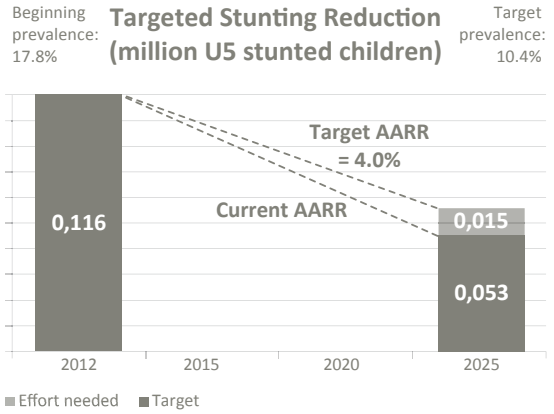


Kyrgyzstan

Joined: December 2011

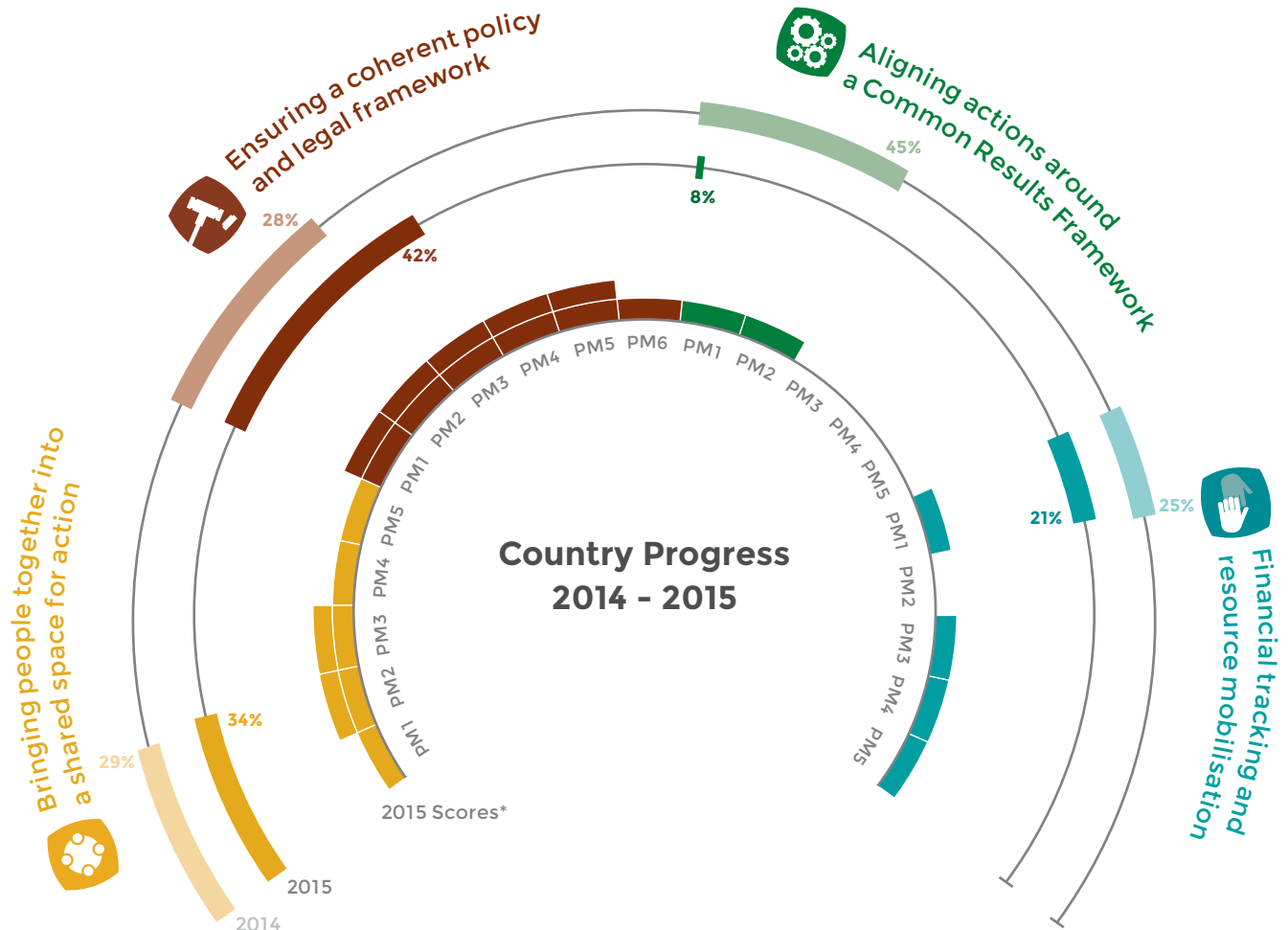
Highlights

- The Civil Society Alliance has accelerated its advocacy efforts and has brought together more than 40 non-commercial organisations and individuals across the country.
- Joint efforts of state authorities, international organisations and civil society has led to the adoption of Law # 54 on Insertion of Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour' of March 12, 2015.
- The Food Security and Nutrition Program will serve as the road map for implementation of nutrition interventions. However, current resources for implementation are limited. The Program will primarily be funded through the state budget and complemented by external support.



Under five stunting:	12.9%
Low-birth weight:	5.9%
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:	41.1%
Under five wasting:	2.8%
Under five overweight:	7.0%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years:	32.5%

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker



The Kyrgyz Republic has received the government's commitment for nutrition at the highest level and has made significant progress in bringing different stakeholders together. Institutions such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, the Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers, Association of Millers, the Association of Village Health Committees as well as the National Centre on Mother and Child Health are currently working to improve nutrition amongst the population.

A multi-sectoral platform is yet to be institutionalised although development partners are working effectively together to develop coordination mechanisms in cooperation with other networks.

In comparison to the previous year, **the participation of multiple stakeholders has increased significantly, in particular an increase in members from civil society and academia. Politicians at the executive level have been**

engaged and regional representatives are involved in the different processes. However, there is a need to decentralise the coordination structure to regional and provincial levels. The absence of an advocacy and communication strategy is a challenge if there is to be stronger progress in influencing relevant policy and decision makers to allocate resources for nutrition.

The Civil Society Network has been established, while efforts are underway to establish academia and business networks. The regulation for the Civil Society Alliance had been approved and a governing body elected. **The Civil Society Alliance has accelerated its advocacy efforts and has brought together more than 40 non-commercial organisations and individuals across the country. The mapping of civil society and non-commercial organisations is in progress (65% completed).**

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



Nutrition has been mainstreamed into multiple sectoral policies and programs including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration and Ministry of Social Development. Analysis of existing strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks and mapping of programs and projects is ongoing in collaboration with stakeholders. **An analysis of coordination mechanisms with business structures is being carried out.**

Joint efforts of state authorities, international organisations and civil society has led to the adoption of Law # 54 on 'Insertion of Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour' of March 12, 2015. A draft decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour' is being finalised. **The State Program on Food Security and Nutrition that covers the four pillars of food security has been developed. One of the successes in advocacy efforts is the inclusion of nutrition into the Programme of Social Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic (2015-2017).**

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



The Food Security and Nutrition Program is under consideration by the Government. Once endorsed, it will serve as the Common Results Framework (CRF). It outlines the responsibilities of sectors to implement priority nutrition interventions.

The Ministry of Health is implementing several nutrition-specific interventions which includes the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months, nutrition for pregnant and lactating women, promotion of

salt iodisation and flour fortification. There is also room for improvement in growth monitoring by the Ministry of Health.

Legislation for nutrition is available but effective implementation is required.

The Kyrgyz Republic recognises that nutrition information systems need to be strengthened for more effective evidence-based programming.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



The Food Security and Nutrition Program will serve as the road map for implementation of nutrition interventions, however, current resources for implementation are limited. The Program will primarily be funded through the state budget and complimented by external support.

Reports on state budget expenditures are available, however, regular financial and audit reports on nutrition related programs are not available. Funding for nutrition is not on the national priority agenda. **To ensure sustainable funding for nutrition, a long-term resource mobilisation strategy in line with National Food Security & Nutrition Program is needed.**

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation