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Country Programme - Tajikistan (2016-2020)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Tajikistan, Republic of (TJ)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP Food Assistance for Assets Programme in a Rural Community

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Tajikistan remains the poorest among the Commonwealth of Independent States, considered as one of the most natural disaster-prone countries in the world. The food security situation continues to be critical with 30.1 percent of its population exposed to undernourishment. WFP has been present in Tajikistan since 1993, focusing its strategy on supporting national social protection and safety nets; nutrition; and resilience building and disaster risk reduction.

WFP has been implementing the Country Programme since 2016 in close collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan, the United Nations agencies and other development partners, to address capacity development and augmentation activities which aim 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-Ministerial Coordination Council, created by the Government to guide the legislative and management design of the forthcoming national programme, actively collaborated with WFP to develop the National School Meals Programme. As a step towards achieving that goal, the Government of Tajikistan approved the Strategy of Sustainable Development of School Meals in September. The process was facilitated by WFP and its technical partner the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI). The WFP-supported school meals programme is now an essential component of the Government of Tajikistan's social safety net. In 2017, WFP provided daily school meals to 474,188 students in 2,000 schools in rural areas (over 54 percent of schools in Tajikistan). In May, the School Meals Recipe Book, developed by WFP in collaboration with SIFI and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, was awarded as "Best in the World" for the category "Health and Nutrition for the Public and Food Security Institutions" at the prestigious Gourmand World Cookbook Awards in China.

Further, based on lessons learned and best practice guidelines, WFP Tajikistan updated the food assistance for assets (FFA) Operational and Strategic Plan. Alongside this, standard operational procedures for planning, implementation and monitoring of FFA activities were developed. WFP Tajikistan also reviewed the FFA beneficiary targeting criteria and, wherever appropriate, linked selection processes with the Government's Targeted Social Assistance. In November, building on the aforementioned, after carrying out feasibility studies, assessments and holding a competitive tender process, a financial service provider was selected to launch the FFA activities, employing the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality.

CBT was introduced by WFP as a response mechanism under the framework of global contingency plans, enabling it to advocate for, and employ, a harmonised approach and common cash transfer platform across humanitarian and development interventions. FFA activities are designed to benefit 500 vulnerable families in the Shahritus and Balkhi districts of Khatlon in the south. Each of the 500 participants will receive 440 Tajikistani Somoni (equivalent to USD 50) for each completed 25 working day cycle. WFP Tajikistan is now working with its partners and the Government to expand the project to 20 districts during 2018 [1]. Once implemented, CBT will reduce the cost of food assistance delivery, allowing for an increased reach to beneficiaries, which, in turn, will stimulate local markets and economies.

WFP Tajikistan and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have initiated a multi-year collaboration 2017-2021 for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, targeting 24,000 children in 5 pilot districts, which were identified together with the Ministry of Health as the ones that have the worst nutrition indicators in the whole country. In July, USAID has confirmed an allocation of USD 400,000 for 2017-2018 and pledged the remaining USD 850,000 for 2018-2021.

WFP co-chairs the Food Security and Nutrition Development Coordination Council, and advocates for nutritional goals within the framework of the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. In July, WFP conducted the 2nd National Nutrition Forum "First 1000 golden days are key to national development", jointly with other development partners such as USAID, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The same forum was replicated in September on a regional level in Khatlon Province,

Finally, Disaster Risk Reduction activities are carried out in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), that signed a two-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with WFP in May 2017. As a leading agency, which is responsible for population protection and civil defence in emergency situations, CoES conducts risk assessments, collects, analyses and disseminates data on natural disasters.

In the framework of the MOU, WFP is funding a position within CoES to strengthen the interagency coordination of the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT). In addition, WFP purchased and handed over information technology (IT) equipment and specialised software to strengthen the capacity of CoES's Information Management and Analytical Centre (IMAC); two unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) for monitoring disaster prone areas and creating situational maps after disasters; and cooling facilities for storing perishable contingency stock in warehouses. WFP plans to support CoES by further improving and expanding its mapping capacity through training its staff on the use of advanced technologies and geographic information systems (GIS). By 2019, WFP plans to procure a more advanced drone, and conduct a series of trainings on GIS and 72-hour emergency response approach in order to strengthen CoES's emergency preparedness and response capacity.

In terms of emergency response, after conducting a joint assessment with CoES, WFP responded to the Government's appeal that followed sudden damage caused by flash floods in Panjakent district in May. WFP provided food assistance to people who lost their food stocks, providing a one-off emergency distribution comprised of fortified wheat flour, beans, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Tajikistan is a land-locked, food-deficit country with a population of eight million, of which three quarters live in rural areas. It is characterised by a mountainous landscape that limits arable land to just seven percent of its surface. Despite being a lower-middle income country, Tajikistan remains the poorest among the Commonwealth of Independent States. Remittances from labour migration are an important component of Tajikistan's economy, accounting for approximately 26.9 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) according to the latest World Bank estimates [1]. Alongside this, official estimates state that real GDP grew by 6.8 percent during the first nine months of 2017, compared with 6.7 percent in 2016. Growth was pulled along by net exports, this was mainly due to high external demand for Tajikistan's mineral resources, general improvement in the terms of trade and rise in private consumption as remittances rose by over 22 percent compared to similar period last year [2]. Much needed structural reforms in the financial sector, state owned enterprises governance and business climate is essential for economic growth in the medium term. The outlook on poverty reduction remains positive and the on-going reduction is anticipated to receive a further boost from economy-wide growth and gradual recovery in remittances [3].

Tajikistan's economy has experienced a sharp drop in the value of remittances since 2015 mainly due to the depreciation of the Russian Ruble and tightening legislation on migration in the Russian Federation. Depreciation of the Tajikistani Somoni contributed to an increase in prices of imported food and thus a reduction of the purchasing power of the population. Inflation rose to 7.4 percent year-on-year in June 2017, compared to 5.7 percent in June 2016, driven by that factor as well as a supply-side shock on domestic agriculture products.

According to the 2017 Global Hunger Index, Tajikistan's food security situation remains critical with 30.1 percent of its population exposed to undernourishment [4]. At the same time, nutrition indicators for the country, as measured by the latest Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 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. Regional figures range from 19 percent in Dushanbe to 27 percent in both 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].

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 adjustments 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 2 (SDG), ending hunger in Tajikistan.

In 2017, WFP operated the School Meals Programme in coordination with the Government of Tajikistan, in particular with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Education as implementing partners. WFP provided technical expertise and assistance to the Government of Tajikistan during the development of the Strategy of Sustainable Development of School Meals until 2027, in close collaboration with the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council. The Strategy was approved by the Government in September 2017. This was based on a WFP-sponsored concept for the development of a National School Meals Programme policy, which was signed into law in 2015. The Strategy is comprised of a detailed plan for the Government to incrementally assume full responsibility for the school meals programme by 2021.

