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# Tajikistan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2019



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2019, WFP supported the Government of Tajikistan in the framework of a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (January 2018 – June 2019) and, subsequently, a Country Strategic Plan (July 2019 – June 2024). WFP's activities contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In Tajikistan, WFP is assisting national authorities to ensure access to nutritious and sufficient food for all people, end malnutrition, build sustainable food systems and resilience to climate change and, in cooperation with other development partners, strengthen national capacities to implement the sustainable development goals. The data covering the duration of the T-ICSP shows that notable progress was made in achieving these goals throughout the duration of the T-ICSP, while also recording an increasing trend in the number of beneficiaries covered by WFP interventions.[1]

During the first half of 2019, WFP Tajikistan continued its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), which complemented the Government's efforts to develop a comprehensive approach to food security and nutrition, including emergency preparedness.

The school feeding programme is the largest component (strategic outcome 1) of WFP's operational portfolio in Tajikistan, having supported more than 400,000 primary schoolchildren in about 2,000 schools in 52 districts across the country from January until June 2019. Due to limited resources, WFP distributed reduced food entitlements to ensure that all children in targeted schools were reached. In line with Tajikistan's School Feeding Strategy (2017-2027), WFP continued to work with the Government, regional authorities and school personnel to facilitate a gradual transition of the WFP-led school feeding programme to a nationally owned and managed programme by 2021. To diversify the schoolchildren's diets and enhance the implementation of the school feeding, WFP equipped pilot schools with new kitchen equipment, bakeries and greenhouses.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP Tajikistan and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) continued to work closely as part of the multi-year collaboration (2017-2021) for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) also continued piloting an application (SCOPE Conditional on Demand Assistance [2]) to facilitate the digitization of the patient registration and management of the treatment against acute malnutrition in line with the National Protocol on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP addressed the resilience-building component through a twofold approach. At the local level, WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT) projects to build rural communities' resilience to recurring shocks and rehabilitate community assets in line with district development plans. From January until June 2019, WFP worked on 16 FFA projects reaching more than 2,000 vulnerable households through food assistance and, increasingly, through cash transfers. WFP also contributed to alleviating and mitigating environmental degradation and its consequences through climate change adaptation activities in support of rural communities that are dependent on land for their livelihood and food.

At the central level, 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 (CoES). Based on the bilateral memorandum of understanding signed in 2017 and in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2019-2030 approved in 2018, WFP provided training in order to strengthen Government capacity (CoES and Agency of Statistics). As the lead organization of the food security and nutrition sector group, WFP in collaboration with the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners has developed a sector response plan for the Earthquake Scenario Inter-Agency Contingency Plan.

A gender analysis that was conducted at the end of 2018 was finalized within the reporting period and informed the development of the upcoming country strategic plan (2019-2024) as well as training courses for partners. At the beginning of 2019, the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis[3] was published in collaboration with various stakeholders aimed at contributing to several nutrition policies and programmes, among them WFP's new country strategic plan. Throughout 2019, WFP led the United Nations Country Team initiative to produce a Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas [4] in collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan.

# 429,073

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

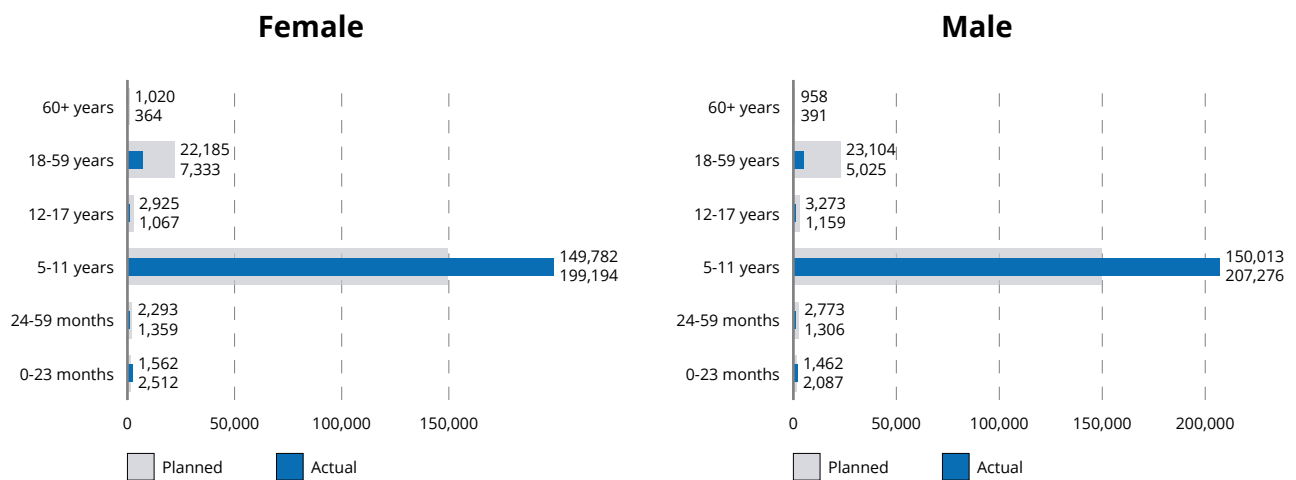


49% female

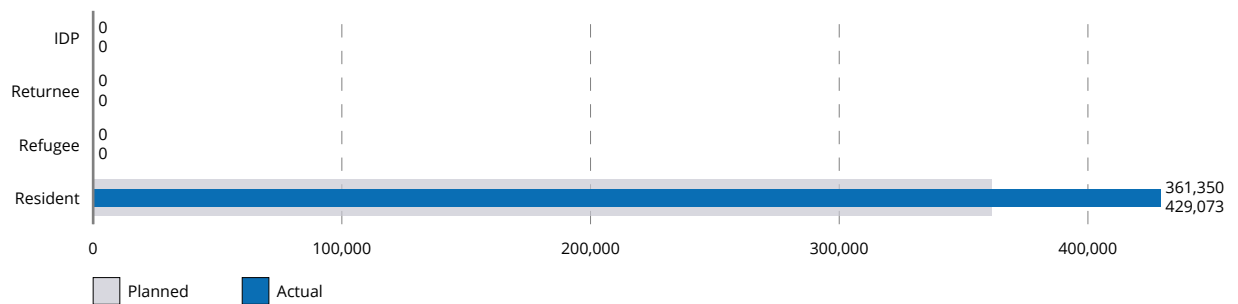


51% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

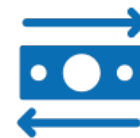


## Total Food and CBT



4,309 mt

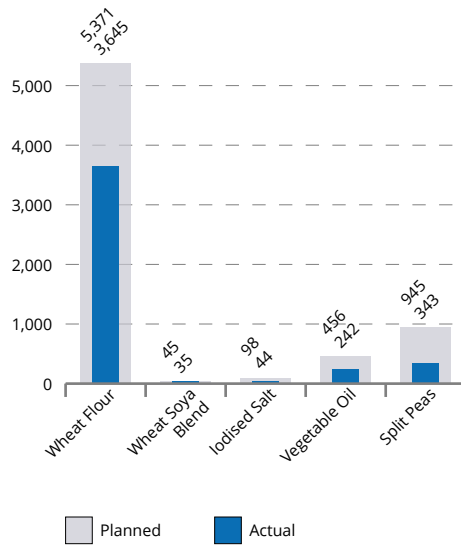
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 6,915 mt total planned



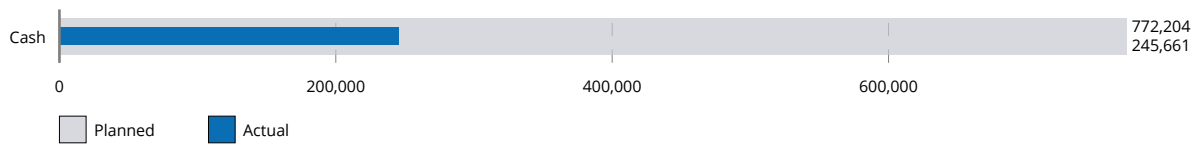
US\$ 245,661

total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 772,204 total planned

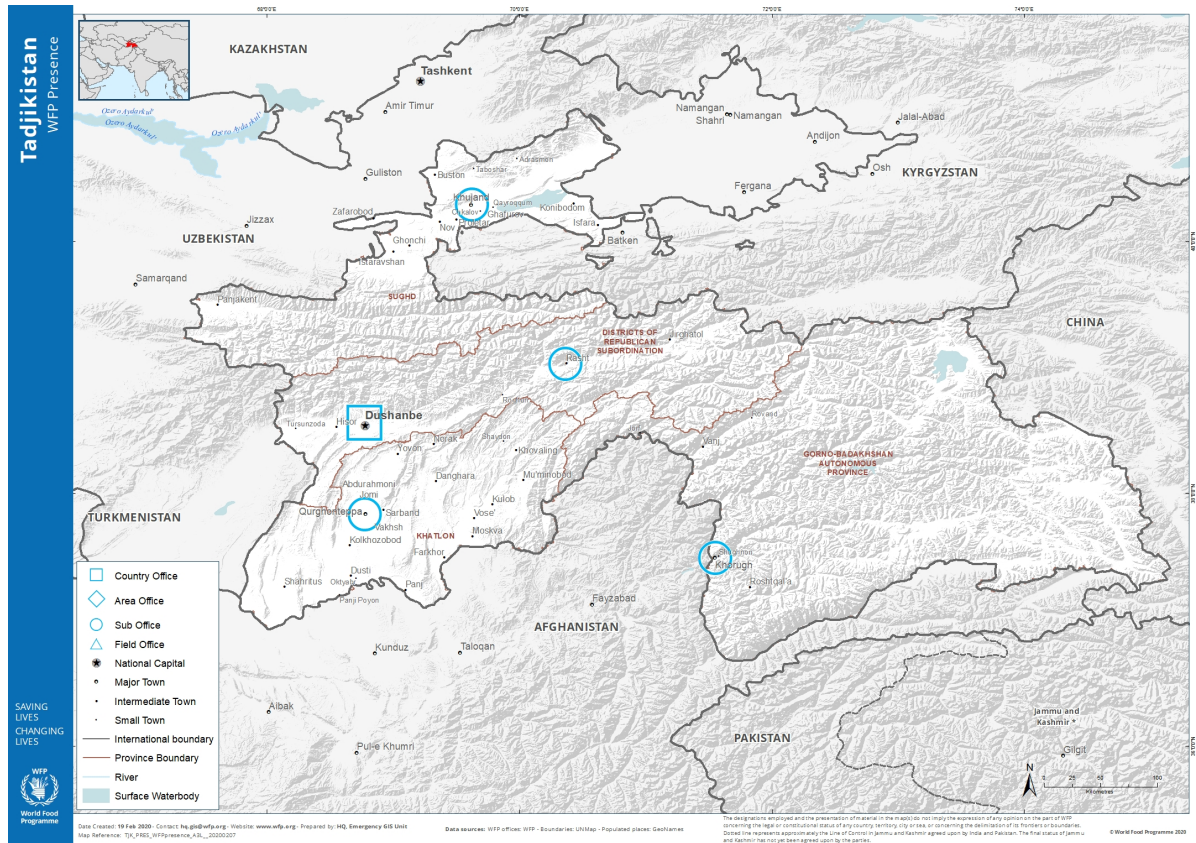
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



The Republic of Tajikistan has a population of 9 million people and is a landlocked country, and 93 percent of the territory is covered by mountains. Arable land is limited to 7 percent, of which 97 percent is subject to soil degradation. The country remains the most vulnerable to climate change and shocks in the Central Asia region, which manifests in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, melting glaciers and extreme weather events, which recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures, and livelihoods. As a consequence, half of Tajikistan's food is imported, with fluctuations in food prices disproportionately affecting the poorest and reducing their purchasing power.

Despite progress in poverty reduction, recent economic challenges compounded by population growth have contributed to an increase in households' vulnerability [1]. According to the 2018 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis [2], an estimated 30 to 56 percent of households, depending on the region, cannot afford a nutritious diet.

Tajikistan continues to face a challenging food security situation and malnutrition rates remain the highest in Central Asia. Although the rate of malnutrition has decreased in the last decade, the number of those undernourished has remained stagnant [3] and micronutrient deficiencies are high. Women and young children are particularly affected by the lack of dietary diversity; the prevalence of anaemia is 40 percent, and more than 50 percent are affected by iodine deficiency [4]. A report published by UNICEF [5] shows that only 9 percent of children between 6-23 months of age received a minimum acceptable diet and 58 percent did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the day preceding the survey.

The Government of Tajikistan has prioritized improving food security and nutrition in the National Development Strategy 2030. WFP's operations in Tajikistan reflect these priorities and contribute to the achievement of development results based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016–2020 strategic vision.

From January until June 2019, WFP Tajikistan continued working under a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (January 2018 – June 2019) to complement the Government's efforts towards food security and achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The activities are aimed at achieving WFP's strategic outcomes 1 (access to food), 2 (end malnutrition) and 3 (resilience building). To mitigate risks to achieving the outcomes, WFP strengthened existing partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and other partners.

WFP's activities to improve access to food and reduce malnutrition included the school feeding programme, aimed at building sustainable food and nutrition-sensitive social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas, and activities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, aimed at implementing the integrated management guidelines by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. This also included knowledge transfer on supply chain management, mainly at the level of primary healthcare centres. To build the resilience of rural vulnerable communities, WFP implemented food assistance for assets projects geographically and programmatically linked with school feeding and nutrition interventions.

Following recommendations from the national zero hunger review in 2018, WFP designed the Country Strategic Plan that frames WFP's support to the Government of Tajikistan for the period from July 2019 until June 2024. Under this plan, WFP will continue to assist the most vulnerable in protecting their access to food, improving nutrition, and supporting livelihood diversification and climate services to increase local food production. Additionally, a dedicated outcome will reflect WFP's strategic shift from direct implementation to enabling and strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions to deliver on their food security and nutrition priorities. Against the background of a substantial flight of human capital and limited financial resources of national entities, WFP will continue to build the capacity of health and educational institutions, as well as the country's preparedness to respond to emergencies.

# CSP financial overview

In the first half of 2019, WFP managed to mobilize and allocate USD 4 million out of the total USD 10 million estimated needs in resources under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan. Most contributions were directed, while 13 percent (USD 0.5 million) consisted of multilateral funding. A considerable share (87 percent or USD 3.5 million) consisted of multi-year contributions, which enabled WFP to plan for the implementation of its activities.

The available resources were prioritized in consultation with the Government of Tajikistan, which allowed WFP to maintain a high rate of programme coverage, reaching 119 percent of its planned beneficiaries in the first half of 2019, by reducing the ration size and the number of feeding days in some cases.

Directed contributions were received for school feeding and nutrition activities, including to expand capacity strengthening activities to build sustainable social protection and health system management capacity. Multilateral funds were allocated for resilience activities and helped WFP to implement food assistance for assets (FFA) projects through cash-based transfers, ensuring continuity despite the delay of expected funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Furthermore, the multilateral allocations were utilized for emergency preparedness and response activities.

Under strategic outcome 1, the school feeding programme was funded at 55 percent. Nevertheless, WFP reached over 400,000 schoolchildren – about 140 percent of the planned target. In agreement with the host Government, the programme maintained its geographic coverage, while incorporating an increased number of children in assisted schools, who received a reduced ration of - 460 kcal per child per day instead of the planned 781 kcal (about 60 percent of the planned ration) on a reduced number of feeding days. Food shortfalls were often complemented by the good efforts of local communities and parents at the school level.

Under strategic outcome 2, the nutrition programme was funded through a multi-year contribution that helped long term planning, covering more than 5,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition treatment in targeted districts. Resources were specifically directed to capacity strengthening and supplementary food provision to malnourished children in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population.

Strategic outcome 3 was underfunded at 29 percent. However, with multilateral funds and a private sector contribution, WFP prioritized the most food insecure communities and was able to reach more than 2,000 vulnerable households with community asset creation and livelihood activities. In addition, together with UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UNWOMEN [1], WFP received support from the UN pooled Peace Building Fund for a joint programme to address limited access to and conflict over the management of natural resources on the border between Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, through small-scale infrastructure activities for bordering communities. Through multilateral funds, WFP was able to provide training and other capacity strengthening activities for national counterparts working on emergency preparedness and environmental protection in line with Government priorities.

In 2018, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) board approved a USD 10 million proposal to support the Government's efforts in climate change adaptation, but due to the delay in signing the agreement between GCF and WFP, the fund has not been disbursed. The funds are expected to be received during 2020 to start project implementation.

Approximately 12 percent of total resources available for achieving the strategic outcomes were allocated to conduct activities in support of gender equality and women empowerment (e.g. facilitating women's direct participation in project initiatives that strengthened their knowledge, skills and self-confidence). Additional funds earmarked for gender-related activities were used to conduct gender sessions among partners and awareness-raising activities.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,085,441	\$4,318,931	\$3,354,353	\$3,299,538

Strategic outcome 1 focused on facilitating access to food for primary school children. In the framework of the National Education Development Strategy 2012-2020 and the National School Feeding Strategy 2017-2027, WFP supported the Government of Tajikistan in the design and implementation of the school feeding programme as a nutrition-sensitive social safety net. The school feeding programme has been implemented with the support of WFP since 1999, with strong engagement from local communities. About 400,000 primary school children in roughly 2,000 rural schools (more than half of the primary schools in the country) were reached through the programme. Due to the limited resources and the growing number of schoolchildren resulting from population growth, WFP had to reduce the food entitlements to continue its assistance in all targeted schools and ensure coverage of all children. Due to population growth in Tajikistan, the number of schoolchildren enrolled in primary schools that are covered by the school feeding programme continued to grow in comparison to the previous academic year. As such, WFP was able to assist a large number of children in the most food-insecure areas and improve their nutritional status with by providing a hot meal each school day. Due to population growth in Tajikistan, the number of schoolchildren enrolled in primary schools that are covered by the school feeding programme continued to grow in comparison to the previous academic year. As such, WFP was able to assist a large number of children in the most food-insecure areas and improve their nutritional status by providing a hot meal each school day. However, particularly in view of the planned transformation into a nationally owned school feeding programme, additional resources are needed to allow for a full ration for all primary schoolchildren in Tajikistan.

The food support provided by WFP included basic food commodities, consisting of: fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. These commodities were used to prepare hot school meals accompanied by bread, corresponding to an estimated daily intake of 460 kcal. Additionally, the school's parent-teacher associations (PTAs) provided complementary fresh foods, such as vegetables, fruits and meat purchased from local markets or as a produce from the school gardens. WFP proactively worked with regional and local authorities on sensitizing communities on the importance of school feeding and its nutritional component which resulted in an increased willingness of PTAs to provide even more commodities. The Government of Tajikistan further contributed to the programme by providing financial support to cover the costs for cooks and technical staff salaries, electricity for bakeries, fuel for heating and cooking, and transportation from district centres to schools.

In order to optimize the programme by reducing operational costs and improving management, WFP has been partnering with the Social and Industrial Food Institute (SIFI), a Russian NGO, to design and develop 50 pilot projects in 15 cities and districts testing sustainable school feeding models in the context of Tajikistan. In line with the national action plan for the school feeding strategy, the pilot projects aimed at enhancing the organization, improving quality and ensuring a balanced diet and safe procedures in school feeding as a basis for the future development of the national school feeding programme. Following consultations with schools and local authorities, WFP provided construction materials to support the renovation of kitchens and supplied new equipment as well as canteen furniture, while experts from SIFI carried out training for personnel involved in the feeding process in all 50 pilot schools. In five pilot schools, school-based bakeries have been established that serve other 40 nearby schools in Khatlon region. To increase food diversity in children's diets, WFP has been partnering with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to establish gardens and greenhouses in school premises. WFP also partnered with Caritas Switzerland to improve the programme management and to promote access to locally produced food for schools in the Muminobod district in Khatlon region.

WFP continually built the skills of school authorities and personnel to manage the school feeding process. WFP has made regular efforts to empower women to contribute to the management of the feeding process. Among the members of the parent-teacher associations, WFP actively engaged women in preparation of the hot meals. A standard training package for the organization of school feeding has been developed, which covers the topics of food preparation and safety, use of equipment, hygiene and sanitation. To enhance the capacity of the 60 women and men who are involved in the organization of the school feeding in the 50 pilot schools, training on food preparation for schoolchildren, including sanitary, hygiene, menu calculation, appropriate storage of cooked food, processing of raw commodities and working with diet composition charts have been conducted by SIFI experts and food technologists.

In line with the National School Feeding Strategy 2017-2027, WFP continued to work with the Government to facilitate a transition of the WFP-led school feeding programme to a nationally owned and managed programme that will gradually start from 2021 onwards. Following the presidential decree of February 2015 that mandated the transformation, the

Government of Tajikistan has taken ownership of the process at the highest levels, with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection in charge of the coordination of the programme, while the Ministry of Education remains WFP's operational partner.

During 2019, WFP continued advocating for the institutional strengthening of the school feeding programme in the country. As such, it supported the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council on School Feeding that was established in 2014 with the assistance of WFP and that works towards building a sustainable, nationally owned school feeding programme, led by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection with participation of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture. The council is essential for coordinating and progressing the implementation of the school feeding strategy. To promote the school feeding programme and its development at the sub-national level, sub-national coordination councils have been established. By mid-2019, two regional councils in Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region had been set up in addition to 24 town and district councils in Khatlon region and six district-level councils in districts under Republican Subordination. Efforts to form a coordination council in Sughd, the fourth region of Tajikistan, are underway. WFP plans to continue promoting policy dialogue at all levels through the multi-sectoral working group and the coordination councils.

The provision of food assistance to tuberculosis patients and their families was not implemented in 2019. The zero hunger strategic review confirmed that this support is not seen as a priority, and therefore this component was phased out in the new CSP.

### Strategic outcome 02

Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$592,483	\$387,100	\$139,339	\$110,854

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP completed the second year of a multi-year collaboration (2017-2021) with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Tajikistan has limited government capacity for the prevention and treatment of undernutrition, which is prevalent in the country. WFP's joint project with USAID addressed the root causes of malnutrition. The available resources enabled WFP to effectively support the treatment of more than 5,000 children affected by moderate acute malnutrition and to improve the nutritional status among children aged 6-59 months in five target districts by providing better access to quality nutrition. The nutrition programme included the identification and treatment of malnourished children aged 6-59 months as well as the sensitization of their parents and caregivers on infant and young child feeding practices in more than 250 primary health care centres (PHCs) in five target districts (Jaloliddini Balkhi, Shahrituz, Kulob, Dusti districts of Khatlon region and Ayni district of Sughd region).

All the target output and outcome indicators have been met, with the exception being the distribution of additional technical equipment intended for the pilot aimed at electronically registering the MAM treatment which was impeded due to changes in governmental policy and priorities. The multi-year funding of the treatment activities contributed to the smooth delivery of the activities and the increase of the MAM treatment recovery rate among assisted girls and boys to almost 100 percent in all five target districts.

The high number of beneficiaries (i.e. more than 5,000 beneficiaries against the planned 2,500) is related to improved community screening of malnourished children and referral systems, as well as the population growth rate standing at 2 percent. At the same time, the amount of the commodity used was less than planned. This is because the average duration of the treatment was shorter than planned, as per the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol, and children were discharged from the programme earlier than planned. Despite the shortened duration of the treatment, MAM indicators for children improved upon discharge. Capacity strengthening activities for primary health care centre (PHC) staff led to an improvement of patient follow-up, resulting in a decreased default rate, which is the percentage of beneficiaries not returning to the programme. [1] All MAM treatment indicators successfully met their targets. The non-response rate was minimal and under the target, while the recovery rate was above the target, indicating a successful integration of efforts by all partners in treating malnourished children. This can be attributed to an improved referral system for co-existing diseases in the reporting period.

During the reporting period, WFP strengthened the government's capacity to sustainably manage its own nutrition interventions in Tajikistan. By doing so, WFP complemented the efforts of several partners that implemented malnutrition prevention activities in the country. The MAM treatment activities focused on the implementation of the IMAM protocol in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). On the basis of the IMAM protocol, WFP worked with primary

healthcare centres (PHCs) and transferred knowledge of supply chain management of supplementary food used for malnutrition treatment to local health authorities.

WFP implemented its activities with the MoHSP, and in coordination with UNICEF and other partners (USAID, GIZ, the World Bank, and WHO), to support and complement local authorities and community prevention activities. Complementing WFP's assistance, UNICEF provided a commodity for the treatment of inpatient cases affected by severe acute malnutrition in 150 PHCs in three of the aforementioned districts. In addition, a USAID-funded Health and Nutrition project implemented by the NGO Intrahealth provided awareness-raising activities through a net of community volunteers who were involved in community sensitization and screening of children to detect acute malnutrition, referring them to their respective PHC for further assessment and interventions.

To strengthen the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes, WFP and national health authorities continued piloting the electronic registration of beneficiaries using a customized version of WFP's corporate application SCOPE CODA from November 2018 until May 2019. The application builds on SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, adding efficiency to malnutrition treatment programmes by allowing to digitize both beneficiary and programme data collection, and by providing near to real-time information to WFP and the MoHSP. The information can be used to assess programme performance, optimize operations and generate daily reports more easily. Seamless referrals between different nutrition programme components help to reduce the chance that individuals are lost in the referral system and to increase their recovery rates.

The SCOPE CODA pilot targeted 20 PHCs in Jaloliddini Balkhi district, building their capacity to digitally run the programme, including child registration and distribution management of Super Cereal Plus, a specialized nutritious food used in the treatment of children affected by MAM. During the pilot period, WFP has been working with the local paediatric institute to monitor programme implementation and assess the opportunities provided by the new technology. In March 2019, a field monitoring and evaluation mission was conducted together with staff of the local paediatric institute in several PHCs covered by the pilot. The pilot was extended for three additional months of testing based on MoHSP recommendation to ensure sustainability before scaling up the digitization process in other health centres.

In the first half of 2019, WFP and MoHSP finalized the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) Tajikistan report [1]. The analysis carried out in 2018 comprised a comprehensive nutrition and socio-economic literature review (over 200 data sources) in combination with linear programming using the Cost of the Diet (CotD) software. The study highlighted the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in children and women, poor practice on exclusive breastfeeding and late introduction of supplementary food, as well as unaffordability of a nutritious and diversified diet by 30-55 percent of households. The main suggested models to improve the affordability of key nutrients are staple food fortification; provision of support packages to specifically targeted groups; provision of nutritious school meals; inclusion of animal-sourced products to children's diets; and provision of multi-micronutrients supplements to women.

The results from the FNG report contributed to several ongoing national initiatives, including the development of the national Comprehensive Results Framework for nutrition, advancement of food fortification legislation and implementation, the development of a strategy for social and behavioural change communication around nutrition, and will potentially inform the use of the national Targeted Social Assistance Platform for nutrition-sensitive interventions.

During the first half of 2019, WFP, in close collaboration with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network in Tajikistan, launched activities related to social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to support malnutrition prevention by starting the preparatory work to conduct formative research on certain nutrition-related behaviours. The formative research included a number of key behaviours: complementary feeding practices, dietary diversity of children aged 9-59 months, extra nutrient consumption of pregnant and lactating women, as well as unhealthy snacks taken by children. Within the framework of the SBCC formative research, a practical training on SBCC, qualitative research, data collection and interview techniques were conducted for WFP field offices and MoHSP staff.

The key factor that contributed to the success of WFP's nutrition programme was the close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection which was formalized through the signing of a joint annual plan at the beginning of 2019. WFP also actively contributed to the UNDAF results group on Nutrition and Food Security to support the capacity strengthening of the Government.

The main challenge was the implementation of the project in remote areas during the winter season due to bad road conditions. Therefore, WFP, in cooperation with the MoHSP, provided in advance the necessary amount of Super Cereal Plus to cover this period.

### **Strategic outcome 03**

Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.



Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,848,208	\$1,730,669	\$529,730	\$250,120

During the first half of 2019, WFP achieved results with limited resources under strategic outcome 3, building the resilience of vulnerable communities in districts susceptible to recurrent food insecurity and natural shocks as indicated by WFP's Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), as well as introducing climate change adaptation measures among the same communities. To reach the objective in the most effective and sustainable way, WFP designed its food assistance for assets (FFA) projects to support the priorities identified by local communities in line with local authorities' district development plans, policies and programmes. The participatory planning process resulted in an accurate targeting of the most vulnerable households and in an improvement of their food and nutrition security. Through FFA projects, WFP continued leveraging effective partnerships with the national forestry agency, local authorities, national civil society institutions and public organizations to build and rehabilitate community-owned assets, while providing cash-based transfers that enable households in vulnerable communities to meet their immediate nutritional needs.

Due to delays in receiving funding, available resources were further prioritized to assist the most vulnerable communities and households across the country, targeting a fewer number of beneficiaries (i.e. approximately 12,000 beneficiaries against the planned 14,000) for a shorter period of time. Latest follow-up data on the level of food consumption of beneficiaries shows a clear improvement from the baseline. The limited availability of funds did not allow the provision of technical equipment to strengthen the Government's capacities in disaster preparedness and response, for which 70 percent of expected resources were originally planned to be used. However, the overall performance under strategic outcome 3 (activity 6) during the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan was good and various capacity strengthening activities such as training courses have been carried out for staff of various Government institutions.

The first round of data collection was conducted to cover around 450 households from January until July under the T-ICSP. Prior to the implementation of FFA projects, 35 percent of households in the target communities had a poor food consumption level while only 17 percent had an acceptable one. At the end of the projects, those numbers increased substantially; 84 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption and only 2 percent had a poor one. Prior to project implementation, only 10 percent of households were not using any negative livelihood coping strategy when faced with food shortages (e.g. borrowing money or selling valuable assets). In fact, a staggering 76 percent of households revealed to be using crisis livelihood coping strategies. After WFP's interventions, in turn, the proportion of households using crisis livelihood strategies dropped to 24 percent, whereas 42 percent of households were not using any livelihood coping strategies to improve their food consumption.

Sex disaggregated data shows that the gender dynamics in households where women received cash assistance changed positively and the share of women involved in decision-making increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year. Furthermore, the reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) shows a drop in the use of negative coping strategies by women-headed households compared to the pre-project implementation period.

The first half of 2019 was marked by an unprecedented number of FFA projects implemented in seven districts of the Sughd Region (Devashtich, Asht, Zafarabad, K. Mastchoh, Ayni, J. Rasulov, B. Ghafurov), three districts of Khatlon Region (Balkhi, Qubodien, Temurmaliq), four districts in DRS (Tavildara, Rasht, Tojikobod, Rudaki) and Ishkoshim district of the Kuhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Region (GBO). FFA activities produced a wide range of community-owned assets, such as canteens and fruit trees in schools diversifying the children's diet and multiplying the impact of the existing school feeding programme, non-fruit trees to protect lands from wind-erosion, fruit production workshops and warehouses, drinking water supply systems, as well as piped and open-type irrigation systems to boost agricultural land productivity. Almost 2,000 vulnerable households benefited from cash assistance of 440 TJS (about 45.40 USD) per 25-day cycle.

Through the tree-planting initiative, more than 13,000 fruit and non-fruit trees were planted in 48 WFP-supported schools for the benefit of more than 22,000 children. Parents of schoolchildren from vulnerable households received cash incentives to prepare, plant and take care of seedlings. The monthly cash transfers covered the nutritional gap and increased the discretionary income of parents so that they could contribute to diversifying the school meals served to their children. In the long run, fresh fruits from planted trees will be a nutritional addition to the schools' menus, and the excess will be dried and served in winter seasons. Moreover, participants and their children received climate adaptation and tree caring sensitization from WFP, in partnership with the national forestry agency.

In the framework of the Cross-Border Cooperation for Peace and Development (PBF) project, WFP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN) jointly supported women-owned small-scale business initiatives through food for training assistance improving the economic security of vulnerable women in villages and contributing to building trust and confidence between the cross-border communities of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan [1].

Under strategic outcome 3 (activity 6), WFP continued implementing several capacity-strengthening activities aimed at improving the ability of Government institutions to prepare for and respond to emergencies and natural disasters. To build up on the Geographical Information System (GIS) training conducted in 2018, WFP provided a training on advanced GIS for the Information Management and Analytical Centre (IMAC) staff of Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES) under the Government of Tajikistan. The training aimed at enhancing the CoES emergency preparedness and response capacity in the event of natural disasters. The training covered advanced features of the GIS 'Esri ArcGIS', the use of GPS devices for conducting hazard assessments, creating and managing a geodatabase, data analysis as well as developing data and hazard maps based on the collected data. Moreover, capacity building on GIS was also provided to central and regional staff of the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (AS). AS staff learned about management and development of maps based on statistical data, data entry and designing their own maps.

WFP supported the work of various national platforms and inter-agency efforts on disaster risk reduction (DRR), emergency preparedness and response by promoting coordination between the Government and other partners. In the framework of a memorandum of understanding signed with CoES in 2017, WFP continued funding the position of Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) Coordinator to strengthen coordination mechanisms and information-sharing between the Government and REACT member organizations. REACT is a structure established by the Government of Tajikistan, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations and international organizations to coordinate and support disaster management activities in Tajikistan. WFP contributed to the National Platform on disaster risk reduction, REACT and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Emergency Preparedness and Population Influx Contingency Plan meetings, workshops and training courses. In line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2019-2030 approved in 2018, WFP participated in the scenario-based inter-agency programme 'Criticality Assessment with focus on Eastern Khatlon, Kuhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Region (GBO) and Rasht Valley'. As the lead organization of the Food Security and Nutrition (FS&N;) sector group, WFP in collaboration with the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners developed a sector response plan for the Earthquake Scenario Inter-Agency Contingency Plan [2].

To support Tajikistan in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, WFP supported the representative of the Committee of Environmental Protection (CEP) to participate in the 'Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for UNECE Region' which was held in Geneva, Switzerland. WFP assisted the Government representative in drafting a case study on 'Advancing on Climate Change Agenda - Accessing Climate Finance for Adaptation in the Food Security Sector in Tajikistan', which was presented and discussed at the round table event 'Coping with climate change: strengthening resilience and adaptation.'

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite Government efforts to improve gender equality in Tajikistan, inequalities prevail in society, especially in rural areas. The 2019 Human Development Report [1] published by UNDP shows that Tajikistan ranked 84 out of 162 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. Gender inequality is visible in differences in employment opportunities between women and men, low participation of women in social, economic and political areas, lack or limited opportunities for women to participate in decision-making processes on family and community matters, and inequitable distribution of food within the household that, above all, affects women negatively. According to the 2017 World Bank report on Tajikistan's job market [2], labour force participation rates of Tajik women are among the lowest in the world with only one in three women (33 percent) being part of the labour force compared to 53 percent of men.

A gender analysis concluded at the end of 2018 by WFP emphasized that the provision of and access to basic services are essential preconditions that influence gender equality in Tajikistan. According to the analysis, women in Tajikistan seek to receive training to gain certain professional skills. In contrast, men's priorities are to find a job and improve agricultural opportunities. To enhance gender equality, it is important to provide opportunities for women to attend vocational training that support them to gain professional skills and create businesses. The training and business opportunities help women to improve their understanding of their rights and create a better life for their families. On the other hand, it is crucial to also encourage men to be more involved in family matters and in the household.

In 2019, WFP has made regular efforts to empower women to contribute to the management of the school feeding process and to support women business initiatives through its food-for-training modality along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border in cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN). The additional income gained through participation in the training has allowed women to improve their own economic wellbeing and their families' quality of life.

In the first half of 2019, WFP continued to implement the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) based on a detailed improvement plan that aimed at identifying actions to enhance gender equality throughout all functions. Training sessions on gender, gender equality, gender-based violence and accountability to affected populations were conducted in three field offices to raise awareness about these issues among staff, cooperating partners and beneficiaries. Furthermore, special sessions were held for WFP staff to improve skills and knowledge related to gender budgeting, gender analysis as well as gender monitoring and reporting, to ensure that WFP integrates the principles of gender equality and women empowerment into all its activities. The results of the sessions show that WFP staff improved their understanding of gender-related issues, particularly in the current practice of gender monitoring and reporting.

## Protection

### Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP has conducted its activities in a safe and dignified manner, with the aim to minimize protection risks for all assisted people. In order to better integrate protection principles into everyday work, protection training was conducted for all WFP staff. In addition, protection aspects were considered in the field monitoring and the food assistance for assets strategy as well as the operational plan. WFP conducted awareness sessions on protection for WFP staff and partners to ensure the integration of protection principles into their work. Furthermore, all agreements with cooperating partners were amended to include an annex on corporate requirements on protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (APP).

In 2019, WFP conducted a household survey that included almost 400 households (among them 19 percent female-headed households) with the aim to understand beneficiaries' access to WFP's programmes, the safety challenges they may face when receiving assistance and whether they have been treated with dignity by WFP staff members and cooperating partners. The assessment was conducted specifically in the framework of the FFA interventions, as WFP is directly involved with the beneficiaries under these projects. The preliminary results of the assessment show that the beneficiaries had unhindered access to WFP's programmes during 2019 and that they did not face any safety challenges when enrolled in the assistance programmes.

With the aim to ensure that safety standards are met for workers and children in all WFP-supported schools, WFP staff discussed implementation arrangements with school authorities and parent-teacher associations. WFP supported the provision of daily hot meals to the schoolchildren regardless of their social and ethnic background, and without any discrimination towards individual groups of children or marginalized groups.

