictions; and present recommendations on its actualization and expansion to the Kyrgyz Republic Government.	October - December 2015	Approval of the recommendations and commission of the Kyrgyz Republic Government on forming relevant and consistent legislation for food security	MoAM; interagency task force (ex-officio)
		2.1.2. Develop draft Law on Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic in the new wording in line with the international concept on ensuring food security and nutrition.	November 2016	Draft Law on Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic developed; and submitted for review to the Kyrgyz Republic Government	MoAM; interagency task force (ex-officio)
		2.1.3. Develop the needed by-laws on the implementation of the Law on Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic.	August 2016	Draft normative legal acts for new Law implementation developed	MoAM; ME; MSD; MoH; interagency task force (ex-officio)
		2.1.4. Approve by-laws on the implementation of the Law on Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic.	November 2016	Draft normative legal acts for new Law implementation approved	MoAM; ME; MSD; MoH; interagency task force (ex-officio)
		2.1.5. Introduce amendments and additions to the Kyrgyz Republic Government Regulation # 111 "On Approval of the Average Physiologic Consumption Rate of the Basic Foodstuffs for the Kyrgyz Republic Population" dated February 19, 2010.	November - December 2016	Regulation with the revised average physiologic consumption rate of the basic foodstuffs approved	MoH; MSD; MoAM; ME; NSC (ex-officio); interagency task force (ex-officio)
	2.2. Ensure sustainable operation of the Fund for State Material Reserves	2.2.1. Develop and approve draft Regulation of the Kyrgyz Republic Government "On Nomenclature and Accumulation Rates of Material Values of the Kyrgyz Republic State Reserves" that stipulates food nomenclature increase; and approve optimum stock of strategic food including grain and flour in the condition of food shocks.	November 2015	In the State Material Reserves new nomenclature and accumulation rates for food approved as well as optimum stock of strategic food in the condition of food shocks including grain and flour	ME; MoAM; FSMR; interagency task force (ex-officio)
	2.3. Ensure timely financing of the Fund for State Material Reserves for stocking grain in the volumes specified by legislation	2.3.1. Introduce electronic procurement system.	December 2015	Electronic procurement system developed and introduced	MF; ME; FSMR
		2.3.2. Develop and introduce a mechanism for providing regular training and advisory actions on electronic public procurement procedures for state structure personnel.	December 2015; October 2016; October 2017	Strengthening of staff capacity on electronic public procurement procedures	MF; ME; FSMR
	2.4. Improve quality of anti-monopoly	2.4.1. Develop and introduce normative legal acts on state surveillance over following legislative regulation of retail prices to socially important	November 2015	A package of normative legal acts to the Kyrgyz Republic	ME; MoAM

regulation based on market principles and stimulation of competitive environment	goods for 90 days in the condition of price growth by 20% and higher.		Law “On Competition” developed	
	2.4.2. Develop and introduce a mechanism for administrative penalty for breaching the Law “On Competition” and by-laws that lead to consumer price growth during food shocks.	December 2015	The mechanism for administrative penalties developed	ME; MF; MoAM
	2.4.3. With the participation of associations and enterprises develop and introduce a mechanism for interventions to stabilize prices in the bakery product market in the condition of feverish demand.	November 2015	The mechanism developed and approved by the Kyrgyz Republic Government	ME; MF; MoAM; Anti-Monopoly Agency; enterprises (ex-officio)
	2.4.4. Make changes in the approved regulations on identification and suppression of anti-competitive agreements for operability of antimonopoly regulating on collusion of monopolists and man-made price growth as a result of intermediary operations on the background of food shocks.	January 2016	Draft Regulation of the Kyrgyz Republic Government on changes and additions in Regulation # 364 dated June 2, 2012 on identification and suppression of anti-competitive agreements developed	ME; MF; MoAM; KR Government
	2.4.5. Provide on a regular basis analysis and assessment of price setting up by the wheat suppliers to the markets of the Kyrgyz Republic for proper decision-making under legislation.	January 2016; February 2017	Containment of unjustified price increases for imported wheat and flour	ME
2.5. Raise efficiency of social protection for improving access of vulnerable households with the limited income to food	2.5.1. Carry out extensive sociologic survey to identify the persons not receiving social subsidies and unable to work for health reasons.	August- November 2015	The results of survey and recommendations on inclusion of vulnerable groups of population having no social benefits including the population living in extreme poverty	MSD