In the meantime, WFP continues funding the four main food items (fortified wheat flour, vitamin-A fortified vegetable cooking oil, pulses and iodised salt) under the school meals programme in WFP assisted primary schools. This is done along with pilot initiatives to enhance government's engagement, where WFP is actively involved in capacity strengthening activities for national stakeholders in targeted schools.

Tajikistan is considered as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, suffering from extreme weather events, induced and exacerbated by a changing climate, as well as seismic activity. The Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES) is the government agency responsible for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness activities, and is supported by WFP and other UN agencies and development partners.

[1] World Bank Group; KNOMAD: Migration and Remittances, April 2017

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/992371492706371662/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief27.pdf>

[2] The World Bank, Country Economic Update, Tajikistan, Fall 2017

[3] The World Bank; Macro-poverty outlook for Tajikistan, September 2017

[4] Global Hunger Index, 2017

[5] Tajikistan, Demographic and Health Survey, 2012

<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR279/FR279.pdf>

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP continued providing assistance through relief, recovery, and development operations, in alignment with Tajikistan's national priorities and in coordination with strategic partners and governmental actors. The Country Programme 200813 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 and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention. Activities under the second component include a conditional transfer of food or cash under food assistance for assets (FFA), skill enhancement efforts under food assistance for training (FFT), and

emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP is incorporating a gender perspective, protection and accountability for both targeted beneficiaries and in the policy environment and institutional capacity strengthening during the gradual handover to national counterparts. Capacity strengthening is mainstreamed across all activities, with emphasis on policy advice and supporting the Government capacity necessary for gradual and sustainable handover. The Country Programme ended in December 2017, and WFP Tajikistan starts the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) in 2018.

WFP-supported school meals programme is an essential component of the Government of Tajikistan's social safety net and it planned to be integrated within the national social protection system. The Government is committed to working together with WFP as a key partner in the implementation of a nationwide school meals programme, including the design and roll-out of different assistance modalities, while simultaneously conducting a gradual knowledge transfer for the programme to the Government, to be fully government funded and operated by 2021. WFP support to the school meals programme aims 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 schoolchildren in rural areas affected by high levels of poverty and food insecurity.

Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment focuses on implementing integrated management of acute malnutrition guidelines by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, with a focus on primary healthcare centres, including the transfer of knowledge on managing the supply chain for food used in the treatment of malnutrition.

WFP helps to build the resilience of rural vulnerable communities. To maximise the impact and to complement other programmes, FFA activities are geographically and programmatically linked with WFP's ongoing school meals and nutrition interventions.

WFP Tajikistan 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. The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES) chairs REACT, and WFP has formalised its support and strategic coordination on emergency preparedness and response through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), signed with CoES in May 2017.

WFP, in coordination with the Committee of Environmental Protection, submitted a four-year project proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities. Activities that are planned within the framework of the project include the establishment of a climate advisory group, dissemination of information, natural resources management (reforestation, water management) and the use of a renewable energy (solar greenhouses, bio-digesters). Climate change adaptation activities with GCF are expected to start mid-2018.

The Country Programme supports the objectives the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2: Zero Hunger, and contributes to WFP's Strategic Objectives 1: end hunger by protecting access to food, 3: improve nutrition, and 4: achieve food security. It is also 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.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, funding situation for WFP Tajikistan Country Programme 200813 slightly improved compared to the previous year, with USD 9 million resourced, representing about 50 percent of the annual funding requirements. Due to the shortfall in 2017, and in previous years, WFP has been scaling back the operational scope of the Country Programme since 2012, prioritising activities as per the national development requirements. WFP managed to assist more than 500,000 beneficiaries in 2017, 18 percent above the number of targeted beneficiaries, but with reduced quantities of food items provided to schoolchildren under the School Meals Programme, and a smaller number of sites assisted under the food assistance for assets (FFA) activity. In September, WFP agreed with the Government of Tajikistan to further reduce the food assistance provided to schoolchildren, bringing it to 61 percent of the planned total. Similarly, due to resource shortfall, planned food assistance to tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families was not implemented in 2017, depriving those vulnerable households of a nutritious and economic support.

However, a contribution specifically allocated for nutrition, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and preventive interventions was confirmed in July, for the period 2017-2020. Thanks to this support, nutrition activities are fully funded during this period. Since September, WFP has been able to resume distribution of specialized nutritious food to MAM affected children, an activity previously suspended due to lack of resources.

Also, as of mid-2017, WFP Tajikistan secured another confirmed multi-year contribution for 2017-2019, which allowed the resumption of the implementation of capacity strengthening activities related to the School Meals programme. Although the share of multilateral contribution corresponded to 4 percent of the total resources received during year, WFP managed to utilise the resource efficiently and pilot the cash-based transfer modality in FFA projects. Securing multi-year funding has positively influenced the programme planning, predictability and accountability to the affected populations

Further, WFP Tajikistan has developed its partnership strategy with an aim to expand and diversify the donor base. Building additional partnerships with private sector organisations is among the priority actions, for which some progresses have been made. In this regard, WFP has received a contribution from the Canadian Earth Group in support of optimising the school meals programme. The funding received contributed to purchasing pulses from small-holder farmers in three districts, enhancing their income, while ensuring availability of fresh nutritious food items for school meals in these districts.

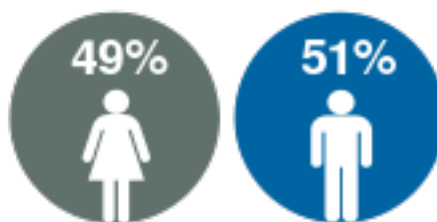
As an essential step to further strengthen in-house and Government capacity in the areas of the emergency preparedness and response, WFP Tajikistan received USD 300,000 from the Immediate Response Account in December.

WFP Tajikistan continuously seeks ways to increase operational efficiency through adjusting its internal processes to deliver the best value for money. The Other Direct Operational Cost (ODOC rate), WFP administrative cost, was reduced through a budget revision to the Country Programme document, in addition to an update to the resource-based plan. This allowed allocation of a higher share of resources available to procure food assistance, and reduced WFP's associated costs.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	5,797	5,814	11,611
Children (5-18 years)	246,218	235,964	482,182
Adults (18 years plus)	10,767	13,122	23,889
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	262,782	254,900	517,682



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	6,899	453	615	44	180	8,191
Total Food Distributed in 2017	6,899	453	615	44	180	8,191



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	8,789	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	8,789	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP Tajikistan purchased five different types of commodities from local, regional and international markets, taking into consideration the availability, cost-efficiency and lead times associated with each. As such, the fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil and pulses were purchased from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Specialised nutritious foods, such as *Super Cereal Plus*, was purchased internationally, while iodized salt and a small quantity of pulses were procured through local purchase. WFP Tajikistan continuously monitors and analyses market conditions to explore opportunities for local purchase to boost local markets and control costs.

