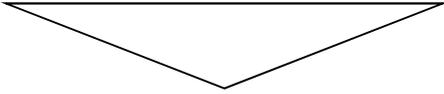




**TAJIKISTAN
TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN
(YEAR 2018-2019)**

Duration	1 January 2018 – 30 June 2019
Total cost to WFP	USD 28,463,468
Gender and Age Marker Code	2A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



- Despite progress in poverty reduction, Tajikistan’s food security situation remains challenging. The country is the only one in the region that failed to meet the Millennium Development Goal 1c target, with a growing proportion of undernourishment registered between 1990 and 2015. Recent economic challenges have contributed to increase household vulnerability, and malnutrition rates remains the highest in Central Asia.
- The Government has identified food security as one of its development priorities. This transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan supports the Government in complementing its food security efforts on production and supply chain focusing on root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and on resilience building.
- The transitional ICSP is based on the Country Programme 200813, approved by WFP Executive Board in February 2016 for the period 2016-2020.
- It supports the Government in achieving the following strategic outcomes:
 - I. Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.
 - II. Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019.
 - III. Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.
- WFP activities are and will continue to be aligned to priorities identified in the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, the Mid-Term Development Programme 2016-2020 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020. They support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) through their contribution to Strategic Results 1 (access to food), 2 (end malnutrition), and 4 (sustainable food systems) in WFP’s Strategic Plan 2017–2021.
- WFP will implement activities in partnership with the Government; United Nations agencies through the United Nations Country Team and specifically with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agriculture Development ; and with other development partners through the Development Coordination Council and the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative.

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. Tajikistan is a food-deficit country and the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Although progress has been made on poverty since 2009, with Tajikistan reaching lower-middle-income status in 2015, the country remains highly vulnerable to both external and internal shocks. Forty-seven percent of the population lives on less than USD 1.33 a day, while 17 percent subsists on less than USD 0.85 a day. Tajikistan is one of the world's most remittance-dependent countries, with remittances accounting for 29 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015,¹ mostly from migrants working in the Russian Federation. Tajikistan ranks 129 out of 188 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) (2016 results).
2. The country scored 65 out of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index, and 93 in the Global Gender Gap Index in 2015.² Whilst Tajik law guarantees the equality of men and women throughout all aspects of society, it is widely recognised that gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms are deeply embedded in Tajik society and disadvantage women and girls. Gender-based discrimination in the labour market, wage disparities between women and men, access to economic resources, and reduced social protection for low-income households headed by women results in higher exposure of women to poverty and food insecurity.
3. With arable land limited to 7 percent of the total country land, Tajikistan imports half its food needs, with food price fluctuations disproportionately affecting the poorest. Among countries in Europe and Central Asia region, Tajikistan is classified as the most vulnerable to climate change. It is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world, suffering from extreme weather events induced and exacerbated by a changing climate, as well as seismic activity.
4. According to World Health Organization (WHO) statistics, Tajikistan ranks sixth highest in the Europe and Central Asia region for tuberculosis (TB) cases and is at especially high risk as the disease often spreads within families, affecting household income sources.

1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

➤ *Progress on SDG 2 targets*

Access to food

5. Tajikistan's food and nutrition situation is classified as "serious" in the 2016 Global Hunger Index. It is the only country in the region that failed to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1c target, with a growing proportion of people exposed to undernourishment between 1990 (28 percent) and 2015 (33 percent).³ According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis,⁴ an estimated 12 percent of the population (about 715,000 people) in rural areas are food insecure and classified as being in a "Crisis" situation (Phase 3), while 38 percent (2,297,000 people) is estimated to be "Stressed" (Phase 2). Depreciation of the Tajik Somoni and the Russian Ruble contributed to increased prices of imported food and increased the overall prevalence of acute food insecurity in Tajikistan by reducing access to food and the purchasing power of the population. Entrenched socio-

¹ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=TJ>

² Human Development Report 2015 'Work for human development', briefing note for countries: Tajikistan.

³ FAO, IFAD, WFP. 2015. The State of Food Insecurity in the World.

⁴ http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Tajikistan_AcuteFI_May2016.pdf

cultural norms and practices and challenged economic empowerment put female headed households at greater risk of food insecurity than male headed households, mainly due to their more limited purchasing power and ability of accessing food and other basic needs.

End malnutrition

6. Nutrition indicators for Tajikistan are the worst in Central Asia.⁵ Twenty-six percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from stunting and 10 percent from wasting;⁶ boys and girls equally affected. Micronutrient deficiencies are high: 25 percent of women of reproductive age and 30 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months are anaemic.⁷ Iodine deficiency is high, with only 39 percent of households consuming adequately iodized salt.
7. Malnutrition has been estimated to cost Tajikistan USD 41 million per year in economic losses,⁸ most of which could be prevented through cost-effective interventions including management of severe malnutrition, promotion of good infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and universal salt iodization. Limited Government expenditure on health has led to high out-of-pocket costs for the population, and undermined the sustainability of maternal and child health programmes. Financial barriers and uneven geographic availability of services, which penalizes remote mountain areas, results in persistent inequity in access to health care.

Smallholder productivity and incomes

8. Agriculture contributes 25 percent of GDP and employs almost 70 percent of the labour force.⁹ With most agricultural output produced in small family plots, the Government considers the agriculture sector as a priority to ensure economic development. The implementation of the Agriculture Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020 has led to substantial change in the ownership structure in the sector as the contribution of private farms to the output of the sector has increased substantially to nearly 95 percent.¹⁰
9. The average small plot size limits production and income at household level. Although often engaging in the low paid informal agriculture sector, only 10 percent of women own land. Many rural women are furthermore classified as 'economically inactive', while most of them in fact work as farmers or as unpaid family workers on small farms or in kitchen gardens.

Sustainable food systems

10. The Agriculture Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020 aims to develop a sustainable and profitable agricultural sector. The ambition of the country is to support farmers with access to credit for increasing yields and share of output sold to the market in order to improve food availability at national level, and to increase the farm household income.
11. However, food production is restricted by insufficient availability of arable land, of which 97 percent is subject to soil degradation. Productivity is constrained by recurrent natural disasters, dependence on rundown agricultural infrastructure and poor technology, high taxation, and inadequate land tenure structures. Due to the different assets and resources at

⁵ According to the 2016 Global Hunger Index report, only Sudan and Yemen present worst nutrition situation across the northern Africa, Middle East and Central Asia region.

⁶ State Statistics Agency. 2012. Demographic and Health Survey.

⁷ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2009. Micronutrient Status Survey.

⁸ World Bank/UNICEF. 2012. Situation Analysis – Improving economic outcomes by expanding nutrition programming in Tajikistan.

⁹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/overview#1>

¹⁰ State Statistics Agency. 2015. Agricultural sector Tajikistan, Statistical yearbook.

their disposal, and their more limited access to productive inputs and land, women are more vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters than men.

➤ *Macro-economic environment*

12. Tajikistan's economy has experienced a sharp drop in remittances value since 2015 mainly due to the depreciation of the Russian Ruble and tightening legislation on migration in the Russian Federation since January 2015. This has affected domestic demand for goods, which in turn depressed growth in services, the major contributor to economic growth up until 2014.
13. Thanks to the shift in growth sources from services to industry and construction, Tajikistan's economy recovered after a slowdown of 6 percent in 2015, to an estimated 6.9 percent in 2016. However, economic growth is projected to slow again in 2017 as domestic vulnerabilities increase. Ongoing fiscal adjustment, persistent weaknesses in the banking sector, and a difficult environment for doing business are expected to have a negative impact on poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

➤ *Key cross-sectorial linkages*

14. Although Tajikistan's pace of poverty reduction over the past 15 years has been among the top 10 percent in the world, the country has done less well in reducing non-monetary poverty, with limited or no access to education, heating and sanitation identified as the main contributors. Non-monetary poverty has been proved to be strongly linked to income level and location.
15. Quality of health care and education is poor. Many students do not attend school regularly, especially in winter, when there are problems with transport, electricity and heating in schools (SDG 4 on equitable and quality education). The vast majority of rural schools and health facilities do not have access to improved sanitation or water sources (SDG 3 on healthy life and well-being and SDG 6 on water and sanitation).
16. In the area of gender equality (SDG 5), a number of studies document that significant differences remain in the field of employment¹¹ and education¹² including vocational training¹³, with a deteriorated situation in 2013-2015 compared to 2003-2005.
17. The National Development Strategy (NDS) for the period to 2030 (NDS-2030) was formulated to frame the commitments of the Republic of Tajikistan according to the 2030 Agenda and the SDG. Following its approval the Government designed a Mid-Term Development Programme (MTDP) 2016-2020 to support the implementation of the long-term goals of NDS-2030. One of the three main objectives of the MTDP explicitly focuses on ensuring food security and providing better access for the population to quality nutrition.

¹¹ Between 2003 and 2013 the disparity between male and female employment rates increased. In 2003, the gap between male and female employment rates were 21 percentage points, and this increased to 35 percentage points in 2013. – Tajikistan Job Diagnostics; The Strategic Framework for Jobs – World Bank, January 2017.

¹² The most visible education gender disparity is the decline in the number of girls attending school, a trend that begins after they complete their primary education (around grade 6) and accelerates to the end of compulsory education (grade 9); Asian Development Bank Report <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/185615/tajikistan-cga.pdf>

¹³ While the overall enrollment rate in vocational education has declined, of particular concern is that the proportion of enrolled women has steadily decreased from 28.1 percent of all students in 2005 to the current rate of 18.0 percent; Asian Development Bank Report; <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/185615/tajikistan-cga.pdf>

1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES

18. While the NDS-2030 and the MTDP identify food security as a development priority, the topic is addressed in both documents mainly in terms of increased availability through support to domestic production, complemented by a focus on enhanced processes to guarantee the food safety along the supply chain.
19. The national strategies recognise the importance of strengthening the social protection systems to address the basic needs including access to food for the poorest and the most vulnerable households. As the current social protection system focuses on protective measures and its coverage remains limited, WFP together with other development partners has been working with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to improve the system with nutrition-sensitive initiatives that could help vulnerable groups' access to nutritious food. The lack of gender equality is recognized to be a key hunger gap and challenge.
20. The national Food Security Council has been established to coordinate efforts between relevant ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, which oversees issues on availability, stability of supply, accessibility to food, nutrition and health. However, the coordination has proven limited and both the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP will support the Council's works and capacity.
21. A recent analysis on subjective welfare and non-monetary poverty conducted by the World Bank¹⁴ identified the most significant factors that influence a household's perception of wellbeing; the capacity of affording enough food and reducing food consumption as a coping mechanism.
22. The latest data on health, nutrition and related factors will be updated in 2017/18 with the release of findings from a micronutrient survey supported by United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), expected for June 2017; and the new Demographic Health Survey (DHS), whose results are expected in late 2018.
23. Programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition are limited and implemented by the Government mainly with the support of development partners. The majority of those programmes are concentrated in the Khatlon region (south), which has the highest malnutrition rates. UNICEF, WHO and WFP are supporting the testing of the protocol on the integrated management of acute malnutrition, which was approved by the Government in March 2015 in three districts of Khatlon; while the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank are supporting the Government and civil society with prevention activities across the same region. There are no similar programmes in other areas of the country.
24. In Tajikistan, food insecurity correlates to certain health issues, and in particular to TB. TB patients are among the lowest income earners in the country, usually owning limited assets in the way of livestock or land and living in disaster-prone and food insecure areas. Often contracting TB during periods of migrant labour in the Russian Federation or Kazakhstan, upon their return to Tajikistan additional pressure is placed on household expenditure, while the disease is often spread to family members. The incidence of the disease is higher amongst men or amongst women, likely related to the higher male migration. Frequently, as soon as patients feel better and often before completion of their treatment, they migrate again to find job opportunities. This can partly account for the high rates of multi-drug resistant TB in-country.

¹⁴ World Bank. February 2017. Poverty profile and subjective welfare presentation, Dushanbe.

25. The strategic planning for the development of the NDS-2030 and MTDP was conducted in 2015, with final approval of the documents in September 2016. The Government is currently working to identify an appropriate set of indicators to nationalize the SDGs and strengthen appropriate systems to track progress.

1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

➤ *Government priorities*

26. National consultations on the SDG agenda have shaped the priorities reflected in NDS-2030. Achieving food security is explicitly mentioned, and this national goal is closely linked to progress planned in other priority areas, such as good education; better employment opportunities; better health care system; access to clean drinking water and sanitation; and improving road infrastructure as a tool to access resources. Additionally, the reduction of social disparities, including gender inequality, has been listed as one of the key NDS-2030 priorities to promote the development of the country's human capital.

27. Tajikistan has developed a number of specific policy documents focusing on the implementation of priorities related to achieving SDG 2 and other relevant SDGs, including the Programme for Reform of the Agricultural Sector 2012-2020; the Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2020; And the National Education Development Strategy (2012–2020) – the latter highlighting the importance of the school meals programme as a nutrition-sensitive social safety net.

28. Tajikistan joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2013, and is trying to promote better integration and coordination for a multisectorial approach to nutrition.

➤ *United Nations and other partners*

29. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 was designed to ensure integration of action from the different United Nations agencies working in Tajikistan. Six outcomes in four strategic areas¹⁵ were identified to support the Government's priorities and they have been aligned with the relevant SDGs. Through the UNDAF, WFP has committed to support the Government's priorities and efforts according to its mandate and comparative strengths. Specifically, WFP is leading UNDAF Outcome 4 on Food Security and Nutrition, coordinating United Nations efforts in this area under the delivery-as-one approach.

30. The Development Coordination Council (DCC) functions as a development partners' coordination mechanism with the Government of Tajikistan in support of the NDS-2030 and the MTDP 2016-2020. DCC's focus areas include: natural resources; food security and nutrition; infrastructures; human development; governance; and economic and private sector development. WFP, together with USAID, chairs the DCC Food Security and Nutrition Cluster that contributes to the formulation of relevant policies by regularly updating the Government on food security and nutrition priorities.

¹⁵ The four areas include: Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; Sustainable and Equitable Economic Development; Social Development, Inclusion and Empowerment; and Resilience and Environmental Sustainability.

2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP

2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

31. WFP has been present in Tajikistan since 1993, when it launched an emergency operation to provide life-saving assistance during the Civil War. Moving away from crisis assistance, WFP has been shifting its efforts from relief and recovery to long-term development, resilience building and capacity strengthening of national and local institutions.
32. The evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200122 conducted in 2014 recommended WFP to continue the implementation of activities centered on reducing acute malnutrition, responding to emergencies and rebuilding livelihoods, in addition to developing a more comprehensive capacity building plan to strengthen the Government's social protection system and its management and coordination of emergency preparedness and response (EPR) activities.
33. WFP integrated the evaluation recommendations in the formulation of the 2016-2020 Country Programme, which aligns WFP activities with national strategies, including multisectorial priorities to address malnutrition identified under the SUN initiative. The Country Programme focuses on two interlinked components: i) building and consolidating a national safety net system with a food security and nutrition focus, targeting the poorest and most food insecure households; and ii) enhancing the resilience of food insecure and vulnerable rural communities exposed to recurrent natural and economic shocks.

2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP

34. The preparatory works of the NDS-2030, MDTP and UNDAF provided the opportunity for WFP to reorganize its activities within the Country Programme to ensure its full alignment with the United Nations and country strategic planning cycle.
35. To further strengthen and promote greater gender-transformative approaches throughout WFP's operations, a gender analysis was carried out in 2016 to provide the background to the initial WFP Tajikistan Gender Action Plan for WFP in Tajikistan. The analysis confirmed concerns for gender equality in Tajikistan, and helped identify priorities for WFP programmatic actions. All activities have been built around a gender-transformative approach to promote equality outcomes between women and men and girls and boys.
36. Following the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)/School Meals assessment exercise and the Government's decision to take over the programme as part of the national social protection system, an Inter-ministerial Coordination Council was appointed to lead the process of transferring ownership to the Government and to coordinate management improvements. The Government's commitment provided the opportunity for WFP to complement the direct implementation of the school meals programme engaging in policy and management support. This resulted in framing of the programme within the social protection system, and in the ongoing development of the National School Feeding Strategy.
37. Continuing its support to TB-directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) patients and their families, WFP will work under the dual objective of supporting food access for one of the most vulnerable population group while advocating for the integration of their food security and nutrition needs into a dedicated safety net.
38. Through its global mandate to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and thanks to its extensive experience in this field in Tajikistan, WFP is strategically positioned to help

the Government implement the protocol to treat MAM. Additionally, the strategic partnerships set up with other development agencies will allow to expand activities to prevent malnutrition, with the ultimate goal of reducing the high malnutrition rates that affect Tajikistan population.

39. Given Tajikistan's interest to establish cooperation with international financial mechanisms to address climate change impacts, WFP will support the Government in exploring funding opportunities with the Green Climate Fund to build the resilience of the most vulnerable communities to climate change.

2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES

40. The shift from the currently on-going Country Programme 2016-2020 to the transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) does not imply strategic changes. All WFP activities, previously organized under different projects, had been framed in one unique portfolio under the Country Programme. The Country Programme and its components are fully aligned with Tajikistan's national development strategies and the UNDAF for the period 2016-2020, contributing to the identified priorities on health, education and social protection, food security and nutrition, resilience and environmental sustainability. Through the Country Programme, WFP has already fully adopted and is applying the gender-transformative approach to achieving food security and nutrition goals.
41. The Country Programme will be reduced in time and replaced by a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2019. A country zero-hunger strategic review, prepared with national stakeholders and owned by local partners, will be conducted in 2018. The review will be informed by different national plans, consultations, evaluations and assessments including the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis and a vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) study, planned to be carried out in 2017/18. The review will be timely placed to support the mid-term review of the UNDAF. The Strategic Review will inform possible adjustments to the UNDAF as well as guide the development of the CSP for Tajikistan.

3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS

42. WFP's strategic orientation under the transitional ICSP (January 2018 - June. 2019) will support the objectives of SDG 2, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as to build resilience.
43. In accordance with the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021), Gender Policy (2015-2020 and corporate Gender Action Plan, gender will be integrated throughout development, implementation and monitoring of the CSP, to ensure "gender-transformative programmes and policies" for "a world free of hunger". WFP will thus ensure, inter alia, the sex- and age-disaggregation of all person-related data; the embedding of gender analysis in all assessment, research, technical assistance, knowledge, information management and related work; the mainstreaming of gender across programme, policy and capacity-strengthening initiatives; and the engagement of women, men, girls and boys (and their organizations and institutions) in a manner that is empowering, fosters equitable outcomes and advances gender equality.

44. WFP activities are and will continue to be aligned to the priorities identified in NDS-2030, MTDP, and UNDAF. Specifically, they will contribute to the following strategic objectives and results:

- a. Under Strategic Objective 1 (End hunger by protecting access to food), WFP will contribute to Strategic Result 1 (Everyone has access to food, SDG target 2.1);
- b. Under Strategic Objective 2 (Improve nutrition), WFP will contribute to Strategic Result 2 (No one suffers from malnutrition, SDG target 2.2);
- c. Under Strategic Objective 3 (Achieve food security), WFP will contribute to Strategic Result 4 (Food systems are sustainable, SDG target 2.4).

3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, FOCUS AREAS, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND KEY ACTIVITIES

3.2.1. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TARGETED DISTRICTS AND PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS MEET THEIR BASIC FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY 2021.

➤ *Outcome description*

45. WFP will support access to food for two specific population groups with special nutrition needs. WFP's school meals programme will ensure that primary school children in rural food insecure areas access daily nutritious meals to support their physical and cognitive development. Meanwhile, WFP's capacity strengthening efforts will enable the Government to take over WFP's programme, manage it and expand it into a national school meals programme fully owned by the Government of Tajikistan by 2021. This is planned, as per the target set by the Government Decision 102/28.02.2015.¹⁶

46. WFP's support will ensure appropriate access to food for TB-affected patients and their families, which will be assisted through a dedicated safety net operational across the country. After the successful hand-over of WFP's assistance to TB in-patients in January 2015, WFP will prepare the gradual hand-over to the Government of assistance to out-patients. Capacity strengthening activities will focus on putting in place the regulatory, budgetary and operational frameworks for the Government and partners to finance, operate and manage the programme by 2021. WFP will further study the feasibility of cash-based transfers (CBT) to complement or replace food transfers.

➤ *Focus Areas*

47. This strategic outcome will focus on addressing the root causes of food insecurity facilitating access to food for selected targeted population groups through the implementation of a school meals programme and a dedicated safety nets for TB-DOTS patients.

¹⁶ In February 2015, the President of Tajikistan signed a law for the development of a national school feeding policy, establishing the framework for expanding the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives by 2021. This decision mandates the Government to design a sustainable legislative, regulatory and budgetary framework for the programme; to develop local food production and adequate supply chains for home-grown school meals (HGSM); and to build appropriate management and monitoring capacity for a nationwide Government-run programme.

➤ *Expected outputs*

48. Outcome 1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- I. Targeted primary school children are provided with daily nutritionally balanced school meals in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and to increase school enrolment and reduce drop-out rates. (Tier 1; Category A; SR1; SDG 4).
- II. School children benefit from enhanced effectiveness of national authorities in designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes that protect children's access to food (Tier 3; category C; SR1)
- III. TB-DOTS patients and their families receive food assistance in order to protect their food access and contributing to their good health and well-being (Tier 1; category A; SR1)

➤ *Key activities*

49. **Activity 1:** *Implement the nutrition-sensitive school meals programme in food insecure areas and test novel approaches like home-grown school feeding. Meanwhile national authorities' capacity will be strengthened to take over and expand the current WFP-supported school meals programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives.* Supporting the Government's long-term objective of having a nationally managed and funded school meals programme by 2021, WFP continues to support the provision of hot meals served in schools to children in primary grades.
50. Meanwhile, capacity strengthening activities will test school meals models, including centralized meal production, pilots using fortified snacks, and a behaviour communication component on dietary diversity, health and hygiene practices, including training for kitchen staff on food preparation and hygiene, and nutrition sensitization campaigns for children. Technical assistance for the Government will aim to improve nutrition, water, sanitation and health standards and strengthen the institutional and management framework of the programme. WFP will continue working with Ministry of Health and Social Protection to integrate the programme into Tajikistan's social protection system.
51. Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) is a component of WFP's strategy for the transition period up to 2021, as incorporated in Government Decision 102/28.02.2015, and is reflected in WFP's partnership with FAO and IFAD. WFP will pilot and promote different models of HGSM, encourage local purchases through supply chain innovations, guide the development and management of school gardens, and build sustainable links to local food producers and markets. The home grown component will be designed to advancing gender equality to the best possible extent. The pilots will be guided by detailed operational plans developed by WFP and the Department of Education at the regional level, representatives of schools and local communities, and partners in the agricultural and agro-industry sectors.
52. **Activity 2:** *Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to build capacity.* As a critical safety net for TB patients and their families, who are usually deprived of their main source of income, and to achieve higher completion and success rates for treatment, WFP will continue to support TB out-patients registered in treatment programmes in all districts of the country.
53. Since 2003, WFP has been providing food rations to TB patients and their families under development project 200173, contributing to the objective of the National TB Centre (NTBC) to improve patients' adherence to treatment and provide a social safety net for this

vulnerable segment of the population. The NTBC took over from WFP assistance to in-patients in January 2015 and will provide and financial assistance to out-patients and their families by 2021.

3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019

➤ *Outcome description*

54. Through the implementation of treatment programme, moderate acute malnourished children will improve their nutritional status. Children and their families, particularly pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), will benefit from a large range of malnutrition prevention interventions that will contribute to improve their nutritional status.

➤ *Focus Areas*

55. The focus of this outcome is root causes in the context of long-term under nutrition. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to reduce malnutrition sustainably by piloting models with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, UNICEF and WHO, for use by the Government to prevent malnutrition and treat MAM.

➤ *Expected outputs*

56. Outcome 2 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- I. Targeted child beneficiaries in pilot districts are provided with specialised nutritious foods in order to improve their nutrition status (Tier 1; category A; B; SR2)
- II. Targeted communities benefit from training on management of acute malnutrition and on Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies to improve nutrition-related behaviours (Tier 2; category E; SR2)
- III. Targeted beneficiaries benefit from SBCC activities to improve their health and well-being(SR2).(Tier 1; category E; SR2)
- IV. People of Tajikistan benefit from national authorities' improved capacity in developing national nutrition policies (Tier 3; category I; SR2)

➤ *Key activities*

57. **Activity 3:** *Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months in pilot districts while building Government capacity to address nutrition gaps.* WFP will provide treatment for moderately acutely malnourished children in pilot districts. The protocol on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) approved by the Government in March 2015 will be implemented in three districts of Kathlon region (south), where WFP developed a successful partnership with local health authorities under previous operations. Additionally, the Government has requested WFP, UNICEF and WHO to pilot an integrated malnutrition prevention and MAM treatment model in two districts of Sughd region (north), where prevention activities have not yet taken place.

