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Tajikistan

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme performance	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	15
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	22
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 06	23
Cross-cutting results	24
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	24
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	25
ENVIRONMENT	27
Data Notes	28
Annex	29
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	29
Figures and Indicators	30
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	30
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	30
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	31
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	31
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	31
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	32
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	33
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	44

Overview

Within the framework of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, WFP focused on supporting national social protection, nutrition, resilience-building, and disaster risk reduction, aligning WFP's support to national priorities and in synergy with the action of other partners. WFP activities support the achievement of SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The School Feeding Programme (SFP) remains WFP's largest operational component (Strategic Outcome 1) in Tajikistan, supporting around 442,000 primary schoolchildren in about 2,000 schools in 52 districts across the country. Through the provision of hot meals and Take Home Rations, WFP's food assistance totaled over 8,592 mt, comprised of fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil and pulses. To ensure a sustainable handover of SFP to the government, WFP and the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan signed a memorandum of understanding on the establishment of a school feeding centre under the ministry.

WFP continued its capacity strengthening support through policy advice, advocacy, and knowledge transfer to national and sub-national authorities, working closely with the Government, school personnel, and communities for a gradual transition to a nationally-owned and managed school meals programme. To diversify schoolchildren's diets and enhance the implementation and management of school feeding, WFP continued supporting schools through micro-grants to launch income-generating activities and in the production of complementary foods.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP implemented activities for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in five districts of the Khatlon and Sughd regions, which were prioritized in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP). Around 6,200 moderate acutely malnourished children were treated in 250 primary health centres. The social behaviour change communication (SBCC) project was launched in five districts as part of a malnutrition prevention strategy on proper hand hygiene observation, diversification of vegetable preservation and reduction of cooking oil consumption.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP addressed the resilience-building projects strengthening rural communities' resilience to recurring shocks and rehabilitating community assets. WFP also supported the work of national platforms and inter-agency efforts on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction (Strategic Outcome 4) in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES).

Several extreme weather conditions hit Tajikistan in 2021 including an earthquake in the Rasht Valley and mudflows in the Khatlon and Sughd regions, which resulted in the loss of lives and livelihoods. In response, WFP worked closely with the intersectoral Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) under the leadership of the Government in assessing the impact of disasters and providing relief support to disaster-affected populations. WFP also supported the construction and rehabilitation of 70 houses damaged or destroyed by a magnitude 5.8 earthquake that struck Rasht Valley back in July. WFP provided USD 500,000 to cover the cost of the three-month project.

In the framework of the COVID-19 Response Action and through its food assistance for assets activity, WFP continued Cash for Work projects in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) to support 30,000 beneficiaries. WFP prioritized households that were chronically food insecure and directly affected by socioeconomic shocks. To further mitigate the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19, WFP provided additional food through take-home rations to the most vulnerable families of schoolchildren who benefit from the WFP SFP. About 1,100 mt of mixed food commodities were provided to 121,571 beneficiaries (62,961 female and 58,610 male).

In view of a potential refugee influx from Afghanistan, WFP repositioned mixed food commodities to cover up to 10,000 refugees in Tajikistan for three months. The food needs of refugees would be also provided through cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP also delivered 1,316 mt of wheat flour to North-East Provinces of Afghanistan and obtained clearance from the Tajik authorities for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights between Dushanbe and Kabul. Key staffing support has been provided for the operationalization of the WFP Logistics Center in Termez, Uzbekistan.

In 2021 an independent evaluation of the current CSP was conducted; its findings contribute to the design of the new CSP, due to start in 2023 in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027).

719,513

Total beneficiaries in 2021



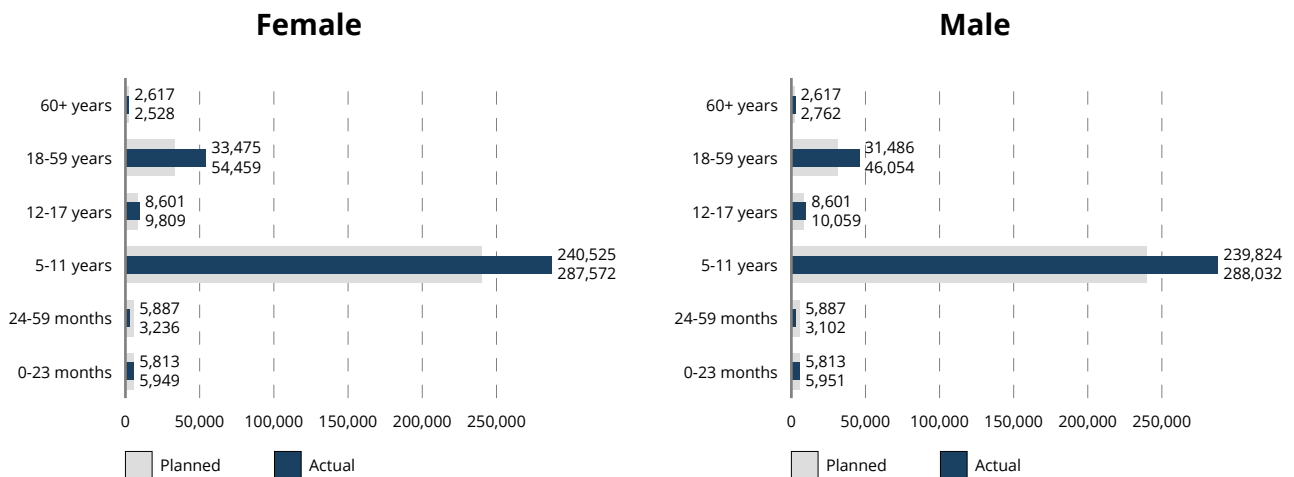
51% female



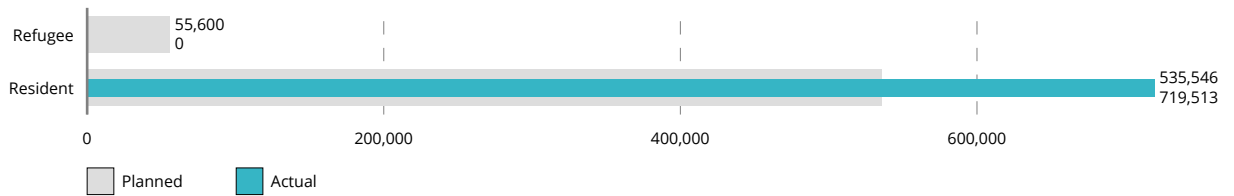
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,844 (44% Female, 56% Male)

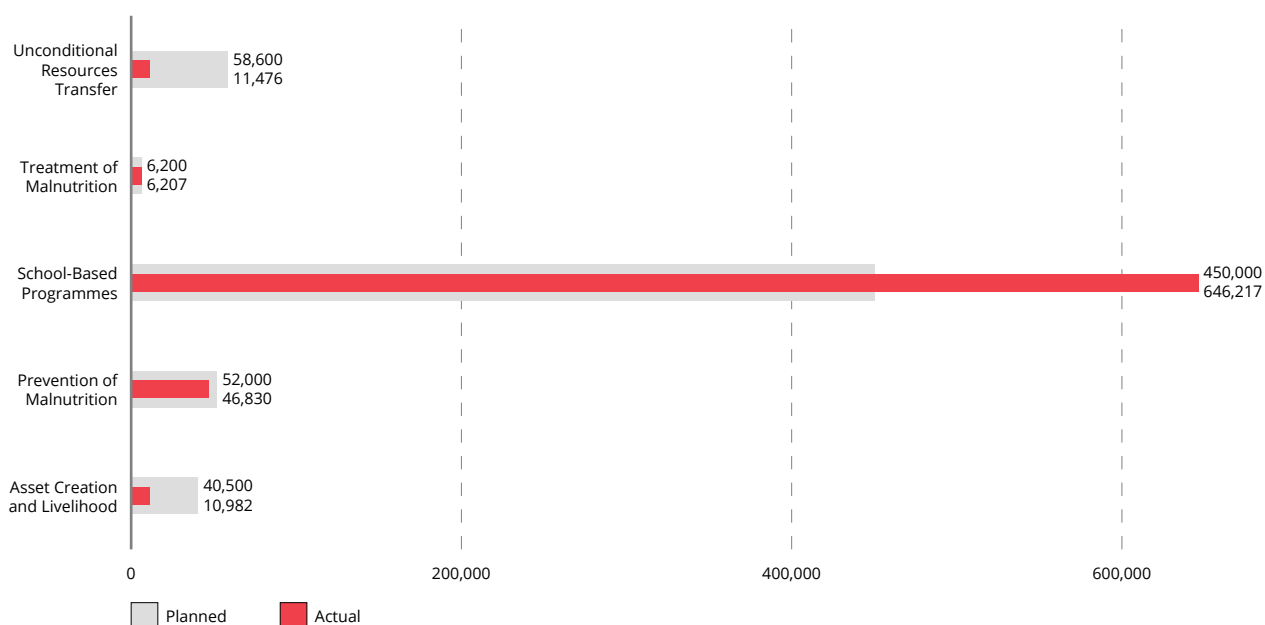
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



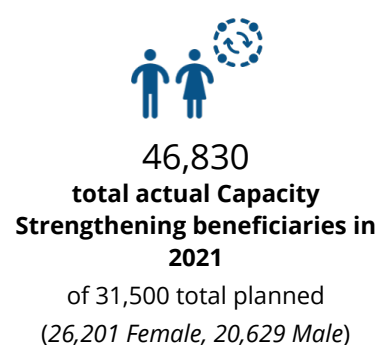
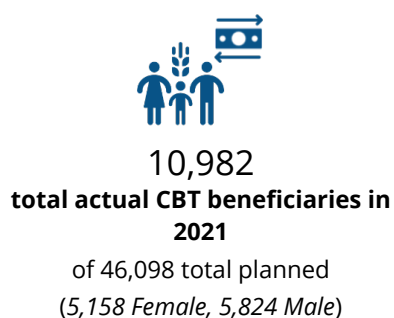
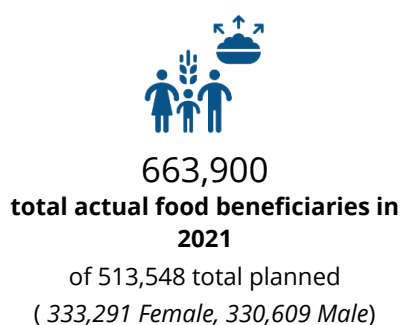
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



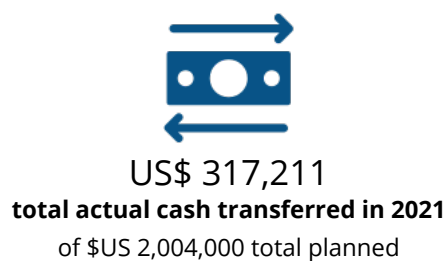
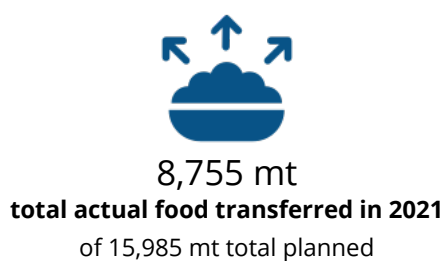
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



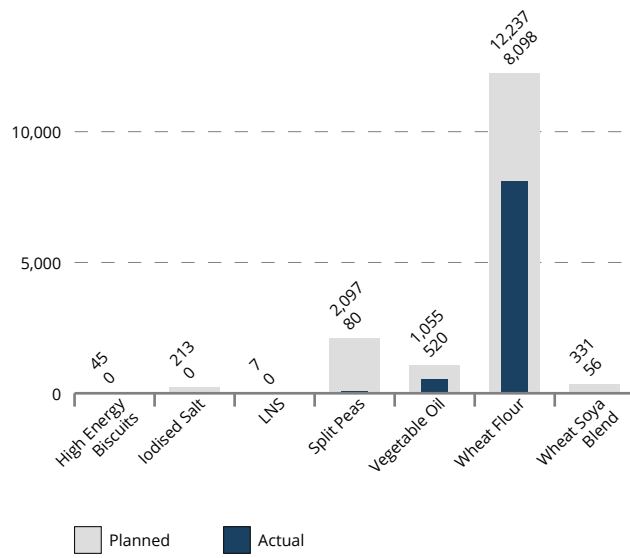
Beneficiaries by Modality



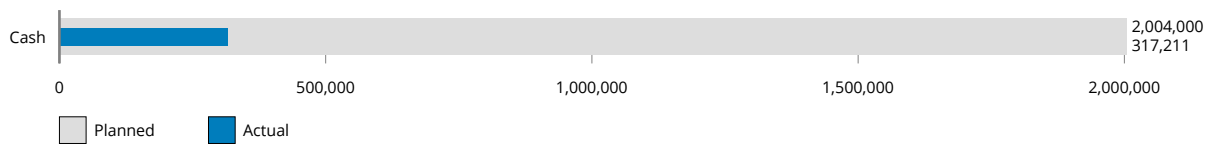
Total Food and CBT



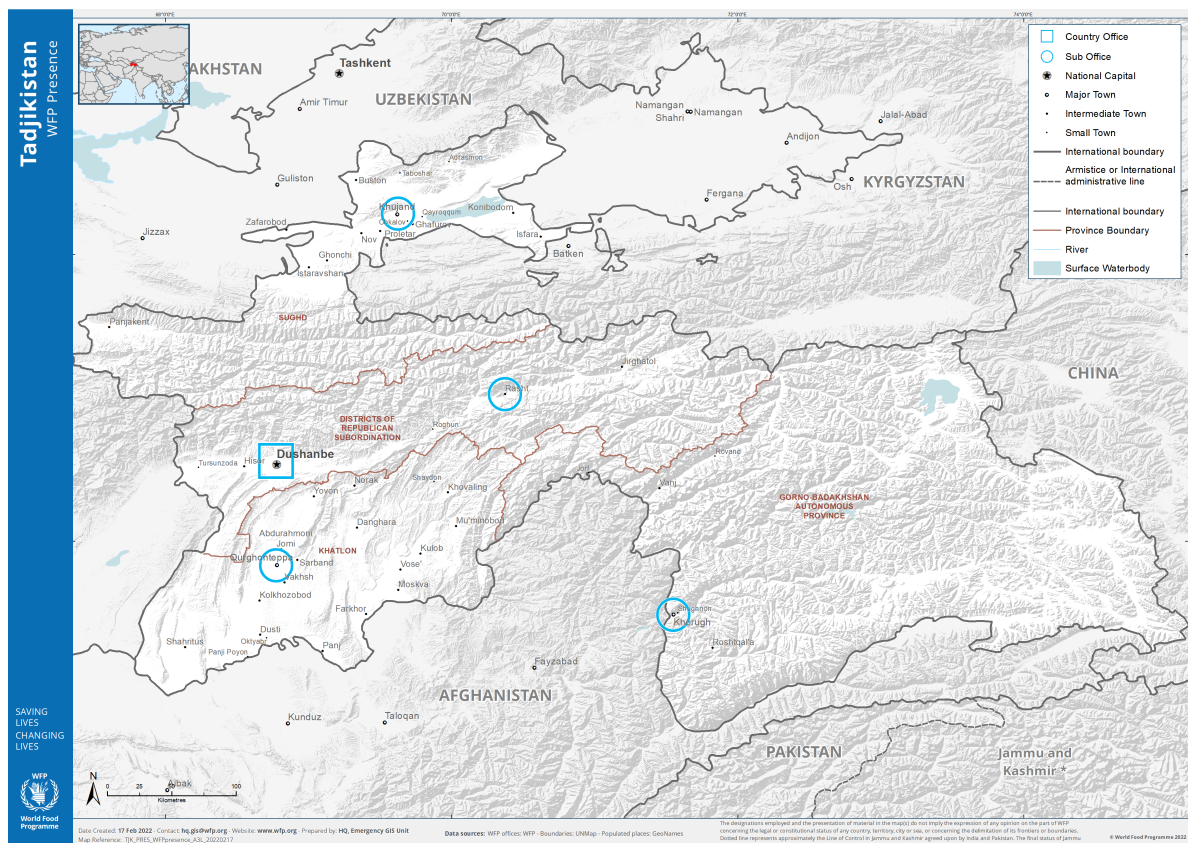
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Context

Tajikistan is a landlocked country with a population of 9.5 million people. Ninety-three percent of the country is covered by mountains. The country remains the most vulnerable to climate change and shocks in the Central Asian region, which manifests in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, melting glaciers, and extreme weather events (such as floods, droughts, avalanches, and landslides), which recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures, and livelihoods. Consequently, half of Tajikistan's food is imported, with fluctuations in food prices disproportionately affecting the poorest and reducing their purchasing power.

Tajikistan continues to face a challenging food security situation with malnutrition rates among the highest in Central Asia. Although the rate of malnourishment has decreased in the last decade, the number of those undernourished has remained stagnant¹ and micronutrient deficiencies are high. According to 2018 Fill the Nutrient Gap² analysis, an estimated 30 to 56 percent of households, depending on the region, cannot afford a nutritious diet. Despite progress in poverty reduction, recent economic challenges compounded by population growth have contributed to an increase in households' vulnerability.

The social and economic well-being of the population severely deteriorated following the outbreak of COVID-19. The economy has been experiencing a fast recovery in 2021, however, the labor market remained weak and food insecurity more prevalent compared to pre-pandemic levels. Tajikistan's high vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters represents an additional challenge to successful economic management. Between 1992 and 2016, natural and climate-related disasters caused GDP losses of around USD 1.8 billion, affecting almost 7 million people³.

The Government of Tajikistan has prioritized improving food security and nutrition in its National Development Strategy 2030. Within its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 is due to be shortened in duration to end December 2022 to align with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, WFP focuses on strengthening the Government's capacity to improve food security and achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Since November 2021, WFP began the process of preparing a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2027). The findings on achieved results and lessons learned from an ongoing independent evaluation of the CSP will contribute to the design of the new CSP.

Operations

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 of the Population (MoHSPP). To build the resilience of vulnerable rural communities, WFP implemented school feeding and nutrition interventions that were geographically and programatically linked and constructed and renovated school bakeries to diversify school feeding inputs. Through microgrant projects using the school meals platform, drinking and irrigation water supply systems were built or reconstructed, improving livelihoods and sanitation. 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 a national school feeding programme, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. With its expertise in operations management (logistics, procurement and administration), WFP was asked to provide on-demand services for government institutions, development and humanitarian actors and other partners during the COVID-19 pandemic and will continue to do so.

WFP first initiated a COVID-19 Response Project in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and in districts of the Rasht Valley in 2020. The project was completed in 2021 and reached 30,000 beneficiaries through emergency cash for assets. Households that were chronically food insecure and directly affected by socioeconomic shocks were targeted. Female-headed households were of particular concern and prioritized. The projects provided 6,510 participants and their families with cash assistance to meet their daily food and nutrition gaps, while working on rehabilitating community productive assets such as irrigation canals, drinking water supply systems, feeder roads, and forestry areas. These projects resulted in 320 km of irrigational canals, 191 km of feeder roads, the rehabilitation/construction of 43 km of drinking water supply systems, 4,900 hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefited from the rehabilitated irrigation canals, and 13.5 ha of land afforested. The projects were implemented in partnership with local authorities.

To mitigate the socio-economic consequence of COVID-19, WFP provided take-home rations to the most vulnerable families of schoolchildren participating in the School Feeding Programme in rural areas during the lean season. In February 2021, WFP distributed some 1,124 mt of mixed commodities (fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil) to 43,737 of the most vulnerable families, constituting 121,571 beneficiaries (62,961 female and 58,610 male).

In 2021 WFP Tajikistan was confronted with a new operational challenge in view of the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan. As the food security sector lead, WFP coordinated with partners on preparedness actions for the potential Afghan refugee influx. WFP prepositioned food to cover up to 10,000 refugees for three months and is in discussions with humanitarian and development partners on how best to support the government-designated refugee settlement in Khatlon region and the refugee reception centers along the Tajik-Afghan border. WFP also plans to cover the food needs of refugees through CBT if required. WFP Tajikistan also provided support to the Afghanistan operation: first, supporting the procurement of 1,316 mt of wheat-flour from the local market and coordination of the delivery through Tajikistan- Afghanistan border crossing points to the five North-East Provinces of Afghanistan; second, obtaining the Government's clearance for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights, which are now connecting Dushanbe with Kabul and other destinations in Afghanistan and are open to the entire humanitarian community; third, providing key staffing support for the operationalization of the WFP Logistics Center in Termez, Uzbekistan.

Risk Management

During the year, WFP regularly conducted market monitoring to ensure that national food security risk prevention and mitigation measures were carried out. With its risk registry updated on a regular basis, WFP diligently identified the challenges, existing measures and controls, their likelihood and impact, and mitigation actions in order to adjust its operations as necessary. Mitigation actions were carefully identified for each risk - such as anti-fraud and anti-corruption awareness-raising for staff and partners, procurement and pre-positioning of food to ensure operational continuity, and the development of flexible contingency plans to respond to different contexts.

WFP also periodically conducted partner mapping exercises. Gender considerations were taken into account throughout all activities, promoting gender equality through quality programmes and partnerships. WFP is continuing to enhance and expand its beneficiary feedback mechanisms and accountability to affected populations tools. Despite the challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP maintained operations, taking the necessary precautionary measures and successfully implemented planned activities.

In view of the possible refugee influx from Afghanistan, WFP augmented staffing capacity as part of its overall emergency preparedness and response strategy to be able to respond to increased operational requirements.

Partnerships

WFP has strengthened its collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan, signing several memoranda of understanding (MoU) for different projects to strengthen national capacities and provide sustainable support in the country. WFP has started to gradually hand over the SFP to the Government with the aim of making it a government-owned programme by 2027. To achieve this objective WFP and the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) signed an MoU to strengthen programme transition, specifically the establishment of an SFP center under MoES. WFP signed another MoU with the Agency for Forestry of Tajikistan to build government capacity on developing and disseminating climate-smart information for improved forestry management. In line with these aims, WFP signed an MoU with the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation of Tajikistan on technical cooperation in integrated water resources management and climate change adaptation. WFP has been involved in the development of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network and is an active member. WFP organized a national workshop to present the results of Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) nimble trials. The nimble trials focus on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) issues to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and improve the handwashing behaviours of schoolchildren.

WFP, with its emergency response capacity and recognition as a strong partner of the Government, was the first organization to obtain permission from the Government of Tajikistan to provide logistics support to operations in the northern part of Afghanistan for vulnerable communities. WFP also worked in close coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of Tajikistan on disaster management and timely response during small-scale emergencies.

WFP has a strong partnership with current donors and continues to pursue new opportunities with new donors as well. Russia remained one of the main donors and partners for WFP in Tajikistan, playing an important role in supporting WFP on school feeding and Government capacity strengthening. Under the framework of a public-private sector partnership, WFP helped with the construction and renovation of eight bakeries thanks to the financial support of the Russian Federation. These bakeries are privately-owned, and there is a 4-party agreement (WFP, bakery owner, cooperating local partner, local governments), that ensures the sustainability of the initiative. WFP provided equipment to the bakeries, enabling them to produce bread at a faster, cheaper, and better quality. This investment has also created jobs for the local population.

In addition to their annual contribution to school feeding, Russia provided USD 1 million which enabled WFP to provide food assistance to the community using another take-home ration in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional USD 2 million was received at the end of 2021, which will be used to further support the school meals programme in the country. The support from the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP) allowed WFP to continue its nutrition treatment and prevention in targeted districts.

With contributions from new donors such as the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Poland, WFP was able to pre-position mixed food commodities and non-food items to be able to respond to the potential influx of refugees from Afghanistan and provide immediate humanitarian support along with the border areas and at the government-designated refugee settlement. WFP is grateful for the flexibility shown, allowing the funding to be diverted to regular Tajikistan programmes should immediate humanitarian assistance along the Afghan border not be required.

For the first time, within partnership with academia, WFP signed an MoU with the University of Reading on building the climate resilience of vulnerable and food-insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in the mountainous regions of the country. WFP has also signed a cooperation agreement with the University of Central Asia for research on climate hazards and disaster risk reduction to identify the best approaches for mitigation of avalanche damages in rural areas.

WFP strives to be the partner of choice for food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation, and resilience-building projects in Tajikistan.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, Tajikistan faced a potential refugee influx from Afghanistan, this made it necessary for WFP to revise the budget of the CSP (2019-2024) to introduce a new crisis response strategic outcome (Strategic Outcome 6) dedicated to the provision of basic food and nutrition needs for the people in the aftermath of shocks. As a result, the total budget of the CSP increased from USD 84.9 million to 103.3 million aiming to reach an additional 75,600 beneficiaries.

































In 2021, WFP mobilized around USD 20.4 million, including resources carried over from the previous year, which accounts for 96 percent of the annual Needs-Based Plan requirements. Out of the total mobilized resources, around 83 percent correspond to directed multilateral funds. The funding was generally allocated to the CSP by each donor, with 38 percent of the funds being allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 for implementation of school feeding activities, 18 percent of the funds being allocated to Strategic Outcome 3 for implementation of climate change activities, and 16 to Strategic Outcome 4 to strengthen the capacities of government institutions and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies. The proportion of funding in 2021 earmarked at the country level is 89 percent and the remaining 11 percent at outcome and activity level. This allowed CO to allocate a few contributions among different activities. Contributions from traditional donors allowed WFP to also maintain an adequate level of delivery of activities related to treatment and prevention of malnutrition, asset creation, and resilience building, strengthening national capacities to implement nutrition-specific social protection programme. Some activities received little funding, especially interventions to provide technical assistance to public institutions on food security and nutrition, including emergency preparedness (Strategic Outcome 6).

















Overall actual expenditures in 2021 amounted to 74 percent of the Implementation Plan and the level of expenditures varied across activities, with some interventions facing operational delays (e.g. Activities 4 and 5), hence, resulting in lower than planned expenditures. Actual expenditures in 2021 compared to 2020 increased up to 28.6 percent. The remaining part of food commodities, along with balances of open commitments and unspent resources at the end of the year will be carried over to and actualized in 2022.

In 2021, under SO3 & SO4 the CO had a high implementation plan based upon strong resource coverage from these SOs and corresponding needs. The projected implementation went over the needs-based plan, and an alignment to the NBP was foreseen, however actual implementation remained within or close to the existing needs-based plan, and the implementation plan was overestimated.

In 2021 WFP has managed to secure multi-year funding for longer-term programmes, receiving a four-year contribution from the Green Climate Fund for climate adaptation and resilience-building activities. For strengthening the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement the nutrition-specific school feeding social protection programme, WFP also has multi-year funding from the Russian Federation until 2023. In 2022, WFP will continue its efforts to diversify its donor base through constructive dialogue with potential new donors, including the Government (particularly for the school meals programme) and non-traditional donors, to ensure the availability of adequate resources for supporting its operation in the country.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	 8,943,238.0	 6,897,359.0	 7,692,869.0	 5,684,787.0
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.	 1,174,263.0	 561,612.0	 563,591.0	 377,777.0
03: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	 1,862,298.0	 2,594,432.0	 3,696,700.0	 1,938,755.0
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.	 2,871,355.0	 3,480,027.0	 3,370,543.0	 1,864,831.0
05: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	 126,464.0	 88,200.0	 18,397.0	 4,074.0
06: People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	 3,428,941.0	 0.0	 250,580.0	 0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 2,442,039.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 18,406,559.0	 13,621,630.0	 18,034,719.0	 9,870,224.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 1,503,262.0	 1,281,897.0	 1,641,989.0	 1,096,232.0
Total Direct Costs	 19,909,821.0	 14,903,527.0	 19,676,708.0	 10,966,456.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,285,247.0	 962,457.0	 784,213.0	 784,213.0
Grand Total	 21,195,066.0	 15,865,985.0	 20,460,921.0	 11,750,670.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.



Around **2,000** schools participated in **the School Feeding Programme**



626,719 schoolchildren and their families benefited from **the School Feeding Programme**



8,500 MT of mixed food commodities were provided to schoolchildren and their families through daily hot meals and a take-home ration

WFP Tajikistan has aligned itself with WFP's global School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030 through the provision of operational support (Strategic Outcome 1) and by transitioning to national programmes (Strategic Outcome 4). Under Strategic Outcome 1, the School Feeding Programme provided nutritionally balanced hot meals to schoolchildren in primary grades 1 to 4. According to a 2016 Micronutrient Study conducted by the technical partner Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute, school meals reduce the nutrient deficiencies of programme participants compared to those not covered by the programme.

In 2021, WFP reached 626,719 schoolchildren and their family members with over 8,500 mt of mixed commodities through daily hot meals to schoolchildren and a one-off take-home ration to the families of vulnerable schoolchildren. Through the provision of hot meals in about 2,000 schools across the country, representing half of all the nation's schools, WFP supported about 427,458 primary grade school children and 5,776 technical supporting staff from January to May 2021 and during the 2020-2021 academic year. Due to population growth, WFP reached over 442,733 students and supporting staff from September to December 2021 of the 2021-2022 academic year. During the 2021 calendar year, through the provision of hot meals, WFP's food assistance totaled over 7,400 mt, comprised of fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil and pulses for part of the school year. During this period, WFP provided food assistance for 140 school days out of 172 school days. For the remaining 32 days which were not covered due to pipeline breaks, feeding was arranged with the valuable support of local communities and parents.

In August 2021, WFP signed a new implementation agreement with partners for the 2021-2022 academic cycle and delivered a two-month ration of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil to start the provision of meals from the beginning of the academic year. Upon the arrival of the commodities, WFP arranged handover ceremonies for the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and the Embassy of the Russian Federation. These events were televised and covered by national media.

At the same time, WFP experienced considerable delays in receiving yellow split peas under the school feeding activity. The donor's conditionality limited CO to specific suppliers. This led to delays because the sole supplier of the yellow split peas was only able to supply after the harvesting season, which was August 2021. This caused a pipeline break for the period of September-November, resulting in school children not receiving their full basket of food commodities as planned. Looking into the future, in such situations, more flexibility on local and regional procurement would enable the CO to avoid such pipeline breaks.

During the 2021-2022 academic year, pipeline break triggered a reduction in the overall planned assistance, with meals being provided for fewer days per week, starting from November. Aside from donor conditionalities, a secondary cause for the pipeline break was the increase in beneficiaries in comparison to the previous year by about 3 percent.

To reduce the negative impact on schoolchildren, WFP ensured communication with national and subnational counterparts and agreed on an arrangement that resulted in a reduced number of meals being provided by WFP (four times per week), with the one-day gap one day being covered by the strong support from local government entities and the parent and teacher associations (PTA). Their contributions have been remarkable, collectively providing in-kind or cash to enable the purchase of supplementary foods such as vegetables and fruits, coverage of cooks' and bakery staffs' salaries, and energy inputs. Collectively, local government entities and the PTA have encompassed nearly one-third of the overall costs of the programme. Initially, while this was a response measure to mitigate commodity

shortfalls by engaging local counterparts and the PTA to support the fifth feeding day of the week, WFP saw the potential to more actively involve local communities, thus paving the way for increased sustainability of the programme until its nationalization.

Despite the shortfalls, contributions from WFP, local authorities and the PTAs allowed meals to be provided without interruption. This collaborative effort contributed to maintaining the high (greater than 98 percent) attendance rate at targeted schools for both girls and boys.

As a result of WFP's advocacy, government authorities at all levels and PTAs are more convinced of the possibility of a nationalized school feeding programme in line with the political ownership, as made evident by the inclusion of school feeding in the National Education Development Strategy 2021-2030 and its mid-term action plan 2021-2023. WFP provided strong technical support in prior years for other important policies that outline school feeding as a priority, including the Concept on Improvement of the School Feeding in General Educational Institutions of Tajikistan and the National Strategy on Sustainable Development of School Feeding for the period of up to 2027.

To mitigate the socio-economic consequence of COVID-19, WFP provided take-home rations to the most vulnerable families of the schoolchildren benefiting from the School Feeding Programme. In February 2021, WFP distributed some 1,100 mt of mixed commodities (fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil) to 43,737 of the most vulnerable families, constituting 121,571 beneficiaries (62,961 female and 58,610 male). The beneficiary list of the flagship social protection programme, the Targeted Social Assistance, was used to reach the most vulnerable. Common targeting criteria included (i) households with no income or with limited food or livelihood sources, (ii) children from female-headed households, and (iii) households with family members living with a disability. During the distribution, all necessary precautions considering the pandemic were exercised in accordance with the emergency distribution guidelines laid out by WFP as well as WHO guidelines for the mitigation of COVID-19.

The Government of Tajikistan is firmly committed to nationalizing the school feeding programme. To have a smooth transition and handover, WFP is supporting the capacity strengthening of national counterparts by introducing different innovative projects and activities under Strategic Outcome 4. Under Strategic Outcome 1, monitoring and reporting are key areas for handover and crucial for measuring project success, tracking progress, and identifying best practices or areas for improvement. The information and data collected during monitoring improve transparency and accountability, the efficiency of resources of the projects, and strengthened the decision-making process of the project team.

In this vein, and as a part of a greater strategy towards digitalization, WFP has launched a newly streamlined and standardized approach to monthly process monitoring for all schools through an outsourced service provider using digital formats. Through this routine exercise, the overall implementation of the programme will be gauged and tracked. While initially conducted by outsourced enumerators, capacity strengthening of education department staff and school feeding focal points to conduct this type of monitoring will commence in the first half of 2022. In addition, WFP has reviewed all reporting tools for streamlining, standardization, and digitization. These were then validated through a workshop with subnational education department focal points and introduced with the 2021-2022 academic year. All quantitative and qualitative reports will be presented to the Ministry of Education and Science accordingly.

The overall gender and age marker for Strategic Outcome 1 is 3, representing a near-equal gender ratio of project participants and the involvement of women in monitoring of activities and additional information collection.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	3

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.



A total of **6,207** beneficiaries were **treated**



Over **250** primary healthcare centres were **assisted**



267 health workers were **trained to treatment moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**

The "Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition" continued to be an important programme conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoHSPP) based on the national Integrated Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol.

The project is mandated to treat children aged 6-59 months who suffer from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) by providing specialized nutritious food (SNF) in five target districts: Jaloliddini Balkhi, Dusti, Kulob, and Shahritus districts of Khatlon Region and Ayni district of Sughd Region, reaching over 250 primary healthcare centres (PHCs). In addition to providing beneficiaries with the SNF, PHC staff support the project by consulting the beneficiaries' parents and guardians on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

Fewer children were treated for MAM in 2021 than the previous year; this is a positive trend. The number of beneficiaries reached, and commodities distributed through MAM Treatment was 56 mt of SNF distributed to 6,207 beneficiaries (2,836 male and 3,371 female), compared to 64 mt of SNF and 8,400 beneficiaries in 2020. The MAM treatment project continued to successfully treat MAM, with more than 99 percent of children treated recovering, 0.2 percent for the default rate and a 0.02 percent mortality rate. All treatment performance rates targets exceeded SPHERE standards, which testifies to the efficient and stable work of all parties involved in the project.

Notwithstanding the SNF used for MAM treatment (Super Cereal Plus) having been highly effective, as was evident from the performance rates, preparation of the product was challenging for many caregivers, and procurement processes deemed it unsustainable for longer-term support. In a collaborative decision with MoHSPP, WFP will introduce an alternate SNF for MAM treatment, Acha Mum, a ready-to-use chickpea-based supplementary food. This initiative will address the needs of caregivers and beneficiaries and facilitate faster delivery times. Integration into the MAM treatment project is planned for early 2022. In this regard, in five target districts, with the support of national trainers appointed by the MoHSPP, in November-December 2021, three-day professional development trainings were conducted for the designated PHC personnel of 267 doctors and nurses (102 male and 165).

Digital data collection for the MAM treatment project, Conditional on Demand Assistance (CODA), remained active in 56 PHCs of Jaloliddin Balkhi district and 51 PHCs of Kulob district. Electronic registration of beneficiaries via a customized version of the application enhanced the capacity of the national health system, to facilitate the effective implementation of the MAM treatment project by timely registration of beneficiaries and continuous monitoring of their conditions.

Despite the benefits that digital data can add to the MAM treatment project, the CODA interface was not user-friendly and devices sometimes malfunctioned. This was a major obstacle to proper data collection, decreasing the ability to utilize the data for tracking and reporting purposes. The sustainability of the application was also questioned due to the challenges in inter interoperability between CODA and national health systems, a critical bottleneck for mainstreaming the application. Due to these challenges, WFP will seek alternative solutions to digitalizing treatment project data, and conduct the Privacy Impact Assessment to address data privacy considerations.

Based on formative research (2019) and nimble trials (2020), the SBCC project was launched in the five mentioned target districts in collaboration with MoHSPP and a local non-governmental organisation. As a preventive aspect of the nutrition programme, the SBCC project focused on proper hand hygiene observation, diversification of vegetable preservation, and reduction of cooking oil consumption. Each of these areas is aimed to create positive change in beneficiary behaviour, thereby ultimately reducing malnutrition.

Proper hand hygiene observation is an important preventive measure against the spread of various infections such as diarrhea, COVID-19 and other communicable diseases in both children and adults. It is also important to prevent a relapse of malnutrition in beneficiaries cured of MAM. Therefore, a combination of SBCC interventions was developed,

consisting of interpersonal experiential sessions, creating an enabling environment by providing basic handwashing facilities, and applying nudges to encourage positive behaviour. They have proven effective in promoting proper hand hygiene practices at all levels of society in the target districts. As a result, 10,232 (3,513 male and 6,719 female) community members and 29,782 (15,091 male and 14,691 female) schoolchildren benefitted from the given interventions, receiving over 1,300 hygiene kits and 2,000 other washing facilities.

A varied range of preserved vegetables can provide an important source of vitamins and minerals during the cold season when fresh foods are less abundant and more expensive. Due to a lack of knowledge and skills, however, the local population in the target districts tended to preserve only limited types of vegetables. Thus, considering also the importance of adequate nutrient intake to prevent acute and other forms of malnutrition, the given SBCC intervention made an important contribution to knowledge enhancement and overall capacity strengthening of 1,565 (76 male and 1,489 female) community members through trainings and master classes on various preservation methods.

Overconsumption of cooking oil is an unhealthy dietary behaviour that can contribute to overweight and obesity as well as non-communicable diseases. To address the issue, the target population was encouraged to consume cooking oil within specific measures through specifically designed SBCC interventions that included cooking demonstrations of the dishes traditionally prepared with large amounts of cooking oil, small group sessions supported by posters, and recipe distribution. All 2,142 (327 male and 1,815 female) community members who participated in the interventions acknowledged the necessity and benefits of combating this negative nutritious behaviour.

During the project implementation, several challenges impacted project efficiency. Since SBCC is a relatively new field in Tajikistan, local organizations had not been exposed to such ideas. Through capacity strengthening training and dissemination of relevant learning materials, the cooperating partner was eventually able to build a full comprehension of what SBCC is and to internalize its innovative approach. The implementation of SBCC activities has yielded encouraging results. Based on randomized monitoring visits, feedback from district PHC staff supporting the project, and monthly reports submitted by the cooperating partner, a positive trend towards desired behaviours in beneficiaries was observed. The presence and continued use of handwashing facilities in households and schools, the increase in the type of preserved vegetables observed in the households as well as constant consultations of the beneficiaries with the preservation trainer, and the recognition of the benefits of reducing cooking oil consumption by the target population, testify to this statement. Another important achievement was the increase in the number of men participating in SBCC activities; since, during nimble trials, they considered the activities to be "female-only". The involvement of men was therefore prioritized during the interventions, resulting in a male to female ratio of about 3 to 7.

As a part of a greater strategy towards digitalization and capacity strengthening, WFP has launched a newly streamlined and standardized approach to monthly process monitoring of all PHCs through an outsourced service provider using digital formats. Through this routine exercise, the overall implementation of the programme will be gauged and tracked. First reports have found beneficiaries, particularly the caretakers of children under the treatment programme have a high awareness of the treatment programme.

The Gender and Age Marker code for nutrition activities was 4, reflecting that sex and age were systematically analyzed. SBCC activities were promoting the nutrition-related behaviours for both women and men in target areas which was aligned with the recommendation of the Project review 2020 on the involvement of men in the nutrition awareness-raising and SBCC activities.

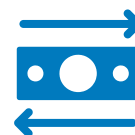
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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.	4

Strategic outcome 03: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.



30,000 beneficiaries were reached through **emergency cash for assets**



6,510 project participants and their families were provided **with cash assistance** to meet their daily food and nutrition gaps



A one-off mixed food commodities were provided to **2,027** affected households



WFP supported the reconstruction of **70 houses** that were completely or partially destroyed by the earthquake

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect operations during the reporting year. During the reporting period, 71% of households were borrowing money from banks or money lenders thus incurring more loans. The loans are used both for creating business and meeting their basic food needs. They had also reduced their expenditure on critical services such as health and education. More than half of the households 56% adopted at least one of the crisis level coping strategies. As a response to the pandemic, WFP first initiated a COVID-19 Response Project in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and in districts of Rasht Valley in 2020, which were completed in 2021. These reached 30,000 beneficiaries through emergency cash for assets. Conditional cash for assets was provided to cover the immediate food gaps of the local communities as well as build their resilience in the face of natural disasters. Households that were chronically food insecure and directly affected by socioeconomic shocks were targeted. Female-headed households were of particular concern and prioritized. The projects provided 6,510 participants and their families with cash assistance to meet their daily food and nutrition gaps while working on rehabilitating community productive assets such as irrigation of canals, drinking water supply systems, feeder roads, and forestry areas. The following assets were developed as a result of these projects: 320 km of irrigational canals, 35.2 km of roads, and 43 km of drinking water supply systems were rehabilitated/constructed. In addition, 4,206 hectares of agricultural land benefited from the rehabilitated irrigation canals and 13.5 ha of land were afforested.

The pandemic prevented baseline data collection, however, a phone-based post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted in 2020 followed by an end-project survey in August 2021. In terms of food consumption, there was a slight deterioration of household food insecurity with 87 percent (94 percent in 2020 PDM results) of respondents reporting acceptable food consumption, 13 percent (6 percent in 2020 PDM results) borderline level, while those reporting poor food consumption remained stable (0 percent in both surveys). With the last cash transfers in May 2021, the comparative decline in food consumption indicated beneficiary dependence on external cash assistance. Beneficiary-employed coping strategies included engaging in daily labour, eating less food per day, selling productive assets such as land and animals, consuming seed stocks, and reducing non-food expenses on health and education. However, it is envisaged that beneficiaries will have long-term benefits from the assets' rehabilitation. A total of 80 percent of beneficiary households reported the emergency cash enabled them to meet their livelihood needs, with 61 percent of total cash received spent on food. The assets created helped 72 percent of respondents increase or diversify their agriculture production, while 88 percent reported the projects increased vegetation cover and the water table and reduced soil erosion. In July 2021, WFP conducted outcome monitoring and the results demonstrated that a larger proportion of the female headed-households were found to be engaged in emergency level, livelihood-based coping strategies compared to male-headed households. This indicated greater deterioration of livelihood assets and strategies for female-headed households. Twenty-nine percent of beneficiary households reported that a female member participated in the project. Among the households that sent female members for participation, 87 percent reported that the cash was deposited in the bank under the name of the female member.

For the cash assistance for the assets creation component of the project, WFP signed field level agreements with five local nongovernmental organisations to establish and reconstruct irrigation canals, greenhouses, solar cookers, climate-proof modern storage facilities, and solar fruit dryers. The partners completed beneficiary selection and are currently registering participants in SCOPE, which is expected to improve the overall beneficiary registration process

and management of entitlements. Assistance will be provided through the CBT modality using the cash-for-assets and training schemes. An outsourced monitoring company conducted a baseline survey, the findings of which will be ready in early 2022.

WFP implemented an agricultural production and marketing project specifically targeting women’s production groups within communities where WFP implemented school meals programmes. Results included the formation of 15 production groups (14 women’s groups and one all-male group as a control group) and distribution of handheld digital tablets, seeds, and productive assets. Twelve ha of land in Lakhsh and 30 ha of land in Muminobod were given to women groups for their farming. In Muminobod, the project partnered with 42 farmers to produce more than 89 mt of a range of commodities, from which 20 mt was contributed by the farmers (against the initial distribution of seed, fertilizers, and land rent) to the national food emergency stock under the management of the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES). Handheld tablets facilitated the sharing of daily experiences and knowledge across groups and enabled the women’s groups to contact the project team for technical support. This resolved a persistent challenge for technical backstopping for farmers, particularly female farmers who often are excluded from such knowledge platforms. While the expected yield of chickpeas was 1,200 kg per hectare, groups averaged 800kg/ha, compared to 220kg/ha in the control group. It is expected that the production groups will continue investing in agriculture using the knowledge and various capacities built, thus ensuring their independence and livelihood improvement.

WFP, in partnership with the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) member agencies and CoES, responded to mudflows and floods in Khatlon region and an earthquake in Rasht Valley. WFP used its emergency food stocks to respond to the Government’s appeal, for which a one-off emergency entitlement of 92 mt of mixed food commodities were distributed to 1,724 households (8,620 beneficiaries) in Khatlon and 15.70 mt of food assistance to 303 earthquake-affected households (1,515 beneficiaries) in Rasht Valley. With CoES and a local cooperating partner, WFP supported the reconstruction of 70 houses that were completely or partially destroyed by the earthquake.

WFP participated in the assessment of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for Tajikistan, in line with the requirements and provisions of the Sendai Framework. The assessment highlighted that while the current strategy is aligned with the priority areas of the Sendai Framework, it does not provide clear guidance on developing and strengthening cooperation and partnership in the disaster risk reduction (DRR) sector in the country, region, or globally, and it misses an action plan, which complicates implementation monitoring and impact evaluation. The assessment committee recommended that the Government develop an action plan with clear targets, timing, activities, responsible agencies and resources allocated to implement the DRR strategy and to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the DRR strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework. WFP will contribute to the development of such an action plan through the relevant sector working groups.

WFP has undertaken preparedness actions to respond to a potential Afghan refugee influx into Tajikistan. A logistics assessment was carried out that determined the scope and operational partnerships needed to facilitate logistics coordination and information sharing among responding partners. Logistics capacity was strengthened through the procurement of four additional mobile storage units (MSU) and two diesel generators to enhance food storage capacity in the strategically designated locations that would host refugees. Four standby MSUs are already in the country.

WFP staff capacity has been boosted through the deployment of additional personnel in logistics and programme for response and preparedness activities. Additionally, a market assessment⁵ was carried out on December 2021 to determine the possibility of using cash as a modality of assistance to Afghan refugees. The assessment was conducted in December 2021. The assessment results show that both food and non-food items are available in the markets of Jaloliddini Balkhi District, where a refugee settlement is being built.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 remained cognizant of gender aspects while designing and delivering activities according to Gender and Age Marker code 3.

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

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.



School Feeding Centre was established under the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan



60 laptops and accessories provided to the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan to support the School Feeding Centre

In line with the National School Feeding Strategy (2017-2027), WFP reinforced its efforts to gradually transition its school feeding programme to a nationally owned programme. In 2021, WFP signed a MoU with MoES to formalize cooperation on the transition, which included establishing a dedicated school feeding centre with the technical and financial support of WFP. The centre would serve as a primary, central-level entity to support and sustain the national programme. As such, WFP promoted policy dialogue at the national and sub-national levels through various working groups and coordination councils, the networks for which will be made coherent by the central school feeding centre. WFP arranged for ministerial partners to visit schools across the country to gain knowledge about and to promote the school feeding programme. As a follow-up to the signed MoU and to strengthen the transition, WFP handed over ICT equipment in the form of 60 laptops. Additionally, other accessories such as monitors, printers, dock stations were also provided to the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan to support systematic, well-documented, and digitized information and reporting on school feeding programme throughout the country.

The cornerstone of multiple interventions under Strategic Outcome 4 was the official signing of the MoU between the parties. Due to administrative delays with formalizing the partnership, multiple activities had to be postponed to 2022.

Additionally, since Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) are new for the education system, the process of agreement on the procedures between the WFP, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice took longer than expected. Eventually, the policies and procedures were approved by the relevant parties, and WFP signed a formal agreement with MoES to roll out CBT in 15 pilot schools in 2022. As WFP's vision is to link the Home-Grown-School initiative with the selected pilot CBT schools, the implementation of this activity was also moved to 2022.

WFP conducted a Systems Approach for Better Education Results for School Feeding (SABER-SF) assessment of the school feeding programme based on five international quality standards. The main goal was to support the Government in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of school feeding systems and develop policies and roadmaps for improving school feeding programmes at the national level. As a result of the assessment, an overview of the state school feeding program in terms of existing policy and regulatory framework and an outline of potential directions for improving state school feeding policies will be shared with the Government in early 2022.

WFP's efforts to optimize school feeding through public-private partnerships are intended to support the eventual nationalization of the programme. Under this framework, eight bakeries were renovated and equipped by WFP to ensure a steady supply of quality bread to area schools. The project will be reviewed in 2022 and is subject to further extension in other regions of the country pending lessons learned.

WFP designed and presented to MoES a conceptual note on the implementation of a cash transfer pilot in selected schools to enable their local and direct procurement of food commodities. The concept was endorsed by relevant ministries in 2021 and is planned for commencement in 2022 under the coordination of MoES. Through the pilot, participating schools will manage the procurement of food commodities, while being linked to local smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs giving more ownership to schools and improving farmers' production levels and livelihoods through nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

To enhance school children's diets, WFP continued supporting income-generating activities and the production of complementary foods in selected schools. Activities included the establishment of greenhouses, beekeeping, animal breeding, fishponds, canning shops, and sewing shops that generate income for more nutritious school meals while reducing parents' burden. Initial successes included participating schools increasing their livestock numbers by up to 10 newborns, harvesting 70 to 150 kg of honey and increasing beehives by an additional 3 to 5, and producing enough milk for daily inclusion in school meals.

To raise awareness and promote healthy eating habits among the population, WFP developed and disseminated information and visibility materials, including a television programme on the essentials of nutritious and healthy

lifestyles that targets school children, parents, school teachers, and staff involved in the organization and management of school meals.

Within the social behaviour change communication (SBCC) framework, WFP selected three schools for the establishment of resource centres to provide a space where community members, caregivers, and school children can learn about healthier diets and best practices for nutrition. A total of 15 centres will be established across the country.

A consolidated effort among WFP, UNICEF, WHO, and FAO has led to the drafting of a UN Strategic Framework for Nutrition, which will set the foundation for a joint work plan to coordinate and harmonize nutrition-related activities and strengthen collaboration through complementing comparative advantages. The framework will contribute to advocacy for the sustainability of multiagency nutrition activities and support the Government of Tajikistan to sustain and adapt existing nutrition services.

Coordination with various government and non-government agencies was maintained, ensuring activities are aligned with national policies and protocols, including the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network. WFP has begun exploratory work to establish SUN to support the Government in its implementation of the national Law on Fortification. A feasibility assessment for wheat flour fortification and local SNF production will commence in early 2022 to establish the public and private landscape required for such endeavors and to lay the foundation for WFP to further support this law.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) and worked with the local governments of two districts in the Rasht Valley to support their 5-year District Development Programme (DDP) design process. The DDPs are the localization tools of the national strategic policies and provide each district with an implementation plan to achieve national goals and the SDGs. The two districts have now developed multisectoral priorities and activities for the next five years to tackle critical issues that affect their food security and nutrition outcomes. The DDPs were presented to the Government and development partners, where all stakeholders supported the implementation of sectoral strategies. Scale-up of the developed and now-validated methodologies to 11 more districts targeted by the Green Climate Fund project is planned for 2022.

WFP's weekly food price monitoring system continued to provide data on the price and availability of major food and non-food commodities, allowing WFP and wider humanitarian and development partners to assess the population's ability to access food through markets across Tajikistan. The market bulletin has been regarded as an important product by the UN Country Team for their economic update of Tajikistan. The market monitoring dashboard has been recognized as a best practice within WFP.

WFP supported the Agency of Statistics (AoS) in its Population and Housing Census 2020 through the provision of equipment to support report production in early 2021. An MoU with the AoS to facilitate data sharing and to strengthen the capacity of the Government to develop a food security monitoring system to inform national-level policies and strategies is underway.

WFP is also currently working with the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence (CoES), which chairs the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), to enhance its capacity to manage disaster information at local and central levels through hardware and software support and training activities. Specifically, WFP aims to institutionalize the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) into the government system.

In response to the natural disasters that hit Tajikistan in 2021 (an earthquake in the Rasht Valley and mudflows in Khatlon and Sughd regions), WFP conducted multiple emergency assessments to understand the impact of disasters on the affected population and inform the response. WFP continued to work with REACT, which is a government-humanitarian disaster risk management partnership in Tajikistan, to coordinate emergency assessment activities. In close cooperation with central and local government structures, WFP will support the reconstruction of school kitchens and canteens and provide energy-efficient kitchen equipment to disaster-affected schools in 2022.

WFP conducted an Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) workshop focusing on hazard analysis and early warning systems, national preparedness, and response. The workshop was attended by the technical staff of CoES as well as members of the REACT team and other in-country partners who contribute to emergency preparedness and response capacities in the country. Gaps observed included availability of standardized tools and approaches for assessments; outdated and difficult to access information management systems; lack of sustainable hazard analysis and early warning systems; lack of preparedness planning; lack of formal regulations to strengthen inclusion and engagement of vulnerable groups during response; a non-prioritized digital collection of data to improve speed and ease of data analysis and information sharing. WFP shared and presented the final report of the training with recommendations to address gaps with REACT members. Workplan was prepared and another workshop on emergency preparedness and response is scheduled later in the year for REACT members.

For the implementation of the Strategic Objective, WFP's gender equality corporate principles were followed. In 2021, the programme achieved gender parity among beneficiaries, while GaM score 3 demonstrates that gender was fully integrated into project activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes.	3
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.	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration



1,316 MT of wheat-flour were procured from the local market and delivered to **Afghanistan**



Logistic support was provided for the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** flights between Dushanbe - Kabul and other Afghan destinations

In 2021 WFP in Tajikistan was confronted with a new operational challenge in view of the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan. As the food security sector lead, WFP coordinated with partners on preparedness actions for the potential Afghan refugee influx. WFP is currently prepositioning mixed food commodities to cover up to 10,000 refugees for three months and is in discussions with humanitarian and development partners on how best to support the government-designated refugee settlement in Khatlon region and the refugee reception centers along the Tajik-Afghan border. WFP Tajikistan also provided support to the Afghanistan operation: first, the procurement of 1,316 MT of wheat-flour from the local market and coordination of the delivery through Tajikistan-Afghanistan border crossing points to the five North-East Provinces of Afghanistan; second, obtaining the Government's clearance for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights that are now connecting Dushanbe with Kabul and other destinations in Afghanistan and are open to the entire humanitarian community; and third, key staffing support for the operationalization of the WFP logistics center in Termez, Uzbekistan.

To meet the requirements of the wider humanitarian community, WFP has been providing storage services to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). More than 240 m² of storage space in Dushanbe warehouse is currently allocated to UNHCR under the bilateral service provision modality. In case of demand, the storage space could be increased. Overall, the capacity of the warehouse in Dushanbe was increased threefold, which made it possible to receive, process, and send humanitarian cargo totaling 3,800 MT to the northern territories of Afghanistan, and to preposition 1,200 MT of wheat flour during the winter period.

In addition, WFP continues to work with other UN agencies through existing memoranda of understanding for the sharing of office space in the field and carpooling. All related transactions have been recorded under the mode of service. WFP is also planning to liaise with other UN and non-UN Agencies, national counterparts, and the private sector regarding the fortification of wheat flour. WFP will continue efforts for advocating joint logistics and procurement services within the Business Operations Strategy framework. As part of common services, WFP in Tajikistan signed a bilateral carpooling service agreement with UNICEF in Tajikistan.

Under the implementation of Global Logistics Cluster Field-Based Preparedness Project, the National Logistics Preparedness Working Group (NLPWG) was established in June as a result of the Project's advocacy for a coordinated mechanism towards strengthening national humanitarian logistics capacities. The NLPWG is led by the Government's Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence. The specific objective of the group is to facilitate communication and collaboration between actors, leading to a coordinated approach towards supply chain preparedness, and thereby ensuring actors are well prepared for a joint humanitarian logistics response. The NLPWG plans to map and document national and provincial coordination and information management /sharing practices and processes.

Strategic outcome 06: People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.

The strategic outcome was designed to support potential Afghan refugees entering Tajikistan with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities as well nutrition prevention and treatment packages. However, during the reporting period, no refugee influx was reported and registered in the country. WFP remains prepared to respond to any potential for an Afghan refugee influx.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP is committed to gender equality, as evident from the allocation of about 10 percent of its annual financial resources to enhance women's empowerment. Gender- and age-disaggregated data are integrated across WFP operations to ensure girls, women, boys, and men are targeted in a proportional and gender-sensitive manner.

WFP measures equality in decision-making and control over food assistance between women and men at the household level to assess progress towards the empowerment of women. Post-distribution monitoring results under the resilience activities using the CBT modality have indicated decisions regarding food assistance within the households are mostly made by women and men together (51 percent), followed by men alone (34.8 percent) and women alone (13 percent). This shows improvement over 2020 values where decisions taken together by women and men together represented 47 percent, followed by men alone at 42 percent, and women at 11 percent. This improvement continues to signify the commitment to gender equality and improved discussions at the community level for joint decision-making.

WFP also addressed the recommendations of the nutrition project review on strengthening gender equality through the greater inclusion of men in activities traditionally targeted towards women. While men are the main breadwinners and hold decision-making power regarding food and nutrition in the households in communities, they had not participated in the SBCC activities promoting better nutrition and hygiene. In 2021, men were included across all interventions. For instance, the transformation was observed in the men's attitudes, while implementing the reduction of cooking oil consumption activity, they were also able to understand the nutritional benefits, leading to increased harmony in the family.

To improve gender equity, Activity 1 aims to provide nutritionally balanced school meals and promote women empowerment in smallholder farmer production groups, strengthen income generation and provide new skills and knowledge to the benefits school feeding and resilience-related activities.

A gender assessment was integrated into the District Development Plans for two districts in Rasht Valley. The assessment highlighted issues around women's employment, school dropouts by girls, early marriage, and gender-based violence that particularly affect women's wellbeing. The findings of the analysis were integrated into the draft plans of two districts for 2021-2025.

A Gender and Diversity Inclusion Analysis was conducted to contribute to strategic and programmatic planning that leaves no one behind. The analysis provided insights on each CSP activity and provided concrete recommendations regarding gender mainstreaming, including a communication and advocacy plan for gender and diversity mainstreaming.

A cooperation agreement and action plan were developed with UN Women for mutual support in integrating gender-transformative programming across WFP's activities. UN Women will provide support in capacity strengthening to the CPs regarding gender-sensitive and transformative approaches, raise awareness and involvement in the gender action learning system around resilience activities and support the mainstreaming of gender messaging in the nutrition SBCC activities.

WFP achieved a Gender and Age Marker of 4 for Strategic Outcome 2 and a score of 3 for the remaining outcomes, demonstrating considerable progress in gender equality and empowerment across the portfolio.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP continued its commitment to Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices, as outlined in its corporate 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy. Emphasis was placed on ensuring the safety and security of affected communities. Before WFP engages with any organization, a thorough due diligence process is conducted to ensure the potential partner has the capacity to implement WFP projects in adherence to do no harm principles. Activities are designed to ensure maximum benefit to affected populations in a manner that upholds their dignity and detracts from any negative consequences.

Safety and Security: In 2021, a conflict on the border with the Kyrgyz Republic displaced thousands and killed 55 people. While movements were restricted, all WFP and partner staffs, as well as beneficiaries, remained safe. The crisis in Afghanistan, which borders Tajikistan, also raised cause for concern. However, Tajikistan has not witnessed any security-related spillover. Protests in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) created disruptions across its regional capital, leaving the region without internet connections for several weeks. The situation has normalized but mobile phones remain the only form of communication.

WFP continued COVID-19 response programming through provision of a take-home ration for food-insecure households of school children during the lean season. With protection of affected populations central to all WFP assistance, WFP, together with the parent-teacher associations (PTA), ensured distribution sites had available masks and sanitizers and followed safe distance measures to mitigate the possible spreading of COVID-19 amongst recipients of the assistance. Based on the post-distribution monitoring survey conducted, respondents expressed satisfaction with the safety and security regulations at the distribution sites, accessibility of the sites, and the professional attitude extended by the staff.

To account for the safety of beneficiaries working in the COVID-19 emergency cash for assets project, WFP ensured specific protection measures to mitigate the potential spread of the virus were included in all agreements. In addition to the now-standard provision of masks and sanitizers, WFP ensured the ability to halt work should the situation devolve to movement restrictions. Post-distribution monitoring surveys showed that WFP assistance was delivered according to the plan, safety and security measures were ensured, and beneficiaries were satisfied (100 percent reported being able to access the programme safely).

Meaningful Access and Empowerment: During the targeting process of the Climate Change Adaptation project, typically marginalized individuals, such as women and people living with disabilities, were identified and included as beneficiaries through the creation of roles specific to their abilities. All surveyed beneficiaries reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes, and nearly all (99.7 percent) reported programmes are undertaken in a dignified manner.

Consultation with communities: Engagement with affected populations at schools was managed through the PTA, which actively oversees the interest of child beneficiaries of school feeding projects. The PTA was critical in identifying the most vulnerable households to receive take-home assistance. PTAs managed decisions on how to supplement WFP-provided assistance to create a more nutritious and wholesome meal for the children.

Resilience activities require a commitment to affected populations; as such, WFP ensured the creation of project management committees for each project. Feedback from beneficiaries was received by phone through the involvement of project management committees and WFP field offices.

As an integral aspect of disaster response, WFP held extensive discussions with communities affected by floods in Khatlon and Sughd regions and those affected by the Rasht Valley earthquake to inform the provision of in-kind food assistance. Additionally, based on community preferences and in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), WFP supported the reconstruction of 70 houses destroyed by the earthquake, enabling families to have shelter before the onset of winter.

Despite efforts to ensure adequate consultations, post-distribution monitoring has shown that half of the respondents are aware of the programme parameters, meaning who will receive assistance, the duration, and type of assistance.

Going into 2022, WFP will prioritize community consultations and information provision and has already preliminary work on the use of telecommunications, where relevant, to supplement face-to-face discussions, which have been limited in the COVID-19 context.

Community Feedback Mechanisms: Process monitoring at project sites included interviews with beneficiaries and partners about the status of project implementation and assessed their concerns and satisfaction with the assistance received. In addition, upon completion of the school feeding take-home ration and food assistance for assets creation activities, beneficiaries were contacted through phone surveys and were asked for feedback on the activity implementation and distribution processes. These surveys were administered through Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) and adhered to beneficiary data privacy and protection protocols.

WFP managed AAP through various means, including provision of information about project interventions, direct phone calls between beneficiaries and WFP focal points in the field, site visits conducted by project teams, and via post-distribution monitoring. Development of a full-fledged community feedback mechanism (CFM) remains in progress.

Information Provision: While disaggregation by disability was estimated for school feeding and nutrition activities based on the national statistics for the prevalence of disability, figures for Strategic Objective 3 applied the registered number of beneficiaries with a labour constraint as a reliable proxy to reflect the number of people living with physical disabilities assisted in 2020.

WFP planned to integrate the Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability for face-to-face household data collection modules, however, the shift to remote data collection due to the pandemic hindered its administration. To ensure this type of data is collected, the Agency of Statistics (AoS) agreed to include these questions through their own efforts. This will be integrated into the data-sharing agreement between WFP and AoS, scheduled to commence in 2022.

WFP commenced a privacy impact analysis, with findings to be available by the second quarter of 2022. This analysis will encompass all of WFP operations, including a review of financial service providers, digital platforms such as CODA and SCOPE, and monitoring data collection and sharing.

As per WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy, all beneficiary personal data was deemed potentially sensitive and considered strictly confidential.

Environment

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

Productive asset creation activities in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and in districts of Rasht Valley implemented in 2020 and 2021 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic led to the establishment or rehabilitation of 320 km of canals that irrigated 4,900 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, and the afforestation of 13.5 hectares (ha) of land, resulting in reduced soil erosion and increased vegetation cover. Most households reported that the assets created or rehabilitated had benefited them and the community positively. Seventy-two percent of beneficiaries reported that the assets helped them increase their agriculture production while 88 percent of the households reported that the assets improved the natural environment through increased vegetation cover and water table, and reduced soil erosion. Ninety-one percent of the households reported that the training and other support provided in the community have improved household's ability to manage and maintain assets created. WFP expects the environmental benefits to increase steadily over the next few years, as environmental benefits become evident only after a few years.

Under the GCF project, WFP put in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure its project activities do not cause harm to the environment or populations. In this context, the design of all asset creation activities such as irrigation canals, greenhouses, solar cookers, climate-proof modern storage facilities, and solar fruit dryers were screened for environmental and social risks in collaboration with communities, the decentralized technical services of the government, and followed the provisions set by both the national law and the donors. All asset creation activities were categorized as low risk.

WFP reduced adverse impacts on the environment by safely disposing of outdated and inefficient assets of mechanical nature (vehicles and generators) and IT equipment, replacing them with energy-efficient models. In 2021, WFP ensured adherence to environmentally friendly facility management processes by installing inverter air conditioners to promote energy efficiency. To enhance fuel efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions existing vehicles with Euro 2 compliance were replaced with Euro 4, which have lower fuel consumption and produce lower CO₂ emissions.

WFP reports on energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions, waste and water management are developed through the annual environmental footprint report (ARCHIBUS). The report for 2021 will be finalized by January 2022. However, 2020 results reflect a 23 percent decline in total carbon dioxide emissions from the prior year (these results were not available during the 2020 reporting season). This reduction can be attributed to a reduction in travel during the pandemic. While 2021 did see more movement, improved mission planning and purchase of energy-efficient equipment support WFP's commitment to environmental protection.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

1. 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.
3. WFP, Fill the Nutrient Gap Tajikistan, Summary Report (2018).
4. The World Bank in Tajikistan, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/overview#1>

Partnerships

List of donors: The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the Government of the United Kingdom; the Government of Japan - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA); the Government of Poland; the Green Climate Fund, the Japan Association for the World Food Programme; the Russian Federation.

Strategic outcome 03

1. https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/MFIDashbaord/MFIOverview/hatem.kotb@global.wfp.org/Tajikistan?:showAppBanner=false&.display_count=n&.showVizHome=n&.origin=viz_share_link&.isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&.embed=y

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture												
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	
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				30	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	312,807	311,648	624,455	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	6	6	6	2017	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	3,371	2,836	6,207	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	5,125	5,857	10,982	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	294,228	355,960	121%
	female	296,918	363,553	122%
	total	591,146	719,513	122%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,813	5,951	102%
	female	5,813	5,949	102%
	total	11,626	11,900	102%
24-59 months	male	5,887	3,102	53%
	female	5,887	3,236	55%
	total	11,774	6,338	54%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	239,824	288,032	120%
	female	240,525	287,572	120%
	total	480,349	575,604	120%
12-17 years	male	8,601	10,059	117%
	female	8,601	9,809	114%
	total	17,202	19,868	115%
18-59 years	male	31,486	46,054	146%
	female	33,475	54,459	163%
	total	64,961	100,513	155%
60+ years	male	2,617	2,762	106%
	female	2,617	2,528	97%
	total	5,234	5,290	101%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	535,546	719,513	134%
Refugee	55,600	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,500	10,982	27%
Prevention of Malnutrition	52,000	46,830	90%
School-Based Programmes	450,000	646,217	143%
Treatment of Malnutrition	6,200	6,207	100%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	58,600	11,476	19%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	175	0	0%
Split Peas	1,747	80	5%
Vegetable Oil	873	516	59%
Wheat Flour	8,733	7,996	92%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 06			
High Energy Biscuits	45	0	0%
Iodised Salt	34	0	0%
LNS	7	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	317	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	170	0	0%
Wheat Flour	3,172	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	241	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Soya Blend	90	56	63%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Split Peas	33	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	12	4	30%
Wheat Flour	332	102	31%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	726,000	317,211	44%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	738,000	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	540,000	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.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,500	4,567
			Male	1,500	1,522
			Total	6,000	6,089
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	60,784
			Male	0	60,787
			Total	0	121,571
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	209,500	271,436
			Male	209,500	271,435
			Total	419,000	542,871
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,528	8,592

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	20,000	19,487.13
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,914	1,914
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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	10,458.21	8,512.34
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100
N*: 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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	81
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	0	1.66

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School children of primary school age - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Gender ratio	Overall	0.96	=1	=1	0.98	1.03	0.96	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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	
Output Results					
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	14,984	26,201
			Male	16,516	20,629
			Total	31,500	46,830
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,750	0
			Male	1,750	0
			Total	3,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	4,000 4,000	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,500	3,104
			Male	2,500	3,103
			Total	5,000	6,207
A.2: Food transfers			MT	90	56
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	540,000	0

Output Results				
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.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	2,000	638
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	1,000	1,354
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	25,000	29,480
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	250	201
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	4,000	4,317
B: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	99	44.31
C: 02. Vulnerable people benefit from the improved capacities of local health authorities to manage IMAM programmes, including through the digitalization of reporting and monitoring.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250	207
E*: 03. Community members in targeted districts learn appropriate nutrition-sensitive practices that prevent malnutrition.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	16,500	19,007
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	15,000	24,714

Outcome Results								
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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months with MAM - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥25.5	25.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥99	99			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥97.6	97.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥7.8	7.8				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥0	0				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥0	0				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥66.7	66.7				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥2.4	2.4				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall			≥1	1				WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.91	<15	<15	0.3	0.41	1.91	Secondary data	
	Male	1.17	<15	<15	0.18	0.31	1.17	Secondary data	
	Overall	1.54	<15	<15	0.24	0.36	1.54	Secondary data	
								Secondary data	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.04	0	0	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.02	0	0	WFP programme monitoring	
								WFP programme monitoring	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.02	<15	<15	0	0.12	0.15	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	0.04	0.14	0.32	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	0.12	<15	<15	0.02	0.13	0.23	WFP programme monitoring	
								WFP programme monitoring	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.84	≥75	≥75	99.7	99.47	97.84	Secondary data	
	Male	98.42	≥75	≥75	99.79	99.55	98.42	Secondary data	
	Overall	98.13	≥75	≥75	99.72	99.51	98.13	Secondary data	
								Secondary data	

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall			≥84.7	84.7				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female			>70	54				WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>70	47				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall			>70	50.8				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>50	>50	100	100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	>50	>50	100	100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	>50	>50	100	100	100	100	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.							Resilience Building	
Output Results								
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								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,500	5,158			
			Male	7,500	5,824			
			Total	15,000	10,982			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	752	0			
			Male	748	0			
			Total	1,500	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,752	0			
			Male	2,748	0			
			Total	5,500	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	500	0			
			Male	500	0			
			Total	1,000	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,500	5,558			
			Male	1,500	5,918			
			Total	3,000	11,476			
A.2: Food transfers			MT	382	106			
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	726,000	317,211			

Output Results				
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 01. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	91,349	109,478
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	4,600	4,600
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	15	15
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	30	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	81,551	81,551
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	771,910.03	299,600.03
C: 03. 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.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	90	120
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	173.07	173.57
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3,824	3,575.9

Outcome Results								
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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID 19 response project beneficiaries - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female		<2	<2	7.6	11		WFP
	Male		<2	<2	7	7		programme monitoring
	Overall		<2	<2	7.1	7		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥70	≥50	85.1	91.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥50	87.5	94.4	
	Overall		≥70	≥50	87.2	94.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤25	14.9	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤35	≤25	12.1	5.6	
	Overall		≤15	≤25	12.5	5.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	0.3	0	
	Overall		≤15	≤15	0.3	0	
Food expenditure share	Female		<30	<45	0	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<30	<45	0	37	
	Overall		<30	<45	42	37	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60.7	≥55	10.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60.7	≥55	10.3	13	
	Overall		≥60.7	≥55	10.3	12	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<10	≤15	47.9	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<10	≤15	57.4	11	
	Overall		<10	≤15	56.1	13	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<0.3	≤0.3	25	50	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<0.3	≤0.3	16.7	53	
	Overall		<0.3	≤0.3	17.8	53	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<20	≤25	16.7	17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<20	≤25	15.7	23	
	Overall		<20	≤25	15.8	23	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall		≥70	≥60	80		WFP programme monitoring

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.					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	12,500	0	
			Male	12,500	0	
			Total	25,000	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	738,000	0	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	2,500	5,300
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	518	286
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	566,746	300,212
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	item	2,390	2,295
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	370	60
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	33	28
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	133	110
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	718	645
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	133	110
M: 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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	18	18
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.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 02. Crisis-affected people benefit from the improved capacities of government institutions for emergency preparedness, early warning, and food security and nutrition monitoring.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1

Outcome Results								
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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National partners - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall		=3.75	=3.75	3.75			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥5	≥2	3	2	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration					- Crisis Response			
Output Results								
Activity 06: Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Development and humanitarian actors as well as government institutions benefit from the services provided to facilitate efficient coordination of procurement, logistics and administrative efforts								
Service Delivery General								
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.105: Number of services provided			service	3	1	

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian partners - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	100	100		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	10,000	0
			Male	10,000	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	26,410	0
			Male	29,190	0
			Total	55,600	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,737	0
Activity 08: Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages, including social behaviour change communication, to children age 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and/or caretakers among the targeted populations.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	4,000	0
			Male	4,000	0
			Total	8,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	400	0
			Male	400	0
			Total	800	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,000	0
			Total	5,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	400	0
			Total	400	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	248	0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children at primary schools - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	≥50	≥50	51	51	47.7	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	57	≥70	≥60	51.8	47	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	33	≤15	≤25	34.8	42	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	10	≥15	≥15	13.4	11	16	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	90	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.7	90	100	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.7	90	100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children at primary schools - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	67	≥70	≥70	57	60	67	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	50	≥80	≥50	50	40	100	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥80	≥50	50	40	100	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥80	≥50	50	40	100	WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=50	50	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Nozim Nazri

WFP works in remote villages and districts of Tajikistan. Photo: primary grade schoolchildren in school No.8 in Murghab District (GBAO) having lunch

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

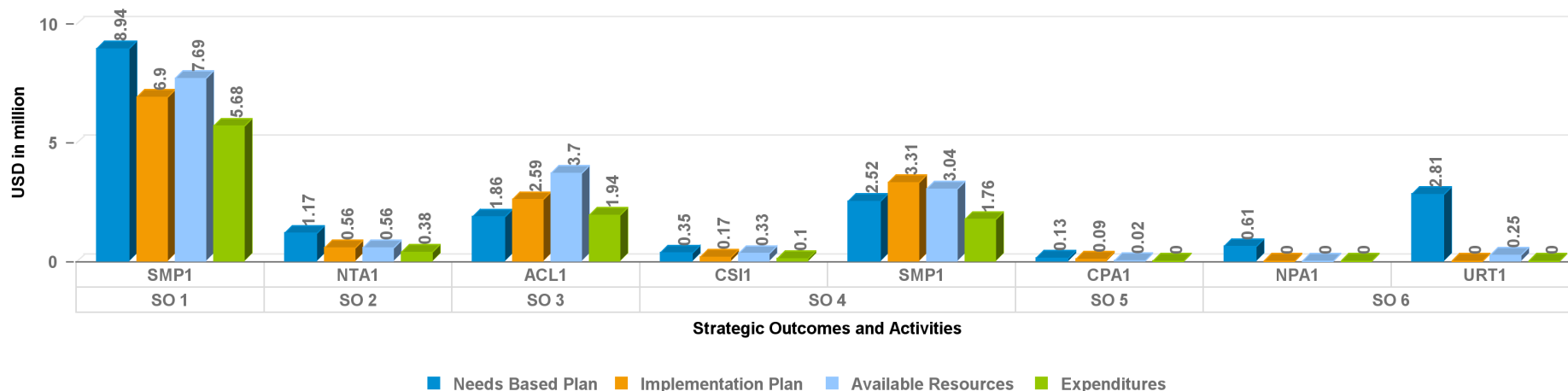
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration
SO 6	People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
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
CPA1	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector
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.
NPA1	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages, including social behaviour change communication, to children age 6-59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and/or caretakers among the targeted populations.
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
URT1	Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	8,943,238	6,897,359	7,692,869	5,684,787
	People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages, including social behaviour change communication, to children age 6–59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and/or caretakers among the targeted populations.	614,538	0	0	0
		Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.	2,814,403	0	250,580	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,372,179	6,897,359	7,943,449	5,684,787
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.	1,174,263	561,612	563,591	377,777
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,174,263	561,612	563,591	377,777

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,862,298	2,594,432	3,696,700	1,938,755
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,862,298	2,594,432	3,696,700	1,938,755
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.	349,650	174,000	329,656	103,106
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	2,521,705	3,306,027	3,040,887	1,761,726
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,871,355	3,480,027	3,370,543	1,864,831

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector	126,464	88,200	18,397	4,074
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			126,464	88,200	18,397	4,074
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,442,039	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,442,039	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,406,557	13,621,631	18,034,719	9,870,225
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,503,262	1,281,897	1,641,989	1,096,232
Total Direct Costs			19,909,819	14,903,528	19,676,708	10,966,457
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,285,247	962,457	784,213	784,213
Grand Total			21,195,066	15,865,985	20,460,921	11,750,670



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

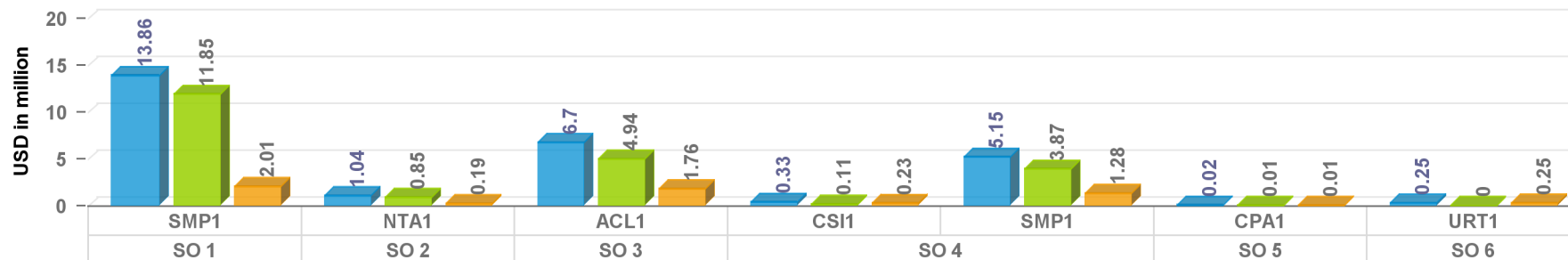
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration
SO 6	People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
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
CPA1	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector
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
URT1	Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	23,168,604	13,857,418	0	13,857,418	11,849,336	2,008,082
	People affected by crises in the targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages, including social behaviour change communication, to children age 6–59 months, PLWG, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and/or caretakers among the targeted populations.	614,538	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.	2,814,403	250,580	0	250,580	0	250,580
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			26,597,546	14,107,998	0	14,107,998	11,849,336	2,258,662

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	2,010,364	1,036,093	0	1,036,093	850,279	185,814
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,010,364	1,036,093	0	1,036,093	850,279	185,814
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	4,723,940	6,244,687	455,052	6,699,739	4,941,794	1,757,945
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,723,940	6,244,687	455,052	6,699,739	4,941,794	1,757,945

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	731,086	334,078	0	334,078	107,527	226,551
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	5,857,684	5,148,605	0	5,148,605	3,869,444	1,279,161
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,588,770	5,482,683	0	5,482,683	3,976,971	1,505,711
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector	218,618	21,665	0	21,665	7,343	14,323
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			218,618	21,665	0	21,665	7,343	14,323

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,442,039	0	2,442,039	0	2,442,039
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,442,039	0	2,442,039	0	2,442,039
Total Direct Operational Cost			40,139,238	29,335,165	455,052	29,790,217	21,625,723	8,164,494
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,426,319	2,736,349	14,432	2,750,781	2,205,023	545,758
Total Direct Costs			43,565,556	32,071,513	469,484	32,540,997	23,830,746	8,710,251
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,816,349	1,866,547		1,866,547	1,866,547	0
Grand Total			46,381,905	33,938,060	469,484	34,407,544	25,697,293	8,710,251

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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