Tajikistan's logistics infrastructure includes several airports, a railway line and a road network. The main gateways serving the programmes in Tajikistan are two railway lines running from the border with the Republic of Uzbekistan in the west (Pakhtaobod district and Tursunzoda district) and in the north (Spitamen district). Internationally purchased food was shipped through the Baltic ports of Riga and Ventspils (Latvia) and transported via railway corridor running through the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan before arriving to Tajikistan with an average lead time of three to four weeks from departure to reaching WFP warehouses in-country. Beginning from the third quarter of 2017, Uzbekistan provided Tajikistan with a 40% discount on the transit of rail freight, which significantly decreased cost of transit cargo and delivery cost. In 2018, WFP Tajikistan's supply chain will benefit from a support mission from the Regional Bureau that will assess alternative corridors for overland transportation, and update the roster of transport companies to increase efficiency.

The Tajikistan road network consists of mostly paved roads and is the main mode of transport, accounting for almost 100 percent of cargo and passenger traffic. Considering the mountainous terrain, the movement of trucks during the winter/spring season poses a challenge for WFP, as road closures due to floods and avalanches hinder the movement of food to vulnerable families. To overcome this, WFP strategically positioned and maintained logistics hubs in Dushanbe, Khujand and Khorog, ensuring the timely delivery of food commodities to a total of 250 final distribution points (FDPs) and 2,100 cooperating partners' extended delivery points (EDPs) across the country. In order to decrease the cost of commodity delivery, storing and handling, a new request for quotations for in-land transportation and handling was done, and a successful negotiation with the Dushanbe warehouse owner led to decrease service cost and warehouse rent.

By applying best practices, WFP Tajikistan has driven down post-delivery losses to close to zero in relation to the food items shelf life and in terms of transport losses. A half-day training of cooperating partners' warehouse staff and school meals programme monitors (totalling 60 people) was held in August 2017, by WFP logistics associate staff in the four regions of the country particularly helped to mitigate the losses and improved skills of warehouse managing personnel. Quality control for both internationally and locally purchased commodities is performed by Tajik Standard, the Agency on Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government.

In 2017, WFP managed to design and implement the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality in pilot areas. WFP's Supply Chain unit played an important role in procurement options analysis, assessing the financial service providers (FSP) market, coordinating internal and external communication, the bidding process, and contracting the FSP. During this first phase, the main challenges were related to the economic situation which adversely affected the activities of financial institutions, resulting in four key players of the national financial market going bankrupt in 2017. Taking into account the experience gained and the market study, in 2018 WFP will focus on expanding partnerships and collaborations to be able to implement CBT modality on a wider scale.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	8	-	8
Iodised Salt	130	-	130
Lentils	2	-	2
Split Peas	-	540	540
Vegetable Oil	-	337	337
Wheat Flour	-	4,850	4,850
Wheat Soya Blend	-	57	57
Total	140	5,783	5,923
Percentage	2.4%	97.6%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The design of Country Programme (CP) 200813 was informed by the findings and recommendations from the 2014 operations evaluation of the previous Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO), and there has been a further progress in view of the recommendations informed by subsequent assessments. During 2017, the activity for the treatment and prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) was implemented, in support of the Government's efforts to scale up effective nutrition interventions. Alongside this, WFP Tajikistan developed its emergency preparedness and response capacity through activities focused on developing the capacities necessary for WFP and both central and local counterparts on logistics, telecommunication, and programme design and

management to adequately respond to emergencies. Food assistance for assets (FFA) also underwent changes, with the targeting and programming process being further refined through the development and operationalisation of the FFA Strategic and Operational Plan (SOP). Furthermore, the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality was introduced under the FFA programme, which is to be further expanded in 2018. In support of this, a market assessment was conducted to inform the CBT modality implementation.

WFP also maintained its Food Security Monitoring (FSM) in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and published two FSM bulletins in 2017 (round 18 in February; and round 19 in July), while options for the hand-over to the Government were explored through the dialogue with the National Statistical Agency. In October, a tripartite agreement was signed between the Statistical Agency, the World Bank and WFP for the National Population Census data sharing with the aim of further promoting food security and nutrition analysis using national data.

Partnership with the Government on the national, regional and local levels, has been instrumental in implementing the school meals programme. In September 2017, the Government approved the Strategy of Sustainable Development of School Meals, which serves as the basis for the Government to prepare an implementation plan for the nationally-owned school meals programme. In December, WFP signed a contract with the Innovation Development Centre, as per Ministry of Education nomination, to carry out the Country Strategic Review (CSR) under the technical guidance of the Institute of Economics and Demography. The CSR is planned to be completed by May 2018.

Considering Tajikistan's high level of exposure to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and droughts, WFP implemented a number of mitigating measures to better prepare for and respond to emergencies. This included maintaining minimum preparedness activities, regularly updating the contingency plans, and enhancing the Government capacity in emergency preparedness and response. Under the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP, the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES), and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan in the areas of emergency preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, WFP Tajikistan purchased air conditioning systems for specialised food storage in case of emergencies, IT equipment, and two unmanned aerial vehicles. WFP also financed a position in the CoES to facilitate coordination with the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), and to act as a focal point in interfacing with WFP and other REACT members for emergency coordination, post-disaster evaluation, and response mechanisms in compliance with national laws and regulations.

Finally, WFP Tajikistan implemented a series of human resources reviews as well as the internal control measures. A staffing structure review was carried out in order to optimize staff capacities and profiles for an efficient implementation of the CP and to prepare for the transition to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), starting January 2018. In an effort to maximize the operational efficiency, internal control measures have been reinforced by using long-term agreements for regularly purchased items, in addition to the initiation of the supplier list review.

WFP Food Assistance for Assets Programme in a Rural Community

"Moving with my parents to my brother's house is a great burden on him, but we have no other place to feel safe" says Shukrona, a widow and a mother of three, who lost her husband in August 2015, due to a work accident. Shukrona lives with her brother's family in Punuk village of Asht district, one of the remotest areas in Tajikistan which borders Uzbekistan. The village is prone to floods which occur once or twice a year. In July 2017, due to a flash flood, Shukrona had to leave her parents' house, along with her daughters and parents to join her brother's family of four.

With three children, and one of them with a disability, it is hard for her to balance all of the household chores and find a way to keep food on the table. Her family living expenses used to depend entirely on the monthly death and disability compensations received from the Government, that amounts to 360 Tajikistani Somoni (equivalent to USD 41), which is far from what she needs in order to treat her disabled child and feed the rest of the family. Fortunately for families like Shukrona's, WFP's Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) activity offers new opportunities for a better future by involving the Punuk communities in labour activities. This involves working on community assets such as irrigation systems, soil conservation and regeneration, drinking water supplies, construction of bridges, roads and other infrastructure. Punuk village was selected by WFP, based on the food security and reoccurrence of natural disasters analysis done by Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit in early 2017. The nature and number of assets are identified jointly with the community members and in accordance with the District Development Plan for each particular district.