2.6. Form evidential base on climate change impact on food accessibility	2.6.1. Develop and introduce the methodology for assessment of food losses as a result of unfavorable climate change.	February 201	The methodology for practical use developed and approved	MoAM; ME
	2.6.2. Provide annual analysis and assessment of food losses due to climate impact based on the methodology adopted.	December 2015; November 2016; November 2017	Annual analytical reviews with recommendations	MoAM; NSC (ex-officio)
2.7. Establish specific mechanisms for mitigating climate risk impact on food access	2.7.1. Introduce yield assessment methodology for food security.	August 2016	The methodology “Yield Assessment Manual for Food Security” developed and approved by the joint order of the MoAM and NSC	MoAM; NSC (ex-officio)
	2.7.2. Disseminate experience on installing AMS on the basis of meteorological station of Kara-Balta City in all the areas with the appropriate sensors for agrometeorological forecast.	November 2015; December 2016; October 2017	Improve the reliability of agrometeorological forecast	MES
	2.7.3. Conduct regular training courses on crop yield forecast integrating the methodologies and tools of remote sensing and geographic	December 2015; November	Build staff capacity for crop yield forecast	MES

		information system (GIS).	2016; October 2017		
2.8. Establish a flexible training and retraining system for staff in improving and managing food security	2.8.1. Develop capacity building Program for the government employees on managing food security and nutrition issues.		December 2015	Capacity building Program for the government employees on managing FSN with support of the international organizations developed	MoAM; Kyrgyz National Agrarian University; interagency task force (ex-officio)
	2.8.2. Introduce capacity building Program for the government employees on managing food security and nutrition issues.		March 2016	Capacity building Program for the government employees on managing FSN introduces	MoAM; Kyrgyz National Agrarian University; interagency task force (ex-officio)
2.9. Improve accessibility of information on food security	2.9.1. Develop new methodological provisions for sample survey of households in agriculture.		October 2016	New methodological provisions for sample survey of households in agriculture developed	NSC (ex-officio)
	2.9.2. Introduce new methodological provisions for sample survey of households in agriculture.		February 2017	New methodological provisions for sample survey of households in agriculture introduced	NSC (ex-officio)
	2.9.3. Develop and introduce software “Statistical Reporting of Agriculture” throughout the republic including NSC staff training at the oblast and rayon levels.		November 2015	Software “Statistical Reporting of Agriculture” developed and introduced throughout the republic	NSC (ex-officio)
	2.9.4. Develop and introduce sample survey methodology of farms and personal farms for grain stock assessment under the food security balance formation.		March-April 2016	Improve food security data reliability	NSC (ex-officio)
Priority 2. Ensure Stability of Domestic Consumer Market					
2.10. Raise efficiency of state regulation on mitigating food price variations in the internal market	2.10.1. Conduct work on revising monitoring and evaluation indicators taking into account food security and nutrition.		September 2016	Appropriate changes made in the “Regulation on Food Security Monitoring and Indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic” # 138 dated March 3, 2009	MoAM; ME; NSC (ex-officio)
	2.10.2. Develop and introduce new efficient regulators of monetary and credit policy.		December 2015	Contain inflation growth not higher than 7%	NS (ex-officio)
	2.10.3. Develop and introduce the tools for fiscal regulation stimulating production of foodstuff and services.		January 2016	Contain food price growth	ME; MF
	2.10.4. Provide on a regular basis a comparative analysis and assessment of food security product balance.		December 2016; November 2017	Analytical review with recommendations (once a quarter)	MoAM; NSC (ex-officio)
	2.10.5. Inform population through: - official websites of the ministries, agencies, NBKR, NSC; - official publications; - TV broadcast “National Bank is Informing”; - radiobroadcast; - press conferences of the ministry leaders.		January 2016; February 2017	Decrease inflationary expectations of the population through transparent information of mass media on the actions taken by the Kyrgyz Republic	NS (ex-officio); ME; MF; MoAM

				Government on containing food price growth	
2.11. Establish a state system for early warning of food price growth	2.11.1. Develop and introduce the methodology for assessing price change impact on 9 types of foodstuffs.	October 2016	The methodology for assessing price change impact developed and introduced	ME	
