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Tajikistan

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

WFP continued to address the food and nutrition needs in Tajikistan through close collaboration with the Government, United Nations (UN) partners and other cooperating partners. WFP undertook a strategic shift from direct implementation to enabling and strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. Over the past 3.5 years, WFP focused on supporting national social protection systems, nutrition, resilience building, and disaster risk reduction, aligning its efforts with national priorities and contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships).

School feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 1) continues to be WFP's largest operational component in Tajikistan, supporting 550,730 primary schoolchildren in more than 1,900 schools with hot meals. WFP reinforced its efforts to facilitate a gradual transition to a nationally-owned school feeding programme through constant technical support in the development of the legislative and regulatory framework, with functional mechanisms to increase ownership and institutionalize the programme.

The Government, with technical support from WFP, developed key policy documents such as the Concept on Improvement of the School Feeding in General Educational Institutions of Tajikistan and the National Strategy on Sustainable Development of School Feeding through 2027. Furthermore, the Government approved the State Programme on the Development of School Feeding in the Republic of Tajikistan (2022-2027).

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported 6,752 children aged 6-59 months in 264 primary healthcare centres through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. This was complemented by counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices provided to the parents and guardians of the targeted children. To further strengthen the preventive aspect of the nutrition interventions, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions were implemented at schools as well as through the media to promote healthy nutrition behaviour among schoolchildren and the wider population.

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP and the Government continued to support diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods among rural communities. In addition, WFP provided technical support to the Government to digitalize its weather and climate forecasting system. WFP demonstrated flexibility in responding to emerging needs, through emergency food assistance to some 5,600 displaced individuals affected by the clashes along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border in September.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provided policy advice and capacity strengthening support to the Government and relevant stakeholders in areas of sustainable food systems, nutrition and emergency preparedness. The Government, with WFP's technical assistance, advanced the food fortification agenda in Tajikistan, through conducting a comprehensive landscape analysis and initiating the first-ever discussions on wheat flour fortification. WFP also supported the work of national platforms and interagency efforts on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense. WFP scaled up its evidence generation efforts through regular monitoring and assessments to better inform government policies and programming.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to ensure the continuity of humanitarian supply chains and provided much-needed logistics services to humanitarian and development partners. WFP scaled up its support to the humanitarian operations in Afghanistan, delivering 13,000 mt of food and non-food items to remote areas of Afghanistan and securing clearance for humanitarian flights between Dushanbe and Kabul operated by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

WFP prioritized gender sensitivity in project design, implementation, and monitoring, and collected gender- and age-disaggregated data. WFP conducted extensive community-level consultations in all project locations, encouraging women's involvement in activities and promoting gender equality within local community development.

In 2022, WFP completed the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2022 in Tajikistan, which was shortened by 18 months to align with the cycle of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. In November, the WFP Executive Board approved the Tajikistan CSP 2023-2026. Under the new CSP, WFP will collaborate with the Government, private sector, academia, and civil society to prioritize food security, increase local food production and strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable households. Joint action is key to achieving sustainable food and nutrition security while ensuring leaving no one behind.

580,342

Total beneficiaries in 2022



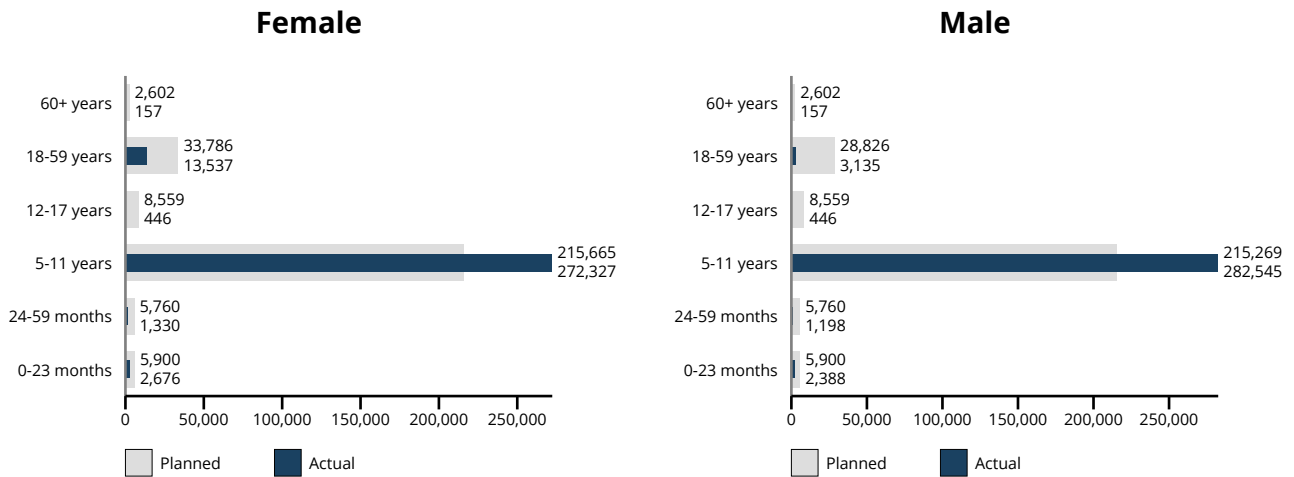
50% female



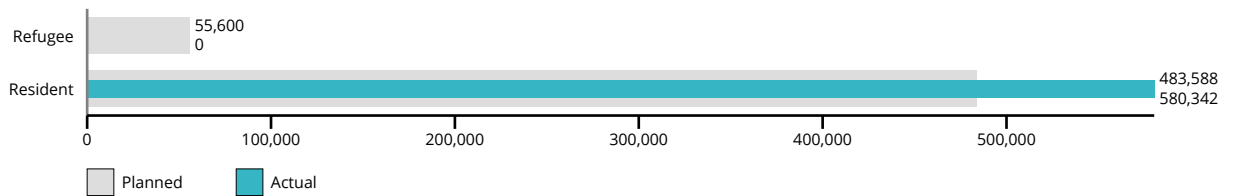
50% male

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

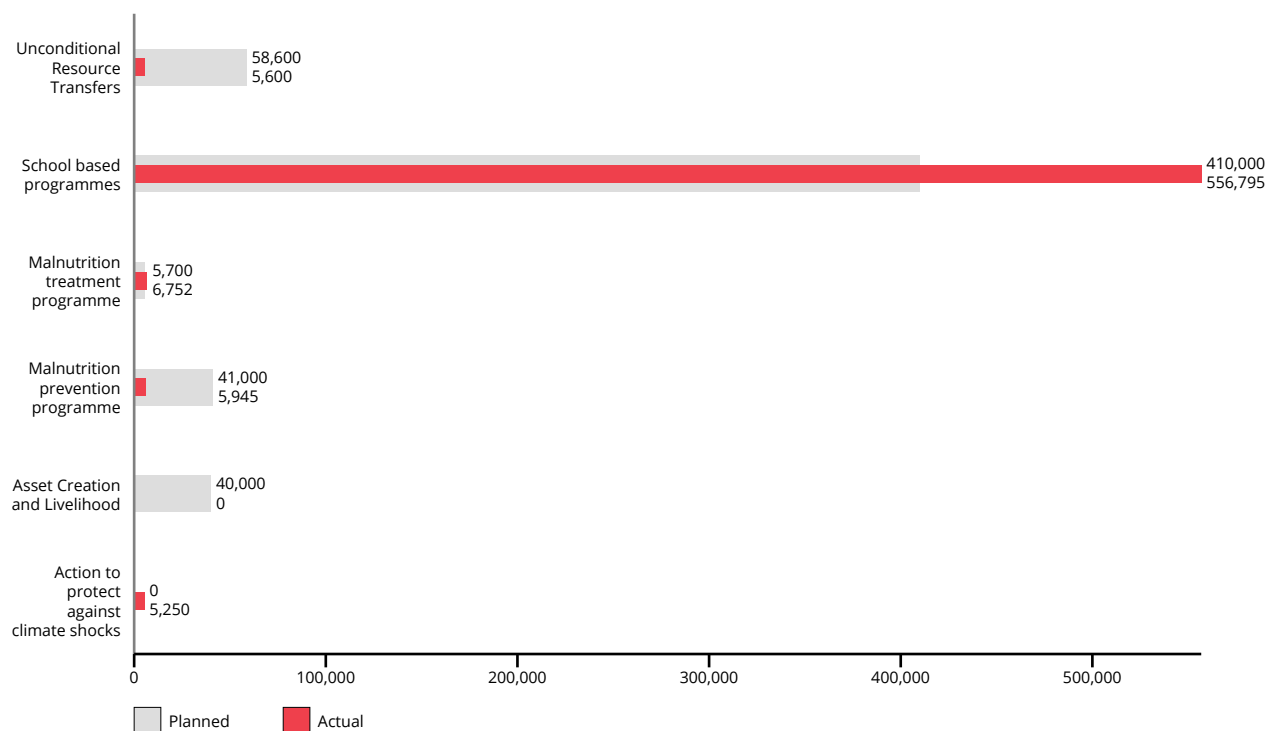
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



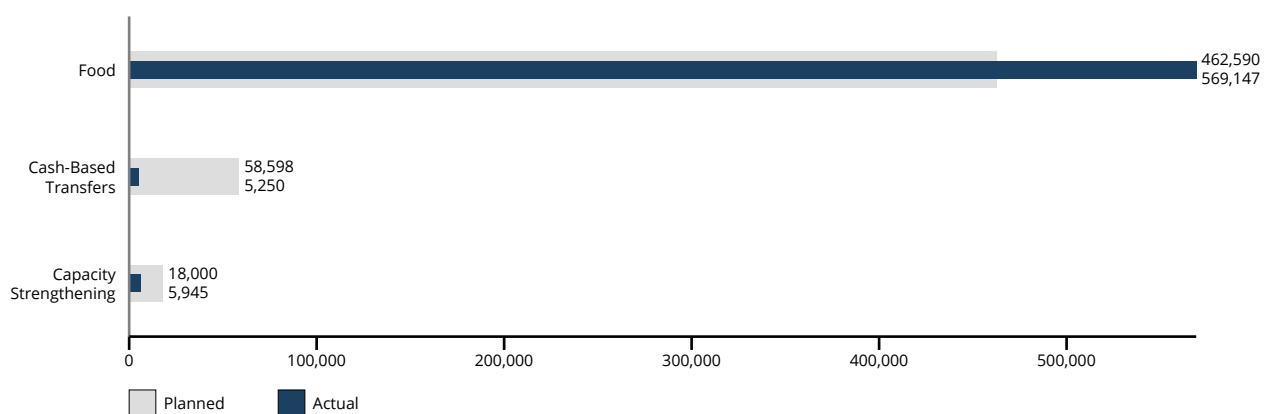
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



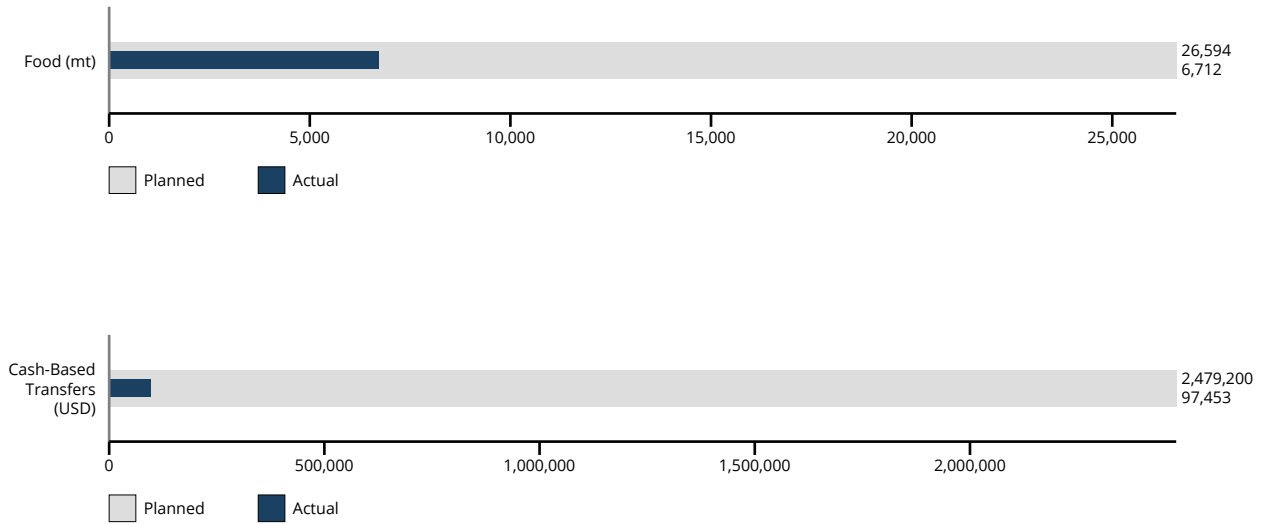
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



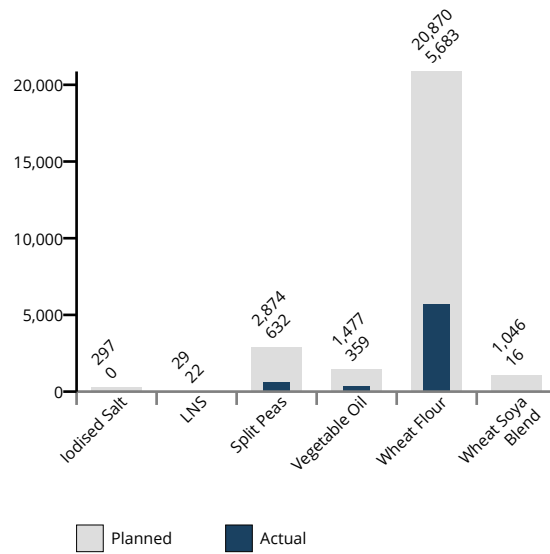
Beneficiaries by Modality



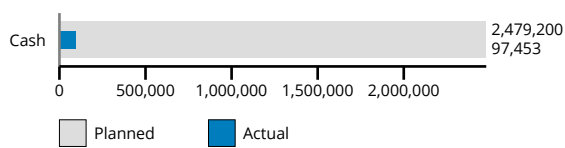
Total Transfers by Modality



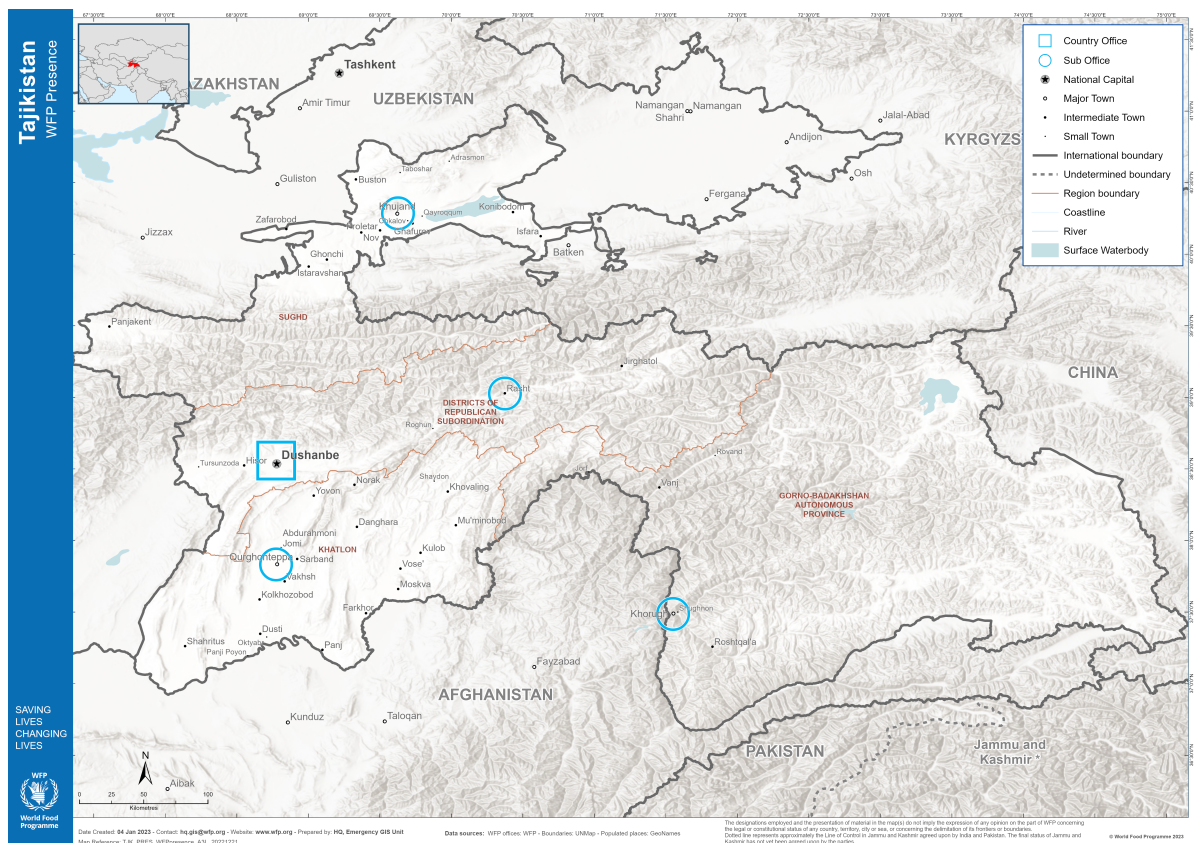
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Context

Tajikistan is a landlocked country with a population of 9.5 million people and where 93 percent of the terrain is mountainous. Despite some progress in the last decade, Tajikistan continues to grapple with issues related to the food security situation and its malnutrition rates remain the highest in Central Asia. The prevalence of undernourishment remains stagnant, with an estimated 30 to 56 percent of households that cannot afford a nutritious diet. [1] While stunting dropped to below 20 percent, regional variances remain. Micronutrient deficiencies remain widespread, with high rates of anaemia ranging between 25 to 42 percent among women and young children, while increases in overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases also negatively impact the health and development of the population.

Despite remarkable economic growth in the past two decades, Tajikistan has the lowest GDP per capita in Central Asia. [2] The poverty rate stood at 27 percent in 2021, [3] while around one-fifth of households were food-insecure. [4] Besides, only 7 percent of land in Tajikistan is suitable for farming and its agricultural sector is characterized by low productivity. [5] As a result, the country is heavily dependent on food imports and therefore highly susceptible to fluctuations in the global food market. [6] With the global food crisis disrupting supply chains, food and fuel prices in Tajikistan rose significantly in the first half of 2022, adversely affecting household purchasing power. [7]

The effects of climate change further compounded Tajikistan's already fragile situation. A World Bank study identified Tajikistan as the country with the highest level of vulnerability to climate change in Central Asia, given its high exposure and sensitivity to natural hazards and minimal capacity to adapt. [8] In the last two decades, the frequency and severity of natural hazards have been on the rise. Climate-related hazards, such as glacier retreats, floods, droughts, and mudslides, threaten food, water, and energy security, public health, and the achievement of SDGs.

The Government of Tajikistan has prioritized improving food security and nutrition in the National Development Strategy 2030. WFP focused on strengthening the Government's capacity to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships). An evaluation of the CSP (2019-2022) found that WFP's adaptive and flexible strategies and interventions were aligned with government goals, while maintaining a strong strategic positioning in humanitarian response. WFP's focus on supporting schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women and young children who suffered from malnutrition, as well as populations affected by natural hazards or emergencies, was particularly relevant.

Operations

In 2022, WFP continued its efforts to improve food and nutrition security in Tajikistan through six Strategic Outcomes. WFP provided daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas. WFP also supported children aged 6-59 months with specialized nutritious food for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, in accordance with the integrated management guidelines set by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population. These included knowledge transfer on supply chain management at primary healthcare centres. WFP adopted a holistic approach to improve the school feeding process and build the resilience of rural communities, linking school feeding and nutrition interventions to livelihoods initiatives. These included the construction of greenhouses and drinking and irrigation water supply systems, which improved livelihoods and sanitation.

WFP, in partnership with Government, continued the implementation of the Green Climate Fund project to address the impacts of climate change on food security and livelihoods. Furthermore, WFP provided policy advice and technical assistance to government partners on the management of the school feeding programme and enhanced emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. WFP trained government personnel in seven districts across three regions to design effective food security and nutrition strategies and finalize five-year social and economic development plans.

The Government, with WFP's technical assistance, advanced the food fortification agenda in Tajikistan. These included conducting a comprehensive landscape analysis and initiating the first-ever discussions on wheat flour fortification. WFP was in close liaison with milling companies to encourage compliance with the National Fortification Law. Currently, the only source of fortified foods in Tajikistan is the food provided by WFP through the school feeding programme.

Leveraging its expertise in logistics, procurement, and administration, WFP provided on-demand common services to government institutions, development and humanitarian actors and other partners. In support of the humanitarian operations in Afghanistan, WFP expanded its warehouse capacity, including establishing a new warehouse in Jaloliddini Balkhi District near the Tajik-Afghan border, to deliver 13,000 mt of food and non-food items to WFP Afghanistan. WFP also supported UNHAS humanitarian flights between Dushanbe and Kabul, including customs clearance of shipments.

WFP continued to prioritize evidence generation to inform the design and implementation of its interventions. In response to the global food crisis, WFP ramped up its monitoring efforts by launching regular assessments on household food security levels and scaling up its price monitoring in 15 markets countrywide to bi-weekly data collection, to better understand the level of price volatility and access to food across Tajikistan.

WFP also collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to conduct the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification exercise to collect information on the district-level food security situation in Tajikistan. Surveys were conducted in 7,000 households and a workshop on data analysis is planned for January 2023.

WFP revamped its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) by updating the standard operating procedures, data collection tools, and mechanisms. The revamped CFM was piloted through WFP field offices under Activity 3 with further scale-up plans in 2023.

Risk Management

Market fluctuations as a result of the global food crisis, cross-border conflict, and budget shortfalls presented key operational and financial risks to WFP operations in Tajikistan in 2022. In response, WFP ramped up its monitoring efforts on the evolving market situation and household food security levels to identify the most in need, as well as expanding partnerships to secure funding for food assistance to people affected by the global food crisis. WFP also engaged in emergency response coordination platforms and provided timely support to people displaced by the cross-border conflict.

In light of the challenges around data privacy concerns arising from its beneficiary information management system, WFP conducted a privacy impact assessment in 2022 to assess the data flow, with a set of mitigation measures identified for data protection to ensure that beneficiary consent was obtained in all cases. WFP plans to review data collection related to the family composition of beneficiaries and ensures such data is not shared or utilized by its cooperating partners beyond WFP programming. Moreover, the scope of beneficiary data collection will be limited to cover the strictly necessary content, which is particularly relevant when digital methods are introduced.

To ensure an effective response to risks, WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with the Government, private sector, civil society, and other humanitarian and development agencies. To manage key risks, WFP embedded robust mitigation measures at all levels of planning, including the integration of shock responsiveness into its strategies, policies, and implementation plans, while regularly monitoring changes and updating its risk register in the operating environment to ensure that risk prevention and timely mitigation measures were undertaken.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government, development and humanitarian partners as well as academia, while also engaging with new and existing donors to support long-term programme implementation. WFP strives to be the partner of choice for food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation, and resilience building projects in Tajikistan.

Host Government

WFP continued to maintain strong partnerships with its line ministries through meetings, joint events, conferences, and joint assessments for programme implementation. With continued and strong collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP) and the Ministry of Education and Sciences (MoES), WFP provided its technical support to the National School Feeding Programme to facilitate a smooth transition towards full national ownership of the programme. In 2022, the Government of Tajikistan provided funding for the school feeding programme for the first time. WFP also worked closely with the MoHSPP on the nutrition programme in five districts, as well as various ministries and the private sector on scaling up wheat flour fortification in the country. Under the climate adaptation and resilience programme, WFP collaborated with the Committee of Environmental Protection and forged new partnerships with the Agency of Hydrometeorology in 2022.

Given WFP's proven emergency response capacity, the Government recognized WFP as a strong partner. WFP, in close collaboration with the Committee of Emergency Situations, responded to various emergencies in the country, including the displacements following the Tajik-Kyrgyz border conflict. WFP also consolidated its collaboration with the Government by signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in support of the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. WFP was the first organization to obtain Tajik government approval to provide logistics support to reach vulnerable communities in the northern part of Afghanistan. The Government of Tajikistan became a donor to WFP's Afghanistan operation, providing in-kind food assistance. WFP also secured clearance for UNHAS operations, where regular flights were arranged between Tajikistan and Afghanistan to facilitate the movement of aid workers and light cargo.

In addition, WFP plans to extend its collaboration with the Committee of Emergency Situations to support a real-time hazard impact analysis through a new agreement. In preparation, a three-day training was provided to the Government and other stakeholders on remote sensing analysis of natural hazards.

Funding Partners

WFP strengthened its relationship with current donors and diversified its donor base through new engagements with the governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The Russian Federation and the Green Climate Fund remained the main donors for the school feeding programme and climate change adaptation activities respectively. Meanwhile, support from the Japan Association for the World Food Programme allowed WFP to continue its treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in targeted districts.

WFP is grateful for the flexibility from donors to allocate funds to emerging needs. By redirecting part of the funds intended for the potential influx of Afghan refugees under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP was able to immediately address a critical pipeline break in the school feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 1). WFP also received funds from the Government of Australia to ensure continued hot meal support for schoolchildren.

In response to the impact of the global food crisis, WFP received contributions from the United States Agency for International Development to support vulnerable communities to meet their food needs and strengthen government capacity to address the impacts of concurring shocks.

WFP thanks all its donors for their support to the Country Strategic Plan. [1]

United Nations Partners

WFP implemented activities in partnership with various United Nations (UN) agencies through the UN Country Team. WFP chaired the Development Coordination Council, the Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition, and the Interagency Cash Working Group. WFP was also involved in interagency efforts on emergency preparedness and response as well as interagency coordination forums.

WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, conducted an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification assessment in the country, with funding support from the Joint SDG Fund. Data collection and analysis were carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agency of Statistics, and the MoHSPP.

Research Institutions

WFP partnered with the University of Central Asia to assess the effects of snow avalanches on food security in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and identify the relevant mitigation approaches in rural areas. A joint research paper will be released in mid-2023.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, a budget revision was undertaken to reduce the duration of the existing Country Strategic Plan by 18 months to align with the cycle of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2026 for Tajikistan. As a result, the total CSP budget decreased from USD 103.3 million to USD 78.3 million.

Throughout the year, WFP mobilized 54 percent of its annual needs-based plan requirements, including resources carried over from the previous year. Out of the total mobilized resources, 79 percent corresponded to direct multilateral funds. The proportion of funding in 2022 allocated at the CSP level stood at 44 percent, with the remaining 56 percent earmarked at outcome and activity levels. Forty-one percent of the funds were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 (school feeding), 4 percent was allocated to Strategic Outcome 2 (nutrition), 25 percent to Strategic Outcome 3 (climate change), and 24 percent to Strategic Outcome 4 (capacity strengthening of government institutions to implement effective food security and nutrition strategies). On-demand services under Strategic Outcome 5 were provided on a full-cost recovery basis, therefore the funding level reflected the actual demand from other humanitarian and development agencies.

Contributions from traditional donors allowed for the continuation of WFP's key programmes, such as treatment and prevention of malnutrition, climate change adaptation and resilience building, and strengthening national capacities to implement nutrition-specific social protection programme. In addition to financial support from funding partners, WFP's timely and effective delivery of assistance was also possible due to strong internal funding mechanisms. A timely allocation of USD 500,000 from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) enabled WFP to step up its rapid emergency response to those affected by the clashes along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border.

However, the delay in funding confirmation under Strategic Outcome 1 (school feeding) forced WFP to reduce the frequency of meals provided to schoolchildren. In addition, some activities were underfunded, including the prevention of acute malnutrition under Strategic Outcome 2 and technical assistance to public institutions on food security and nutrition under Strategic Outcome 4.

The overall expenditures in 2022 amounted to 81 percent of the Implementation Plan. Operational delays under Strategic Outcome 4 resulted in a lower-than-planned expenditure level. Given the lack of dedicated funding through a primary donor, Activity 5 was financed through ad hoc fundraising and allocations from other flexible contributions. As such, although the activity was vitally important in generating evidence to support resource mobilization for other activities and also contributed to national capacity strengthening, the actual expenditure was lower than anticipated. The remaining balances of open commitments and unspent resources at the end of the year will be carried over to 2023.





WFP managed to secure multi-year funding for longer-term programmes including a five-year contribution from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for establishing a food security safety net. In 2023, WFP will continue its efforts to diversify its donor base through constructive dialogue with potential new donors, including the Government (particularly for the school feeding programme) and non-traditional donors, to ensure the availability of adequate resources for supporting its activities in the country.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	21,336,116	4,946,018	5,799,992	4,549,910
SO01: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	8,157,377	3,211,556	5,105,595	3,943,614
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	8,157,377	3,211,556	5,105,595	3,943,614
SO06: 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.	13,178,739	1,734,461	694,397	606,295
Activity 07: Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.	10,887,561	1,456,851	694,397	606,295
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.	2,291,177	277,609	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,347,906	641,797	446,833	404,353

SO02: 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.	1,347,906	641,797	446,833	404,353
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.	1,347,906	641,797	446,833	404,353
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	1,910,418	2,059,070	3,169,216	1,922,543
SO03: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	1,910,418	2,059,070	3,169,216	1,922,543
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	1,910,418	2,059,070	3,169,216	1,922,543
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	3,203,682	4,090,057	2,988,388	2,175,279
SO04: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.	3,203,682	4,090,057	2,988,388	2,175,279
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	2,852,116	3,691,584	2,471,129	1,851,532

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.	351,566	398,472	517,259	323,746
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	126,463	0	46,235	41,630
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	126,463	0	46,235	41,630
Activity 06: Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector	126,463	0	46,235	41,630
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,902,987	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	27,924,588	11,736,944	12,450,666	9,093,716
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,068,405	1,660,736	2,496,387	2,129,426
Total Direct Costs	29,992,993	13,397,680	14,947,054	11,223,142
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,940,715	870,849	281,366	281,366

Grand Total	 31,933,708	 14,268,529	 17,131,408	 11,504,509
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Programme performance

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



550,730 primary schoolchildren received **hot meals**



1,914 schools (almost half of Tajikistan's schools) supported by the **School Feeding Programme**



6,700 mt of mixed commodities provided to **schools**

In alignment with WFP's global School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030, WFP's school feeding programme in Tajikistan focused on operational support (Strategic Outcome 1) and capacity strengthening (Strategic Outcome 4) to facilitate the transition to achieve full national ownership by 2027. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided nutritionally balanced hot meals to schoolchildren in primary grades 1 to 4 to meet their nutritional needs.

The School Feeding Programme continues to be the largest component of WFP's portfolio in Tajikistan, constituting around 46 percent of the total needs-based plan. Delayed confirmation of funding from the main donor resulted in a reduction in the number of targeted beneficiaries and the frequency of meals provided per week. Nevertheless, WFP coordinated with national and subnational counterparts on a revised approach for feeding arrangements to mitigate the negative impact on schoolchildren. As a result, WFP provided meals four times per week, while the one-day gap was covered by local government entities and the parent and teacher associations (PTA). WFP managed to secure additional funding in late 2022, with plans to shift back to providing a full-week ration starting in 2023.

Outputs and Outcomes

WFP supported 550,730 schoolchildren (49 percent female and 51 percent male) aged 6-11 with daily hot meals and provided technical support to more than 6,000 staff in over 1,900 schools in 52 districts across the country. These daily hot meals were prepared with 6,700 mt of mixed commodities provided by WFP, comprising fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, and pulses. To ensure a diversified and healthy menu in schools, parents and the local community supplemented WFP's support by providing local food commodities such as fresh vegetables, fruits, grains, and pulses.

WFP's current coverage represented nearly half of Tajikistan's schools. The number of schoolchildren assisted in 2022 exceeded the plan, due to a delay in the scheduled handover of schools to the Government and the population growth. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP was only able to cover 79 percent of the total 167 school days. For the remaining 35 days that were not covered by WFP, feeding was arranged by the local community and parents.

Throughout the academic year, uninterrupted school meals were provided thanks to the combined efforts of PTAs, local authorities and WFP. This helped achieve high retention rates (100 percent) for both girls and boys, and also provided economic incentives for parents to send their children to schools.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Thanks to the collaborative efforts from local government entities and PTAs, school meals were provided consistently throughout the academic year. Their readiness to support, as well as contributions through in-kind or cash, helped cover the costs of nutritious foods such as fresh vegetables and fruits, school cooks and bakery staff salaries, and energy sources. Nearly one-third of the overall programme costs were covered by local government entities and the PTA. While originally implemented as a short-term solution to address imminent resource gaps, WFP recognized the potential for increased community involvement to enhance the long-term sustainability of the programme towards its full nationalization.

WFP adopted a streamlined and standardized approach towards digitalization of its monthly process monitoring for all schools. This involved the use of digital formats for data collection. While data collection was initially conducted by outsourced enumerators, WFP strengthened the capacity of government staff and school feeding focal points to carry

out data collection and analysis in 2022. All quantitative and qualitative reports were presented to the Ministry of Education and Science.

The monitoring and reporting of indicators under Strategic Outcome 1 was pivotal to ensuring a seamless transition and handover of the school feeding programme to the Government. The data collected improved transparency and accountability, as well as the efficiency of resource utilization, and helped strengthen the decision making process of the project team.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

WFP ensured gender and age were incorporated in the implementation of the school feeding programme, as evidenced by the GaM score of 4. Women were actively involved in school feeding project management meetings.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.



WFP continued to implement its prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP). Activities were conducted in line with the national Integrated Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol.

The **MAM treatment programme** aims at providing children aged 6-59 months who suffer from MAM with specialized nutritious food (SNF) across 264 primary healthcare centres (PHCs) in five target districts: Jaloliddini Balkhi, Dusti, Kulob, Shahritus District of Khatlon Region, and Ayni District of Sughd Region.

In March 2022, WFP and the MoHSPP jointly decided to introduce an alternative SNF, in view of the global shortage of Super Cereal Plus and the challenges encountered by beneficiaries in its preparation. As a result, Acha Mum - a ready-to-use chickpea-based supplementary food - replaced Super Cereal Plus as the commodity under the MAM treatment programme, which was widely accepted by all stakeholders, considered more convenient to use, and integrated into the national IMAM protocol. WFP also provided training to frontline PHC staff on the preparation of the new SNF.

This was complemented by **counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices** to parents and caretakers with young children. WFP also disseminated printed copies of the updated IMAM protocol and provided related tools for the screening of children to all PHCs, including measurement charts, anthropometric equipment such as scales, length/height measuring devices, and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes.

Furthermore, **social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions** were implemented as a complementary package to promote healthy nutrition behaviour among the population. Key messages promoted the importance of (i) hand hygiene; (ii) reducing cooking oil consumption; and (iii) diversifying vegetable preservation. These interventions were developed using a mixed-method approach that included educational components and the creation of an enabling environment through the provision of basic handwashing facilities to encourage the adoption of positive behaviours.

WFP's SBCC interventions included both an interpersonal approach targeting schools and vulnerable communities and the use of mass media to amplify outreach. WFP, in collaboration with the state TV channel, Safina, tailored and integrated call-to-action messages on the importance of dietary diversity, healthy food consumption, and observing good hygiene practices into a Sunday evening primetime television show. WFP's SBCC interventions focused on encouraging male involvement in feeding practices, based on the recommendations from formative research in 2019 and a project review in 2020. Given the strong influence of men in the household decision making process, it was necessary to engage them not only in the purchase of food items but also in the processes of preparation.

Overall, funding opportunities for nutrition activities remained limited. Short-term allocations allowed WFP to implement MAM treatment activities within the same geographical areas. However, WFP was unable to implement interventions for the prevention of acute malnutrition due to the lack of funding.

Outputs

Under the MAM treatment programme, WFP supported 6,752 children aged 6-59 months (46 percent male and 54 percent female) with 31 mt of SNF. The lower amount of SNFs distributed was attributed to the difference in daily ration size between Acha Mum and Super Cereal Plus. [1] Meanwhile, activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition were not implemented in 2022 due to funding constraints.

WFP's SBCC interpersonal interventions reached about 400 schoolchildren and over 2,700 community members in the targeted districts. Efforts were made to encourage greater participation of men in SBCC activities, resulting in a slight increase compared to 2021. This was complemented by the distribution of hygiene items and nutrition information materials to the target population. Moreover, WFP organized theatrical performances dedicated to Global Handwashing Day to promote hand hygiene for 600 primary schoolchildren in Jaloliddini Balkhi and Rasht districts.

In terms of media outreach, the scope of engagement for the Sunday primetime show could not be ascertained since the broadcaster, Safina, did not collect data on its audience reach. While the viewership statistics on the particular show were not available, more than 60 percent of the country's population are regular viewers of the state TV channel. Among the regular viewers, 75 percent watched the channel on a daily basis, especially during the evening primetime. [2]

Outcomes

All MAM treatment performance indicators exceeded SPHERE standards [3] and improved from the baseline, which illustrated the successful implementation of the MAM treatment programme. In addition, nearly all WFP-assisted households had a satisfactory nutritional status with regular consumption of vitamin A and protein-rich food. The consumption of hem-iron-rich food (31.5 percent) improved by 6 percentage points compared to 2021 and exceeded the end-CSP target (25.5 percent). Similarly, almost all women of reproductive age consumed a nutritionally diverse diet. In terms of the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who consumed diets with the required micronutrient adequacy and meal frequency, there was a slight improvement by 4 percentage points compared to the previous year, despite falling short of the CSP target (70 percent). Furthermore, gender-disaggregated showed that a preference for feeding male children was observed due to cultural norms. WFP is planning to conduct research in 2023 to better understand household feeding patterns and augment its SBCC efforts to improve dietary outcomes.

WFP continued the streamlined and standardized monthly process monitoring of all the PHCs using digital reporting formats to ensure the quality of project implementation. Furthermore, joint monitoring visits were conducted with MoHSPP specialists to assess compliance with the national IMAM protocol and strengthen the capacity of frontline PHC staff. Monitoring results showed that PHC staff, who received training on the updated IMAM protocol, effectively implemented the project throughout 2022. Proper MAM treatment procedures were followed, including identification of malnourished children, admission to treatment, provision of SNF, and counselling support to parents and caregivers on IYCF practices.

Lessons Learnt and Next Steps

The change in the supplementary food provided under the MAM treatment programme led to a more sustainable solution for longer-term programming, given its availability within the region. WFP is also exploring opportunities for local production of a similar type of supplementary food in Tajikistan. On the other hand, while high staff turnover among PHC health personnel brought challenges, WFP and PHC staff provided timely refresher training to maintain the necessary staff capacity to continue the effective programme implementation.

To further expand the geographical coverage of the SBCC programme, WFP plans to undertake formative research in the most food-insecure districts in Tajikistan in 2023. This will enable WFP to further bolster the SBCC strategy development and its subsequent scale-up, whereby increasing the effectiveness of outreach.

Despite the benefits of digital data collection for the MAM treatment programme, challenges arose from the use of the Conditional on Demand Assistance (CODA) application. These included difficulties in accessing the interface, maintenance and troubleshooting, high costs for subscription and device functionality, as well as the lack of compatibility with national health systems. WFP carried out a privacy impact analysis in 2022 to assess the data flow and data privacy concerns from beneficiaries, cooperating partners and WFP staff. As a result, WFP scaled down the use of CODA to one pilot district, and subsequently decommissioned the application. WFP continues to search for a more user-friendly and sustainable solution to streamline electronic beneficiary registration.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Age and gender were fully incorporated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2 activities, as reflected by the GAM score of 4. These not only included data disaggregated by gender and age, but also on the targeting of both men and women through its SBCC interventions to support changing restrictive gender norms in the community and removing the barriers to healthy diets, including men's engagement in care work.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4</p>

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



5,250 project participants benefited from **climate-resilient activities**



80% of WFP-supported households had **acceptable food consumption levels**



5,600 **displaced persons affected** by clashes along Tajik-Kyrgyz border received **one-off food support**

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP adopts an integrated approach to build the resilience of food-insecure communities to increase their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. These included (i) building and rehabilitating climate-resilient community assets; (ii) capacity strengthening; as well as (iii) provision of climate information services. The combination of assets, skills and technology aims to strengthen the local food systems.

WFP, in partnership with the Government, continued to implement a five-year initiative that started in 2020 to promote climate resilience in the most vulnerable districts, with financial support from the Green Climate Fund. The initiative aims to increase communities' knowledge and awareness on climate change, enhance national technical capacities, and support diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods. Through climate-resilient activities, WFP aims to increase labour productivity and investment in food production, promote local food production, ensure sufficient access to food, and improve access to safe drinking water. By addressing food and water security, the project envisages increased resilience and improved health and well-being of the communities. Based on the results of an Integrated Context Analysis, the project focused on 11 mountainous districts that were highly vulnerable to climate change and had the highest levels of food insecurity.

WFP strengthened the capacity of the Agency of Hydrometeorology of the Committee of Environment Protection (AoH) by upgrading its weather and climate information system and digitalizing the storage and processing of historical and operational weather and climate information for further analysis. The consolidated database will enable the generation of reliable and timely climate information for the production of seasonal forecasts, which will then be disseminated to farmers via an information distribution system. Previously, the AoH was only able to produce forecasts for a maximum of 10 days whereas WFP interventions will enable the AoH to develop forecasts of up to six months.

WFP integrated the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach, which involves local extension workers at the national and district levels supporting farmers to analyse historical climate information and develop adaptation strategies to improve their agricultural productivity. In 2022, WFP initiated the first round of training of trainers (ToT) sessions for extension workers at both national and district levels. In total, 10 national and 40 district-level experts were trained, including representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, AoH, Forestry Agency, National Association of Farmers, local NGOs, district governments, and selected community members, who will then provide training to the farmers. PICSA enables farmers to make informed decisions about their crops, livestock, and livelihood options based on accurate, location-specific climate and weather information, with the use of participatory tools.

WFP, in coordination with the Government and the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) partners, responded to the population displacements following the clashes on the border between Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic in September. As a rapid emergency response, WFP allocated 29 mt of assorted food commodities including wheat flour, pulses, and cooking oil to support the affected populations and distributed fresh bread produced with fortified wheat flour to 5,600 displaced persons (58 percent children and 37 percent female).

Strategic Outcome 3 was well-funded through multi-year contributions, which allowed WFP to implement the planned resilience-building activities and achieve output targets for 2022. Expenditure levels reached 93 percent against its implementation plan.

Outputs

In 2022, WFP supported the creation and rehabilitation of climate-resilient assets including community and household storage units, and the cleaning of irrigation canals, drinking water supply systems, fences, and tree planting in the orchards. However, WFP was only able to reach less than half of its planned beneficiaries, due to insecurity and high levels of tensions in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, as well as challenges faced by suppliers in importing required materials due to the volatility of exchange rates. WFP will adjust the implementation plan for 2023 to cover

more projects and participants. WFP also provided training to its cooperating partners' staff on the registration of project participants using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

As part of capacity strengthening and technical assistance, WFP provided both hardware and software support, including four sets of high-performance computers and other office equipment to the AoH. At the request of the Government, WFP is developing a website and a mobile application which will help disseminate weather and climate information to the farmers. Further training is planned in 2023 on data management and geospatial mapping using software such as Data Rescue, Climsoft, and GIS. In addition, WFP also supported two weather forecasting experts from the AoH to participate in a two-week training at the World Meteorological Organization Regional Center in Moscow, Russia to enhance the capacity of the AoH staff to develop seasonal forecasting.

Outcomes

WFP's monitoring results showed that 80 percent of WFP-assisted households had an acceptable food consumption level (as compared to 46 percent at baseline), although female-headed households were at more significant risks of falling into poor food consumption. Close to half of the households spent over 65 percent of their total income on food purchases, thereby having less money to spend on non-food items and services, which highlighted their economic vulnerabilities. Meanwhile, more male-headed households were forced to resort to emergency coping strategies, given the reduction of job opportunities in the Russian Federation due to the escalation of conflict.

Overall, 95 percent of WFP-assisted households reported benefits from the assets built or rehabilitated. Significant progress in women's economic empowerment was made, with female participation reported in more than half of the households, and the receipt of cash deposits in bank accounts opened under the name of female members.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

Gender and age were taken into account during the implementation of the activities under Strategic Outcome 3, according to the GaM score of 4.

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.	4

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.



State Programme on School Feeding Development for 2022-2027
approved by the Government



National coordination mechanisms on school feeding **established**



3 rounds of assessments to track **household food security levels**



59 rounds of price monitoring in 15 markets to monitor the impact of the global food crisis on local markets

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes (Activity 4), and providing policy advice and technical assistance to both public institutions and private sector stakeholders in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness (Activity 5).

Activity 4

WFP reinforced its efforts to support the gradual transition of the School Feeding Programme to national ownership, in line with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of School Feeding 2017-2027. WFP maintained its consistent **technical support** in the development of the legislative and regulatory framework with functional mechanisms **to institutionalize the school feeding programme**.

In 2022, the Government approved the **State Programme on School Feeding Development (SPSFD) for 2022-2027**, which was formulated by an inter-ministerial taskforce in collaboration with WFP. Based on the findings of a Systems Approach for Better Education Results for School Feeding assessment conducted by WFP, the SPSFD focuses on four priority areas of school feeding that are embedded into an action plan for implementation. These included (i) improvement of the management system for the organization of school feeding; (ii) modernization of material and technical base of school premises and canteens in general educational institutions; (iii) ensuring the quality and norms of school feeding in compliance with the age and physiological needs of schoolchildren; and (iv) promotion of healthy eating habits among schoolchildren at schools. This will support the Government in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the school feeding programme and develop a roadmap for improving the school feeding programme at the national level.

WFP supported the **establishment and operationalization of the School Feeding Unit (SFU)** at the national level. The SFU, under the direct oversight of the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), is the primary entity to support and gradually take over the school feeding programme through regular coordination with WFP and collaboration with the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council on School Feeding (IMCC) under the Ministry of Health of Social Protection of the Population as well as subnational government authorities and other relevant partners. The Government, with technical assistance of WFP, promoted the policy dialogue at national and sub-national levels through various working groups and the IMCC. In addition to the national IMCC, regional and district-level IMCCs were also established. The national IMCC, in collaboration with WFP, conducted regular project visits across the country to observe the implementation of the school feeding programme and to reinforce the capacity strengthening of sub-national counterparts.

In 2022, WFP took active steps for piloting the **cash-based transfers (CBT) initiative** under the school feeding programme to empower school administrators with technical and financial means to purchase local food commodities for the preparation of school meals. To ensure smooth implementation of the CBT initiative in schools, WFP provided training to representatives of local education and finance departments participating in the pilot. Through this initiative, WFP transferred over USD 170,700 through the MoES, which will subsequently facilitate the onward fund transfers to schools through the respective district finance departments. Funds were allocated to 17 selected schools in both rural

and urban areas for 78 days of the 2022-2023 academic year based on a calculation of USD 0.23 per student per feeding day. However, while the funds were disbursed by WFP, the onward fund transfers by the MoES to schools were delayed due to internal ministerial procedures. As a result, there were no beneficiaries reached during the year. [1] The funds will be forwarded to schools in mid-January 2023. Meanwhile, the Government, as a first step, allocated approximately USD 500,000 (TJS 5.5 million) to reach 42 pilot schools in 2022, with plans to steadily increase funding in the coming budget cycles.

WFP continued to promote better nutrition for schoolchildren through **income-generating activities** and the **production of complementary foods** in selected schools. These included the establishment of greenhouses, beekeeping, animal breeding, fishponds, canning, and sewing shops supported by WFP. The yields and income generated from these activities were utilized to improve school meals and canteen conditions, thereby enhancing the dietary intake of schoolchildren while reducing the burden on parents. Besides, training sessions on project management, accounting and fiscal management were also organized to strengthen the capacity of school administrators. These training sessions on safe food preparation and storage were extended to cover more participants than the targets to ensure the sustainability of the activities. An in-depth review of the income-generating activities will provide lessons learned in early 2023 to support programme design in the next project phase.

Under the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) framework, WFP began **the establishment of Nutrition Resource Centres (NRC)** in three target districts to create an effective platform for promoting nutrition education among schoolchildren, school staff, and parents and caregivers. The NRCs will also promote healthy diets, diet diversity, proper hygiene and other practices related to nutrition to the wider community members. In addition, WFP is working on the development of a learning module on nutrition education to guide the NRCs' activities. Furthermore, WFP launched a formative study to identify the extent of unhealthy snack consumption among schoolchildren. The findings will inform the development of a robust SBCC strategy and interventions to improve dietary practices across the populations.

In addition to these efforts, WFP developed and disseminated information and visibility materials on the essentials of nutritious and healthy lifestyles targeting schoolchildren, parents, schoolteachers and staff involved in the preparation of school meals. WFP collaborated with other development partners on organizing several events such as World Food Day, Healthy Diet Week and Cooking Competition, to raise awareness and promote healthy eating habits.

Activity 5

WFP made significant progress in advancing the **national food fortification programme** in Tajikistan. A comprehensive landscape analysis was conducted, and advocacy approaches were developed to move the programme forward. WFP brought together representatives from the Government, the flour milling industry, and other partners for the first-ever roundtable discussions on wheat flour fortification in Tajikistan. This was complemented by a knowledge exchange visit to Tashkent, Uzbekistan under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative, to gather insights on the regulatory framework and overall enhancement of the food fortification programme. In addition, WFP, in partnership with the Government, developed a roadmap to guide partners in augmenting the fortification agenda.

WFP is also strengthening the capacity of local government agencies in seven districts in Districts of the Republican Subordination (DRS), Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, and Khatlon Region to **design effective food security and nutrition strategies**. WFP provided training on local development planning to 540 participants through 28 onsite and online consultations. WFP sensitized 140 government officials on food security and nutrition, gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation, and budgeting to enable them to formulate strategies for their districts. This supported local governments agencies to finalize their five-year Social and Economic Development Programmes (SEDP), which resulted in the completion of SEDP drafting and public hearings in seven districts, which was submitted to local parliaments for consideration.

WFP's **evidence generation** efforts enabled the Government and the wider humanitarian and development partners to assess the ability of the population to access food through markets across Tajikistan, which informs government policies and programming. In response to the global food crisis, WFP ramped up its monitoring efforts through launching regular assessments on household food security levels and scaling up its price monitoring in 15 markets countrywide to bi-weekly data collection, to better understand the level of price volatility and access to food across Tajikistan. In 2022, WFP conducted three rounds of quarterly household food security assessments and 59 rounds of price monitoring. WFP also collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund to conduct the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification exercise to collect information on the district-level food security situation in Tajikistan. Surveys were conducted on 7,000 households and a workshop on data analysis is planned for January 2023.

WFP also focused on **holistic institutional capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness** to improve the internal capacities and strategies of national stakeholders to address challenges and mitigate risks posed by shocks. WFP maintained close collaboration with the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence (CoES), and other humanitarian partners from the Rapid Emergency Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) - the coordination

mechanism between the Government and the international community in disaster risk management - to enhance its capacity to manage disaster information at central and local levels through the use of innovative technologies and analytical tools.

To support real-time hazard impact analysis, WFP stepped up its preparatory steps to institutionalize the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) into the government system, including training organized for the CoES and REACT partners on remote sensing analysis of natural hazards.

Through the National Logistics Preparedness Working Group (NLPWG) under the Global Logistics Cluster’s Field-Based Preparedness Project, WFP supported the CoES in leading the coordination and implementation of national logistics preparedness measures. These included coordination and regular updates on the prepositioning of relief goods, logistics information flow mapping, and identification of content and functional requirements for the national logistics information portal. Tools including Logistics Capacity Assessment and Capacity Needs Mapping were used to enhance information flow and facilitate decision making on the humanitarian supply chain and logistics preparedness and response.

In line with the findings from the Capacity Needs Mapping exercise conducted in 2021, **a National Logistics Preparedness Action Plan** was drafted to guide and inform logistics response in the event of emergencies. The draft is under finalization and expected to be adopted by the CoES in the first quarter of 2023. A two-day workshop on the development of a national logistics information sharing portal was also organized by the NLPWG to improve coordination mechanisms and increase efficiency and cost-effectiveness in stock management and distribution in emergency response. Furthermore, WFP facilitated training to representatives from the CoES and NLPWG members on sustainable stock management and tracking of relief items to improve the capacity of warehouse staff.

Gender and Age Marker

Strategic Outcome 4 achieved gender parity among beneficiaries, with a GaM score of 4 for Activity 4 and GaM score of 3 for Activity 5.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes.	4
Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	3

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



13,000 mt of **humanitarian cargo** delivered to **Afghanistan**



500 500 cubic metres of goods handled on behalf of UN partners **per month**



408 humanitarian flights between **Dushanbe** and **Kabul** operated

WFP played a pivotal role in ensuring the continuity of humanitarian supply chains and continued to provide **on-demand services** to humanitarian and development partners in Tajikistan.

Throughout the year, WFP's warehouse in Dushanbe handled an average of 500 m³ of goods per month. WFP provided storage and handling services of emergency supplies from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as the provision and installation of a mobile warehouse in a remote location to assist UNHCR with the registration of Afghan refugees.

In 2022, WFP continued its logistics support to the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. The operationalization of the northern corridor via Tajikistan materialized with strong coordination with various stakeholders. WFP secured authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to use all major border crossing points with Afghanistan, which facilitated the customs clearance of the transit goods. In response to increased demand, WFP expanded its warehouse capacity and established a new warehouse in Jaloliddini Balkhi District, close to the main Tajik-Afghan border crossing point, to facilitate efficient transport of humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan. WFP also established a roster of logistics staff and filled several logistics positions to ensure the timely receipt, handling and dispatch of commodities between the warehouses in Dushanbe and Jaloliddini Balkhi. Furthermore, WFP provided staffing support for the management of the WFP logistics centre that served as a transshipment hub in Termez, Uzbekistan.

In 2022, WFP successfully transported over 13,000 mt of food and non-food items from Tajikistan to support those in need in Afghanistan. WFP also delivered four mobile storage warehouses to the northeastern provinces in Afghanistan in support of the winter prepositioning efforts by WFP Afghanistan. In addition, WFP supported more than 400 UNHAS flights connecting Dushanbe and Kabul, ensuring the essential movement of humanitarian personnel and the transport of light cargo.

Based on a year-end user satisfaction survey, WFP received positive user feedback for the quality of services provided, as reflected in a user satisfaction rate of 100 percent.

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.

Strategic Outcome 6 was designed to support potential Afghan refugees entering Tajikistan with food and nutrition assistance complemented by livelihoods activities.

During the reporting period, there was no influx of Afghan refugees in the country. WFP prepositioned key hardware and equipment to enhance its telecommunications and IT capacity as an emergency preparedness measure. This included the installation of a VSAT equipment in WFP Khorog Field Office in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region to provide reliable internet connectivity.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Tajikistan ranked 114th among 146 countries on the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index. Traditional gender roles are deeply ingrained, where women's participation in political and economic spheres and decision making are often limited, and gender-based violence (GBV) remains a serious concern. Traditional beliefs and practices often result in discriminatory treatment of women and girls, who continue to face significant barriers to accessing education and employment.

WFP interventions in Tajikistan are guided by the guiding principles of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including (i) leaving no one behind; (ii) applying a human rights-based approach to development; and (iii) promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP's regular monitoring and performance reporting systems incorporate the collection of gender- and age-disaggregated data to ensure women, men, boys and girls are targeted and represented correspondingly.

WFP promoted gender equality in its school feeding programme by encouraging the active participation of women in income-generating activities in schools and the community, including the construction of greenhouses, cattle breeding schemes, and sewing workshops. Meanwhile, WFP also encouraged girls to participate in activities to boost their interest in acquiring skills that will contribute to their livelihood opportunities while completing their compulsory education. These activities not only helped increase the skills and income of women, but also provided opportunities for women to take on leadership roles through parents and teachers organizations in managing school assets and creating nutritious school menus, as well as engaging in activities outside of their traditional roles and household responsibilities. Over half of the school feeding project management committee members were women.

Furthermore, gender was embedded in WFP's social and behaviour change communication interventions to improve nutrition outcomes, which involved equal engagement of both men and women in project design and implementation. WFP also implemented strategies to bolster male participation in adopting improved dietary practices through targeted communication and awareness raising campaigns, to ensure the inclusiveness of its programmes.

Similarly, climate change adaptation and resilience activities were designed to be gender-sensitive, while capacity strengthening activities for local government representatives and smallholder farmers focused on equal participation and joint decision-making of men and women. This was done to ensure the needs and perspectives of both men and women were taken into account. Thus, the workload for activities requiring physical labour was divided among community members under a gender-sensitive approach, which helped create a more inclusive and equitable environment in the community. WFP's outcome monitoring revealed that there was an improvement (7 percentage points compared to baseline) in the proportion of households where decision-making was made jointly between men and women on household resources.

WFP also promoted participatory processes in designing effective food security and nutrition strategies, with women's representation in the planning and development processes of the five-year district Social and Economic Development Programmes (SEDP) in seven districts. WFP provided sensitization sessions at district and community levels on the prevention of GBV and women's participation in decision making. As a result, gender analyses and opportunities for women's empowerment were included in seven SEDPs.

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

Tajikistan continues to face key protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), child labour and early marriage, particularly among families affected by poverty, migration, and divorce in rural areas. Additionally, persons with disabilities often face barriers to accessing education, employment, and other basic services. WFP upholds its commitments to protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) throughout its operations to ensure the rights, dignity, and integrity of those assisted, while contributing to reducing vulnerabilities including age, sex, and disability.

In selecting its cooperating partners, WFP conducts a due diligence process through the United Nations Partner Portal to assess the capacity of its cooperating partners and their policies related to gender, protection, safeguarding of beneficiaries, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and disability inclusion. WFP takes active steps to ensure that its cooperating partners are able to design and implement projects in a protection-sensitive manner, identifying protection risks and the corresponding mitigation measures, in consultation with key stakeholders with equitable representation of women and men.

Through field level agreements, WFP grounds the mandatory clauses that advance gender equality, protection, and AAP as an integral part and ensures that its interventions do not increase protection risks of affected populations but rather contribute to their safety, dignity, and integrity based on humanitarian principles and the "do no harm approach". Training was provided on thematic areas including protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality, GBV, diversity inclusion, child safeguarding and protection among others.

As an active member of the interagency PSEA Task Force, WFP regularly updated the PSEA Risk Register. WFP also has an active presence on the UN Country Team Disability Inclusion and already initiating cooperation through Disability Inclusion Action Plan.

Consultation with Communities

WFP continued to engage with parents and teachers associations on preparing nutritious meals for schoolchildren under its school feeding programme, with half of the leadership positions held by women. WFP also encouraged female participation in leadership positions in the project management committees under its resilience project. Feedback from beneficiaries was received by phone through the involvement of project management committees and WFP field offices. Monitoring results showed that more than half of the respondents were aware of the programme parameters through consultations, including the targeting criteria, and the duration and type of assistance.

Community Feedback Mechanism

WFP facilitated continuous dialogue with affected populations and their stakeholders through a community feedback mechanism (CFM), which served as a platform for two-way communications for the affected population to express their opinions and for WFP to receive feedback on project implementations. The CFM covered individuals and groups of all genders, age groups, ethnicities and abilities, to express concerns, lodge complaints, ask questions, and provide feedback on WFP assistance in an inclusive manner. Through the CFM channels such as field monitors, phone calls, community committees' discussions and third-party monitoring, more than 200 cases were received related to information requests, requests for assistance, complaints, and positive feedback. WFP provided consultations for the information requests and provided followed-up actions.

WFP continues to communicate with beneficiaries using multiple methods such as text messages and suggestion boxes. With the revamping of the CFM, WFP adapted process monitoring at project sites to include interviews with beneficiaries and partners about the status of project implementation and assessed their concerns and satisfaction with the assistance received. WFP is in the process of establishing hotlines and a dedicated e-mail address to enable direct communications between beneficiaries and WFP focal points in the field. This will be complemented by regular site visits conducted by project teams, as well as post-distribution monitoring surveys.

Safety and Security

WFP completed a rapid protection assessment with the host communities in planned refugee shelter locations in the event of a crisis. The assessment aimed to understand the host communities' perceptions towards the impact of the potential refugee influx on their food security and nutrition needs, to identify and understand key protection risks at the household and community levels that may impact the effectiveness of WFP's food assistance interventions, and to identify preferential communication channels and existing accountability mechanisms. These helped to support the design, implementation, and evaluation of any future planned assistance and to better understand the priorities and needs of the host communities.

Post-distribution monitoring surveys of climate change adaptation and resilience projects showed that WFP assistance was delivered with security measures in place during cash distributions. Nearly all beneficiaries reported that they had unhindered access to WFP's programme sites (99 percent) and did not meet security challenges (95 percent), particularly for female-headed households. Separately, in response to the conflict along the border with the Kyrgyz Republic which temporarily displaced 21,000 people [1], WFP provided immediate food assistance to 5,600 displaced people, and closely monitored the situation for any potential protection concerns.

Privacy and Data Management

WFP conducted a privacy impact analysis on its activities to ensure the protection of beneficiary personal data. This included a review of financial service providers, digital platforms for beneficiary data management such as CODA and SCOPE, and monitoring data collection and sharing processes. In line with WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy, all beneficiary personal data was deemed potentially sensitive and considered strictly confidential. As a result, WFP decommissioned the use of CODA for beneficiary registration under its nutrition interventions and plans to migrate data to a new platform in the near future to ensure better data management.

Meaningful Access and Empowerment

WFP's interventions target the most food-insecure, marginalized individuals and communities in an equitable and gender-inclusive manner. Under its climate change adaptation and resilience projects, WFP engaged persons with disabilities and women-headed households and ensured equal participation of both men and women throughout the project planning and implementation. To achieve that, WFP's cooperating partners were advised to involve persons with disabilities and their families in decision making and to incorporate inclusive elements in construction projects to accommodate their specific needs. Post-distribution monitoring showed that nearly all (99.7 percent) project participants reported that WFP programmes were carried out in a dignified manner.

Environment

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

Tajikistan is facing significant environmental challenges, including projected rising temperatures above the global average [1] and increased incidences of natural hazards including floods, landslides, avalanches and droughts. Other environmental issues include soil degradation, deforestation, water scarcity, and limited access to clean energy. These challenges are affecting agriculture, food security, health, and economic development in the country.

Through its climate adaptation and livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP contributed to reducing environmental vulnerability from project design to implementation. WFP supported communities in mitigating the risks and adapting to climate change through building and rehabilitating assets such as irrigation canals and drinking water supply lines that enhance natural resources management and disaster risk management. To ensure its activities cause no harm to the environment, WFP has put in place environmental and social safeguards, which are embedded in all its field level agreements with cooperating partners.

Based on the Environmental and Social Safeguards Matrix, WFP's climate-resilient activities under Activity 3 were deemed low-risk, and all necessary precautions were undertaken to mitigate any potential negative impact. For example, in planting orchards, native species were selected to reduce transport costs and ensure they were well-suited to the local climate and altitude. In addition, the use of natural fencing provided benefits through soil stabilization and the provision of food crops.

In 2022, WFP continued internal efforts to reduce its environmental footprint by safely disposing of outdated and inefficient assets such as vehicles, generators, and IT equipment, and replacing them with more energy-efficient models. WFP adhered to environmentally friendly facility management processes through the installation of inverter air conditioners across its offices to promote energy efficiency. To reduce carbon emissions, WFP replaced its existing vehicles with Euro 4 models.

WFP also prepared an annual environmental footprint report to track energy usage, greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and water management. Data showed that emissions in 2021 increased in comparison with 2020 due to increased travel and staff returning to the office after the pandemic. While 2022 saw more field movements, WFP strives to improve mission planning and the purchase of energy-efficient equipment. The results of these efforts will be reflected in the 2023 environmental footprint report.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

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

[2] World Bank (2019). World Development Indicators.

[3] World Bank (2020). <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/overview>

[4] WFP Food Security Monitoring, September 2022.

[5] UNDP-UNEP (2012). Poverty-Environment Initiative in Tajikistan: The Economics of Land Degradation for the Agriculture Sector in Tajikistan.

[6] FAO et al. (2019). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019.

[7] WFP Market Price Monitoring

[8] Fay, M., Block, R. I., and Ebinger, J. (2010). Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. World Bank.

Partnerships

[1] Australia, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Japan, Private Donor (Japan Association for WFP), Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The ration size for Acha Mum is 100g per day and for Super Cereal is 200g per day

[2] Report developed by the Center of Sociological Research Zerkalo, 2022

[3] The SPHERE standards are a set of globally accepted humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response which included nutrition. Every MAM Treatment programme reports on four performance indicators based on SPHERE standards as follows: (i) Mortality Rate: Less than 3 percent; (ii) Default Rate: less than 15 percent; (iii) Non-response Rate: less than 15 percent; and (iv) Recovery Rate: more than 75 percent.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Although WFP transferred funds to the Ministry of Education and Science during the year, schools have yet to receive the funds due to internal ministerial procedures. Actual beneficiaries and the value of CBT transferred will be reported in the next reporting year.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Data from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Environment

[1] Asian Development Bank. (2021). Climate Risk Country Profile: Tajikistan

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	2,856	2,744	5,600
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	9,565	3,132	12,697
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	2,678	2,573	5,250
							Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			400

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect	
	Unit	Overall	Year	Unit		Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number				Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		43	

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	4,114,546	4,114,546
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	266,916	289,869	109%
	female	272,272	290,473	107%
	total	539,188	580,342	108%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,900	2,388	40%
	female	5,900	2,676	45%
	total	11,800	5,064	43%
24-59 months	male	5,760	1,198	21%
	female	5,760	1,330	23%
	total	11,520	2,528	22%
5-11 years	male	215,269	282,545	131%
	female	215,665	272,327	126%
	total	430,934	554,872	129%
12-17 years	male	8,559	446	5%
	female	8,559	446	5%
	total	17,118	892	5%
18-59 years	male	28,826	3,135	11%
	female	33,786	13,537	40%
	total	62,612	16,672	27%
60+ years	male	2,602	157	6%
	female	2,602	157	6%
	total	5,204	314	6%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	483,588	580,342	120%
Refugee	55,600	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	5,250	-

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	41,000	5,945	14%
Malnutrition treatment programme	5,700	6,752	118%
School based programmes	410,000	556,795	135%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	58,600	5,600	9%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	157	0	0%
Split Peas	1,574	632	40%
Vegetable Oil	787	359	46%
Wheat Flour	7,872	5,679	72%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	7	-
Strategic Outcome 06			
Iodised Salt	136	0	0%
LNS	29	0	0%
Split Peas	1,269	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	678	0	0%
Wheat Flour	12,686	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	965	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	0	22	-
Wheat Soya Blend	81	9	12%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Split Peas	31	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	12	0	0%
Wheat Flour	312	4	1%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	720,000	0	0%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	726,000	97,453	13%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,033,200	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	4,352
			Male	1,500	1,713
			Total	6,000	6,065
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	184,500	270,256
			Male	184,500	280,474
			Total	369,000	550,730
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,391	6,677

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.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	8,659.22	6,038.56
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	79
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	2	2.37

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0.97	0.98	1.03	Secondary data

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data

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	8,568	5,945		
			Male	9,432	0		
			Total	18,000	5,945		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,000	0		
			Male	2,000	0		
			Total	4,000	0		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	6,000	0		
			Total	6,000	0		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,250	3,586		
			Male	2,250	3,166		
			Total	4,500	6,752		
A.2: Food transfers			MT	81	31		
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	720,000	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	1,986	1,216
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	157	157
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	15	4
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	100	71
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	6,000	12,558.89
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	260	264
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	4,500	5,945
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	31.16
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	75	115
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	3,000	1,606
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	3,000	1,517

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	31.5	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	99.2	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	97.2	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	6.1	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	0.2	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	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	62.5	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	2.6	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	0.8	1		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.91	<15	<15	0.16	0.3	0.41	Secondary data
	Male	1.17	<15	<15	0.33	0.18	0.31	Secondary data
	Overall	1.54	<15	<15	0.25	0.24	0.36	Secondary data
								Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.04	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.02	0	WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.02	<15	<15	0.06	0	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	0.03	0.04	0.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.12	<15	<15	0.04	0.02	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.84	≥75	≥75	99.78	99.7	99.47	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.42	≥75	≥75	99.64	99.79	99.55	
	Overall	98.13	≥75	≥75	99.7	99.72	99.51	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall		≥84.7	≥84.7	92.7	84.7		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>70	>70	52.5	54		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>70	>70	57.8	47		
	Overall		>70	>70	54.9	50.8		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>50	>50	100	100	100	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	100	>50	>50	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	>50	>50	100	100	100	

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	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	2,625
			Male	0	2,625
			Total	0	5,250
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,500	0
			Male	7,500	0
			Total	15,000	0
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	2,500	0
			Male	2,500	0
			Total	5,000	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	3,710
			Male	1,500	1,890
			Total	3,000	5,600
A.2: Food transfers			MT	359	4
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	726,000	97,453

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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	440,779.41	365,431.1
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	283,937.39	222,625.52
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	22.9	23.22
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	35	60
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	12	17
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	400	258.5

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.97	<2	<2	9.1			WFP
	Male	2.44	<2	<2	8.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	2.59	<2	<2	8.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27.5	≥70	≥70	78.9			WFP
	Male	48.7	≥70	≥70	79.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	46.4	≥70	≥70	79.8			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.5	≤15	≤15	15.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.4	≤35	≤35	16.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.7	≤15	≤15	16.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≤15	≤15	5.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.9	≤15	≤15	3.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.9	≤15	≤15	3.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	51.4	<30	<30	42.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.2	<30	<30	46.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.5	<30	<30	46			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25	≥60.7	≥60.7	34.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.8	≥60.7	≥60.7	33.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	≥60.7	≥60.7	33.8			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.4	<10	<10	42.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.6	<10	<10	30.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.1	<10	<10	31.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.6	<0.3	<0.3	15.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	<0.3	<0.3	29.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.8	<0.3	<0.3	28			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<20	<20	7.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.2	<20	<20	6.4		
	Overall	33.1	<20	<20	6.6		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	95		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	17,500	0	
			Male	17,500	0	
			Total	35,000	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,033,200	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	600	567
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	21	21
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	253,486	307,524.74
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	item	145	100
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	285	285
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	15	3
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.39: Number of school gardens established	garden	3	3
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	3	3
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.54: Number of school-established fish ponds	fish pond	1	1
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Individual	78	78
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	73	258
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	23	152
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	34
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	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	≥5	4	3	2	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	3	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian partners - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	100	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	14,769	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	994	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	51	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 WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Participants in WFP activities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
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 WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
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	≥70	64.4	51.8	47	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	≤15	30.1	34.8	42	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	5.6	13.4	11	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	92.1	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	95.5	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	90	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.7	99.7	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.7	99.7	90	WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	63	57	60	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	67	≥70	≥70			60	WFP programme monitoring
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	≥80	44.7	50	40	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥80	≥80	51.3	50	40	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥80	≥80	52.3	50	40	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	100	50	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Guljahon Hamroboyzoda

Schoolchildren enjoying school meals provided by WFP's school feeding programme, at school number 26 in Rasht District.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

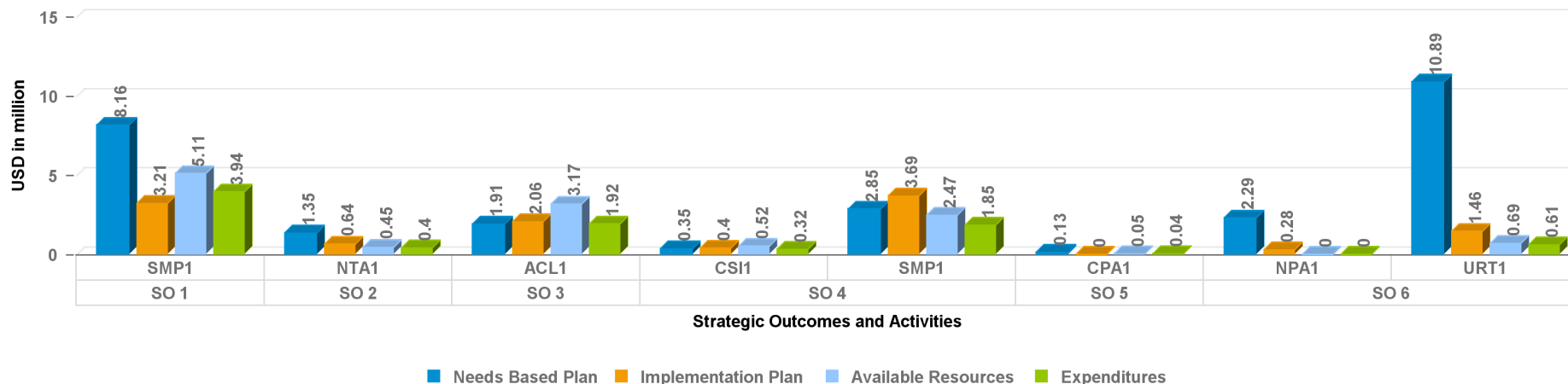
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.

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Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	8,157,377	3,211,557	5,105,595	3,943,615
	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.	2,291,178	277,609	0	0
		Provide potential refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food assistance and supplemental livelihood skills-building and income-generating activities.	10,887,562	1,456,852	694,397	606,296
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,336,117	4,946,018	5,799,992	4,549,910
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.	1,347,907	641,798	446,834	404,353
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,347,907	641,798	446,834	404,353

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	1,910,419	2,059,071	3,169,217	1,922,544
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,910,419	2,059,071	3,169,217	1,922,544
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.	351,566	398,473	517,260	323,746
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	2,852,116	3,691,584	2,471,129	1,851,533
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,203,682	4,090,057	2,988,389	2,175,279

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Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	0	46,235	41,630
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	0	46,235	41,630
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,902,988	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,902,988	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,924,588	11,736,944	14,353,654	9,093,716
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,068,405	1,660,736	2,496,388	2,129,426
Total Direct Costs			29,992,993	13,397,680	16,850,042	11,223,143
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,940,716	870,849	281,367	281,367
Grand Total			31,933,709	14,268,530	17,131,409	11,504,509



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

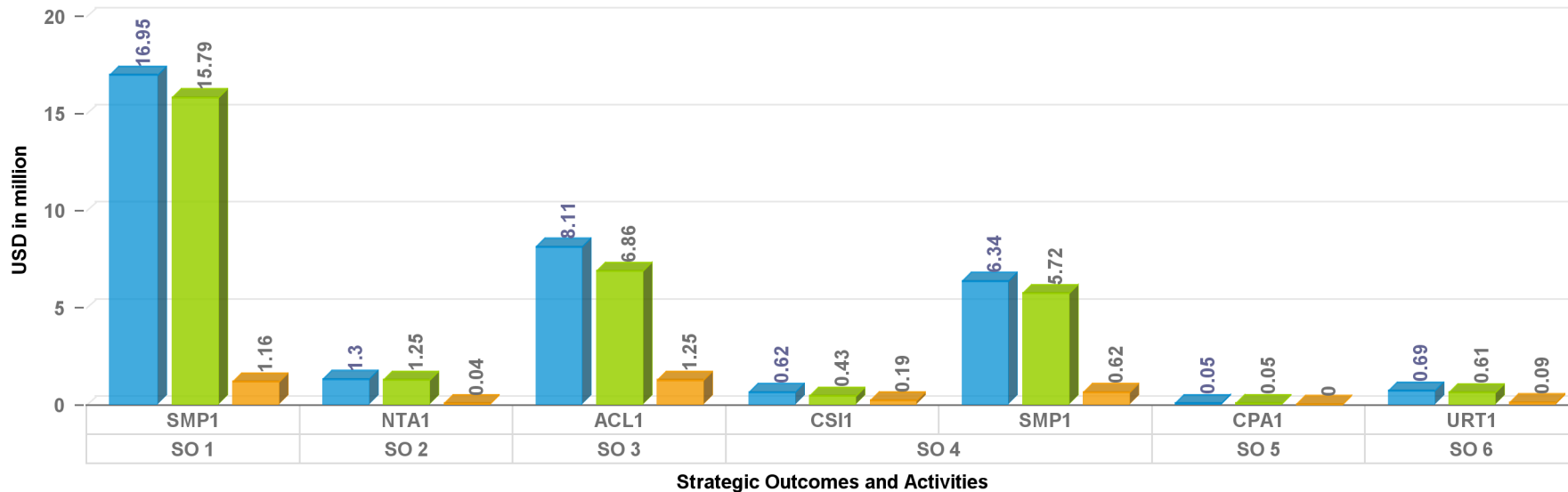
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	31,325,982	16,954,932	0	16,954,932	15,792,951	1,161,981
	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.	2,905,716	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.	13,701,965	694,397	0	694,397	606,296	88,101
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			47,933,663	17,649,329	0	17,649,329	16,399,247	1,250,082

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	3,358,270	1,297,113	0	1,297,113	1,254,632	42,480
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,358,270	1,297,113	0	1,297,113	1,254,632	42,480
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	6,634,359	7,655,959	455,052	8,111,011	6,864,338	1,246,673
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,634,359	7,655,959	455,052	8,111,011	6,864,338	1,246,673

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	1,082,652	624,787	0	624,787	431,274	193,513
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	8,709,800	6,340,573	0	6,340,573	5,720,977	619,596
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			9,792,452	6,965,360	0	6,965,360	6,152,250	813,110
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	345,082	53,578	0	53,578	48,973	4,605
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)			345,082	53,578	0	53,578	48,973	4,605

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,902,988	0	1,902,988	0	1,902,988
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,902,988	0	1,902,988	0	1,902,988
Total Direct Operational Cost			68,063,826	35,524,326	455,052	35,979,378	30,719,440	5,259,938
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,494,724	4,686,979	14,432	4,701,411	4,334,449	366,961
Total Direct Costs			73,558,550	40,211,304	469,484	40,680,788	35,053,889	5,626,899
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,757,064	2,147,914		2,147,914	2,147,914	0
Grand Total			78,315,614	42,359,218	469,484	42,828,702	37,201,803	5,626,899

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