58. WFP in partnership with other stakeholders will enhance Government capacity supporting food security and nutrition analyses¹⁷ and South-South Cooperation opportunities to

¹⁷ Including “Cost of Diet” and “Fill the Nutrition Gap” analyses.

identify options for improving the nutrient intake of vulnerable groups, particularly for infants and young children during the first 1,000 days following conception.

59. **Activity 4: Implement SBCC activities related to nutrition.** To replicate sustainable models and scale up treatment of acute malnutrition in line with the Government's priorities, WFP and UNICEF will support community-based treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months in these districts. WFP will
60. coordinate with other partners – USAID, the World Bank and WHO – supporting the Government and civil society with prevention activities. Prevention activities will include tailored information, education and communication activities for mothers and caregivers, both males and females, for optimal practices and assessment of behaviours related to IYCF practices. Through a careful integration of a gender-transformative approach, WFP will advance shared responsibility for improving nutrition, fighting discriminatory gender roles.

3.2.3 STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019

➤ Outcome description

61. In line with Government policies and programmes, WFP will help build the resilience of rural communities identified by WFP's Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) as most exposed to recurrent food insecurity and natural shocks. Interventions will be selected and guided by the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) approach and community-based participatory planning (CBPP), and will focus on a limited number of communities to ensure that longer-term food security and resilience objectives are met. Communities' resilience will benefit from improved capacity at national and local level.

➤ Focus Areas

62. The focus of this outcome is building resilience. Through food assistance for assets (FFA), WFP will provide resource transfers that enable households in vulnerable communities to meet their food needs in the short term as assets are rehabilitated or created. Meanwhile, WFP will strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions responsible to design and implement assessments, EPR, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and activities.

➤ Expected outputs

63. Outcome 3 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- I. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance in order to meet their immediate food needs and support their participation in asset creation or rehabilitation activities. (Tier 1, category A ; SR4)
- II. Members in targeted communities benefit from built and rehabilitated productive assets in order to improve their food security. (Tier 2, category D; SR4)
- III. People in targeted communities are trained on improved agricultural practices. (Tier 2; category C; SR4)
- IV. Shock-affected people benefit from improved capacities of relevant authorities to prevent and respond to emergencies. (Tier 3; category C; SR4)

➤ Key activities

64. **Activity 5: Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.** WFP activities will build and rehabilitate productive assets

addressing the root causes undermining community food security. Social capital will be generated through skills enhancement under food assistance for training (FFT) covering issues that affect food security and nutrition outcomes in Tajikistan, such as hygiene, IYCF practices, and improved agricultural practices. In the event of sudden economic or natural shocks, affected households will be provided with food assistance – conditional or unconditional depending on the situation – to protect their livelihoods.

65. A comprehensive gender equality analysis including women’s skills and availability will enable the adjustment of activities to women’s needs. As requested by women during consultations, FFA/FFT activities will take labour market needs into account and will leverage partners’ capacities during the design and implementation of microcredit and income-generating activities. Using the CBPP approach, women will be engaged in designing development plans for resilience building to ensure that activities and assets foster women’s empowerment, bring significant improvements to women’s livelihoods, and ultimately promote and ensure gender equality. Protection issues and the special needs of labour-constrained households, the elderly and the disabled will be taken into account in programme design through the provision of unconditional food assistance or other alternatives as appropriate.
66. Following the pilot and pending further technical assessments, WFP will gradually introduce CBT for the FFA component.
67. *Activity 6: Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.* Drawing on WFP’s solid experience in this sector in Tajikistan, WFP will support the country’s EPR system, in collaboration with the Government’s Committee for Emergency Situations and other agencies, fostering the integration of gender sensitive approach across activities. WFP will help define and monitor preparedness indicators and triggers for response, including early-warning mechanisms and readiness actions related to specific risks.
68. WFP will promote coordination between the Government and other partners, and contribute to the strengthening of the national rapid emergency assessment and coordination team and the platform for DRR. To ensure readiness in case of rapid-onset emergencies, a contingency stock is foreseen to enable targeted distributions for an initial period of three months. Government’s EPR will benefit from WFP’s proven capacity to lead and conduct food security and nutrition assessments through its VAM expertise. WFP will continue to implement its Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) to gather and analyse food security data contributing to build the national food security information system.

3.3. TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES

69. The programme will emphasize advocacy, policy development and capacity strengthening with the Government, with a gradual reduction in direct implementation leading to full hand-over of the school meals and TB programmes to the Government by 2021. The integration of WFP-supported safety nets into the national social protection systems aims to ensure their sustainability in providing assistance to targeted beneficiaries.
70. The support in addressing malnutrition through the development of sustainable pilots follows Government’s commitment towards the SUN initiative, whereby the Government is interested in exploring and evaluating options to replicate and scale-up.
71. Resilience-building activities will be aligned with local Government initiatives framed into the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and the district development plans. This will increase ownership of activities and results. WFP’s exit strategy will include advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment, which will support a sustainable transition from all WFP-supported activities to government-led programmes.

implementation arrangements

3.4. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	1.Provision of School Meals	216,940	217,060	434,000
	2.Food assistance to TB patients and their family members	9,190	16,460	25,650
Strategic Outcome 2	3.Nutrition treatment activities	4,350	3,650	8,000
	4.Nutrition prevention activities¹⁸	-	-	-
Strategic Outcome 3	5.Asset creation and livelihood support activities	35,770	36,130	71,900
	6.Emergency preparedness activities¹⁹	-	-	-
TOTAL		266,250	273,300	539,550

72. School meals activities will continue to be implemented in rural food insecure areas, targeting primary school children from grade 1 to 4 (6 to 10 year of age). Assistance to TB patients and their families will be provided in all TB centres in the country conditional to registration in the DOTS programme. In order to ensure sustainability, WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to integrate the programme into Tajikistan's social protection system, particularly the World Bank-supported Targeted Social Assistance programme.
73. For nutrition activities, targeted districts will be selected jointly with the Ministry of Health, taking into consideration the high malnutrition rate and capacity of the public health centres both in terms of human resources and infrastructure. This is done in order to ensure proper implementation and possibility of replicating sustainable models in other regions. Following initial discussions with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, WFP has proposed to pilot the use of SCOPE in the framework of its nutrition programme to register the admission of malnourished children (aged 6-59 months), monitor their programme adherence and record treatment outcomes, thus creating the initial platform for the establishment of an electronic nutrition surveillance system. Participants of asset creation under livelihood support activities will be targeted based on vulnerability criteria; and beneficiary selection will be informed by dedicated gender analyses.
74. Capacity strengthening activities will target national and local institutions, mainly with the objective of enhancing skills and expertise to successfully take over the management of safety nets and nutrition assistance, and to enhance preparedness and response capacity.

¹⁸ These activities have only tier 2 and tier 3 beneficiaries.

¹⁹ Same as above.

3.5. TRANSFERS

3.5.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1		Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	
Activity	School Meals activity	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Targeted Supplementary feeding	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	
Beneficiary type	School children	TB patients and their families	Children 6-59 months	FFA/T in kind	FFA/T cash
modality	Food	Food	Food	Food	Cash
cereals	150	400	-	400	-
pulses	30	40	-	40	-
oil	15	15	-	15	-
salt	3	5	-	5	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	200	-	-
total kcal/day	781	1 725	788	1 725	
% kcal from protein	11.3	11.6	-	11.6	-
cash (USD/person/day)	-	-	-	-	0.42
Number of feeding days per month	20	30	30	30	30

Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	16,384	9,312,877
Pulses	2,905	1,863,051
Oil and Fats	1,409	1,556,210
Mixed and Blended Foods	144	145,104
Other	305	52,936
TOTAL (food)	21,147	12,930,179
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		1,497,960
TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)	21,147	14,428,139

-
75. The selected food baskets are culturally acceptable and appropriate to the different categories of beneficiary and their daily nutritional requirements. Food is fortified in accordance with WFP's fortification standards for addressing micronutrient requirements. SuperCereal Plus is used according to the international and national protocols for treatment of MAM.
 76. The hot school meals consists of a soup made from pulses, iodized salt and enriched vegetable oil, usually cooked with vegetables provided by the parent-teacher associations, and traditional bread baked with WFP fortified wheat flour.
 77. The value of FFA rations corresponds to labour market costs, which are determined on the basis of work norms. Food rations for the TB component provide an economic transfer and enable patients to complete treatment and thus improve treatment outcomes.
 78. Detailed analysis, including on gender and protection dynamics, will inform the choice between in-kind and CBT support. The value of CBTs per FFA beneficiary will be based on assessment findings, prevailing market prices and work norms. WFP will monitor local market prices monthly, adjusting the value of the CBT to reflect price changes in excess of 20 percent.

3.5.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

79. WFP will strengthen capacities across the different strategic outcomes. Such an approach will support the gradual shift from direct implementation, building skills and capacity to facilitate national ownership and sustainability. In accordance with the Government's plan and request, WFP will support the establishment of a School Feeding Policy Unit within the Ministry of Education, which will assume responsibility of managing and monitoring the Government-run programme.
80. Specific technical assistance will be provided to the Committee of Emergency Situations to strengthen their EPR capacity, including in the coordination with other development partners.
81. WFP will continue the long term collaboration with the Russian Federation to support Tajikistan's development. The forthcoming establishment of the Centre of Excellence in Moscow is expected to provide new opportunities related to social protection, nutrition and resilience building. WFP is further exploring South-South Cooperation opportunities with China, a neighbouring country that plays an important role in the development of Tajikistan. WFP will reinforce gender competencies across all capacity strengthening work to support gender transformative policy formulation, planning and programming.

3.6. SUPPLY CHAIN

82. Most food commodities are purchased regionally or internationally. Local procurement is limited to iodized salt due to donor's preference. SuperCereal Plus is purchased internationally as it is not available on the local market.
83. WFP has discussed with the Russian Federation the possibility to use limited amount of the donor's contribution for school meals, usually earmarked for food to be purchased in Russia, to test CBT within the programme.
84. Pending availability of resources, WFP has planned to gradually introduce CBT as an assistance modality in its FFA programmes, building on findings from relevant market and financial assessments conducted.

3.7. COUNTRY OFFICE CAPACITY AND PROFILE

85. WFP will maintain the comparative advantage of its large field presence, with sub offices located in the four regions' capitals.
86. In 2017, WFP will conduct a Staffing Structure Review (SSR) to adjust skills, level and office structure.

3.8. PARTNERSHIPS

87. WFP works in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture to coordinate efforts towards the transition of the WFP school meals programme to a nationally-owned programme.
88. WFP has developed strategic partnership with FAO and IFAD to establish links between school meals and the activities of the two agencies. The cooperation aims at promoting use of local produce for school meals, thus supporting the local market production and supply chain.
89. Partnerships with the Russian non-governmental organization (NGO), Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI); Caritas Switzerland; and the German NGO Welthungerhilfe aim to test options to make the school meals programme more nutrition sensitive, low cost and sustainable.
90. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Forestry Agency; and will build a partnership with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence and the Committee of Environmental Protection for the implementation of DRR and climate change adaptation initiatives.
91. WFP will further explore additional partnership opportunities (beyond the existing ones) with Government, international and national organisations to move forward in the implementation, and to support progressive hand over and sustainability.

4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

4.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

92. WFP will update its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy to align with the 2017–2021 Corporate Results Framework (CRF) and include tools and methods for monitoring and reporting outcomes and cross-cutting indicators regarding gender, protection, accountability and partnerships. Baseline and follow-up information will be collected for all programme activities, disaggregating data by assistance modality. Financial resources and staff capacity for M&E needs, including reporting, have been included in the portfolio budget. WFP will apply gender-responsive monitoring, integrating gender thematics in monitoring processes and content.
93. WFP is piloting in 2017 monitoring of its asset creating projects using high-resolution remote sensing images, and plans to strengthen resilience building monitoring based on lessons learned from implementation of the pilot. A decentralized evaluation of the school meal programme has been planned in 2018.
94. Following the delivery-as-one approach of the UNDAF, Results Groups had been created to monitor progress on UNDAF outcomes with participation from all involved United

Nations agencies. WFP has included a number of key indicators into the UNDAF monitoring plan, and has committed to track performance over the UNDAF timeframe, evaluating progress against objectives. An evaluation of the UNDAF in mid-2019 will assess results and draw upon lessons learned. The UNDAF evaluation, which will be aligned to the review of the MTDP 2016-2020, is expected to trigger the strategic review to determine the way forward for United Nations assistance in Tajikistan after 2020, including for WFP.

4.2. RISK MANAGEMENT

95. WFP has preparedness actions in place; these will be reviewed periodically, the risk register will be updated and mitigation actions will be monitored.

➤ Contextual Risks

96. Tajikistan's high exposure to natural hazards (floods, earthquakes, drought, locusts, harsh winter conditions and harvest failures) represent a constant risk for WFP operations, particularly in mountainous areas. Measures have been taken to ensure WFP's business continuity and EPR actions to ensure constant readiness to respond, and to enhance similar capacity within the Government and other partners.

97. Tajikistan has been facing a challenging economic situation due to the economic crisis in Russia, the devaluation of the Russian Ruble against the US dollar, and the reduction of the remittances from migrant workers in the region. The economic situation continues to be carefully monitored by WFP and, together with other stakeholders within the DCC, support is being provided to increase the Government's capacity to improve Tajikistan's food security and social protection system.

98. Tajikistan is classified by the United Nations as having a Low Security Level, Minimal and Moderate, the higher classifications being due to hazardous road conditions and geographic isolation in the mountainous portions of the country. WFP premises and operating procedures are in full compliance with the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS).

99. Tajikistan shares a 1,200 km porous border with Afghanistan, and remains highly vulnerable to risks related to drugs and arms smuggling, as well as to threats from insurgent activities in neighbouring countries. The United Nations Department for Safety and Security and the Security (UNDSS) management team, in which WFP plays a most active role, are closely monitoring the situation.

➤ Programmatic Risks

100. In 2017 WFP has been conducting the necessary feasibility studies to introduce CBT, taking into account constraints related to food access and availability in a largely food deficit country where seasonality (harsh winters) plays a major role. With a similar objective to support local markets and the development of the agricultural and agri-business sectors, WFP will strive to purchase food commodities locally taking into account price competitiveness and donor procurement constraints.

101. Lack of resources is hampering the implementation of planned activities, limiting WFP's potential contribution to the national SDG agenda and the UNDAF's objectives. The resource mobilization strategy envisages the consolidation of WFP's traditional donor base in Tajikistan, while securing support from non-traditional donors including technical partners and international financial institutions.

102. A lack of government contributions to cover in-country transportation costs is affecting programme implementation. In 2016, WFP had to negotiate with the school meals programme donor that part of its contribution was going to be used to move food to avoid the complete paralysis of planned assistance. While WFP continues to lobby the Government to assume logistics responsibility, outlooks are not positive in the short-term, resulting in the continued necessity to allocate part of the resources to ensure transportation for distributions.

➤ *Institutional Risks*

103. A lack of adequate staffing resources and capacity to ensure proper implementation of the activities could impact commitments undertaken with the Government and stakeholders, and result in a reputational risk. WFP is planning periodical SSR to establish appropriate staff profiles in each location based on the resources available.

5. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

5.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN INDICATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET REQUIREMENT (USD)			
	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	\$14,434,545	\$7,144,695	\$21,579,240
Strategic Outcome 2	\$1,192,633	\$695,623	\$1,888,255
Strategic Outcome 3	\$2,825,129	\$2,170,844	\$4,995,973
TOTAL	\$18,452,306	\$10,011,162	\$28,463,468

104. The transitional ICSP has an overall budget of almost USD 28.5 million for 18 months. The corporate commitment of allocating and expending 15 percent of all project funds on gender equality activities will be met.
105. Strategic Outcome 1 accounts for three quarters of the budget, mainly due to the large coverage of the school meals programme. The amount includes a significant share of resources dedicated to strengthen capacities for future national take-over.
106. Strategic Outcome 2 on nutrition accounts for 6 percent of the budget, and includes MAM treatment and malnutrition prevention activities. With the gradual expansion of the latter, MAM prevalence is expected to decrease, although a major trend could be expected beyond the timeframe of the transitional ICSP.
107. Strategic Outcome 3 on resilience building requires USD 5 million – 17 percent of the budget. Food transfers will be gradually replaced by CBT under FFA programmes. WFP has planned to expand technical support in 2019, thus supporting WFP’s positioning as technical advisor.

5.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

108. Based on past trends and in line with ongoing discussion with donors both at local and capital level, there are solid indications that the Russian Federation will continue to support WFP programmes during the transitional ICSP implementation period. The Russian Federation will also support distribution of school meal food items through a dedicated trust fund. A fruitful dialogue is ongoing with other traditional donors to WFP for their support to nutrition activities up to 2020, in alignment with the UNDAF cycle.
109. WFP has been working on a funding proposal to submit to the Green Climate Fund to support FFA activities in the area of resilience and climate change adaptation. The Japanese Government and other private sector donors might also provide support the sustainability of the school meals programme through the integration of resilience activities at community level.
110. In case of funding shortfall, activities will be prioritized in agreement with the Government. Specific donor earmarking is expected to guarantee funding for school meals, under Outcome 1, and nutrition, under Outcome 2. In case of un-earmarked contributions priority will be given to complementary activities to support sustainability of school meals,

followed by nutrition and FFA. Priority will be given to the most food insecure districts identified through the FSMS.

5.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

111. The resource mobilization strategy envisages the consolidation of WFP's traditional donor base in Tajikistan, while strengthening outreach and securing support from non-traditional donors including technical partners, international financial institutions and private sector. The strategy will be developed in the coming months with support from the Regional Bureau in Cairo.
112. Complementary technical and financial support will be available from the Government and other partners, including USAID, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. This integration with other budget sources not channeled through WFP is intended to mainstream WFP's interventions into national social safety nets.

ANNEX I: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF TAJIKISTAN²⁰
(TRANSITIONAL) INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (YEAR 2018-2019)

Note: RMP to provide specific guidance

Please note the following legend:

Free-text items formulated at country

Elements from the Strategic Plan

Categories and indicators from the CRF

Country:

Transitional **ICSP Start Date:** 01/01/2018 transitional **ICSP End Date:** 30/06/2019

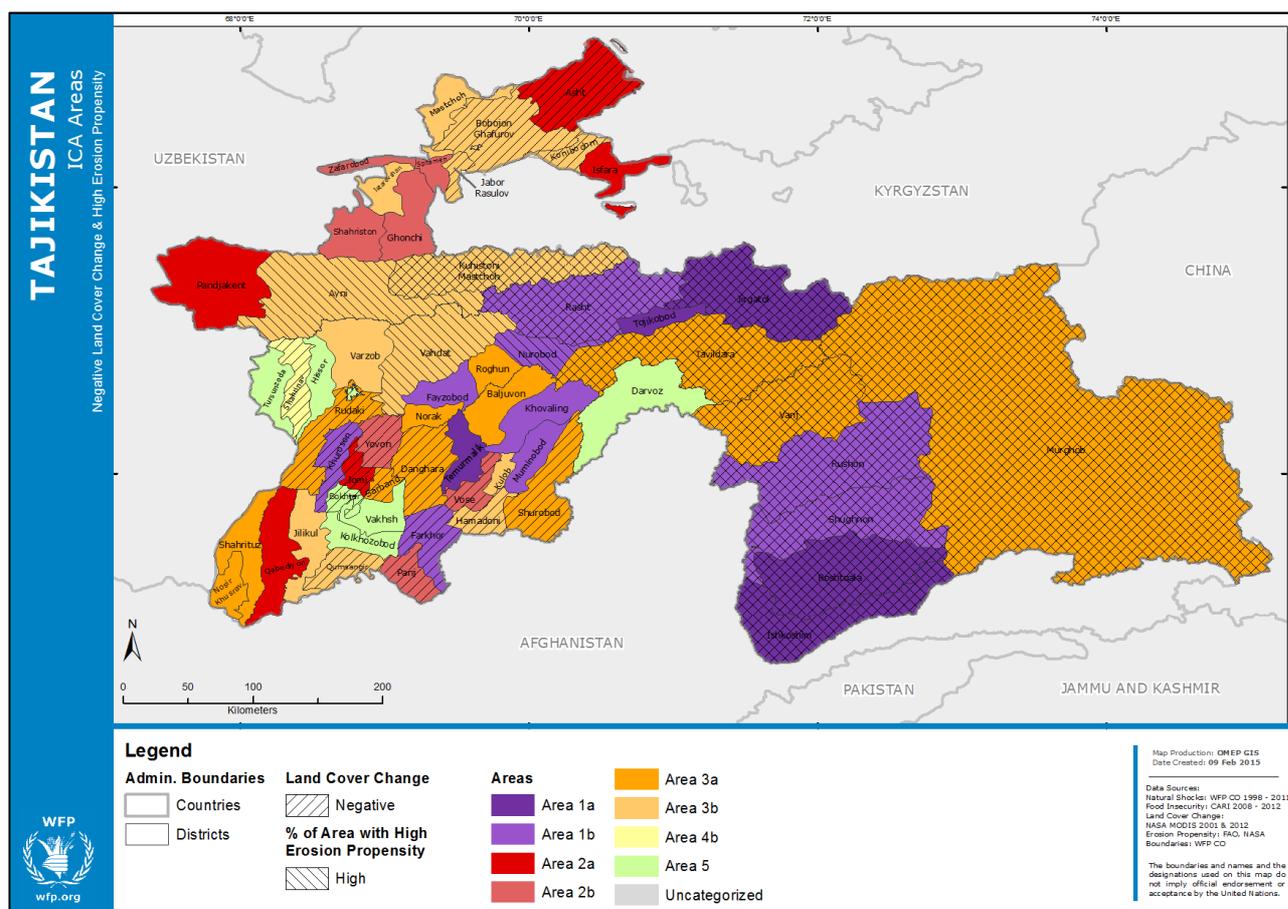
See COMET VERSION.

²⁰ All person-related data will be disaggregated by sex and age.

ANNEX II: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN ALONG STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)				
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1, SDG 2.1	SR 2, SDG 2.2	SR 4, SDG 2.4	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	
Transfer	\$16,199,467	\$1,233,621	\$3,592,384	\$21,025,471
Implementation	\$2,199,585	\$376,263	\$666,626	\$3,242,474
Adjusted DSC (%)	\$1,768,463	\$154,841	\$410,124	\$2,333,427
Sub-total	\$20,167,514	\$1,764,725	\$4,669,133	\$26,601,372
ISC (7%)	\$1,411,726	\$123,531	\$326,839	\$1,862,096
TOTAL	\$21,579,240	\$1,888,255	\$4,995,973	\$28,463,468

ANNEX III: MAP



Exposure to Natural Shocks	Recurrence of Food Insecurity above 20%		
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LOW	Area 5	Area 3B	Area 3A
MEDIUM	Area 4 B	Area 2 B	Area 1 B
HIGH	Area 4 A	Area 2 A	Area 1 A

CATEGORY 1	Longer-term programming to address conditions of protracted crises and frequent natural shocks that impede recovery, aiming to improve food security, reduce risk and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors.
CATEGORY 2	Programming to address seasonal food insecurity and/or to support post-shock recovery , aiming to reduce risk and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors.
CATEGORY 3	Longer-term programming to address conditions of long-term (chronic) food insecurity likely due to non-climatic causes (e.g., pervasive poverty, protracted conflict, etc.) aiming to improve food security and build resilience to man-made shocks and stressors.
CATEGORY 4	Programming that strengthens early warning and preparedness (considering land degradation trends) to reduce risk and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors.
CATEGORY 5	Programming that strengthens preparedness to reduce risk and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors.

ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS

CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CRF	Corporate Results Framework
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DCC	Development Coordination Council
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
DRR	Disaster Risks Reduction
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FFT	Food Assistance for Training
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HGSM	Home Grown School Meal
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IMAM	Integrated Moderate Acute Malnutrition
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTDP	Mid-Term Development Programme
NDS	National Development Strategy
NTBC	National TB Centre
PLWG	Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SIFI	Social and Industrial Food Service Institute
SLP	Seasonal Livelihood Programming
SSR	Staffing Structure Review
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TB	Tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security and the Security
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme