In Numbers

442,508 people assisted
in January 2022

613 mt of food assistance distributed

US$ 9.7 m six months net funding requirement
(Feb-Jul 22)

Operational Updates

- In January, WFP received an additional US$ 2 million contribution from the Russian Federation in support of the School Feeding Programme in Tajikistan. This is a top up to the financial contribution provided in 2021 which allowed the country’s schools to receive 7,000 mt of food to prepare school meals for 440,000 schoolchildren. The additional funding will ensure schoolchildren continue to receive nutritious hot meals and to avoid a critical pipeline break that was anticipated for the middle of the 2022 academic year.

- WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan for the management and coordination of the school feeding programme throughout the country including modernization efforts for school infrastructure. In 2021, a total of 50 school canteens were repaired and equipped with modern equipment as well as nine greenhouses, five interschool bakeries and one food processing factory constructed. Additionally, eight private bakeries have been equipped with equipment to work with schools in partnership with the private sector.

- The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council on School Feeding together with the support of WFP, facilitated a meeting with participation from various line ministries to discuss adjustments to the upcoming State Programme for the Development of School Feeding in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2022 - 2027. A draft programme plan was developed and submitted to relevant ministries for their consideration. The programme plan will also be submitted to the Government of Tajikistan for final approval in the first quarter of 2022. Thanks to strong advocacy efforts by WFP, a first-time contribution of TJS 5.5 million (roughly US$ 487,000) was allocated by the Government of Tajikistan towards the implementation of school feeding in urban areas, expected to begin in the first quarter of 2022.

Photo caption: news conference on the additional US$ 2 million contribution to WFP by the Russian Federation in Dushanbe. ©WFP/Nasrullo Ramazonov

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WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2024)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103.3 m</td>
<td>40.5 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022 Requirements (in USD)</td>
<td>Six-Month (Feb-Jul 22) Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.7 m</td>
<td>9.7 m</td>
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Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.

Focus area: Root causes of food insecurity

Activities:
- Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:
- 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.

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
- 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

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:
- 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.
- Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes

WFP conducted a data collection exercise in the Sughd Region to analyse and monitor the output results of microgrant projects in 42 schools within the School Feeding Programme. The data will demonstrate the progress made to diversify school feeding in the region. As of end January: 380kg of cucumber was harvested; 1,830 litres of milk processed; 390 eggs and 1,040 litres of canning products were produced to diversify school meals with fresh salad, rice porridge, yogurt, and canned products twice per week.

WFP continues to monitor the situation in Afghanistan, in anticipation for a potential refugee influx due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. Although the border remains closed, the Government is constructing a refugee settlement in Jaloliddini Balkhi district of the Khatlon Region with the support of development partners. The site is expected to host up to 600 refugees. As the Food Security and Agriculture sector lead, WFP is coordinating with partners including UNHCR, FAO, CARITAS Switzerland, ACTED, IFRC and other sector leads to ensure that the basic needs of potential refugees will be met.

Monitoring

- In January, 200 out of a planned 201 school feeding, nutrition, and resilience projects were monitored by WFP across the country. The number of monitoring visits decreased due to New Year vacation for schools.

Challenges

- Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced the daily food entitlement to children under the School Feeding Programme from 5 to 4 days per week as of November 2021. Schools agreed to cover the gap with the support of the Parent-Teacher Associations. The reduced feeding days will be continued until March 2022.

Donors

Russian Federation, USA, Green Climate Fund, Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC) and Private Donors (Japan Association for WFP).