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Tajikistan

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2026

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Overview

In 2025, WFP concentrated on enhancing livelihoods, boosting agricultural production, and improving health, education, and nutrition outcomes, while also strengthening national institutions and systems. The organization is transitioning from direct implementation to enabling and strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to tackle food security and nutrition issues. WFP's efforts contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), among others. The Country Strategic Plan aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Tajikistan for 2023-2026 and the government's National Development Strategy (NDS) through 2030, which serves as the overarching framework for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the reporting year, WFP assisted more than 570,000 beneficiaries. The organization supported more than 1,900 men, boys and girls with disabilities through food and cash-based transfers interventions. Under Strategic Outcome 1, asset creation activities took place in 12 districts identified as highly vulnerable to climate impacts, benefiting more than 19,000 individuals. To complement asset creation, WFP provided capacity strengthening to 2,010 community members, focusing on food processing technologies and farming as a business. Priority was given to rural women and youth, in line with WFP's commitments to gender equality and youth inclusion. Additionally, WFP conducted field assessments and household verifications to identify the most vulnerable villages and households affected by food insecurity due to climate variability, along with spot checks to ensure accurate targeting.

WFP continued its support for primary schoolchildren aged 6-11 in targeted rural and urban areas by providing daily hot meals within Strategic Outcome 2. The organization reached 3 percent fewer beneficiaries than initially planned, mainly due to some schools transitioning to state-funded school feeding programme. About 538,000 students benefited from WFP's school feeding programme. Meals were delivered nationwide across 1,840 schools. At the same time, the government focused on assisting schools that were not yet part of WFP's school feeding programme. WFP's school feeding programme remains its largest operation in Tajikistan.

WFP conducted activities aimed at the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in five districts within the Khatlon and Sughd regions. The project focuses on treating children aged 6-59 months affected by MAM by supplying specialized nutritious food (SNF) in the targeted districts: Jaloliddini Balkhi, Dusti, Kulob, and Shahritus in the Khatlon Region, as well as Ayni District in the Sughd Region. This initiative has reached more than 3,700 beneficiaries, which represents only 22 percent of the intended target due to funding limitations. In addition to providing SNF, primary healthcare staff offer guidance to parents and guardians on proper feeding practices for infants and young children. As a preventive measure, WFP also implemented social and behavior change communication and other activities to encourage healthy nutrition practices within the communities.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP assisted populations impacted by the 5.8-magnitude earthquake that occurred in eastern Tajikistan on 13 April 2025. The earthquake resulted in considerable damage in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts. WFP distributed food commodities to 260 households in Rasht District and to 156 households Tojikobod District. Each household received a standardized food ration of 50 kg of flour, 1.78 liters of oil, and 5 kg of pulses, which helped stabilize food security during the emergency phase.

WFP supported the work of national platforms and inter-agency efforts on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction in coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and enhanced the response capacity of REACT.

Additionally, WFP in Tajikistan supported the UN Humanitarian Air Service's flights between Dushanbe and Kabul, including the customs clearance of shipments.

WFP made notable progress in transitioning its school feeding programme to national ownership, in accordance with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of School Feeding (2017-2027). A significant milestone was the implementation of WFP's Funds Transfer Pilot (FTP) model the previous year, which initially included 17 schools. This model allowed direct cash transfers to participating schools, enabling them to diversify menus and enhance nutritional standards for schoolchildren. Following its success, the government expanded the FTP model to 94 schools in 2025, up from 55 in 2024, indicating increased budgetary commitments.

In 2025, WFP's efforts facilitated the implementation of wheat flour fortification, reinforced national systems, and enhanced the potential for decreasing micronutrient deficiencies in Tajikistan. WFP supplied laboratory equipment and materials to enable external quality control of fortified wheat flour.

WFP emphasized gender sensitivity in the design, implementation, and monitoring of projects, and gathered and analyzed data disaggregated by sex and age. As part of its participatory approach, WFP held extensive consultations at the community level in targeted areas, promoting women's participation in project implementation and fostering

greater gender equality in local community development. The organization aimed to maintain safety and accountability in all its interventions. Additionally, WFP implemented a community feedback mechanism to improve the effectiveness of its operations and uphold accountability to the communities it serves.

In 2025, WFP Tajikistan Country Office conducted the final evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), with the final report expected in early 2026. Initial findings indicate that WFP has been strategically well positioned, effectively leveraging its mandate, technical expertise, field presence, and partnerships to respond to national priorities in food security, nutrition, social protection, climate resilience, and emergency preparedness. However, the evaluation also highlights that progress toward the CSP's intended shift to a more integrated, systems-oriented approach has been uneven, constrained by project-based financing, siloed implementation, and internal organizational challenges.

574,408

Total beneficiaries in 2025



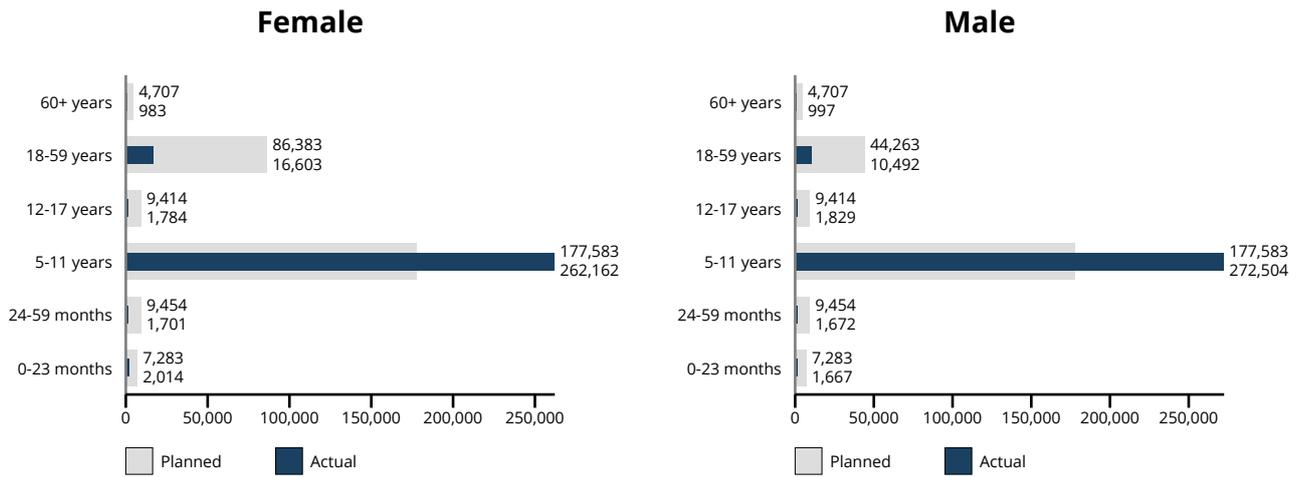
50% female



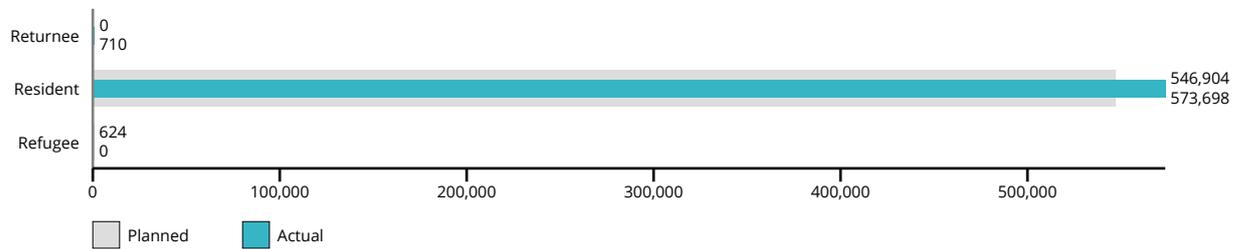
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,914 (41% Female, 59% Male)

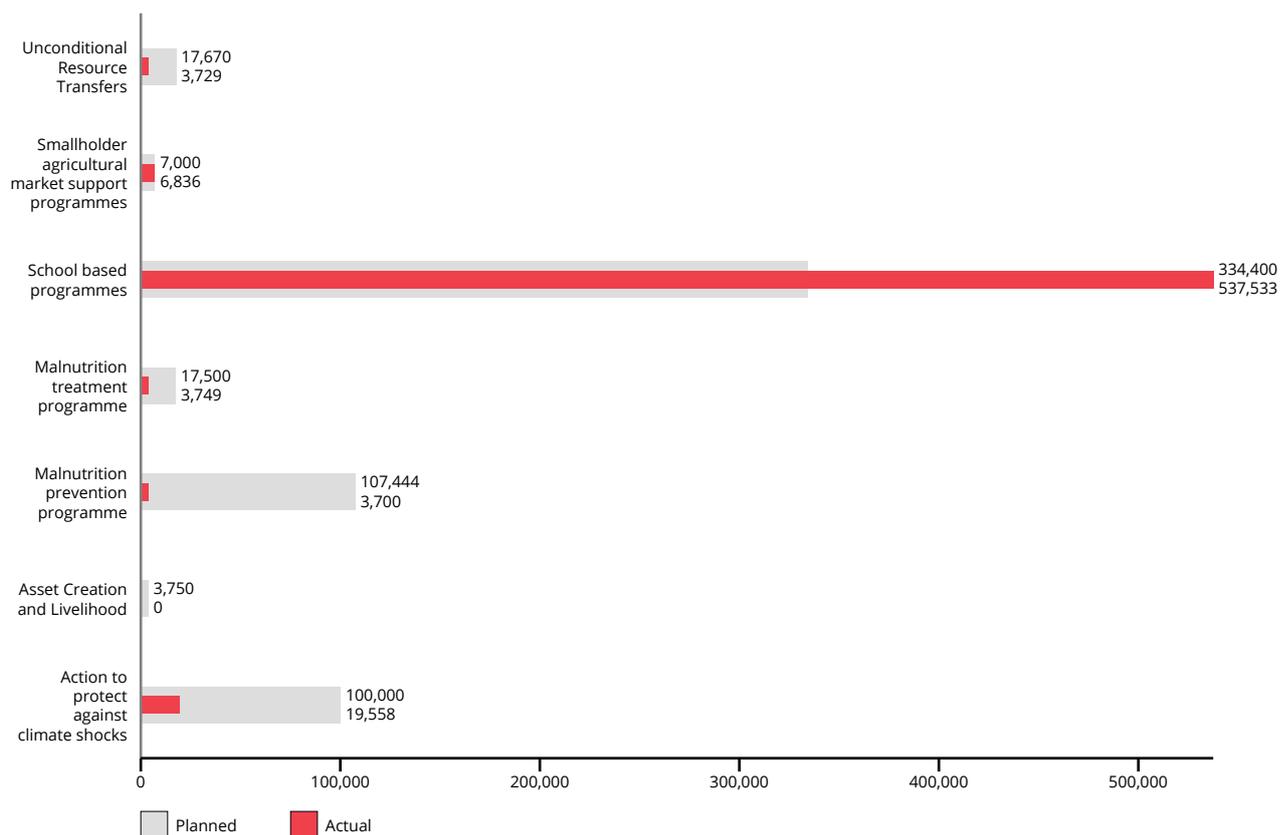
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