	2.11.2. Launch a mechanism of prompt and transparent informing on the delivery volumes to the domestic market and grain and flour prices.	March 2016	Information websites of GoKR, MoAM, ME; publications in mass media	MoAM	
	2.11.3. Test and introduce a global early warning information system of food price growth.	November 2015	Early warning information system introduced for preventive decision-making	ME; MoAM; NSC (ex-officio)	
Priority 3. Improve Efficiency of the Government Food Support to the Vulnerable Categories of Population					
2.12. Strengthen capacity of the government structures and LSG for rapid assessment of food security status to identify needs for food support	2.12.1. Introduce the methodology for need assessment and rapid assessment of the need for food support.	November-December 2015	The methodology developed and approved	MSD; SF; MoAM; ME	
	2.12.2. Provide training including LSGB representatives in the methodology for rapid assessment of social risk groups who are in need of food support.	October-November 2015	Prepare potential staff for rapid assessment of those who are in need of food support	MoAM; interagency task force (ex-officio)	
2.13. Ensure flexibility of a new mechanism for government support providing during food shocks	2.13.1. Provide preliminary assessment of the need for food support.	January-February 2016	Identify on the sites the need for food support	MSD	
	2.13.2. Map the rayons/oblasts of food vulnerability.	March-April 2016	A map of food vulnerability under the rayons/oblasts prepared for political decision-making	MSD; SF	
2.14. Ensure transparency of the mechanism for government food support	2.14.1. Inform through mass media and website on a monthly basis on the monitoring and evaluation outcomes of covering food support beneficiaries.	November 2016; October 2017	Ensure transparency of food support distribution to the needy	FS Council; MoAM; MSD; SF	
Priority 4. Government Incentives of Income Growth per Capita among Vulnerable Categories of Population					
2.15. Stimulate the income growth of the vulnerable groups of population for food accessibility improvement	2.15.1. In partnership with the civil sector work, approve and begin implementing the Program for stimulating the income growth of the vulnerable groups of population for food accessibility improvement.	July-August 2016	Stimulate the income growth of the vulnerable groups of population and take out some part of them from the number of social benefit recipients.	MLMY; MSD; ME; MF	
2.16. Improve skills for earning additional income including rural population	2.16.1. Develop and introduce a permanently working mechanism for establishing temporary/seasonal employment for rural population.	August-September 2016	Increase income of the vulnerable groups of rural population	MLMY; LSG bodies (ex-officio)	
	2.16.2. Conduct regular education actions for small farmers on increasing production volumes.	November 2015; September 2016; August 2017	Stimulate income growth and improve food accessibility for vulnerable farmers	MLMY; LSG bodies (ex-officio)	
	2.16.3. Develop and introduce a government mechanism for support of vulnerable households	November 2015	Normative legal acts on support to vulnerable	MLMY	

		engaged in folk craft.		households engaged in folk craft developed and approved	
2.17. Involve Vocational Education Agency in the process of training vulnerable groups of population living in the cities in earning additional income		2.17.1. Develop and introduce short-term training courses for vulnerable groups of population living in rural areas including high mountainous and remote regions.	November 2016; October 2017	Stimulate income growth of social benefit recipients in the rural areas	MLMY; MDS
		2.17.2. Develop and introduce training programs and courses for vulnerable groups of population living in the cities.	May-June 2016	Stimulate income growth of social benefit recipients living in the cities	MLMY; MDS
1. FOOD UTILIZATION: ADEQUATE DIVERSITY AND SUFFICIENT CALORIC CONTENT OF NUTRITION					
Priority 1. Establish Institutional Conditions for the National Policy Sustainability on Consuming Foodstuff by Population that Conform to Physiological Needs					
3.	3.1. Establish a mechanism for intersectoral coordination	3.1.1. Provide functional analysis of the state structures' activities dealing with the food security and nutrition issues.	December 2015	Functional analysis provided (report)	MoAM; MoH
		3.1.2. Establish intersectoral platform that combines state structures, business structures, public scientific and educational organizations and donors for solving nutrition challenges.	January 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Government's decision on intersectoral platform establishment	MoH; MoAM
	3.2. Improve legislative framework on nutrition	3.2.1. Develop draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on amendments and additions in the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Bakery Flour Fortification".	February 2016	The draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on amendments and additions in the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Bakery Flour Fortification" developed	MoH; MoAM