Under the FFA activity in her village, Shukrona receives a monthly in-kind food assistance entitlement of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, iodised salt and pulses. The family is now involved in building a flood protection facility around the destroyed territory to protect against future damage from the floods.

"The only solution in my current situation is to rebuild my parent's house but first I should undertake protection measurements from natural disasters. We are fortunate that WFP is supporting our village to construct the retaining walls."

In 2017, WFP supported 28,003 beneficiaries under the FFA activity. Having received food assistance entitlements, Shukrona is managing her household expenses each month with WFP support.

"I am baking bread, making various dishes from flour, pulses and my kids are enjoying having good nutritious meals. We used to have very little food at my husband's house, but now I feel empowered because I can feed my children," concluded Shukrona.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

During 2017, WFP Tajikistan continued to implement Country Programme 200813, while preparing for the launch of the new 18-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) in 2018. The programme focuses on two interlinked components: 1) supporting safety nets, which includes the school meals programme, food assistance to tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families, and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention; and 2) enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities through conditional transfer of in-kind or cash food assistance under food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) activities, and through emergency preparedness and response activities. Capacity strengthening is included across all activities.

WFP's School Meals Programme (SMP) ensured that primary school children in rural, food insecure areas, accessed daily nutritious meals to support their physical and cognitive development. WFP provided schools with fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, iodised salt and pulses for the SMP, while contributions from district authorities covered other costs for the preparation and service of meals, such as fuel, cooks' salaries, kitchen maintenance, secondary transport of food and bread baking. Parents and local authorities contributed with fresh vegetables and fruits. As a result of an effective and engaging partnership with Government entities and Parents-Teachers Associations (PTAs) at local level, contributions from the state budget and PTAs amounted to USD 1 million and almost USD 3 million respectively. Complimenting this, WFP's capacity strengthening efforts have been implemented to enable the Government to achieve a nationally-owned SMP by 2021. The programme implementation was facilitated by WFP partners including international non-governmental organizations and the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI) for capacity strengthening activities; Caritas Switzerland for purchasing commodities from local small-holder farmers; and Welthungerhilfe for energy-efficient stoves to selected WFP-supported schools.

A scoping study on Social Protection and Safety Nets for Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition in the Central Asia Region was commissioned by WFP in partnership with the University of Maastricht in 2017. This research had been conducted under the overall coordination of WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo, with support from WFP Tajikistan. The study findings were presented at the Regional Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in Budapest in December 2017. The study will be launched in 2018.

In 2017, WFP has laid the foundation for scaling up MAM treatment in two new districts. Throughout the reporting period, children 6-59 months of age with MAM were treated with specialised nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus) at primary and rural health centres in four districts of the Khatlon province in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. WFP's planned Tuberculosis activities were halted due to lack of available resources.

The geographical focus of 13 FFA projects in 2017 remained the most food insecure and disaster-prone areas identified by the integrated context analysis (ICA), the corporate approach used by WFP to analyse historical trends of food security and natural shocks to select areas of convergence and to support appropriate programmatic strategies. Based on the ICA, WFP developed a strong partnership with the Committee of Environmental Protection to operationalise the proposal submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for climate change adaptation activities. Activities with GCF are expected to start mid-2018.

WFP Tajikistan, in partnership with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO implemented a number of FFT and FFA activities in 2017, with support from the United Nations Peace Building Fund (PBF). The purpose of the joint project was to strengthen peace and reconciliation in the cross-border region between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Through a gender segregated exercise facilitated by UN Women and WFP, priority needs of women were assessed and incorporated into all activities accordingly. Towards the end of 2017, WFP and the other agencies prepared a proposal for the continuation of FFT and FFA activities. The cash-based transfer (CBT) modality was piloted under the FFA activity in two projects initiated towards the end of 2017; first round of CBT assistance was distributed to 176 beneficiaries in December.

Through a joint collaboration UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and WFP, together with the World Bank and the Delegation of the European Union in Tajikistan, initiated at the end of 2017 the development of a "Resilience and Vulnerability Atlas" to analyse and map data related to different vulnerabilities that affect Tajikistan. The Atlas is expected to be finalized by mid-2018, and will provide useful analytical background for the development of WFP Country Strategic Plan.

Results

The WFP-supported school meals programme is an essential component of the Government of Tajikistan's social protection system, and it aims to assist vulnerable food insecure communities in rural areas. Through the programme, daily school meals were provided to 474,188 schoolchildren in 2,000 primary schools (over 54 percent of the total primary schools in the country). From September to December, in light of the persistent resourcing shortfall, WFP and the Government of Tajikistan had agreed to impose a further reduction in the quantity of the assistance provided, bringing the food assistance entitlements to 61% of the planned amount. The number of children enrolled in the targeted schools was higher than expected, mainly due to higher population growth. This factor put further pressure on the available limited resources, forcing to reduce the entitlement to maintain the programme coverage.

In September, the Government of Tajikistan approved the Strategy of Sustainable Development of School Meals, which was promoted and facilitated by WFP and its technical partner Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI).

A number of activities were conducted to optimise the management of the programme and to facilitate the future hand-over to the Government, with meaningful results. On behalf of WFP, SIFI conducted a feasibility study for launching new pilots for improving school meals management through providing kitchen equipment, bakery stoves and rehabilitation of canteens. After a thorough analysis, 50 schools were selected and the tendering process is planned to start in March 2018. It is anticipated that the rehabilitation and delivery of canteen equipment will be accomplished by mid-2018, prior to the next school year.

WFP Tajikistan, in partnership with the international non-governmental organisation (INGO) Welthungerhilfe, has supported energy-efficiency improvements in 100 targeted schools in eastern Khatlon province, including improved cooking stoves, pressure cookers, solar cookers and water heaters. This brought significant saving of energy used for cooking of school meals, particularly firewood. According to self-reported estimates, schools reported fuel saving in the range of 50 to 70 percent, compared to cost of conventional cooking methods.

Further, WFP Tajikistan entered into partnership with the INGO Caritas to provide technical support to small-holder farmers in three selected districts. Thanks to the aforementioned technical assistance, WFP was able to procure 10 tons of locally produced pulses that were utilized as part of the school meals food basket, boosting local economy.

In May, the School Meals Recipe Book developed by WFP together with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and SIFI, was named as the "Best in the World" at the prestigious Gourmand World Cookbook Awards in China. WFP Tajikistan conducted an awareness raising event "School Meals Day" to demonstrate the programme achievements. In October, WFP hosted the World Food Day event in a selected school together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to raise awareness on food security and ways to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

The follow up assessment to measure the national capacity through the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) is expected to be conducted in 2019.

Following the trend of the previous year, the Moderate Acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance rate, which includes mortality rate, default rate, non-response rate, and recovery rate showed robust improvements in all three pilot districts of Khatlon province. In comparison to previous year, 2017 saw a reduction in the default rate, the non-response rate dropped to zero and the mortality rate remained zero. MAM treatment recovery rate continued to improve and approached 100 percent mark, which is well above the universal target rate of 75 percent. These results can partly be ascribed to continued active engagement of the health institutions which played a critical role in the screening, enrolment and care of beneficiaries, as well as to the continuous positive impact of WFP's nutrition, capacity strengthening and counselling programme, which began in 2015, and has provided training for doctors and nurses on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocols and child-growth monitoring. The positive performance can also be explained by sensitisation activities with caregivers on nutrition and hygiene conducted by staff from the primary health centres. The coverage rate for the treatment programme in 2017 has significantly increased in relation to 2016. This improvement can also be attributed to the close collaboration of WFP cooperating partners and local communities on raising the awareness on WFP assistance to children with MAM.

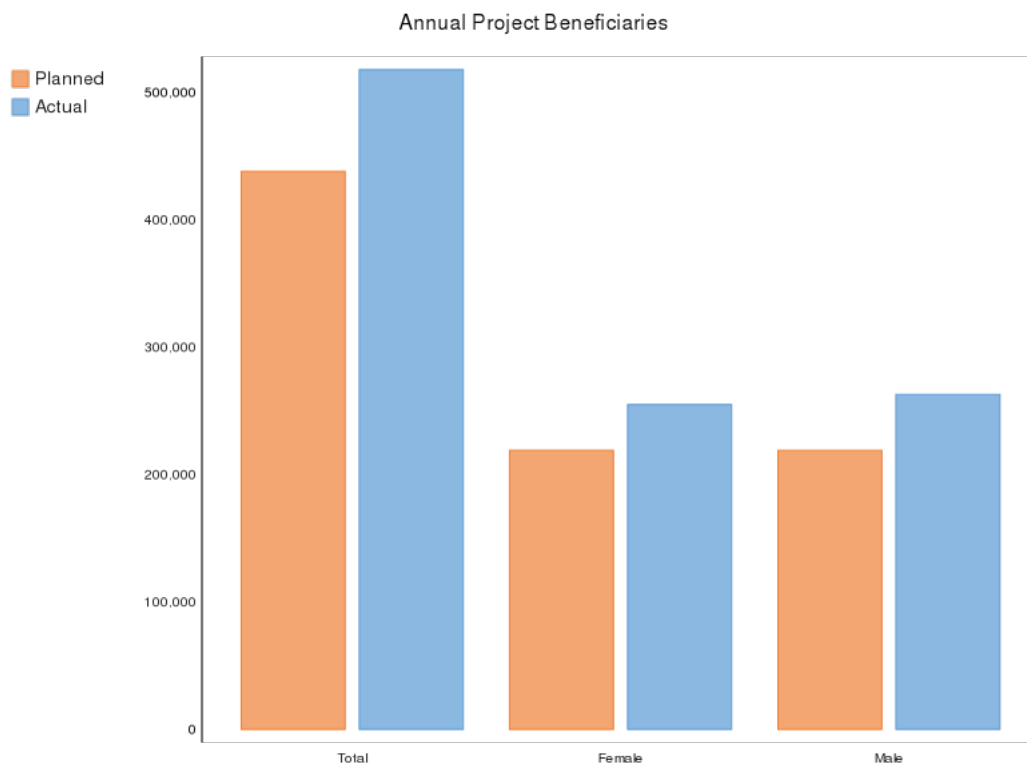
WFP continued implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in all four regions of Tajikistan to strengthen resilience of rural low-income communities susceptible to recurrent natural shocks and food insecurity. In 2017, 13 FFA projects were implemented and covering a wide range of activities including pumping station construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals to boost agricultural productivity, reconstruction of bridges and feeder roads enable access to markets, riverbank strengthening to preserve arable lands, and building infrastructure to enable access to fresh drinking water. Mostly, FFA project participants received entitlements of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses, and iodised salt. Considering the availability of wide market networks, cost optimisation and households' preferences, WFP sought to introduce the innovative cash-based transfer (CBT)

modality in 2017. WFP carried out all the necessary feasibility assessments for CBT and its cost efficiency and effectiveness. In December, the CBT modality was successfully piloted in Balkhi and Shahrituz districts in the framework of FFA activities in partnership with IMON International micro-finance bank. Overall, about 4 percent of the total FFA beneficiaries were assisted through CBT in 2017.

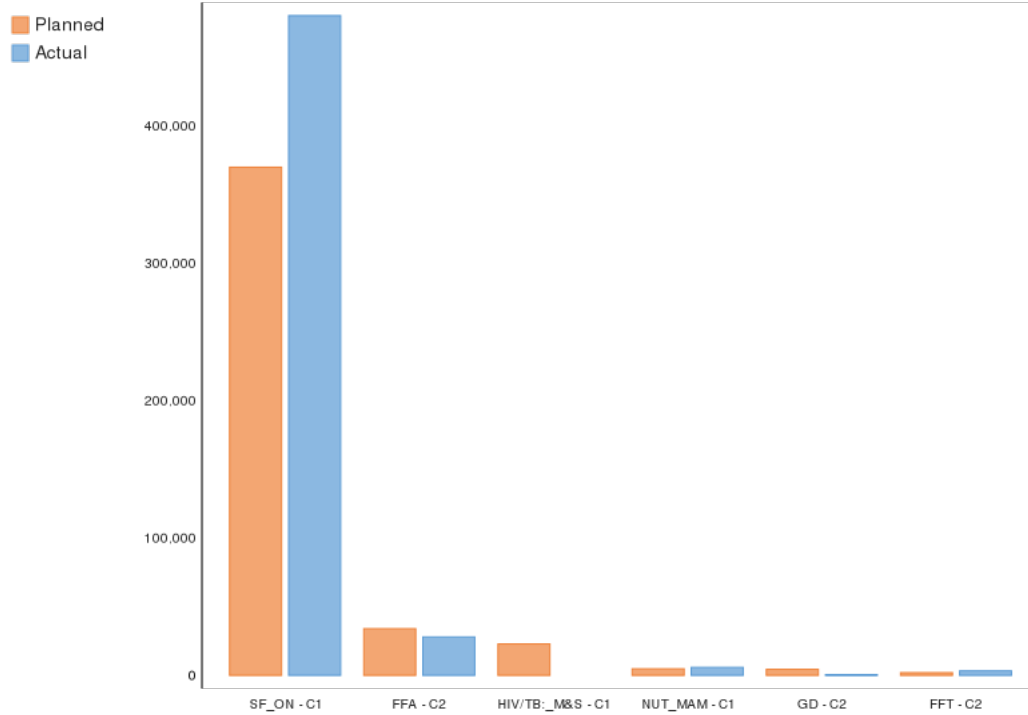
FFA outcome indicator analysis showed some negative development compared to baseline in terms of food consumption score. However, an improved targeting methodology was introduced during 2017, which allowed WFP to identify and target the most vulnerable households in the communities, significantly reducing exclusion and inclusion errors. In 2017, 25 percent of the newly targeted households were classified as having poor food consumption levels, compared to less than one percent before the new targeting methodology was applied, showing the correct application of the targeting methodology. Additionally, assuming baseline values as simple averages for the rural population in 2015, the reduction of values against both the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) average and asset depletion indicator indicated an overall improvement of the food security situation of the vulnerable households assisted during the reporting period compared to the average situation during the past few years. Similarly, the improving Diet Diversity Score (DDS) indicators seemed to confirm the positive effects of FFA activities.

WFP, in partnership with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO implemented a number of food assistance for training (FFT) and FFA activities in 2017, under the United Nations Peace Building Fund (PBF). The purpose of the joint project was to strengthen peace and reconciliation in the cross-border region between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Through a gender segregated exercise facilitated by UN Women and WFP, priority needs of women were assessed and incorporated into activities accordingly.

WFP, in partnership with Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) member agencies and the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES), duly responded to the consequences of flash floods in Panjakent districts in June 2017. WFP used its contingency food stock to respond to the Government’s emergency appeal, for which it distributed a one-off emergency entitlements to affected households. The response was built on emergency preparedness activities that WFP initiated with CoES, under the framework of the two-year Memorandum of Understanding signed in May.

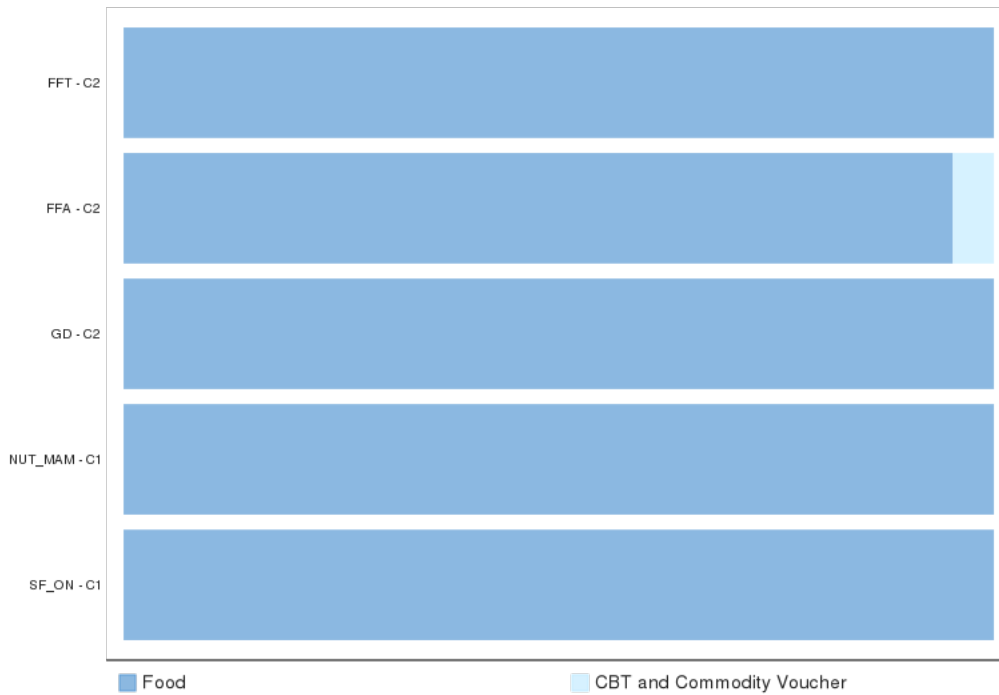


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition			
Iodised Salt	204	173	84.7%
Lentils	-	2	-
Split Peas	1,996	557	27.9%
Vegetable Oil	978	432	44.2%
Wheat Flour	10,807	6,350	58.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	87	44	50.9%
Subtotal	14,071	7,557	53.7%
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience			
Iodised Salt	19	7	38.0%
Split Peas	149	56	37.7%
Vegetable Oil	56	21	37.7%
Wheat Flour	1,492	549	36.8%
Subtotal	1,715	634	36.9%
Total	15,787	8,191	51.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience			
Cash	345,720	8,789	2.5%
Total	345,720	8,789	2.5%

Performance Monitoring

WFP continued the implementation of monitoring activities in line with the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy, aligned with the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework (SRF). It includes tools and methods for monitoring and reporting outcomes and cross-cutting indicators on gender, protection, accountability and partnerships. In 2017, the WFP Tajikistan recruited an M&E focal point, supported by six field monitors and three programme assistants (partially involved in M&E activities), based in the four sub-offices.

Throughout the reporting period, WFP Tajikistan performed three types of monitoring: process monitoring, outcome monitoring, and external environment monitoring. The process and outcome monitoring covered the Country Programme main activities: 1) school meals activities; 2) asset creation and livelihood activities; and 3) nutrition treatment activities. The external environment monitoring included food and non-food commodity price monitoring in

five major markets of Tajikistan. Additionally, the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) continued to be conducted in partnership with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), monitoring and analysing food security and nutrition trends, and to identify risks and opportunities for household food security. The FSMS data is collected biannually and the sample covers 1,300 households countrywide. In 2017, WFP published two FSMS bulletins that were circulated through the development and humanitarian community. M&E data collection, analysis and reporting tasks are shared with implementation and cooperating partners, government stakeholders, and WFP.

Cooperating partners were the primary source of process level data collection for the FFA operations in 2017, where they monitored the FFA project sites and submitted monthly reports to WFP detailing the number of participants reached, quantities distributed per commodity and project progress for each FFA activity. WFP teams validated the output data received from the cooperating partners through control spot-checks and conducting remote monitoring, reaching beneficiaries via phone. WFP also conducted regular visits to project sites to triangulate data and cross-check on monthly basis. To ensure quality and accuracy in data collection, WFP provided capacity strengthening training to field monitors of cooperating partners. Monitoring findings were captured, analysed and reported in accordance with the developed logical framework and in line with minimum corporate monitoring requirements. For outcome monitoring for FFA activities, WFP conducted pre-assistance baselines and post-distribution monitoring surveys to collect household level data.

WFP Tajikistan consolidated process monitoring information into monthly reports, a compiled document highlighting operational and process issues faced at field level. This regular monitoring allowed WFP to take timely remedial actions and prepare mitigation or pre-emptive actions accordingly where necessary.

WFP also ensured gender sensitive monitoring through: 1) the work of the Gender Results Network (GRN) in WFP, which discussed, planned and monitored the implementation of a gender equality approach across all activities; 2) the collection of sex and age disaggregated data; 3) conducting gender sensitive interviews through the work of both male and female monitors to ensure cultural norms were respected; and 4) promoted the involvement of both women and men in project management and complaint committees, which further contributed towards gender-aware planning and monitoring the performance all activities.

Finally, during 2017, WFP laid the foundations to launch several innovative solutions to enhance M&E component under the transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018–2019. In 2018, WFP will introduce SCOPE Conditional On-Demand Assistance (CODA) – WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, to support MAM treatment activities. The application replaces paper-based registries with an electronic database, and records provision of assistance through interaction with beneficiary smartcards. This will increase programme efficiency by reducing paperwork and eliminating time-consuming and error-prone manual data analysis and reporting. Additionally, the application will improve programme quality by providing health sector staff with real-time information on beneficiary participation and programme performance, allowing rapid programme adaptation to reduce default rates and, thus, increase recovery rates. WFP will also explore the introduction of Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA), which is a new corporate platform for electronic data collection, analysis and dissemination. This will enable real time information on actual performance against the project plan, quicker follow-up with cooperating partners, regular reporting, and enhanced data quality while minimising human error.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Tajikistan is making steady progress in terms of gender inequality reduction. Tajikistan ranks 65th out of 159 countries in the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) with index value of 0.322, in comparison to the value of 0.383 in 2013, when Tajikistan was ranked 75th. The GII measures the extent to which national development is eroded by gender inequality, and is based on five indicators in the areas of reproductive health, the labour market, and empowerment. In 2017, Tajikistan ranked 95th with a score of 0.678 in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), indicating progress since 2014, when the country ranked 102 with a score of 0.665. The GGI measures the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities in the areas of economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. In contrast to the inequality indices already mentioned, the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) examines the root causes behind such inequalities. The SIGI examines 12 indicators in five categories: family code, physical integrity, son preference, civil liberties, and ownership rights. Tajikistan's SIGI value for 2014 was 0.139, corresponding to a medium level of gender discrimination in the fields measured. Despite of progress made, Tajikistan is still characterised by traditional patriarchal patterns of social, economic, political and family life. Women's political participation remained low during the elections in 2015, with only 19percent of parliamentarians in both the lower and upper chambers being women. The female labour force participation rate is 45 percent and varies by region. Gender inequality is still prevalent in education. Access to education is one of the most critical issues for girls and young women today.

In 2017, gender considerations remained central to WFP's operation in Tajikistan. WFP continued to actively promote the equal participation of men and women in project design and project management committees and is making a progress to meet the targets. Food assistance for assets (FFA) committees considered ways to address gender inequalities through the selection of projects, participants and overall beneficiaries, and in food management processes promoting women's viewpoint and engagement, including in its leadership roles. FFA committees were responsible for the activities' identification, with a gender lens in beneficiary selection and the food management processes. WFP's FFA operational plan was revised in 2017, maintaining a strong focus on gender. Systematic sensitisation campaigns, addressed to both women and men, were organised in all targeted communities to promote women's participation in decision making. As a result, the proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash or food assistance has increased significantly (20 percent higher than the baseline value). Project management and complaint committees were also established in every FFA site and 50 percent of members were expected to be women in order to facilitate the expression of concerns and any irregularities expressed by female participants.

With reference to the school meals programme, WFP actively promoted the involvement of women in the Parents and Teacher's Associations (PTA). WFP continued to promote women's participation and decision making during the PTA board meetings and election events. Newly elected members of the committees were provided with training to encourage active participation of both female and male members in all the activities of the PTAs.

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 were carried out, due to lack of sufficient funding.

WFP Tajikistan invested resources to strengthen the capacity of its employees in gender specific areas. For instance, two Gender Result Network (GRN) members attended a training-of-trainers on transforming patriarchal masculinities in Rome in December 2017. Plans are put in place to organise training for all WFP employees and staff members of other United Nations agencies and government counterparts in 2018.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations has been considered throughout the design and implementation of the different programmes activities, focusing on including particularly vulnerable groups in the activities; properly communicating programme information to participants and communities; and getting feedback from participants and providing proper follow-up.

In all assisted schools, WFP placed information boards with details of the programme, including food items provided by WFP, menu of the week, and phone numbers of key reference staff for beneficiaries to contact WFP in case of need for additional information or inform WFP of any irregularities. The information about cuts in quantities of the entitlements, for example, was conveyed to beneficiaries using the information boards at schools. Parents and Teachers Associations (PTA) also acted through a Complaint and Feedback Committee by bringing to WFP's attention any shortcomings and suggestions for improvement. WFP field monitors' visits provides the opportunity for school staff, PTA members and children to provide feedback. In general, the most preferred means to share feedback was through direct communication between the PTAs and WFP staff during field visits. The main issues raised were for the school authorities, and related to the organisation of how to prepare meals.

In nutrition activities, WFP is responsible for providing information, including face-to-face explanations of the programme, posters and leaflets, to health centre staff, who pass the information on to beneficiaries. Contact numbers of WFP staff managing the programmes are available for health staff and beneficiaries. Feedback was also collected by field monitors during their visits. During the reporting period, the only concern expressed was about the *Super Cereal Plus* pipeline break that occurred in December, due to delayed arrival of fresh commodities into the country.

In Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, protection of labour-constrained households, including households with no working-age member (elderly and young); with members living with a physical disability; and households headed by women with children below age 6 and with no child care support, have been taken into account in resilience-building activities through provision of unconditional in-kind and cash food assistance. Community sensitisations have been undertaken by WFP and its cooperating partners (CPs) to inform the participants and communities on: WFP's mandate; objectives and key activities of the intervention; assistance modality and targeting criteria; complaint and feedback mechanisms, entitlement; project duration etc.

No safety concerns have been raised in relation to beneficiary participation in FFA activities, likely due to the fact that communities, CPs and WFP discussed and agreed to organise distributions in places assessed as convenient for the participants, as well as accounting for days and times. Phone numbers of WFP Tajikistan have been posted in all project sites and, on some project sites, Feedback and Complaint Management Committees have been

established among community members on a voluntary basis. Only minor concerns have been raised across the projects. Generally, suggestions to make flexible working hours in order to accommodate the needs of participants, especially female beneficiaries, were common. Other suggestions received were about improving work time management through a more efficient mobilisation of the teams involved. However, there is still room for enhancing platforms to receive and handle complaints and feedbacks, for example developing a more structured approach to logging them. The community consultations in certain districts have identified that the majority of the beneficiaries preferred the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality, as it gives them the flexibility to buy food items they need instead of receiving pre-determined in-kind food assistance. Leaflets and posters on the CBT modality have been prepared and distributed to all beneficiaries to explain their entitlements, targeting criteria, the purpose of the entitlement, in addition to WFP and Financial Service Provider (FSP) information and phone numbers. Furthermore, mobile banking services have been organised for labour-constrained beneficiaries, where the FSP was requested to deliver cash to those beneficiaries, who had barriers to reaching the ATMs and FSP Banking Services Centres. As the use of the CBT modality only began with the first distribution in December 2017, no feedback was recorded in the reporting period.

In the first half of 2018, WFP Tajikistan is planning to conduct an assessment to determine the needs and required mechanisms to improve protection and accountability to affected populations under the next strategic plan.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Beneficiaries collecting food assistance through Food Assistance for Assets activities in the Rasht Valley.

Explanatory notes:

- Food assistance to tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families was not implemented in 2017. Therefore, updates on output and outcome indicators are not applicable for indicators related to that activity.

- Two capacity strengthening indicators (Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index -EPCI; and School Feeding National Capacity Index, which is measured through the Systems Approach for Better Education Results -SABER- workshop) are expected to be updated in 2018 and 2019 respectively, as per plans developed with national counterparts.

- School Feeding activity supporters include cooks, kitchen and storage staff involved in the meals preparation and daily programme implementation.

- For FFA activities, family rations are handed out to participants to cover food needs of all their actual family members.

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	219,018	219,082	438,100	262,918	255,034	517,952	120.0%	116.4%	118.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition)	198,818	198,882	397,700	246,724	239,447	486,171	124.1%	120.4%	122.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience)	20,200	20,200	40,400	16,194	15,587	31,781	80.2%	77.2%	78.7%
Food Transfer-C1-Food & Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,221	4,243	8,464	2,790	3,036	5,826	66.1%	71.6%	68.8%
Children (5-18 years)	174,104	174,082	348,186	242,105	232,083	474,188	139.1%	133.3%	136.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	20,493	20,557	41,050	1,829	4,328	6,157	8.9%	21.1%	15.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	198,818	198,882	397,700	246,724	239,447	486,171	124.1%	120.4%	122.2%
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									

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)
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	3,232	3,232	6,464	3,024	2,796	5,820	93.6%	86.5%	90.0%
Children (5-18 years)	6,868	6,868	13,736	4,146	3,912	8,058	60.4%	57.0%	58.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	10,100	10,100	20,200	9,024	8,879	17,903	89.3%	87.9%	88.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	20,200	20,200	40,400	16,194	15,587	31,781	80.2%	77.2%	78.7%

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	480,345	-	480,345	129.8%	-	129.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	4,800	-	4,800	5,826	-	5,826	121.4%	-	121.4%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	22,900	-	22,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
General Distribution (GD)	4,400	-	4,400	486	-	486	11.0%	-	11.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	27,200	6,800	34,000	26,675	1,328	28,003	98.1%	19.5%	82.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,600	400	2,000	3,292	-	3,292	205.8%	-	164.6%

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	480,345	-	480,345	129.8%	-	129.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	4,800	-	4,800	5,826	-	5,826	121.4%	-	121.4%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	7,633	-	7,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
General Distribution (GD)	880	-	880	83	-	83	9.4%	-	9.4%

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-Assistance-for-Assets	5,440	1,360	6,800	4,817	176	4,993	88.5%	12.9%	73.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	320	80	400	573	-	573	179.1%	-	143.3%

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)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	170,234	170,166	340,400	242,105	232,083	474,188	142.2%	136.4%	139.3%
Activity supporters	14,800	14,800	29,600	1,829	4,328	6,157	12.4%	29.2%	20.8%
Total participants	185,034	184,966	370,000	243,934	236,411	480,345	131.8%	127.8%	129.8%
Total beneficiaries	185,034	184,966	370,000	243,934	236,411	480,345	131.8%	127.8%	129.8%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets									
TB Clients receiving food assistance	4,885	2,748	7,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	4,885	2,748	7,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	11,384	11,516	22,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	440	440	880	79	4	83	18.0%	0.9%	9.4%
Total participants	440	440	880	79	4	83	18.0%	0.9%	9.4%
Total beneficiaries	2,200	2,200	4,400	259	227	486	11.8%	10.3%	11.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,400	3,400	6,800	3,123	1,870	4,993	91.9%	55.0%	73.4%
Total participants	3,400	3,400	6,800	3,123	1,870	4,993	91.9%	55.0%	73.4%
Total beneficiaries	17,000	17,000	34,000	14,288	13,715	28,003	84.0%	80.7%	82.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	200	200	400	229	344	573	114.5%	172.0%	143.3%
Total participants	200	200	400	229	344	573	114.5%	172.0%	143.3%

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	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,647	1,645	3,292	164.7%	164.5%	164.6%

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)	1,392	1,392	2,784	1,631	1,808	3,439	117.2%	129.9%	123.5%
Children (24-59 months)	1,008	1,008	2,016	1,159	1,228	2,387	115.0%	121.8%	118.4%
Total beneficiaries	2,400	2,400	4,800	2,790	3,036	5,826	116.3%	126.5%	121.4%

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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	99.80	91.00	96.30
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>15.00	0.10	8.70	3.70
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.20	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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	70.00	59.00	70.58
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.00	18.88	18.10	18.59
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	0.20	0.07	0.58
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.10	0.10	0.10	0.34
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=0.20	0.20	0.02	0.58
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.50	98.45	97.90	98.29
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.50	98.42	98.00	98.27

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>98.60	98.47	97.80	98.31
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				
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				
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				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	2.00	0.93	25.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.40	27.00	31.78	46.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.20	6.00	0.00	31.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.00	1.00	1.18	23.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<7.80	39.00	27.27	51.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	25.00	32.94	43.90
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Fs survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	5.95	5.26	5.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	5.50	5.27	5.51
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, FS survey, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FS survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	6.00	5.26	5.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<3.00	2.00	3.00	0.08
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<4.26	5.00	4.26	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/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	25	100.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	75	75	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	11	11	100.0%
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	5,826	5,826	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	200	194	97.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	5,826	5,826	100.0%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	56	56	100.0%
Number of nutrition information products distributed	item	56	56	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,000	1,966	98.3%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	6	6	100.0%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	item	100	100	100.0%
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	107	107	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	762	762	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	6,054	6,054	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	11	11	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	13	13	100.0%
Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated	Km	80	80	100.4%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	7	7	100.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	151	151	99.8%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	12	12	100.0%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	2	2	100.0%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	1	1	100.0%
Number of people trained in professional and life skills	individual	466	466	100.0%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	243	243	100.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	1,410	1,410	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	15,450	15,450	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	1,000	1,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	10,227	10,227	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 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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	44.00	-	40.00
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	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	48.00	-	61.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	57.00	-	52.40
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	38.00	-	46.20
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	5.00	-	1.40
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	61.00	-	41.67
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	38.00	-	41.88

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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	95.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	90.00

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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	95.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	95.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Building resilience				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.01, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3,000,000.00	326,000.00
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, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10,000,000.00	2,470,000.00
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: 2017.12</i>	=0.23	0.17
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8.00	5.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=0.00	762,606.81
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=0.00	28.00
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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=0.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	8
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	195
Private Donors	WPD-C-03925-01	Iodised Salt	-	130
Private Donors	WPD-C-03925-01	Lentils	-	2
Private Donors	WPD-C-03925-01	Wheat Flour	-	65
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-06	Split Peas	-	540
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-06	Vegetable Oil	-	337
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-06	Wheat Flour	-	4,590
USA	USA-C-01310-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	57
		Total	-	5,923