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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Tajikistan (2016-2020)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Tajikistan, Republic of (TJ)

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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

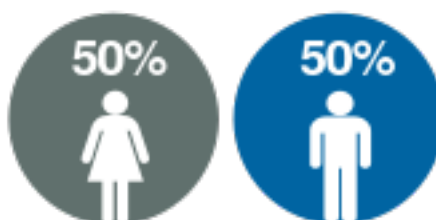
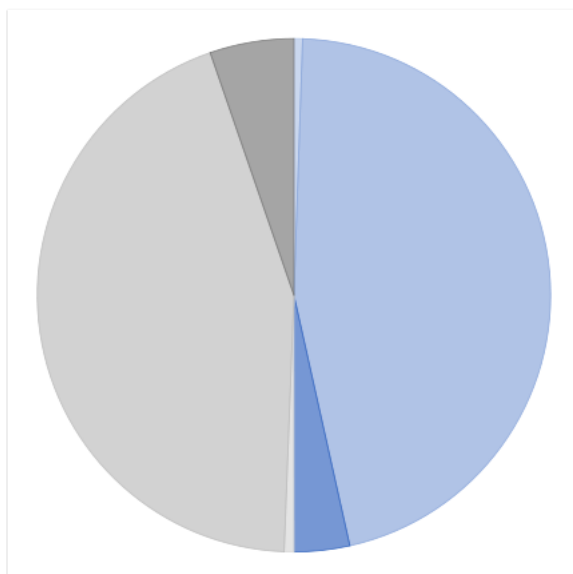


Annual Country Beneficiaries

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
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	205,346	205,401	410,747

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
Total Food Distributed in 2016	6,803	403	535	34	171	7,945

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
Total	130	5,986	6,116
Percentage	2.1%	97.9%	

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

The Country Programme 200813 (2016-2020) has been designed and approved to support the Government of Tajikistan's efforts to increase access to food and to improve nutrition. The programme focuses 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.

Under the first component WFP activities include: school meals programme, food assistance to Tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families, and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention. Activities under the second component include: conditional transfer of food or cash based transfer under food assistance for assets (FFA), skill enhancement efforts under food for training (FFT) and emergency preparedness and response activities. Capacity strengthening is included across all activities, with emphasis on policy advice and capacity augmentation to support gradual and sustainable handover of direct programme implementation to the Government. Within the first component, WFP supports the education, nutrition and health sectors through food and market-based interventions (use of Cash-based transfer modality) emphasising gender equality protection and accountability to targeted beneficiaries, policy advice and capacity augmentation, focusing on enabling gradual hand-over to national counterparts. The Government is committed in working together with WFP as a key partner in the implementation of a nationwide school meals programme, including in the design and roll-out of modalities, together with gradual knowledge transfer of the programme to a government financed-and-run programme by 2021. The programme will be integrated within the national social protection system. Support to the school meals programme will aim at maintaining school enrolment and attendance, enhancing school children's learning capacity, and building sustainable food and nutrition-based social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to school children in rural areas affected by high levels of poverty and food insecurity. Through Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), WFP planned to integrate school meals with communities' productive activities.

HGSF is a component of WFP's strategy for the 2016–2020 transition period, contributing to United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016-2020 priorities and reflected in WFP's partnership with Russian non-governmental organisation (NGO) Social Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI). WFP will pilot and promote different models of HGSF, encouraging local purchases through supply chain innovations, guiding the development and management of school gardens, and building sustainable links to local food producers and markets. Based on successful models and lessons learned, at least 500 of 2,000 schools are expected to use locally grown foods for their meals by the 2018/2019 school year.

MAM treatment will focus on implementing integrated management of acute malnutrition guidelines by staff of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, with a focus on primary healthcare centres, including through knowledge transfer on managing the supply chain for foods used in the treatment of malnutrition (SuperCereal Plus). In accordance to the national nutrition protocol, this approach is complemented by sensitisation activities done at community level implemented together with other organisations like United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. To ensure sustainable implementation of MAM, WFP has planned to assess the feasibility of local production of fortified specialized nutritious foods.

As a critical safety net for TB patients and their families, who are deprived of their main source of income, and to achieve higher completion and success rates for treatment, WFP will continue to support TB out-patients registered in treatment programmes in all districts. Following successful hand-over of WFP's assistance to TB in-patients in January 2015, with the Governments agreement WFP will prepare the gradual hand-over of assistance to out-patients to the National Tuberculosis Centre (NTBC), with full hand-over planned for 2021.

Under the second component, WFP will help build the resilience of rural communities identified by WFP's integrated context analysis (ICA) as most exposed to recurrent food insecurity and natural shocks, such as flood, mudslide and drought. Specific interventions are selected and guided by the seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) approach and community based participatory planning (CBPP) and focus on a limited number of communities to ensure that longer-term food security and resilience objectives are met. To maximise the impact and to complement other programmes, FFA activities will be geographically and programmatically linked with WFP's ongoing school meals and nutrition interventions. For instance, successful tree plantation project was implemented in Jilikul district in partnership with the Agency of Forestry. The project was carried out in seven schools targeted under school meals programme. The income generated from orchard harvest will be used by schools for procurement of the additional food items/components and improving school meal quality. Moreover, school children and teachers were trained on environmental issues, as well as tree planting and caring techniques on how to maintain the orchards. WFP

activities will build and rehabilitate productive assets to address the fundamental issues undermining community food security. Social capital will be generated through skills enhancement under FFT covering issues that affect food security and nutrition outcomes in Tajikistan, such as hygiene, infant and young child feeding practices, and improved agricultural practices. In the event of sudden economic or natural shocks, affected households will be provided with food assistance conditional or unconditional depending on the situation to protect their livelihoods.

Gender-sensitive approaches are built into all country programme activities to facilitate equality outcomes between women and men and girls and boys. A gradual shift from direct implementation to capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) is built into the country programme, with the aim of handing over most of the safety nets to the Government by the end of the country programme, including assistance to TB patients and their families, and the school meals programme.

The country programme supports the objectives of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2, and contributes to WFP's Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4. It is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016–2020, contributing to UNDAF priorities in health, education, social protection, food security and nutrition, and resilience and environmental sustainability.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	9,988,811
Direct Support Costs	13,781,145
Food and Related Costs	46,561,206
Indirect Support Costs	5,192,292
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	3,844,435
Total	79,367,889

Project Activities

WFP implemented the activities for the school meals programme, building on experience and in continuation with the DEV 200120 school meals programme which ended in March.

The school meals programme targeted 370,000 children in grades 1 to 4, teachers and technical staff in 2,000 primary schools in rural food insecure areas. With the beginning of the new school year 2016--2017, the number of children enrolled in WFP supported schools increased in line with the population growth, reaching a total of 390,000 children. In order to accommodate the increased number of children enrolled in primary grades, from November teachers were not supported with food assistance.

The inconsistency between higher coverage of beneficiaries in comparison to the lower actual food distribution as per plan was due to resource limitations. In order to feed all children attending school, WFP chose to provide a reduced entitlement. As a result, the daily entitlement provided per child was 516 kcal instead of the planned 758 kcal. This accounts for 24.5 percent of the daily calorie intake recommendation of 2,100 kcal for children aged 7 to 11, according to the national nutrition recommendations by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

The districts covered by the programme were traditionally selected on the basis of food security vulnerability assessment in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science. The school meals programme plays an important role in reducing the financial burden on families serving as an incentive for families to send their children to school, and at the same time increasing school enrolment rates and improving cognitive abilities and learning achievements of children.

WFP provides schools with food assistance under the school meals programme, consisting of fortified wheat flour, an enriched vegetable oil, iodised salt and pulses. In return parents and local authorities contribute with fresh products such as fresh vegetables and fruit. Contributions from district authorities cover other costs for the preparation and service of meals, such as fuel, cooks' salaries, kitchen maintenance, secondary transport of food

and bread baking.

WFP supported the integrated management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition and the support for Tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families. Children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in targeted communities were treated with specialised nutritious food (SuperCereal Plus) at primary health centres in Kulob, Balkhi and Shaartuz districts in Khatlon province. The districts targeted for MAM treatment were selected jointly with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, taking into consideration the high malnutrition rate, and the capacity of the public health centres, both in terms of human resources and infrastructure. This was done in order to ensure proper implementation and to facilitate the option to replicate sustainable models in other provinces.

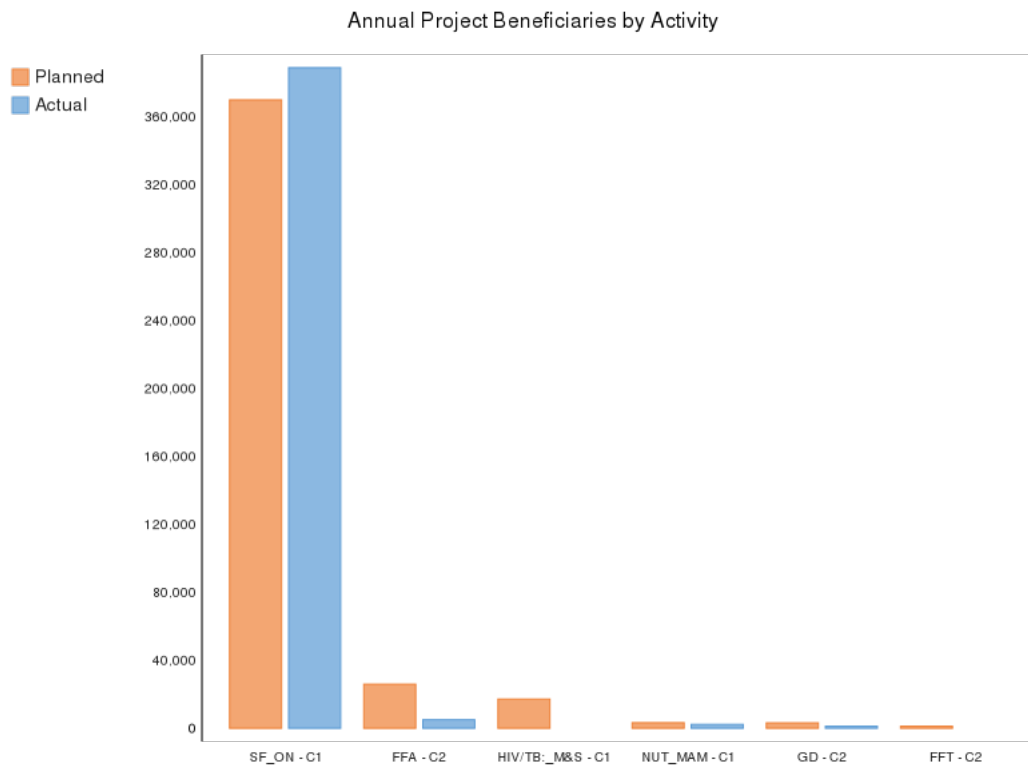
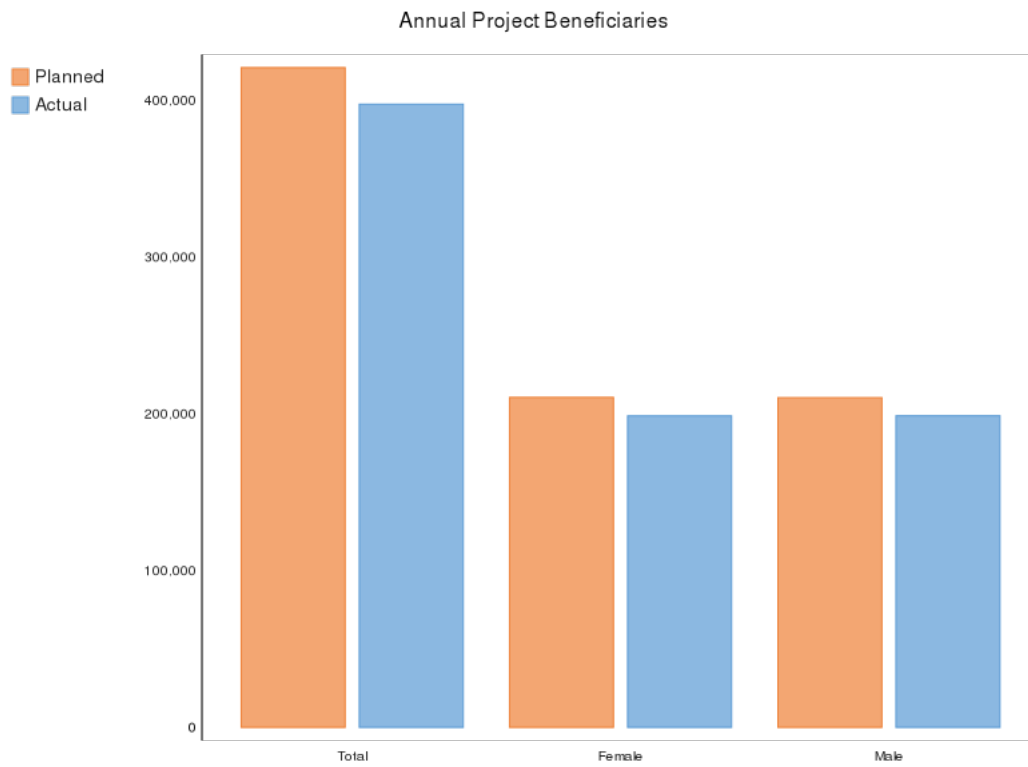
WFP's nutrition activities had a capacity strengthening component, focusing on developing the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection staff, specifically in primary healthcare centres, for proper implementation of the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. This included training in the supply chain management of specialised nutritious foods used in the treatment of malnutrition (SuperCereal Plus).

Following the start of the distribution of assistance to TB patients through cash-based transfers (CBT) by Project Hope, the provision of food assistance by WFP was discontinued. Due to severe funding shortfalls, food assistance to TB patients and their families was put on hold since April.

WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to build resilience of rural vulnerable communities exposed to recurrent natural shocks and food insecurity. Activities were implemented in all four regions of Tajikistan: in Khatlon province - Dusti, Hamadoni, and Kulob districts; in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) - Rushan district; in Sughd - Bobojon Gafurov and Isfara districts; and in Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) - Fayzobod, Vahdat, Rudaki, Rasht, Tojikobod and Lakhsh districts. Along with food assistance distributed during the implementation of minor works, communities' productive assets have been created and rehabilitated as part of FFA activities reducing the risk of disasters, such as flood and mud-flow, and strengthening livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups by improving their access to safe drinking water and to more and better irrigated lands, hence diversifying their crop cultivation. When choosing areas for FFA intervention, WFP prioritised those identified by the integrated context analysis (ICA) as food insecure and prone to frequent natural shocks. All implemented FFA activities were aligned with the district development plan and selected through participatory planning considering local priorities. Consultations took place with active participation of all community members to address specific needs of the community. WFP worked together with local authorities and project management committees to select beneficiaries at Jamoat [1] or village level through socioeconomic categorisation based on household resources. Project feedback and complaint management committees have been established in every FFA work site to provide beneficiaries with a means to communicate, provide feedback, and resolve any misunderstandings. FFA activities helped meet the food needs of the participants and their families: Beneficiaries received fortified wheat flour, pulses, and iodised salt for their work. The number of men participants being more than the women participants can be attributed to the heavy manual work involved in the projects, which are not appropriate for women. Therefore, 42 percent of FFA participants were women versus 50 percent planned. Food distributions were organised by the cooperating partner at community level after completion of works and distributions were monitored by WFP dedicated field staff. WFP in coordination with United Nations Women (UNWomen) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) set the foundation of food for training (FFT) activities which will be implemented in 2017 under the Peace Building Fund. Training and other activities to be implemented under this fund project were identified through inter-agency community consultation meetings carried out in each targeted village. Through a gender segregated exercise facilitated by UNWomen and WFP, priority needs of women were assessed and activities proposed.

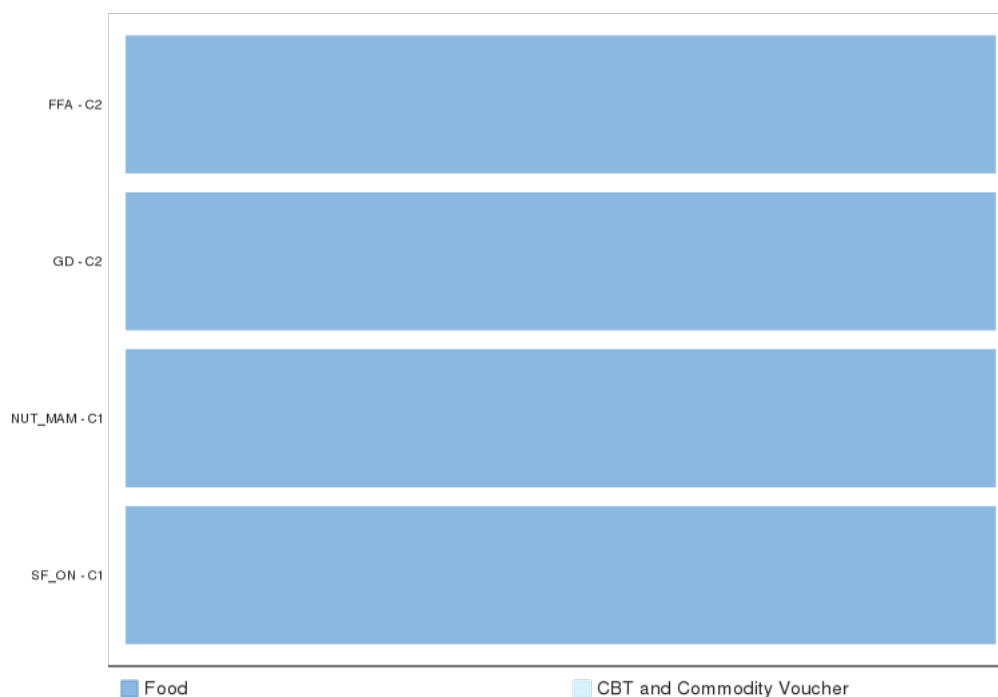
Following sudden damage caused by floods in Rudaki and Panjakent districts in May, WFP used its contingency stock to respond to the Government's emergency appeal. After conducting a joint assessments organised with other Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) partners, WFP provided emergency assistance complementing support handed out by the Government, under the coordination of the Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan. While all food assistance provided was in-kind, WFP has undertaken all necessary assessments and analyses to explore the feasibility of CBT modality, including market and sector assessments, cost efficiency and effectiveness analysis.

[1] municipality



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
HIV/TB: _M&S: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
GD: General Distribution (GD)
FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition			
Iodised Salt	154	124	80.5%
Split Peas	1,511	355	23.5%
Vegetable Oil	740	290	39.2%
Wheat Flour	8,176	4,732	57.9%
Wheat Soya Blend	60	13	20.9%
Subtotal	10,642	5,513	51.8%
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience			
Iodised Salt	17	2	9.7%
Split Peas	138	13	9.1%
Vegetable Oil	52	5	9.1%
Wheat Flour	1,384	126	9.1%
Subtotal	1,592	145	9.1%
Total	12,233	5,658	46.3%

Operational Partnerships

WFP worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture to coordinate efforts towards the transition of the school meals programme to a nationally-owned programme which has been planned by the Government for 2021. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection, on behalf of the Government, led programme coordination and guided the programme at policy level. WFP and the Ministry of Education and Science established close cooperation for the field level implementation of the programme through district education departments.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to implement and monitor the school meal activities. The local government and district education departments provided administrative and financial support and facilitated the budget allocations for kitchen staff salaries, school canteen maintenance, running costs of bakeries providing bread for the school meals, and secondary transportation of WFP commodities.

The partnership with the Russian NGO, Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI) established during the previous project (DEV 200120), recommenced following a five month pause as a result of prolonged funding shortfalls for capacity strengthening. SIFI provided technical assistance to WFP to conduct a feasibility study related to establishment of school gardens, greenhouse projects and a pilot micronutrient survey for school age children, training of school staff, and support to draft the national school meals strategy.

WFP developed a strategic partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to establish links between school meals and the activities of the two agencies. Partners provided technical assistance in developing an integrated programme; linking local farmers to markets; enhancing food production, including the local fortification of wheat flour, and post-harvest capacity, and maximizing the positive impact of the programme on communities, smallholders and women. These partnerships seek to promote local production of agriculture and farming in support of the school meals activities leading to improvement in the quality and diversification of school meals. The cooperation aims to promote the use of local produce for school meals, thus supporting the local market production and supply chain. WFP started collaboration with the German NGO, Welthungerhilfe, to work on energy efficient solutions for school meals. Possible design and construction of fuel-efficient cooking stoves and low-cost greenhouses to be used at schools is currently under discussion.

In order to test options to make the school meals programme more nutrition sensitive, low cost and sustainable WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on a pilot project with Caritas Switzerland. This pilot project covers three schools in Muminobod district, where local milk and eggs are distributed on a weekly basis to complement the school meals based on commodities provided by WFP and Parents and Teacher's Associations (PTA's). The extra products are supplied through Caritas income generating activities which aim to support local production. WFP is working on expanding the pilot in order to involve more schools and look into the possibility of supplying schools with other locally grown produce, such as grains and beans. This partnership links WFP's school meal programme with Caritas support to local production and livelihood diversification, helping to assess sustainability options to facilitate handing over the programme to local authorities.

According to the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) protocol, WFP and UNICEF provided treatment to moderately and severely malnourished children in selected districts. Both United Nations agencies collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to provide coordination for local health departments and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection staff at district-level.

A MoU was signed between WFP and the Forestry Agency under the Government to set forth an agreement to coordinate a collaborative implementation of a WFP tree planting project benefiting vulnerable and food-insecure districts. Moreover, WFP partnered with the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense by strengthening their Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) capacity through technical assistance. The MoU in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) has been negotiated between WFP and the committee and will be signed early 2017. WFP further built partnership with the Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government for the implementation of planned CCA initiatives.

WFP is an active member of the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT), a mechanism to coordinate preparedness and response efforts among development partners and relevant government agencies. Besides regular REACT meetings, WFP participated in the Inter-Agency Simulation Exercise (SimEx) organised for REACT partners in October. During the SimEx, partners tested the coordination of joint Government - REACT response to a large-scale emergency (earthquake scenario) hitting the capital city of Dushanbe.

In the framework of a cross border project, WFP collaborated together with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNWomen, UNICEF and FAO to reduce tensions over natural resources among Tajikistan

and Kyrgyz Republic cross-border communities. The infrastructure that communities constructed and rehabilitated helped to ensure more equitable access to natural resources, increasing income and trade opportunities and improving linkage to markets thus reducing tension over natural resources. Integrating its comparative strengths with those of other United Nations agencies, WFP worked to improve food security of conflict affected communities through the provision of conditional food assistance and construction, rehabilitation of community infrastructures. At operation level, WFP strengthened partnership with local authorities and NGOs. Cooperating partners were fully involved in all of the states of food assistance for assets activities implementation.

Performance Monitoring

WFP developed a detailed monitoring and evaluation strategy aligned with the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework and includes tools and methods for monitoring and reporting outcomes and cross-cutting indicators on gender, protection, accountability and partnerships. Baseline information was collected for all programme activities. WFP set up a Gender Results Network (GRN) to discuss, plan and monitor implementation of a gender equality approach to WFP work. The GRN reviewed monitoring processes and provided guidance to field offices to enhance their approach to gender sensitive monitoring. In particular, WFP promoted the involvement of women in project management and complaint committees, which contributed to plan and monitor the performance of WFP activities.

Monitoring visits were conducted for the school meals programme with the coordination of local authorities, the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council for school meals and technical partner, Social and Industrial Food Institute (SIFI) to evaluate project implementation and progress made. In each school the district focal point was selected by the local authorities responsible for the monitoring and follow-up on implementation progress. The coordination council members conducted random monitoring visits to the schools which they reported back to the council.

WFP field monitors visited schools at least three times per year to assess programme performance and implementation using standard checklists. Planning and prioritising of visits by WFP monitors were done on a monthly basis following standard operating procedures. Each month five percent of the schools were randomly selected for monitoring by the field office staff. Within this sample, priority was given to those schools that are not accessible in the winter months and which allow monitoring visits for other programmes at the same location (food assistance for assets (FFA), TB or Nutrition). Schools presenting with specific problems requiring follow up visits were monitored in addition to the five percent sampled schools.

Monthly and quarterly data collection was conducted for the outcome data, including enrolment and attendance. Data was compiled by the focal points and discussed with schools and local government representatives, before being shared with WFP. Each school was visited at least once per semester. The monitoring assessed the technical capacity of schools to organise meals in accordance with the national hygiene and sanitary standards. Schools with poor hygiene standards were recommended to implement improvement plans. To ensure the schools complied with recommendations, the local government conducted monitoring within the next semester. As a result, 74 schools improved their technical capacity for meals preparation and service.

FFA project performance of households involved in FFA project activities was monitored through household level data collection. A sampling technique was developed for FFA outcome monitoring as the number of beneficiaries or project sites was not known in advance: FFA projects were often linked to the availability of partners, non-food-items (NFIs) and funding. Projects' sites were difficult and time-consuming to access, therefore the information collected in each visit was maximised. Based on all these elements, the monitoring plan for this activity aimed to merge the visit for the pre-assistance questionnaire with the visit for beneficiary eligibility. When the WFP monitors visited the site to verify the beneficiary list provided by the community they immediately proceeded to interview a sample of participant households. At the national level 107 randomly selected households out 575 households in FFA project sites were interviewed.

The output data was mainly collected by the various cooperating partners, and reported to WFP using standardised formats. Issues related to distribution point management and distribution timeliness were monitored by WFP at all distributions, with observations recorded and reported for action.

The moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance rates (recovery rate, mortality rate, default rate, non-response rate) provide information about how well the treatment programme is achieving its objectives. These indicators are globally accepted standards for MAM treatment reporting endorsed by World Health Organisation (WHO), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WFP and targets for each rate are based on the SPHERE standards. The data required to calculate the annual MAM treatment performance rates was routinely provided by primary health centres on a monthly basis. By the end of each month, WFP compiled the data to calculate MAM performance rates.

Output data (beneficiary numbers, tonnage quantities and number of sites) was collected by the district health authorities and shared on a monthly basis with WFP. Each primary health centre measured and recorded screening and growth monitoring data on each child at weekly visits. At the end of each month, each primary health centre submitted a standardised monthly report which showed the number of children currently enrolled (new admissions and carry-over from previous month) and the number of children who have left the programme due to recovery, death, non-response, default, or have been referred to district hospitals in case of severe malnutrition. District health departments were responsible for submitting a report on food stocks to WFP at the beginning of each month, which was cross-checked with dispatch and distribution information.

Results/Outcomes

School attendance among children aged 7-10 years old is high, although not universal, and the gap between boys and girls is negligible. WFP conducted standard training courses for the newly appointed and re-appointed district focal points, who represent the district authorities and are involved in the implementation of the school meals programme on monitoring, reporting, management, organisation of school meals, and hygiene and sanitation issues. In total, 80 focal points and Government representatives involved in the programme operation were trained as a part of capacity strengthening within school meals. To improve the efficiency of school meals organisation, two pilot school bakeries were established in Roghun and Norek districts. These schools were selected based on the available space for the bakeries, and availability and regular supply of electricity and water. The activity implemented with the technical support of Social and Industrial Food Institute (SIFI), included renovation and equipment of a school bakery, training of bakers, and the establishment of a local committee consisting of local authority, parents and teachers associations, schools representatives and bakery staff. The bakeries started functioning in full capacity from September, providing fresh bread to 19 schools and supporting the school meals of 5,170 children in Norek and Roghun districts every day. The bakeries ensure availability of more nutritious and more resource efficient production of bread for school meals by saving rent and reducing staffing costs, with the schools exploring the possibility for additional income generation through the sale of bread produced in the bakeries.

WFP actively worked to advocate for better nutrition habits among children and their families. An education package on healthy nutrition and lifestyle habits was developed in cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Education. The education package includes primary school appropriate nutrition and healthy eating materials and activities, which will be used to in a classroom environment piloted for an initial testing period. Once completed and approved by the Ministries of Health and Education, it will be introduced in to the curriculum of the schools as part of their 'classroom hour'.

As part of the effort to improve the nutrition of children, WFP developed and produced a school meal recipe book. The purpose of the books was to strengthen the capacity to give nutritional advice to cooks and parents. Training was conducted in schools for cooks and parents to learn about cooking balanced meals with available products in the markets, such as vegetables and grains. The recipe book was selected as a national winner of the Gourmand International World Cookbook Awards which takes place every year. The book won in its category: Best Asian Cuisine from Asia - Health and Nutrition, for the Public and Food Security Institutions. The book will compete for the "Best in the World" category in mid-2017.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) implemented in Khatlon region showed a recovery rate close to 100 percent. This good result is due to the high engagement of the health institutions which played an essential role in the screening, enrolment and care of beneficiaries. Following the explicit reference to achieving food security and nutrition as one of the four priorities of the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has increased its engagement at both national and regional level with particular focus on project implementation, contributing to achieve good project performance. In addition to the intended impact of reducing MAM and preventing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), district health departments reported that the treatment of MAM had other positive impacts such as increased attendance at health centres to access complementary services, including vaccination, pre-birth care and growth monitoring for infants and young children. The programme provided an opportunity to increase the nutrition and health awareness of mothers through cooking demonstrations and preparation of infant and young child appropriate foods. WFP provided training on the reparation of SuperCereal Plus to the staff of districts medical centres to give nutritional advice to caregivers of children recovering from acute malnutrition, and to provide cooking demonstrations of meals made from specialized nutritious foods and other complementary foods. Cooking demonstrations were found to be an appropriate way of addressing potential misuse of SuperCereal Plus. The demonstrations provided a useful opportunity to discuss with mothers and caregivers about food habits and diet composition and diversification, which has been repeatedly identified as an issue of concern in improving the quality of nutrition in rural Tajikistan.

In regards to capacity strengthening of National Tuberculosis Centres (NTBC), technical capacity development was provided to adapt the generic Nutrition Assessment and Counselling Support (NACS) guidelines, to ensure that the nutrition status of TB patients is kept under maximum consideration to improve treatment adherence and cure rates. In September, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection approved the NACS national guidelines to support people living with TB, which were developed with WFP technical assistance. In support to the NTBC, WFP conducted training of trainers to introduce the NACS guidelines targeting selected senior level health workers from the different regions. WFP supported Ministry of Health and Social Protection for the roll out of NACS guidelines to the TB district centers through four awareness training sessions at regional level. More than 100 TB specialists attended the training and 16 doctors have been certified as trainers. Those training events, not initially planned in the Country Programme, were carried out following discussion with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and NTBC.

Due to the limited funding, less FFA activities were implemented than initially planned. In spite of high interest shown by the communities to implement FFA activities, only some projects in the most vulnerable areas in integrated context analysis priority areas [1] were selected for implementation. Monitoring of activities showed that productive assets built and recovered in the framework of FFA projects had a positive impact on food security of local vulnerable and food insecure populations. Cleaned and rehabilitated irrigation canals enabled vulnerable communities to diversify cultivation and increase agricultural production. Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems improved the quality of water and increased access for to safe drinking water and sanitation, minimizing and preventing high incidence of waterborne infectious diseases. Construction and reconstruction of bridges and feeder roads, improved access to schools, markets, hospitals and other social infrastructures. Riverbank reinforcements and protection walls prevented the agricultural lands, bridges and houses from being washed away with the onset of flooding. Targets of FFA activities were based on the actual number of activities initiated during the reporting period as framed in the agreements with cooperating partners. This allowed the targets to more accurately reflect activity plans.

Post-distribution monitoring conducted in December indicated that two thirds of targeted beneficiaries for FFA projects reported acceptable food consumption, an increased percentage compared to the baseline value from end of 2015. Proportionally, more households headed by women were found to be likely to have an acceptable food consumption compared to their male counterparts (73 percent versus 66 percent), although the number of households headed by women in the sample was not sufficient to determine statistically significant differences. Over half of respondents reported having borrowed food or relied on the help of friends to meet their food needs: this was the most frequently used food based coping strategy. Of those with an acceptable food consumption score, half had adopted food based coping strategies to meet their daily food needs. More than 70 percent of households with poor or borderline food consumption reported resorting to food based coping strategies.

Regardless the level of achieved food consumption, the analysis of the adopted coping strategies confirmed the correct targeting of project participants, as most of them faced challenges in satisfying their food needs. The positive results achieved through the FFA activity indicates that a close alignment of activity identification among the community's long-term priorities framed in the District Development Plans could contribute not only to build or rehabilitate community assets, but to specifically improve participants' food security.

WFP assisted households were affected by the floods in May in Rudaki and Panjakent districts. WFP provided food assistance to meet the immediate needs of affected households. No outcome monitoring was conducted for this once-off emergency food distribution. WFP mainly assisted households that were affected but did not receive support from the Government, which addressed only those households with structural damages.

[1] Eastern Khatlon, Central DRD including Rasht Valley and Western Pamir.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Tajikistan, gender stereotypes tend to devalue 'women's work' and women and men are often confined to narrow and segregated social roles. Compared to men, women generally have weak decision-making capacity at the household and community levels in many parts of Tajikistan, and social constraints from public engagement by women are also common. While many rural women are classified as 'economically inactive', most of them in fact work as farmers or as unpaid family workers on small farms or in kitchen gardens, according to a 2014 study from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Social norms also generally assume that women will take primary responsibility for domestic chores and the care of young children and other family members. This limits their participation in the labour market compared to men, or confines them to lower quality and lower paid jobs and livelihoods that can be reconciled with their unpaid work. Women's workloads and care responsibilities often limit their opportunities to participate in social, educational and economic activities.

WFP actively sought to promote the equal participation of men and women in project design and project management committees. With respect to food assistance for assets (FFA) these committees were responsible for the activities' identification, beneficiary selection and the food management process. Although more men were proportionally leading school meal committees, the majority of leadership positions of project management committees for nutrition activities and FFA was covered by women, possibly due to a larger women representation in health personnel and to specific gender-sensitive focus from WFP and partners in FFA projects.

With regards to school meals, WFP actively promoted the involvement of women in the Parents and Teacher's Associations (PTA) at the local level. For example, WFP conducted awareness raising and promotion of women's participation during the PTA board meetings and election events. WFP also put in place practical measures in order to facilitate women's participation in board meetings practical measures such as daytime scheduling of meetings. Newly elected members of the committees were provided with training's to encourage interest and active participation of both female and male members in all the activities of the PTAs.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) had contributed to women's improved participation in decision making through promoting their involvement in the project. Project management and complaint committees were established in every FFA site and 50 percent of members were expected to be women. Under project management committee, women are taking part in the beneficiary selection process, as well as in the identification of priority activities contributing to include different prospective by gender in terms of livelihood patterns. Considering women's differences in terms to risks to disasters and livelihood patterns, women were actively involved as members of the complains committees to facilitate expression of concern and any irregularities expressed by female participants.

WFP organized training on food distribution modalities. The target of training the majority of the women project management committee members was met for the nutrition programme as WFP and Ministry of Health and Social Protection organized such events in each of the three operational districts before the start of the activities. WFP is continuing to work with partners in school meal and FFA programmes to progressively involve more women in training and reach the target set by the end of the project.

WFP's FFA operational plan focused on gender. Campaigns were organized in all the targeted communities to promote women's participation in decision making. While monitoring FFA projects, active involvement of women was observed both in the project management committees as well as in the field. Baseline data collected in FFA project sites showed that men and women were taking jointly deciding on the use of food assistance in the majority of participant households. WFP will continue to promote this approach, and will monitor participants' behaviour throughout the project.

Recognising the importance of involving men in the promotion of good infant and young child feeding (IYFC) practices for addressing malnutrition in the country, WFP ensured a gender inclusive approach with respect to nutrition counselling. Both male and female care-givers of the children enrolled in the nutrition project received counselling on how to improve the diet of the children as well as on good hygiene practices. Traditionally the large majority of children's caregivers showing up at the centres were women. WFP field staff worked together with health centre personnel to ensure that men also attended sessions on child feeding practices and nutrition through raising community awareness.

In the framework of peace building project, WFP in collaboration with UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, provided incentives to women in cross border areas of Sughd region. Food incentives had the dual objective of addressing short term food shortfalls while facilitating women's participation training's oriented to promote livelihood diversification and better management of natural resources addressing root causes of conflict.

No gender indicators were collected in relation to the programme to support tuberculosis patients and their families as the programme had been suspended and no distributions had been carried out.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection of labour-constrained households, the elderly and the people living with disabilities have been taken into account in programme design through the provision of unconditional food assistance. Beyond protection principles embedded in all programme activities, the safety of beneficiaries were taken into consideration while revising work norms for resilience-building activities.

Beneficiaries were explicitly informed about modalities of inclusion, nature of entitlement, and complaint mechanisms. WFP monitored the proportion of assisted people who experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites.

WFP triangulated information collected directly during distribution or post-distribution visits with feedback and/or complaints collected by cooperating partners, local authorities or addressed to WFP. No security incidents involving school meals beneficiaries were reported. The results of the reports were cross-checked with all involved stakeholders, including cooperating partners, local authorities, other United Nations agencies or non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the areas, and there is consensus about the accuracy of the information.

In all distribution sites, WFP placed posters explaining details of the programme with the phone number of the responsible WFP officers. Some schools had a feedback box on their premises. Beneficiaries asked questions about activities duration and entitlements, sometimes suggesting that children would benefit from a larger support through the nutrition programme, or improvements for the school meal menus. WFP staff were able to explain entitlement levels for the different activities, limitation of WFP support to the four-commodity food basket for school meals, and channeled demands for menu diversification to the school meal management committees to include the Parents and Teachers' Association (PTA) in the discussion.

Visits were organised in the food assistance for assets (FFA) sites and food distribution points to observe the process, conduct beneficiary group discussions (women/men/elderly) and meetings with community leaders and project management committees in order to improve safety at distribution sites when necessary. Distribution sites were placed in the community centres where programme participants had easy access and did not travel long distances to receive assistance. Women were involved in notifying participants of distribution points, dates and times, and for record keeping at distribution sites, and report writing upon completion of distribution. During the distributions shifts were organised to hand out assistance to participants in a controlled manner, contributing to minimize recipient waiting time. All distributions were conducted during daylight hours to minimize the danger of road travel at night. WFP staff were present during distributions to ensure the process is aligned to WFP policies and procedures. Complaint committees were made of activity participants, including women participants, and established in every sites to report irregularities and address concerns to cooperating partners or WFP. Only minor issues were reported across projects, generally suggestions to improve the distributions of entitlements or ways for the cooperating partners to better organise their work, such as improvement in work structures, defining better role of different participants when undertaking work, and making the mobilized teams smaller so that it is easier to manage and supervise them by team leaders and site supervisors. All the issues raised have been recorded and will be taken into consideration in future through a dedicated FFA operational plan.

Baking bread

The school meals programme is one of the primary activities under the new country programme which emphasizes developing local capacity for sustainable outcomes. The programme is a key component for the country's social protection system as a safety net for the rural and most food insecure areas.

In support of the provision of school meals that are provided in about 2,000 schools in Tajikistan, WFP has established pilot projects as a national capacity development activity in the districts of Roghun and Nurek: one school was selected in each district for the installation of new and improved baking equipment in order to centralize the bread making and the transportation on the regional level. These two selected schools, out of 19 further schools, in both districts distribute bread daily to the students in 1st to 4th grade. Under the pilot project, WFP provided the schools with the necessary modern equipment for bread making; a dough kneading machine, flour sifter, baking cabinet, refrigerator, stove and electronic scales. Producing bread in the schools allows control of the process and ensures compliance with the sanitary and hygienic requirements, arranging high-quality stable provision of bread for the school meals programme.

The school bakery in Roghun produces bread on a daily basis for eight schools in the area supporting the school meals of 2,475 children while the school bakery in Nurek produces bread for 11 schools supporting the school meals of 2,695 children. The bread is produced using WFP distributions of fortified wheat flour, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt, which enables the benefiting schools to serve children with high quality bread every day. This has permitted the schools not to be dependent on purchasing bread from private bakeries or preparing the bread from scratch themselves, a process which takes an extensive amount of time. With the use of the provided baking equipment the schools are able to save time and cut costs: it is less expensive and more sustainable to bake the bread on site in the schools than to purchase it. "I used to get up at 5 am to make the bread for the children's breakfast, but now with the bakery facility I don't have to get to the school until 9 am" says Gulcheyra, a local school cook in Nurek.

Technicians from WFP cooperating partner, Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI) provided training through the pilot for the school cooks on how to operate the new equipment for bread making, covering health, hygiene and nutritional issues. The director of the school in Nurek noted that "apart from the evident nutritional benefits for the students, the school bakery has brought positive attention to the school from the local

authorities and raised their interest in improving other facilities in the school, such as building renovations and providing new lavatories." The municipal government which was actively involved in the establishment of the bakery, has further allocated a local budget for the renovation of the entire school. Given the success and positive results of the pilot projects WFP plans to evaluate replication of the pilot in other schools in close cooperation with SIFI and local authorities.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Gulcherha Usmonova

WFP beneficiaries heading home after a food distribution in the Rudaki District.

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	210,353	210,547	420,900	198,807	198,742	397,549	94.5%	94.4%	94.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition)	195,153	195,347	390,500	195,715	195,559	391,274	100.3%	100.1%	100.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience)	15,200	15,200	30,400	3,092	3,183	6,275	20.3%	20.9%	20.6%
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	3,005	3,047	6,052	1,135	1,213	2,348	37.8%	39.8%	38.8%
Children (5-18 years)	173,113	173,135	346,248	184,994	177,443	362,437	106.9%	102.5%	104.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	19,035	19,165	38,200	9,586	16,903	26,489	50.4%	88.2%	69.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	195,153	195,347	390,500	195,715	195,559	391,274	100.3%	100.1%	100.2%
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,432	2,432	4,864	597	558	1,155	24.5%	22.9%	23.7%
Children (5-18 years)	5,168	5,168	10,336	753	771	1,524	14.6%	14.9%	14.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,600	7,600	15,200	1,742	1,854	3,596	22.9%	24.4%	23.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	15,200	15,200	30,400	3,092	3,183	6,275	20.3%	20.9%	20.6%

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition									
School Feeding (on-site)	370,000	-	370,000	388,936	-	388,936	105.1%	-	105.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,300	-	3,300	2,338	-	2,338	70.8%	-	70.8%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	17,200	-	17,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
General Distribution (GD)	3,200	-	3,200	1,241	-	1,241	38.8%	-	38.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	26,000	-	26,000	5,034	-	5,034	19.4%	-	19.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,200	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition									
School Feeding (on-site)	370,000	-	370,000	388,936	-	388,936	105.1%	-	105.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,300	-	3,300	2,333	-	2,333	70.7%	-	70.7%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	5,733	-	5,733	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
General Distribution (GD)	640	-	640	176	-	176	27.5%	-	27.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	5,200	-	5,200	894	-	894	17.2%	-	17.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	240	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition									
School Feeding (on-site)									

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 receiving school meals in primary schools	170,234	170,166	340,400	184,994	177,427	362,421	108.7%	104.3%	106.5%
Activity supporters	14,800	14,800	29,600	9,598	16,917	26,515	64.9%	114.3%	89.6%
Total participants	185,034	184,966	370,000	194,592	194,344	388,936	105.2%	105.1%	105.1%
Total beneficiaries	185,034	184,966	370,000	194,592	194,344	388,936	105.2%	105.1%	105.1%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets									
TB Clients receiving food assistance	3,669	2,064	5,733	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	3,669	2,064	5,733	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	8,469	8,731	17,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	320	320	640	137	39	176	42.8%	12.2%	27.5%
Total participants	320	320	640	137	39	176	42.8%	12.2%	27.5%
Total beneficiaries	1,600	1,600	3,200	539	702	1,241	33.7%	43.9%	38.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,600	2,600	5,200	633	261	894	24.3%	10.0%	17.2%
Total participants	2,600	2,600	5,200	633	261	894	24.3%	10.0%	17.2%
Total beneficiaries	13,000	13,000	26,000	2,553	2,481	5,034	19.6%	19.1%	19.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	120	120	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	120	120	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	600	600	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	957	957	1,914	663	705	1,368	69.3%	73.7%	71.5%

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)	693	693	1,386	457	508	965	65.9%	73.3%	69.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,650	1,650	3,300	1,122	1,216	2,338	68.0%	73.7%	70.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	99.80	-	91.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.10	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>15.00	0.10	-	8.70
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly cooperating partner report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	-	0.20
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.01, SQUEAC, Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>50.00	70.00	-	59.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.00	18.88	-	18.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.20	11.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=7.04	35.50	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.20	16.10	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=8.38	41.90	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.80	34.00	-	-
TB Treatment Success Rate (%)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data</i>	=87.00	87.00	-	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Monthly CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	0.20	-	0.07
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.10	0.10	-	0.10
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.20	0.20	-	0.02

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.50	98.45	-	97.90
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.50	98.42	-	98.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.60	98.47	-	97.80
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, SABER, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, SABER</i>	=1.60	1.40	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Pre distribution monitoring</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Pre distribution monitoring</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Pre distribution monitoring</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data</i>	=10.00	8.00	-	-
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, Food Security Survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	2.00	-	0.93
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.40	27.00	-	31.78
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.20	6.00	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.00	1.00	-	1.18
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<7.80	39.00	-	27.27
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	25.00	-	32.94
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Fs survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	5.95	-	5.26
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	5.50	-	5.27
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Fs survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	6.00	-	5.26
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	2.00	-	3.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<4.26	5.00	-	4.26

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data</i>	=60.00	0.00	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	65	65	100.0%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	25	100.0%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	215	215	100.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	5	100.0%
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	2,338	2,338	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	147	147	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	2,338	2,338	100.0%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	758	516	68.1%
Number of feeding days	instance	127	127	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,988	1,988	100.0%
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience				
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of feeding days	instance	50	50	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	12	12	98.3%
Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated	Km	27	27	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	3	3	100.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	7	7	100.0%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	3	3	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	1	1	100.0%
Number of community hydro-power stations constructed/rehabilitated	station	1	1	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	28	28	100.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	35	35	100.0%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	151	151	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2016.01</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2016.01</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2016.01</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	58.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	44.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	81.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	48.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	57.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	38.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	5.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	61.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.01, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	38.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</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, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.01, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
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: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	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: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</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: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	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: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition		
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, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=17,000,000.00	-
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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3,000,000.00	750,000.00

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, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10,000,000.00	2,800,000.00
In-kind and cash inputs provided by local authorities, parents, communities into school meals on top of the government allocation (US\$ per child per day)		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.23	0.22
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=5.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=8.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience		
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: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	883,396.56
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	17.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	100.00
Share of inputs provided for infrastructure rehabilitation (including canteen, water and sanitation) by local authorities, communities and parents out of total value of costs for infrastructure		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-08	Iodised Salt	-	130

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-08	Wheat Flour	-	67
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-06	Split Peas	-	338
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-06	Vegetable Oil	-	280
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-06	Wheat Flour	-	3,283
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-06	Wheat Flour	-	1,553
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01359-01	Wheat Flour	-	317
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01359-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	57
		Total	-	6,024