		3.2.2. Develop draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on amendments and additions in the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Protection of Breast Feeding and Regulation of Food Marketing and Means for Artificial Feeding of Babies" with the account of children's needs with special needs and on emergency situations.	May 2016	The draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on amendments and additions in the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Protection of Breast Feeding and Regulation of Food Marketing and Means for Artificial Feeding of Babies" with the account of children's needs with special needs and on emergency situations developed	MoH; ME
		3.2.3. Develop draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on amendments and changes in the Kyrgyz Republic Code "On Administrative Responsibility" stipulating sanction for non-fulfilment of the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Prophylaxis of Iodine Deficiency Diseases".	July 2016	The draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on amendments and changes in the Kyrgyz Republic Code "On Administrative Responsibility" stipulating sanction for non-fulfilment of the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Prophylaxis of Iodine Deficiency	MoH

				Diseases” developed	
3.3. Integrate the current systems for staff training and training in food security and nutrition issues	3.3.1. Revise programs of the higher education institutes and specialized secondary education institutes for undergraduate and postgraduate training of the health care and non medical specialists.	July 2016	Training programs revised	MoEd.; MoAM	
	3.3.2. Develop and approve training programs and modules on food security and nutrition issues.	December 2015	Orders of the appropriate education institutes	MoH; Mo Ed.; MoAM	
	3.3.3. Train trainers and advisory support from international experts.	January 2016	Trainers trained	MoH; Mo Ed.; MoAM	
	3.3.4. Print food security and nutrition module.	February 2016	All the trainers of the appropriate education institutes provided with the modules	MoH; Mo Ed.; MoAM	
Priority 2. Ensure Diet Diversity, Adequate Consumption of Micronutrients and other Vital Food Components for Elimination of Malnutrition and Related to them Diseases					
3.4. Target support to diet improvement of the 0-5-year children for reduction of micronutrient deficiency (anemia)	3.4. 1. Develop and disseminate communication material on breast feeding to the population	October 2015	Communication materials developed	MoH	
	3.4. 2. Organize and ensure effectiveness of “Mother and Child Room” in the agencies and organizations regardless of a property form under the implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic Law “On Breast Feeding Protection”.	November 2015	“Mother and Child Rooms” arranged	MoH; ministries and agencies	
	3.4. 3. Develop a training program and module on babies’ diet in the emergency situations.	December 2015	Approved by Academic Council of higher and secondary education institutes	MoH	
	3.4. 4. Train trainers for training of the specialists in children’s nutrition in the emergency situations.	November 2015	25 trainers trained	MoH	
	3.4. 5. Develop a training program and module on children’s nutrition with special needs (HIV-infected children, children with low birth weight, with acute heavy malnutrition) and introduction into undergraduate and postgraduate training.	January-February 2016	Approved by Academic Council of higher and secondary education institutes	MoH; MoEd.	
	3.4. 6. Train health care workers in organizing nutrition of the children with special needs and in consulting mothers.	December 2016	At least 80% of health care workers trained	MoH	
	3.4. 7. Procure micronutrients “Gulazyk” for fortifying home diet of the children in order to raise nutritive value of their diet.	December 2015; November 2016; October 2017	At least 80% of children from the target group receive “Gulazyk”	MoH	
	3.4. 8. Develop communication and education materials for population on fortifying home food of the children beyond 6-month age.	August 2016	Approved by the MoH Expert Council	MoH	
	3.4. 9. Conduct communication and education campaigns among the population on additional feeding from 6-month age.	December 2015; November 2016; October 2017	More than 50% of families from the target group informed	MoH	
	3.4. 10. Develop communication and education materials for population on organizing nutrition of the children with special needs.	November 2015	Approved by the MoH Expert Council	MoH	
	3.4. 11. Procure therapeutical diet for the children with heavy exhaustion.	January 2016	Therapeutical diet procured	MoH	
	3.5.1. Provide assessment of school children and teenagers’ nutrition status (girls at the age of 15-19 years old).	February 2016	Report prepared	MoH; MoEd.	

3.5. Target support of school children in improving their nutrition	3.5.2. Develop and introduce the Program for school nutrition development in 250 pilot schools of the Kyrgyz Republic.	March 2016	Approved by the MoH and MoEd. Order	MoH; MoEd.
	3.5.3. Develop prophylactic actions on preventing obesity.	April 2016	Approved by the MoH and MoEd. Order	MoH; MoEd.
	3.5.4. Develop and introduce out-of-school lessons on healthy diet in a school curriculum.	March-April 2016	Approved by the MoH and MoEd. Order	MoH; MoEd.
	3.5.5. Develop communication materials on healthy nutrition for students and teachers.	December 2015, September 2016	Approved by the MoH and MoEd. Order	MoH; MoEd.
	3.5.6. Prepare and approve school nutrition Concept and the implementation plan.	November 2015	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Order	MoH
	3.5.7. Provide training in nutrition program management, logistics and procurement.	1. October 2015; 2. September 2016; 3. September 2017	1. Training in raising management efficiency 2. Training in raising logistics efficiency 3. Training in raising procurement efficiency	MoH
	3.5.8. Revise and develop normative legal acts that regulate differentiation of rights, responsibilities of the actors in organizing school nutrition and control.	November 2015	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Order	MoEd.; MoH
3.6. Develop state policy for school nutrition and its implementation strategy	3.6.1. Develop an action plan for implementation of school nutrition Concept.	March 2016	The action plan for implementation of school nutrition Concept developed	MoEd.
3.7. Ensure nourishing food of good quality for school nutrition in the rayons with low level of food security	3.7.1. Improve sanitary and hygienic food safety and develop material and technical basis of school kitchens.	December 2015; November 2016; October 2017	Raise compliance of the sanitary and hygienic requirements in pilot schools	MoEd.; MoH
	3.7.2. Carry out research to determine the needs for water supply rehabilitation and improve sanitary conditions at schools.	January 2016	The report prepared	MoH; MoEd.; LSG bodies (ex-officio)
	3.7.3. Develop the recommended assortment of foodstuffs for implementation in school canteens (transition to hot meal).	October 2015	Order of the MoH and MoEd.	MoH; MoEd.
	3.7.4. Provide training in organizing and control of school nutrition for pilot school employees and rayon representatives of the MoH and MoEd.	November 2015; September 2016	1. Train 80% school employees 2. Train 80% MoH workers	MoEd.; MoH
3.8. Target support in improving nutrition of the childbearing age and pregnant women in order to reduce anemia prevalence and folate deficiency	3.8.1. Provide assessment of food status, value, habits and behaviors on nutrition of the childbearing age and pregnant women and nursing mothers.	November 2015	Report	MoH
	3.8.2. Provide analysis of the acts of the Kyrgyz Republic Ministry of Health, clinical protocols/guidelines for health care services on nutrition of the childbearing age and pregnant women.	December 2015	Report	MoH
	3.8.3. Develop clinical protocols/guidelines for prophylaxis of micronutrient deficiency in pregnant women.	January 2016	Clinical protocols/guidelines approved by MoH	MoH
	3.8.4. Introduce clinical protocols/guidelines for prophylaxis of micronutrient deficiency in	February 2016	80% of health care workers trained in	MoH

		pregnant women.		clinical protocols/guidelines	
		3.8.5. Procure supplements of iron and folic acid for pregnant women.	March 2016	70% of women with anemia take supplements	MoH
		3.8.6. Develop communication materials on disease prophylaxis caused by insufficient or excessive nutrition with the account of special needs of childbearing age women, young girls.	April 2016	Approved by MoH Expert Council	MoH
		3.8.7. Inform population on healthy nutrition.	December 2015; October 2016; August 2017	70% of target groups informed on healthy nutrition	MoH
Priority 3. Formulate Population's Stable Demand for Healthy Foodstuffs Providing them with Exhaustive Information on Adequate Dietary Intake, Micronutrient Importance and other Vital Components of Food for Strengthening Health					
3.9. Establish mechanism for providing population with exhaustive information on healthy nutrition	3.9.1. Train journalists in the main issues of proper nutrition.	October 2016	At least 50% of journalists trained	MoH; MoAM	
	3.9.2. Develop action plan on promotion of school meals, proper nutrition and hygiene.	November 2015	MoH and MoEd. Order	MoEd; MoH	
	3.9.3. Introduce training programs for proper nutrition in secondary educational schools.	November 2015	MoEd. Order	MoEd	
3.10. Introduce responsible marketing of foodstuffs	3.10. 1. Develop draft of the Kyrgyz Republic law on amendments and additions in the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Advertisement".	May 2016	The draft of the Kyrgyz Republic law on amendments and additions in the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Advertisement" developed	MoH; ME	
3.11. Form population's consumer demand for fortified flour and salt	3.11.1. Develop communication and education materials on fortified flour and salt for population.	December 2015	Decision of the MoH Expert Commission	MoH	
	3.11.2. Print and disseminate communication materials on fortified flour and salt to population.	January 2016; February 2017	1. Print communication material 2. Disseminate communication material	MoH	
	3.11.3. Conduct communication and education campaign on fortified flour and salt among population.	November 2015; June 2016	At least 50% of population informed	MoH	
3.12. Involve actively the population into decision of health and nutrition issues	3.12.1. Provide refresher training for the specialists from Health Promotion Center family practitioners (one day training).	December 2015; August 2016	1. 50 people trained 2. 100 people trained	MoH	
	3.12.2. Provide training for Village Health Committee representatives (VHC) in the villages and Public Health Committees (PHC) in the cities (one day training).	November 2015; October 2016	1. 1000 representatives from VHC and 400 representatives from PHC trained 2. 700 representatives from VHC and 400 representatives from PHC trained	MoH	
	3.12.3. Explanatory and educational actions of VHC and PHC among rural and urban population.	December 2015; November 2016	Target audiences informed	MoH	
	3.12.4. Random monitoring of the information works on the sites.	December 2015; November 2016	Monitoring outcomes; make additions under monitoring data	MoH	
	3.12.5. Conduct public discussions, national and	January	Outcomes of public	MoEd.;	

		oblast meetings with the school directors, parents, local self-government bodies on school nutrition issues; interview for public opinion (on the development of the National program for school nutrition; summarize and provide assessment of implementing the “Program for School Nutrition Development in 250 pilot schools of the Kyrgyz Republic”).	2016; February 2017	discussions, meetings, interviews reflected in the key documents and plans on optimizing school nutrition	MoH
Priority 4. Improve Tracing System of Food Security and Nutrition Indicators Using Current Software					
3.13 Expand a range of indicators in line with the international indicators	3.13.1. Provide assessment of food security and nutrition indicators for compliance with the international indicators.	November 2015	Report	MoAM; MoH; NSC (ex-officio)	
	3.13.2. Approve integrated indicators of security and nutrition.	December 2015	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution	NSC (ex-officio)	
	3.13.3. Train the staff in collection and analysis of the integrated indicators of security and nutrition of the involved ministries and agencies.	January 2016	At least 80% of employees trained	MoAM; MoH; NSC (ex-officio)	
	3.13.4. Introduce food security and nutrition integrated indicators in the national information system.	February 2016	Indicators introduced in the national information system	MoAM; MoH; NSC (ex-officio)	
3.14. Provide efficient monitoring of production process and consumption of fortified flour and salt	3.14.1. Develop Regulation, instructions and instruments on monitoring of production and consumption of fortified foodstuffs (flour and salt).	January 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution	MoAM; MoH; NSC (ex-officio); SCS	
	3.14.2. Study international expertise for monitoring of fortified foodstuffs (flour and salt).	March-April 2016	Study tour of the specialists	MoH; MoAM	
	3.14.3. Agree the proposed monitoring system with stakeholders.	May 2016	Memorandum signed by all stakeholders	MoAM; MoH; NSC (ex-officio); SCS	
	3.14.4. Develop software for electronic tracing of fortified foodstuff production and consumption (flour and salt).	June 2016	Software for electronic tracing installed	MoAM; MoH; NSC (ex-officio); SCS	
3.15. Establish epidemiologic surveillance over prevalence of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders	3.15.1. Analyze the data received on anemia and iodine deficiency disorders.	November 2015	Report	MoH	
	3.15.2. Design a monitoring system for prevalence of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders.	December 2015	MoH Order	MoH	
	3.15.3. Develop software for electronic tracing of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders.	January 2016	The software for electronic tracing of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders developed	MoH	
	3.15.4. Install software for electronic tracing of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders.	February 2016	The software for electronic tracing of iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders installed	MoH	
3.16. Establish surveillance system for congenital malformation of neural tube	3.16.1. Provide assessment of data sources.	October 2015	Report	MoH	
	3.16.2. Develop clinical guidelines and protocol for neural tube defects.	November 2015	MoH Order	MoH	
	3.16.3. Train health care workers.	January-February 2016	All the health care workers from the pilot oblast trained	MoH	
	3.16.4. Develop guidelines for the register design and operation.	December 2015	MoH Order	MoH	
	3.16.5. Integrate register of neural tube defects in the current register of newborn.	January 2016	MoH Order	MoH	

		3.16.6. Procure and install software.	February 2016	Software installed	MoH
		3.16.7. Train health care workers in working with register.	March 2016	All the health care workers from the pilot oblast trained	MoH
1. FOOD SAFETY					
Priority 1. Establish Common Efficient System for Food Safety Management					
4.	4.1. Optimize government activities	4.1.1. Provide functional analysis of the government activities on food safety.	April-May 2016	Analytical document	Commission for optimizing government system, Government Administration
	4.2. Facilitate private veterinary practice	4.2.1. Establish legal framework for the statutory veterinary structures' activities.	October-November 2016	A new version of the Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Veterinary" adopted	MoAM; SIVPSS
Priority 2. Improve Legislation on Technical Regulation and Take Sanitary and Veterinary Measures					
	4.3. Elimination of gaps and collisions in the Kyrgyz Republic legislation with regard to mandatory requirements to foodstuff and other objects of food safety	4.3.1. Carry out inventory of legal system for technical regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic on ensuring food safety; and adopt under its results proper amendments to the approved technical regulations.	Quarter IV 2015	1. Analytical document on inventory 2. Resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government adopted	ME; MoH; MoAM; SIVPSS
		4.3.2. Introduce in a specified order Common veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Customs Union in the Kyrgyz Republic area for the goods subject to veterinary control (surveillance) and Common sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements of the Customs Union for the goods subject to sanitary-epidemiologic surveillance (control) with regard to food safety objects, for which the regulations and rules are lacking.	Quarter IV 2015 - Quarter I 2016	Accession to the contractual framework of the Customs Union as "one package of normative legal acts" and ratification of the Agreement (or Protocol) on accession	ME; MoH; MoAM; SIVPSS
		4.3.3. Use technical regulations of the Customs Union in the Kyrgyz Republic area, which directly shall be effective after joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Customs Union.	Quarter IV 2015 - Quarter II 2017	Sign Agreements (or Protocol) between the Kyrgyz Republic Government and Eurasian Economic Commission on using technical regulations of the Customs Union on food safety	ME; MoAM; MFA; SIVPSS
		4.3.4. Develop and approve Regulation on the procedures for state registration of pesticides and agro chemicals based on the international documents and regulations from Section 15 "Requirements to Pesticides and Agro Chemicals", Chapter II "Common Sanitary-Epidemiologic and Hygienic Requirements of the Customs Union to the Goods subject to Sanitary-Epidemiologic Surveillance (Control)" approved by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission # 299 dated May 28, 2010.	September 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution adopted	MoAM
		4.3.5. Develop and approve Regulation on the procedures for state registration of animal drugs based on the recognition of their approval in other countries (EU, Customs Union countries, the USA) and control of their utilization.	October 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution adopted	MoAM

		4.3.6. Develop and approve Regulation on the procedures for conducting in the Kyrgyz Republic area veterinary-sanitary expertise of livestock raw products, fodder and fodder supplements, livestock breeding farms.	Quarter IV 2015	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution adopted	SIVPSS
		4.3.7. Develop and approve Regulation on sanitary-epidemiologic requirements to catering, production and circulation of food and raw products.	Quarter I 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution adopted	MoH
Priority 3. Carry out Foodstuff Check Tests in the Laboratories Located in the Kyrgyz Republic Area					
4.4. Achieve technical competence of Bishkek and Osh food laboratories from the Center for Metrology Standardization for adoption of conformance declaration by the producers	4.4.1. Renovate Bishkek and Osh food laboratories.		Quarter III 2015	1. Draft plan	ME; MF; ME FPC
			Quarter I 2016	2. Agree the plan with the stakeholders including donors	
			Quarter II 2017	3. Approve report on Plan implementation	
	4.4.2. Accreditation for new tests (expand accreditation).		Quarter III 2017	Certification on expansion of accreditation	ME FPC
4.5. Achieve the needed and sufficient technical competence of the RCVDE Central Office laboratories	4.5.1. Renovate the RCVDE Central Office laboratories.		Quarter III 2015	1. Draft plan	MF; RCVDE; SIVPSS
			Quarter IV 2015	2. Agree the plan with the stakeholders including donors	
			Quarter II 2017	3. Approval of the report on Plan implementation by stakeholders	
	4.5.2. Conduct phased accreditation of the RCVDE Central Office laboratories.		Quarter III 2015 - Quarter III 2017	1. Accreditation certificate (Stage 1) 2. Certificate of accreditation expansion	RCVDE
4.6. Stimulate the development of private laboratory services for ensuring food safety	4.6.1. Develop drafts of the Kyrgyz Republic laws on taxation system based on 'patent' for providing laboratory services for food enterprises.		November 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic laws adopted	ME; MF
	4.6.2. Develop drafts of the Kyrgyz Republic laws on VAT exemption for delivery of the laboratory equipment that provided services for food business operators.		December 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic laws adopted	ME; MF
	4.6.3. Impose a ban on services for food enterprises by the laboratories that belong to the ministries and agencies and included in the List of authorized structures eligible to inspect business entities approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic Jogorku Kenesh.		January 2017	The Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic Government adopted	ME; MF
Priority 4. Facilitate Food Business Operators to Provide Control on HACCP basis					
4.7. Ensure implementation of the technical regulation requirements	4.7.1. Phased implementation of Article 20 of the Kyrgyz Republic Technical Regulation "On Hygiene of Food Production".		Quarter IV 2015	Action plans of the Kyrgyz Republic ministries and agencies	MoH; MoAM; ME; SIVPSS
4.8. Raise awareness of the	4.8.1. Develop recommendations on introducing production control based on HACCP in the		Quarter IV 2016	Adopt recommendations of	MoH

food enterprises about food safety management; train the students and retrain the specialists-technologists of food sector in HACCP system	enterprises producing 1) milk and dairy products; 2) meat and meat products; 3) fruits and vegetables; 4) confectionery; 5) alcoholic beverages.		the Ministry of Health	
	4.8.2. Organize a reference point for providing advisory services to food enterprises to introduce production control based on HACCP in the Training Practical Center for food and processing industry “Technologist” at the Kyrgyz State University (TPC “Technologist”).	Quarter II 2016	The reference point organized	TPC “Technologist” (ex-officio); MoH
	4.8.3. Open a Chair “Food Safety Management based on HACCP” in the TPC “Technologist”; including refresher training of the food enterprise specialists.	Quarter I 2016	The chair is opened and operating	MoEd.; TPC “Technologist” (ex-officio)
4.9. Stimulate commercial service development for introducing and carrying out production control based on HACCP	4.9.1. Introduce taxation based on ‘patent’ for service providing activities on production control based on HACCP for the food enterprises.	Quarter II 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Law adopted	ME; MF
Priority 5. Take Critical Sanitary-Veterinary Measures				
4.10. Carry out sanitary and veterinary-sanitary control of importing food safety objects	4.10.1. Set up procedures for sanitary and veterinary-sanitary control of food objects on importing them to the Kyrgyz Republic area on accession to the Customs Union and EAEU.	Quarter IV 2015	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution	SIVPSS; MP; SCU; “Center of Common Window for Trade” ME
4.11. Establish favorable veterinary zones and compartments in the Kyrgyz Republic	4.11.1. Develop and approve Regulations to determine zoosanitary status of farms and peasant farms breeding dairy cows.	Quarter II 2016	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Resolution	MoAM; SIVPSS
	4.11.2. Develop feasibility study for dairy cluster “Successful Compartment – Processing Enterprises”.	Quarter IV 2016	Feasibility study developed	MoAM; SIVPSS; Dairy Union of Kyrgyzstan (ex-officio)