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# Tajikistan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2019, WFP supported the Government of Tajikistan in the framework of a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (January 2018 – June 2019) and, subsequently, a Country Strategic Plan (July 2019 – June 2024). WFP's activities contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In Tajikistan, WFP is assisting national authorities to ensure access to nutritious and sufficient food for all people, end malnutrition, build sustainable food systems and resilience to climate change and, in cooperation with other development partners, strengthen national capacities to implement the sustainable development goals. The data reported at the end of the year shows that notable progress was made in achieving these goals throughout 2019, while also recording an increasing trend in the number of beneficiaries covered by WFP interventions [1].

In July 2019, WFP started its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 – 2024, which focuses on supporting national social protection and safety nets, nutrition, resilience-building and disaster risk reduction. Through the new CSP, WFP is undertaking a strategic shift from direct implementation to strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions to deliver on their food security and nutrition priorities.

The school feeding programme continues to be WFP's largest operational component (strategic outcome 1) in Tajikistan, having supported more than 420,000 primary schoolchildren in about 2,000 schools in 52 districts across the country from July until December 2019. Due to limited resources, WFP distributed reduced food entitlements from September until November 2019. In December, the school feeding programme faced a critical funding shortfall forcing WFP to suspend assistance.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP implemented activities for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in five districts of Khatlon and Sughd region from July until December 2019. More than 5,000 moderately malnourished children were assisted in some 250 primary health centres. WFP and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) also conducted social behaviour change communication formative research to develop a strategy to influence the nutritional habits and behaviour of the population and prevent malnutrition in Tajikistan. Furthermore, WFP contributed to the development of the National Health Strategy 2030 along with other UN agencies.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP addressed the resilience-building component through food assistance for assets (FFA) projects strengthening rural communities' resilience to recurring shocks and rehabilitating community assets. From July until December 2019, WFP worked on 21 FFA projects reaching more than 3,000 vulnerable households mainly through cash transfers. WFP also contributed to alleviating and mitigating environmental degradation and its consequences through climate change adaptation activities in support of rural communities that are dependent on land for their livelihood and food.

Under the new CSP, WFP continued to provide policy advice and capacity strengthening support to the Government of Tajikistan under a dedicated operational component to enable and strengthen capacities of national and sub-national authorities. As such, WFP worked with the Government, regional authorities and school personnel to facilitate a gradual transition of the WFP-led school feeding programme to a nationally owned and managed programme by 2021 (strategic outcome 4 - activity 4). WFP also started supporting schools through micro-grants to launch income-generating activities and the production of complementary foods.

Furthermore, WFP supported the work of national platforms and inter-agency efforts on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction (strategic outcome 4 - activity 5) in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES). In October 2019, WFP and the CoES signed a new cooperation agreement (2019-2024) to continue the good collaboration and capacity-strengthening support. In July and October 2019, WFP supported two inter-agency simulation exercises to strengthen the capacity of the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) and the Government to prepare for and respond to emergencies related to natural disasters and population influx. In December 2019, under the technical leadership of WFP, the Government of Tajikistan, in collaboration with other UN agencies and other development partners, launched the Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas [2] addressing the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and other vulnerabilities to ensure that 'no-one is left behind' in Tajikistan.

WFP also continued mainstreaming gender across policy and capacity-strengthening activities to advance towards gender equality in the country.

# 448,765

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

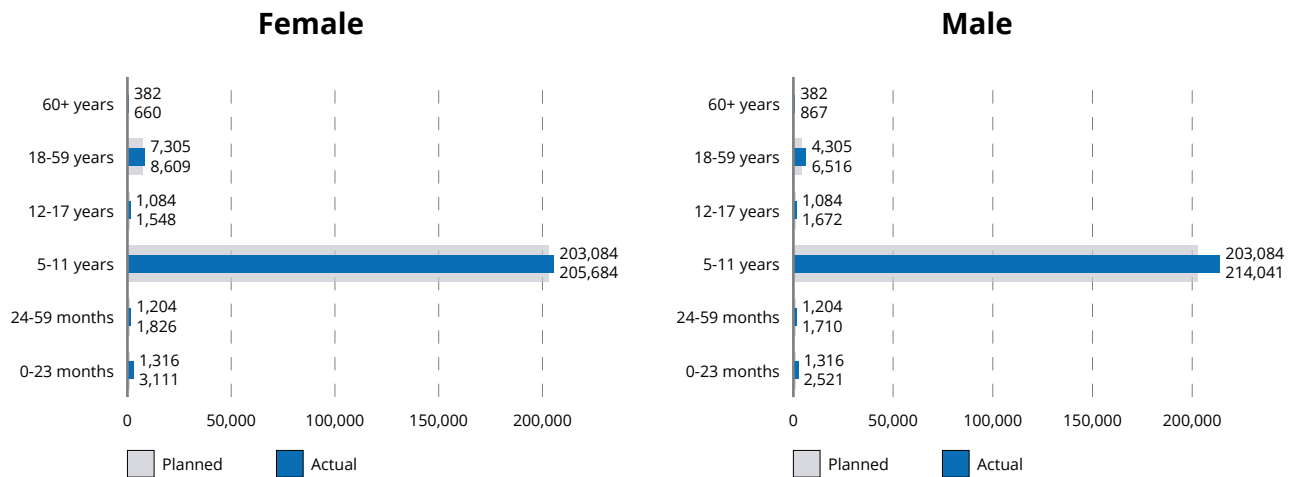


49% female

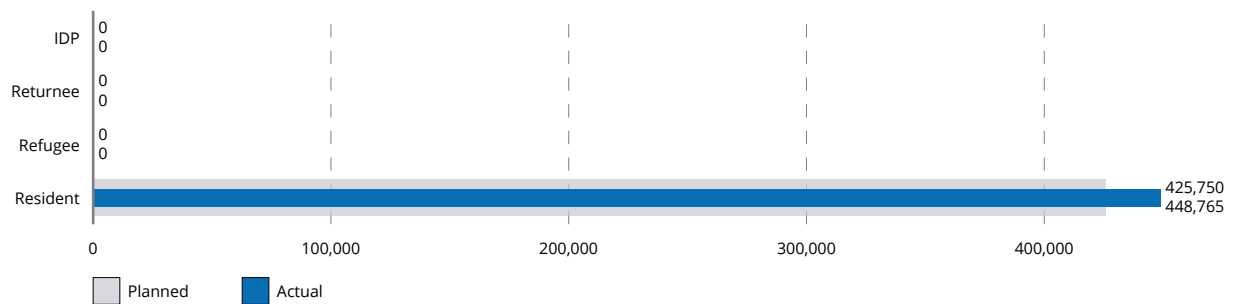


51% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

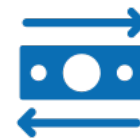


## Total Food and CBT



2,067 mt

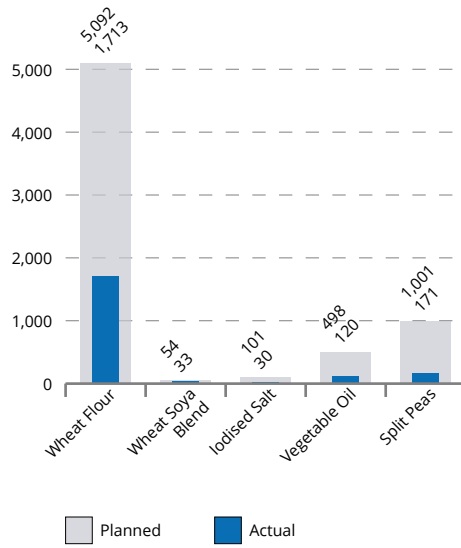
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 6,746 mt total planned



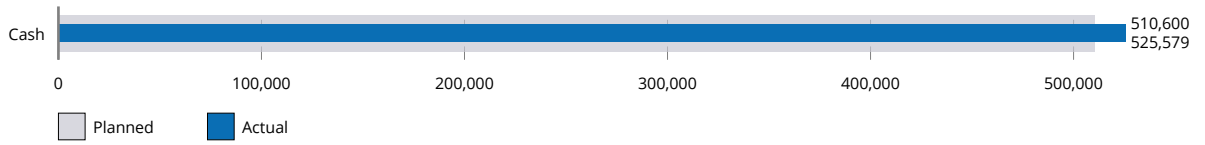
US\$ 525,579

total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 510,600 total planned

### Annual Food Transfer

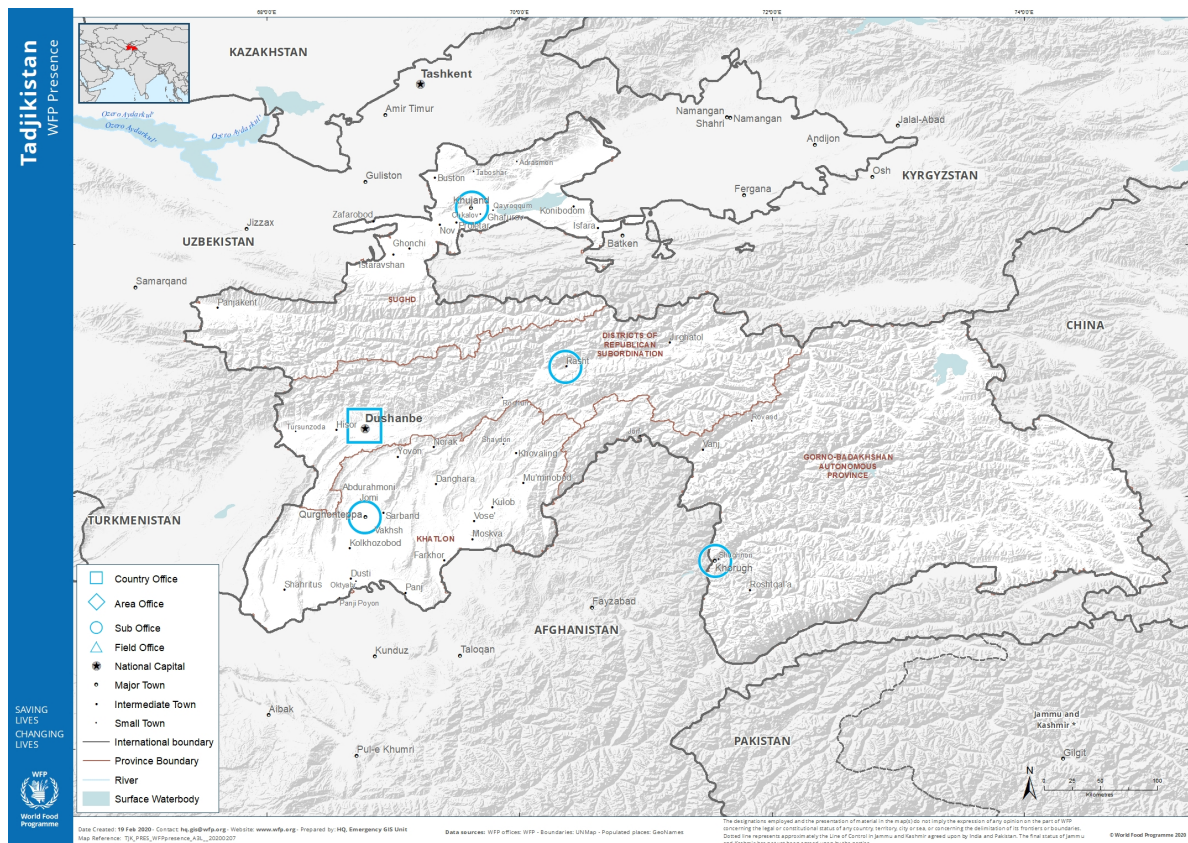


### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and Operations



The Republic of Tajikistan has a population of 9 million people and is a landlocked country, and 93 percent of the territory is covered by mountains. 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 Central Asia region, which manifests in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, melting glaciers and extreme weather events, 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.

Despite progress in poverty reduction, recent economic challenges compounded by population growth have contributed to an increase in households' vulnerability [1]. According to the 2018 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis [2], an estimated 30 to 56 percent of households, depending on the region, cannot afford a nutritious diet.

Tajikistan continues to face a challenging food security situation and malnutrition rates remain the highest in Central Asia. Although the rate of malnutrition has decreased in the last decade, the number of those undernourished has remained stagnant [3] and micronutrient deficiencies are high. Women and young children are particularly affected by the lack of dietary diversity; the prevalence of anaemia is 40 percent, and more than 50 percent are affected by iodine deficiency [4]. A report published by UNICEF [5] shows that only 9 percent of children between 6-23 months of age received a minimum acceptable diet and 58 percent did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the day preceding the survey.

The Government of Tajikistan has prioritized improving food security and nutrition in the National Development Strategy 2030. WFP's operations in Tajikistan reflect these priorities and contribute to the achievement of development results based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016–2020 strategic vision.

In July 2019, WFP started its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 – 2024, strengthening the Government's capacities to improve food security and achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The operations aimed at achieving WFP's strategic outcomes 1 (access to food), 2 (end malnutrition), 3 (resilience building) and 4 (support partners to implement SDGs). To mitigate risks to achieving the objectives, WFP strengthened existing partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and other partners.

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, nutrition interventions and peacebuilding.

To strengthen the capacity of government institutions at the central and decentralized levels, WFP provided policy advice, training and technical assistance to government partners related to the management of the national school feeding programme, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. This support is taking place against the background of a substantial flight of human capital and limited financial resources of national institutions in Tajikistan.

# CSP financial overview

In the second half of 2019, WFP managed to mobilize and allocate USD 8 million out of the total USD 8.4 million estimated needs in resources under the CSP. Most contributions were directed, while 33 percent (USD 2.6 million) consisted of multilateral funding. A considerable share (67 percent or USD 5.4 million) consisted of multi-year contributions, which enabled WFP to plan for the implementation of its activities.

The available resources were prioritized in consultation with the Government of Tajikistan, which allowed WFP to maintain a high rate of programme delivery, reaching 106 percent of its planned beneficiaries in the second half of 2019.

Directed contributions were received for school feeding and nutrition activities, and were also used 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 implement food assistance for assets (FFA) projects through cash-based transfers, ensuring continuity despite the delay of expected funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Furthermore, the multilateral allocations were utilized for emergency preparedness and response activities.

Under strategic outcome 1, the school feeding programme was merely funded at 54 percent. WFP still reached approximately 420,000 schoolchildren and activity supporters – that is about 105 percent of the planned target. In agreement with the Government of Tajikistan, the programme maintained its geographic coverage, while incorporating an increased number of children in assisted schools, who received a reduced ration (about 60 percent of the planned ration) on a reduced number of feeding days. Due to the lack of new funding, WFP could not continue to support schools to provide meals to primary schoolchildren in December.

Under strategic outcome 2, the nutrition programme was funded through a multi-year contribution that helped long term planning, covering more than 5,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition treatment in targeted districts and strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population.

Under strategic outcome 3, the community asset creation and livelihoods activities were fully funded. The multilateral funds received at the beginning of 2019 allowed for increased project implementation at the end of the year, reaching more than 3,000 vulnerable households. In addition, together with UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UNWOMEN [1], 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.

In 2018, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) board approved a USD 10 million proposal to support the Government's efforts in climate change adaptation, but due to the delay in signing the agreement between GCF and WFP, the fund has not been disbursed. The funds are expected to be received during 2020 to start project implementation.

Under strategic outcome 4, activities for strengthening capacities to implement school feeding (activity 4) were fully covered through a dedicated contribution, which allowed WFP to continue the support to schools in terms of infrastructure development, equipment and management capacity to establish a national school feeding programme in line with the Government's approved strategy and commitments. The policy advice and technical assistance component (activity 5) was underfunded, with available resources limited to the provision of technical assistance to a government agency.

Approximately 12 percent of total resources available for achieving the strategic outcomes were allocated to conduct activities in support of gender equality and women empowerment. Additional earmarked funds were used to conduct gender sessions among partners and awareness-raising activities during a campaign against gender-based violence in November.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,807,917	\$2,737,268	\$2,629,366	\$1,707,772

Under the new Country Strategic Plan, WFP continued to support the Government of Tajikistan through building sustainable food and nutrition-sensitive social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas. The school feeding programme is the largest component of WFP's operational portfolio in Tajikistan supporting approximately 420,000 primary schoolchildren and activity supporters in about 2,000 schools (more than half of the primary schools in Tajikistan) in 52 districts across the country. The school feeding programme has been implemented with the support of WFP since 1999, with strong engagement from local communities. In the framework of the National Education Development Strategy 2012-2020 and the National School Meals Strategy 2017-2027, WFP is supporting the Government of Tajikistan in the design and development of a national school feeding programme. Under the new Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), WFP continued to provide policy advice and capacity-strengthening support to national and sub-national authorities and other stakeholders involved in the school feeding under strategic outcome 4 – activity 4.

Faced with a funding shortfall in 2019, WFP explored additional funding opportunities, advocating jointly with the Government, to avoid a suspension of the school feeding assistance at the end of the year. Due to the lack of new funding, WFP consulted with the Government on a prioritization plan and agreed to maintain the coverage (i.e. the number of school children covered under the programme), while continuing assistance with reduced rations of approximately 60 percent against the full ration, and reducing number of feeding days from the planned 175 days to 150 days. To sustain the feeding for the schoolchildren, WFP consulted with local authorities and parent-teacher associations (PTAs) to undertake measures to increase their cash and in-kind contributions to further complement WFP food assistance. Food shortfalls were often complemented by the good efforts of local communities and parents at the school level. Particularly in view of the planned transformation into a nationally owned school feeding programme, additional resources were and continue to be needed to allow for a full ration for all primary schoolchildren in Tajikistan.

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. Meals correspond to an estimated daily intake of 460 kcal and consist of a hot dish and bread. Additionally, the school's PTAs provide complementary fresh foods such as vegetables, fruits and meat, purchased from local markets or as a produce from the school gardens. WFP proactively worked with regional and local authorities on sensitizing communities on the importance of school feeding and its nutritional component, which resulted in an increased willingness of PTAs to provide even more commodities. 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 addition to the implementation of the school feeding, WFP also conducted awareness-raising activities at central and local levels for the public, parents, and children on the importance of healthy food for schoolchildren and on the school feeding programme, particularly during World Food Day and the School Feeding Week. Since mid-2019, the Ministry of Education and Science has been publishing articles on healthy diets for school children in its weekly newspaper that mainly targets schoolteachers. Furthermore, WFP disseminated educational material through radio, TV and print media. Thanks to WFP's nutrition education and awareness campaigns, the Ministry of Education started to involve WFP more actively in its nutrition-education activities and sees WFP as a relevant partner.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	4

## Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.



Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$308,460	\$305,093	\$584,778	\$183,458

In the framework of the new Country Strategic Plan, WFP continued to address the root causes of malnutrition. Tajikistan has limited government capacity for the prevention and treatment of undernutrition, which is prevalent in the country. In the second half of 2019, WFP focused on moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities under strategic outcome 2, while strengthening the Government's capacity to sustainably manage its own nutrition interventions in Tajikistan; by doing so, WFP complemented the efforts of several partners that implemented malnutrition prevention activities in the country. During the reporting period, all activities related to malnutrition prevention and treatment have been implemented and targeted outcomes have been met. Within the current project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), WFP assisted the treatment of more than 5,000 children affected by MAM in five target districts. The close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population and the capacity strengthening of national authorities enabled the smooth implementation of activities. The high level of funding contributed to the increase of the MAM treatment recovery rate among assisted girls and boys to almost 100 percent in all five target districts.

The high number of beneficiaries (i.e. more than 5,000 beneficiaries against the planned 3,000) is related to improved community screening of malnourished children and referral systems, as well as the population growth rate standing at 2 percent. At the same time, the amount of the treatment commodity used was less than planned. This is because the average duration of the treatment was shorter than planned, as per the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol, and children were discharged from the programme earlier than planned. Despite the shortened duration of the treatment, MAM indicators for children improved upon discharge. Capacity-building activities for primary health care centre (PHC) staff led to an improvement of patient follow-up, resulting in a decreased default rate. All MAM treatment indicators successfully met their targets. The non-response rate was minimal and under the target, while the recovery rate was above the target, indicating a successful integration of efforts by all partners in treating malnourished children. This can be attributed to an improved referral system for co-existing diseases in the reporting period. [1]

The MAM treatment activities focused on the implementation of the IMAM protocol in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). On the basis of the IMAM protocol, WFP worked with primary healthcare centres (PHCs) and transferred knowledge of supply chain management of supplementary food used for malnutrition treatment to local health authorities. The nutrition programme included the identification and treatment of malnourished children aged 6-59 months as well as the sensitization of their parents and caregivers on infant and young child feeding practices in five targeted districts in Khatlon and Sughd regions (Jaloliddini Balkhi, Shahrituz, Kulob, Dusti and Ayni). From July until December 2019, WFP provided around 250 PHCs with Super Cereal Plus, a specialized nutritious food used in the treatment of children affected by MAM.

WFP implemented its activities with the MoHSP and, in coordination with UNICEF and other partners (USAID, GIZ, the World Bank, and WHO), it supported and complemented local authorities and community prevention activities. Complementing WFP's assistance, UNICEF provided a commodity for the treatment of inpatient 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. In September 2019, WFP and national health authorities successfully finished piloting the electronic registration of beneficiaries using a customized version of WFP's corporate application SCOPE CODA [1] after a nine-month testing period. The application builds on SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, adding efficiency to malnutrition treatment programmes by allowing to digitize both beneficiary and programme data collection, and by providing near to real-time information to WFP and the MoHSP. The information can be used to assess programme performance, optimize operations and generate daily reports more easily. Seamless referrals between different nutrition programme components help to reduce that individuals are lost in the referral system and to increase their recovery rates.