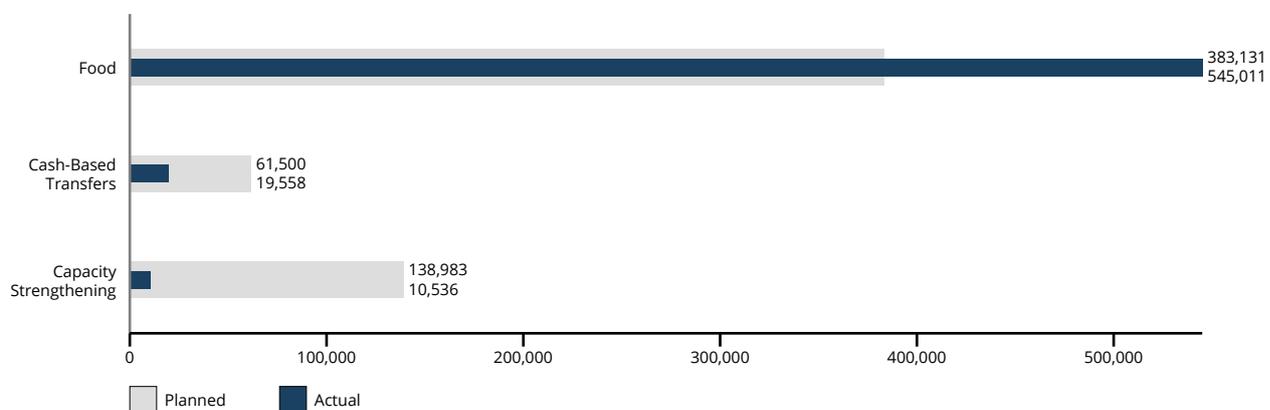
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



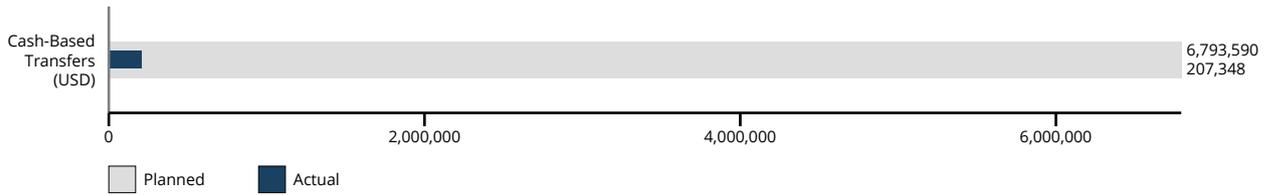
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



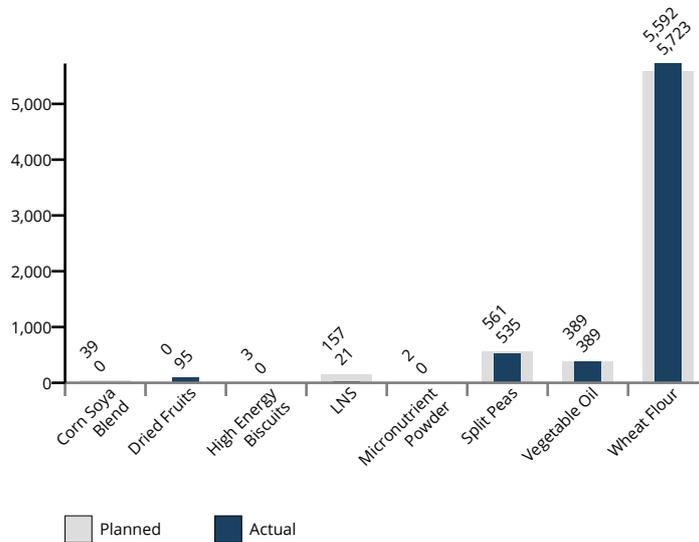
Beneficiaries by Modality



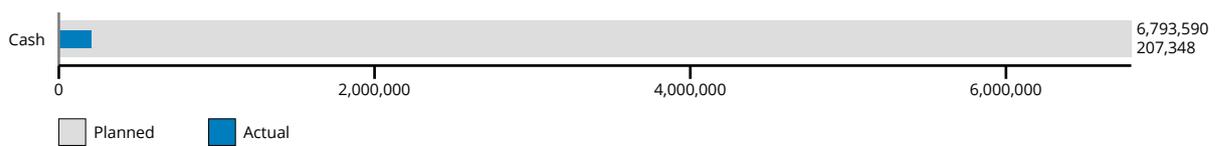
Total Transfers by Modality



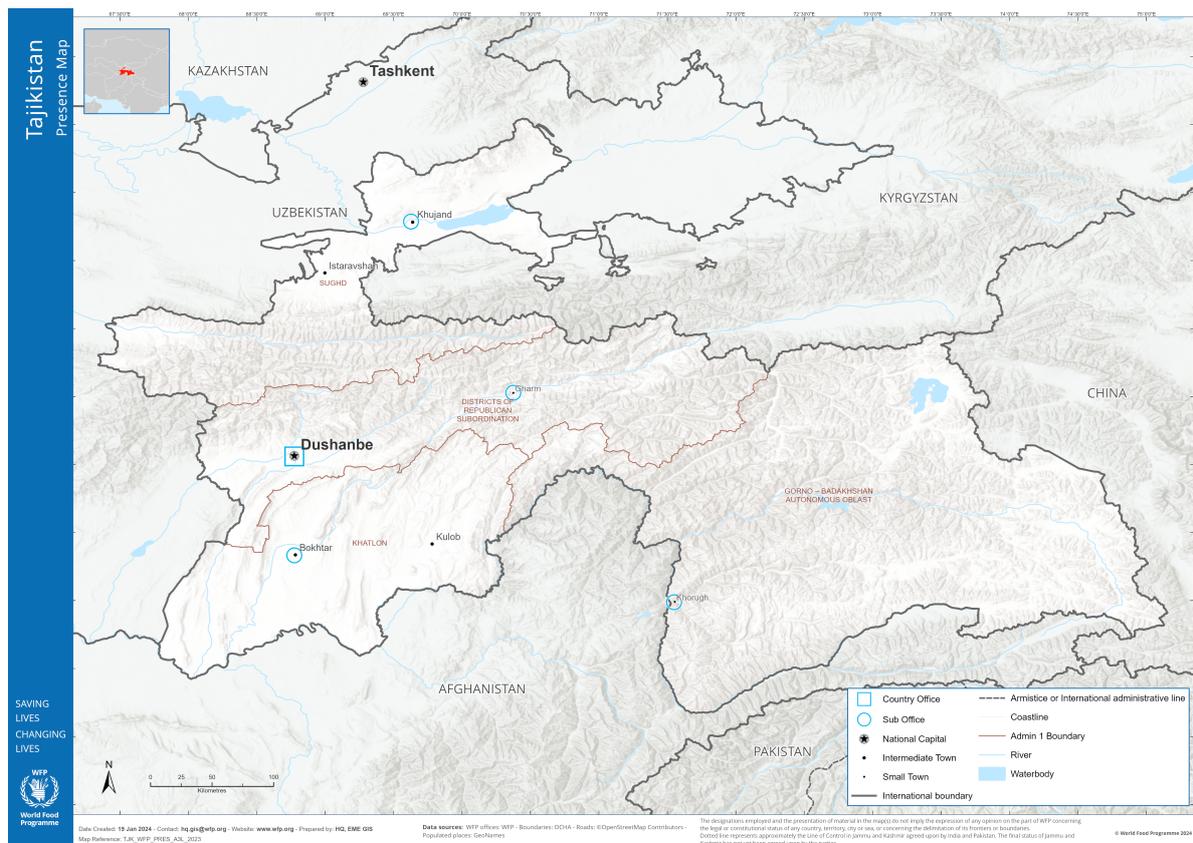
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Context

Tajikistan is a landlocked mountainous country in the heart of Central Asia, bordered by Afghanistan, China, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan. With a population of slightly over ten million (1) growing at nearly 2 percent per year (2) - the highest rate in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region - Tajikistan has a youthful demographic, with 68 percent of its population under the age of 30 and 70 percent living in rural areas. (3)

Wasting affects 6 percent of children and is more common in urban regions. Micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent, particularly severe deficiencies in vitamin A and moderate deficiencies in iron. Anemia impacts 35.2 percent of women and girls of reproductive age. Nonetheless, some improvements have been noted. In Tajikistan, over 20 percent of children under five are stunted. Childhood stunting and undernutrition typically result from various factors associated with environment, food, hygiene, and health. The risks related to malnutrition are largely concentrated in rural areas of Tajikistan, highlighting the significant disparity between these areas and urban regions. (4)

The economy of Tajikistan has been experiencing rapid growth, primarily driven by substantial remittance inflows. In 2024, real GDP growth was recorded at 8.4 percent, nearly matching the rate from 2023, with the services and industrial sectors leading this expansion. Increased consumption and investment have helped offset a 20.5 percent decline in exports, particularly due to decreased shipments of precious metals and cotton. Domestic demand has been bolstered by high remittance inflows, which peaked at 49 percent of GDP in 2024, compared to 39 percent in 2023, along with rising public sector wages. The growth trend continued into 2025, with an 8.2 percent growth rate observed in the first quarter.

The recent reduction in poverty levels can be attributed to remittances and rising labor incomes, though the country is also facing challenges related to increasing inequality, particularly in rural regions. According to the latest estimates, national poverty fell from 21.7 percent in 2022 to 20.4 percent in 2023, with 35 percent of households experiencing upward mobility mostly due to remittances and increased labor income from the services and agriculture sectors. However, inequality has risen since 2021, with rural areas reaching a Gini coefficient of 39 in 2023, which reflects uneven distribution of remittances and disparities in education levels. This situation highlights the necessity for targeted measures aimed at fostering more equitable growth.

In the medium term, economic growth is anticipated to slow while remaining strong. Real GDP growth is projected to decrease to 7.0 percent in 2025, 4.9 percent in 2026.

The economic outlook is subject to several risks, including the labor migration policies of Russia, global policy instability, ongoing regional conflicts and geopolitical realignments. Sustaining the current growth trajectory and realizing Tajikistan's potential growth rate will greatly rely on the nation's commitment to attracting more private investments, enhancing public sector efficiency and accountability, and developing climate resilience. (5)

The 2025 FSMS results show that 13.5 percent of households remain food insecure, with high food prices, health shocks, and rising transport costs continuing to drive vulnerability. More than two-thirds of households spend over half of their income on food, while declining incomes have pushed many families to rely on negative coping strategies, including consumption of less preferred foods. Furthermore, the growing dependence on borrowing—primarily to meet food and health expenses—underscores persistent economic pressure on vulnerable households.

Operations

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP enhances the livelihoods, resilience, and adaptive capacities of food-insecure and vulnerable populations by improving climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agri-food value chains. A key activity is the establishment of green, productive, protective, and resilient community and household assets through WFP's food assistance for asset scheme, where food-insecure households receive cash assistance as an incentive for their contributions to asset creation. WFP also works with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to promote the sustainability of these initiatives.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP improves nutrition and education outcomes in rural and urban communities. These initiatives are aimed at primary and secondary schoolchildren, children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition, caregivers, school staff, and community members. The objective is to support children in maintaining health and nutrition during the crucial developmental phase of the first 8,000 days of life.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP collaborates closely with the government to ensure that, by 2026, crisis-affected and nutritionally vulnerable populations are better equipped to meet urgent food needs, while also strengthening national systems and subnational capacities to manage the impacts of cumulative disasters.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP boosts the capabilities of the government, development partners, and private sector stakeholders through interventions that align with its country capacity strengthening framework. These initiatives aim to enhance systems, processes, and partnerships related to school feeding, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and nutrition programmes.

Risk management

WFP Tajikistan has a robust risk management committee, with a current and regularly updated risk register with clear mitigation measures.

To manage the identified key risks, WFP incorporated robust mitigation measures at all levels of planning. This included integrating shock responsiveness into strategies and respective implementation plans while monitoring changes in the operating environment. WFP also enhanced its partnerships with the government, private sector, civil society, and other humanitarian and development organizations to ensure effective risk responses. The organization intensified its monitoring of the evolving market conditions and household food security levels to enable timely interventions for emerging needs. Additionally, WFP reinforced national response capacity by conducting a simulation exercise in Shahrinav District and prepared a contingency plan to address natural disasters in collaboration with REACT members.

Lessons learned

Various assessments indicate that extreme climate events associated with climate variability and vulnerability have been rising in both frequency and intensity over the past two decades. Events such as floods, droughts, and mudslides pose risks to food security, water security, energy security, human health, and the attainment of development objectives.

WFP's response to the needs of the most vulnerable population groups was generally suitable. WFP should continue to monitor its projects and demonstrate the impact of its interventions. Additional resources are required to increase the coverage of high-impact nutrition interventions.

Additionally, the WFP operations need to be more integrated and less sparse to achieve optimal outcomes to the targeted populations. This includes strong local engagement as indicated also in the UN cooperation framework lessons learnt.

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.



19,500 people benefited from **food assistance for assets** intervention



1,800 assets were created and **rehabilitated** at household and community level



2,000 people were trained on **food processing technologies** and **farming**

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP Tajikistan continued to support food-insecure and vulnerable populations through integrated livelihood, resilience, and productive safety net interventions. In 2025, the bulk of activities were implemented through field operations under the Tajikistan Food Security Safety Net Activity (TFSSNA), funded by the U.S Government.

Overall, 2025 was an active year for SO1 implementation; however, operations faced several external and operational challenges. Most notably, a donor-mandated suspension of all project activities between 25 January and 6 March 2025 temporarily halted implementation. This pause affected several seasonal and climate-sensitive activities, including orchard-based agroforestry planting, pasture improvement, riverbank and landslide protection works, and irrigation canal rehabilitation.

In addition, extreme heat and prolonged lack of precipitation between July and September 2025 resulted in the suspension of certain outdoor, land-based activities, particularly those dependent on soil moisture and planting cycles. Despite these constraints, WFP maintained implementation plan and delivered substantial results under SO1, contributing to strengthened livelihoods, improved local food systems, and enhanced resilience among vulnerable rural communities.

In 2025, WFP supported productive safety nets and food security interventions in 12 target districts across three regions of Tajikistan, reaching 8,900 vulnerable households (44,500 beneficiaries) in 29 jamoats.

Through food assistance for assets and resilience-building activities, WFP supported the creation and rehabilitation of a wide range of household- and community-level productive assets, including: 152 greenhouses; 1,458 compost pits; 175 bio-humus production units; 108 solar food dryers; 26,410 hermetic storage bags; 7 ram pumps; drip irrigation systems covering 24 hectares; pasture fencing for fodder production over 115 hectares; orchard-based agroforestry activities covering 120 hectares.

In parallel, WFP supported the construction and rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure essential for sustaining local food security, including: 2 community storage facilities powered by solar energy; 54 kilometers of irrigation canals; 6 water intakes and 2 boreholes; 1,950 cubic meters of riverbank protection; 10 multiple use of water systems (MUS).

To complement asset creation, WFP provided capacity strengthening to 2,010 community members, focusing on food processing technologies and farming as a business. Priority was given to rural women and youth, in line with WFP's commitments to gender equality and youth inclusion.

By the end of the reporting year, several planting and water-related assets remained pending due to drought conditions and earlier implementation pauses. In response, and to ensure quality and sustainability of results, WFP extended Field Level Agreements (FLAs) until April 2026, aligning implementation with the agricultural seasonality calendar.

Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) remained a core modality under SO1, supporting both asset creation and household food security. More than 19'000 people benefited from the CBT in 2025. Participants received USD 50 per month (local

currency equivalent), conditional upon their engagement in the construction and rehabilitation of productive household-level and community assets. The CBT modality enabled WFP to mobilize adequate labor from remote rural communities while simultaneously supporting the food security of low-income households.

The cash transfers were carried out through two contracted local banks with nationwide operational presence. The primary challenge affecting timely cash delivery was the requirement for beneficiaries to open individual bank accounts, particularly in remote villages lacking nearby branches of contracted financial service providers (FSPs). To address this, WFP introduced mobile banking outreach in late 2025, whereby bank staff travelled to remote communities to facilitate account opening. While this significantly accelerated implementation, full coverage required additional time to scale.

In 2025, WFP advanced preparatory work under the KOICA-funded project "Engaging Youth Smallholder Farmers through Agri-Tech for Improved Food Security and Value Chains." While large-scale field implementation is scheduled for 2026, significant foundational progress was achieved during the reporting year.

Key achievements included:

- Recruitment and engagement of seven Cooperating Partners

- Organization of a Cooperating Partners orientation workshop on project design and WFP corporate requirements

- Signing of a Technical Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, which chairs the project steering committee, ensuring alignment with national agricultural policies and strategies

The project will target 10,000 young farmers, with a strong focus on rural women, across 19 districts in four regions (DRS, Khatlon, GBAO and Sughd). Financially, USD 2.08 million was committed in 2025, and WFP agreed with the donor to carry over USD 3.1 million into 2026, ensuring a smooth funding pipeline and uninterrupted implementation.

Implementation under SO1 was carried out in close partnership with local authorities, cooperating partners, and community institutions. At the jamoat level, Project Management Committees (PMCs) were established in each target district to support implementation oversight. PMCs included representatives from village councils, village heads, and active community members, with a minimum of 50 percent female representation. Committees received training on project objectives, targeting criteria, and operational procedures, strengthening accountability, transparency, and community ownership.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

The Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score for SO1 in 2025 was 4. WFP ensured equitable access for women and men to participation, asset ownership, and decision-making roles through gender-sensitive planning, inclusive targeting, and community engagement mechanisms. Women were actively involved in the planning and implementation of field activities, with measures in place to safeguard dignity, promote equal access to resources, and provide safe spaces for participation and feedback.

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.



538,000 primary grade schoolchildren received hot meals in schools



3,700 children received specialized nutritious foods



9,000 schoolchildren benefited from social and behaviour change communication

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.

WFP sustained its commitment to supporting primary schoolchildren aged 6-11 in food-insecure rural and urban areas through the provision of daily hot meals. In 2025, WFP reached 3 percent less beneficiaries than originally planned, primarily due to shifting of some schools to State-funded SFP. About 538,000 of students benefited from WFP's school feeding programme, representing a slight decrease compared to the previous year. Meals were delivered nationwide across 1,840 schools. Concurrently, the Government prioritized assistance to schools not yet covered by WFP's programme.

During the reporting period, WFP supplied more than 6,700 metric tons of mixed food commodities to targeted schools, including fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and pulses. However, funding constraints limited WFP's ability to cover the full academic year, resulting in support for 80 percent of the planned 175 school days. The remaining days were financed through contributions from parents and local communities.

Community engagement played a critical role in complementing WFP's efforts. Parents and local stakeholders contributed fresh, locally sourced food items such as vegetables, fruits, and grains, enhancing the nutritional quality of school meals. The quality of these contributions was monitored by relevant local authorities and school feeding focal points. These efforts diversified school menus and ensured students received a broader range of essential nutrients. Furthermore, bakeries renovated and equipped under a public-private partnership framework supplied approximately 2 million loaves of bread across 8 districts, benefiting around 142,000 schoolchildren in over 490 targeted schools.

In 2025, the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) supplementation programme faced a significant funding shortfall, securing only 19 percent of the necessary resources. With WFP support, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP) of the Republic of Tajikistan distributed 21.43 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to more than 3,700 children aged 6-59 months, covering only 22 percent of the target due to funding shortage. The programme prioritized districts with global acute malnutrition prevalence over 10 percent.

As part of Social Behavior Change (SBC) interventions within the MAM Treatment project, thematic calendars were developed and distributed to mothers of children under five diagnosed with MAM. The calendars provide practical guidance on appropriate complementary feeding options, including locally available food products and seasonally appropriate dietary choices for young children. During the pilot phase, more than 3,000 mothers of newly admitted children received the calendars, alongside the collection of baseline data. These efforts contributed to a 30 percent increase in dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months. However, only about 3 in 10 non-breastfed children 6-23 months are getting the minimum milk feeding frequency, highlighting a substantial gap in an essential Infant and Young Child Feeding component for this subgroup.

The programme showed strong results in targeted districts despite limited coverage. Key performance indicators surpassed international and national standards, reflecting improved capacity of health centres and staff in screening, tracking, and monitoring MAM cases.

WFP Tajikistan, jointly with UNICEF and WHO, provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan in updating the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guideline in line with the 2023 WHO recommendations for the management of wasting, recognizing the critical importance of ensuring national protocols reflect the latest evidence-based practices and global standards. This update strengthens the quality and effectiveness of treatment for wasting, improves consistency across health services, and

supports better health outcomes for vulnerable populations.

Within the framework of its SBC strategy, WFP implemented a range of interventions aimed at improving dietary diversity and hygiene among the identified target groups. Through continued integration within the school feeding portfolio, SBC interventions to improve hand hygiene were implemented across 35 schools, reaching nearly 9,000 schoolchildren. Designed to intrinsically motivate children to practice regular handwashing, these interventions adopted a varied approach, combining the provision of essential hygiene infrastructure and supplies with environmental modifications that made handwashing easy, attractive, and routine.

Building on the ongoing media-based SBC interventions, a comprehensive information and media campaign was launched to promote healthy diets and climate action. Implemented in partnership with the Healthy Lifestyle Center of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, the campaign comprised social media activities, including promotional videos and digital posts, as well as radio podcasts addressing key thematic areas. In addition, billboards conveying messages aligned with the campaign objectives were installed across 10 target districts. Overall, across all platforms, the campaign generated more than seven million views and thousands of engagements on social media.

Finally, WFP formalized its collaboration with the Healthy Lifestyle Center through a partnership agreement, under which joint workplans were developed to promote improved dietary diversity, hygiene, and other priority behaviors among the target population groups. Within the framework of this partnership, regional staff of the center conducted education sessions and monitoring visits across target 35 schools, reaching out to over 10,000 schoolchildren, teachers, and school staff.

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 **32 metric tons** of food commodities to **3,700 beneficiaries** within **emergency interventions**



2 schools affected by earthquakes **were built** and **rehabilitated**

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP played a critical role in supporting populations affected by the 5.8-magnitude earthquake that struck eastern Tajikistan on 13 April 2025. The earthquake caused significant damage in the Rasht and Tojikobod districts, resulting in the destruction of 67 houses, partial damage to 280 houses, and severe damage to 146 educational and healthcare facilities. One person was killed and 16 were injured from the earthquake. In total, 4,000 people were officially identified by the government as affected and in need of humanitarian assistance. The government led the damage assessment and coordinated national response efforts.

In close coordination with national authorities, WFP partnered with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), which deployed rapid assessment teams to evaluate damages and provide first aid and psychosocial support to affected communities. As part of the immediate food assistance response, WFP supported earthquake-affected households through the distribution of food commodities. In Rasht District, WFP distributed 13 metric tons of wheat flour, 480 liters of vegetable oil, and 1,300 kg of pulses to 260 households. In Tojikobod District, WFP provided 7.8 metric tons of wheat flour, 287 liters of vegetable oil, and 780 kg of pulses to around 160 households. Each household received a standardized food ration comprising 50 kg of flour, 1.78 liters of oil, and 5 kg of pulses, contributing to the immediate stabilization of food security during the emergency phase.

Beyond life-saving assistance, WFP supported early recovery efforts by mobilizing resources for the reconstruction of two secondary schools severely damaged by the earthquake—school No. 33 in Tojikobod District and school No. 56 in Rasht District. Both school buildings were reconstructed in compliance with national construction and safety standards and were officially handed over to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan in September 2025, following verification and acceptance by the State Commission. These interventions ensured the continuity of education for affected children while contributing to community recovery and resilience in line with the nationally coordinated response.

In addition, upon request from local authorities and community members, WFP supported the rehabilitation of a local café building adjacent to the severely damaged school No. 37 in Qulo village, Rasht District, to serve as a temporary learning facility. The rehabilitated structure now accommodates five classrooms and an expanded canteen, equipped with solar panels for lighting and a modern heating system, meeting the operational requirements of the school administration.

A key feature of this intervention was the integration of the Cash-for-Work (CBT) modality. Members of earthquake-affected households were engaged as unskilled labor in demolition works, site preparation, and yard improvements. This approach enabled rapid completion of rehabilitation works while providing temporary income support to vulnerable families during the recovery period [1]. By linking asset rehabilitation with cash assistance, the intervention strengthened both community infrastructure and household-level resilience.

For a longer-term solution, WFP successfully mobilized additional funding in 2025 to support the construction of a permanent school building, with implementation planned for 2026.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Age and gender were fully integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 3, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4.

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.	N/A
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 launched **10 income-generating initiatives** for **750** schoolchildren



13 metric tons of food commodities were produced for **33,000** schoolchildren under income-generating intervention

As an active member of the School Meals Coalition (SMC), the Government of Tajikistan continued advancing its commitments by developing and endorsing a transition plan aimed at gradually shifting from WFP-supported school feeding activities to a sustainable, nationally funded and managed programme. These efforts align with WFP's capacity-strengthening initiatives, informed by the 2022 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment, which evaluated key policy and implementation frameworks.

WFP achieved significant progress in advancing the transition of its school feeding programme to national ownership, in alignment with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of School Feeding (2017-2027).

A significant milestone toward establishing a sustainable national programme was the Government's allocation of funds to schools previously supported by WFP, utilizing WFP's Funds Transfer Pilot (FTP) model. This approach enables decentralized food procurement from local suppliers for the preparation of hot meals, ensuring a more diverse and fresher food supply for students while stimulating the local economy through stable demand for locally produced goods.

A key milestone was the implementation of WFP's Funds Transfer Pilot (FTP) model in the previous year, initially involving 17 schools. This model enabled direct cash transfers to participating schools, giving them greater flexibility to diversify menus and strengthen the nutritional quality of meals provided to schoolchildren. Building on its success, the government expanded the FTP model to 94 schools in 2025, compared to 55 in 2024, reflecting increased budgetary commitments. WFP provided essential technical assistance, including training on fund management, procurement procedures, and overall school feeding operations to more than 141 officials from educational departments. These capacity-strengthening efforts facilitated the successful scale-up to an additional 39 schools in 2025 and will underpin future expansions.

In parallel, WFP prioritized infrastructure improvements to enhance operational efficiency. Renovation and re-equipment of kitchens and canteens commenced in 100 schools during 2025, aimed at improving food preparation and storage standards. While construction and procurement activities were undertaken in 2025, delivery and installation are scheduled for completion in early 2026.

To promote sustainability, WFP launched income-generating initiatives in 2025, establishing 10 projects with a total budget of US\$118,000, targeting more than 750 (primary grades 1-4) beneficiaries in remote areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and at school level. Activities included beekeeping and greenhouse farming, implemented in close collaboration with project management committees comprising parent-teacher association members and local community representatives.

During the reporting period, 13 metric tons of products - including milk, honey, vegetables, and fruits; 23,062 vegetable seedlings (21,036), eggs (226) and confectionary (1,800) were produced. A total of 179 heads of livestock were produced from 136 assets. Of this, 9.4 mt were utilized for school meals, benefiting approximately 33,000 primary-grade students. The remaining 3.6 metric tons of products, as well as vegetable seedlings were sold, generating US\$7,400 in revenue, which was reinvested to improve students' diets, maintain project operations, and upgrade kitchen facilities.

Capacity development remained a cornerstone of WFP's approach. The representatives from Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan, led by deputy minister participated in the Second Summit of the Global School Meals Coalition in Brazil. As an active member of the School Meals Coalition, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan pursued strategic objectives aimed at strengthening national school feeding systems. Participation focused on advancing the transition from WFP-supported activities to a nationally funded and managed programme, promoting policy dialogue and knowledge exchange on sustainable school feeding models, leveraging global best practices to improve nutrition, food safety, and operational efficiency and mobilizing technical and financial resources to support

capacity development and infrastructure improvements. These objectives are aligned with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of School Feeding (2017-2027) and reinforce the Government's commitment to ensuring universal access to nutritious school meals as an investment in human capital and educational outcomes.

This experience inspired strategies to strengthen and expand the national school feeding programme. WFP 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 utilization. Additionally, in 2025, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan formalized the inclusion of cooks and canteen staff in official staffing lists, ensuring they are now recruited and remunerated by the government. These guidelines were disseminated nationwide. Furthermore, WFP conducted a study to empower parent-teacher associations, reinforcing their role in sustaining school feeding initiatives.

Building on these achievements, WFP plans to expand infrastructure renovation, income-generating activities, and the FTP model to additional schools in 2026. These efforts will form an integral part of broader capacity-strengthening measures to secure the long-term sustainability of the national school feeding programme.

Furthermore, WFP supported and actively participated in the II International Forum on School Meals in CIS countries, held in Dushanbe in November 2025. The three-day event, themed "School Meals: Investments in a Healthy Generation," convened over 300 delegates - including representatives from ministries of health and education of CIS countries - alongside parent associations, catering operators, and international organizations. This high-level platform, co-organized by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, CIS Executive Committee and WFP, focused on sharing best practices in child nutrition, institutionalizing regional cooperation, and promoting evidence-based operational standards. Participation by WFP and government officials reinforced national commitments to sustainable school feeding and provided vital insights to inform the ongoing expansion and strengthening of the national programme.

Dushanbe hosted the first "Eat. Move. Grow" Child Festival, a family-oriented event focused on promoting healthy eating and active lifestyles for children aged 6 to 11 and their families. Organized by WFP alongside technical partner the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, and supported by the Dushanbe City Authority, the festival served as a pilot initiative to encourage sustainable health habits. The event brought together children, parents, educators, government officials, civil society organizations, and private sector partners, creating a platform for health education through engaging experiences. The festival included various thematic zones designed to involve participants in educational and entertaining activities.

In 2025, WFP reinforced coordination with MoHSPP through active participation in the Coordination Council for the Programme on Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies. WFP contributed to policy dialogue and technical discussions on wheat flour fortification and was acknowledged by MoHSPP for advancing the national fortification agenda.

Collaboration with the Republican Nutrition Center (RNC) under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP) enhanced institutional and technical capacities. RNC organized advocacy seminars for government stakeholders, including MoHSPP, the Tojik Standard Agency, and the State Material Reserves Agency, focusing on institutional roles, fortification mechanisms, and systemic barriers. Technical training was delivered to mill technologists and laboratory specialists to strengthen operational skills. Under RNC's leadership, the Technical Working Group developed practical tools, including fortification guides, a national fortification logo for wheat flour bags endorsed by MoHSPP, and standardized recording books for mills to track premix use and ensure internal quality control.

Regulatory oversight improved through a new cooperation agreement between WFP and the Tojik Standard Agency. WFP supplied laboratory equipment and materials to enable external quality control of fortified wheat flour. The Agency also introduced standard operating procedures for premix storage and safe handling of hazardous waste, reinforcing food safety practices.

To strengthen capacity across public and private sectors, WFP equipped eight milling companies, including three state-owned mills, with micro feeders and provided hands-on training in calibration and premix application. Preparatory work with the State Material Reserves Agency is underway to launch fortification in state-owned mills, including establishing premix storage facilities, basic laboratories, and standardized documentation systems. WFP also supported the procurement of laboratory supplies to strengthen internal quality assurance.

In September 2025, WFP facilitated the delivery of 2.5 metric tons of micronutrient premix (iron, zinc, folate, and vitamin B12) in collaboration with DSM-Firmenich for state-owned mills. To ensure sustainability and government ownership, WFP prioritized mills within the strategic grain reserve system, which stabilizes wheat flour supply and prices during emergencies. A forthcoming Technical Assistance Agreement with the State Material Reserves Agency, endorsed by the Government, will formally launch fortification operations and institutionalize sustainable practices.

Sensitization of state-owned and large-scale private mills on the public health benefits of fortification is expected to accelerate national scale-up.

In December, WFP convened a roundtable with government partners to review progress, address challenges, and define priorities for 2026, informing the upcoming Country Strategic Plan.

As part of the SBC initiatives, WFP supported capacity strengthening of the Healthy Lifestyle Center under the MoHSPP by supporting the professional development of the center's staff to improve knowledge and skills in social media management, and develop the center's digital platforms, including the website and social media channels, to enhance the reach and effectiveness of behavior change messaging.

Overall, WFP's support in 2025 operationalized wheat flour fortification, strengthened national systems, and improved prospects for reducing micronutrient deficiencies in Tajikistan.

As part of its continued commitment to strengthening national disaster preparedness and response capacities, WFP kept maintaining close cooperation with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES). In 2025, WFP and CoES signed a renewed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a five-year period, formalizing collaboration in priority areas of emergency preparedness, response coordination, and capacity strengthening.

Under the renewed MoU, WFP initiated cooperation with the Crisis Management Center on the processing of satellite data and the development of hazard maps, contributing to improved risk analysis and decision-making. To further enhance operational capacity, WFP handed over two modern unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) to CoES. These drones will support rapid visual assessments and situational analysis during emergencies, strengthening national response capabilities.

In parallel, WFP continued its active participation in ongoing regular Simulation Exercises (SimEx) organized by CoES for UN agencies and international partners, contributing to inter-agency coordination and national preparedness efforts. In above SimEx activities, WFP contributed with technical and expertise in Food Security and ICT/Logistics sectors.

Under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project "Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food-insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan", WFP revitalized and operationalized cooperation with the Agency of Hydrometeorology (AoH) in 2025. As part of project implementation during the reporting year, WFP provided server computers, web cameras, a professional photo camera, and a color printer, strengthening AoH's digital infrastructure for the storage, processing and analysis of meteorological and climatological data. This support enhanced AoH's capacity to generate climate products through the development of unified databases for seasonal and long-term forecasts.

To further strengthen technical capacity, WFP organized a series of on-the-job trainings on PERSONA MIS, with technical inputs from the Russian Hydrometeorological Service, a recognized the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) regional hub, focusing on long-range and seasonal forecasting methodologies. It should be noted that the programme PERSONA MIS is used for processing, collection and analysis of meteorological data, and the training activities contribute to the improvement of qualification of the sector specialists and play an important role in the organization of activities in the field of meteorological observations at the required level.

As a pilot initiative in 2025, WFP developed and tested a digital platform for disseminating long-term forecasts, weather information, and agro-climatic advisories via SMS, later expanded through a Telegram chatbot to increase outreach to farmers in remote and mountainous areas. By the end of the reporting year, the SMS platform was technically ready for handover to the Agency of Hydrometeorology, pending the completion of regulatory and technical consultations.

Gender equality was promoted through capacity-building sessions, resulting in Gender and Age Marker Monitoring scores of 4 (for Activity 8 outputs).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Diversified Partnership

February- March 2025, about 20 indigenous community-led organizations, including Organizations of People with Disabilities (PwDs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and women-led civil society groups from across the country, representing some of the most remote and underserved populations, were consulted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). These consultations explored opportunities for WFP to collaborate and be better present in the field, advocating for improved food security and long-term sustainability among the most underserved layers in communities.

These consultative meetings were conducted under the initiative "Understand, Engage, and Respond: Inclusive Tools for Inclusive Systems" (Engage Project), aimed at promoting and increasing the meaningful participation of affected populations and their representative groups. During the consultation process that was held in WFP country office, taking advantage of improved internet connectivity, the potential partners got registered on the UN Partner Portal to receive alerts about tenders and other announcements, enabling them to document their profiles and access project opportunities.

Based on the feedback and recommendations received, the second phase of the "Engage" project is planned to be rolled out in 2026, delivering technical work in line with the identified priorities.

In the summer of 2025, WFP joined the Youth Technical Group, which is coordinated by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). Since then, several youth-led initiatives were supported by WFP through events funding. The participation of active youth networks in school forum side events highlighting the role of youth in promoting healthy diets and youth networks combating gender-based violence (GBV) through awareness-raising, role modeling and constructive youth-led collaborations.

Capacity strengthening:

Ad hoc communication was maintained with existing cooperating partners (CPs) upon their requests to support community sensitization on various topics. These included explaining support modalities, guiding communities on how to provide feedback or raise questions regarding assistance received and clarifying procedures in exceptional cases. For example, CPs sought guidance on what steps to take if beneficiaries lost their identification documents, how to proceed when beneficiary families were blacklisted by government authorities, and recommendations for alternative modalities for cash-based transfers (CBT). Additionally, CPs were supported to provide clear messaging on selection criteria in projects and other operational aspects to ensure transparency and accountability. These efforts are believed to strengthen community trust, improve understanding of assistance processes and enable CPs to respond effectively to challenges in the field.

During official sensitization workshops with CPs under project supported by KOICA, which brought together around 50 representatives from all regions of the country, participants were introduced to WFP's gender-transformative approaches and its rights-based model for engaging with persons with disabilities and families with disabled members. The session emphasized how these practices are integrated into WFP's programming and how related indicators align with WFP's commitments and accelerate progress toward projects' goals and inclusive outcomes.

As a member of the Gender Technical Group (GTG), WFP collaborated with national consultants to update the Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) commissioned by RCO and UN Women. WFP's revision focused on critical issues such as unpaid care work, correlation between GBV and food security, as well as their interlinkages with disability among women and girls. This comprehensive analysis aimed to provide an evidence-based understanding of the challenges faced by vulnerable groups and identify gaps in existing policies and programmes.

Received CBTs supported families to prioritize expenditures according to their specific circumstances, such as food (seeds, savings), education (for children) or other urgent necessities. At the same time, CBTs stimulates local markets and supported women economic activity, creating a multiplier effect that benefits entire families.

A series of in-house sessions were held to mark the "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence" campaign. These events engaged WFP staff and partners, including school feeding focal points and youth networks, fostering dialogue and collaboration. Participants shared feedback and practical suggestions aimed at strengthening GBV-sensitive programming and advocacy efforts. The insights gathered will be integrated across projects to enhance impact and aimed at contributing to decrease GBV.

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

In April 2025, as part of its commitment to inclusive programming and accountability to affected populations, WFP Headquarters launched a global consultation process to inform the development of its 2026-2029 Strategic Plan. The process, led by the Global Programme Innovation (GPI) team, is grounded in the 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy, the 2021 Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected People, and WFP's broader localization commitments. Tajikistan was selected as one of the countries for the community-led consultations. A total of 137 beneficiaries participated, representing school feeding, nutrition and resilience activities. During the discussions, participants emphasized the importance of involving persons with disabilities and/or their family members in decision-making processes and in future programming. This feedback reemphasized the need to meaningfully engage individuals and representative groups to better reflect the diversity of needs, preferences, and recommendations of affected populations.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

WFP has successfully co-chaired the interagency PSEA platform in the country, promoting technical collaboration and resource mobilization between UN agencies.

The work of the platform attracted International Financial Institutions (IFIs) operate in the country. This culminated in promotion of PSEA within the Government of Tajikistan bringing together the UN agencies and representatives of ADB, IsDB, IBRD and the WB.

Subsequently, in April 2025 a two-day workshop was held targeting various ministries and state departments - the purpose of the workshop was to expose government officials to the concept of PSEA, legal and policy framework for responding to survivors of SEA in Tajikistan and identify actions to strengthen service response to survivors.

Key representatives from various government agencies participated in the training, including the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Committee for Women and Family Affairs, and the Ministry of Education, along with representatives from public organizations working on victim-survivor assistance.

The workshop provided an opportunity to review and discuss issues related to the prevention, mitigation and enhancement of survivor-centered responses to address key challenges faced by victims/survivors of SEA. It also strengthened coordination and cooperation between government institutions and NGOs. In referral cases, survivors can be referred to the designated support rooms in maternity health centers located in districts for urgent medical treatment. They may also contact the helplines of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to obtain psychological counseling. Both options can be integrated into the referral pathway.

In addition, participants explored potential areas of collaboration with the government, including support for rolling out PSEA policies through action plans and codes of conduct as part of an interdisciplinary approach.

The key takeaways from the workshop were consolidated and subsequently presented to the RCO for review, with plans for advocacy at the national level in the coming years.

Two internal PSEA refresher sessions were held for all WFP staff, both in the Country Office and in the Field Offices. The sessions were conducted in English and Russian to ensure that participants were comfortable asking questions and clarifying any information. These sessions were organized in advance of the global PSEA survey scheduled for July to September 2025 and promoted proactive participation.

Work plan: Annually, PSEA interagency workplans are updated based on UN's PSEA SOP (developed in 2024 by an international consultant) and on the needs identified in the field by platform members. These workplans serve as a guideline to achieve milestones, further strengthening the capacity of staff and partners, and working on challenges and gaps.

The inter-agency workplan is typically approved by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). In its capacity as a co-chair, WFP provided financial support, especially for sessions focused on capacity building in PSEA for national partners who directly engage with beneficiaries. Additionally, WFP collaborated on the development of community messages for flyers in three widely spoken languages in the country. These flyers will be utilized by all UN agencies, with each agency responsible for its own printing costs and determining the number of copies required for their specific programmes.

Collaboration with the government sector: In December 2025, WFP, together with other leading UN agencies, participated in a Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) workshop organized by the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES). During the workshop, a unified map of services was developed to support GBV referral services. The map included health centers and legal support units available under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan. The map is currently being consolidated and will be shared with WFP cooperating partners (CPs) and integrated into the CFM.

PSEA in FLAs: Government partners, including 107 focal points (FPs) from SFP and 25 nutrition FPs, received detailed briefings on PSEA as the topic is explicitly referenced in WFPs' Field Level Agreements (FLAs). Participants acknowledged the importance of the subject and appreciated WFP's measures for receiving allegations, referral pathways, and the available support mechanisms.

Introducing PSEA in the field: WFP worked with IOM to create a PSEA flyer in three languages to enhance UN efforts in increasing community awareness about existing PSEA policies. The flyer features a common UN logo and provides RCO hotlines and an email address for survivors seeking support. It is designed to be a standardized PSEA resource for all UN agencies involved in programs within the country. Additionally, for WFP, internal CFM contacts are included in the flyer.

PSEA in UNPP: About 60 new potential CPs got registered on the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) in 2025, these include 5 (five) women-led organizations working across diverse development sectors. As a mandatory requirement, all organizations were duly checked for the availability of PSEA policies within their organizations. It is planned that those awarded contracts will receive further guidance and capacity-building support to strengthen compliance and implementation of PSEA standards in 2026.

The selection of potential cooperating partners (CPs) began with a comprehensive review of their eligibility documentation, where compliance with the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was a key criterion. CPs lacking evidence of PSEA-related documents were assisted by WFP in obtaining or creating the necessary materials, as this support is considered an important aspect of building NGO capacity. After submitting a complete due diligence package, CPs moved on to the technical evaluation stage. In 2026, the country office plans to offer refresher PSEA sessions for the newly selected CPs and will develop a plan to enhance their internal PSEA standards if needed.

Disability

The WFP HQ Disability Accessibility Team is actively supporting the Tajikistan Country Office in making its premises more accessible for persons with disabilities. Three field offices located in remote areas are expected to receive both technical and financial support to adapt offices and premises to meet WFP's accessibility standards.

In 2025, the country office continued to strengthen its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to ensure that affected populations have accessible, reliable, and confidential channels to share feedback, raise concerns, and request assistance. The CFM remained a cornerstone of WFP's accountability to affected people, offering multiple options for engagement and guaranteeing the right to choose the most convenient channel for each individual.

Accessibility and Multiple Channels

The CFM operated through a toll-free helpline (4466), available during the business hours from Monday to Friday with one male and one female operators, thus ensuring direct access to WFP for communities across the country. This helpline provided real-time support and guidance, enabling beneficiaries to report issues or seek assistance without cost.

In addition to the helpline, suggestion boxes were installed in 134 schools, offering an anonymous and secure way for individuals to share feedback and encouraging open communication - boxes installed in school areas remain available and accessible to everyone 24/7.

The following other channels functioned:

- CFM email (cfm.tajikistan@wfp.org) allowing written feedback for those with internet access and literacy in using email.
- Helpdesks with WFP Field monitors prepared to be ready and deployed during emergency responses, providing face-to-face interaction and immediate resolution of concerns.

By offering multiple options, WFP upheld the principle that affected people have the right to choose the channel that best suits their needs and circumstances.

Volume and Nature of Feedback

In 2025, the CFM recorded 746 cases on food assistance (401 cases), CBT (96 cases), capacity strengthening (249 cases), reflecting active community engagement. This diversity of feedback demonstrates the mechanism's role not only in addressing operational issues but also in fostering dialogue and continuous improvement.

Preferred Channels and Community Engagement

Analysis of feedback sources shows that the suggestion boxes were the most utilized channel, accounting for 67.6 percent of all feedback. The CFM helpline emerged as the second most preferred option, with 15 percent of users actively communicating through the toll-free number. These trends highlight the importance of maintaining both traditional and digital channels to accommodate varying levels of connectivity and literacy.

WFP field monitoring staff arranged community consultations that played a vital role and used to be face-to-face communication with the affected population. Feedback received by WFP field monitoring staff during the community consultations or out of the suggestion boxes delivered to the attention of the programme in WFP and the resolutions reverted to the community through the field monitoring assistants back to community meetings or community leaders.

Closing the Feedback Loop

A key measure of CFM effectiveness is the ability to close the feedback loop. In 2025:

- 98.8 percent of cases were escalated to relevant units for action.
- 89 percent of cases were successfully closed, meaning that communities received responses and solutions.
- 11 percent (81 cases) remain open, primarily due to ongoing follow-up or the need for further action. WFP continues to prioritize these cases to ensure full resolution.

Closing the loop in this reporting period was not only a procedural requirement but a critical component of accountability, reinforcing trust and demonstrating that feedback leads to tangible outcomes.

2025 Achievements

Several key achievements marked the year in CO CFM improvement:

- Enhanced functionality of the toll-free helpline (4466), ensuring direct communication and improved responsiveness.
- Integration of SugarCRM, WFP's corporate-recommended digital solution, for systematic data storage and case management, improving efficiency and transparency.
- Leveraging escalation and response processes, which significantly reduced overdue cases and improved timeliness of resolutions.
- Publication of information materials to raise awareness about CFM channels and rights, distributed widely across communities.
- Capacity building for cooperating partners (CPs) through dedicated trainings on CFM principles and procedures.
- Staff training in SugarCRM usage and CFM knowledge, ensuring consistent and professional handling of feedback.

These efforts collectively strengthened the mechanism's reliability and accessibility.

Lessons Learned:

- Community sensitization remains critical: awareness campaigns significantly influence feedback volume and diversity.
- Programme adaptation based on community voice improves trust and relevance of interventions.
- Digital solutions like SugarCRM enhance case tracking but require continuous staff capacity building for optimal use.
- Timely escalation and response are essential to maintain community trust and reduce overdue cases.

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)

In 2025, WFP Tajikistan reached a significant milestone in institutionalizing environmental and social safeguards (ESS) across its entire portfolio. Building on established resilience initiatives, such as solar-powered irrigation and agroforestry projects, WFP ensured that all interventions were implemented with a "do no harm" approach to both the environment and the community.

A rigorous standard of accountability was maintained across all departments, ensuring that all implementation agreements—comprising Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with public organizations (PO) partners, Construction Contracts (CCs), and new MoUs with government entities—underwent mandatory screening prior to signature. This comprehensive process was applied to all core programme areas, including resilience building, the School Feeding Programme, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) projects, and Nutrition behavior change initiatives.

Every assessment conducted during the year resulted in a "Category C" classification, identifying the activities as low risk. This confirms that WFP's interventions were designed to avoid unintended negative impacts while fostering sustainable development.

This coordinated effort across all units resulted in a 100 percent screening rate for all active agreements. Following corporate protocols, all data was systematically validated by the Head of Programme and relevant technical units before being recorded in the corporate COMET system. Through these actions, WFP Tajikistan demonstrated its full commitment to the 2022-2025 Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, ensuring every investment contributes to a greener and more socially responsible future for the country.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Tajikistan introduced an Environmental Management System (EMS) in the fourth quarter of 2023 and was advancing efforts to improve the environmental sustainability of its operations in accordance with its Environmental Action Plan. Throughout 2025, the organization made notable progress in minimizing its environmental impact by safely decommissioning obsolete and inefficient assets such as vehicles, generators, and office and IT equipment and replacing them with more energy-efficient solutions. Additionally, WFP adopted environmentally sound facility management measures, including the installation of inverter air-conditioning units in the new CO2 office to enhance energy efficiency.

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

Despite notable progress in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition, Tajikistan continues to face significant challenges. Undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies remain prevalent among children under five and women of reproductive age. According to the 2023 Demographic and Health Survey, approximately 14 percent of children are stunted, 6 percent are wasted, and 35 percent suffer from anemia. Similarly, anemia affects 35 percent of women of reproductive age, underscoring persistent nutritional vulnerabilities.

As part of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP continues to prioritize improving nutrition and reducing the triple burden of malnutrition across its operations. In 2025, WFP advanced nutrition-sensitive approaches within its programmes, strengthened nutritional outcomes, and enhanced the capacity of systems and personnel to address these challenges in a holistic and sustainable manner.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, resilience and asset creation activities incorporated nutrition-sensitive approaches by promoting climate-smart agriculture, home gardening, fruit drying, and small-scale greenhouses. These interventions enhanced household access to nutrient-rich foods, contributing to more diverse diets and reducing seasonal gaps in food availability, particularly for women and children. Additionally, training on food preservation and value addition strengthened households' capacity to store nutritious foods during winter months.

Furthermore, climate-resilient food assistance continued to serve as a platform for advancing public awareness on healthy diets and climate action. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, WFP launched a nationwide social media campaign utilizing multiple communication channels. The campaign featured videos, digital content, radio podcasts, large-scale outdoor billboards, and other outreach initiatives designed to promote positive practices in healthy food consumption and environmental stewardship. In total, more than 90 media products were developed, reaching an estimated 6.6 million people through social media, radio, television, and influencer engagement.

Through joint programming with FAO, UNICEF, and WHO - funded by the Joint SDG Fund - WFP supported the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in strengthening institutional capacities and fostering innovative solutions to improve food systems for enhanced nutrition outcomes. This initiative aims to stimulate demand for healthy and nutritious food through improved policy frameworks, financial leveraging, behavioral change strategies, and the adoption of best practices in locally sourced food production. Key WFP interventions include nationwide public awareness campaigns on healthy diets and the piloting of scalable solutions for nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food value chains.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, preventive nutrition initiatives achieved notable progress through the implementation of the SBC strategy, which outlines pathways for integrating nutrition through behavior change interventions across WFP Tajikistan's programme portfolios. As part of these efforts, thematic calendars promoting the use of seasonally available nutritious food options were distributed to 3,000 mothers and caregivers of children under five affected by MAM. In parallel, nearly 10,000 schoolchildren benefited from SBC interventions aimed at improving hand hygiene practices in schools, implemented through SBC integration into the SFP portfolio. In addition, nutrition education modules were developed and are now under review for integration into the primary school curriculum, paving the way for sustained improvements in children's health and nutrition literacy.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 4, focused on capacity strengthening, are inherently nutrition sensitive as they aim to support the government, development partners, and private sector stakeholders in enhancing systems, processes, and partnerships for nutrition initiatives. To improve the nutritional value of school meals funded by the government, WFP promoted the integration of fortified wheat flour into the School Feeding Programme by incorporating it into procurement tenders, thereby creating predictable demand and supporting long-term sustainability. Furthermore, WFP strengthened the capacity of the Healthy Lifestyle Center under the MoHSPP, within the framework of the partnership for implementing relevant SBC interventions. Specifically, the center's staff were supported through training on social media management, and the centre's digital platforms, including its website and social media channels, were developed to more effectively disseminate behavior change messaging to the population.

To further enhance programme effectiveness, WFP prioritized capacity development for both internal and external stakeholders through targeted training initiatives. These sessions engaged government counterparts, cooperating partners, and WFP staff, particularly those involved in the school feeding and resilience activities. Internally, WFP also delivered training on the integration of SBC approaches for nutrition across all programme areas. This capacity-strengthening effort was instrumental in ensuring that nutritional outcomes remain central to programme design and implementation.

WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population in the development of the State Nutrition Programme for 2026-2030. This process will also examine opportunities for cross-sectoral contributions from WASH, education, agriculture, and food security to advance nutrition-sensitive objectives.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to collaborate with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to address both immediate and long-term nutrition challenges, promote nutrition-sensitive programming, and leverage lessons learned to achieve sustainable and impactful results.

Partnerships

Collaborative engagement with diverse partners remained central to WFP's efforts in 2025, driving resource mobilization and joint action to tackle food insecurity and climate-related challenges. Building on this foundation, WFP deepened its collaboration with government institutions, donors, UN agencies, and cooperating partners to advance national development priorities and deliver sustainable food security solutions.

With the generous contributions from donors, WFP remained the largest UN organization in Tajikistan in terms of budget and operational scale. Diversification of resource mobilization continued to be a key priority to ensure uninterrupted operations. WFP maintained strong cooperation with existing donors while securing new funding from partners such as Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSrelief), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Republic of Korea (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs), the Eurasian Development Bank, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A key milestone in diversifying funding contributions was WFP's signing of its first-ever multilateral agreement with an International Financial Institution (IFI), the Eurasian Development Bank. This strategic achievement not only opens opportunities for future engagement with other IFIs in Tajikistan but also represents significant progress in WFP's support for wheat flour fortification. Another major milestone was the launch of the country's first project focused on Climate Risk Management, made possible through financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The generous contributions from both existing and new donors were instrumental in enabling WFP to initiate new activities under the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and expand cooperation with multiple line ministries. These efforts enabled them to expand their approach to focus on localization and strengthen national ownership of food security and resilience initiatives.

Tajikistan's National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2030 prioritizes food security as crucial for national economic and social stability, aiming for self-sufficiency through improved agricultural production, better market access, enhanced nutrition, and resilience against shocks. In support of this vision, WFP has strengthened its collaboration with government institutions, formalizing six long-term agreements with key ministries and agencies. These partnerships provide a robust framework for advancing national priorities and fostering greater ownership of food security interventions at the local level.

In addition to strategic agreements, WFP organized joint field missions in 2025 for high-level government authorities together with representatives from traditional donors. These visits were designed to showcase tangible achievements of ongoing interventions and provide firsthand exposure to resilience-building activities in the field. A key feature of these missions was the emphasis on localization, demonstrating how WFP's programmes increasingly rely on local systems, actors, and resources to deliver sustainable impact. Beneficiaries had the opportunity to meet decision-makers, share their experiences, and express gratitude, ensuring their voices inform future programmes. For WFP, the missions provided a platform to present tangible results and reinforce accountability. For government and donors, they built trust and strengthened partnerships, creating a united effort to enhance food security and resilience in Tajikistan in line with NDS 2030. Ultimately, these missions go beyond visibility; they promote ownership among stakeholders, encourage evidence-based dialogue, and reinforce joint action to deliver lasting impact for communities across the country.

WFP continues to maintain strong collaboration with its cooperating partners (CPs) to implement interventions and ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable communities across the country. To strengthen engagement and build capacity, WFP organized workshops on the UN Partner Portal in all regions, enabling partners to better understand the registration process and application procedures. These sessions aimed to raise awareness, promote transparency, and ensure that all partners are equipped to participate effectively in WFP-supported initiatives. This effort not only enhanced operational efficiency but also supported localization and capacity building, empowering national actors to play a stronger role in delivering food security solutions.

In 2025, these collective achievements reaffirmed the importance of strong partnerships in advancing WFP's mission in Tajikistan. By expanding collaboration with government institutions, diversifying its donor base, and investing in the capacities of national and local actors, WFP strengthened the foundations for more sustainable and nationally owned food security solutions. Building on this momentum, WFP will continue working closely with its partners to enhance resilience, support national priorities under the NDS-2030, and ensure that the most vulnerable communities benefit from effective, accountable, and impactful assistance.

Focus on localization

WFP expanded localization jointly with government entities to lead and sustain food security initiatives in the country. These partnerships enabled WFP and relevant ministries to focus on agricultural digitalization using local resources, improved disaster preparedness and resilience measures, and enhanced technical capacity of national stakeholders to ensure effective implementation.

In 2025, for the first time, the Government of Tajikistan approved the 2025-2029 Agricultural Digitalization Programme, a landmark initiative that will accelerate the modernization of agricultural sector. WFP contributed to development of this programme and initiated activities to engage youth through digital innovations and sustainable value chains development.

WFP also strengthened collaboration with the Agency of Statistics through sharing data on monitoring local markets to enable real time monitoring to improve evidence-based decision-making. This approach creates a triple benefit: WFP gains reliable market data and builds national capacity in digitalized market monitoring; government institutions strengthen their analytical and institutional abilities; and development partners— including IFIs, donors, and international and local organizations—gain access to shared data that supports coordinated planning and targeted interventions.

By prioritizing localization, WFP seeks to strengthen national systems and promote context-specific, sustainable solutions that advance the NDS-2030 goals and support Tajikistan's, toward a resilient and food-secure future.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

The Government of Tajikistan hosted the International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation, where WFP, together with FAO, contributed by organizing a side event titled "Agriculture in a Time of Glacier Loss: Addressing Droughts, Flooding, and Resilience in Glacier-Dependent Regions." The event brought together local development partners and international stakeholders from Central Asia and beyond to discuss strategies for glacier preservation and its implications for agriculture and food security.

During the session, WFP and FAO showcased joint efforts to strengthen resilience and promote sustainable agricultural practices, emphasizing the critical link between glacier preservation and food security. The side event resulted in several key outcomes. First, it raised awareness among policymakers and development partners about the urgent need for integrated approaches to glacier preservation and agriculture. Second, participants agreed to incorporate glacier-related risks into national food security and climate adaptation strategies, ensuring that these challenges are addressed in future planning. Finally, the event strengthened partnerships between UN agencies, government institutions, and regional actors, paving the way for collaborative resilience-building initiatives in glacier-dependent communities.

These outcomes strengthened WFP's role in advancing climate-resilient food systems and deepened collaboration with national and regional partners. Moving forward, WFP will continue supporting Tajikistan in integrating glacier-related risks into food security and adaptation planning. Together with its partners, WFP remains committed to translating climate dialogue into practical, locally led solutions that safeguard vulnerable communities.

Financial Overview

WFP mobilized 133 percent of its annual needs-based plan requirements for 2025, including resources carried over from the previous year. Out of the total mobilized resources for WFP's Country Portfolio Budget for Tajikistan, 93 percent correspond to direct multilateral funds. Most of WFP's country strategic plan's activities in 2025 were adequately funded, especially those focused on the provision of school meals to targeted schoolchildren, resilience building and climate adaptation, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) interventions.

The proportion of funding in 2025 earmarked at the country level stood at 76 percent and the remaining 24 percent at outcome and activity levels. This allowed WFP to allocate a few contributions among different activities based on the respective resource levels. A total of 46 percent of the funds were allocated to strategic outcome 1 (resilience building and climate adaptation), while 21 percent were allocated to strategic outcome 2 (school feeding and nutrition), 1 percent to strategic outcome 3 (crisis response), and 13 percent to strategic outcome 4 (capacity strengthening of government institutions to implement effective food security and nutrition strategies).

The overall expenditure in 2025 amounted to 54 percent of the implementation plan. Operational delays under activity 1 (asset creation and livelihood building) and activity 2 (school meals programme) resulted in a lower-than-planned expenditure level. External delays such as the U.S. Foreign Assistance stop work order, seasonal and agricultural conditions, the late start-up of the Engaging Youth Smallholder Farmers through Agri-Tech for Improved Food Security and Value Chains project, and protracted negotiations and delayed confirmation of funding for school meals programme are major factors for underutilization in 2025. Overall, the remaining balances of food commodities, open commitments, and unspent resources at the end of the year will be carried over to 2026.

WFP managed to secure multi-year funding for longer-term programmes including a four-year USD 5.9 million contribution from SDC to support WFP Tajikistan for Resilience and Livelihood Building (TJ03 SO1, Activity 1). During the year, WFP received USD 8 million from EMERCOM of Russia to support WFP School Meals Programme. Furthermore, WFP received a confirmation from the Eurasian Development Bank for allocation of USD 300,000 for food fortification interventions in Tajikistan the period of 2025-2026. In 2026, 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)

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	2,120,887	175,549	316,104	283,403
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.	2,120,887	175,549	316,104	283,403
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.	1,945,442	130,342	287,445	283,403
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.	125,445	0	0	0
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.	50,000	45,207	28,659	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	7,348,244	5,973,761	5,642,449	3,242,791
SO02: By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.	7,348,244	5,973,761	5,642,449	3,242,791

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	 5,851,907	 5,232,031	 4,681,191	 2,941,998
Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	 948,614	 205,329	 180,525	 154,581
Activity 04: Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.	 547,724	 536,401	 780,732	 146,211
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 5,914,937	 10,128,558	 12,322,132	 3,664,118
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.	 5,914,937	 10,128,558	 12,322,132	 3,664,118
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.	 5,914,937	 10,128,558	 12,322,132	 3,664,118
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 3,712,462	 3,273,895	 3,588,323	 1,693,084
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.	 3,712,462	 3,273,895	 3,588,323	 1,693,084

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.	3,182,853	3,250,195	3,566,184	1,671,874
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.	529,608	23,700	22,139	21,210
Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,155,460	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	19,096,530	19,551,762	27,024,468	8,883,396
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	3,293,906	2,986,630	3,296,982	2,615,264
Total Direct Costs	22,390,436	22,538,392	30,321,450	11,498,660
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,451,568	1,461,608	1,370,452	1,370,452
Grand Total	23,842,004	24,000,000	31,691,902	12,869,113

Data Notes

Operational context

- [1] Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan: <https://stat.tj/en>.
- [2] Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan: <https://stat.tj/en>.
- [3] Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan: <https://stat.tj/en>.
- [4] Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2023.
- [5] Tajikistan Economic Update 2025, World Bank. (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/economic-update-2025>)

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Output indicator A.5 under Output 3 was not included in the original plan and therefore the planned value remains unpopulated.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The reduction in the value of annual change in enrolment (Outcome Indicator 2.2.21) under Activity 2 does not signal a decline in the effectiveness of the WFP-supported school feeding programme. Rather, it reflects WFP's planned transition strategy, whereby schools previously supported by WFP are gradually being handed over to the government-funded school feeding programme.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1]. Twenty (20) households were involved in this activity and received a total of USD 3,200. Due to technical reasons, these beneficiaries were reported under SO1 indicators A1.8 and A.3.1.
- [2]. Considering the nature and duration of the assistance provided under this outcome, which mainly consisted of a one-off monthly food ration under Activity 5, outcome indicators were not collected and reported.
- [3]. No activities were implemented under Activity 6; therefore, no actuals are reported.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The activity has been rescheduled to 2026 for detailed output indicators C.4.g.1, C.4.g.5 and C.16.g.4.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1]. Data for cross-cutting indicators CC.1.1 and CC.1.2 under Activity 5 were collected through distribution monitoring conducted at the distribution points.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	252,704	289,161	114%
	female	294,824	285,247	97%
	total	547,528	574,408	105%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	7,283	1,667	23%
	female	7,283	2,014	28%
	total	14,566	3,681	25%
24-59 months	male	9,454	1,672	18%
	female	9,454	1,701	18%
	total	18,908	3,373	18%
5-11 years	male	177,583	272,504	153%
	female	177,583	262,162	148%
	total	355,166	534,666	151%
12-17 years	male	9,414	1,829	19%
	female	9,414	1,784	19%
	total	18,828	3,613	19%
18-59 years	male	44,263	10,492	24%
	female	86,383	16,603	19%
	total	130,646	27,095	21%
60+ years	male	4,707	997	21%
	female	4,707	983	21%
	total	9,414	1,980	21%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	624	0	0%
Resident	546,904	573,698	105%
Returnee	0	710	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	100,000	19,558	19%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	3,750	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	107,444	3,700	3%
Malnutrition treatment programme	17,500	3,749	21%
School based programmes	334,400	537,533	160%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	7,000	6,836	97%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	17,670	3,729	21%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	39	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	3	0	0%
LNS	4	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Split Peas	9	3	30%
Vegetable Oil	3	1	37%
Wheat Flour	74	28	38%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Dried Fruits	0	95	-
LNS	153	21	14%
Split Peas	552	533	97%
Vegetable Oil	386	388	100%
Wheat Flour	5,518	5,696	103%
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	2,833,590	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,960,000	207,348	5%

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	50,000	9,717
			Male	50,000	9,841
			Total	100,000	19,558
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	50,000	9,717
			Male	50,000	9,841
			Total	100,000	19,558
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,960,000	207,347

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	3,437	3,826
			Male	3,563	3,010
			Total	7,000	6,836

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	138	95
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.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	8	2

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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Megawatt	6	4
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	2,124	1,814
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	120	0
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	120	0
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	11,164	10,946.5
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	120	54
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	6	4
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	6,000	1,950
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.21: Number of flow control/diversion/water spreading structures (e.g., weirs, aqueducts etc).	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	36	4
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	%	33	22
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	%	61	57.1
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	%	1	0.8

F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	MT	1,054	370
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	26,518	26,518
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	3,480	1,200
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
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number		20
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	739	12

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CS for EN - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		≤10	≤2	0	0	WFP survey
	Male		≤10	≤2	1.7	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall		≤10	≤2	1.4	0.8	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≥30	≥30	56.1	42.1	WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≥30	32.4	38.3	WFP survey
	Overall		≥30	≥30	36.8	38.6	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≥30	≥30	24.4	42.1	WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≥30	40.2	30	WFP survey
	Overall		≥30	≥30	37.3	31.2	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥20	≥30	19.5	15.8	WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≥30	25.7	30.8	WFP survey
	Overall		≥30	≥30	24.5	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							
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥80	≥80	95.1		WFP survey
	Male		≥80	≥80	93.9		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	94.3	76.2	Secondary data
Target Group: Food insecure population in the areas targeted through CCRB interventions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78.9	≥85	≥85	90.2	89.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.9	≥85	≥85	95.5	93.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79.8	≥85	≥85	94.5	93	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.8	≤10	≤10	9.8	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	≤10	≤10	3.4	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.4	≤10	≤10	4.5	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.3	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.6	≤3	≤3	1.1	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8	≤3	≤3	0.9	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>80	≥75	75.9	81.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>80	≥75	75.6	75.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>80	≥75	75.7	77	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.8	≥15	≥15	12.2	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.5	≥15	≥15	14	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≥15	≥15	13.6	9.7	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.3	≥50	≥70	29.3	71.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.1	≥50	≥70	49.7	76.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71.2	≥50	≥70	45.9	75.9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.1	<15	≤20	58.5	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	<15	≤20	36.3	13.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.5	<15	≤20	40.5	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.4	≥80	≥80	85.4	87.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.9	≥80	≥80	91.1	88.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.7	≥80	≥80	90	88.8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.3	≥10	≥15	14.6	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.8	≥10	≥15	7.3	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.8	≥10	≥15	8.6	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.3	<1	≤5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.2	<1	≤5	1.7	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	<1	≤5	1.4	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.5	≥95	≥90	95.1	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.1	≥95	≥90	96.1	90.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.1	≥95	≥90	95.9	90.5	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.5	≥5	≥15	4.9	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.1	≥5	≥15	3.9	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.1	≥5	≥15	4.1	8.9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	≤1	0	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.8	<1	≤1	0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.8	<1	≤1	0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥65	≥56	Not collected	56	Secondary data
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.1	≤6	≤6	4.2	5.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.2	≤6	≤6	4.2	3.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≤6	≤6	4.2	3.38	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<10	≤10	2.4	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<10	≤10	1.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	<10	≤10	1.8	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42	<35	≤35	56.1	42.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	<35	≤35	35.8	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	<35	≤35	39.5	41.7	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8	≥25	≥20	22	42.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≥25	≥20	41.9	35.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≥25	≥20	38.2	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37	≥30	≥25	19.5	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥30	≥25	20.7	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥30	≥25	20.5	21.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	55.3	≥65	≥60	48.3	73.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.4	≥65	≥60	54.9	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59.9	≥65	≥60	53.5	86.8	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2026, rural and urban populations in targeted areas have improved food security and nutrition for inclusive human development.	Root Causes
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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); All; Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	167,200	264,833
			Male	167,200	272,700
			Total	334,400	537,533
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6,456	6,710.98
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	6,456	6,710.98
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	55,176,000	57,319,146
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,904	6,083.61
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	5,904	6,083.61

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	2,064
			Male	8,500	1,685
			Total	17,000	3,749
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	153	21.43
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,530,000	319,760
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	153	21.43

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	55,748	3,330
			Male	26,235	370
			Total	81,983	3,700

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	1,564	1,840
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)	%	100	80
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)	Number	3	2.35

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
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	260	269

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	270
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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	35	35
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	6	35
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	2,000	9,855
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	2,000,000	7,000,000

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School children of primary school age - **Location:** Tajikistan - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥0	≥0	-3.06	-2.36	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	-2.8	-1.65	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	-2.93	-2	Secondary data

2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	97	≥98	≥98	97.96	97.2	Secondary data
	Male	97	≥98	≥98	98	97.62	Secondary data
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	97.98	97.42	Secondary data
2.2.23: 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
2.2.47: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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

2.2.10: 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	78.8	73.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.5	>70	>70	83.5	71.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.9	>70	>70	80.8	72.5	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	91.4	78.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	>70	>70	92.7	68.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65	>70	>70	91.9	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	29.8	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77.8	>60	>60	26.6	27.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	>60	>60	28.5	27.5	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.10: 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	>70	70.2	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.5	>70	>70	67.9	49.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.9	>70	>70	69.2	53.3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	92.7	≥95	≥93	92.3	87.8	WFP programme monitoring

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

2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.78	>75	>75	99.61	99.89	Secondary data
	Male	99.64	>75	>75	99.19	99.88	Secondary data
	Overall	99.7	>75	>75	99.43	99.89	Secondary data
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.16	<5	<15	0.45	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.33	<5	<15	0.44	0.24	Secondary data
	Overall	0.25	<5	<15	0.45	0.11	Secondary data
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.6	<15	<15	0.22	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	<15	<15	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.4	<15	<15	0.13	0	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School children - **Location:** Tajikistan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.20: 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	1	2	Secondary data
2.2.20: 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	≥5	≥5	7	4	Secondary data
2.2.20: 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	≥4	≥4	4	3	Secondary data

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	8,836 8,834 17,670	1,867 1,862 3,729
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	126	31.72
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,833,590	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	525,150	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	4,783,650	111,960
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	77	28.93

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 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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	2

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	19,096	
			Male	6,365	
			Total	25,461	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2	

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.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	
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	3	3
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	4	4
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	
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	162	4
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	382
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	15	
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	17	17
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	2	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	4	1
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\$	10,000	0
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	114,000	183,239.36

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	0
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	1
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	3
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	5	5
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	8	0
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	35	26
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	43	26
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	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.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number		3	3
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		5	3
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\$		77,000	77,000

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children of school age - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
5.4.41: 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	1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Public and Private Institutions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.41: 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	2	9	Secondary data
Target Group: Schoolchildren of primary grades - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥360,000	≥334,400	537,533	580,000	WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	51.6	≥65	≥62	51.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	≥65	≥62	68.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	≥65	≥62	60.2	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable			773	4,295	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable			1,141	4,721	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,914	9,016	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure populations targeted through CCARB interventions - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	=100	100	99.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	=100	100	98.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	=100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted food insecure HHs in selected districts - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.98	=100	=100	90.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.29	=100	=100	94.12	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.35	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.79	=100	=100	90.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.87	=100	=100	94.12	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	≥21,964	279,446	21,964	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	102,621	=130,560	≥22,861	290,852	22,861	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	205,644	=256,000	≥44,825	570,298	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	34.08	77.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	33.71	77.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	33.9	77.57	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FLAS/MOUs/Construction - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: 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	≥80	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Meals Program - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥80	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MAM Treatment Program - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	≥80	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergence Response - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	≥80	100	0	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥90	100		Secondary data
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	Not applicable	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	7.5	≥7.5	≥7.5	9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted children aged 6-59 months - Location: Tajikistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Guljahon Hamroboyzoda

Nutritious school meals help children in Tajikistan learn and thrive.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

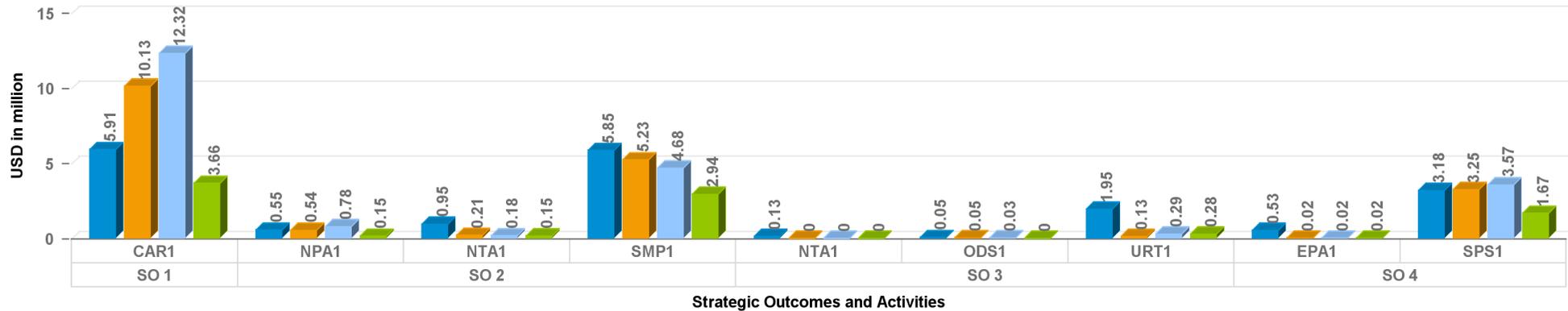
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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.

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	125,445	0	0	0
		Provide on-demand services for governmental institutions, development actors and other partners, including private sector partners.	50,000	45,207	28,659	0
		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.	1,945,442	130,342	287,445	283,403
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,120,887	175,549	316,104	283,403

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	547,724	536,401	780,732	146,211
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	948,614	205,329	180,525	154,581
		Provide nutritionally-balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	5,851,907	5,232,031	4,681,191	2,941,998
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,348,245	5,973,761	5,642,449	3,242,791
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.	5,914,937	10,128,558	12,322,132	3,664,118
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		5,914,937	10,128,558	12,322,132	3,664,118

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	529,608	23,700	22,139	21,210
		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.	3,182,853	3,250,195	3,566,184	1,671,874
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,712,462	3,273,895	3,588,323	1,693,084
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,155,460	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	5,155,460	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,096,530	19,551,762	27,024,468	8,883,396
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,293,906	2,986,630	3,296,982	2,615,264
Total Direct Costs			22,390,436	22,538,392	30,321,450	11,498,660
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,451,568	1,461,608	1,370,452	1,370,452
Grand Total			23,842,004	24,000,000	31,691,902	12,869,113



Michael Henling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

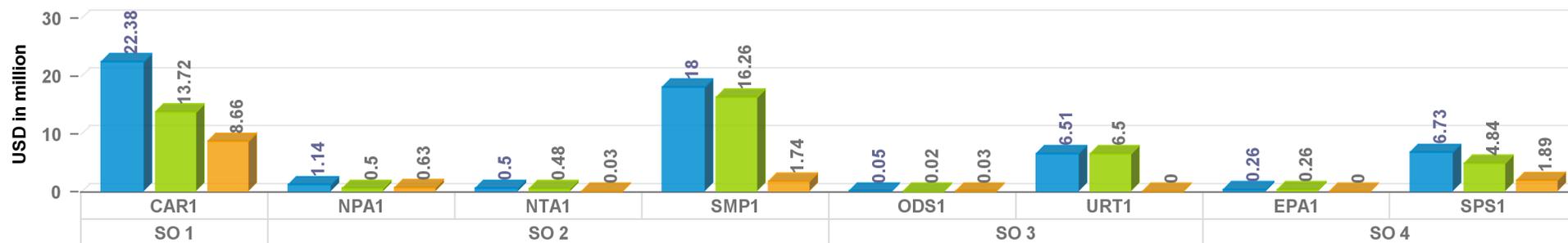
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	6,781,814	6,506,289	0	6,506,289	6,502,247	4,042
		Provide nutrition-treatment packages for malnourished children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and individuals.	388,797	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	150,000	52,631	0	52,631	23,972	28,659
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,320,611	6,558,920	0	6,558,920	6,526,219	32,701
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.	18,557,560	17,996,123	0	17,996,123	16,256,929	1,739,194
		Provide social behaviour change communication interventions with targeted groups to improve dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition.	1,686,503	1,139,284	0	1,139,284	504,763	634,521
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6-59 months and strengthen local capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	3,121,982	502,328	0	502,328	476,384	25,943
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,366,045	19,637,735	0	19,637,735	17,238,077	2,399,658

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Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	17,913,562	22,377,434	0	22,377,434	13,719,420	8,658,014
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			17,913,562	22,377,434	0	22,377,434	13,719,420	8,658,014
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.	1,582,005	258,407	0	258,407	257,477	930
		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.	11,656,861	6,730,484	0	6,730,484	4,836,175	1,894,309
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			13,238,866	6,988,891	0	6,988,891	5,093,652	1,895,239

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,155,460	0	5,155,460	0	5,155,460
Subtotal SDG Target			0	5,155,460	0	5,155,460	0	5,155,460
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,839,083	60,718,440	0	60,718,440	42,577,368	18,141,072
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,228,438	7,308,289	0	7,308,289	6,626,572	681,718
Total Direct Costs			68,067,521	68,026,729	0	68,026,729	49,203,940	18,822,790
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,413,629	3,721,788		3,721,788	3,721,788	0
Grand Total			72,481,151	71,748,517	0	71,748,517	52,925,728	18,822,790

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling ORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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