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Tajikistan

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2026

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Overview

In 2024, WFP continued to address food insecurity and enhance health, education and nutrition outcomes in Tajikistan. WFP supported livelihoods and agricultural production, in addition to enabling and strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions and systems to address food and nutrition needs. WFP's activities contributed towards the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP's country strategic plan for Tajikistan is aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Tajikistan for 2023-2026 and the Government of Tajikistan's national development strategy up to 2030 - the overarching framework for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. In total, WFP's interventions reached more than 667,000 beneficiaries in 2024, of which 49% were female.

Under strategic outcome 1, asset creation activities were carried out in 16 districts with a high vulnerability to climate variability and disasters. To prioritise areas for intervention, WFP utilised tools such as integrated context analyses and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [1] to assess the impact of climate variability on food insecurity and identify districts with significant vulnerabilities. At a more localized level, WFP conducted field assessments and household verifications to determine villages and households who were the most vulnerable to food insecurity as a result of climate variability, as well as spot checks to ensure proper targeting. In 2024, resources provided as conditional cash under WFP's food assistance for assets intervention amounted to nearly USD 1.4 million, benefiting 60,000 beneficiaries. This 79 percent growth in beneficiaries, compared to 2023, is largely attributed to the expansion of asset-creation activities within WFP's climate adaptation initiatives.

WFP continued its commitment to supporting primary schoolchildren aged 6-11 years in food-insecure rural and urban regions by providing daily hot meals under its strategic outcome 2 and strategic outcome 4. Approximately 555,000 children were reached under WFP's school feeding programme, which was 46 percent higher than planned beneficiaries. The increase was due to multiple factors including an increase in the number of schoolchildren since the activity was first planned. One of the key milestones of the programme was WFP's implementation of its cash-based model, called the Funds Transfer Pilot (FTP), which involves 17 schools in the country. Through the FTP, more than US\$37,000 was transferred directly to participating schools, enabling them to diversify meals and improve nutrition. The cash-based FTP model enables schools to independently procure a variety of local food commodities and prepare hot meals.

Furthermore, the Government of Tajikistan's allocation funds to schools, which were previously supported by WFP, expanded to 55 schools in 2024 - compared to 43 schools in 2023. WFP supported the government to use the FTP model, reinforcing efforts to have a government-run school feeding model. WFP provided technical support in developing a legislative and regulatory framework with functional mechanisms, increasing institutionalisation of the model by the government. All in all, WFP capacity strengthening actions made tangible progress in transitioning its school feeding programme to national ownership, aligning with the national strategy for sustainable development of school feeding for 2017-2027.

WFP continued supporting the government and the private sector in processes and partnerships for better nutrition and food fortification outcomes. WFP focused on providing support to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of Tajikistan in the prevention and supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). These interventions were carried out in five districts of Khatlon and Sughd regions. WFP assisted over 4,000 beneficiaries with 24 metric tons (mt) of specialized nutritious foods. Support was provided to children, under the age of 5 years, through healthcare centres in targeted districts in both Khatlon and Sughd regions. In addition to the provision of specialized nutritious foods, primary healthcare staff counselled beneficiaries' parents and guardians on proper infant and young child feeding practices. Furthermore, as a preventative aspect of the intervention, WFP carried out social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy nutrition behaviour among targeted populations.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP responded to mudslides and floods in Districts of the Republican Subordination (DRS), Khatlon and Sughd regions, in partnership with member agencies of the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team and the Government of Tajikistan's Committee of the Emergency Situations and Civil Defence. Natural disasters across Tajikistan caused widespread damage to houses, roads, bridges, schools, and other socio-economic infrastructure. In response to these emergencies, WFP conducted rapid needs assessments and used its contingency food stocks to respond to the government's emergency appeal, distributing a one-time emergency entitlement of 98 MT of mixed food commodities to more than 8,600 beneficiaries. WFP also distributed 60 metric tons of food (vegetable oil) from its contingency stock to approximately 51,000 beneficiaries vulnerable to poverty in the country.

As part of its participatory approach, WFP conducted extensive community-level consultations in targeted locations and made efforts to address barriers to engagement in the consultations. WFP made efforts to ensure all interventions

were safe and accountable. WFP also integrated its community feedback mechanism into programme planning and execution to enhance the effectiveness of its operations and ensure it remains accountable to the communities it serves. In addition, WFP conducted process monitoring in approximately 1,600 schools, 267 primary healthcare centres, 474 resilience project sites, and 21 food distribution points in 2024. The findings across various programmes highlighted both key strengths and areas for improvement.

WFP continued to support the work of national platforms and inter-agency efforts on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction in coordination with the Government of Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence and enhanced the response capacity of the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT). As the lead organisation of the Global Logistics Cluster, WFP conducted a simulation exercise to test the readiness of the national logistics preparedness working group and partners to coordinate and respond to a sudden onset emergency, in collaboration with REACT partners and Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence. The simulation involved responding to a scenario of flooding in a remote urban area with a dense population, in the first 72 hours of emergency. The national logistics preparedness working group was established in June 2021 as part of a wider REACT partnership supported by WFP and the Global Logistics Cluster Field-Based Preparedness Project.

WFP's office in Tajikistan also provided logistics support for the humanitarian response in Afghanistan. WFP secured authorization from the Government of Tajikistan to use all major border crossing points with Afghanistan, which facilitated the customs clearance of transit goods. More than 14 metric tons of food commodities were delivered to Afghanistan through Tajikistan. WFP in Tajikistan also supported the UN Humanitarian Air Service's flights between Dushanbe and Kabul, including customs clearance of shipments.

In December 2024, WFP conducted a Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the 2023-2026 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with the support of an independent consultant. The review found WFP's programmes, such as school feeding and resilience-building, were aligned with national strategies and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The country office plans to develop an action plan to address recommendations of the review.

670,703

Total beneficiaries in 2024



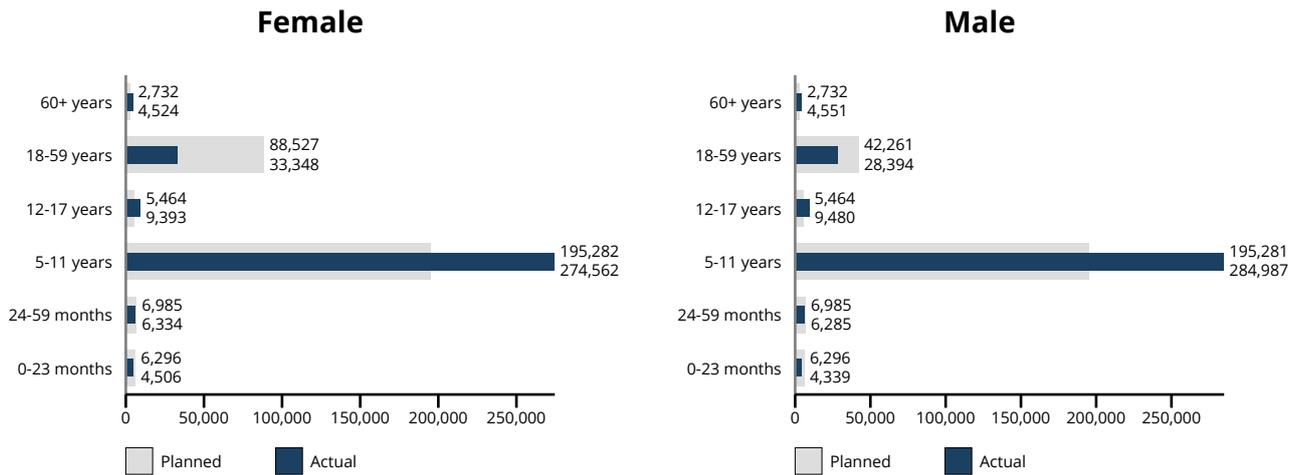
50% female



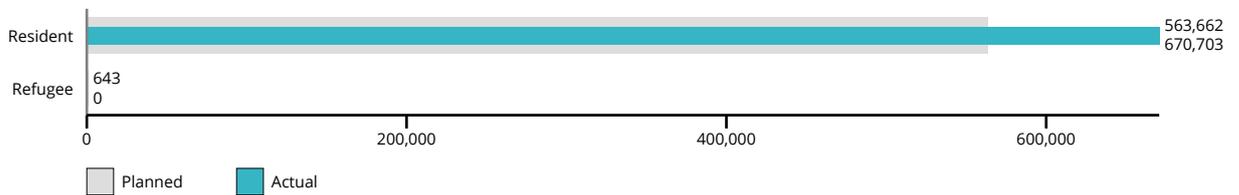
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,016 (45% Female, 55% Male)

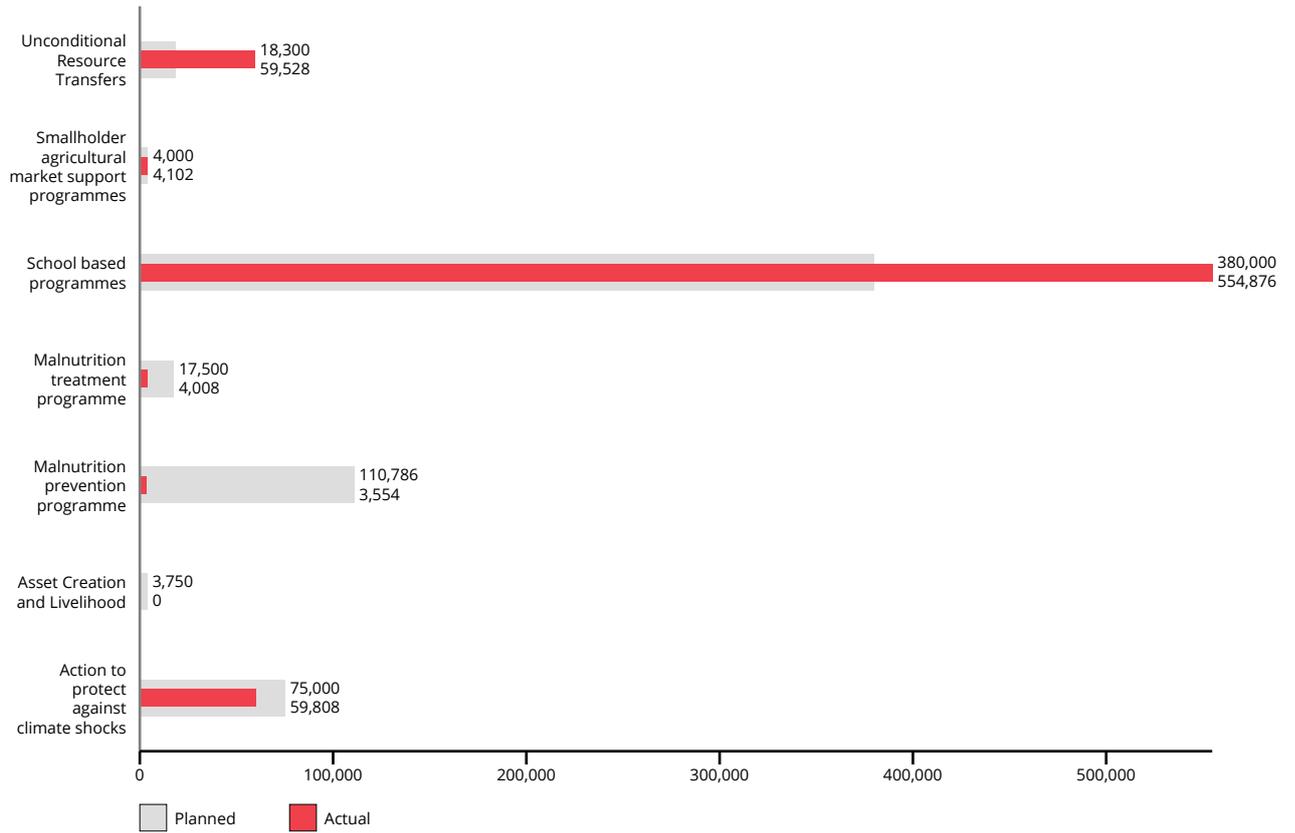
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



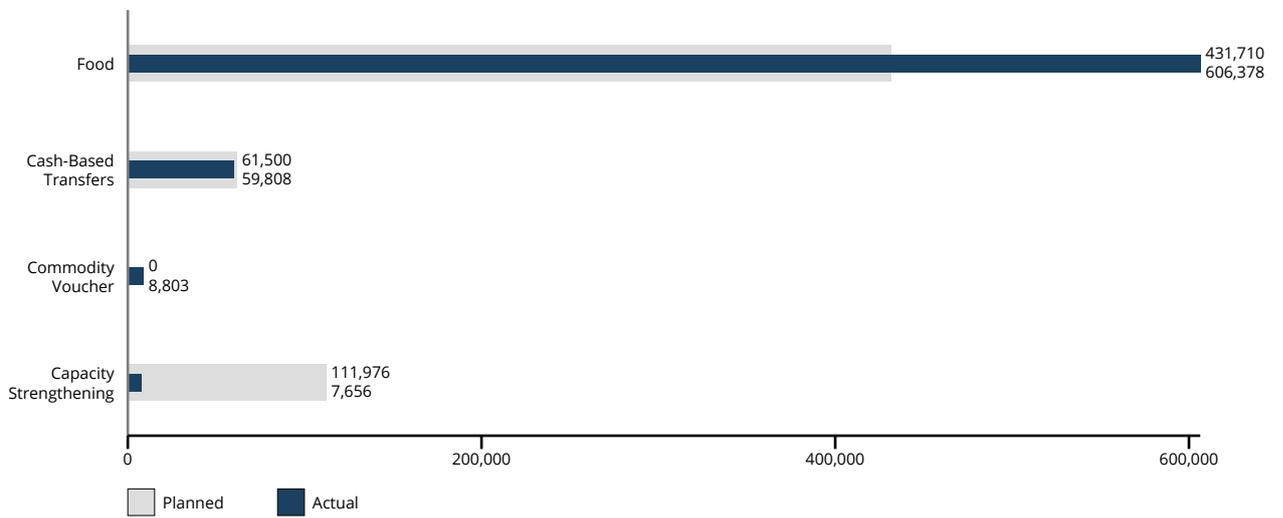
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



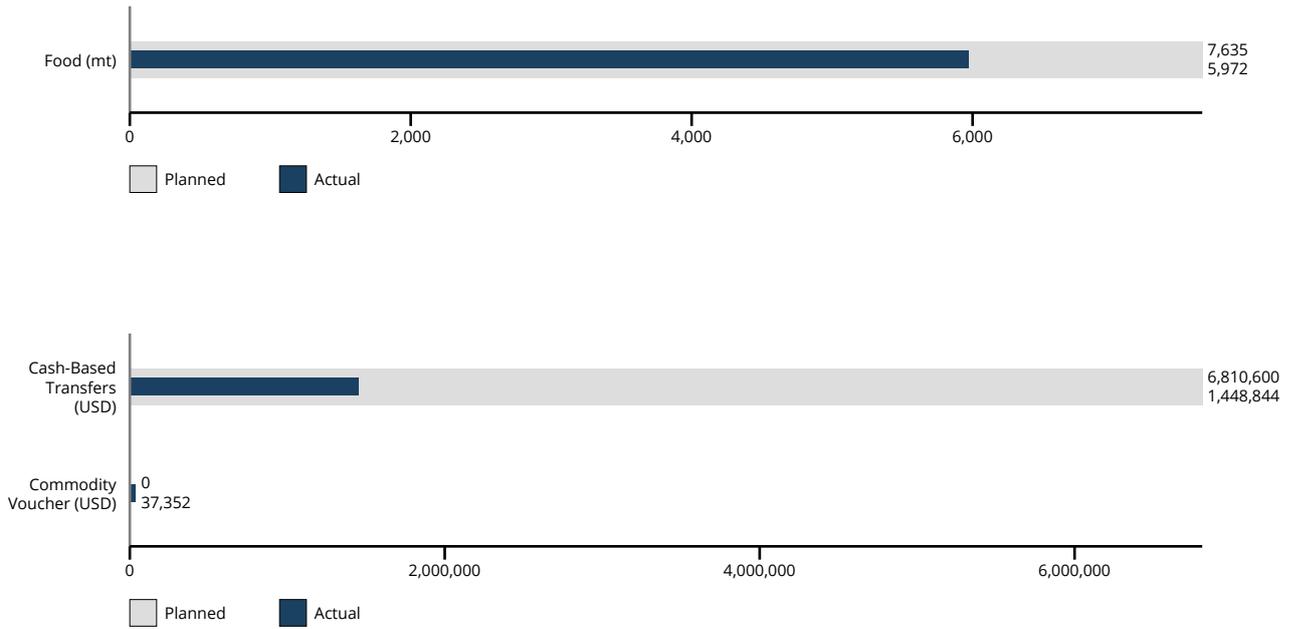
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



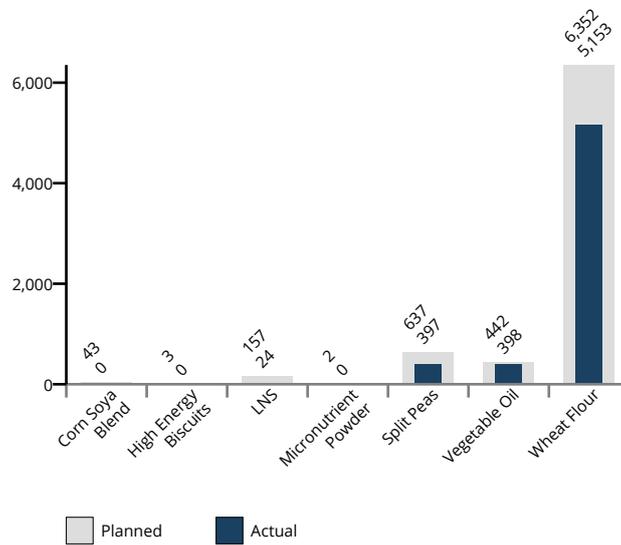
Beneficiaries by Modality



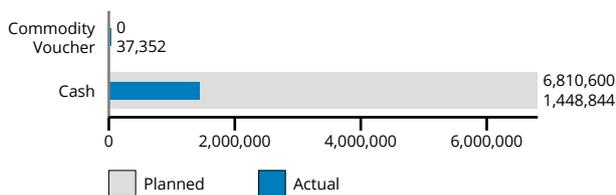
Total Transfers by Modality



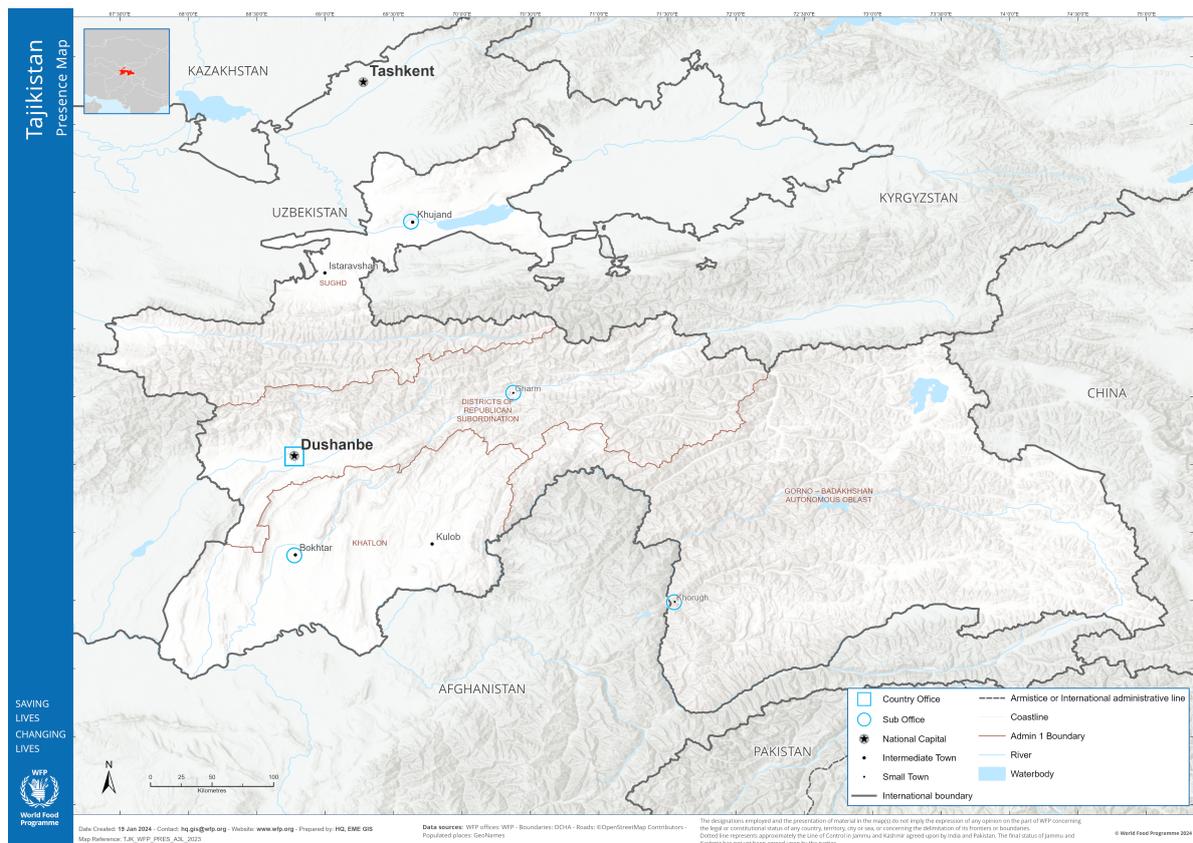
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Context

Tajikistan is a mountainous landlocked country in central Asia with a population of 10 million people [1]. The country borders Afghanistan to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and China to the east; an 93 percent of its territory is covered by mountains. Food security and malnutrition continue to be widespread challenges. However, some improvements can be observed in recent years.

The percentage of children under the age of five with stunting (low height-for-age) decreased from 26 percent in 2012 to 14 percent in 2023, while the percentage of children with wasting (low weight-for-age) decreased from 10 percent in 2012 to 6 percent in 2017 and 2023 [2]. Malnutrition in childhood is usually the result of several contributing factors related to environment, food, hygiene, and health. Risks related to malnutrition are most concentrated in rural areas of Tajikistan, underscoring the large disparity between rural and urban areas.

WFP conducted the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), which provides timely data to help decision-makers understand trends in food and nutrition security. It provides detailed insights into food security, trends, regional variations, nutritional intake, protein consumption, income changes, coping strategies for food shortages, and migration patterns. In 2024, the FSMS revealed that the level of food security in different regions of Tajikistan ranged from 12 percent to 24 percent, with the Districts of the Republican Subordination (DRS) and Khatlon regions having the highest prevalence and the Gorno-Badakhshan (GBO) region having the lowest prevalence.

Over the last decade, Tajikistan's economy has grown by a rate averaging above 7.1%. Poverty was reduced from 32% of the population in 2009 to an estimated 12.4% in 2022 (at the international poverty line of US\$3.65 per day). However, people in Tajikistan still remain vulnerable to external economic shocks [4].

Tajikistan is the most vulnerable country to climate variability in central Asia due to its high sensitivity, low adaptability, and limited capacity for disaster preparedness and risk reduction [3]. With a growing population, the shortage of arable land in Tajikistan has created a high dependency on imported food, weakening food security and increasing the population's vulnerability to natural hazards. The country has lost an estimated 20 percent of its glaciers in the past 34 years. This poses a major threat to the economy as the country is heavily dependent on glacier-fed rivers for hydropower generation [5].

In spite of the aforementioned challenges, the Government of Tajikistan set an ambitious target to more than double domestic incomes between 2016 and 2030. This will require a new growth model centred around a dynamic private sector, implementing structural reforms, focusing on public sector efficiency and transparency, enhancing the competition framework, and improving investments in the energy sector, trade connectivity, access to finance and the climate sector. Given Tajikistan's high exposure to climate risks, it is critical to strengthen environmental resilience through mitigation and adaptation.

The Government of Tajikistan has prioritized improving food security and nutrition in the national development strategy for 2030. Within its country strategic plan for 2023 - 2026, WFP interventions focus on strengthening the government's capacity to improve food security and achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Operations

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP strengthens livelihoods, resilience, and the adaptive capacities of food-insecure and vulnerable populations by improving climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains. One priority activity is the creation, under WFP's food assistance for asset scheme, of green, productive, protective and resilient community assets, whereby food-insecure households are provided cash assistance as an incentive for their work in creating the assets. WFP also collaborates with the Government of Tajikistan to support the sustainability of the activities.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP enhances nutrition and education outcomes in both rural and urban communities. These activities target primary and secondary schoolchildren, children aged 6-59 months years with acute malnutrition, caregivers, school staff, and community members. The goal is to support children in maintaining good health and nutrition throughout the critical developmental period of the first 8,000 days of life.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP fosters a strong partnership with the government to contribute to the goal of ensuring that by 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacities are strengthened to address cumulative disaster impacts.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP enhances the capacity of the government, development partners, and private sector stakeholders through interventions aligned with the corporate framework for country capacity strengthening. These efforts aim to improve systems, processes, and partnerships for school feeding, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and nutrition initiatives.

Risk management

Market fluctuations as a result of the global food crisis, cross-border conflict, frequent natural disasters and budget shortfalls presented key operational risks and financial risks to WFP operations in Tajikistan. Regular monitoring of programmes was conducted to ensure that risk prevention and timely mitigation measures were undertaken. WFP conducted regular reviews to identify strategic and operational risks in the country through its risk register, with regular tracking of mitigation actions and the development of flexible contingency plans to respond to different contexts.

To manage key identified risks, WFP embedded robust mitigation measures at all levels of planning, including the integration of shock responsiveness in strategies, and respective implementation plans while also monitoring changes in the operating environment. To ensure effective response to risks, WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with the government, the private sector, civil society, and other humanitarian and development agencies. WFP increased its monitoring of the evolving market situation and household food security levels to ensure timely interventions to respond to emerging needs.

WFP strengthened national response capacity by conducting a simulation exercise in the town of Kulob. A contingency plan was also prepared to respond to natural disasters in partnership with REACT members.

Lessons learned

According to various assessments, extreme climate events related to climate variability and vulnerability have been increasing both in number and magnitude for the last two decades. Extreme climate events, such as floods, droughts and mudslides, threaten food security, water security, energy security, human health, and the achievement of development goals.

WFP's responsiveness to the needs of the most vulnerable population groups was broadly appropriate. WFP needs to continue monitoring projects and showcase the impact of its interventions. Additional resources are needed to expand coverage of high-impact nutrition interventions.

WFP improves food security



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Qosim Safarov working in his greenhouse with new tomatoes plants

Qosim Safarov is 56 and lives in Chorbogh village in the Varzob District. Qosim's story is similar to the hundreds of other Tajik men who are driven to leave their country right after finishing secondary or high school, with no hope of finding employment in the Tajik labour market.

Qosim was born and raised in Chorbogh village into a family with generations of farmers, like most families in his local area. He always helped out on his family's farmland, and they were proud of their land plot. While they could harvest various crops a year in limited quantities, the family depended on additional income, which was often difficult to earn. This is what drove Qosim to leave for Russia in search of employment.

When Qosim arrived in the Russian Federation, he worked in the construction sector, carrying cement, bricks, and metal. The remittances he sent back home were needed to support his family, as he did not see a way of to permanently come back to his home country. So Qosim kept on working seasonally in Russia.

After hearing about WFP's resilience projects in 2023, particularly activities using modern vertical greenhouses from his villagers, Qosim decided to apply for the materials needed to build a vertical greenhouse after consulting with his family members. WFP provided these materials and Qosim's family was thrilled to receive the support. Qosim also received guidance from a WFP agronomist on how to manage the crops effectively and enhance the agricultural yields in the greenhouse. The family eventually decided to invest some of their own money to build an even bigger greenhouse and Qosim did yet another season in Russia to save for that greenhouse. He came back from Russia explicitly to finish the construction of the greenhouse and did exactly that.

After finishing the construction and planting tomato and cucumber seeds, the greenhouse gave its first harvest in early 2024. Now, every other day, Qosim takes cucumbers and tomatoes to the district or Dushanbe markets to sell them there, and neighbours often come by to take these products from his house for free. He also started growing strawberries, garlic, and greens for salads. In 2024, Qosim harvested almost nine metric tons of various products and canned more than 40 jars of tomatoes and cucumbers from the greenhouse alone. He earned more than USD 900 by selling part of the harvest last December.

According to Qosim, the greenhouse not only employs him but also other members of his household. In addition, he is providing community members and people in the local district with fresh, nutritious and affordable vegetables.

Qosim realized that a greenhouse would not only be helpful in winter but in the summer as well, when farmers face the impact of climate shocks. If the earnings from the greenhouse continue to be high enough, Qosim plans to stay in his village, finally living closer to his children and wife. He said, "I have no need to migrate for employment. A greenhouse will help to cope with climate change".

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.



60,000 people benefited from WFP's **food assistance for assets** intervention



390 assets were created at the household level



2,700 children received school meals from smallholder farmers through **home-grown school feeding**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP aims to strengthen livelihoods, resilience, and adaptive capacities of food-insecure and vulnerable populations by improving climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains. One priority activity under WFP's food assistance for assets schemes is the creation of green, productive, protective, and resilient community assets, whereby food-insecure households are provided with cash assistance as an incentive for their work in creating assets. These assets increase targeted communities' access to adaptive resources, enabling them to manage future climate and related shocks.

Strategic outcome 1 is one of the key components of WFP's operations under the 2024 implementation plan, delivering significant results. Through its comprehensive package of climate adaptation and resilience-building activities, WFP successfully supported beneficiaries across in targeted areas. Strategic Outcome 1 was WFP's most funded strategic outcome in Tajikistan in 2024. It constituted 30 percent of total needs-based plan and 55 percent of the total available resources in 2024. WFP did not experience breaks in its resources for cash or asset creation activities during the year, thanks to strong support from funding partners for this particular strategic outcome.

To further strengthen food security and value chains, WFP initiated efforts to engage youth smallholder farmers in Tajikistan by providing equitable access to knowledge, innovation, and a sustainable business environment through digital technologies aimed at enhancing food security and nutrition.

Furthermore, WFP provided capacity-strengthening to improve the national climate information system, weather forecasts and early warning; as well as agriculture advice, technological support and training for male and female farmers. This was to increase their knowledge and competence to diversify their livelihoods and increase their income sources. Through the Green Climate Fund project, WFP reached over 23,000 farmers via Short Message Service (SMS), 8 radio programmes, 3 TV programmes, and launched an agro-telegram bot for farmers.

Outputs and Outcomes

In 2024, resources for conditional cash under WFP's food assistance for assets intervention amounted to USD 1.4 million, benefiting 60,000 recipients, who received cash in return for participation in asset creation activities such as greenhouse installation, canal cleaning, and storage construction.

The number of beneficiaries WFP reached grew by 79 percent since 2023, largely attributed to the expansion of asset-creation activities within WFP's climate adaptation initiatives. These activities were carried out in 16 of districts with high vulnerability to the risks posed by climate variability and disasters. To identify districts with significant vulnerabilities and prioritise areas for intervention, WFP utilizes tools such as integrated context analyses and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Field assessments and household verifications were also conducted to identify the most vulnerable villages and beneficiaries, and spot checks were carried out to ensure proper targeting.

WFP supported the creation of around 390 household and community level assets, such as greenhouses, solar cookers, orchards and agroforestry systems, drinking water supply systems, irrigation canals, solar water pumps, and riverbank protection measures.

Analysis of the WFP's post-distribution and outcome monitoring indicated that beneficiaries of conditional cash-based transfers demonstrated adequate food consumption levels, with 93 percent of households reporting acceptable food consumption score. Moreover, 77 percent of the population in targeted communities reported benefiting from assets created or rehabilitated through asset-building activities; and 76 percent of the population in these communities noted environmental benefits from the assets.

WFP worked with the Government of Tajikistan's Agency of Hydrometeorology to strengthen expertise in managing and analysing climate data, as well as producing accurate, timely, and location-specific weather information and early warnings. These efforts include training on advanced weather forecasting and climate prediction tools, and installation of observation equipment and prediction systems. Through these initiatives, the agency's ability to deliver reliable and user-friendly climate information improved, alongside expanded accessibility to beneficiary farmers in mountainous regions via a mobile application developed with WFP's support. WFP continues to sustain these efforts to build resilience and strengthen institutional capabilities.

As an integral part of smallholder market linkages, WFP pilot of home-grown school feeding activities focused on linking smallholder farmers to school feeding programmes by forming six production groups, empowering 90 farmers, including 54 women, to supply diverse, quality agri-foods. It conducted trainings which promoted climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive farming techniques and technologies such as compost and fertilizer production to enhance organic farming and vertical farming and hydroponics. These technologies improve soil, boost production, and enhance nutrition.

Production groups ensured governance that was addressed barriers to access for some groups, enabling women to take on decision-making roles. Schools and local markets benefited from new, healthy crops like broccoli and microgreens, reducing reliance on imports. About 2,700 schoolchildren received school meals from smallholder farmers through home-grown school feeding activities. The project enhanced livelihoods, market access, and sustainable agriculture while fostering equitable community development and supporting school feeding initiatives.

Partnerships

WFP undertakes various projects in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders to support the government's key priorities, particularly in achieving food security and improving access to high-quality nutrition. In its work with the government, WFP actively encourages participation from partners at all levels and fosters close collaboration.

At the national level, WFP works closely with key government entities, including the Committee for Environmental Protection, the Agency of Forestry, the Agency of Land Reclamation and Irrigation, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, and the Agency of Hydrometeorology. At local level, asset creation activities under this strategic outcome are carried out in partnership with local authorities. Furthermore, to ensure the sustainability of projects and their alignment with Tajikistan's agricultural strategy, WFP established partnerships with representatives from target districts and relevant government departments. Within each jamoat (third-level administrative divisions) where activities are implemented, a project management committee was formed. These committees include representatives from village councils, village heads, and active community members, with WFP ensuring equal access to representative roles for women and men.

Lessons Learnt

During the implementation of interventions, it was observed that the construction of vertical greenhouses provided significant benefits to beneficiaries: 44 vertical greenhouses were established for as many households. By utilizing vertical cultivation methods, farmers were able to maximize limited space, making these greenhouses an effective tool for sustainable land management. This approach serves as good practice for future programming as vertical greenhouses demonstrate how innovative solutions can be effectively integrated into agri-food value chains, allowing farmers to improve productivity, diversify crops, and enhance food security while ensuring better access to nutritious foods. Building on this success, WFP is committed to further introducing and scaling innovative technologies that enhance climate resilience and promote sustainable agricultural practices, empowering vulnerable communities to adapt effectively to evolving environmental challenges.

A recent internal assessment highlighted the importance of strengthening coordination with the government to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of WFP's initiatives, particularly in addressing food insecurity and building climate resilience. Enhancing government collaboration is essential to strengthen livelihoods, resilience, and adaptive capacities for food-insecure populations. This involves aligning programme activities with national systems and processes while building institutional capacity. WFP updated its stakeholder map to clarify roles, streamline collaboration, while reviewing partnership agreements, and centralising communication with government partners through structured quarterly meetings. These measures foster alignment, consistent collaboration, and the sustainable integration of programme outcomes into national frameworks.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

The WFP's Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score was 4. WFP ensured access to participation in tailored activities, ownership over assets and decision-making roles for both women and men, using many tools and community engagement mechanisms.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.



WFP's strategic outcome 2 aims to enhance nutrition and education outcomes in both rural and urban communities. This includes primary and secondary schoolchildren, children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition, caregivers, school staff, and community members. The goal is to support children in maintaining good health and nutrition throughout the critical developmental periods during the first 8,000 days of life.

Strategic Outcome 2 was WFP's second largest funded strategic outcome in Tajikistan in 2024. It constituted 39 percent of total needs-based plan and 36 percent of total available resources. WFP did not experience breaks in its resources for cash or food assistance during the year, thanks to strong support from funding partners for this particular strategic outcome.

WFP continued its commitment to supporting primary schoolchildren aged 6-11 years in food-insecure rural and urban regions by providing daily hot meals. WFP reaching 46 percent more beneficiaries than planned and this is due to demographic growth since initial plan was made. In total 555,000 students benefited from WFP's school feeding programme, which is slightly more than the previous year. These meals were delivered nationwide in around 1,900 schools. The Government prioritized support to the remaining schools that currently do not benefit from WFP's school feeding programme.

In total, WFP supplied approximately 5,800 metric tons of mixed commodities to targeted schools, including fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and pulses. However, due to funding constraints, WFP was only able to support 78 percent of the year's 171 school days. The remaining days were covered by parents and community contributions. Outcome results were consistently positive, reflecting attendance rates at 97 percent and retention rates at 100 percent for boys and girls.

To complement these efforts, parents and local community members contributed a variety of fresh, locally sourced food items such as vegetables, fruits, and grains, enhancing the nutritional value of the meals provided to students. The quality of food was quality checked by appropriate agencies of local authorities and school feeding focal points in schools. These contributions enhanced the diversity of school menus, ensuring that students received a wider range of essential nutrients. The active involvement of the community not only complemented the existing food supply chain but also supported the programme's sustainability. Moreover, bakeries which were renovated and equipped under a private partnership framework, supplied approximately 1.9 million loaves of bread across 13 districts, benefiting around 134,000 schoolchildren in about 500 targeted schools.

As an active member of the School Meals Coalition (SMC), the Government of Tajikistan continued working towards its commitments under the SMC, focusing on developing and endorsing a transition plan. This plan aims to gradually shift from WFP-supported school feeding activities to a sustainable national school feeding programme funded and managed by the government. These efforts align with WFP's capacity-strengthening initiatives, informed by the 2022 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, which assessed key policy and implementation frameworks.

A key milestone towards establishing a sustainable national school feeding programme was the government's allocation of funds to schools previously supported by WFP, using WFP's Funds Transfer Pilot (FTP) model. This significant step demonstrates the government's growing commitment to ensuring the long-term sustainability of school feeding in the country. WFP's cash-based FTP model enables decentralized food procurement from local traders to prepare hot meals. This approach not only ensures a more diversified and fresher food supply for schoolchildren but also stimulates the local economy by creating stable demand for locally produced food items. By empowering local traders and small-scale farmers, the model contributes to economic development. In 2024, the government's support expanded to 55 schools who received funding, compared to 43 schools in 2023.

In 2024 WFP continued providing support to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population in the prevention of and supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Activities in the designated five districts (Jaloliddini Balkhi, Dusti, Kulob and Shahritus districts of Khatlon Region, as well as Ayni district of Sughd Region) enabled WFP to assist over 4,000 beneficiaries with 24 metric tons of specialized fortified foods. This was less than planned due to funding constraints on expanding the programme in districts with a high rate of malnutrition. Support was provided through health centres to children, under the age of 5 years, from targeted districts in both Khatlon and Sughd regions.

WFP supported the Government of Tajikistan's Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population in updating the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines, based on the 2023 WHO recommendations on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema (acute malnutrition) in infants and children under the age of 5 years.

The moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment recovery rate remained stable at 100 percent in targeted areas. All indicators for the MAM treatment performance have surpassed the benchmarks established by SPHERE standards, showing improvement from initial measurements, and confirming the successful results of the MAM supplementation programme.

The 2024 outcome data, however, indicates a significant reduction in the Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency (MMFF) for non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months, an indicator which is not directly linked with a WFP intervention but whose respondents are WFP beneficiaries. MMFF dropped from 69 percent at baseline to 28 percent from in 2024. The drop highlights a critical issue—access to adequate nutrition for those children not receiving breast milk. The sharp decline in MMFF in 2024, compared to 2023, can be explained by the rise in Tajikistani returnees from the Russian Federation in 2024 [1]. These beneficiaries tend to have less access to economic power than other communities. More broadly, low MMFF can be attributed to several factors such as lower levels of maternal education, cultural beliefs and practices which influence feeding habits, and economic constraints also play important contributing factors in reduction of MMFF for non-breastfed children. The Tajik families with limited financial resources may struggle to afford enough milk and dairy products.

WFP invested in strengthening capacity of all levels of government to implement integrated health and nutrition programmes for improved infrastructure, monitoring, and surveillance systems. This included supporting the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population to improve the data collection and transform paper-based monitoring into a digital application. The digital tool was used by the trained district health providers in targeted districts, replacing the outdated paper-based system. This led to more efficient and reliable data collection and analysis. Real-time data and improved monitoring will enable better decision-making and programme adjustments, ensuring optimal outcomes for the nutrition programme.

WFP developed its social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy for its work in Tajikistan. The strategy was informed by findings derived from formative research, aiming to address barriers that pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), young children, and schoolchildren face in accessing and consuming healthy foods and maintaining proper hygiene practices. The SBCC portfolio experienced significant growth over the past year, expanding into different programme portfolios and diversifying the scope of its interventions.

As part of the integration into WFP's school feeding programme's portfolio, WFP implemented SBCC interventions promoting hand hygiene among schoolchildren across 64 schools nationwide, reaching nearly 15,000 children. These interventions included the design of child-friendly and accessible washbasins and environmental considerations, aiming to intrinsically motivate children to adopt positive practices. An assessment of the project's implementation revealed a significant difference between the target and control schools, confirming the positive impact of the interventions on children's handwashing practices.

Building on its school feeding programme, WFP finalised the development of four learning modules on nutrition education for primary schoolchildren to enhance their knowledge and promote behaviours aligned with healthy nutritious practices. Designed with a competency-based approach, the modules emphasize experiential learning to enhance knowledge, and foster positive attitudes and behaviours toward healthy eating, hygiene, physical activity, and related practices. The implementation of the pilot is scheduled for early 2025, following the completion of the review process by the Government of Tajikistan's Ministry of Education and Science.

Furthermore, leveraging the efficiency of the media landscape for large-scale outreach, WFP developed a comprehensive information and media campaign aimed at promoting healthy diets, in collaboration with the Centre for Healthy Lifestyle Formation under the Government of Tajikistan's Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population. Targeting diverse population segments, the campaign features a wide range of digital content, including animated videos, social media posts, radio podcasts, billboards, posters, and calendars. Although implementation delays beyond WFP's control prevented the campaign from reaching its 2024 audience targets, it is now scheduled to launch in January 2025, with potential coverage exceeding one million viewers throughout the year.

Partnerships

All activities under this strategic objective were carried out jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science, and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of Tajikistan. WFP also engaged with local authorities and parents/caregivers of primary schoolchildren, who made financial and in-kind contributions to the programme to complement school meals.

Lessons learned

Originally designed as a temporary measure to address the lack of resources, the parents' and teachers' associations (PTAs) and local government entities stepped into providing funding for additional nutritious foods, thereby improving the quality of school meals. WFP acknowledged that involving the community is of many benefits to the programme's long-term viability, thus, specific activities are planned to further enhance the PTAs' involvement in school meal provision.

Due to the lack of evidence-based data on nutrition and the poor nutrition surveillance system in place, there are challenges in terms of timely informing of policy and decision-making on resource mobilisation, particularly during emergencies. This requires a more nuanced understanding of the context-specific drivers of malnutrition, the barriers and bottlenecks that are holding back progress, and opportunities to make better use of the resources that are available and that could be mobilized. To address the issues, WFP together with other stakeholders will continue to generate evidence about what works and how it can be scaled up and to inform advocacy packages on nutrition-specific programming.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Age and gender were fully integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.



WFP distributed **98 metric tons** of mixed food commodities to **8,600 beneficiaries** under **emergency interventions**



50 participants benefited from an **emergency logistics simulation exercise**

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP ensures that crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs while strengthening national and subnational capacities to address the impacts of disasters.

WFP's strategic outcome 3 was among the least funded strategic outcomes in Tajikistan. It constituted 11 percent of the total needs-based plan and only 2 percent of the total available resources in 2024.

In 2024, WFP responded to mudslides and floods in Khatlon, DRS and Sughd regions, in partnership with member agencies of the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) and Government of Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan. Natural disasters across Tajikistan caused widespread damage to houses, roads, bridges, schools, and other socio-economic infrastructure. In response to these emergencies, WFP conducted rapid needs assessments and provided immediate food assistance. WFP used its contingency food stocks to respond to government's emergency appeal, distributing a one-time emergency entitlement of 98 metric tons of mixed food commodities to 1,700 households (8,600 beneficiaries). This comprehensive response ensured essential food assistance to affected communities, addressing immediate needs and providing critical support during recovery efforts. This strategic outcome is responsive to emerging food and nutrition needs and therefore, during the reporting period, only activities related to general food distribution were implemented. In addition, WFP also distributed 60 metric tons of food (vegetable oil) from its contingency stock to almost 51,000 beneficiaries vulnerable to poverty in the country.

As the lead organisation of the global logistics cluster, WFP conducted a simulation exercise in Kulob in September to test the readiness of the national logistics preparedness working group and partners to coordinate and respond to a sudden onset emergency (first 72 hours), in case of flooding in a remote urban area with a dense population. This was carried out in collaboration with REACT partners and the Government of Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence. The exercise aimed to enhance disaster preparedness and coordination among key stakeholders, including the government's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, REACT, and multiple UN agencies. Approximately 50 participants from various organisations and government ministries participated in the two-day event. The national logistics preparedness working group was established in June 2021 as part of a wider REACT partnership supported by WFP and the global logistics cluster's field-based preparedness project.

Partnerships

Over the years, WFP and the government's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence have worked closely in areas such as risk assessment, contingency planning, logistics capacity development, and the prepositioning of emergency food stocks. The government ministry has supported WFP by providing warehouses along transport corridors, facilitating cross-border cooperation, and mobilising resources for logistics arrangements during emergencies. WFP, in turn, has conducted joint emergency needs assessments, provided technical assistance for food security analysis, and strengthened the ministry's logistical capacities through trainings and workshops.

Furthermore, WFP continued to support the work of various platforms and inter-agency efforts on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness and response by participating in and contributing to meetings, workshops, and trainings of the national platform on DRR, the REACT and the inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness/contingency planning. WFP contributed inputs for the a roadmap preparing for the implementation of the Early Warnings for All Initiative in Tajikistan (Pillar 4 - Preparedness & Response Capabilities).

WFP and the Government of Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence will continue strong collaboration to not only strengthen existing partnerships but also expand cooperation through joint rapid assessments, enhanced information sharing, and improved coordination mechanisms to enhance disaster response

effectiveness. This partnership demonstrates a shared commitment to reinforcing national and subnational capacities, ensuring more effective disaster management, and supporting the resilience and recovery of affected communities in Tajikistan.

Lessons Learned

To address the dual objectives of meeting immediate food needs and fostering long-term resilience by 2026, it is essential to integrate humanitarian assistance with development-focused programmes. WFP's emergency response in 2024 demonstrated the need for approaches that combine immediate support with sustainable outcomes. For example, food assistance provided to 1,700 households across 16 districts following natural disasters addressed urgent needs but could be enhanced by linking such responses to resilience-building activities, such as the development of irrigation systems or community greenhouses. These infrastructures can increase agricultural productivity and community resilience, supporting the sustainability of interventions beyond recovery.

WFP's partnership with the Government of Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence highlights the importance of capacity development and coordination in disaster response. The renewed partnership agreement, extended to 2030, expands this collaboration to include joint rapid assessments and enhanced information sharing, aligning national systems with sustainable development goals. Lessons from the 2024 simulation exercise (SIMEX) underscore the value of joint preparedness, inter-agency contingency planning, and leveraging local resources. To build on these efforts, WFP's lessons learned include developing strategies that transform emergency interventions into development programmes, such as using cash-based transfers to establish micro-enterprises or skills training for affected populations. These integrated frameworks not only address immediate crises but also create pathways for resilience and sustainability, ensuring crisis-affected communities can recover and thrive.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Activities under strategic outcome 3 received a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of 1. WFP will work to improve gender and age considerations in the future.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.	N/A
Provide on-demand service provision for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector.	N/A

Strategic outcome 04: Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.



WFP **rehabilitated and constructed** kitchens and canteens in **55** schools



16 MT of **food commodities produced**, with half generating USD 12,300 in sales and half used in schools, as part of WFP's income-generating activities

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP enhances the capacity of the government, development partners, and private sector stakeholders through interventions aligned with the corporate framework for country capacity strengthening. This effort aims to improve systems, processes, and partnerships for school feeding, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and nutrition initiatives.

Strategic outcome 4 was among the least funded WFP's operations in Tajikistan. It constituted 20 percent of the total needs-based plan and only 4 percent of the total available resources in 2024.

WFP has made tangible progress in transitioning its school feeding programme to national ownership, aligning with the national strategy for sustainable development of school feeding for 2017-2027. One of the key milestones was the implementation of WFP's Funds Transfer Pilot (FTP) model, which involves 17 schools. Through this initiative, US\$37,000 was transferred directly to participating schools, enabling them to diversify meals and improve nutrition for over 8,800 schoolchildren. The success of the cash-based FTP model prompted the government to expand it to 55 schools in 2024, up from 43 in 2023, accordingly increasing commitments in the government's budget. WFP provided critical technical support, including training on fund utilisation, tendering processes, and overall school feeding management to over 141 officials. The capacity strengthening provided by WFP contributed to the operational success of the expansion to the additional 12 schools in 2024 and will support the government in any future expansion.

In parallel, WFP focused on improving school infrastructure to support the school feeding programme's operational efficiency. Rehabilitated kitchens and canteens in 55 schools have enhanced food preparation and storage standards, benefiting over 22,000 primary schoolchildren.

To promote sustainability, WFP implemented income-generating activities in 2024, establishing 10 projects with a total budget of US\$100,000 targeting 2,400 beneficiaries. These diverse range of activities at school level included beekeeping, breeding of domestic animals and poultrys, greenhouses, and small-scale processing shops, in close collaboration with the project management committees made up key stakeholders such as parent-teacher association members and local communities. These activities have now been handed over to the government, representing a significant leap given 2024 was the first year in which IGAs were implemented.

In 2024, 16 metric tons (mt) of various products, including milk, honey, vegetables, and fruits, were produced from 136 assets. Of this, 8 mt were directly used for school meals, benefiting approximately 32,000 primary-grade students. The remaining 8 mt were sold, generating USD 12,300 in revenue, which was utilized to enhance students' dietary intake, maintain the project, and improve kitchen facilities.

Capacity strengthening has been another cornerstone of WFP's efforts. The deputy ministers of the Government of Tajikistan's Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population participated in the Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Japan, gaining insights into innovative approaches to school meal programmes and food systems transformation. This experience inspired strategies to strengthen and expand the national school feeding programme. WFP also supported the government in drafting the *Practical Guide to the Organization and Management of School Meals for General Education Institutions*, a key resource for monitoring and managing state budget utilisation. Dissemination of the guide is planned in 2025. Additionally, WFP conducted a study to empower parent-teacher associations, enhancing their role in supporting and sustaining the school feeding programme.

Given the success of these projects, WFP plans to expand such initiatives as infrastructure renovation, so that income-generating activities and the FTP model are used in more schools in 2025. This expansion will be a key part of broader capacity-strengthening efforts to ensure the long-term success of the national school feeding programme.

Tajikistan adopted a food fortification law in 2019, mandating that all locally produced wheat flour be fortified with iron, zinc, vitamin B9 (folate), and vitamin B12, as well as requiring all edible salt to be adequately iodized. To turn commitments into actions addressing micronutrient deficiency, WFP continued its efforts to promote the law on the provision of fortified foods to the national population. WFP signed a cooperation agreement with the Republican Nutrition Centre under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population to strengthen government capacity by providing technical and financial assistance in the development of two training modules on food fortification, which serve as handbooks for wheat flour fortification specialists. Additionally, WFP extended its support in the discussions, reviewing and finalizing information, education, and communication materials to highlight the benefits of consuming fortified wheat flour.

Furthermore, due to the productive collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population and the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, WFP supported the three-day training session by master trainers for 83 technologists and laboratory technicians from 35 wheat flour milling companies nationwide. These sessions enhanced their knowledge of flour fortification techniques, quality control and assurance of micronutrient premix, fortified flour, and food safety.

WFP will provide the Government of Tajikistan's Agency of State Material Reserves with three micro-feeders and a donation of 3 MT of micronutrient premix from the company DSM-Firmenich. This support will help state mills begin the fortification process in the country. The agency flour mills, which are part of the Strategic Grain Reserve, will strengthen the capacity of the state to produce fortified wheat flour, in line with the national fortification policy. Additionally, WFP assisted the Tajik Standardisation Agency by procuring laboratory supplies and equipment. This initiative aims to enhance the technical capabilities of the regulatory laboratories within the government's Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification, and Trade Inspection, ensuring robust external quality assurance and quality control of fortified foods.

Based on assessments of private mills, conducted between October and November 2024, WFP began procuring five micro feeders for private mills to support the fortification rollout across the country. This initiative is expected to significantly enhance the nutritional quality of food products by ensuring the consistent and precise addition of essential vitamins and minerals, thereby ensuring the homogeneity of micronutrients.

Concurrently, the agency has initiated the establishment of micronutrient premix storage facilities as well as laboratories for internal quality control and quality assurance of fortified flour for the premixes within the state mills. These efforts will ultimately contribute to improved public health outcomes by providing fortified foods that meet nutritional standards.

WFP's efforts to strengthen government institutions contribute to accelerating and sustaining results in inclusive social protection programmes and enhanced food systems in Tajikistan. The creation of climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive community assets under WFP's food assistance for assets activities provides communities with adaptive resources to manage climate shocks while capacity-strengthening training for farmers diversifies livelihoods and boosts incomes. Developing robust climate information systems, weather forecasts, and early-warning tools has also improved national and local preparedness, benefitting smallholder farmers and rural communities. In particular, WFP significantly enhanced national and local preparedness by supporting the development of robust climate information systems. Collaborations with the Agency of Hydrometeorology have strengthened expertise in managing and analysing climate data, resulting in more accurate and timely weather forecasts, early-warning tools, and agro-advisories that benefit smallholder farmers.

Partnership

WFP conducted school feeding, nutrition, and fortification activities under the umbrella of the Scale-Up Nutrition movement and in collaboration with relevant government entities and development partners. In particular, within the framework of the school feeding programme, activities continued to be carried out in coordination with the education and health ministries. For the fortification initiatives, partnerships were built with the Republican Nutrition Centre of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population and other government institutions.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender equality was promoted through capacity-building sessions, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring scores of 3 (for Activity 8 outputs) and 1 (for Activity 8 other outputs). WFP will work to improve upon gender and age considerations for other outputs in the future.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and private sector, including schools, to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, and nutrition programmes, and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute malnutrition and other forms of malnutrition.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>
<p>Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Large gender disparities exist in Tajikistan, including in tertiary education enrolment, labour force participation and labour pay, intra-household decision making and control over assets (1). WFP promotes gender equality in its programming through strategies like the gender and age marker, which requires assessing, integrating, and implementing gender and age factors in WFP's country strategic plan programming; and the gender transformation programme, which provides technical support for mainstreaming gender.

Partnerships

Under resilience projects, WFP extended its partnership with UN Women in 2024. This cooperation was scaled up based on the achievements accumulated in the previous year. Particular attention was paid to the effectiveness of the partnership in supporting vulnerable women on the basics and methods of doing business, running petty trades, generating a market, and working on customer-oriented businesses. As smallholder farmers, women have become owners, producers, and confident breadwinners for their families. These initiatives continue to yield positive outcomes across economic, social, environmental, and cultural dimensions among targeted beneficiaries.

Capacity Strengthening and Agricultural Training

Capacity-strengthening sessions have increased the functional literacy of rural female smallholder farmers aged between 16-70 years old in 11 district. Onsite agro-trainings have improved this group's practical skills in growing food using local fertilizers and decomposed substances. Functional greenhouses enabled women to grow essential vegetables and greens year-round, allowing families to consume diversified and nutritious food, pickle food jars, and sell surplus produce. The average income per season for women ranged between TJS 500 and 700 (~US\$50), which has increased their self-reliance, and self-confidence, and enhanced their status within their families and communities. The trainings covered 3,100 beneficiaries, including 900 women.

Contributing to gender equality through cash based transfers (CBT)

WFP's CBT schemes addressed barriers to women owning assets. With access to assets and gained knowledge, women generated income and savings, allowing them to plan for the future. Bank accounts, owned by women, have encouraged them to save money formally and have a safe and private means to generate business savings from household expenses. Moreover, thanks to WFP support, the women learned how to use technology, the internet, and the necessary skills to grow various food groups, care for them efficiently and manage pest control. Under the Tajikistan Food Security Safety Net Activity project, 2,400 people (700 female/1,700 male) in four districts were covered. The activities under conditional assistance intervention supported 30 percent female participation, while unconditional assistance reached at least 50 percent of women. Projects targeting guidelines prioritize women-headed and women-led households, smallholder farmers—including individual producers led by women and youth.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) project focuses on climate adaptation and aims to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities, particularly those facing food insecurity and those who are vulnerable to climate-related shocks. Under the GCF project, 770 people (215 female/553 male) in 13 districts were covered. According to the outcome monitoring report of the GCF project, both men and women shared their satisfaction with the project's assistance. A significant 71 percent of respondents report that their financial situation improved over the year. This indicates that most individuals or households experienced positive economic changes, which could be attributed to economic empowerment programmes, improved access to resources/and or better employment opportunities.

The selection of participants for WFP projects was based on a carefully designed targeting strategy. Geographical targeting was the first step, where districts were selected based on the IPC 2023 results as well as other food security assessments, identifying areas with the highest levels of food insecurity and vulnerability to poverty. After this, community-based targeting was implemented. Beneficiaries were selected from the government's targeted social assistance list, which identifies people's vulnerability to poverty and people with disabilities. This process ensured that

women and youth, were reached and supported through these interventions.

Outcomes

WFP and partners' qualitative data collection highlighted the following outcomes:

Improved balanced diet, even during cold seasons when fresh food is scarce.

Enhanced food-growing skills, with learned knowledge extended locally.

Gained experience in making and managing digital savings, fostering a culture of saving.

Increased household income.

Targeted women are now role models, sharing their experiences and institutional memory, and promoting functional adult literacy.

Community attitudes have changed, with increased acceptance of women's participation in income-generating activities through food production and sales.

Women have gained greater bargaining power in community meetings and village life.

WFP also led a workshop to strengthen partnerships with underrepresented groups, support them to scale up their operations and enhance their collaboration with UN agencies. A total of 24 community-based organisations, 47 organisations of persons with disabilities and 20 women-led organisations were invited to register on the portal and attend the workshop, entitled Navigating Partnerships with the United Nations: Understanding the UN Partner portal and Collaboration Opportunities.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The varied geological, topographic, and climatologic conditions make Tajikistan highly susceptible to natural hazards; namely earthquakes, floods, landslides, and avalanches. Natural hazards cause both short and long-lasting damage to infrastructure, economic activity, and social wellbeing (1). WFP strengthens national social protection systems to ensure food security, nutrition, and basic needs, especially during crises.

WFP co-chairs (with United Nations Children's Fund) the United Nations Country Team, which supported an action plan with the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) group at country level. A series of group discussions and key informant interviews were held with representatives of targeted communities across the country. Takeaways from a protection risk analysis were then shared with agencies' emergency response and preparedness teams and cooperating partners for consideration in decision-making.

Cooperating partners' field-level agreements and memorandums of understanding with national stakeholders are pivotal in driving gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE). These partnerships channel critical resources to i) strengthen national systems, and ii) ensure integration of GEWE considerations into key national food security and nutrition actions, planning processes and documents, such as national social protection strategies and national response plans. This collaborative effort advances GEWE but also creates lasting, transformative impacts on national policy and practice. In WFP's country strategic plan, prioritizing protection remained integral to all operations in the country. The main goal is to ensure safety and uphold dignity of every person engaged in WFP projects so that they can access food and nutrition assistance.

Programmes were careful in the process of beneficiary selection to avoid inequalities in accessing WFP assistance. Through programme management committees (PMCs) organised by cooperating partners, women were prioritized in the management of household resources. WFP's cash transfers frequently prioritize women as direct recipients of payments, as this has been shown to increase investment in their children's wellbeing. By empowering women, these cash transfers help reduce the household's vulnerability to poverty, violence, hunger, and malnutrition.

Moreover, WFP programmes indirectly contribute to preventing gender-based violence (GBV) by addressing its underlying causes and risk factors. WFP conducts regular meetings with community members to make sure that women beneficiaries are part of decision-making in households. In addition, WFP's school feeding programme played a positive role in reducing vulnerability to GBV through i) encouraging attendance, particularly among girls, ii) schools providing safer areas, and supervised environments where children are less exposed to risks of abuse or exploitation compared to unsupervised settings, iii) children are under the supervision of teachers who can identify signs of abuse and refer cases to appropriate services.

WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) has proven to be a vital component in enhancing effectiveness of WFP operations and ensuring to remain accountable to community it serves. Community feedback was integrated into programme planning and implementation and WFP aligned the CFM design and implementation with existing corporate guidance while applying country adaptive mechanisms to ensure coherence.

WFP scaled up the CFM across programme areas, based on lessons learned. The following strategies were employed:

- establishment of various channels to be accessible to affected population including a helpline as a direct communication;
- suggestion boxes for anonymous feedback;
- helpdesk in emergency and food distribution programme;
- community consultations as a platform and regular forums for open discussion and feedback collection ensuring that marginalized voices are included in feedback process;
- Capacity-strengthening was provided for key staff, sub-offices, and cooperating partners on how to use the CFM effectively, ensuring they understood its purpose and functionality. Over 230 participants, including approximately 80 women, were covered by sessions.

The WFP's global guidance on minimum monitoring requirements and CFM standards necessitates a joint platform for CFM and Monitoring & Evaluation. This is so that WFP can be more responsive in terms of addressing issues and making programme adjustments based on beneficiary feedback.

By implementing a centralised database solution and recommended corporate solution (SugarCRM), the CFM aims to support cross-programme coordination in that all collected feedback is stored in a centralized system which is accessible to all key decision-makers. The system allows issue escalation flow and solutions as a powerful automation tool, facilitating the intake, management, analysis, actioning, and resolution of feedback received by affected populations.

Overall, 325 cases of feedback were received in WFP project sites. They were from beneficiaries of different ages, with 103 being from females and 64 used the right of anonymity. WFP ensured two-way communication, as the cycle of intake, action, and resolution was performed and the resolutions were made and communicated back to the community. In total, 320-cases of feedback were closed. The feedback received was mainly on the delay of opening bank accounts of new beneficiaries in comparison with other beneficiaries and technical issues in processing beneficiaries' lists. The feedback was integrated into programme implementation.

To engage communities in various programmatic stages and enhance the importance of sensitization, WFP's CFM proves crucial. Based on community preferences, the CFM was adapted for best of use. As an ongoing process, WFP continued to refine cooperation with community leaders and cooperating partners in order to include diverse perspectives through the CFM, where feedback will continue to be welcomed and utilized in decision-making processes. In cooperation with the Government of Tajikistan's Ministry of Education and Science, WFP set up suggestion boxes in 174 schools providing hot meals, where feedback is referred, resolutions are made, and communicated back to the schools.

The cooperation with the Government of Tajikistan's Communication Service and local mobile operators, regarding using a toll-free helpline number, was implemented through an official agreement reached between WFP, the Communication Service and mobile operators to make incoming calls to helplines free of charge for callers.

WFP staff and cooperating partners were sensitized on working with people with disabilities. For the promotion CFM, it is planned to translate information materials into braille language too. Furthermore, several consultative meetings were conducted with WFP's Headquarters' Infrastructure and Facility Management Services Division on making WFP Tajikistan offices (including field offices) disability-accessible, applying universal design principles for physical spaces, technology, and transportation. To commence the infrastructure rehabilitation process, an engineer has been hired to provide technical support and professional consultancy in the development of disability designs for all and each area office. It is planned to start and complete the process within the first and second quarters of 2025 year. WFP Tajikistan is committed to carrying out renovation work to ensure that both field offices and the country office accommodate individuals with various disabilities.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Tajikistan's geography and climate make it highly vulnerable to environmental challenges, including droughts, unpredictable rainfall, and floods. These issues reduce agricultural productivity, the primary livelihood for rural communities, while deforestation and soil erosion further limit arable land. WFP worked towards addressing these challenges by implementing solar-powered and drip irrigation systems, and improving water efficiency. Moreover, agroforestry and orchard projects rehabilitated degraded lands, fostering biodiversity and providing sustainable incomes; while renewable energy solutions like solar cookers reduced reliance on firewood, cutting deforestation and emissions.

Furthermore, capacity strengthening was key to sustainability efforts. WFP trained partners in environmental and social safeguards tools and risk mitigation to ensure that WFP activities are screened for environmental and social risks before implementation. In 2024, all agreements governing WFP interventions underwent environmental and social risk screening (ESRS) before implementation, in accordance with WFP's environmental policy. All screened interventions were categorized as low-risk, and no mitigation plans were required. Additionally, experts provided technical support, including a review of the Country Strategic Plan. Activities that included construction, rehabilitation, installation of household and community assets, supported by the Green Climate Fund, were screened and environmental assessments were conducted using the ESRS tool. Activities such as distributing or installing solar water pumps, solar fruit dryers, and solar cookers contributed to reduced carbon dioxide emissions.

The above efforts enhanced local understanding of safeguard requirements and the systematic application of WFP's framework principles for environmental and social safeguards. WFP's actions demonstrated its commitment to sustainability and resilience, with tangible benefits for vulnerable communities. The focus ahead will be on strengthening capacities, fostering partnerships, scaling impactful interventions and ensuring systematic ESRS reporting.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Tajikistan launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) during the fourth quarter of 2023 and has since been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan in 2024.

In 2024, WFP took significant steps to reduce its environmental impact by properly disposing of outdated and inefficient assets, such as vehicles, generators, and office and IT equipment, while replacing them with more energy-efficient models. WFP also installed lighting sensors in two meeting rooms and implemented eco-friendly facility management practices, including the installation of inverter air conditioners in its offices to boost energy efficiency.

Moreover, to further decrease carbon emissions, WFP transitioned to Euro 4 vehicles and six new vehicles were ordered to replace the old ones. WFP continues to focus on enhancing mission planning and prioritizing the acquisition of energy-efficient equipment.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Acknowledging the importance of integrating nutrition to combat all forms of malnutrition, WFP successfully embedded nutrition into its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2026. This approach focuses on reaching groups who are vulnerable to malnutrition and food insecurity, through both nutrition-specific programmes and through the integration of nutrition sensitivity across all WFP interventions. In 2024, 100 percent of beneficiaries assisted by WFP benefited from nutrition sensitive programming.

In the context of resilience, WFP reached 3,400 people through awareness training on the impact of climate shocks on health and nutrition. Additionally, WFP supported the youth of Tajikistan by facilitating equitable and sustainable access to specialized knowledge, innovation, and a more favourable business environment, thereby improving food security and nutrition in a peaceful context. WFP has also developed a plan of action to organise workshops on diet diversification and nutritious lifestyles, linking farmers to quality inputs and promoting diversified marketing for nutritious products grown using ecologically sound methods. These workshops aim to enhance nutritional and healthy eating habits among the youth while creating niche markets for products from conservation agriculture farms.

To amplify the impact of the trainings and raise public awareness of healthy diets and climate action, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan's Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, developed a comprehensive information and social media campaign. The campaign will be conducted in 2025. WFP in partnership with the ministry will leverage diverse media channels, the campaign includes videos, digital content, radio podcasts, large outdoor billboards, and other outreach initiatives to promote positive practices of healthy food consumption and environmental protection.

WFP's supplementation programme for acute malnutrition continued to be implemented within existing national health systems, with WFP supporting the capacity strengthening of health workers in the management of acute malnutrition. Furthermore, 350 health workers received on-the-job training in the integrated management of acute malnutrition.

WFP supports the national school feeding programme by promoting healthy and nutritious diets. This was achieved by assisting the government in developing different school feeding menus. In addition, WFP assisted the government in pilot testing different modalities of school feeding in 2024, such as the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model, which aims to promote nutritious, locally produced food and ensure sustainable and resilient food systems. Under this initiative, WFP works with smallholder farmers, including women's groups, in food production and links them to schools, ensuring their access to sustainable markets and schools' access to nutritious, locally produced food. Furthermore, WFP provided fortified food to over 555,000 children in primary schools through the WFP school feeding programme across the country, promoting the consumption of a healthy and nutritious diet.

The finalization of the four learning modules on nutrition education for primary-grade children marks a significant milestone in integrating nutrition education into both WFP's school feeding programme's portfolio as well as the broader school system. The initiative complements the programme's food provision component by providing comprehensive experiential learning opportunities to enhance children's knowledge of nutrition and healthy dietary practices. Despite delays in the government's review processes, the pilot project is scheduled for early 2025 in three target schools, with plans for gradual expansion to additional schools thereafter.

For monitoring purposes, additional nutrition indicators such as minimum dietary diversity (MDD) and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) are collected for nutrition activities targeting children under 5 years of age.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP broadened its partnership with the host government, United Nations agencies, donors, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector. SDG-17 Partnerships being the key pillar of a strategic plan, WFP strives to be the partner of choice for climate adaptation, resilience building, food security, and nutrition in Tajikistan.

Thanks to the generous support of donors, WFP has become the largest UN organisation in Tajikistan in terms of both budget and operations, despite the global reduction in funding. WFP has received funds from new donors compared to the previous year and strengthened cooperation with traditional donors. These contributions have also led to the creation of productive, protective, and resilient household and community assets, increasing food production, and reducing disaster risk. A key example of new partnerships with donors is the first-ever multilateral contribution from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to initiate a project focusing on youth and agriculture.

In summary, donor support has been instrumental in enabling WFP to make a substantial impact in Tajikistan. New donor contributions have enabled WFP to expand its climate resilience activities across the country, scaling up cash-for-asset interventions to support an additional 14,560 households (72,800 beneficiaries). These assets will further improve the adaptive capacity and resilience of the targeted beneficiaries. In the longer term, the intervention will help increase the resilience of communities from global events that negatively impact their socioeconomic well-being and food security.

In addition to the cash-recipient households, the productive, protective, and resilient household and community assets created by the project will increase food production, reduce the risk of disaster, and increase resilience. Beyond the cash-for-asset interventions, WFP launched a new project targeting 40,000 youth aged 15-35 across the country, aiming to enhance agricultural skills through digitalized learning specifically in the agricultural sector. With ongoing and new projects, donor trust in WFP's efforts has significantly improved climate resilience activities, benefiting thousands of households and enhancing community resilience, food security, and agricultural skills.

Through the implementation of projects across the country, WFP strengthened its cooperation with cooperating partners (CPs). In 2024, WFP held field-level agreements with 14 cooperating partners. WFP has emphasized to the CPs the importance of changing the lives of beneficiaries nationwide. Under the ongoing projects, specifically climate and resilience activities, WFP jointly with CPs provides participating households with skills development on managing assets to ensure the sustainability of the project. Training on small-scale entrepreneurial skills such as accessing and managing finances, understanding supply and demand, diversified marketing, and basic digital infrastructure will therefore be provided. This comprehensive approach aims to equip beneficiaries with the tools needed to improve their livelihoods and ensure lasting positive change.

WFP elevated its partnership strategy, moving from country-level cooperation to a regional cooperation approach. This shift enhances the ability to address broader regional challenges and leverage collective resources for greater impact across multiple countries. The regional approach proves the strong capacity of WFP in the country and its strong cooperation with the Government of Tajikistan. WFP signed an agreement with the international organization Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) to promote and strengthen cooperation on disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation to contribute to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the regional level. In this cooperation, WFP will work closely with the The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan and CESDRR.

At the global level, WFP has fostered partnerships with various international organisations such as the Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF) to enhance food security and nutrition. Leveraging its extensive expertise in the School Feeding Programme across 2,000 schools (50 percent of the schools in Tajikistan), WFP presented its achievements and strategic plans for nationalizing the programme at the GCNF Forum in Osaka, Japan. Representatives from the Government of Tajikistan attended the forum and shared their expertise with the participants. The joint achievements of WFP and the Government of Tajikistan were recognized internationally at both the School Meals Coalition in France in 2023 and the GCNF in Japan in 2024, showcasing further strengthening partnerships and collaboration of WFP and the Government of Tajikistan at the international level for the last two years.

Focus on localization

WFP collaborates closely with local government entities, NGOs, and community-based institutions to implement and monitor its programmes, with a strong focus on enhancing localization efforts within the country. In 2024, the WFP established formal partnerships with 14 national civil society organisations, fully involving them in activities such as

food distribution, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, and activity monitoring. The partnerships were aimed to build the capacities of local organizations, advancing the localization agenda. WFP is also attending meetings and other events with CSOs to identify areas of collaboration.

To enhance national food security, the WFP supported local schools and local government entities under the school feeding programme, facilitating the transition from food assistance to cash transfers that empower them to secure their own local supply of food, using for a sustainable and localized strategy.

Aligned with the government's mission to increase access to food fortification for communities in Tajikistan, adopted in 2019, the WFP supported the government's mission by providing capacity strengthening on food fortification at national and local government levels. WFP continued collaborating with the National Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Committee and technical groups, assisting in the 2023 Nutrition for Growth Summit progress report and pledging new commitments through 2030.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP implemented activities in partnership with various UN agencies through 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 joined Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) whose members consist of UN agencies, IFRC and RCST along with key government entities facilitating Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) design, planning, and implementation. WFP oversaw SIMEX control team throughout the process and played a crucial role in further preparedness to respond to a sudden onset emergency.

To enhance the partnership landscape between civil society organisations (CSOs) and United Nations agencies in Tajikistan, WFP led a two day workshop, with over 100 participants, on *Navigating Partnerships with the United Nations: Understanding the UN Partner Portal and Collaboration Opportunities* jointly with other UN agencies. The workshop was another opportunity to bring together the UN agencies as one team and jointly support skills enhancement of UN partners. In addition, the workshop sought to bridge gaps in understanding and facilitate effective collaboration. The event attracted representatives from public and local organisations currently working with the concerned UN agencies and involved in project implementation, fundraising, and strategic planning.

In 2024, the UN PSEA Taskforce organized an internal workshop to share experiences, tools, and guidance on addressing sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. The workshop was aimed to focus on strategies for engaging government partners at national level. As co-chairs, WFP and UNICEF presented the work of taskforce and indicators that they preferred to use when working with government. Also, Taskforce discussed possibilities to compile all PSEA-related standards, tools, and guidelines to present to government, integrate PSEA into government sectors, and develop action plans to monitor its effectiveness.

Financial Overview

WFP mobilized 118 percent of its annual needs-based plan requirements for 2024, including resources carried over from the previous year. Out of the total mobilized resources for WFP's Country Portfolio Budget for Tajikistan, 92 percent correspond to direct multilateral funds. Most of WFP's country strategic plan's activities in 2024 were adequately funded, especially those focused on the provision of school meals to targeted schoolchildren, resilience building and climate adaptation.

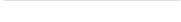
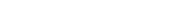
The proportion of funding in 2024 earmarked at the country level stood at 43 percent and the remaining 57 percent at outcome and activity levels. This allowed WFP to allocate a few contributions among different activities based on the respective resource levels. 55 percent of the funds were allocated to strategic outcome 1 (resilience building and climate adaptation), while 36 percent were allocated to strategic outcome 2 (school feeding and nutrition), 2 percent to strategic outcome 3 (crisis response), and 4 percent to strategic outcome 4 (capacity strengthening of government institutions to implement effective food security and nutrition strategies). [1]

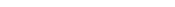
The overall expenditures in 2024 amounted to 69 percent of the implementation plan. Operational delays under activity 1 (asset creation and livelihood building) resulted in a lower-than-planned expenditure level. This was in part caused by the protracted selection of cooperating partners under phase 2 of USAID project as well as the late signature of the grant agreement with Korea International Cooperation Agency (the KOICA) and the need to conduct a baseline study before the onset of KOICA project activities. Overall, the remaining balances of food commodities, open commitments, and unspent resources at the end of the year will be carried over to 2025.

WFP managed to secure multi-year funding for longer-term programmes including a four-year USD 10 million contribution from KOICA to support the Government of Tajikistan in achieving zero hunger by supporting the youth of Tajikistan through linkages to equitable and sustainable specialized knowledge, innovation, and a more favourable business environment through digital applications that will improve food security and nutrition. Furthermore, WFP received a confirmation from the Government of Russian Federation for allocation of US\$20 million in 2024-2027 to finance the 4th phase of the school feeding project in Tajikistan. In 2025, WFP will continue efforts to diversify its donor base through constructive dialogue with potential new donors, including the government (particularly for the school meals programme) and non-traditional donors.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	2,144,690	481,241	480,420	350,825
SO03: By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.	2,144,690	481,241	480,420	350,825
Activity 05: Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.	1,970,029	481,241	444,591	343,655
Activity 06: Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.	124,661	0	0	0
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.	50,000	0	35,829	7,170
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	7,961,771	9,048,471	8,718,559	8,098,028
SO02: By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.	7,961,771	9,048,471	8,718,559	8,098,028

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	 6,319,829	 8,277,009	 8,238,754	 7,745,241
Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	 1,096,022	 232,056	 200,903	 162,075
Activity 04: Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.	 545,919	 539,406	 278,901	 190,712
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 6,041,940	 9,623,327	 13,230,798	 5,983,947
SO01: By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.	 6,041,940	 9,623,327	 13,230,798	 5,983,947
Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.	 6,041,940	 9,623,327	 13,230,798	 5,983,947
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 4,097,509	 3,241,931	 1,096,634	 1,049,669
SO04: Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.	 4,097,509	 3,241,931	 1,096,634	 1,049,669

Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.	 3,571,794	 3,025,061	 995,240	 970,413
Activity 09: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	 525,714	 216,870	 101,394	 79,255
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 625,742	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,245,910	 22,394,970	 24,152,152	 15,482,469
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,562,488	 2,561,263	 2,517,860	 2,010,996
Total Direct Costs	 21,808,397	 24,956,232	 26,670,013	 17,493,465
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,414,045	 1,622,155	 782,731	 782,731
Grand Total	 23,222,443	 26,578,388	 27,452,743	 18,276,196

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (ICA) is an innovative multi-partner initiative for improving food security and nutrition analysis and decision-making: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/where-what/asia/tajikistan/en/>

[2] Steep declines in male and female beneficiaries among the '18-59 year' age category in the Beneficiaries Sex and Age Group infographic could be explained by the fall in overall population size, which fell from 747,000 in 2023 to 671,000 in 2024.

Operational context

[1] Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan: <https://stat.tj/en>.

[2] Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2023.

[3] INFORM Risk, 2024.

[4] The World Bank Tajikistan Overview, 2023.

[5] Asian Development Bank. Asian Development Outlook, April 2024.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The baseline and 2023 follow-up values for the "Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs" outcome indicators are not available, as WFP initiated data collection for these indicators in 2024.

[2] The indicators D.2.10 and D.2.12 (under other output) do not have planned values, as they were not initially included in the plan. However, the actual values have been recorded based on the actuals for A.5.g.2.

[3] The funding and needs based plan figures calculated for each strategic outcome, as a percentage of total in country strategic plan, exclude direct and indirect support costs (DSC and ISC).

Strategic outcome 02

[1] International Organization for Migration: https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/TJK_BMA_Round4.pdf

[2] The reduction in the value of the annual change in enrolment (outcome indicator) under activity 2 does not indicate a decline in the overall effectiveness of WFP-supported school feeding programme. Instead, it is directly linked to the transition strategy implemented by WFP, which involves gradually handing over WFP-assisted schools to the government and successfully implementing the WFP Funds Transfer Pilot programme.

[3] While results from the outcome indicator (under activity 3) "Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meals Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months" may not seem to correlate with "Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment Recovery Rate" indicator's high recovery rates, the former indicator is not directly linked to a WFP intervention, whereas the latter indicator is directly linked to WFP's supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition.

[4] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate acute wasting. While the ACR narrative has been updated to reflect the new guidelines, corporate data systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments. As 2024 is a transition period, some differences in terminology and classifications remain between the narrative and the annex tables.

[5] The 2023 outcome indicator follow-up values for activity 4 are not available, as the activity started in 2024.

[6] The funding and needs based plan figures calculated for each strategic outcome, as a percentage of total in country strategic plan, exclude direct and indirect support costs (DSC and ISC).

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Under this strategic outcome, only general food distributions were conducted during the reporting year, which are reported in the output table for activity 5, under the indicators A.1.7, A.2.7, A.8, and B.1.1. The remaining planned activities were not implemented.

[2] The funding and needs based plan figures calculated for each strategic outcome, as a percentage of total in country strategic plan, exclude direct and indirect support costs (DSC and ISC).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] No actuals are available for output indicators A.1.2 and A.2.1 under activity 8, as the implementation did not occur this year. Additionally, due to changes in the operational environment, additional activities were added under this strategic outcome, hence why there are no planned values for A.1.3 and A.4.2.

[2] The significant discrepancy between the planned and actual values for other output indicator C.8.1 in activity 8 is attributed to budget constraints.

[3] The 2023 outcome indicator follow-up values for the following indicator under activity 8 are not available, as the activity started in 2024: "Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support.

[4] The funding and needs based plan figures calculated for each strategic outcome, as a percentage of total in country strategic plan, exclude direct and indirect support costs (DSC and ISC).

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Bank: Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, 2021.

[2] In 2024, data collection for the cross-cutting indicator 'Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment' commenced, hence the baseline data is populated with outcome results from 2024.

[3] The indicator 'Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation' was introduced in 2024. The country office will begin reporting on this indicator in the 2025 reporting year.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UNDRR publication: Resilient Central Asia. <https://www.undrr.org/media/98478/download?startDownload=20250218>

[2] For the following accountability indicator under the general distribution sub-activity, data collection was not conducted in 2024 due to the short duration of the assistance provided by WFP: "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA", and protection indicators "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes", "Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes" and "Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance".

[3] The protection indicator: "Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services" does not have a baseline or targets because it cannot be known in advance how many people with disabilities there are in a given population.

Environmental sustainability

[1] The 2023 environmental and social safeguards (ESS) screening was only carried out and reported under activity 1 of WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) for Tajikistan, under the indicator "Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks". Following WFP's headquarters' mission in 2024 and appointment of a WFP ESS focal point at country level, the screening was expanded to other activities in WFP's CSP.

Nutrition integration

[1] The baseline values for the indicator "Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component" were established in 2023; therefore, follow-up values for 2023 are not applicable.

[2] The baseline values for the indicators under "Nutrition integration" (under CSP level) were established in 2024; therefore, target values for 2024 as well as follow-up values for 2023 and 2024 are not applicable.

Financial Overview

[1] The funding figures used to calculate the percentage of allocated funds for each strategic outcome, as a percentage of total available resources under the country strategic plan, exclude direct and indirect support costs (DSC and ISC).

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	259,019	338,036	131%
	female	305,286	332,667	109%
	total	564,305	670,703	119%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,296	4,339	69%
	female	6,296	4,506	72%
	total	12,592	8,845	70%
24-59 months	male	6,985	6,285	90%
	female	6,985	6,334	91%
	total	13,970	12,619	90%
5-11 years	male	195,281	284,987	146%
	female	195,282	274,562	141%
	total	390,563	559,549	143%
12-17 years	male	5,464	9,480	173%
	female	5,464	9,393	172%
	total	10,928	18,873	173%
18-59 years	male	42,261	28,394	67%
	female	88,527	33,348	38%
	total	130,788	61,742	47%
60+ years	male	2,732	4,551	167%
	female	2,732	4,524	166%
	total	5,464	9,075	166%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	643	0	0%
Resident	563,662	670,703	119%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	75,000	59,808	79%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	3,750	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	110,786	3,554	3%
Malnutrition treatment programme	17,500	4,008	22%
School based programmes	380,000	554,876	146%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	4,000	4,102	102%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	18,300	59,528	325%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	43	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	3	0	0%
LNS	4	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Split Peas	10	9	85%
Vegetable Oil	3	43	1,402%
Wheat Flour	82	116	142%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	153	24	16%
Split Peas	627	389	62%
Vegetable Oil	439	355	81%
Wheat Flour	6,270	5,037	80%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,850,600	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,960,000	1,448,844	37%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	0	37,352	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 02: Targeted rural and urban communities and smallholder farmers groups benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors that affect their food security.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	38,750	29,737
			Male	36,250	30,071
			Total	75,000	59,808
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	38,750	29,737
			Male	36,250	30,071
			Total	75,000	59,808
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,960,000	1,448,844

CSP Output 03: Targeted rural and urban households and smallholder farmers groups benefit from climate services, technology transfer and improved capacities that enable them to diversify their livelihoods, build resilience and adapt to climate change.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,996	1,710
			Male	2,004	2,392
			Total	4,000	4,102

Other Output

Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 02: Targeted rural and urban communities and smallholder farmers groups benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors that affect their food security.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	211	211
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	308	389

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	235	409.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	452	488
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	44	96
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Access to Energy Services	Individual		200
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Access to Energy Services	Individual		11
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	189	564
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	200	200
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Kilograms	2,700	2,709
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used

CSP Output 03: Targeted rural and urban households and smallholder farmers groups benefit from climate services, technology transfer and improved capacities that enable them to diversify their livelihoods, build resilience and adapt to climate change.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	183	209
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	5,000	900

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: Targeted rural and urban households and smallholder farmers groups have improved productivity and income through enhanced agricultural value chains and access to local and institutional markets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	25,000	23,000
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	110,000	110,000

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CS for EN - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≥30	≤40	42.1		WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≤40	38.3		WFP survey
	Overall		≥30	≤40	38.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		≤2	≤10	0		WFP survey
	Male		≤2	≤10	0.9		WFP survey
	Overall		≤2	≤10	0.8		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≥30	≥30	42.1		WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≥30	30		WFP survey
	Overall		≥30	≥30	31.2		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥20	≥20	15.8		WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≥20	30.8		WFP survey
	Overall		≥30	≥20	29.4		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure population in the areas targeted through CCRB interventions / - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	76.2	86	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure population in the areas targeted through CCRB interventions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.1	≤6	≤6	5.78	6.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≤6	≤6	3.15	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	≤6	≤6	3.38	5.8	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	55.3	≥65	≥60	73.7	51.7	WFP survey
	Male	60.4	≥65	≥60	88	61.8	WFP survey
	Overall	59.9	≥65	≥60	86.8	61.1	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78.9	≥85	≥85	89.5	96.6	WFP survey
	Male	79.9	≥85	≥85	93.3	94.9	WFP survey
	Overall	79.8	≥85	≥85	93	96.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.8	≤10	≤10	10.5	3.4	WFP survey
	Male	16.5	≤10	≤10	4.3	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	16.4	≤10	≤10	4.8	3.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.3	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.6	≤3	≤3	2.4	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≤3	≤3	2.2	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.8	≥15	≥10	6.1	20.7	WFP survey
	Male	7.5	≥15	≥10	10.1	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	≥15	≥10	9.7	17.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.3	≥50	≥50	71.5	55.2	WFP survey
	Male	72.1	≥50	≥50	76.2	74.9	WFP survey
	Overall	71.2	≥50	≥50	75.9	73.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.1	<15	≤18	22.4	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.4	<15	≤18	13.7	8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<15	≤18	14.4	6.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.4	≥80	≥70	87.7	93.1	WFP survey
	Male	70.9	≥80	≥70	88.9	94	WFP survey
	Overall	70.7	≥80	≥70	88.8	93	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.3	≥10	≥10	12.3	6.9	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	≥10	≥10	10.4	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	26.8	≥10	≥10	10.6	5.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.3	<1	≤1	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.2	<1	≤1	0.7	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<1	≤1	0.6	0.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.5	≥95	≥90	94.7	96.3	WFP survey
	Male	89.1	≥95	≥90	90.1	96.3	WFP survey
	Overall	89.1	≥95	≥90	90.5	96.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.5	≥5	≥5	3.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	10.1	≥5	≥5	9.4	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	≥5	≥5	8.9	3.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	<1	1.8	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	<1	<1	0.5	0.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	<1	<1	0.6	0.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42	<35	≥35	42.1	31	WFP survey
	Male	40	<35	≥35	41.7	45	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<35	≥35	41.7	44	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<10	<10	0.5	10	WFP survey
	Male	17	<10	<10	0	6	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<10	<10	0.5	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8	≥25	≥25	42.1	31	WFP survey
	Male	9	≥25	≥25	35.6	27	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥25	≥25	36.1	28	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37	≥30	≥30	15.8	28	WFP survey
	Male	34	≥30	≥30	22.2	21	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥30	≥30	21.7	22	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥65	≥55	56	56	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>80	≥70	81.1	92	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	≥70	75.4	85	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	≥70	77	84	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 05: Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools are provided with balanced school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	190,000	269,403	
			Male	190,000	276,670	
			Total	380,000	546,073	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	7,336	5,781.2	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	7,336	5,781.2	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	62,700,000	57,250,391	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6,709	5,392.62	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	6,709	5,392.62	
Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 06: In selected districts, children age 6-59 months with acute malnutrition are provided with specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition through government systems.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	8,500	2,117	
			Male	8,500	1,891	
			Total	17,000	4,008	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	153	23.88	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,530,000	345,244	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	153	23.88	
Activity 04: Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 07: Girls and boys of school age, community members, caregivers of children and older people and school staff in targeted districts benefit from social behaviour change communication interventions that improve their knowledge and shift their attitudes and practices towards recommended dietary and nutrition behaviours.						

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	56,423	3,372
			Male	26,553	182
			Total	82,976	3,554

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools are provided with balanced school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,778	1,866
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Wheat flour)	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	81	78
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	16	3

Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: In selected districts, children age 6-59 months with acute malnutrition are provided with specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition through government systems.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	270	400
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	61	61

Activity 04: Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 07: Girls and boys of school age, community members, caregivers of children and older people and school staff in targeted districts benefit from social behaviour change communication interventions that improve their knowledge and shift their attitudes and practices towards recommended dietary and nutrition behaviours.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.4: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	A.6.4.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	64	64
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	3	3
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	5,000	18,287
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	40,000	0

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School children of primary school age - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥0	≥0	-2.36	2	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	-1.65	2	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	-2	2	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	97	≥98	≥97	97.2	99	Secondary data
	Male	97	≥98	≥97	97.62	99	Secondary data
	Overall	97	≥98	≥97	97.42	99	Secondary data

Graduation rate	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children 6-23 months of age - **Location:** Tajikistan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	92.7	≥95	≥93	87.8	94	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	57.8	>70	≥70	73.8	80	WFP survey
	Male	52.5	>70	≥70	71.1	76	WFP survey
	Overall	54.9	>70	≥70	72.5	78	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	50	>70	≥70	78.5	88	WFP survey
	Male	77	>70	≥70	68.8	86	WFP survey
	Overall	65	>70	≥70	73.6	87	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	63.2	>60	≥60	27.9	74	WFP survey
	Male	77.8	>60	≥60	27.2	87	WFP survey
	Overall	69	>60	≥60	27.5	82	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	57.8	>70	≥60	57	64	WFP survey
	Male	52.5	>70	≥60	49.7	71	WFP survey
	Overall	54.9	>70	≥60	53.3	68	WFP survey

Target Group: Children 6-59 months with MAM - **Location:** Tajikistan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.16	<5	≤5	0	0.21	Secondary data
	Male	0.33	<5	≤5	0.24	0.29	Secondary data
	Overall	0.25	<5	≤5	0.11	0.25	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.6	<5	≤5	0	0.07	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	<5	≤5	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.4	<5	≤5	0	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.78	≥95	≥90	99.89	99.72	Secondary data
	Male	99.64	≥95	≥90	99.88	99.71	Secondary data
	Overall	99.7	≥95	≥90	99.89	99.71	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	100	≥70	≥100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	≥70	≥100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	≥70	≥100	100	100	Secondary data

Activity 04: Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School children - **Location:** Tajikistan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	>1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>3	>1	4		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	>2	>1	3		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.	Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 05: Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 08: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations receive food assistance and nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and receive new or rehabilitated assets to promote early recovery and self-reliance.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	2,250 1,500 3,750	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	9,150 9,150 18,300	29,776 29,752 59,528
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	139	167.05
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,850,600	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	553,500	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	4,843,500	3,314,250
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	85	158.42

Activity 06: Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 09: Nutritionally-vulnerable refugees are provided with specialized nutritious foods and knowledge with communication to treat and prevent acute malnutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	200 200 400	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	100 100	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	5	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	45,000	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	5	

Other Output

Activity 07: Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 10: Development and humanitarian actors, as well as government institutions, benefit from services provided to facilitate efficient coordination of supply chain, transportation, telecommunications and administrative efforts, including on-demand cash transfer services.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	0	1

Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 11: Government institutions and local authorities receive technical assistance and capacity development for nationalized school feeding and nutrition programmes, inclusive of digital applications and sustainable and optimal models for urban, peri-urban and rural contexts.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Students (primary schools)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	20,857 6,953 27,810	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		4,120 4,683 8,803
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		37,352

Other Output					
Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 11: Government institutions and local authorities receive technical assistance and capacity development for nationalized school feeding and nutrition programmes, inclusive of digital applications and sustainable and optimal models for urban, peri-urban and rural contexts.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	267	267
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	51	51
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	210	239
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	220	332
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	200	333
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	100	100
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	5
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	60,000	16,000

CSP Output 12: Government institutions and the private sector receive capacity building and technical assistance for a sustainable, local fortification programme, including improved food safety and quality standards in Tajikistan, for products such as wheat flour and complementary foods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	8	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	32	32
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	83	83
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children of school age - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	1	Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)							

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	9	2	Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	9	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Schoolchildren of primary grades - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥400,000	≥400,000	580,000		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure population in the areas targeted through CCRB interventions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	51.6	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	≥50	≥50	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	4,295	6,157	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	4,721	7,617	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	9,016	12,328	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure populations targeted through CCARB interventions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	≥95	99.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	≥95	98.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	≥95	99.03		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted food insecure HHs in selected districts - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.98	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.29	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.36	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.29	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.35	=100	≥95			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.79	=100	≥95			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.87	=100	≥95	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Meeting	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	102,846	=125,440	≥10,000	21,964		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	102,621	=130,560	≥10,000	22,861		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	205,644	=256,000	≥20,000	44,825		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food-insecure and vulnerable populations reached with CCARB interventions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	77.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	77.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	77.57		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure HHs in selected districts - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	6.01	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.79	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	≥80	≥80	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLAS/MOUs/Construction - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	100	83.33	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Meals Program - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	16.67		Secondary data
Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment Program - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	100		Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergence Response - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	7.5	≥7.5	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	90	≥90	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted rural and urban households and smallholder farmers groups - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted children aged 6-59 months - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure population in selected districts - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Guljahon Hamroboyzoda

Schoolchildren in the town of Norak enjoy the meals provided by WFP.

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 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.	
SO 2	By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.	
SO 3	By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.	
SO 4	Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.
SO 2	NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 3	NTA1	Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children age 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.
SO 3	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.
SO 4	SPS1	Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.	Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.	124,661	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.	50,000	0	35,829	7,170
		Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.	1,970,029	481,241	444,591	343,655
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,144,690	481,241	480,420	350,825

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Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.	Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.	545,919	539,406	278,901	190,712
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	1,096,022	232,056	200,903	162,075
		Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	6,319,829	8,277,009	8,238,754	7,745,241
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,961,771	9,048,471	8,718,559	8,098,028
2.4	By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.	6,041,940	9,623,327	13,230,798	5,983,947
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			6,041,940	9,623,327	13,230,798	5,983,947

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	525,714	216,870	101,394	79,255
		Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.	3,571,794	3,025,061	995,240	970,413
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,097,509	3,241,931	1,096,634	1,049,669
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	625,742	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	625,742	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,245,910	22,394,970	24,152,152	15,482,469
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,562,488	2,561,263	2,517,860	2,010,996
Total Direct Costs			21,808,397	24,956,232	26,670,013	17,493,465
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,414,045	1,622,155	782,731	782,731
Grand Total			23,222,443	26,578,388	27,452,743	18,276,196


 Michael Henning
 CHIEF, CFORC
 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

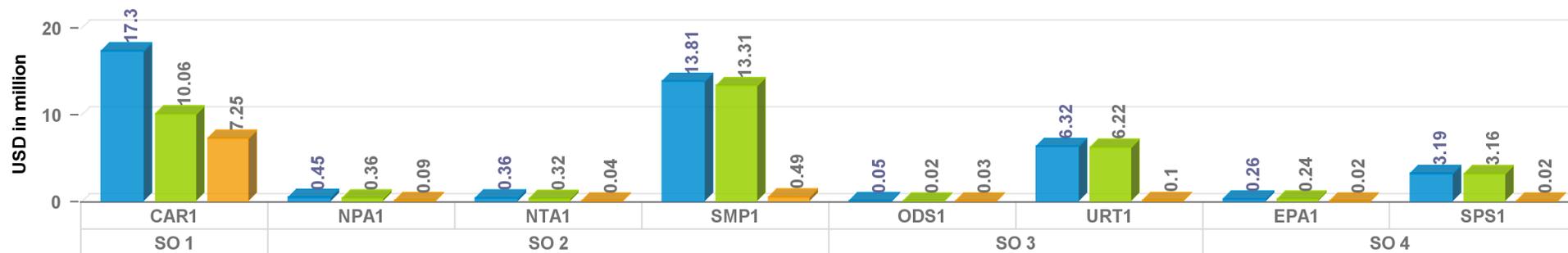
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.
SO 2	By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.
SO 3	By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.
SO 4	Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.
SO 2	NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.
SO 3	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.
SO 4	SPS1	Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.	Provide food assistance, nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication, post-crisis reconstruction and livelihoods building activities to refugees and food insecure populations affected by crises or natural disasters.	4,836,372	6,319,779	0	6,319,779	6,218,844	100,936
		Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.	263,352	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	By 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better able to meet urgent food needs, and national systems and subnational capacity to address cumulative impacts of disasters and crises are strengthened, enabling affected communities to build back better.	Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.	100,000	52,631	0	52,631	23,972	28,659
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,199,724	6,372,410	0	6,372,410	6,242,816	129,594
2.2	By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.	Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	12,705,653	13,808,445	0	13,808,445	13,314,932	493,514
		Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.	1,138,779	446,740	0	446,740	358,552	88,189
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	2,173,368	360,631	0	360,631	321,803	38,828
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			16,017,800	14,615,817	0	14,615,817	13,995,286	620,531

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	By 2026, food-insecure and vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas have strengthened livelihoods, resilience and adaptive capacities through improved climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains.	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, market access support and livelihoods building activities through nutrition-sensitive and ecological approaches aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors and increasing smallholder farmer production and income.	11,998,625	17,302,153	0	17,302,153	10,055,302	7,246,850
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			11,998,625	17,302,153	0	17,302,153	10,055,302	7,246,850
17.9	Government institutions are strengthened in order to accelerate and sustain results contributing to inclusive social protection programmes and strengthened national and subnational food systems by 2026 in Tajikistan.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions, academia and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	1,052,396	258,407	0	258,407	236,268	22,139
		Strengthen the capacity of government and private sector institutions to implement social protection through nationalized school feeding, nutrition programmes and local fortification that enhance diets and reduce acute and other forms of malnutrition.	8,474,008	3,189,126	0	3,189,126	3,164,300	24,826
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,526,404	3,447,533	0	3,447,533	3,400,568	46,966

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	625,742	0	625,742	0	625,742
Subtotal SDG Target			0	625,742	0	625,742	0	625,742
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,742,553	42,363,655	0	42,363,655	33,693,972	8,669,683
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,934,532	4,518,172	0	4,518,172	4,011,308	506,864
Total Direct Costs			45,677,085	46,881,827	0	46,881,827	37,705,279	9,176,547
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,962,062	2,351,336		2,351,336	2,351,336	0
Grand Total			48,639,147	49,233,162	0	49,233,162	40,056,615	9,176,547

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Henning, CHIEF, CFORC
 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