

## Tajikistan

### COUNTRY BRIEF

April 2026



**15,962** people assisted in March 2026  
(49% female)



**1.7 mt** food distributed in March 2026



**USD 212,750** cash transferred in March 2026



**USD 2.6 M** required in the next six months (April – September 2026)

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- In March, WFP and the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP) strengthened its cooperation on climate resilience, environmental protection, and sustainable development in Tajikistan.
- WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population and national partners, organized a three-day training course aimed at enhancing the preparedness of private flour mills for wheat flour fortification. This initiative seeks to strengthen national capacity in support of the Food Fortification Law and the State Programme on Micronutrient Deficiency Prevention.

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Tajikistan is a landlocked, mountainous country with a population of 10.27 million, growing at 2 percent yearly, the highest rate in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Half of the population is under 25 years, and a quarter resides in cities ([TAJSTAT, 2020](#)).
- Nutrition outcomes have improved substantially since 2023: stunting among children under five declined from 26 percent in 2012 to 14 percent in 2023, while wasting dropped from 10 percent in 2012 to 6 percent by 2017 and remained at 6 percent in 2023 ([TDHS, 2023](#)).
- Tajikistan's economy remains strong, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growing above 8 percent in 2024 and early 2025, supported by remittances, services, and industrial activity, while inflation remains low. However, the economy remains highly exposed to external shocks, as remittances account for nearly half of GDP and export performance continues to be weak.
- Poverty levels have declined from 21.7 percent in 2022 to 20.4 percent in 2023, with over one-third of households experiencing upward mobility, driven mainly by remittances and rising labor incomes in services and agriculture. However, inequality and rural vulnerabilities persist due to limited job creation, low labor force participation—especially among women—and ongoing climate and economic risks.

**Photo Caption & Credit:** WFP and the Committee for Environmental Protection discuss bilateral cooperation. ©CEP

## OPERATIONAL UPDATES

### Strengthening Climate Adaptation and Cooperation in Tajikistan

- In March, WFP and the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan held a meeting to review the ongoing cooperation and explore opportunities to further strengthen collaboration on environmental protection, climate change adaptation, and climate resilience. The meeting reaffirmed the shared commitment to advancing sustainable development priorities in Tajikistan.

### Advancing Digital Agriculture through Youth-Focused Agri-Tech Initiatives

- The first Steering Committee meeting under the Engaging Youth Smallholder Farmers through Agri-Tech for Improved Food Security and Value Chains project took place on 11 March. Co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the WFP Country Director, the meeting brought together relevant government institutions to review the project overview, validate the workplan, clarify roles and responsibilities, and formally launch the Steering Committee, which will convene biannually.
- In parallel, the project's Technical Working Group (TWG) held its first meeting with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Centre for Digitalization of Agriculture, the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Tajik Agrarian University, partners, and the project team. The group reviewed the project design, assessed training needs in Sughd Region, and discussed criteria for selecting a national demonstration site. The TWG will meet monthly to guide implementation. Training modules on conservation agriculture, digital agriculture, post-harvest management, and agribusiness are finalized, with training scheduled to start in April.

### Supporting Food Fortification to Improve Nutrition and Public Health

- WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and national partners, facilitated a three-day training and assessment

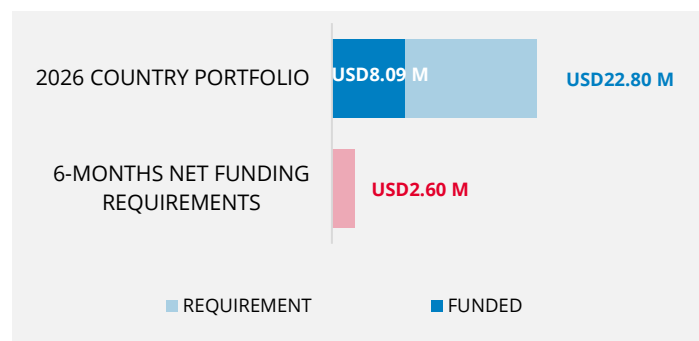
in Dushanbe on the readiness of private flour mills for wheat flour fortification. The initiative, supported by the Eurasian Development Bank, aims to strengthen national capacity by building a pool of trainers and enhancing technical knowledge on fortification processes, including premix use, production technologies, and quality control. By improving the technical readiness of flour mills and strengthening regulatory and quality assurance systems, the activity supports implementation of the State Programme on Micronutrient Deficiency Prevention (2022–2027) and WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023–2026), contributing to the rollout of the Food Fortification Law and efforts to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron-deficiency anaemia, especially among vulnerable groups.

## Annual Country Report

- WFP Tajikistan has published its [2025 Annual Country Report](#).

## FUNDING OVERVIEW

### Country Strategic Plan (2023-2026)



## Donors

Ireland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United States of America, Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), Joint SDG Fund and private donors (Latter-day Saints Charities and Japan Association for WFP).

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