



WFP Tajikistan Country Brief

WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan	28.3 m	10.1 m	3.8 m (44%)
T-ICSP TJ01 (Jan 2018 - Jun 2019)			

*April - September 2018.



School Meals: WFP-supported school meals programme is an essential component of the Government of Tajikistan's social safety net. It provides daily school meals to 390,000 students in nearly 2,000 schools (over 54 percent of the total schools) in rural areas. The programme aims to assist vulnerable food insecure communities in rural areas. The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council ensures the strategic engagement of the local authorities in sustainable development of the school meals strategy.

Food Assistance for Assets: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes aims at meeting immediate food needs of food insecure people through food, vouchers or cash transfers, while building community assets. In February 2018, WFP had four FFA projects ongoing in Shahrituz and J. Balkhi districts in the South of the country, all implemented using cash-based transfer modality (CBT).

Climate Change Adaptation: WFP supports global climate objectives to promote climate resilient development and reduce risks induced by climate change. In June 2016, upon accreditation as a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and based on the Government request, WFP initiated the preparation of a project proposal for the GCF. After national and district level consultations and assessments, a concept note was developed and successfully reviewed by the GCF secretariat. WFP in coordination with the Committee of Environmental Protection (CEP) designed a four-year project on climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities.

The project will include support to weather and climate information through the use of Information Communications Technology/ mobile platforms and

Main Photo Credit: WFP archive
Caption: The GIS training participants are practicing the key features of Esri ArcGIS software.
Photo by: Dilbar Ruzadorova

Highlights

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board approved the funding of USD 9.97 million for Tajikistan to increase the adaptive capacities of the most vulnerable and food insecure communities of the mountainous regions of the country. The project will benefit approximately 120,000 individuals with activities implemented over the next four years.
- WFP completed a week of training on the Basic Use of the Geographic Information System (GIS) and 72-hour Emergency Response Approach.

community outreach channels. In addition, it will build resilience of climate vulnerable communities through capacity strengthening, diversification of livelihoods and improved market access of some 50,000 vulnerable farming households in the regions of Rasht valley, Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region.

Emergency Preparedness: WFP supports Tajikistan's emergency preparedness and response system by working with the government's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES) and other relevant agencies. Based on its solid experience in this sector, WFP is an active member of the national Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) and contributes to achieving objectives of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. In the framework of the signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CoES in 2017 between the two partners WFP provided two unmanned aerial vehicles, IT equipment and refrigeration units for storage of perishable food items in case of an emergency.

Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition: [Tajikistan has the worst nutrition indicators in the Central Asia.](#) WFP together with UNICEF and WHO supported the update of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol. WFP Tajikistan is working to scale up the prevention of chronic and acute malnutrition, subject to resources and funding availability. WFP co-chairs the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster of the Development Coordination Council, and advocates for nutritional goals within the framework of the Scale UP Nutrition (SUN) movement.

In Numbers

715,000 people in need of food assistance
(Estimated number of the vulnerable rural population classified as in Crisis Phase according to IPC in 2016)

396,500
People Assisted
February 2018



ONE FUTURE #ZEROHUNGER



February 2018

Operational Updates

- WFP started the Integrated Road Map (IRM) process which will lead to the preparation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to be submitted to the Executive Board in mid-2019. The Innovation Development Centre, an independent think-tank that is conducting the Strategic Review under the technical guidance of the Institute of Economics and Demography, continues to work on the review of the existing policies and strategies related to food security and nutrition through the consultation with national and regional authorities to take stocks of priorities and identify policy and implementation gaps. The first findings of the review process will be presented to a wide range of stakeholders early June 2018.
- The WFP proposal on climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities project was approved by the Green Climate Fund Secretariat in February 2018. The USD 9.97 million project is to be implemented for four years.
- In the framework of the signed MOU with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), WFP conducted the GIS and 72-hour Emergency Response Approach training for the Information Management and Analytical Centre (IMAC) staff of CoES.
- WFP has started the process to set up four mobile emergency operational centres (one in each region, consisting of a prefab office including Solar/Hybrid Energy Efficient LED projectors and GPS tracking kits, a mobile storage unit, pallets and a water treatment unit) to have immediate warehousing capacity in high risk areas.
- WFP has approved a tree planting project, financed by Japan Association for WFP, to support food diversification in school meals. The project is to commence in March in the North of the country using the CBT modality to encourage community participation.

Challenges

- WFP Tajikistan urgently requires additional USD 3.8 million to implement its planned activities in country from April to September 2018.
- Due to funding constrains since 2012, WFP was impelled to further reduce the daily food entitlement to children under the School Meals Programme, starting in September. This has resulted in a low macro- and micro-nutrient intake provided to children. WFP's planned Tuberculosis activity has also been halted due to a lack of available resources.
- WFP has 40 mt of food commodities allocated for emergency response as a preparedness measure, which allows to support 1,500 people over a period of two months. Given warning of possible severe mudflows in the following months, WFP urgently requires more funding for a potentially larger emergency response.

Country Background & Strategy



Tajikistan is a landlocked, lower-middle income, food deficit country with a population of approximately eight million, three quarters of whom live in rural areas. The mountainous landscape confines arable land to just seven percent of the country's surface and poses enormous challenges to food security during the winter period. The country is the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 47 percent of the population living on less than USD 1.33 a day and 17 percent subsisting on less than USD 0.85 a day.

The Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) Round 19 [bulletin](#) has been published and disseminated. The nutrition analysis has been done in collaboration with UNICEF. Data collected from April to May 2017 showed that the food security has steadily deteriorated. The prevalence of food insecure group (moderately and severely insecure households) has increased in the past few years. In April-May 2017, 5 percent of the surveyed households were severely food insecure, and 28 percent were moderately food insecure. This is a 2 percent increase in the severely insecure group, and 3 percent decrease in the moderately insecure group compared with the same season in 2016. The data collection for the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) Round 20 was conducted in December 2017, and the results are expected to be finalized by the end of April 2018.

WFP has been present in Tajikistan since 1993. Moving away from crisis assistance, WFP's strategy in Tajikistan has been increasingly emphasizing support to national social protection and safety nets; nutrition; and resilience building and disaster risk reduction.

Population: **8.8 million**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

2015 Human Development Index:
129 out of 188

Chronic malnutrition: **27% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

Russian Federation, Private Donors (the Earth Group, Japan Association for WFP); USA; UN Peacebuilding Fund, Green Climate Fund
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