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**Contact Info**  
**Munisa Nurova**  
wfp.dushanbe@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**Paolo Mattei**

**Further Information**  
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



## Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Tajikistan, Republic of (TJ)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Tajikistan is a land-locked, food deficit country with a population of approximately eight million people, three quarters of whom live in rural areas. It is characterized by a mountainous landscape that limits arable land to just seven percent of its surface. Despite achieving lower-middle income status in 2015 and notable progress towards poverty reduction, Tajikistan remains the poorest among the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 47 percent of its population living on less than USD 1.33 a day. Remittances from labour migration are an important component to Tajikistan's economy, accounting for 36 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) according to the latest 2016 World Bank estimates [1]. The economic downturn that has affected the region, derived by economic sanctions and a fall in global oil prices that hit the Russian economy starting in 2013, has negatively affected Tajikistan resulting in the drastic reduction of remittances. This has disproportionately affected the bottom 40 percent of the population. The country is suffering from an on-going crisis in the banking sector; non-performing loans have increased substantially to over 50 percent by the end June 2016, from 30 percent at the end 2015 [2].

Among countries in the Europe and Central Asia region, Tajikistan is classified as the most vulnerable to climate change and prone to frequent natural disasters. Environmental shocks, including earthquakes, disproportionately affect the rural poor, who have limited resources and capacities to adapt. According to a World Bank analysis, it is estimated that climate change has resulted in a 20 percent decline in agricultural productivity, which may increase poverty by 13 percent [3].

The 2016 Global Hunger Index (GHI), lists Tajikistan as having the highest rate of malnutrition among the former Soviet Republics; in addition, 33 percent of Tajikistan's population suffers from undernourishment [4]. Tajikistan

remains the only country in Central Asia that is categorized as facing 'serious' food security issues: experiencing an increase in undernourishment from 28 percent (1990-1992) to 33 percent (2014-2015). Nutrition indicators for the country, as measured by the latest Demographic Health Survey (2012), are the worst in Central Asia, and chronic malnutrition is of significant concern, with 26.8 percent of children 6-59 months suffering from stunting. Children affected by stunting are predominantly from poor households, with significant disparities between rural and urban areas. Regional variation ranges from 19 percent in Dushanbe to 27 percent each in the Sughd and Khatlon Regions. Prevalence of severe stunting is especially high among children in Sughd (12 percent) Khatlon (10 percent), Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) (9 percent each) [5].

Inadequate infant and young child feeding practices further exacerbate malnutrition, as only 20 percent of children 6-59 months receive an acceptable level of frequent and diversified diet. In Tajikistan, food insecurity correlates to certain health issues, in particular Tuberculosis (TB). Tajikistan ranks sixth highest in the region for cases of TB and is at especially high risk as the disease spread within families, affecting household income sources.

According to the Gender Inequality Index (2014), Tajikistan rates 69 out of 155. Whilst Tajik law guarantees the equality of men and women throughout all aspects of society, it is widely recognised that women face greater obstacles exercising their rights and accessing the labour market. Gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms, are deeply embedded in society and disadvantage women. Women are consequently more affected by poverty due to gender-based discrimination in the labour market, wage disparities between women and men, access to economic resources, and reduced social protection for low-income households headed by women.

The Government of Tajikistan's strategic vision points towards the consolidation of development gains combined with an efficient and increased social protection system, including more focus on food security, education and healthcare. The current social protection system, however, focuses on protective measures and its coverage remains limited.

[1]. World Bank Group; KNOMAD: Migration and Remittances, April 2016. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/661301460400427908/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief26.pdf>

[2] World Bank; Macro-poverty outlook for Tajikistan, Sep. 2016

[3] World Bank; Tajikistan: Economic and Distributional Impact of Climatic Change. 2011

[4] Global Hunger Index 2016; <http://ghi.ifpri.org/countries/TJK/>

[5] Tajikistan, Demographic Health Survey 2012 <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR279/FR279.pdf>

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Tajikistan has organised its development priorities and objectives under the National Development Strategy (NDS 2016–2030) and the Mid-Term Development Strategy (MDS 2016–2020), which pursue structural consolidation and development gains, increased social protection measures and safety nets, together with a strong focus on food security, education and health care. WFP provides multi-sector support to the Government in its efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, ending hunger in Tajikistan.

WFP operated in coordination with the Government of Tajikistan and, in particular, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Education as cooperating partners in the School Meals Programme. WFP has been active in supporting the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee on School Meals and in engaging local authorities to address School Meals activities.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Agency of Forestry under the Government of Tajikistan for the implementation of tree plantation projects, and with the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense for collaboration in the area of emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Areas of collaboration were framed while identifying roles and responsibilities for planning, implementing and monitoring the activities. Additional strategic coordination was established with the Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government for WFP to implement a climate adaptation project. The project will support short term and long term weather forecast and climate advisory to help rural communities manage their resources proactively and help mitigate damages caused by climate extremes. It will also support livelihood diversification at community level and will seek funding from the Green Climate Fund in 2017.

WFP activities are included under Tajikistan's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016–2020, and contribute to UNDAF priorities in health, education, social protection, food security and nutrition, resilience and environmental sustainability.

Strategic and operational partnerships have been discussed with technical partners, most notably the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund Agricultural Development (IFAD), to work together in strengthening local food production and supply chain, which will be integrated and support the WFP-led school meals programme. This cooperation aims to strengthen capacity and market opportunities to create a sustainable nutrition-sensitive school meals programme as part of the national safety net system.

Together with other United Nations agencies and development partners, WFP has supported the Government in nutrition-focused activities under the strategic coordination of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, a movement led by countries that unites governments, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses and researchers, in a collective effort to improve nutrition. Since joining the SUN initiative in 2013, Tajikistan has established a dedicated Food Security and Nutrition Council, highlighting increased government commitment.

Strategic partnership with the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund has been established and will facilitate a three year cross-border cooperation project between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan implemented by United Nations agencies, including WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Women (UNWomen). The project focuses on the promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts, in addition to conflict prevention and conflict management.

WFP and other United Nations agencies coordinated their actions by preparing and submitting two different joint proposals. The first, prepared with UNICEF, UNDP and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and submitted to the SDG Fund, focused on designing integrated interventions to support the rollout of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition approach. The second, developed in partnership with UNDP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, and UNWomen, was submitted to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. The proposals were designed to realise the NDS, with the primary aim being to strengthen the resilience of communities by reducing their vulnerability to climate change and disaster-related risks. Through this project, implementing United Nations Agencies will seek to reinforce national capacity for the continued analysis of application of the human security approach, both at national and at sub-regional levels.

WFP is a member of Tajikistan's Development Coordination Council (DCC) and chairs the DCC Food Security and Nutrition Cluster together with United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Through the Cluster, WFP contributes to the formulation of government policies and strategies in coordination with Tajikistan's development partners and the donor community. The cluster has advocated for food security and nutrition issues by regularly updating the Government on food security and nutrition priorities within the country.

In order to achieve its objectives, WFP has developed strategic partnerships with a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Russian NGO, Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI), provides technical support to WFP Tajikistan to carry out capacity strengthening activities within the School Meals programme.

A MoU was signed with Caritas Switzerland to support the development of a sustainable school meals programme. Under this partnership, the two organizations piloted the distribution of locally purchased commodities in Mumominobod, monitoring the pilot and exploring possibilities to expand it to additional schools. To complement the integrated approach towards a sustainable school meals programme, WFP is developing a partnership with Welthungerhilfe and local partners to optimize food-cooking processes in assisted schools, thereby improving the efficiency of energy consumption in schools under the school meals programme. Welthungerhilfe campaigns against worldwide hunger and works in the rural regions of Tajikistan for sustainable food and nutrition security. Through the MoU, Welthungerhilfe will provide technical expertise and supervision for the design of energy efficient stoves for the schools. In addition, they will advise on low cost, low energy consumption technologies for an effective utilization of available resources in schools.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued providing assistance through relief, recovery and development operations, in alignment with national priorities and in coordination with strategic partners and governmental actors. During the first quarter of the year, WFP completed the three main projects that had been active since 2010. Starting from April, these activities were consolidated under a new Country Programme, which frames WFP's action for the period 2016-2020.

**Country Programme CP 200813 (2016-2020), approved budget USD 79.4 million** will support the Government of Tajikistan's efforts to increase access to food and to improve nutrition, focusing on two interlinked components: i) Build and consolidate a national safety net system with a food security and nutrition focus, targeting the poorest and most food insecure households, and; ii) Enhance the resilience of food insecure and vulnerable rural communities exposed to recurrent natural and economic shocks. The Country Programme is aligned with the objectives of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Country Programme is committed to support WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency; Strategic Objective 3, to

reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and Strategic Objective 4, to reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. All activities under the Country Programme are consistent with Tajikistan's NDS 2016–2030, and specifically with the two goals of the Mid-Term Development Programme 2016-2020: overcoming the critical level of food insecurity and providing equal access to social services. The programme will emphasize advocacy, policy development and capacity development with the Government, with a gradual reduction in direct implementation leading to a full hand-over of the school meals and the tuberculosis (TB) programmes to the Government by 2021.

**Relief Operation: PRRO 200122 (2010-2016), approved budget USD 28.8 million** addressed WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 by improving food access of food insecure people facing recurring natural disasters and socio-economic challenges. This activity has been implemented through the emergency response component and through a nutrition and a recovery component. Emergency response targeted households affected by shock or crises and aimed to protect their livelihoods. Nutrition activities were designed to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children between 6-59 months, and chronic malnutrition in children between 6-23 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The recovery component aimed to support food security and livelihoods of targeted communities through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, through which community assets were built or rehabilitated to support communities' food security.

**Development Operations: DEV 200120 (2010-2016), approved budget USD 59.6 million and DEV 200173 (2010-2016), approved budget USD 12.6 million** supported the country's social protection systems by implementing school meals programme activities, and by providing a food-based social safety net to TB patients and their families. The school meals programme targeted children living in rural food insecure areas, enabling them to access education and working as a social protection safety net. The programme aimed to strengthen the Government's capacity for taking ownership of the school meals programme through close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education and Science and through the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee on School Meals and local authorities. Assistance to TB patients and their families sought to help to the most vulnerable and poorest households in Tajikistan.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Over the past five years, WFP Tajikistan has met 65 percent of the required funding to implement planned activities. WFP prioritized available resources with the consideration of country priorities and managed to assist 500,000 beneficiaries per year. Low resourcing levels negatively affected the quantity of food items provided to schoolchildren and the number of assisted food assistance for assets (FFA) sites. Under nutrition, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment was prioritized over prevention, for which no activities have been implemented.

The support extended to patients with Tuberculosis (TB) and their families was supported by the Global Fund for TB, HIV and Malaria up to 2013, and directly by WFP until 2015; and it was put on hold while discussing programme prioritization with Ministry of Health and Social Protection. WFP received specific funding to support capacity development and augmentation activities (CD&A) for the period of 2013-2015. As of mid-2016, planned CD&A activities were postponed due to delayed pledged contribution.

WFP is working on a resource mobilization strategy aimed at identifying new donor countries and private companies.

## Achievements at Country Level

At the end of March, WFP closed all three of its operations: PRRO 200122, DEV 200120 and DEV 200173, which had framed WFP support for the last five years.

Following the alignment with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016-2020 [1] and priorities identified by the Government in the Mid-Term Development Strategy 2016-2020, WFP activities were reorganised into a new Country Programme that was designed on a five year cycle (2016-2020). WFP started implementation of the Country Programme in close collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan, United Nations agencies and other development partners. Capacity Development & Augmentation (CD&A) activities aimed to develop the Government's capacity to gradually take on the management of some WFP activities during the course of the Country Programme. The School Meals Inter-Agency Working Group, created by the Government to guide the legislative and management design of a forthcoming national programme, actively collaborated with WFP to develop a National School Meals programme. WFP assisted the Government in the implementation of the National Nutrition Protocol, strengthening the capacity of health staff at the central and local level and supporting community based management of acute malnutrition. Training events were conducted in 145 primary health centres with participation of more than 150 health department staff.

[1] [https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical\\_Cooperation/Delivering\\_as\\_One/UNDAF\\_country\\_files/UNDAF\\_files\\_2015-2020/Tajikistan-UNDAF\\_2016-2020-Eng\\_final.pdf](https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical_Cooperation/Delivering_as_One/UNDAF_country_files/UNDAF_files_2015-2020/Tajikistan-UNDAF_2016-2020-Eng_final.pdf)

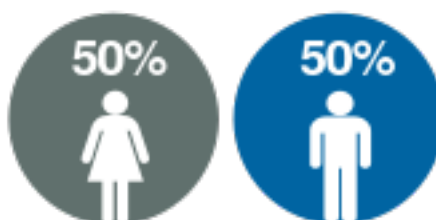
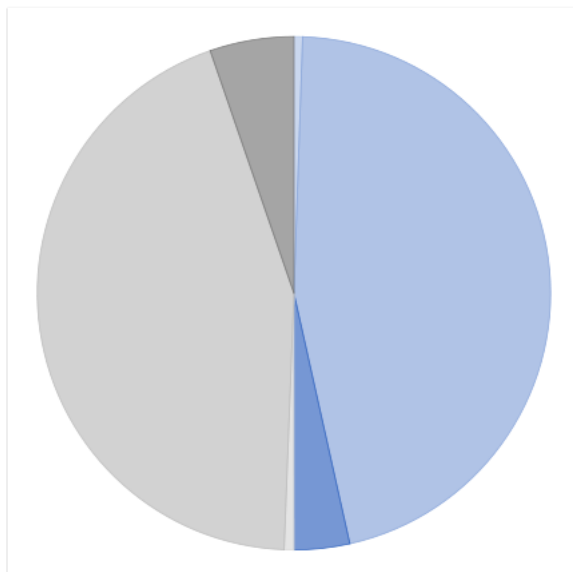


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,217	2,526	4,743
Children (5-18 years)	188,792	181,135	369,927
Adults (18 years plus)	14,337	21,740	36,077
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>205,346</b>	<b>205,401</b>	<b>410,747</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,858	295	367	13	126	5,658
Development Project	1,712	99	142	-	42	1,996
Single Country PRRO	233	9	25	21	3	291
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>7,945</b>

## Supply Chain



The fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil and pulses were purchased regionally in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Iodized salt was procured through local purchase, while SuperCereal Plus was purchased internationally.

Regionally and locally purchased food commodities were delivered in timely and efficient manner. Internationally purchased food arriving from Europe through the Baltic port of Riga (Latvia) and then transported through Russia by rail usually has an average lead time of three to four weeks from departure to reach WFP warehouses in country. However, due to customs clearance issues between Europe and the Russian Federation, the shipment of SuperCereal Plus was delayed by six weeks at the beginning of the summer. This resulted in the temporary suspension of nutrition activities, which were then promptly resumed with the arrival of the commodity. In order to avoid such delays in future, WFP will explore alternative corridors and the possibility of supporting the local production of specialized nutritious food.

Quality control for both internationally and locally purchased commodities is performed by TajikStandard, the Agency on Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government.

To support operational logistics, WFP manages three warehouses (in Dushanbe, Khujand and Khorog), with a storage capacity of more than 5,000 mt. WFP organised food delivery to in-country warehouses, selecting transport companies according to WFP rules and regulations. Cooperating partners provided secondary transportation to the final distribution points. Handling, storage and distribution services were done by cooperating partners. No post-delivery losses occurred during the reporting period due to the effective food handling practices of cooperating partners. Aiming to enhance cooperating partners logistics capacity and to ensure an overall efficient management of food commodities WFP provided training to 120 cooperating partners warehouse staff across all regions on handling, reconstitution and storage practices.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	130	-	130
Split Peas	-	338	338
Vegetable Oil	-	280	280
Wheat Flour	-	5,312	5,312
Wheat Soya Blend	-	57	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>6,116</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP strategy at country level was informed by a series of evaluations and systematic reviews. The 2014 PRRO evaluation mission findings have been used in the design of the Country Programme. The evaluation recommended continuing the activities focused on the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition, aligned with national strategies and priorities identified under the government-led Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative. WFP further developed its emergency preparedness and response capacity through activities focused on developing the capacity for WFP and both central and local counterparts on logistics, telecommunication and programme design and management to adequately respond to emergencies.

Given the high exposure to natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and droughts, WFP implemented a number of mitigating actions based on experience built in preparing and responding to natural shocks. This included maintaining minimum preparedness activities, regularly updating the contingency plans, and supporting the Government's capacity development. In the framework of the collaboration between WFP and the Committee of

Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan in the area of Emergency Preparedness, Response and Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, WFP recruited an Emergency Focal Point/Coordinator, based within the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense to provide secretariat support to the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) activities, and act as a focal point to interface with WFP and other REACT members for emergency coordination, post-disaster evaluation and response mechanisms in compliance with National laws and regulations. The typology of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities supported focused on disaster risk reduction. WFP conducted regional and community discussions in order to better understand climate change-related food security issues, and plan possible support activities together with local stakeholders.

Partnership with the Government has been important in school meals activities for the involvement of various levels of national and local authorities in programme implementation. The design of the Country Programme marked an occasion for WFP to further improve and refine its action. Learning from more than a decade of food distributions in schools and with the long-term goal of supporting the establishment of a country-owned school meals programme, WFP planned to test different models and modalities of school meals provision throughout the five-year duration of the 2016-2020 Country Programme. This measure takes into account the great diversity of the targeted schools and the challenge of developing a single school meals model, valid at country level. WFP action was informed by the 2015 System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, which guided the work within policy making and management of the programme. Following the recommendations of the SABER workshop, WFP supported national stakeholders in drafting the national school meals strategy.

In line with the beginning of the Country programme, WFP completed a gender analysis to better inform programming and implementation modalities. This analysis sought to strengthen equal participation of women and men in WFP projects, and to increase women's participation in decision-making processes. WFP followed the analysis recommendations in the formulation of a gender action plan. In particular, the latest Food Security Monitoring System, WFP incorporated more tools to better assess gender perspectives.

The results of a study conducted in 2015 indicate that food assistance provided to patients with Tuberculosis (TB) and their family members could improve TB outpatient treatment, reduce the side effects of TB medicine, increase the nutritional status and endurance of TB patients and potentially contribute to preventing TB drug resistance. This notwithstanding, Government assistance to TB patients was shifted to cash through a different service provider. According to this approach change, WFP has been renegotiating its support to the National TB Centres, concentrating on technical support for the development and dissemination of nationally adapted guidelines on nutrition assessment, counselling and support for TB patients.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

PRRO 200122 aims to improve food access of food insecure households living in disaster prone zones and especially affected by social-economic issues and global financial crisis. The project is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies and Strategic Objective 2, to support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies. The action has been built on two components: emergency response and nutrition and recovery. The emergency response component aimed to save lives and protect the livelihoods of targeted people affected by shocks or crises. Planned nutrition activities focused on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6 to 59 months through a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP), and on the prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition for children 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). The recovery component involved Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, which facilitated access of vulnerable households to community assets. This was aimed to support food security and nutrition and restore livelihoods of targeted communities. The identification of the poorest households is completed at community through socio-economic categorization based on family resources.

The PRRO supported the following national policies and strategies: Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan 2013-2015 ; the Coordinated Joint Country Partnership Strategy; the National Food Security Programme; the Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2020; the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2010-2015; the Programme for Reform of the Agricultural Sector 2012-2020; and the Food and Nutrition Security and Quality Basic Services goals of the United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2015.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	113,310
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	150,321
Direct Support Costs	5,866,882
Food and Related Costs	20,765,212
Indirect Support Costs	1,882,701
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,778,426</b>

## Project Activities

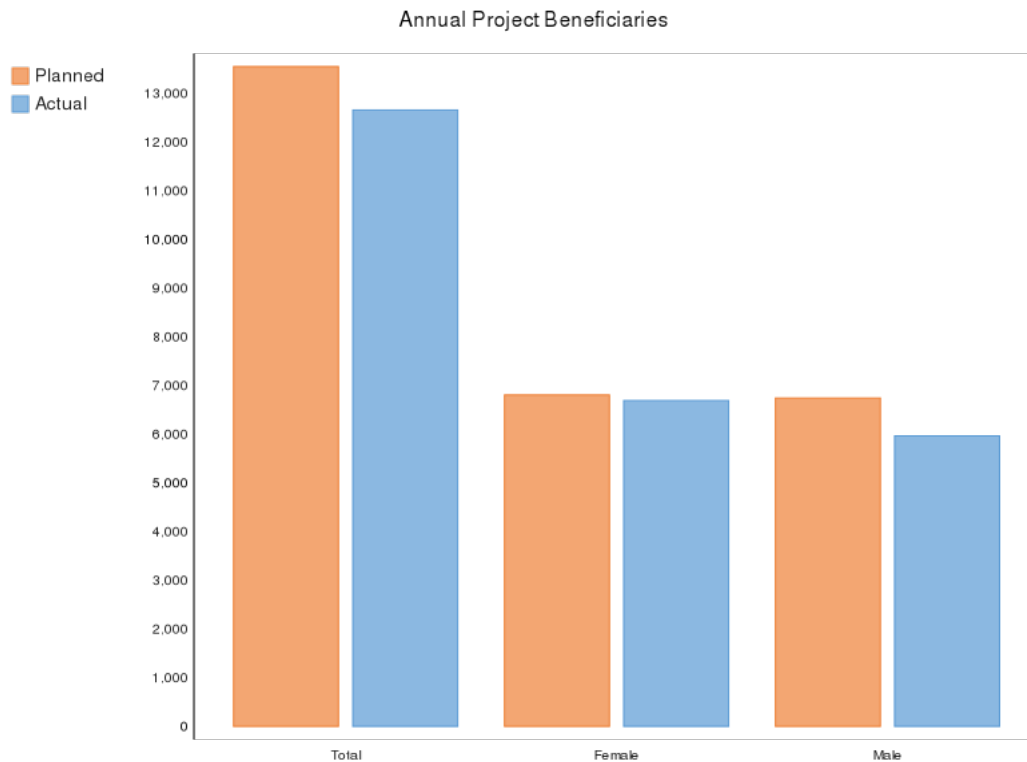
In the first years of PRRO 200122, targeted food insecure beneficiaries received unconditional support through Vulnerable Group Feeding programme. Starting in 2013, WFP continued to target those beneficiaries shifting to conditional support through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, to build and rehabilitate community assets. Activities such as riverbank strengthening, construction of flood protection dikes and improvement of flood diversion canals were implemented to mitigate the risks of disasters in disaster prone areas. Moreover, WFP rehabilitated irrigation canals, provided access to drinking water supply systems, planted trees and constructed fodder roads and classrooms in the framework of FFA schemes. In line with Government's rural development plan, recent FFA activities have been implemented in areas identified by the Integrated Context Analysis conducted in 2015 and in districts recognized as the most food insecure by the data retrieved from the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS). Projects are identified in consultation with community members and local authorities. Participatory approach is used to select the activities considering community needs and priorities. Wherever available, activities are aligned with district development plans. WFP worked in consultation with local authorities and communities to select beneficiaries, as their local knowledge and experience helped reduce inclusion and exclusion errors. Under

the FFA activities, one participant from each household received a monthly family entitlement of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. FFA activities implemented in the reporting period involved heavy labor and were not appropriate for female participants, thus lowering participation in the activities. .

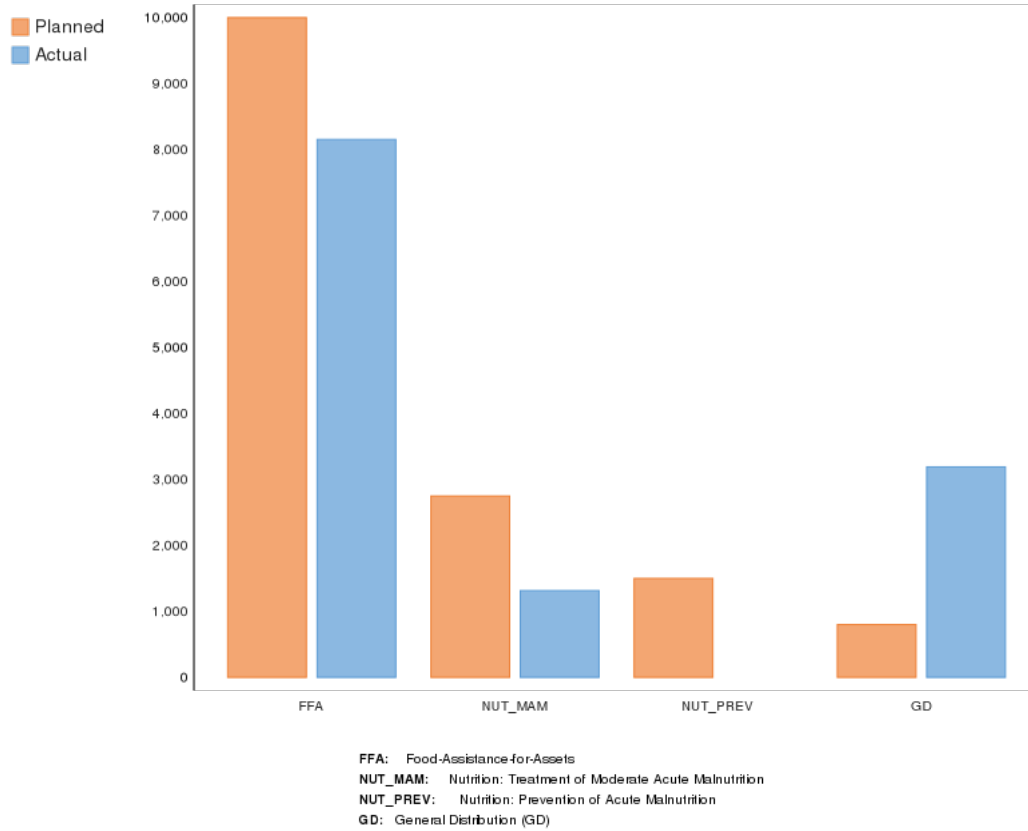
The PRRO included a limited contingency stock, intended to support general distributions in the case of small emergencies. Following the damages caused by an earthquake in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) in December 2015, WFP conducted one-time emergency food distributions to affected populations to address their immediate food needs. Supported households received two-month family entitlement which included fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt.

In January, WFP distributed a one-month entitlement of Super Cereal Plus to families with children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). This was done as a second phase of the emergency response to support households that had been devastated by mud-flow during the summer of 2015. At that time, those households had been promptly assisted with emergency food assistance. Supported households received a two-month family entitlement which included fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. Considering those emergencies, the requirements to respond to these disasters were much above the planned contingency stock, and the total number of beneficiaries supported in the emergency responses exceeded the planned figures for the reporting period. Support was made possible by limiting resources allocated for FFA projects, implementing fewer projects than planned. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Khatlon Regional Health Department, WFP continued to support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6 to 59 months whose weight-for-height was between -3 and -2 Z scores in Kulyab and Shahrtuz districts (the districts with the highest global acute malnutrition rates in the country). District level health centres provided an initial screening after which children with MAM were enrolled in a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP). The treatment duration lasted for 8-12 weeks, during which the malnourished children received Super Cereal Plus. The treatment is provided according to the National guidelines on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM).

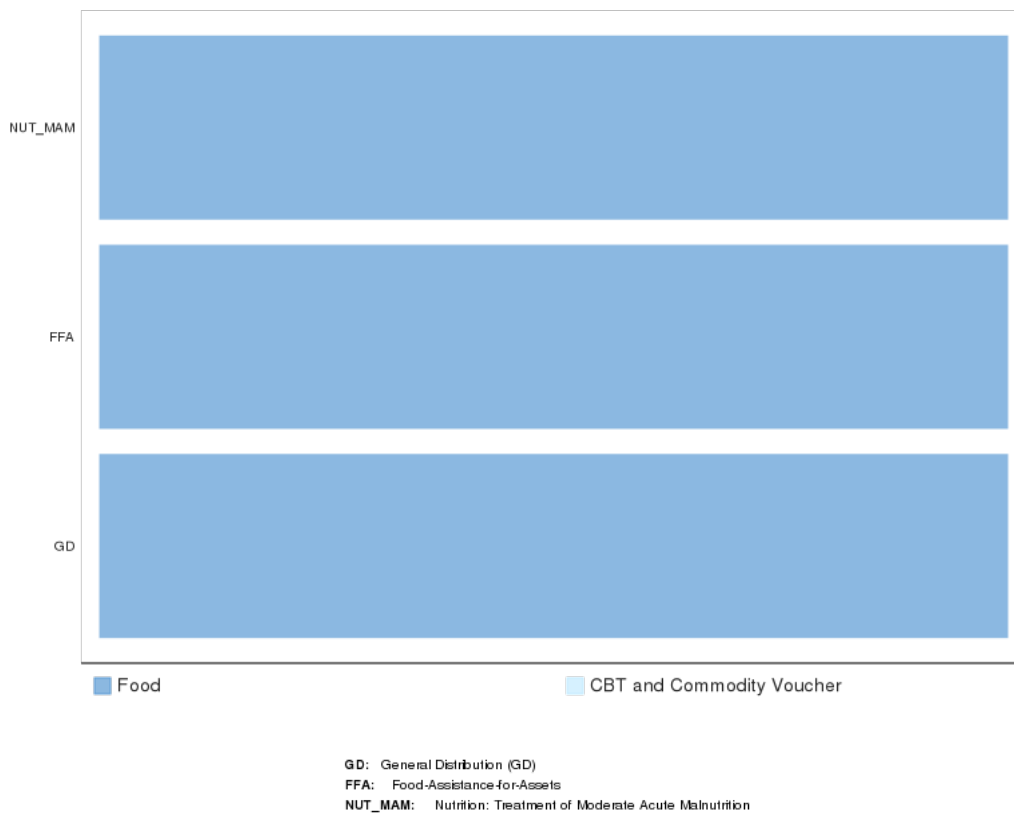
At the beginning of 2016, due to limited stock of Super Cereal Plus, WFP was able to implement the project only in selected health centres where only malnourished children received a two-month entitlement, a minimum amount to ensure a significant treatment. Therefore, the planned number of malnourished children treated was not attained. Insufficient availability of funds to purchase specialised nutritious foods further resulted in the blanket supplementary feeding activity not being implemented, explaining the absence of beneficiaries.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Iodised Salt	5	3	61.8%
Split Peas	38	25	67.0%
Sugar	1	-	-
Vegetable Oil	16	9	55.8%
Wheat Flour	380	233	61.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	66	21	32.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>57.6%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

PRRO 200122 met the guidelines of the government's poverty reduction strategy and WFP worked together with local authorities on the implementation of all the activities. Participants in the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities have been selected by local authorities among the vulnerable and food-insecure members of communities, according to targeting criteria agreed with WFP. Local authorities were fully involved in project implementation by providing staff, food storage and handling capacity at the regional level.

Throughout the duration of the PRRO, WFP created new partnerships with local and international NGOs for implementation of FFA activities. NGOs local contextual knowledge and their ability to mobilise local resources and responsiveness to their community needs helped WFP to successfully implement its FFA activities. The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) was implemented jointly with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) at the central and regional levels of the government. A training on screening activities was provided by the MoHSP. At the end of 2015, WFP established a partnership with the international NGO Mercy Corps to improve the identification and referral process of malnourished children through their community mobilisation network. Under this partnership, Mercy Corps, supported the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) implementation in Shaartuz district through the existing community mobilizers' network for the period January-March 2016.

Mercy Corps trained and provided technical support to the community health workers on screening, and implemented community mobilization activities and community outreach. The training provided aimed to increase community's understanding of the IMAM programme. The joint project enhanced knowledge and skills of the community health workers and strengthened the referral system and process; which helped with the timely identification of malnourished children and referred them for further treatment at public healthcare facilities.

Under the new Country Programme, WFP and United Nations Children's Fund planned to support community-based treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for children aged 6 to 59 months in three pilot districts of the Khatlon region to replicate sustainable models and scale-up treatment of acute malnutrition in line with the Government's priorities.

## Performance Monitoring

In the course of the PRRO, WFP developed a detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy aligned with the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework and including tools and methods for monitoring and reporting outcomes and cross-cutting indicators regarding gender, protection, accountability and partnerships.

The nutrition project implementation and performance was monitored using the indicators stated in the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) protocol such as recovery rate, death rate, default rate, and non-respondent rate. Nutritional assessment of malnourished children included: measuring temperature, weight, height, alertness, and existence of dehydration and oedema. Caregivers were monitored on following treatment

regiments; they received health services information and education on appropriate health related topics. Community health workers visited caregivers' homes and conducted direct interviews with them on a weekly basis. In addition to community sensitization and children screening and enrolment in the nutrition programme, community health workers conducted also home visits to follow up with households whose malnourished child or children were not regularly attending the health centre to receive the specialized nutrition products.

WFP field staff were responsible for monitoring the implementation of Emergency and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) related food distributions to monitor progress of asset buildings on rehabilitation. Monitoring visits were conducted before the start of activities to evaluate the work to be done. Usually, two additional visits were conducted, one at the mid-point of the project works to check progress and discuss challenges and possible solutions with relevant stakeholders, and another one at the end to evaluate completion of the activity. WFP field staff coordinated the pre- and post-distribution monitoring to measure project performance and collect standard indicators. WFP staff planned to conduct interviews with households sampled among all those involved in FFA activities. However, given the limited number of FFA projects implemented under the different field offices, WFP staff visited all FFA sites to conduct household interviews.

## Results/Outcomes

WFP reacted efficiently to the emergency that affected Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) after the earthquake in December 2015. WFP provided food assistance to address the immediate food security needs of the population. The assistance was provided to the affected households, following the indication of the emergency assessment undertaken by members of Rapid and Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), Committee of Emergency Situations representatives and other local authorities. No outcome monitoring was conducted for this one-off emergency food distribution.

WFP together with Cooperating Partners (CPS) built and rehabilitated key strategic and productive community assets in order to address fundamental issues threatening food security of local vulnerable communities. In the framework of riverbank strengthening project implemented in Temurmalik district, WFP in cooperation with local NGO and authorities has strengthened two sides of the river in the total length of 1,030 meters. This will prevent further inundation and flooding of 10 Ha of arable land. Likewise, flood protection dike constructed in Jilikul district will protect 50Ha of irrigated land from floods which have been affecting populations for the last consecutive 4-5 years. Around 25,000 meters of irrigation canals had been cleaned and constructed/rehabilitated, with the contribution of communities and CPs in forms of non-food items. About 177 Ha of agricultural lands benefited from rehabilitated irrigation systems (including irrigation canal repair, protection measures, embankments etc.). As a result of these activities, local communities were able to diversify the cultivation of crops and fruits in these improved irrigated lands. Communities' capacity to protect their livelihoods and protect their exposure to natural disasters was strengthened through activities such as earth dam and flood protection dike construction. Moreover, construction/maintenance of feeder roads made it easier for the communities to access markets, schools, health services, agricultural and pasture lands. When feasible WFP tried to integrate School Feeding Programme (SFP) and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). In Dusti (former Jilikul) district WFP distributed 4085 tree seedlings (fruit) which were subsequently planted in 11 Ha of land assigned to schools supported by the school meal programme. Tree planting project helps mitigate climate change affects and raises environmental protection awareness of schoolchildren. In the future, fruits from these trees will be used at schools as complementary food commodity to diversify the diet of school children and improve school meal quality. For FFA, latest significant statistics on performance indicators are those at the end of 2015. Although data to build the Community Asset Score (CAS) were not collected, pre-distribution results and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys indicated that on average the beneficiaries improved their food security situation and their Dietary Diversity Score was stable. The latest representative post-distribution monitoring survey had been conducted in November 2015 on a representative sample of projects including those few outstanding ones that were completed during the January-March reporting period.

WFP provided training to 75 medical staff of the district medical centres on preparation and distribution of Super Cereal Plus for malnourished children. The staff of village medical houses gave nutritional advice to the caregivers of children recovering from acute malnutrition and provided cooking demonstrations on preparation of food made from fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritional products. WFP continued providing technical support to the government in analysing food security and nutrition data through the overall coordination of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) working groups, including training of CPs, local authorities and NGOs, and by conducting the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) household survey on a biannual basis. In collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and IPC Global Support Unit (GSU), WFP facilitated a workshop to update the IPC analysis and train relevant government counterparts. A second IPC training planned in the second part of the year was postponed due to different prioritization in the GSU agenda. The Regional Health

Department consolidated data on performance statistics for MAM treatment for the reporting period. According to these statistics, in the targeted districts, the rate for targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) recovery remained at a high level. A coverage rate of over 100 percent may indicate over-enrollment into the TSFP. At the end of the project, due to shortfall of resources and lack of Super Cereal Plus, the coverage rate for the TSFP programme was very low.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP made an effort to design activities to ensure that women could actively participate in the village relief committees and that their interests were taken into account. Women participated in programme design to ensure that activities and assets would foster women's empowerment, bring significant improvements to women's livelihoods, and ultimately promote gender equality. In fact, during the design phase, separate group discussions were held at each project site to consult with both women and men on their specific needs and interests. Women-only group discussions were held with female facilitators, whenever possible, contributing to increase involvement of women at community level. Customs and traditions in many areas of Tajikistan prevented an active involvement of women in activities outside their home. WFP with the support of local authorities established women's project management committees at the project sites to help overcome this issue. Those committees provided a social structure to frame women's engagement not only in the design phase, but also during project implementation.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in November 2015 revealed that in more than half of interviewed households, both women and men together made decisions over the use of food, exceeding the set target. The target of achieving gender equity in decision making over the use of assistance was not met for all activities, although there was significant improvement from last year. Culturally, in Tajikistan women are in charge of food preparation, but men have authority over spending money and purchasing commodities. WFP has planned to conduct, together with all relevant stakeholders, a gender analysis at the beginning of the new Country Programme, to ensure that a gender-sensitive approach is streamlined across projects and that women's needs are taken into consideration. Follow-up values of cross-cutting indicators were not applicable for general distribution as no PDMs were conducted after the one-off distribution, nor for moderate acute malnutrition prevention activities, which were not implemented

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Programme design took into account protection issues. WFP together with its cooperating partners consulted with beneficiaries in the process of identification and set-up of distribution points on protection concerns, like distance and cultural or physical barriers. Latest Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) carried out in November 2015 confirmed no difference occurred across the different activities in this regard. No beneficiaries reported safety problems during their travels to reach distribution points or during distribution activities. WFP and cooperating partners conducted informative meetings with beneficiaries, local authorities and other stakeholders to guarantee complete understanding of the project, in particular regarding beneficiaries and assets selection criteria, work norms, entitlements. Relevant public places of targeted villages were given hotline cards with telephone number of the relevant WFP field office, to ensure beneficiaries were aware of complaint and feedback mechanisms. It was noted that beneficiaries were more comfortable in discussing issue with WFP field monitors during distribution and post distribution visits, thus no calls were received. Usually beneficiaries had questions about entitlements and the duration of the activities, and WFP staff was able to provide adequate and quick information.

## Earthquake in Gorno-Badakhshan

In December 2015 a powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 7.2 hit Tajikistan causing significant damage in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO), particularly to communities living in Bartang valley. The earthquake affected more than 5,000 people in 85 villages. Dilshod, a local teacher lives in the Rushan district, in the upper Bartang Valley, an area that is mountainous and prone to natural disasters. He recalls teaching a class to



his students when the earthquake struck; "The earth started to shake, sand and dust were quick to rise, blinding the classroom, causing panic, the children and teachers were running in different directions. It was chaos". Some 144 houses were destroyed and a further 516 partially damaged. Dilshod, his wife Rukhshona and their three young children, two girls of age 8, 12 and a boy of 16 were just one among hundreds of families whose homes were rendered inhabitable and they had to live in tents for the first few days. Dilshod recalls "during the next days the earth continued to shake four to five times a day, we were scared to enter our house". Although the damage to their home was reparable, Dilshod's family were not so fortunate with their livestock; they lost 10 cows and sheep, a significant depletion of their food stock in the harsh winter months. Dilshod recalls receiving food from WFP: "We weren't able to leave the area for a long period. I remember a helicopter landing and providing us with food for several months. Thanks to WFP assistance, we were able to carry on with our lives and within few months we slowly returned to normality". Dilshod and his family were able to return to their house and use the two month ration assistance they received from WFP until he was able to get back to work.

WFP provided relief and food assistance by delivering two-month food rations using government provided helicopters. Helicopters were used due to the blocked and damaged roads connecting the Bartang valley and Rushan centre. Furthermore, WFP installed 12 cooking stoves in Rushan district centre and in the surrounding villages. The stoves were used to provide meals for families like Dilshod's and for the internally displaced people who were evacuated to the Rushan district centre. WFP food assistance provided to Dilshod's family and many others to help them to overcome the disaster, consisted of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. WFP provided immediate food assistance reaching 7,094 people.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Participants in the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme return from a day of work. Under the FFA, they receive a supply of WFP food commodities for their work to build community assets.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	6,743	6,807	13,550	5,967	6,691	12,658	88.5%	98.3%	93.4%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	1,436	1,436	2,872	1,819	1,992	3,811	126.7%	138.7%	132.7%
Children (5-18 years)	962	962	1,924	1,371	1,380	2,751	142.5%	143.5%	143.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,345	4,409	8,754	2,777	3,319	6,096	63.9%	75.3%	69.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	6,744	6,806	13,550	5,777	6,881	12,658	85.7%	101.1%	93.4%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	800	-	800	3,190	-	3,190	398.8%	-	398.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,000	-	10,000	8,153	-	8,153	81.5%	-	81.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,750	-	2,750	1,315	-	1,315	47.8%	-	47.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	160	-	160	1,596	-	1,596	997.5%	-	997.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	2,000	-	2,000	1,493	-	1,493	74.7%	-	74.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,750	-	2,750	1,315	-	1,315	47.8%	-	47.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	80	80	160	550	1,046	1,596	687.5%	1,307.5%	997.5%
Total participants	80	80	160	550	1,046	1,596	687.5%	1,307.5%	997.5%
Total beneficiaries	400	400	800	1,266	1,924	3,190	316.5%	481.0%	398.8%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,048	445	1,493	104.8%	44.5%	74.7%
Total participants	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,048	445	1,493	104.8%	44.5%	74.7%
Total beneficiaries	5,000	5,000	10,000	4,108	4,045	8,153	82.2%	80.9%	81.5%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	550	550	1,100	238	277	515	43.3%	50.4%	46.8%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (24-59 months)	825	825	1,650	355	445	800	43.0%	53.9%	48.5%
Total beneficiaries	1,375	1,375	2,750	593	722	1,315	43.1%	52.5%	47.8%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	325	325	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	325	1,175	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA</i>	<4.50	25.80	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	<7.00	0.00	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA</i>	<4.00	28.00	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA</i>	=6.00	5.65	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP programme monitoring, EFSA</i>	=6.00	5.43	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.04, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	=6.00	5.70	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.00	10.00	2.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=8.20	41.00	27.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	49.00	71.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=3.52	17.60	6.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.02	10.10	1.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=3.52	17.60	39.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=8.38	41.90	25.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	64.00	56.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	48.00	74.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.20	5.95	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.65	5.50	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	5.90	6.00	-
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>KULOBA AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	99.80	99.00	99.70
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>KULOBA AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>KULOBA AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.10	0.90	0.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>KULOBA AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2010.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>KULOBA AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KULOBA AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data</i>	>50.00	168.00	70.00	-
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=15.00	13.00	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	130	130	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	90	60	66.7%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	549	549	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	177	177	99.7%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	11	11	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	14	14	100.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	25	25	99.2%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	6	6	100.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	1	1	100.0%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	-	1	-
Number of literacy centres constructed/rehabilitated	literacy center	1	-	-
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	6,591	6,591	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	540	540	100.0%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	975	975	100.0%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	89	89	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	89	89	100.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	38	38	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	975	975	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	>50.00	56.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	<25.00	35.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	<25.00	8.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KHATLON, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=50.00	43.00	40.00	21.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	=50.00	50.00	51.00	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KHATLON, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=70.00	50.00	71.00	33.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=70.00	42.00	40.00	23.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	=70.00	50.00	47.00	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=80.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.08</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=80.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=80.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=100,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=7.00	16.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-07	Wheat Flour	-	30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>