During the pilot period, WFP worked with the local paediatric institute to monitor the programme implementation in 20 PHCs in Jaloliddini Balkhi district and to assess the opportunities provided by the new technology. After a joint monitoring mission in August 2019, the MoHSP endorsed the expansion of the SCOPE CODA application to all districts supported by WFP's nutrition activities to develop a national solution, scaling up the digitization process. Due to time constraints and change in the national policy on digitalization, WFP is currently planning to cover only two districts whilst exploring opportunities to integrate the application to the national health information management system. In September 2019, WFP conducted a four-day training for 48 health professionals of Jaloliddini Balkhi district to enable them to apply the new technology in their PHCs. By the end of 2019, all 56 PHCs in Balkhi district were using the SCOPE CODA application in malnutrition treatment.

During the second half of 2019, WFP finalized a formative research study to develop a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy on weaning practices, dietary diversity for children between 6-59 months, extra nutrient consumption for pregnant and lactating women, and unhealthy snacks taken by children in order to prevent malnutrition in Tajikistan. Forty-seven participants were included in the study consisting of a mix of mothers, mothers-in-law, fathers and children (boys and girls). The SBCC report was prepared in consultation with other stakeholders under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network in Tajikistan and in close collaboration with the MoHSP.

In 2020, based on the key findings obtained from the formative research, WFP will focus its nutrition intervention on specific behavioural goals. For each behavioural area, there are different barriers and benefits to changing behaviour for the target audience. According to the SBCC report, a focused approach on the following goals is likely to yield more positive results: increase the number of mothers and mothers-in-law who wash their hands with soap and water before preparing food; increase the number of children washing their hands before eating (at home and school); reduce the amount of cooking oil used; and increase the number of vegetables which are preserved for future consumption.

Focusing on hand hygiene helps to tackle one of the root causes of malnutrition (diarrhoea). Reducing the amount of cooking oil used is also an important issue to focus on. Increasing the number of vegetables which are preserved is seen as a positive behaviour to promote, which should be able to achieve a quick behaviour change as preserving is already part of the culture. At the end of 2019, WFP conducted pre-testing and co-creation workshops with mothers who have children under 12 years of age and mothers-in-law with other family members, to support the design of appropriate SBCC interventions, messages and visual materials.

In the second half of 2019, WFP, along with other UN agencies, supported the Government in the development of the National Health Strategy 2030. WFP also assisted in organizing and conducting the second national Nutrition Forum. WFP also actively contributed to the UNDAF Results Group on Nutrition and Food Security to support the capacity strengthening of the Government. In 2020, WFP plans to dedicate even more time to engage with both regional and national authorities to ensure proper project implementation and progress towards a well-nourished Tajikistan.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	1

### Strategic outcome 03

Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$893,361	\$889,815	\$2,601,653	\$1,931,408

Under the new Country Strategic Plan, the objective of strategic outcome 3 remained resilience building and climate change adaptation support. The target population is vulnerable communities in districts most affected by climate change-induced hazards and most prone to food insecurity, as per integrated context analysis findings. To reach the objective in the most effective and sustainable way, WFP designed its food assistance for assets (FFA) projects to support the priorities identified by local communities in line with local authorities' district development plans, policies and programmes. The participatory planning process resulted in the accurate targeting of the most vulnerable households and an improvement of their food and nutrition security. Through FFA projects, WFP continued leveraging effective partnerships with the national forestry agency, local authorities, national civil society institutions and public organizations to build and rehabilitate community-owned assets, while providing cash-based transfers that enabled households in vulnerable communities to meet their immediate nutritional needs.

The high level of funding enabled WFP to scale up the scope of its interventions under this outcome, providing cash and other assistance to over 23,000 food-insecure people across all four regions of Tajikistan. The number of people reached with cash assistance through FFA activities was particularly high due to a shift from in-kind to cash support and shortened assistance periods that allowed coverage of more beneficiaries. Latest follow-up data on the level of food consumption shows a clear improvement from the baseline. Additionally, due to limited funds available under strategic outcome 4 (activity 5), several government capacity-strengthening activities were successfully conducted in the



framework of this outcome, resulting in an enhancement of emergency preparedness and response capacities of national institutions [1].

During 2019, two rounds of data collection have taken place. The second round covered around 680 households in the different target districts from September until December under the CSP. Results show that prior to the implementation of FFA projects, 20 percent of households in the target communities had a poor food consumption level while only 46 percent had an acceptable level. At the end of the projects, those numbers increased substantially: 82 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption level and only 3 percent had a poor level. Prior to project implementation, only 15 percent of households were not using any negative livelihood coping strategy when faced with food shortages (e.g. borrowing money or selling valuable assets). In fact, 19 percent of households revealed to be using emergency livelihood coping strategies.

After WFP's interventions, the proportion of households using emergency livelihood strategies dropped to 6 percent, whereas 12 percent of households were not using any livelihood coping strategies to improve their food consumption. Since the post-distribution monitoring survey was conducted during lean season, there was no significant reduction in the use of negative livelihood coping strategies compared to assessments conducted during the harvesting season in the summer. Sex disaggregated data shows that the gender dynamics in households where women received cash assistance changed positively, and the share of women involved in decision-making increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year. Furthermore, the reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) shows a drop in the use of negative coping strategies by female-headed households compared to the results of the pre-project implementation period from September to December 2019.

The second half of 2019 witnessed a large increase in the number of FFA projects implemented in eight districts of the Sughd Region (Panjakent, Devashtich, Asht, Kuhistoni Mastchoh, Ayni, Jabbor Rasulov, Bobojon Ghafurov, Zafarobod), six districts of Khatlon Region (Panj, Jaihun, Vakhsh, Qubodien, Muminobod, Jomi), five districts in DRS (Lakhsh, Rasht, Tojikobod, Faizobod, Rudaki) and five districts of Kuhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Region (GBAO) (Ishkoshim, Shugnan, Vanj, Roshtqala). The output of FFA activities involved a wide range of productive and protective assets, such as drinking water supply systems, piped and open-type irrigation systems to boost agricultural land productivity and flood protection systems. In addition, in the effort to pave the way for activities financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and to strengthen the partnership with the Committee of Environmental Protection (the GCF executing entity), livelihood diversification assets such as greenhouses and fruit-drying facilities were implemented among the innovative outputs of FFA projects. Activities also included support for tree planting in school gardens, the construction of school canteens to further improve the school feeding process, the creation of fruit production workshops and warehouses, as well as greenhouses to support livelihood diversification in communities. In line with the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2030, approved by the Government of Tajikistan at the end of 2019, WFP supported an initiative aimed at contributing to a decrease in the amount of fossil fuel needed for heating and decreasing vulnerable households' expenses during wintertime. More than 3,000 households benefited from cash assistance of TJS 440 (about USD 45.40) per 25-day cycle.

In 2020, WFP will start the implementation of a project worth USD 10 million financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) covering three regions of the country. The project aims at improving the resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification activities, as well as through institutional support to Hydromet, the national meteorological agency, in the creation of weather-related products to be used at a grass-root level. In addition, WFP is planning to implement climate-change initiatives in the region that is not covered by the GCF project through already available funds. WFP will also prepare proposals for complementary and supplementary actions to the GCF project and lobby various donors on possible opportunities for cooperation. Starting 2020, WFP will shift to a more focused approach by which activities will be carried out in a few geographical areas in order to obtain tangible results and to set a model that can be expanded. In view of this new approach, the beginning of 2020 will also witness the creation of a roster of cooperating partners that will be valid for the CSP lifespan (2019-2024).

The achievements of 2019 under this strategic outcome were notable given that WFP managed to serve a high number of beneficiaries with limited funds. However, WFP has also identified areas for future improvement in terms of efficiency and effectiveness and the necessity of being more geographically focused; the importance of using a comprehensive approach based on the globally used Integrated Watershed Management to protect water resources; and the need to cooperate with experienced cooperating partners to implement large-scale projects and to increase internal technical capacities.

#### WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity

GAM Monitoring Code



Carry out asset creation, livelihood and climate adaptation activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster.	3
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#### Strategic outcome 04

Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,213,748	\$1,204,792	\$2,194,560	\$236,882

Under the new strategic outcome 4 (activity 4) of the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024, WFP has continued to support the nationalization of the school feeding programme in line with the National School Feeding Strategy 2017-2027. The aim is to facilitate a transition of the WFP-led school feeding programme to a nationally owned and managed programme that will gradually start from 2021 onwards. During the reporting period, notable progress has been made thanks to adequate funding and effective resource management resulting in strengthened capacities of ministries to oversee and manage the school feeding programme and improved knowledge and skills of local authorities to arrange the feeding at schools.

Following the presidential decree of February 2015 that mandated the transformation, 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. At the school level, WFP, in cooperation with the Russian NGO Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), implemented various pilots and initiatives to diversify the school feeding menu and promote home-grown school feeding.

During 2019, WFP continued advocating for the institutional strengthening of the school feeding programme in the country. As such, WFP has promoted policy dialogue at the national and sub-national level through different working groups and coordination councils. WFP arranged regular field trips across the country for ministerial partners to gain better knowledge about the school feeding programme and to promote the school feeding agenda during joint meetings with the local governors. In October 2019, the Government approved a resolution on the procurement procedure for school feeding. Discussions to create a dedicated school feeding unit in the Ministry of Education and Science with technical support from WFP continued during the second half of the year. The cooperation agreement is expected to be signed in January 2020. The unit would gradually take over the management of the school feeding programme in the future. [1]

In October 2019, WFP carried out a feasibility study on the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) as part of the school feeding programme. The study findings were positive and preparatory work began for the CBT pilot set to start in the 2020-21 school year. Consequently, no CBT activities for school feeding were implemented in 2019.

In September 2019, WFP launched the second edition of the School Feeding Recipe Book jointly with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population and SIFI to improve stakeholder's knowledge about nutritious school meals. The book contains a collection of mostly traditional Tajik recipes, which will help to put a varied and healthy diet on the menu for the national school feeding programme.

In 2019, SIFI and WFP have also published a quarterly newsletter on school feeding in Tajik, Russian and English. The electronic versions are regularly posted on the website [www.schoolmeals.tj](http://www.schoolmeals.tj).

WFP continued to strengthen the skills of school authorities and personnel to manage the school feeding process. To enhance the implementation and management of the school feeding programme and to further diversify the schoolchildren's diets, WFP supported schools through micro-grants to launch income-generating activities and the production of complementary foods, such as through the establishment of greenhouses, beekeeping and rabbit breeding facilities. Starting from November 2019, WFP supported nine schools in purchasing items and equipment required for the implementation. The assets created under these projects will enable schools to generate funds to improve the preparation of school meals. Given that complementary foods like vegetables and fruits for school feeding have been contributed by parents in in-kind/cash, the projects will further enhance the nutritious value of the school meals while reducing the burden on the parents of also having to contribute.

WFP achieved the results under strategic outcome 4 (activity 5) on preparedness capacity strengthening of government institutions. Even though funding was not received, WFP managed to implement several activities aimed at improving the capacity of the relevant government institutions, inter-agency mechanisms and initiatives which will enable the



Government and development partners to make better-informed decisions when designing policies on emergency preparedness and response. National stakeholders' engagement in capacity strengthening activities was positive and conducive for long-term impact and sustainability of results. The positive outcomes were achieved with funds received under strategic outcome 3. In 2020, WFP will explore funding opportunities with relevant donors to secure resources to continue supporting the Government of Tajikistan in strengthening its preparedness and readiness to respond to natural disasters and shocks.

In October 2019, WFP and the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES) amended and extended the cooperation agreement (2019-2024) to continue good collaboration in the field of emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The main objective of the agreement is to strengthen the bilateral cooperation, to establish and advance the systems, modalities and procedures for knowledge and information sharing on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and to effective management of a response to natural disasters in the country. The support provided to CoES is in line with their development programme and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2019-2030.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the CoES in Sughd Region. The provided ICT equipment will strengthen the capacity of CoES to collect, analyse and disseminate data on natural hazards, conduct a risk assessment, develop disaster statistics and manage disaster-related information. Furthermore, WFP supported the Regional Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Implementation of the Sendai Framework. The conference concluded with the adoption of the Dushanbe Resolution - a call to action for governments to strengthen the regional coordination mechanisms and consolidated support for the global disaster risk reduction agenda.

WFP, in partnership with UNICEF and the CoES, marked the International Day for Disaster Reduction in two events which took place in Bokhtar and Dushanbe, where school children participated in a children's drawing competition under the motto of building more disaster-resilient communities in Tajikistan.

WFP continued to support the work of various platforms and inter-agency efforts on disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response capacity, by contributing to the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT). WFP worked with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Emergency Preparedness focussing on contingency plans for a sudden population influx. WFP also joined the Joint Refugee Emergency Preparedness Simulation Exercise carried out under the leadership of the CoES and with the support of UN agencies, INGOs and other government partners. Finally, WFP also contributed to the REACT Inter-Agency Simulation Exercise on Earthquake Scenarios which aimed at testing the preparedness and response levels of the Government of Tajikistan and REACT Partners.

In December 2019, WFP, in collaboration with other UN agencies and other development partners, launched the Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas addressing the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and other vulnerabilities to ensure that 'no-one is left behind' in Tajikistan. Filling data gaps in support of the National Development Strategy and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas highlights geographic variations in social and economic wellbeing of the population and provides a geographically disaggregated estimation of sector-specific vulnerabilities and maps them at the district level to help locate the areas most affected.

In 2020, WFP, with the support of Agha Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH), plans to conduct training courses for CoES staff at national and regional levels on the use of mobile storage units and prefab offices. These facilities maintained by WFP are located in various sites all over the country and can be used by CoES during emergencies. Furthermore, WFP is planning to undertake a thorough assessment of CoES structure and modus operandi to develop a plan for capacity strengthening.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes.	1
Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	3



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite Government efforts to improve gender equality in Tajikistan, inequalities prevail in society and especially in rural areas. Gender inequality is visible in differences in employment opportunities between women and men, low participation of women in social, economic and political areas, lack or limited opportunities for women to participate in decision-making processes on family and community matters, and inequitable distribution of food within the household that, above all, affects women negatively. According to the 2017 World Bank report on Tajikistan's job market [1], labour force participation rates of Tajik women are among the lowest in the world with only one in three women (33 percent) being part of the labour force compared to 53 percent of men.

Gender equality cuts across the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) through programme strategies, M&E, partnerships, capacity strengthening, resource mobilization and communication. In related programme activities, WFP focuses on women's economic empowerment and access to services, with the aim to ensure gender equality in Tajikistan. In the school feeding programme, WFP encourages women to participate in the school feeding process, the decision-making processes at schools and in their communities and to collaborate in innovative initiatives in school feeding.

In food assistance for assets (FFA) and cash-based transfer (CBT) programmes, cooperating partners ensured that all employees understood the gender equality commitments. More than 50 percent of project beneficiaries were women, and female-headed households were targeted on a priority basis. They received training on house renovations, greenhouses, irrigations canals, and provided access to technical advice and construction material while receiving entitlements under the food for training (FFT) and food assistance for assets (FFA) programs. In line with WFP's commitment to enhance gender equality through partnerships, WFP and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) helped to organize business training courses for women in northern Tajikistan under the agreement with the UN Peace Building Fund. The training helped to boost women's knowledge, skills and self-confidence and increased participation of women in WFP-led projects.

About 10 percent of WFP's annual financial resources are allocated for activities to enhance gender equality and women empowerment. Under the gender transformation programme (GTP), WFP finalized the activities related to the improvement plan and conducted awareness sessions on gender, gender-based violence and protection for WFP staff and government focal points involved in the school feeding programme, nutrition and FFA projects.

The gender results network (GRN) helped to develop an organizational action plan which included training that helped to strengthen the gender-related knowledge and skills of WFP staff and cooperating partners. In line with the orange campaign against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), WFP conducted a presentation, a quiz and a Facebook campaign on SGBV to raise awareness among staff, students and the public about this issue. In the second half of 2019, WFP prepared a beneficiary feedback mechanism which aims to reach various audiences participating in WFP projects to ensure the diverse experiences and opinions of women and men and adolescent girls and boys can be heard.

## Protection

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

WFP has conducted its activities in a safe and dignified manner with the aim to minimize protection risks for all assisted people. In order to better integrate protection principles into everyday work, protection training was conducted for all WFP staff. In addition, protection aspects were considered in the field monitoring and the food assistance for assets (FFA) strategy as well as the operational plan. WFP conducted awareness sessions on protection for WFP staff and partners to ensure the integration of protection principles into their work. Furthermore, all agreements with cooperating partners were amended to include an annex on corporate requirements on protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (APP).

In 2019, WFP conducted a household survey that included almost 400 households (among them 19 percent female-headed households) with the aim to understand beneficiaries' access to WFP's programmes, the safety challenges they may face when receiving assistance and whether they have been treated with dignity by WFP staff members and cooperating partners. The assessment was conducted specifically in the framework of the FFA interventions as WFP is directly involved with the beneficiaries under these projects. The preliminary results of the assessment show that the beneficiaries had unhindered access to WFP's programmes during 2019 and that they did not face any safety challenges when enrolled in the assistance programmes.

With the aim to ensure that safety standards are met for workers and children in all WFP-supported schools, WFP staff discussed implementation arrangements with the school authorities and parent-teacher associations. WFP supported the provision of daily hot meals to the schoolchildren regardless of their social and ethnic background, and without any discrimination towards individual groups of children or marginalized groups.

The design and implementation of the nutrition programmes have taken protection issues into consideration. Based on previous assessments, WFP decided to distribute specialized supplementary food in the local primary health centres, as these are accessible for all community members, including people with disabilities or HIV. The points address all safety risks such as safety of the commodities, transparency of the distribution process and accountability to the government and donors.

In terms of resilience-building activities, the protection of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups has been among the priorities. Tasks that could be carried by a limited number of people with constrained work capabilities were added to the projects, such as cooking meals, fetching water and childcare. As a result, people living with disabilities, elderly people, female-headed households with children below the age 6 and no breadwinner also received WFP's in-kind and cash assistance.

Cooperating partners have provided first aid kits in project sites and key participants were trained on the provision of first aid. Beneficiaries who were assisted through digital cash-based transfers, had to share personal data with WFP and the financial service provider to receive assistance. To protect beneficiaries and their personal data, WFP at all times adhered to its corporate data protection policy.

### **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. In line with this principle, training on AAP was conducted both at the country and field level. On a regular basis, WFP field level staff consulted community members on how to improve activities and make implementation more effective.

To ensure accountability in schools assisted by WFP across the country, information on programme details, namely food rations, menus per week and phone numbers of WFP field offices, were provided on information boards. The parent-teacher associations (PTAs) at schools acted as complaint and feedback committees. To strengthen the role of the beneficiaries, the heads of the PTAs and school directors jointly submitted the schools' monthly reports to WFP. When food deliveries faced delays, teachers, parents and other community members were consulted to decide on short-term coping solutions.

Under the nutrition programme, WFP provided information in leaflets and posters, as well as face-to-face to staff in primary health centres' (PHCs), who passed the information on to beneficiaries during distributions. WFP's contact details were provided in leaflets and on SCOPE CODA cards to ensure that beneficiaries could contact WFP for information or complaints.

Community sensitization campaigns were organized at project sites to inform beneficiaries about the asset creation activities. In the framework of the food assistance for assets (FFA) projects with the involvement of cash-based transfers, participants were provided with leaflets which contained information about the project's objectives and contact details of the Financial Service Provider, as well as contact details of the project focal points in WFP's field offices and the country office.

During the reporting period, WFP mainly received calls about the use of SCOPE CODA cards and requests from participants of asset-creation projects to replace bank cards.

In 2019, WFP initiated the process of improving the existing complaint feedback mechanism (CFM). The CFM practice has been in place since WFP started its operations in the country.

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP's operations and to achieve the desired outcomes for beneficiaries, WFP reviewed the current mechanism and recommended innovative ways of establishing communication channels with beneficiaries to hear their voices. For this purpose, the Monitoring and Evaluation/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit conducted focus group discussions with beneficiaries in order to understand their preferences and identify barriers to accessing the CFM. As part of the process data collection was conducted in Sughd, Kuhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Region (GBAO), and Khatlon regions where FFA projects, nutrition and school meals programmes were implemented. Approximately 100 beneficiaries were interviewed out of which about 60 were women. The findings resulted in recommendations to help start the improvement process of the CFM in 2020 which will support WFP to meet the targets related to beneficiary feedback documentation, analysis and integration into the programmes in the future.

### **Environment**

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



Climate change is a serious concern for Tajikistan, as the country is highly exposed and has a relatively low adaptive capacity to counter the effects of climate change. In the Global Adaptation Index [1], Tajikistan holds rank number 113 out of 181 countries. In the same index, Tajikistan holds rank number 81 in the area of vulnerability, and it is the 48th least ready country. Compared to other countries in the index, its current vulnerabilities are manageable. However, an improvement in readiness is needed if it were to better adapt to future changes in climate and climate-induced challenges.

A study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe [2] (UNECE) shows that a changing climate has already negatively affected the economy, society and ecosystems of the country, leading to faster erosion of forest soil from extreme weather events, deteriorating water quality from melting glaciers and loss of biodiversity. Extreme weather events (such as floods, droughts, avalanches, landslides) recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures, and livelihoods. According to the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2018, the annual loss from climate-induced extreme weather events is estimated at USD 600 million, or 4.8 percent of Tajikistan's gross domestic product.

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. 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.

To address some of the environmental challenges in Tajikistan, WFP conducted a context analysis during the planning phase of the Country Strategic Plan to identify the most marginalized districts which have food security and recurrent natural shocks, and developed food assistance for assets projects in order to build the resilience of communities that are prone to shocks. In 2019, WFP supported tree planting projects, the rehabilitation of irrigation canal networks along with fortification of river embankments to reduce the risk of deforestation. WFP continued to contribute to alleviating and mitigating environmental degradation and its consequences in Tajikistan. Thanks to irrigation systems rehabilitated under WFP's asset creation activities, vulnerable rural households were able to reclaim and use the dormant land, which was previously unused due to lack of irrigation water.

WFP reports on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions and provided information on waste and water management through WFP's yearly environmental footprint report. The country office in Dushanbe and the four field offices take various environmental aspects into consideration to ensure efficient use of the office equipment and vehicles, and by adhering to the required maintenance schedules. WFP bases its decisions on how to upgrade office facilities on sustainability and environmental aspects.

# Extra section

## A Child's Life Transformed Through Nutrition

In Tajikistan, despite falling child mortality rates and significant improvement in the overall nutritional status of children, undernutrition remains a critical public health concern – particularly in remote regions. Muhammad, who lives in the rural district of Balkhi in southwestern Tajikistan, is one of the many children whose life has been transformed due to WFP's Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition project.

At a very young age, Muhammad was weaned lacking adequate supplementary food which resulted in the worsening of his health condition. Muhammad's father, a labour migrant in Russia, is the only breadwinner of the family. Therefore, the family does not have a stable income and cannot afford nutritious food.

Local healthcare staff and the WFP project team identified eight-month-old Muhammad, suffering from severe acute malnutrition in one of the health facilities of Balkhi districts during the launch of SCOPE CODA application. This application supports the digitalization of the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Protocol.

Muhammad's mother desperately sought help to treat her ailing child. Upon the diagnosis, his family was referred to the district hospital for severe acute malnutrition treatment. After just over a month of treatment with therapeutic food, Muhammad's condition improved, and he returned to the local healthcare point for moderate acute malnutrition treatment. During the following visits, he continued to gain weight every week.

After three months of assistance with fortified blended food, Muhammad had fully recovered and was discharged from the programme. Looking at a healthy, happy and thriving Muhammad today, no one can believe the baby boy was in such bad condition just a few months back.

The local healthcare staff trained by WFP recorded Muhammad's visits and his recovery progress was registered, tracked, monitored and reported using the SCOPE CODA application. This application was piloted at a number of health facilities of Balkhi district in Khatlon region supporting the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population to implement the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol.

## Summary

[1] Although people living with disabilities also received WFP's in-kind and cash assistance, existing data collection tools did not allow disaggregation by disability. However, this will be considered in 2020.

[2] The Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas highlights geographic variations in the social and economic well-being of the population and provides a geographically disaggregated estimation of sector-specific vulnerabilities and maps them at the district level to help locate the areas most affected.

## Context and operations

[1] In 2019, the annual food inflation rate was particularly high standing at 18 percent according to a corporate WFP market price analysis, putting additional pressure on the purchasing power of the most vulnerable in the country. The WFP market price analysis took into account the prices of 17 food commodities that are monitored throughout the year in line with Government of Tajikistan statistics.

[2] WFP, Fill the Nutrient Gap Tajikistan, Summary Report (2018).

[3] 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.

[4] According to the 2016 National Nutrient Survey published by UNICEF, 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.

[5] UNICEF, The State of the World's Children (2019).

## CSP financial overview

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN).

## Strategic outcome 01

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP Gender and Age Marker: Under strategic outcome 2, WFP was targeting children between 6-59 months of age affected by moderate acute malnutrition. In Tajikistan, girls and boys are equally affected by malnutrition. Since there is no significant disparity between both genders, WFP is not focusing on systematically integrating gender analyses into the nutrition programme.

[2] SCOPE CODA (Conditional on Demand Assistance) is an integrated information system that merges identity management with programme information to register, track and improve nutrition services. The application gives a digital identity to patients and tracks healthcare services, replacing paper-and-pen records, ration cards and reports in healthcare centres with a personalized smartcard linked to an electronic database.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] During the reporting period, WFP did not receive any request from the Government of Tajikistan to respond to a major emergency, therefore it did not provide any food transfers to people affected by an emergency.

[2] JICA Research Institute, The Impact of Migration and Remittances on Labor Supply in Tajikistan, Working Paper (2019).

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP Gender and Age Marker: Under activity 4, WFP is engaging women to participate in the job market by employing them as school cooks and providing on-the-job training to improve their skills. However, WFP has not prioritized to systematically address gender and age in activities to strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social programmes.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] World Bank, Tajikistan Jobs Diagnostic: Strategic Framework for Jobs (2017).

## Environment


[1] University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (2017). Retrieved from: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[2] UNECE, Tajikistan Environmental Performance Reviews, Second Review (2012). Retrieved from: [www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr\\_studies/TajikistanII.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/TajikistanII.pdf)



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			30	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	219,750	226,248	445,998	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	6	6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	2,435	2,977	5,412	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	211,375	227,327	108%
	female	214,375	221,438	103%
	total	425,750	448,765	105%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,316	2,521	192%
	female	1,316	3,111	236%
	total	2,632	5,632	214%
24-59 months	male	1,204	1,710	142%
	female	1,204	1,826	152%
	total	2,408	3,536	147%
5-11 years	male	203,084	214,041	105%
	female	203,084	205,684	101%
	total	406,168	419,725	103%
12-17 years	male	1,084	1,672	154%
	female	1,084	1,548	143%
	total	2,168	3,220	149%
18-59 years	male	4,305	6,516	151%
	female	7,305	8,609	118%
	total	11,610	15,125	130%
60+ years	male	382	867	227%
	female	382	660	173%
	total	764	1,527	200%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	425,750	448,765	105%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat Flour	4,920	1,713	35%
Iodised Salt	98	30	30%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	492	120	24%
Split Peas	984	171	17%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Soya Blend	54	33	61%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Wheat Flour	172	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	6	0	0%
Split Peas	17	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	363,000	525,579	145%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	147,600	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	01.Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools are provided with nutritionally balanced daily school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,500 1,500 6,000	4,131 1,687 5,818		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	197,000 197,000 394,000	204,281 212,618 416,899		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	6,494	2,034		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Value of non-food items distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>US\$</b>	125,398	125,398		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	1,923	1,923		
B.3*	<b>Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>							
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>%</b>	100	100		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools; Tajikistan; Food								
<b>Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)</b>								
Retention rate	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>		100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100
School children of primary school age; Tajikistan; Food								
<b>Gender ratio</b>								
	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>		1.05	=1	=1	0.96

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.	- Root Causes						
Activity 02	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,500 1,500 3,000	2,977 2,435 5,412		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	54	33		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Quantity of weighing scales distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	20	26		
	Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	30	36		
	Number of nutrition information products distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	400	440		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	5,000	5,412		
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>health center</b>	248	248		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children 6-59 months with MAM; Tajikistan; Food								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								

	Act 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	151 126 138	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	186.64 157.43 172.23
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>							
	Act 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	99.63 99.58 99.60	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	97.84 98.42 98.13
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>							
	Act 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>							
	Act 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0.02 0.22 0.12	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.15 0.32 0.23
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>							
	Act 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0.30 0.09 0.22	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	1.91 1.17 1.54



Strategic Outcome 03	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	- Resilience Building						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 03	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster							
Output A	01. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.							
Output D	02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,500 1,500 3,000			
			Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	500 500 1,000			
			General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	252 248 500			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,625 3,625 7,250	10,049 10,587 20,636		
			Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	500 500 1,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	198	0		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	363,000	525,578		
A.10*	<b>Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>US\$</b>	46,000	46,000		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Value of non-food items distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>US\$</b>	223,065	223,065		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							

Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	1	1	
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	300	300	
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	0.35	0.35	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	4	4	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	4	4	
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	6	6	
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	147	147	
Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>centre</b>	2	2	
Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	8	8	
Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	2	2	
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	21	21	
Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	4,400	4,400	
Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	0.15	0.15	
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	8	8	
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	56	56	
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	32	32	
Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	2	2	

	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	2	2		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	29	29		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	4,010	4,010		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	1,428	1,428		
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	60	60		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	11,920	11,920		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27.50 48.70 46.40	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	75.80 82.80 82.20	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27.50 34.40 33.70	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	18.20 14.90 15.20	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	45 16.90 19.90	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	6.10 2.30 2.60	
<b>Food expenditure share</b>								

	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	51.40 48.20 48.50	<30 <30 <30	<45 <45 <45	6.10 6 6
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</b>							
	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50		
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks</b>							
	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50		

<b>Strategic Outcome 04</b>		<b>Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.</b>		<b>- Root Causes</b>				
Activity 04	Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,000 5,000 10,000			
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	147,600			
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Quantity of livestock distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	66	66		
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>non-food item</b>	1	1		
	Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>item</b>	60	60		

Activity 05	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	02. Crisis-affected people benefit from the improved capacities of government institutions for emergency preparedness, early warning, and food security and nutrition monitoring.							
Output C	01. Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from the improved capacities of the private sector to produce and market locally produced fortified foods.							
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
C.8*	<b>USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	36,000	36,507		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Public and Private Institutions; Tajikistan; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 05: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>		0	>5	≥1	1

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	



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

### Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)		<b>Overall</b>	48	≥50	≥50	47.70	
Targeted people; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	40	≥50	≥50	33	

### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥15	≥15	16	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	33	≤15	≤25	40.70	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥70	≥60	43.40	

### Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)		<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Participants in WFP activities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset		<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	

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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	≥80	≥80	100	
			Male	50	≥80	≥80	100	
			Overall	50	≥80	≥80	100	

**Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food			Overall	67	≥70	≥70	67	
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash			Overall	67	≥70	≥70	67	

**World Food Programme**

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Tajik children showing vegetable harvest in secondary school number 3, Norak Town.

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

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.
SO 3	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.
SO 4	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.

Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster
CSI1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.
SMP1	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	4,807,917	2,737,268	2,629,366	1,707,772
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,807,917</b>	<b>2,737,268</b>	<b>2,629,366</b>	<b>1,707,772</b>
2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	308,460	305,093	584,777	183,458
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>308,460</b>	<b>305,093</b>	<b>584,778</b>	<b>183,458</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	893,361	889,815	2,304,116	1,931,408
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	297,538	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>893,361</b>	<b>889,815</b>	<b>2,601,653</b>	<b>1,931,408</b>
5	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	44,780	35,824	0	0
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	1,168,968	1,168,968	2,194,560	236,882
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,213,748</b>	<b>1,204,792</b>	<b>2,194,560</b>	<b>236,882</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	30,242	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,242</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,223,486</b>	<b>5,136,968</b>	<b>8,040,599</b>	<b>4,059,520</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		636,551	560,000	604,050	299,993
	Total Direct Costs		7,860,037	5,696,968	8,644,650	4,359,514
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		510,902	370,303	447,739	447,739
	Grand Total		8,370,940	6,067,271	9,092,389	4,807,253



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

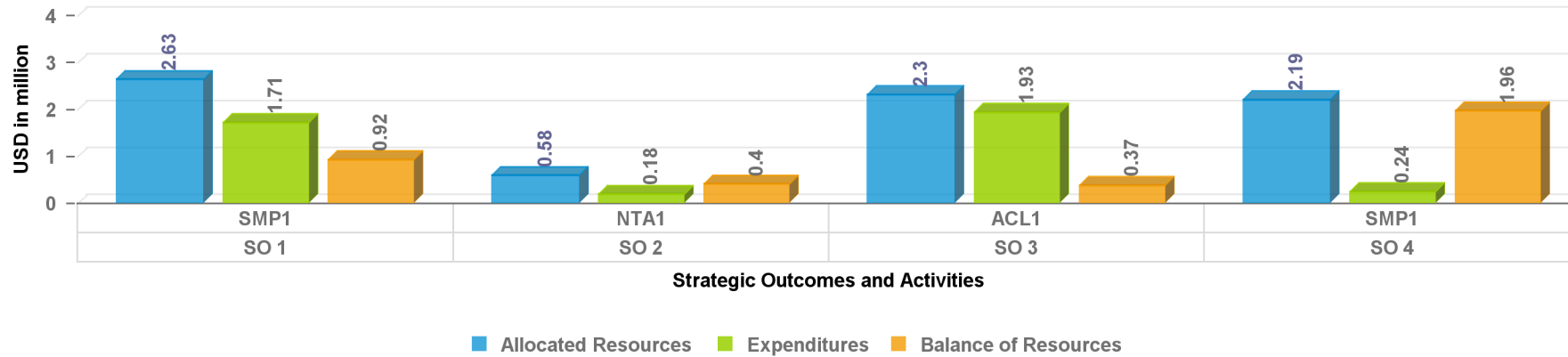
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.
SO 3	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.
SO 4	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.
SMP1	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	4,807,917	1,707,678	921,687	2,629,366	1,707,772	921,594
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,807,917</b>	<b>1,707,678</b>	<b>921,687</b>	<b>2,629,366</b>	<b>1,707,772</b>	<b>921,594</b>
2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	308,460	584,777	0	584,777	183,458	401,320
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>308,460</b>	<b>584,778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>584,778</b>	<b>183,458</b>	<b>401,320</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	893,361	2,304,116	0	2,304,116	1,931,408	372,707
		Non Activity Specific	0	297,538	0	297,538	0	297,538
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>893,361</b>	<b>2,601,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,601,653</b>	<b>1,931,408</b>	<b>670,245</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	44,780	0	0	0	0	0
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	1,168,968	2,194,560	0	2,194,560	236,882	1,957,678
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,213,748</b>	<b>2,194,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,194,560</b>	<b>236,882</b>	<b>1,957,678</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	30,242	0	30,242	0	30,242
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>30,242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,242</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,223,486</b>	<b>7,118,912</b>	<b>921,687</b>	<b>8,040,599</b>	<b>4,059,520</b>	<b>3,981,079</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>636,551</b>	<b>525,738</b>	<b>78,313</b>	<b>604,050</b>	<b>299,993</b>	<b>304,057</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>7,860,037</b>	<b>7,644,650</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>8,644,650</b>	<b>4,359,514</b>	<b>4,285,136</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>510,902</b>	<b>447,739</b>		<b>447,739</b>	<b>447,739</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,370,940</b>	<b>8,092,389</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>9,092,389</b>	<b>4,807,253</b>	<b>4,285,136</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures