

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Tajikistan country strategic plan 2019-2024, revision 01

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>1 July 2019 – 31 June 2024</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>1 July 2019 – 31 June 2024</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	933,900	29,500	963,400
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>82 036 882</b>	<b>2 881 485</b>	<b>84 918 367</b>
Transfer	60 993 902	2 691 820	63 685 722
Implementation	9 170 727	49 554	9 220 280
Direct support costs	6 865 307	0	6 865 307
Subtotal	<b>77 029 936</b>	<b>2 741 374</b>	<b>79 771 310</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	5 006 946	140 112	5 147 057

### 1. RATIONALE

1. Since the start of the new country strategic plan (CSP) in Tajikistan in July 2019, WFP has faced significant operational changes in view of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Restrictions in the international supply chain and logistics, along with growing local demand for sanitation and hygienic items and other types of non-food items (NFIs) required the humanitarian community in the country to join efforts to develop alternative ways in responding to newly emerged needs, including by enhancing inter-agency service delivery systems.
2. WFP, as one of the leading agencies with properly established procurement, logistics and administration systems, has already been approached by United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors in the country to facilitate procurement and supply of different types of NFIs.
3. These conditions made it necessary for WFP to revisit the structure of its current CSP and include service provision activity in order to better respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and with a view towards the United Nations reform Business Operations Strategy that calls for joint business operations among United Nations agencies. WFP is also planning to liaise with private sector in the process of food fortification, and if feasible, may provide services to support their access to markets/services.
4. In view of the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a growing attention to expand the national social protection system from prevention of poverty alone but to also prevent malnutrition among the vulnerable. Deterioration of the food security situation, challenged by road-access limitations to some areas in the country, especially in the winter season has led WFP to consider alternative modalities in delivering nutrition assistance to such communities. Lessons learnt on the nutrition treatment intervention shows considerable expenditures on the logistic of specialised nutritious food (SNF). The cost would be even higher to reach additional beneficiaries with malnutrition prevention intervention, considering the remoteness of the areas proposed for implementation. Therefore, cash-based transfers (CBTs) will be introduced under current activity 2 through this BR which will enable

WFP's programme implementation in such scenarios. CBT to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and caregivers of children under 2 years of age will improve access to diverse nutritious foods that are available in local markets in urban and peri-urban districts of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). This project will avail of the experience and existing agreements with financial service providers for CBT programming under activity 3, already being implemented in GBAO.

5. The proposed project will help reduce the prevalence of anaemia among PLWG and children under age 2 through increasing their access to fresh foods to cover the extra energy needs and other micronutrients. The project will enable the assisted women and caregivers to diversify their children's diets through cash assistance with complementary sensitization activities promoting behavioural change related to nutrition and hygiene. Project results are expected to bring positive effects on local food systems: cash transfers will increase the purchasing power of the most vulnerable, creating a greater demand for nutritious foods in market. Such changes will have positive effects on the food environment and consumer behaviour to further promote healthy diets, increasing the opportunities for locally produced foods to be consumed locally. Furthermore, the project will support the Government of Tajikistan in designing nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes by proposing ways to integrate cash assistance to food insecure PLWG and children under the age of 2 into the national targeted social assistance programme.
6. This BR aims to ensure additional operational flexibility for WFP Tajikistan by better positioning itself as a service provider in procurement, logistics and administration among other United Nations agencies and stakeholders, as well as reaching out to more vulnerable caseloads through introduction of CBT modality under existing activity 2.

## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

7. This BR introduces a new crisis response strategic outcome (SO5) and one new activity (activity 6) to ensure the provision of on-demand services (including but not limited to procurement, administration of common premises, fleet management, logistics, and supply chain) to partners starting from September 2020 until the end of the CSP duration. It also introduces the CBT modality under existing activity 2 of SO2 from January 2021 until the end of CSP period. All other strategic outcomes and activities will remain unchanged.
8. The new strategic outcome and activity are as follows:

**[New SO]:** Strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration.

**[New activity]:** Activity 6: Provide on demand service provision for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector.

## *Strategic outcomes*

9. *Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:* Within the scope of activities related to service provision, all humanitarian and development partners operating in the country and their ultimate beneficiaries may benefit from provision of relevant services based on their demand on full-cost recovery basis. Depending on availability of resources, activity 2 will primarily target beneficiaries between 0-24 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with CBT modality, aiming on preventative measures against malnutrition in areas where SNF has not yet been provided. The most serious cases are in GBAO, where 42 percent of the population cannot afford a nutritious diet, and 56 percent cannot afford a nutritious diet with added oil. This is far more severe during the lean season (January to June), due to its remoteness and elevation, unaffordability will affect women-led households in particular. For these reasons, the project will be implemented in GBAO and the transfers will be supplemented by strong social behaviour change communication to ensure a balanced, diversified, highly nutritious meal is sourced with the assistance. WFP plans to target monthly averages of approximately 3,000 PLWG and 4,500 children (through their caregivers) attending Primary Health Centres in urban and peri-urban areas while nutrition programmes for the most remote areas are covered by other agencies.
10. *Transfer modalities:* The newly added 29,500 beneficiaries under activity 2 will be reached through CBT modality. The determination for transfer and location is based on the 2018 Fill the Nutrient Gap assessment led by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection; the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative by Columbia University, and WFP, which states a nutritious diet is unaffordable for 30-56 percent of the households, with affordability declining due to increased prices and decreased remittances/income.
11. *Partnerships:* WFP will engage with humanitarian and development communities in Tajikistan offering common services. This entails a lead role in coordinating the actions of various partners, sharing of resources, information and tools to ensure humanitarian aid is delivered in the most efficient and effective way possible.
12. *Country office capacity:* WFP Tajikistan's proposed changes will not entail significant changes in the current structure and capacities of the country office staff and all possible additional requirements will be considered within the frames of ongoing organizational alignment.
13. *Supply chain challenges:* Most of the challenges are related to disruptions in local/regional/international procurement/logistics and changes in the markets caused by COVID-19. Borders closure and/or limitations for cargo movement transiting different countries coupled with the termination of regular international flights led to increase of cost of goods imported to the country, as well as impacted the capacities of local suppliers. Addressing of these challenges requires joint efforts (e.g. joint procurement, joint logistics services etc.).
14. *Service provision:* Service provision to partners will cover relevant areas included in the corporate list of on-demand services (with the exception of food procurement and engineering services, that require stand-alone activities), considering operational needs in the country.

15. Risk Management: WFP will continue to ensure strong compliance with internal controls and testing those of its partners. WFP will regularly update its risk register to capture changes in the environment and adjust corresponding risk mitigation measures.
16. Social and Environmental Safeguards: WFP will continue to minimize and mitigate any potential negative impacts of its activities on the environment and the general population in accordance with WFP's Social and Environmental Safeguards.

### **Beneficiary analysis**

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>							
Strategic Outcome	Activity <sup>1</sup>	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1	Current	4,500	1,500	357,000	357,000	<b>720,000</b>
		Increase/decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
		Revised	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
2	2	Current (Food)	0	0	12,000	12,000	<b>24,000</b>
		Current (CBT)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Increase/decrease (Food)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
		Increase (CBT)	17,300	0	6,100	6,100	<b>29,500</b>
		Revised (Food)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
		Revised (CBT)	17,300	0	6,100	6,100	<b>29,500</b>
3	3	Current	32,474	32,474	32,476	32,476	<b>129,900</b>
		Increase/decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
		Revised	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
4	4	Current	0	0	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
		Increase/decrease	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
		Revised	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
<b>TOTAL(without overlap)</b>		Current	36,974	33,974	431,476	431,476	<b>933,900</b>
		Increase	17,300	0	6,100	6,100	<b>29,500</b>
		Revised	54,274	33,974	437,576	437,576	<b>963,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicate whether transfer is in the form of in-kind, CBT or capacity strengthening. If more than one modality per activity, duplicate the rows.

## Transfers

<b>TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)<sup>2</sup> or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY</b>			
Strategic outcome	2		
Activity	2		
Beneficiary type	Tier 1		
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	CBT		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)	0.4 (USD/person/day)		
Number of feeding days per year	180		

<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	42 968	22 634 096	-	-	42 968	22 634 096
Pulses	8 430	5 356 879	-	-	8 430	5 356 879
Oil and Fats	4 194	4 292 102	-	-	4 194	4 292 102
Mixed and blended foods	432	442 013	-	-	432	442 013
Other	847	86 682	-	-	847	86 682
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>56 871</b>	<b>32 811 772</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56 871</b>	<b>32 811 772</b>
Cash-based transfers (USD)		8 080 000		2 124 000	-	10 204 000
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>56 871</b>	<b>40 891 772</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 124 000</b>	<b>56 871</b>	<b>43 015 772</b>

<b>COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>						
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus Area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	
Transfer	-	2 181 820	-	-	510 000	<b>2 691 820</b>
Implementation	-	24 777	-	-	24 777	<b>49 554</b>
Direct support costs						-
Subtotal						<b>2 741 374</b>
Indirect support costs						<b>140 112</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>2 881 485</b>

<sup>2</sup> Verify that the ration is in line with WFP guidelines in terms of energy, protein, fat and micronutrient content, using the NUTVAL food basket calculator on the PGM, along with specific WFP programmatic guidance. For commodity vouchers and cash-based transfer values see the relevant manual.

<b>OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	37 643 364	4 346 883	7 791 713	13 393 763	510 000	<b>63 685 722</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	4 767 631	838 042	1 640 336	1 949 495	24 777	<b>9 220 280</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	3 970 067	494 167	888 293	1 461 746	51 034	<b>6 865 307</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	46 381 062	5 679 091	10 320 342	16 805 004	585 811	<b>79 771 310</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	3 014 769	369 141	670 822	1 092 325	-	<b>5 147 057</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49 395 831</b>	<b>6 048 232</b>	<b>10 991 164</b>	<b>17 897 329</b>	<b>585 811</b>	<b>84 918 367</b>

# Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

TAJKISTAN (CSP 2019-2024)				
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8- Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)
ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE
<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b> Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 2:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 4:</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.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 5:</b> Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration</p>
BUDGET SO 1: \$ 46 381 062	BUDGET SO 2: \$ 5 679 091	BUDGET SO 3: \$ 10 320 342	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 16 805 004	BUDGET SO 5: \$ 585 811
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Girls and boys of primary school age receive age-appropriate nutrition education that improves their nutrition awareness and behavior.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.</li> <li>Community members in targeted districts learn appropriate nutrition-sensitive practices that prevent malnutrition.</li> <li>Vulnerable people benefit from the improved capacities of local health authorities to manage IMAM programmes, including through the digitalization of reporting and monitoring.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Targeted vulnerable households benefit from climate services, technology transfer and improved capacities that enable them to diversify their livelihoods, build resilience and adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from the improved capacities of the private sector to produce and market locally produced fortified foods.</li> <li>Crisis-affected people benefit from the improved capacities of government institutions for emergency preparedness, early warning, and food security and nutrition monitoring.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and humanitarian actors as well as government institutions benefit from the services provided to facilitate efficient coordination of procurement, logistics and administrative efforts</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren (cat. 4; modality: food)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2 –</b> 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. (cat. 5; modality: food, CBT, CS).</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 3 –</b> 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 (cat. 3; modality: food, CBT, CS)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 4 –</b> Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes (cat. 4; modality: CS, CBT)</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY 5 –</b> 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. (cat. 9; modality: CS)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 6 -</b> Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector. (cat.10; modality: Service delivery)</p>
				TOTAL BUDGET: USD 84 918 367