The design and implementation of the nutrition programmes have taken protection issues into consideration. Based on previous assessments, WFP decided to distribute specialized supplementary food in the local primary health centres as these are accessible for all community members, including people with disabilities or HIV. The health centres address all safety risks such as safety of the commodities, transparency of the distribution process and accountability to the government and donors.



In terms of resilience-building activities, the protection of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups has been among the priorities. Tasks that could be carried by a limited number of people with constrained work capabilities were added to the projects, such as cooking meals, fetching water and childcare. As a result, people living with disabilities, elderly people, female-headed households with children below the age of six and no primary producer of income also received WFP's in-kind and cash assistance.

Cooperating partners have provided first aid kits in project sites and key participants were trained on the provision of first aid. Beneficiaries who were assisted through digital cash-based transfers, had to share personal data with WFP and the financial service provider to receive assistance. To protect beneficiaries and their personal data, WFP at all times adhered to its corporate data protection policy.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability to affected populations (AAP) carries the notion of giving account to and being held accountable by the people WFP seeks to assist. In line with this principle, trainings on APP were conducted both at the country and field level. On a regular basis, WFP field level staff consulted community members on how to improve activities and make implementation more effective.

To ensure accountability in schools assisted by WFP across the country, information on programme details, namely food rations, menus per week and phone numbers of WFP field offices, were provided on information boards. The parent-teacher associations (PTAs) at schools acted as complaint and feedback committees. To strengthen the role of the beneficiaries, the head of the PTAs and school directors jointly submitted the schools' monthly reports to WFP. In the case of food delivery delays, teachers, parents and other community members were consulted to decide on short-term coping solutions.

Under the nutrition programme, WFP provided information on its activities through leaflets, posters, as well as face-to-face to staff in primary health centres (PHCs), who passed the information on to beneficiaries during distributions. WFP's contact details were provided in leaflets and on SCOPE CODA cards to ensure that beneficiaries could contact WFP for information or complaints.

Community sensitization campaigns were organized at project sites to inform beneficiaries about the asset creation activities. In the framework of the food assistance for assets (FFA) projects involving cash-based transfers, participants were provided with leaflets which contained information about the project's objectives and contact details of the financial service provider, as well as contact details of the project focal points in WFP's field offices and the country office.

During the reporting period, WFP mainly received calls about the use of SCOPE CODA cards and requests from participants of asset-creation projects to replace bank cards.

In 2019, WFP initiated the process of improving the existing complaint feedback mechanism (CFM). The CFM practice has been in place since WFP started its operations in the country. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP's operations and to achieve the desired outcomes for beneficiaries, WFP reviewed the current mechanism and recommended innovative ways of establishing communication channels with beneficiaries to hear their voices. For this purpose, the Monitoring and Evaluation/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit conducted focus group discussions with beneficiaries in order to understand their preferences and identify barriers to accessing the CFM. As part of the process data collection was conducted in Sughd, Kuhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Region (GBAO), and Khatlon regions where FFA projects, nutrition and school meals programmes were implemented. Approximately 100 beneficiaries were interviewed out of which about 60 were women. The findings resulted in recommendations to help start the improvement process of the CFM in 2020, which will support WFP to meet the targets related to beneficiary feedback documentation, analysis and integration into the programmes in the future.

### **Environment**

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

Climate change is a serious concern for Tajikistan, as the country is highly exposed and has a relatively low adaptive capacity to counter the effects of climate change. In the Global Adaption Index [1], Tajikstan holds rank number 113 out of 181 countries. In the same index, Tajikistan holds rank number 81 in the area of vulnerability, and it is the 48th least ready country. Compared to other countries in the index, its current vulnerabilities are manageable. However, an improvement in readiness is needed if it were to better adapt to future changes in climate and climate-induced challenges.

A study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe [2] (UNECE) shows that a changing climate has already negatively affected the economy, society and ecosystems of the country, leading to faster erosion of forest soil from

extreme weather events, deteriorating water quality from melting glaciers and loss of biodiversity. Extreme weather events (such as floods, droughts, avalanches, landslides) recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures, and livelihoods. According to the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2018, the annual loss from climate-induced extreme weather events is estimated at USD 600 million, or 4.8 percent of Tajikistan's gross domestic product.

With 73 percent of the population living in rural areas, and depending on land for their livelihood and food, the climate has always been an important factor influencing the incomes and lives of the rural population. Overall, land degradation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity and ecosystems are driven primarily by inadequate environmental management, dilapidated agricultural infrastructure, including obsolete irrigation and deranged drainage systems, as well as a lack of education and awareness of the impacts of land degradation.

To address some of the environmental challenges in Tajikistan, WFP conducted a context analysis during the planning phase of the country strategic plan to identify the most marginalized districts which have food security and recurrent natural shocks and developed food assistance for assets projects in order to build the resilience of communities that are prone to shocks. In 2019, WFP supported tree planting projects, the rehabilitation of irrigation canal networks along with fortification of river embankments to reduce the risk of deforestation. WFP continued to contribute to alleviating and mitigating environmental degradation and its consequences in Tajikistan. Thanks to irrigation systems rehabilitated under WFP's asset creation activities, vulnerable rural households were able to reclaim and use the dormant land, which was previously unused due to lack of irrigation water.

WFP reports on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and provided information on waste and water management through WFP's yearly environmental footprint report. The country office in Dushanbe and the four field offices take various environmental aspects into consideration to ensure efficient use of the office equipment and vehicles, and by adhering to the required maintenance schedules. WFP bases its decisions on how to upgrade office facilities on sustainability and environmental aspects.



# Extra section

## Digital Technology Helps Nurses

Natasha, a family nurse, works in her village's medical centre in Jaloliddini Balkhi District, a remote area located in southern Tajikistan. Despite her hard-to-reach location, Natasha now easily uses technology that helps her digitally enter information on children who receive treatment for moderate acute malnutrition. The local medical centre is often overloaded with mothers and their small children, pregnant women, and other village residents who approach Natasha not only for health care, but also with their sorrows and problems. She always meets patients with a smile and treats everyone with the same compassion.

Natasha is one of the pioneers of piloting the SCOPE CODA (Conditional On Demand Assistance) application, which helps to digitize the management of acute malnutrition, reducing paper work in primary healthcare centres by using personalized smartcards and the mobile application to synchronize data to a digital platform.

Upon the provision of on-the-job training at 20 primary healthcare centres, programs piloting SCOPE CODA began at the end of 2018. Natasha was among those trained to use the application and quickly became an expert. After five months, Natasha felt very comfortable using SCOPE CODA and liked it because it is adjusted to Tajikistan's context and works both online and offline.

The Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition Project running from 2017 to 2021 is implemented by the WFP with the financial support of USAID in Balkhi, Shahritus, Kulob, Dusti districts of Khatlon province and Ayni district in Sughd province. The project provides supplementary food for children aged 6-59 months to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

## Summary

[1] Although people living with disabilities also received WFP's in-kind and cash assistance, existing data collection tools did not allow disaggregation by disability. However, this will be considered in 2020.

[2] SCOPE CODA (Conditional on Demand Assistance) is an integrated information system that merges identity management with programme information to register, track and improve nutrition services. The application gives a digital identity to patients and tracks healthcare services, replacing paper-and-pen records, ration cards and reports in healthcare centres with a personalized smartcard linked to an electronic database.

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

[4] The Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas highlights geographic variations in the social and economic well-being of the population and provides a geographically disaggregated estimation of sector-specific vulnerabilities and maps them at the district level to help locate the areas most affected.

## Context and operations

[1] In 2019, the annual food inflation rate was particularly high standing at 18 percent according to a corporate WFP market price analysis, putting additional pressure on the purchasing power of the most vulnerable in the country. The WFP market price analysis took into account the prices of 17 food commodities that are monitored throughout the year in line with Government of Tajikistan statistics.

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

[3] According to the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey, stunting among children under 5 years of age fell from 27 percent in 2012 to 17 percent in 2017. With an annual population growth rate of 2.5 percent, however, the current decline rate is insufficient to meet the 2025 target of a 40 percent reduction in the number of stunted children under five.

[4] According to the 2016 National Nutrient Survey published by UNICEF, the prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency among women and children is 47 percent and 37 percent respectively, a severe public health problem as per the World Health Organization classification.

[5] UNICEF, The State of the World's Children (2019).

## CSP financial overview

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)

## Strategic outcome 02

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

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Under the T-ICSP logframe, Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities including in-kind and cash assistance were planned as individual capacity strengthening. However, only projects using the food modality have been implemented.

[2] During the reporting period, WFP did not receive any request from the Government of Tajikistan to respond to a major emergency, therefore it did not provide any food transfers to people affected by an emergency.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP, Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century: Tajikistan (2019).

[2] World Bank, Tajikistan Jobs Diagnostic: Strategic Framework for Jobs (2017).


## Environment

[1] University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (2017). Retrieved from: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[2] UNECE, Tajikistan Environmental Performance Reviews, Second Review (2012). Retrieved from: [www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr\\_studies/TajikistanII.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/TajikistanII.pdf)

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			30	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	209,176	214,955	424,131	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	6	6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	2,882	2,455	5,337	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	181,583	217,244	120%
	female	179,767	211,829	118%
	total	361,350	429,073	119%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,462	2,087	143%
	female	1,562	2,512	161%
	total	3,024	4,599	152%
24-59 months	male	2,773	1,306	47%
	female	2,293	1,359	59%
	total	5,066	2,665	53%
5-11 years	male	150,013	207,276	138%
	female	149,782	199,194	133%
	total	299,795	406,470	136%
12-17 years	male	3,273	1,159	35%
	female	2,925	1,067	36%
	total	6,198	2,226	36%
18-59 years	male	23,104	5,025	22%
	female	22,185	7,333	33%
	total	45,289	12,358	27%
60+ years	male	958	391	41%
	female	1,020	364	36%
	total	1,978	755	38%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	361,350	429,073	119%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat Flour	4,610	3,622	79%
Iodised Salt	88	44	50%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	428	241	56%
Split Peas	869	341	39%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Soya Blend	45	35	77%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Wheat Flour	761	23	3%
Iodised Salt	10	0	5%
Vegetable Oil	29	1	3%
Split Peas	76	2	3%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	772,204	245,661	32%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 01	01. 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted primary school children are provided with daily nutritionally balanced school meals in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, increase school enrolment and reduce drop-out rates .							
Output B	01. Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools are provided with nutritionally balanced daily school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
Output C	School children benefit from enhanced effectiveness of national authorities at local and central level in designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes that protects children's access to food.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,800 12,800 25,600	4,209 1,719 5,928		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	147,200 147,200 294,400	198,348 206,443 404,791		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	5,386	4,248		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	1,971	1,941		
A.9	<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>							
	Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Days</b>	16	16		
B.3*	<b>Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>							
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>%</b>	100	100		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	37	37		

C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	3	3			
Activity 02	02. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			
Output A	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								
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,639 4,711 7,350				
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	610	0			
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>	
Primary school age children; Tajikistan; Food									
<b>Enrolment rate</b>									
	Act 01: 01. 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.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3.90 4.06 3.98	≥4 ≥4 ≥4	≥4 ≥4 ≥4	-5 -4 -4		
<b>Gender ratio</b>									
	Act 01: 01. 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.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	1.05	=1	=1	0.96		
<b>Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)</b>									

Retention rate	Act 01: 01. 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.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100
			<b>Male</b>	100	=100	=100	100
			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100

Strategic Outcome 02	Children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with high malnutrition rates have improved nutritional status in line with national standards by 2019	- Root Causes						
Activity 03	03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted child beneficiaries in pilot districts are provided with specialised nutritious foods in order to improve their nutrition status.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,350 1,150 2,500	2,882 2,455 5,337		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	45	35		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	50	49		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	30	0		
	Number of nutrition information products distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>non-food item</b>	3	3		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>health center</b>	245	248		



Outcome results	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	3,000	5,337	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-59 months with MAM / NTA1 / NTA_MAM; Tajikistan; Food										
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>										
	Act 03: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	<b>Female</b>	151	>50	>50	186.64			
			<b>Male</b>	126	>50	>50	157.43			
			<b>Overall</b>	138	>50	>50	172.23			
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>										
	Act 03: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	<b>Female</b>	99.63	≥75	≥75	97.84			
			<b>Male</b>	99.58	≥75	≥75	98.42			
			<b>Overall</b>	99.60	≥75	≥75	98.13			
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>										
	Act 03: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	<b>Female</b>	0.02	<3	<3	0			
			<b>Male</b>	0.09	<3	<3	0			
			<b>Overall</b>	0.06	<3	<3	0			
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>										
	Act 03: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	<b>Female</b>	0.02	<15	<15	0.15			
			<b>Male</b>	0.22	<15	<15	0.32			
			<b>Overall</b>	0.12	<15	<15	0.23			
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>										
	Act 03: 03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	<b>Female</b>	0.30	<15	<15	1.91			
			<b>Male</b>	0.09	<15	<15	1.17			
			<b>Overall</b>	0.22	<15	<15	1.54			

Strategic Outcome 03	Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 05	05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance in order to meet their immediate food needs and support their participation in asset creation or rehabilitation activities.							
Output C	People in targeted communities are trained on improved agricultural practices							
Output D	Members in targeted communities benefit from built and rehabilitated productive assets in order to improve their food security.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	396 229 625	214 181 395		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,930 7,070 14,000	385 512 897		
			General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,126 1,124 2,250			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,930 7,070 14,000	6,011 6,109 12,120		
			Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	396 229 625			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	873	25		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	772,203	245,660		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Food assistance for training	<b>Number</b>	200	181		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for training	<b>Number</b>	200	214		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	3,420	3,420		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	32	32		

	Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	10	10		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	10	27		
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	10	10		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	6	6		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	10	24		
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	24	24		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	70	5		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	4	3		
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	25	25		
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	63	63		
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	364	364		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	96	96		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	500	2,374		
Activity 06	06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Shock-affected people benefit from improved capacities of relevant authorities to prevent and respond to emergencies.							

C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	25	25		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	2	2		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)</b>								
	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	8.57	<5	<5	3.97	
			<b>Male</b>	4.77	<5	<5	2.44	
			<b>Overall</b>	5.22	<5	<5	2.59	
<b>Food expenditure share</b>								
	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	20.40	<10	<10	52.80	
			<b>Male</b>	10.40	<10	<10	31.50	
			<b>Overall</b>	11.60	<10	<10	33.60	
Target groups; Tajikistan; Cash								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	13	>42	>42	69.40	
			<b>Male</b>	17.90	>42	>42	85.30	
			<b>Overall</b>	17.30	>42	>42	83.70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	31.50	≤42	≤42	25	
			<b>Male</b>	50.20	≤42	≤42	12.60	
			<b>Overall</b>	48	≤42	≤42	13.80	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	55.60	<28	<28	5.60
			<b>Male</b>	31.80	<28	<28	2.10
			<b>Overall</b>	34.60	<28	<28	2.40

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted people; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100				
			Overall	100				
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: 01. 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.	School feeding (on-site)		<b>Overall</b>	48	≥50	≥50	47.70
Targeted people; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	40	≥50	≥50	33

#### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted people; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥10	≥10	15.99	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	33	≤33	≤33	40.65	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥57	≥57	43.36	

#### Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: 01. 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.	School feeding (on-site)		<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100
				<b>Male</b>	100	=100	=100	100
				<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100
Targeted people; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset		<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100
				<b>Male</b>	100	=100	=100	100
				<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100

#### Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Target groups; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 05: 05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	≥70	≥70	100	
			Male	50	≥70	≥70	100	
			Overall	50	≥70	≥70	100	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food			Overall	67	≥70	≥70	67	
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash			Overall	67	=100	=100	67	



**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

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Tajik schoolchildren eating WFP school meal in secondary school number 3, Roghun Town.

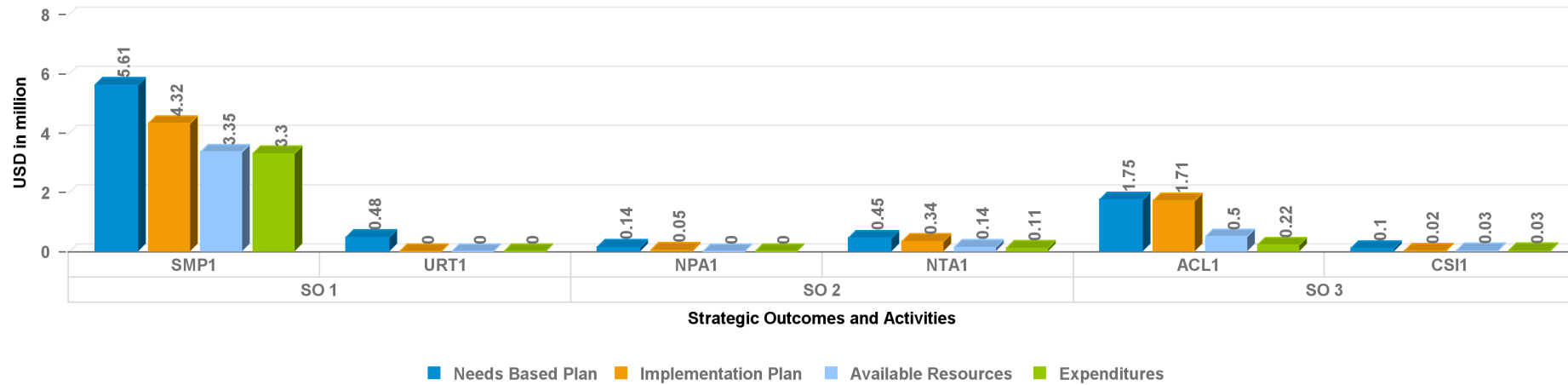
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/tajikistan>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.
SO 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
SO 3	Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.
CSI1	06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.
NPA1	04. Implement SBCC activities related to nutrition
NTA1	03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps
SMP1	01. 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.
URT1	02. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity.

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.	01. 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.	5,608,619	4,318,931	3,354,353	3,299,538
		02. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity.	476,822	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>6,085,441</b>	<b>4,318,931</b>	<b>3,354,353</b>	<b>3,299,538</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	04. Implement SBCC activities related to nutrition	143,586	45,509	0	0
		03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	448,897	341,591	139,339	110,854
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>592,482</b>	<b>387,100</b>	<b>139,339</b>	<b>110,854</b>
4	Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.	05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	1,746,998	1,713,543	498,040	218,430
		06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.	101,210	17,126	31,690	31,690
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,848,208</b>	<b>1,730,669</b>	<b>529,730</b>	<b>250,121</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	22,449	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,449</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>8,526,131</b>	<b>6,436,699</b>	<b>4,045,871</b>	<b>3,660,513</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>829,428</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>509,133</b>	<b>501,773</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>9,355,560</b>	<b>7,036,699</b>	<b>4,555,004</b>	<b>4,162,285</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>608,111</b>	<b>457,385</b>	<b>202,058</b>	<b>202,058</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			9,963,671	7,494,085	4,757,062	4,364,343



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

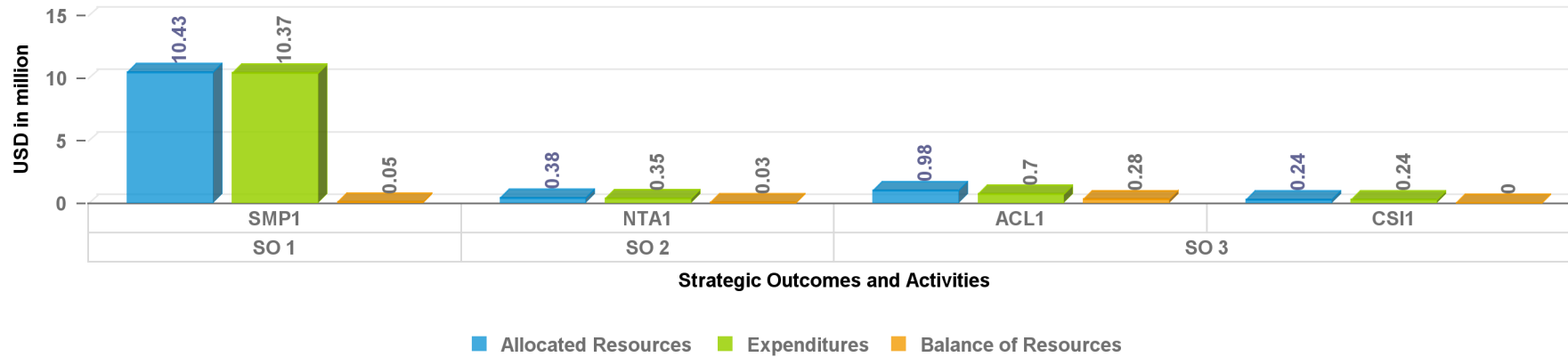
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.
SO 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
SO 3	Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.
CSI1	06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.
NTA1	03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps
SMP1	01. 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.

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Primary school children in targeted districts and people with special health needs meet their basic food requirements by 2021.	01. 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.	16,781,329	10,426,911	0	10,426,911	10,372,097	54,815
		02. Provide food assistance to TB patients registered under the DOTS programme and their families in partnership with the MoHSP to build capacity.	1,617,756	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>18,399,086</b>	<b>10,426,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,426,911</b>	<b>10,372,097</b>	<b>54,815</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	04. Implement SBCC activities related to nutrition	317,543	0	0	0	0	0
		03. Treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months in pilot districts while building government capacity to address nutrition gaps	1,292,341	380,799	0	380,799	352,314	28,485
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,609,884</b>	<b>380,799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380,799</b>	<b>352,314</b>	<b>28,485</b>
4	Vulnerable communities in areas exposed to recurrent shocks increase their resilience by 2019.	05. Asset creation and livelihood activities to support resilience to natural and man-made shocks and stressors.	3,964,338	983,783	0	983,783	704,173	279,610
		06. Assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response activities to improve capacity and readiness of institutions and civil society.	293,966	237,801	0	237,801	237,801	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,258,304</b>	<b>1,221,584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,221,584</b>	<b>941,974</b>	<b>279,610</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	22,449	0	22,449	0	22,449
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>22,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,449</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>24,267,273</b>	<b>12,051,743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,051,743</b>	<b>11,666,385</b>	<b>385,358</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,333,427</b>	<b>1,172,627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,172,627</b>	<b>1,165,266</b>	<b>7,361</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>26,600,701</b>	<b>13,224,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,224,370</b>	<b>12,831,652</b>	<b>392,719</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,729,046</b>	<b>912,744</b>		<b>912,744</b>	<b>912,744</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>28,329,746</b>	<b>14,137,114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,137,114</b>	<b>13,744,395</b>	<b>392,719</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures