

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Tajikistan Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	5
Programme Performance - Resources for Results	7
Programme Performance	8
Strategic Outcome 01	8
Strategic Outcome 02	8
Strategic Outcome 03	10
Cross-cutting Results	12
Progress towards gender equality	12
Protection	12
Accountability to affected populations	13
Environment	13
Extra Section	15
Figures and Indicators	16
Data Notes	16
Beneficiaries by Age Group	16
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	17
Annual Food Distribution (mt)	17
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)	18
Output Indicators	19
Outcome Indicators	22
Cross-cutting Indicators	28
Progress towards gender equality	28
Protection	29
Accountability to affected populations	29

Summary

In 2018, WFP Tajikistan started its 18-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), which complements Government's efforts to achieve food security through strengthening the capacity of national institutions and other stakeholders to develop a comprehensive approach to food security and nutrition, as well as to implement effective evidence-based programmes, including through emergency preparedness.

Through its largest component – the School Feeding Programme – WFP supported nearly 410,000 schoolchildren in about 2000 schools in 52 districts across the country. Due to the limited resources since 2012, WFP continued to distribute reduced food entitlements during 2018 to ensure that all children in targeted schools were reached. WFP continued to work with the Government to facilitate a gradual transition of the WFP programme to a nationally owned and managed programme by 2021.

In June 2018, WFP Tajikistan and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) completed the first year of a multi-year collaboration (2017-2021) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In 2018, activities were implemented in five districts, including two new districts. More than 8,000 acutely malnourished children were assisted in more than 250 Primary Health Centres. At the end of 2018, WFP started piloting the SCOPE/Conditional on Demand Assistance (CODA), WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, which will enable the digitization of the registration and management of the assistance for moderate acute malnutrition treatment.

WFP addressed the resilience building component through a twofold approach. At the local level, WFP implemented Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects to build rural communities' resilience to recurring shocks. A newly introduced cash modality was used to implement FFA in 2018, reaching more than 1,500 vulnerable households in Khatlon and Sughd regions. The unrestricted nature of the cash assistance empowered beneficiaries with the choice to attend to their most pressing needs while improving their food security. At the central level, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities were carried out in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), following the signature of a two-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with WFP in May 2017. Activities focused on the provision of technical assistance, including equipment and training. In February, the Green Climate Fund approved WFP's climate change adaptation project for Tajikistan, which is to be implemented throughout 2019-2023. The project will support 120,000 people to adapt to climate change and its potential impact on their livelihoods and food security, with a focus on mountainous populations.

WFP supported the development of a Zero Hunger Strategic Review and implemented key studies – a gender analysis in the context of food security and

nutrition; and the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis – which contributed to informing WFP's upcoming five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2024.



428,904
total beneficiaries
in 2018

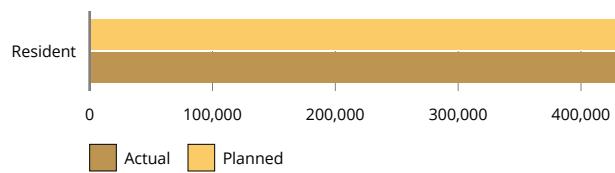


49%
female

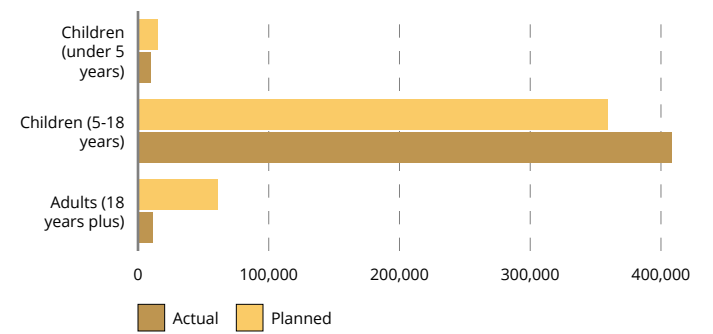


51%
male

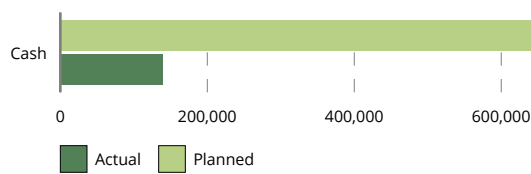
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



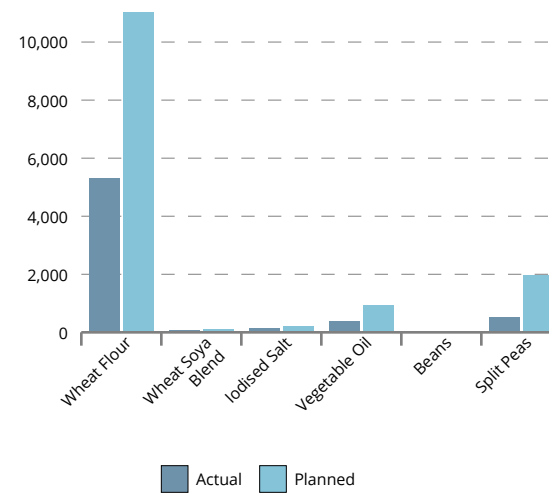
Beneficiaries by Age Group



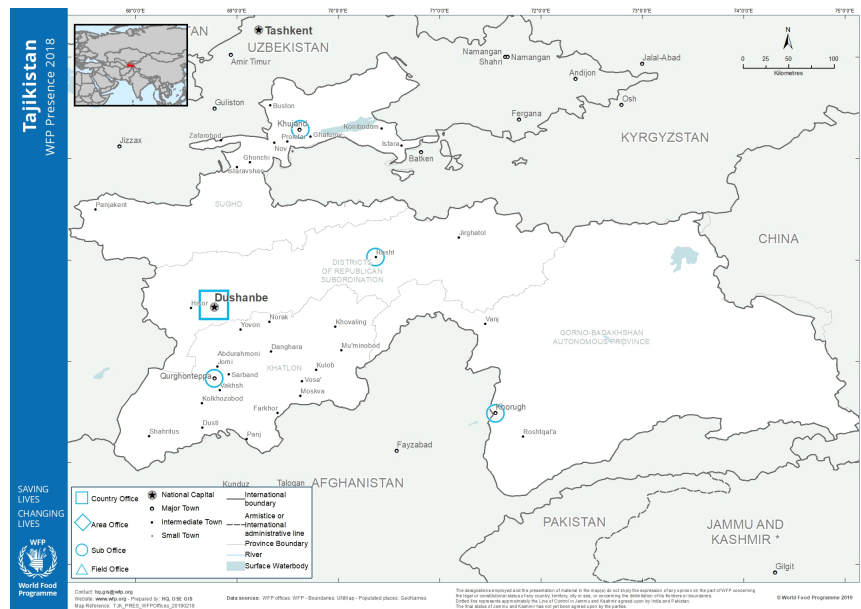
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



The Republic of Tajikistan is a landlocked country with a population of 9 million people, where 93 percent of the territory is covered by mountains and arable land is limited to 7 percent, of which 97 percent is subject to soil degradation. The country remains the most vulnerable to climate change and shocks in the Europe and Central Asia region, which manifests in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, melting glaciers and extreme weather events (such as floods, droughts, avalanches, and landslides), which recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures, and livelihoods. As a consequence, half of Tajikistan's food is imported, with fluctuations in food prices disproportionately affecting the poorest and reducing their purchasing power.

Tajikistan is gradually recovering from the economic shock that began in late 2014. However, despite progress in poverty reduction, recent economic challenges compounded by population growth have contributed to an increase in households' vulnerability. Tajikistan is still facing a challenging food security situation and malnutrition rates remain the highest in Central Asia. Although the rate of malnourishment has reduced in the last decade, the number of those undernourished has remained stagnant

According to the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey, stunting among children under 5 years of age fell from 27 percent in 2012 to 17 percent in 2017. With an annual population growth rate of 2.5 percent, however, the current decline rate is insufficient to meet the 2025 target of a 40 percent reduction in the number of stunted children under five.

Micronutrient deficiencies are high in Tajikistan; more than 40 percent of women and children are affected by anaemia and more than 50 percent of both women and children are affected by iodine deficiency. According to the 2016 Micronutrient Survey, the prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency among women and children is 47 percent and 37 percent respectively, a severe public health problem as per the World Health Organization classification. In addition, according to a 2018 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, an estimated 30 to 56 percent of households, depending on the region, cannot afford a nutritious diet.

WFP's operations in Tajikistan reflect the national priorities identified in the National Development Strategy for 2030 and contribute to the achievement of development results based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016–2020 strategic vision.

In January 2018, WFP Tajikistan launched an 18-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan to complement the Government's efforts towards food security and achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The project aims to achieve WFP's Strategic Outcomes 1 (access to food), 2 (end malnutrition) and 3 (resilience building). WFP's main activities to improve access to food and reduce malnutrition included

the School Feeding programme, aimed at building sustainable food and nutrition-based social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas and; activities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, aimed at implementing the integrated management guidelines by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, including knowledge transfer on supply chain management, mainly at the level of primary healthcare centres. To build the resilience of rural vulnerable communities, WFP implemented Food Assistance for Assets projects geographically and programmatically linked with school feeding and nutrition interventions. Activities included support for tree planting in school gardens, with the double objective of creating a community asset and improving fresh fruit availability in schools and; irrigation rehabilitation works to support agriculture productivity. Training was a key component of activities to ensure sustainability of assets.

In the first half of 2018, WFP facilitated the development of the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review. The analysis, carried out by a national independent research institute, the Innovation Development Centre, revealed that achievements towards improving the nutrition situation of the population have been limited in comparison with the economic growth of the past two decades, and that food security and nutrition in Tajikistan are threatened by households' high dependence on income from remittances; high dependence on food imports; high food prices; and weather variabilities that affect local production. As a result, accessing nutritious food is expensive, unaffordable for the most vulnerable, and the social protection systems are not developed enough to cover their needs.

Responding to those challenges and following recommendations from recent global and country-specific evaluations, in the second half of 2018 WFP designed the Country Strategic Plan that will frame WFP's support to Tajikistan for the period July 2019 - June 2024. WFP will continue to assist the most vulnerable in protecting their access to food, improving nutrition, and supporting livelihood diversification and climate services to increase local food production. Additionally, a dedicated outcome will reflect WFP's strategic shift from direct implementation to enabling and strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions to deliver on their food security and nutrition priorities.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP managed to mobilize and allocate USD 11.3 million out of the total USD 18.4 million estimated needs in resources, mostly directed contributions with a small proportion (11.5 percent or USD 1.3 million) of multilateral funding. A considerable share (88.5 percent or USD 10 million) consisted of multi-year contributions, which enabled WFP to plan for the implementation of its activities.

The available resources (about 62 percent of the funding requirements) were prioritized in consultation with government counterparts, which allowed WFP to maintain a high rate of programme delivery, reaching 99 percent of its planned beneficiaries (around 429,000 people) in 2018, including by reducing the size of the entitlements in some cases. Overall, WFP was able to meet 85 percent of its outcome indicator targets.

Directed contributions were received for school feeding and nutrition activities, including to expand capacity strengthening activities to build sustainable social protection and health system management capacity. Multilateral funds were allocated for resilience activities and helped WFP to initiate and expand the coverage of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects through cash-based transfers. Additional multilateral resources were utilized for emergency preparedness and response activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 Activity 1 (School Feeding Programme), WFP reached over 410,000 beneficiaries, about 110 percent of the planned target, as more children than expected enrolled in targeted schools, including due to population growth. In agreement with the government, the programme maintained its geographic coverage, while incorporating an increased number of children in assisted schools, who received a reduced ration of 460 Kcal per child per day instead of the planned 781 Kcal (about 59 percent of the planned ration).

Food shortfalls were often complemented by the good efforts of local communities and parents at the school level. Due to funding constraints and following discussions with the government, WFP did not provide food assistance to patients affected by tuberculosis and their family members (Activity 2), which deprived those vulnerable households of an important safety net.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, the nutrition programme was fully funded, covering more than 8,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition treatment in targeted districts. Resources were specifically directed to capacity strengthening and food provision.

Strategic Outcome 3 was underfunded at 35 percent. However, with multilateral funds and a private sector contribution, WFP prioritised the most food insecure communities and was able to reach 9,600 people with community asset creation and livelihoods activities (Activity 5). In addition, together with UNDP, UNICEF, ICEF, FAO and UNWOMEN, WFP received support from the UN pooled

Peace Building Fund for a joint project to address limited access to and conflict over the management of natural resources on the border between Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, through small-scale infrastructure activities for bordering communities.

WFP emergency preparedness was supported by the Immediate Response Account Preparedness funds, which were utilized to enhance WFP's input in relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms. WFP had the flexibility to choose on the preferred transfer modality and source of purchase for the resources allocated to Strategic Outcome 3.

Following intensive preparatory works, in February 2018 the Green Climate Fund Board confirmed a USD 10 million allocation to support the Government's efforts in climate change adaptation. Funds are expected to be available later in 2019 and will help WFP contribute to build the resilience of the communities most prone to climate change, enabling them to manage sustainable, adaptable and shock-responsive food systems, and cope with natural disasters and recurrent shocks.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.

Activity 1.1: *Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding.*

Activity 1.2: *Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to build capacity.*

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on facilitating access to food for selected targeted population groups. In the frame of the National Education Development Strategy 2012-2020 and the School Meals Strategy 2017-2027, WFP supported the Government of Tajikistan in the design and implementation of the School Feeding Programme as a nutrition-sensitive social safety net. The School Feeding Programme has been implemented with the support of WFP since 1999, with strong engagement from local communities. About 410,000 school children in roughly 2,000 rural primary schools (more than half of the primary schools in the country) are reached through the programme.

The food support provided by WFP is a set of basic food commodities, which consist of four products: fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. With a transfer value of approximately 38 USD per child per year, it is an important contribution for rural communities in food insecure areas. Meals correspond to an estimated daily intake of 460 kcal, and consist of a hot dish and bread, prepared thanks to complementary fresh foods provided in kind or purchased from local markets by the schools' Parents and Teachers Associations (PTA). The Government of Tajikistan further contributes to the programme by providing financial support to cover the costs for cooks and technical staff salaries, electricity for bakeries, fuel for heating and cooking, and transportation from district centres to schools.

In Tajikistan, attending school from grades 1 to 9 is mandatory and as such enrollment is almost universal. The high enrollment rate is an opportunity for WFP school feeding interventions to reach more children. However, due to the limited resources and the growing number of schoolchildren, WFP had to reduce the food entitlements to increase the number of reached children and continue its assistance in all targeted schools. In order to optimize the programme by reducing operational costs and improving management, WFP has been partnering with the Social and Industrial Food Institute (SIFI), a Russian NGO, to conduct a technical assessment of school conditions in Khatlon and Rasht zones. As a result, 50 schools were selected as a pilot to be renovated and equipped with kitchen items. Technical delays with renovations in some schools delayed the planned training for canteen personnel, which will now take place in 2019.

To increase food diversity in children's diets, WFP has been partnering with Caritas Switzerland to improve programme management and promote access to locally produced food for schools in the Muminabad district (Khatlon Region). During 2017, some small local producers supported by Caritas provided eggs and milk to three selected schools, facilitating access to animal products. Building on that experience, the partnership with Caritas allowed WFP to pilot the purchasing of about 10 metric tons of pulses from smallholder farmers, enough to satisfy the needs of all assisted schools in Muminabad district and in two adjacent districts for the academic year 2017/2018.

Following the Presidential Decree of February 2015 that mandated the transformation of the WFP School Feeding programme into a national programme by 2021, the Government of Tajikistan has taken ownership of the process at the highest levels, with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection in charge of the coordination of the programme, while the Ministry of Education remains WFP's operational partner. A multi-sectoral working group was formed in 2018 to review regulatory, nutritional, sanitary, managerial and budgetary aspects of the School Feeding programme. In line with the national School Feeding Strategy 2017-2027, developed by a dedicated inter-ministerial coordination council with the support of WFP and SIFI and approved by the Government at the end of 2017, WFP continued to implement its activities while supporting the capacity of the Government to take over the School Feeding programme.

As part of the capacity development component, WFP has advocated for the establishment of multi-sectoral coordination councils at sub-national and local levels. By the end of 2018, one such council had been set up at each of the regional and district levels. WFP plans to continue promoting policy dialogue at all levels through the councils and working groups.

Discussions to create a dedicated School Feeding Unit at the Ministry of Education and Science, with possible support from WFP, were held in 2018. Preliminary planning indicates that the unit could be operational in the first half of 2019, with the aim of gradually taking over the management of the School Feeding programme.

In line with government strategy and priorities, WFP plans to continue supporting the nationalization of the programme during the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

Based on a funding and shortfall analysis, the provision of food assistance to tuberculosis patients and their families was not implemented in 2018. The Zero Hunger Strategic Review confirmed that this support is not seen as a priority, and therefore this component will be phased out in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 02

Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019

Activity 2.1: Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building Government capacity to address nutrition gaps.

Activity 2.2: Implement Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities related to nutrition

Strategic Objective 2 focused on addressing root causes, in a context of protracted undernutrition and limited government's capacity for malnutrition treatment and prevention management. Considering several partners implemented moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention activities in-country, WFP focused on MAM treatment activities in 2018, while strengthening the government's capacity to sustainably manage its own nutrition interventions.

Treatment activities focused on the roll-out of the updated Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP), including working with primary healthcare centres (PHCs) and transferring knowledge of supply chain management for malnutrition treatment food. The programme included children aged 6- 59 months and their caregivers in the districts of Balkhi, Shahrituz, Kulob, and Dusti, in the Khatlon region, and Ayni, in the Sughd region.

WFP implemented its activities with the MoHSP, and in coordination with UNICEF and other partners (USAID, GIZ, the World Bank, and WHO) to support and complement local authorities and community prevention activities. Supporting more than 250 PHCs in the targeted districts, WFP provided Super Cereal Plus, a specialized nutritious food used in the treatment of children aged 6-59 months affected by MAM. Complementing WFP's assistance, UNICEF provided a commodity for the treatment of outpatient cases affected by severe acute malnutrition in 150 PHCs in three of the aforementioned districts.

In addition, a USAID-funded Health and Nutrition project implemented by the NGO Intrahealth provided awareness-raising activities through a net of community volunteers who are involved in community sensitization and screening of children to detect acute malnutrition -referring them to their respective PHC for further assessment and interventions. To strengthen the capacity of local health authorities to manage IMAM programmes, WFP conducted trainings on IMAM protocol for PHC staff in the two districts of Dusti and Aynithat that operational in 2018, .

To strengthen Government's capacity to manage the programme, WFP initiated the process to pilot beneficiaries' electronic registration through the WFP corporate SCOPE Conditional-On-Demand-Assistance (CODA) application in December. The application, which builds on WFP SCOPE, a beneficiary information and transfer management platform, adds efficiency to the programme by allowing to digitize both beneficiary and programme data collection, and by providing near to real-time information about the programme to WFP and the Ministry. To align with Tajikistan's national MAM protocol, the solution has been customised and made available in the local language.

The pilot, to be concluded in May 2019, targets 20 PHC in one district, building their capacity to digitally run the programme, including child registration and Super Cereal Plus distribution management. It will last until May 2019. During the pilot's 6-month period, WFP has been working with the local Paediatric Institute to monitor programme implementation and assess the opportunities provided by new technologies for timely availability of programme data. Once completed, WFP and the Ministry of Health will evaluate the pilot, including considerations for a national solution to scale up the digitization process to optimize the workflow in other health centres.

The number of malnourished children assisted in 2018 was higher than expected. This could be due to improved community screening and referral system of malnourished children, as well as to the extension of the geographical coverage of the MAM treatment programme to one additional district. Programme performance rates indicated that activities to treat acute malnutrition were successfully implemented.

Capacity building activities for PHC staff led to an improvement of patient follow-up, resulting in a decreased default rate. The mortality rate slightly increased because of co-morbidity diseases, according to PHC personnel. The non-response rate was minimal and well under the target, while recovery rate was above the target, indicating a successful integration of efforts by all partners in treating malnourished children.

In the first half of 2018, WFP and MoHSP conducted the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis in Tajikistan. The analysis comprised a comprehensive nutrition and socio-economic literature review (over 200 data sources) in combination with linear programming using the Cost of the Diet (CotD) software. The aim was to understand context-specific barriers to adequate nutrient intake and to model potential interventions to improve access to nutrients, a prerequisite for improving people's nutrition and health. Preliminary findings were validated in a workshop with technical stakeholders, and subsequently presented to the Multi-Sectoral Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). Results were disseminated at a high-level event hosted by WFP Tajikistan in July 2018.

The study highlighted prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in children and women, poor practice on exclusive breast feeding and late introduction of supplementary food, as well as unaffordability of a nutritious and diversified diet by 30-55 percent of households. The main suggested models to improve the affordability of key nutrients are staple food fortification; provision of support packages to specifically targeted groups; provision of nutritious school meals; inclusion of animal-sourced products to children's diets; and provision of multi-micronutrients supplements to women.

The results from the FNG will contribute to several ongoing national initiatives, including the development of the national Comprehensive Results Framework for nutrition, advancement of food fortification legislation and implementation, the development of a strategy for social and behavioural change communication around nutrition, and will potentially inform the use of the national Targeted Social Assistance platform for nutrition-sensitive interventions.

The main challenge in the implementation of nutrition activities was related to the SCOPE CODA application. Initially, WFP intended to start the testing and roll-out in the third trimester of 2018. However, due to concerns raised by the MoHSP regarding beneficiary personal data management, the process was delayed. Following consultations, the parties agreed to pilot the application under the monitoring of a national institution, the Republic Science Clinical Center of Pediatrics and Child Surgery. A lesson learned from this experience was that the implementation of any innovative technology or approach must be carefully prepared with the involvement of high-level decision-making authorities.

Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.

Activity 3.1: *Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.*

Activity 3.2: *Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.*

The focus of Strategic Outcome 3 is building resilience of vulnerable communities. In line with local authorities' district development plans, policies and programmes, WFP engaged in building the resilience of rural communities in areas identified as the most exposed to recurrent food insecurity and natural shocks by WFP's Integrated Context Analysis (ICA). Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects, WFP partnered with the Forestry Agency, local authorities and local NGOs to provide cash and resource transfers that enabled households

in vulnerable communities to meet their immediate nutritional needs while benefiting from the creation and rehabilitation of productive asset in the longer term. Community-based participatory planning helped to select interventions and design implementation.

Limited available resources were leveraged to multiply the impact of the existing School Meals programmes. Contributions from parents to some of the schools under the programme is limited due to low household income, which results in monotonous and nutritionally limited diets. Through a dedicated FFA initiative, more than 31,000 fruit and non-fruit trees were planted in 78 WFP-supported schools. Parents of schoolchildren from vulnerable households received a cash incentive to prepare, plant and take care of seedlings. The monthly cash transfers covered the nutritional gap and increased the discretionary income of parents, so that they could contribute to diversifying the school meals served to their children. In the long run, fresh fruits from planted trees will be a nutritional addition to the schools' menus, for the benefit of more than 26,000 children, and the excess will be dried and served in winter seasons. Moreover, participants and their children received climate adaptation and tree caring sensitisation from WFP, in partnership with the Forestry Agency. The activities were implemented from May to December in eight districts of the Sughd Region (Asht, Devashtich, B. Ghafurov, J. Rasulov, Isfara, Istaravshan, Shahriston, Konibodom). In Shahrituz district, Khatlon region, FFA activities focused on the rehabilitation of road and irrigation infrastructure. More than 1,600 people benefited from cash assistance of 440 TJS (about 50 USD) per 25-day cycle.

In general, the latest follow up figures against outcome level indicators show an improvement from the baseline. The proportion of households with poor consumption and resorting to negative coping strategies decreased significantly for both men and women-headed households. The improvement can be partially explained with a more accurate geographic and household-level targeting, thanks to enhanced criteria. While the long-term benefits of the asset-creation are expected to be realised over many years, 84 percent of the respondents were already reporting the benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP implemented several capacity-strengthening activities aimed at improving the ability of institutions to prepare for and manage shocks. WFP used Immediate Response for Preparedness funds to increase its emergency preparedness, acquiring four mobile storage and office facilities that, prepositioned in four regions of the country, will be managed jointly with the Government of Tajikistan Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES). Additional support to CoES to prepare for and efficiently respond to emergencies included the provision of three drones to monitor disaster-prone areas and a geographic information system (GIS) software license for producing cartographic materials; trainings on GIS, mapping, the 72-hr assessment

methodology for CoES Information Management and Analytical Centre staff, as well as on warehouse management; WFP's participation in and support to the Simulation Exercise conducted under the leadership of CoES and the UN Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) to test contingency plans and preparedness levels of government institutions and humanitarian actors in case of refugee influxes from Afghanistan.

WFP organised a visit to the Dubai UN Humanitarian Response Depot for the CoES Chairman to explore opportunities for improving emergency preparedness and response. In addition, to raise awareness on disaster risk-reduction, WFP and CoES organised a contest on the occasion of the International Day for Disaster Reduction, including a children's drawing competition and a contest for the best news article, video and radio show on the theme. More than 100 children aged from 8 - 16 participated, alongside 23 representatives from the media, joining their skills to promote safety and risk-awareness.

WFP supported the work of various platforms and inter-agency efforts on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and response by participating and contributing to the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) and the inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness/contingency plan for refugee influx meetings, workshops and trainings. The National Strategy for DRR 2019-2030 has been drafted and should be approved by the Government at the beginning of 2019. In 2018, the Head of Agencies approved the inter-agency contingency plan for flood/mudflow, which was developed by REACT members in 2017. Meanwhile, WFP collaborated with REACT members to start developing the earthquakes contingency plan, which should be finalised and approved by mid-2019. In the framework of the WFP-CoES MoU signed in 2018, WFP has continued to fund the position of a REACT Coordinator to strengthen coordination mechanisms and information-sharing between the Government and REACT. On the initiative of the REACT Coordinator, the Regional REACT in the Badakhshon region, in the East of Tajikistan, was reactivated at the end of 2018. National stakeholders' engagement in capacity strengthening activities was positive and conducive for long-term impact and sustainability of results.

To support Tajikistan in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Country Team discussed the idea of conducting a vulnerability mapping exercise to help consolidate information, inform programming and help targeting for eventual specific support. WFP led, in partnership with UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO, the development of a Resilience and Vulnerability Atlas to map data related to different vulnerabilities that affect Tajikistan. The Atlas will be finalized at the beginning of 2019.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Tajikistan is ranked 69th of 160 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (2017). According to the Gender Development Index, which reflects gender inequalities in levels of health, education and command over economic resources, Tajikistan achieved "medium equality" between women and men in 2017.

Although the national law upholds the principle of equality between men and women, gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms are deeply embedded in Tajik society and institutions. They include discrimination in the labour market, wage disparities between women and men, and reduced social protection for low-income households headed by women, all of which leave women and girls in disadvantage in terms of access to economic resources, and exposure to poverty and food insecurity.

Gender inequalities between men and women, boys and girls in employment and education, including vocational training, remain a concern, affecting the growth potential of the country. Thus, addressing gender inequalities is highlighted as a priority in the National Development Strategy for 2030.

Gender considerations remained central to WFP operations. In line with the corporate policy, WFP continued to collect age and sex-disaggregated data, and systematically integrated gender analyses into activity cycles. WFP promoted equal participation of men and women in project design and management committees, with some progress made despite cultural barriers.

In its School Feeding programmes, WFP promoted a more proactive role of women in parent-teacher associations, which influence food management decisions at school level. As part of its nutrition interventions, WFP promoted awareness-raising sessions specifically addressed to women and caretakers. Under the Food Assistance for Asset programme, WFP continued to give particular attention to empowering women in project management committees.

In March 2018, WFP Tajikistan joined the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) to mainstream gender using a cross-functional participatory approach, with the engagement of all office units to enable WFP Tajikistan to deliver on its gender equality outcomes. WFP has been measuring its progress against several benchmarks of a self-designed improvement plan, determining changes that will improve gender equality across all functions.

To support gender integration into the design of the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, WFP commissioned an independent gender

analysis in the second half of 2018. Beyond confirming challenging external factors, the analysis recommended to further strengthen WFP's awareness and attention to dynamics that promote gender equality. WFP's Gender Results Network developed training materials on gender-based violence (GBV), and awareness sessions were organized for WFP staff and cooperating partners. During the November Orange campaign "16 days of activism against GBV", WFP organised a theatrical performance "Your rights are in Your hands" for higher-grade school children and staff members in Bokhtar city. The performance highlighted women's empowerment, gender equality, and girls' rights to education, and their positive impact at the household and community level. An "Orange Quiz" for staff members aimed to raise awareness on the importance of combatting GBV.

A stronger engagement with the Committee of Women and Family Affairs has been envisaged, and the CSP will support a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation strategy, which was drafted in December.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP's activities have been designed and carried out in a safe and dignified way, minimizing protection risks for assisted vulnerable people. Protection aspects have been integrated into monitoring tools and in the Food Assistance for Assets strategic and operational plan. Protection trainings have been conducted for WFP staff all over the country to better integrate protection principles into their work. In addition, all agreements with cooperating partners were amended to include an annex on corporate requirements on protection, gender and accountability to affected population (AAP), which was also translated in the local language.

WFP staff discussed implementation arrangements with school personnel and Parent and Teachers Associations to ensure that safety standards were met in all WFP supported schools for both workers (cooks and support staff) and children. WFP provided daily hot meals to schoolchildren regardless of their social and ethnic background, without any discrimination towards individual groups of children or geographically marginalised groups.

Protection issues have been taken into consideration during the design and implementation of the nutrition programmes. Distribution points were placed in the Primary Health Centres, which are accessible for all community members including marginalised groups such as people living with HIV or disabilities. The points address all safety risks such as safety of the commodities, transparency of the distribution process and accountability to the government and donors.

For resilience-building activities, protection of most vulnerable and marginalised groups has been taken into account by involving in alternative tasks such as cooking meals, fetching water and child care at project sites, a limited number of people with constrained work capabilities, including people living with disabilities, elderly people, women-headed households with children below the age 6 and no breadwinner, who also received WFP's in-kind and cash assistance. In addition, location, day and time for in-kind food assistance distributions were agreed upon with community members to ensure that they were safe to reach and convenient for the participants to Food Assistance for Assets activities. Cooperating partners have been also requested to provide first aid kits in project sites and train key participants on the provision of first aid.

Where possible, the communities have been given choice between cash assistance and food assistance. In most cases, people preferred cash to food assistance, as it gives them the flexibility to prioritise their food needs. Community members have been guided on procedures to obtain a Taxpayer Identification Number, which is needed to open a bank account to receive WFP's cash assistance.

In 2019, WFP Tajikistan plans to conduct training on Protection and Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse for its main cooperating partners. In addition, it plans to conduct an assessment to determine the needs and required mechanisms to strengthen the integration of protection in its programmes in Tajikistan, with the support of the WFP Regional Office for the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) carries the notion of giving account to and being held accountable by the people WFP seeks to assist. Communities have been consulted to provide guidance on how to improve activities and make implementation more effective. Furthermore, assisted people had various channels to communicate with WFP to raise their concerns and/or provide feedback. Trainings on AAP were conducted for WFP's Tajikistan staff, both at the country and field level.

In WFP-assisted schools, information on programme details such as food rations, menus for the week and telephone numbers of WFP field offices were available on information boards. Parents-Teachers Associations (PTA) at schools acted as complaint and feedback committees. To strengthen the role of end-beneficiaries, the head of the PTA was endorsing schools' monthly reports along with the

school directors. When WFP experienced delays in the delivery of food, teachers, parents, and other community members consulted to decide on short-term coping solutions.

For nutrition activities, information was provided in leaflets and posters, as well as face-to-face to Primary Health Centres (PHC) staff, who passed the information on to beneficiaries during distributions. WFP telephone numbers were provided in leaflets for beneficiaries to ask for information or complain. WFP contact details were provided on the cards used with the introduction of the SCOPE CODA application, an innovative tool for data management in malnutrition treatment. that merges identity management with treatment and programme information to register, track, and treat malnutrition, by replacing log books, ration cards and paper reports with smartcards, android devices and electronic records.

For asset creation activities, community sensitisations campaign were undertaken throughout the project sites to ensure that beneficiaries were well informed and knew where to find additional information. As for the Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) projects entailing the provision of cash-based transfers (CBT), the participants were provided with leaflets on detailed information about the project's objectives and the CBT modality, including WFP and Financial Service Provider (FSP) contact details. In addition, posters were displayed in cash withdrawal points at FSP offices. Moreover, some Complaints and Feedback Management Committees (CFMC) were organized by community members on a voluntary basis, where it was ensured that at least half of the members were women.

Over the reporting period, assisted people did not report experiencing safety challenges. Calls received were mainly about the use of SCOPE CODA cards and from participants to asset-creation projects to restore or replace CBT electronic plastic cards.

In 2019, WFP plans to reinforce accountability to affected populations and enhance its Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) by establishing a formal procedure for logging and following up on complaints and feedback. WFP will conduct community consultations to understand beneficiaries' preferences and their culture of dealing with grievances. Furthermore, WFP intends to set up a short four-digit toll-free number that can be easy to remember and call. WFP also expressed its interest for HQ support to implement the CFM corporate solution upon its roll-out.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Tajikistan's high dependency on climate-sensitive sectors makes the country extremely vulnerable to climate change and climate-induced extreme weather events, with a negative impact on the relatively low level of socio-economic development.

A study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) showed that a changing climate has already been negatively affecting the economy, society and ecosystems of the country, including faster erosion of forest soil from extreme weather events, deteriorating water quality from melting glaciers and loss of biodiversity, amongst other phenomena. Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, avalanches, and landslides recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures, and livelihoods. Annual losses from climate-induced extreme weather events are estimated at USD 600 million, or 4.8 percent of Tajikistan's gross domestic product (GDP).

With 73 percent of the population living in rural areas, and depending on land for their livelihood and food, the climate has always been an important factor influencing the incomes and lives of the rural population. Variation in precipitation patterns, glacial and permafrost degradation, forest fires, outbreaks of pests and diseases and increased occurrence of extreme weather events are key phenomena that could be further exacerbated by climate change.

Recurrent natural disasters, including droughts and floods, are already impacting low-income rural households, slowly eroding their capacity to cope with and recover from each event. The distributional effects are more likely to fall on those involved in subsistence agriculture or pastoralism. Overall, land degradation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity and ecosystems are driven primarily by inadequate environmental management, dilapidated agricultural infrastructure, including obsolete irrigation and deranged drainage systems, as well as a lack of education and awareness of the impacts of land degradation.

In order to address some of the environmental-related challenges, WFP used Integrated Context Analysis to identify the most marginalised districts and communities in terms of both food security and recurrent natural shocks, and designed Food-Assistance-for-Assets projects to build communities' resilience to shocks. Tree planting projects, rehabilitation of irrigation canal networks and fortification of river embankments were undertaken to reduce the risks of deforestation. In addition, WFP has rehabilitated dormant agricultural lands or preserved arable lands from being washed away for the benefit of the most vulnerable communities. In 2019, WFP will continue to contribute to alleviating and mitigating environmental degradation and its consequences in Tajikistan.

WFP Tajikistan reports energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and information on waste and water management, through WFP's yearly environmental footprinting report.

Extra Section

Boosting food security in rural Tajikistan through community asset building

A young man's journey from building a dam to getting a full-time job; How a man changed his life thanks to WFP's Food-Assistance-for-Assets project.

Temurmalik in Khatlon region in Tajikistan is prone to natural disasters that adversely affect agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. Flooding is a constant problem for the residents of the district, occurring mainly during the spring season and washing away up to 70 percent of the population's harvest.

In 2017 alone, more than 150 hectares of arable lands in different villages were washed away; 27 houses were affected, and several kilometres of internal roads flooded and food crops in large areas were lost.

A few months ago, Siyovush could not have imagined himself having a full-time job with a regular paycheck. For the young man living with disability in Temurmalik, finding a suitable job is quite challenging. But the area's nature was a blessing in disguise for this young man.

The unexpected opportunity

Last year Siyovush had an opportunity to participate in a World Food Programme (WFP) project to rehabilitate riverbank to protect agricultural land in his area from the seasonal flooding.

He and his mother, Gulsara, worked on repairing and stabilizing 1000 metres of the riverbank. The two helped with manual work such as carrying stones, digging and building the gabion chain throughout the riverbank. Gulsara was preparing meals for the rest of the team.

WFP provided food incentives such as wheat flour enriched with minerals and vitamins, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt to the 1,400 participants. The riverbank strengthening activities were carried out in two Jamoats (districts) that are considered as the most endangered areas in terms of future natural hazards and scale of potential loss.

"The WFP project helped my family through food assistance, and also helped me make new friends and connections for a longer-term objective; finding a full-time job," said Siyovush. "Despite my disability, I feel much more empowered now because I took part in changing the lives of so many families and was able to earn money on my own."

With the help of the Jamoat leader and the team leader's dedication, Siyovush was noticed by the director of the local school and was hired at school №46. He has been working as a school guard for almost three months now.

Local authorities contributing to the project

The local authorities and residents were interested in the implementation of project activities. They accumulated required resources by applying to different ministries and mobilization of internal resources. The district's contribution amounted to US\$41,804 for the two projects.

"Thanks to the project, this year flooding didn't cause any loss and my family had a good harvest. This year I managed to sell some of it to cover my most urgent needs," says Gulsara.

In the last 10 to 15 years, farmers lost more than 200 hectares of fertile irrigated arable areas due to heavy seasonal floods and lack of riverbank maintenance.

The critical part of the irrigation canal that sources water from Surkhob River is now protected from destruction caused by flooding. As a result, 720 families in three nearby villages now have uninterrupted irrigation water for some 170 hectares of homestead lands.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo: © WFP/Muzaffar Nodirov
Child with WFP food bag

Strategic outcome 01

-Gender ratio results represent school-aged boys to girls enrolled into targeted schools, which is in line with Tajikistan's demographics profile.
- CO will report the actual output/value on (a) Value of non-food items distributed, (b) Number of technical assistance activities provided and (c) Number of training curriculums designed in 2019 ACR.

Strategic outcome 02

Coverage: expected required coverage has been calculated with the latest available estimate rate (from Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey 2017), which is representative at regional level. The higher actual coverage might be due to the fact that the rate in target districts might be higher than the regional average.

Progress towards gender equality

Type of transfer indicator is not reported on because this indicator is new and was being tested in 2018. The CO wanted to see the outcome of the test before investing in data collection against this indicator.

Environment

The environmental risk indicator was piloted globally in 2018 and will become mandatory for reporting in 2019.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	219,500	217,454	99.1%
	female	214,700	211,450	98.5%
	total	434,200	428,904	98.8%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	31,416	4,353	13.9%
	female	29,181	6,957	23.8%
	total	60,597	11,310	18.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	180,174	208,593	115.8%
	female	178,555	199,333	111.6%
	total	358,729	407,926	113.7%
Children (under 5 years)	male	7,910	4,508	57.0%
	female	6,964	5,160	74.1%
	total	14,874	9,668	65.0%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	434,200	428,903	98.8%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.			
Wheat Flour	9,878	5,271	53.4%
Iodised Salt	188	158	84.4%
Vegetable Oil	905	373	41.2%
Beans	0	8	-
Split Peas	1,844	519	28.1%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019			
Wheat Soya Blend	99	61	61.8%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.			
Wheat Flour	1,146	28	2.4%
Iodised Salt	14	0	1.3%
Vegetable Oil	43	1	1.3%
Split Peas	115	1	1.3%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.			
Cash	725,760	138,982	19.1%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.				
Output A: Targeted primary school children are provided with daily nutritionally balanced school meals in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, increase school enrolment and reduce drop-out rates .				
Act 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	18.33	16.84	91.9
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1971.0	1971.0	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	168000.0	168656.0	100.4
Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	-	-	0.0
Output C: School children benefit from enhanced effectiveness of national authorities at local and central level in designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes that protects children's access to food.				
Act 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.				
Number of capacity development activities provided for the expansion of School Feeding and food diversification.	activity	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of people trained on food handling and warehouse management	Number	80.0	80.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8.0	8.0	100.0
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	56.0	56.0	100.0
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for School Feeding.	individual	80.0	80.0	100.0
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	350.0	336.0	96.0
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	-	-	0.0
Number of training curriculums designed	training curriculum	-	-	0.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Outcome 02: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019				
Output A: Targeted child beneficiaries in pilot districts are provided with specialised nutritious foods in order to improve their nutrition status.				
Act 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	245.0	245.0	100.0
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	6000.0	8020.0	133.7
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	200.0	197.0	98.5
Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	3.0	3.0	100.0
Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	20.0	20.0	100.0
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	157.0	155.0	98.7
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.				
Output A: Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance in order to meet their immediate food needs and support their participation in asset creation or rehabilitation activities.				
Act 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.				
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	32000.0	31940.0	99.8
Output C: Shock-affected people benefit from improved capacities of relevant authorities to prevent and respond to emergencies.				
Act 06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.				
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness	individual	20.0	20.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	103100.0	103100.0	100.0
Output D: Members in targeted communities benefit from built and rehabilitated productive assets in order to improve their food security.				
Act 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	102.0	102.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1340.0	1346.0	100.4

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	61.0	63.55	104.2
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	5.0	4.5	90.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	1.0	0.4	40.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	8.0	8.0	100.0
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	7250.0	7266.0	100.2
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of school gardens established	Number	80.0	78.0	97.5
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	4500.0	4500.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.								
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
SMP_SF_ONS	SMP: 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	Food	male	0.58	4.06	>0.60	>0.60	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.58	3.90	>0.60	>0.60	
			overall	0.58	3.98	>0.60	>0.60	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								
SMP_SF_ONS	SMP: 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1.04	1.05	=1	=1	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
NTA_MAM	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Food	male	3.70	0.09	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	3.70	0.30	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	3.70	0.22	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
NTA_MAM	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Food	male	0	0.09	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0.02	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0.06	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
NTA_MAM	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Food	male	0	0.22	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0.02	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0	0.12	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
NTA_MAM	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Food	male	96.30	99.58	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	96.30	99.63	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	96.30	99.60	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
NTA_MAM	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Food	male	70.58	126.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	70.58	151.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	70.58	138.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
ACL_FFA	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Cash	male	19.00	5.15	<18.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	22.00	4.29	<18.00	<18.00	
			overall	20.00	4.97	<18.00	<18.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
ACL_FFA	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Cash	male	80.00	70.50	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	72.00	77.10	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	78.00	71.90	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
ACL_FFA	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Cash	male	11.00	26.50	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	17.00	14.30	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	12.00	24.00	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
ACL_FFA	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Cash	male	9	3	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	12.00	8.60	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	10.00	4.10	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ACL_FFA	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Cash	male	60.00	53.08	<60.00	<55.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	60.00	51.02	<60.00	<55.00	
			overall	60.00	52.63	<60.00	<55.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
ACL_FFA	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	84.00	=50.00	=60.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.67	40.42	=50.00	=50.00	
SMP_SF_ONS	Food	SMP: 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	48.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	52.40	56.40	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1.40	33.30	=25.00	=25.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	46.20	10.30	=25.00	=25.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	100.00	99.20	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	100.00	99.40	>90.00	>90.00	
NTA_MAM	Food	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	male	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
SMP_SF_ONS	Food	SMP: 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	male	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	100.00	92.40	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	100.00	97.10	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	100.00	93.40	>80.00	>80.00	
NTA_MAM	Food	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	male	100.00	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	100.00	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	
SMP_SF_ONS	Food	SMP: 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	male	90.00	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	90.00	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	90.00	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
ACL_FFA	Cash	ACL: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
NTA_MAM	Food	NTA: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
SMP_SF_ONS	Food	SMP: 01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Mr. Andrea Berardo
andrea.berardo@wfp.org

Country director

Mr. Alberto Correia Mendes

Cover page photo © WFP/Muzaffar Nodirov
Child with WFP food bag

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/tajikistan>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.	01. Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.	11,172,710	8,126,166	0	8,126,166	7,072,558	1,053,608
		02. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity.	1,140,934	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,313,644	8,126,166	0	8,126,166	7,072,558	1,053,608

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019	04. Implement SBCC activities related to nutrition	173,957	0	0	0	0	0
		03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	843,444	402,041	0	402,041	241,460	160,581
		Non Activity Specific	0	217,751	0	217,751	0	217,751
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,017,401	619,792	0	619,792	241,460	378,331

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.	05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	2,217,340	935,255	0	935,255	485,743	449,513
		06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.	192,756	226,368	0	226,368	206,111	20,257
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,410,096	1,161,624	0	1,161,624	691,854	469,770
		Non Activity Specific	0	30,866	0	30,866	0	30,866
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	30,866	0	30,866	0	30,866
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,741,142	9,938,447	0	9,938,447	8,005,873	1,932,574
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,503,999	968,491	0	968,491	663,494	304,998
Total Direct Costs			17,245,141	10,906,938	0	10,906,938	8,669,366	2,237,572
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,120,934	710,686		710,686	710,686	0
Grand Total			18,366,075	11,617,624	0	11,617,624	9,380,053	2,237,572

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Tajikistan	18,366,075	11,993,692	9,224,180
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			