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# Tajikistan Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic was also felt in Tajikistan. The pandemic had strong socio-economic effects on the most vulnerable, while also challenging WFP's supply chain. WFP and its partners recognized and adapted to these challenges and continued to deliver assistance, focussing on national development priorities and partner objectives by supporting national social protection and safety nets, nutrition, resilience-building and disaster risk reduction activities.

WFP in Tajikistan managed to deliver solid operational results throughout 2020, continuing to provide school meals to 640,000 primary schoolchildren and support staff in about 2,000 schools in 52 districts across the country, despite having to bridge gaps and delays in the commodity and funding pipelines. These challenges were also an opportunity to further strengthen the relationship with government and civil society partners at the local level, who stepped up and contributed resources to successfully fill gaps the programme faced throughout the year. To diversify schoolchildren's diets and enhance the implementation and management of the school feeding programme, WFP also continued supporting schools through micro-grants to launch income-generating activities.

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention were successfully carried out and more than 9,000 moderate acutely malnourished children were assisted in some 250 primary health centres. A social behaviour change communication plan on the prevention of malnutrition in Tajikistan was finalized, and WFP reached more children through its MAM treatment programme than initially targeted, while patient follow-up improved.

In connection with WFP's direct support to the Government of Tajikistan's response to COVID-19 and vulnerable groups affected by the economic impact of the pandemic, WFP launched Cash for Work projects to support 27,000 beneficiaries in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) and the districts of Rasht Valley, strengthening rural communities' resilience to recurring shocks and rehabilitating community assets. WFP prioritized households that were chronically food insecure and directly affected by the effects of COVID-19 related socioeconomic shocks. The activities resulted in a remarkable output as well as improved food consumption scores of vulnerable groups compared to 2019.

In its pursuit of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP is undertaking a strategic shift in Tajikistan from direct implementation to enabling and strengthening the capacity levels of national and sub-national institutions to deliver on their food security and nutrition priorities. In this regard, 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). WFP also continued to provide policy advice and capacity strengthening support to the Government of Tajikistan and relevant stakeholders to enable and enhance the capacity of national and sub-national authorities. WFP worked with the Government, regional authorities and school personnel to prepare a gradual transition of the WFP-led school feeding programme to a nationally owned and managed programme by 2027.

The COVID-19 pandemic in Tajikistan reduced the level of remittance payments from abroad to families. This, paired with rising food prices increased the vulnerability of many families in the country. WFP was also adversely affected by the pandemic through interrupted supply chains and movement restrictions, among other factors. This resulted in delays in receiving food commodities for its school feeding programme and other activities needed to provide assistance at full-scale.

The country-wide role that parent-teacher associations, as well as local government entities, had as partners in bridging gaps in the availability of resources was of particular importance. Without the support of these local-level partners, a full-ration school feeding programme could have not been maintained throughout the year. WFP cooperated closely with its UN partners, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Throughout 2020 WFP prioritized gender sensitivity in project design, implementation and monitoring, and collected and analysed gender- and age-disaggregated data. Specifically, as part of its participatory approach, WFP conducted extensive community-level consultations in all targeted locations, encouraging more women's involvement in the project implementation process and greater gender equality within local community development. WFP also designed its activities with people with disabilities in mind, ensuring that activities were inclusive and enabled those with disabilities to participate and contribute to the delivery of outputs.



# 676,461



49%  
female

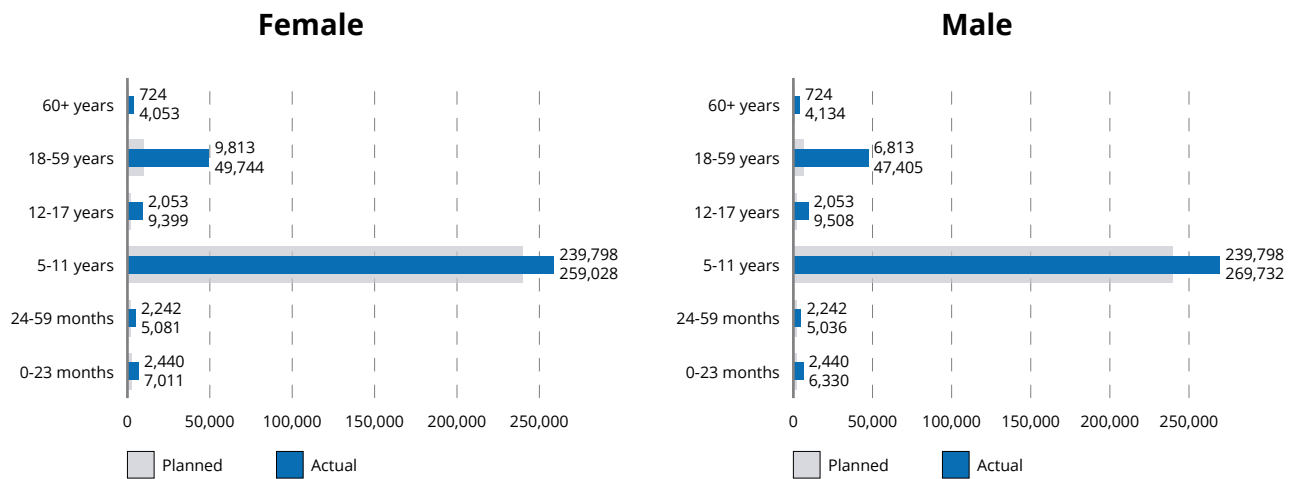


51%  
male

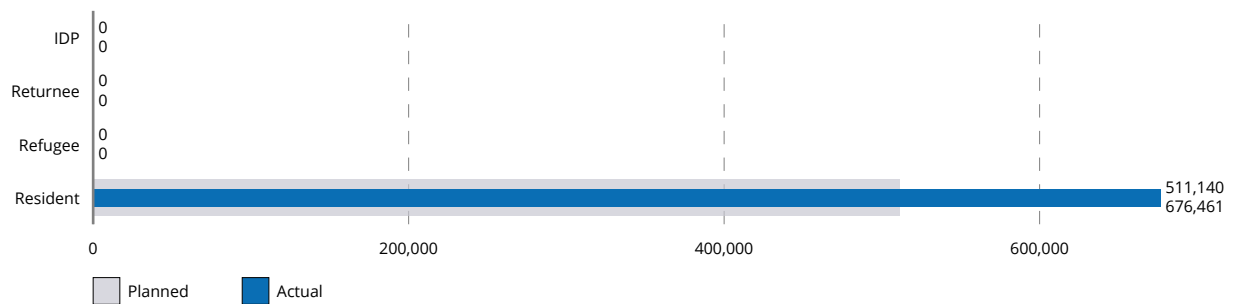
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 10,884 (49% Female, 51% Male)

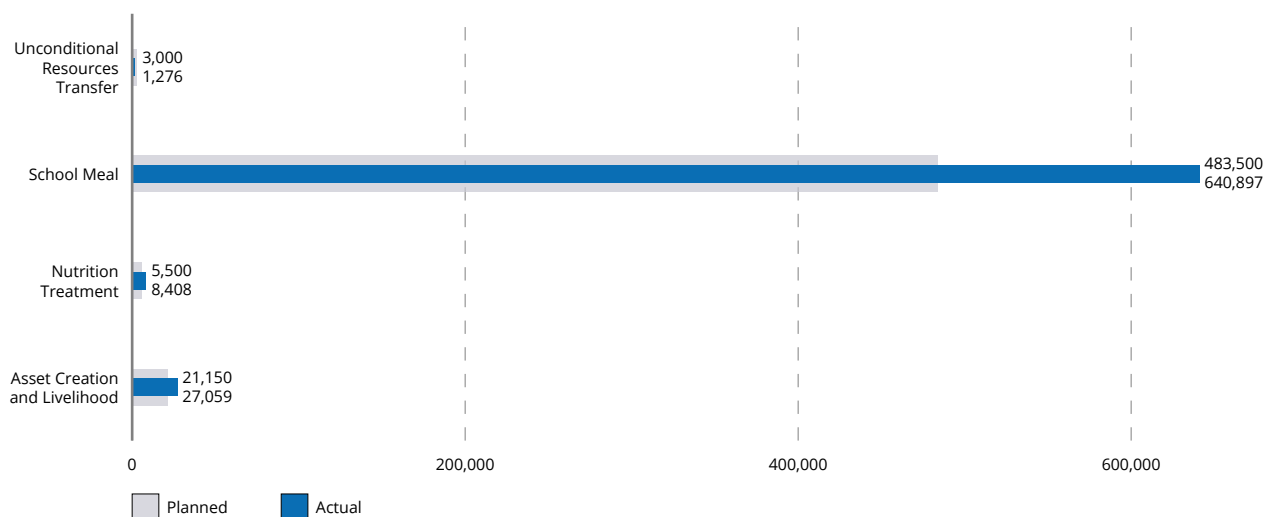
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

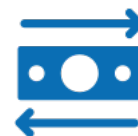


## Total Food and CBT



4,437 mt

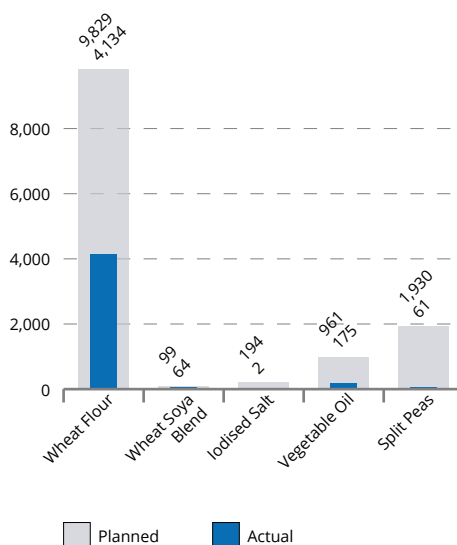
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 13,012 mt total planned



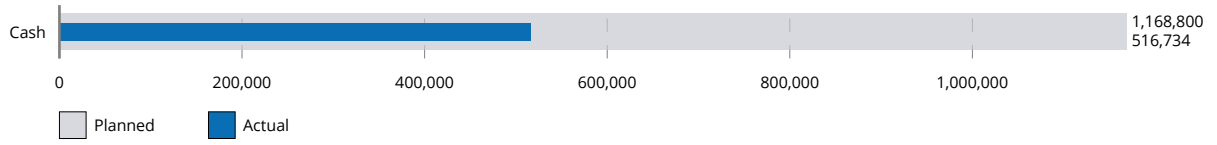
US\$ 516,734

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 1,168,800 total planned

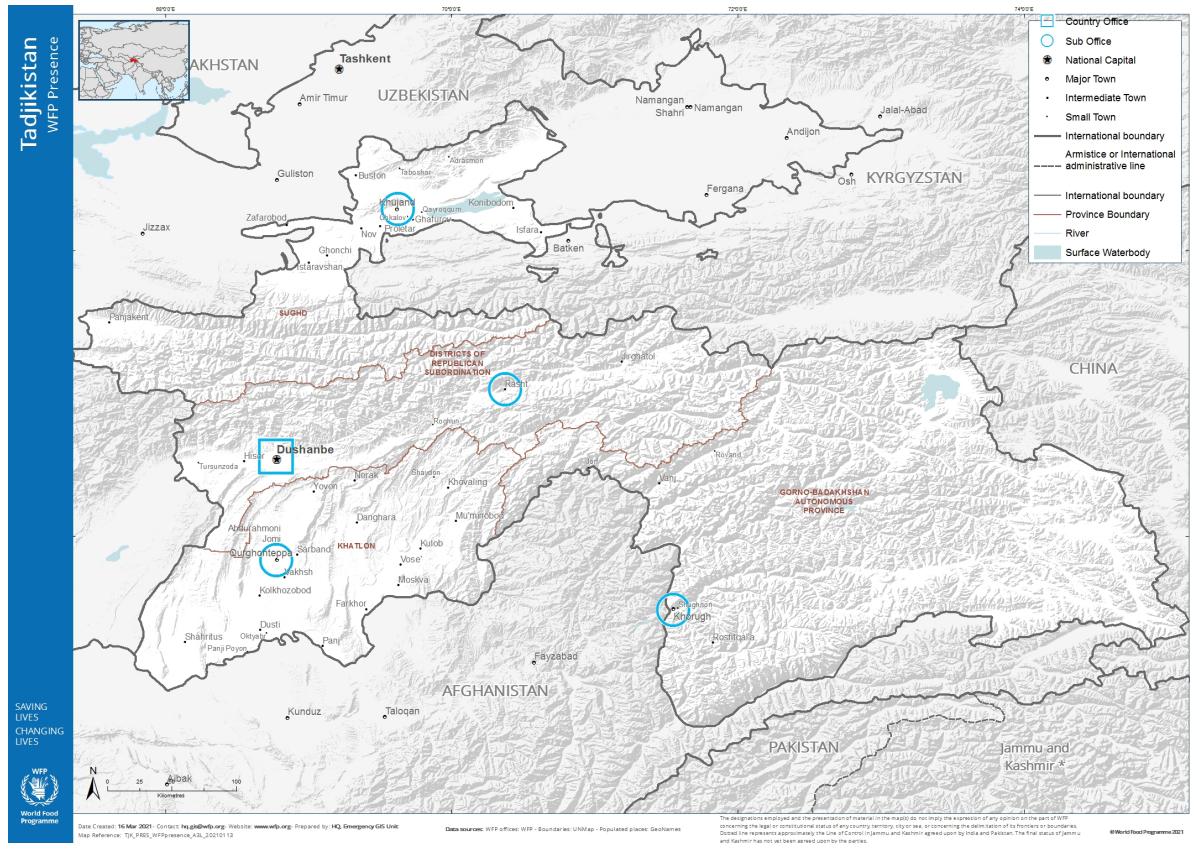
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Tajikistan is a landlocked country with a population of 9.3 million people, where 93 percent of the territory is covered by mountains. The country remains the most vulnerable to climate change and shocks in the Central Asian region, which manifests in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, melting glaciers and extreme weather events (such as floods, droughts, avalanches and landslides), which recurrently destroy land, crops, infrastructures and livelihoods. Consequently, half of Tajikistan's food is imported, with fluctuations in food prices disproportionately affecting the poorest and reducing their purchasing power.

Tajikistan is facing a challenging food security situation and malnutrition rates remain the highest in Central Asia. Although the rate of malnourishment has reduced in the last decade, the number of those undernourished has remained stagnant [1] and micronutrient deficiencies are high. 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.

The Government of Tajikistan has prioritized improving food security and nutrition in the National Development Strategy 2030. Within its Tajikistan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 – 2024, WFP focused on strengthening the Government's capacity to improve food security and achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The operations aimed at achieving WFP's Strategic Outcomes 1 (access to food), 2 (end malnutrition), 3 (resilience building) and 4 (support partners to implement SDGs). Due to significant operational changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP carried out a budget revision in September 2020. This entailed the introduction of a new additional Strategic Outcome 5 (crisis response) to the Tajikistan CSP, with one new activity on providing on-demand procurement and logistics support to partners. Additionally, under Strategic Outcome 2, cash-based transfers (CBT) were introduced as a new modality as part of activity 2.

The school feeding programme continues to build sustainable food and nutrition-based social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas. Additionally, to reduce malnutrition, WFP continues to implement the integrated management guidelines by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSP), which include knowledge transfer on supply chain management, mainly at the level of primary healthcare centres. The new CBT modality under the existing activity 2 of Strategic Outcome 2 enabled WFP to reach communities at risk and provided cash assistance to pregnant and lactating women and girls and caregivers of children aged 6-23 months.

To build the resilience of rural vulnerable communities, WFP implemented projects geographically and programmatically linked with school feeding and nutrition interventions, such as the construction and renovation of school bakeries to further improve the school feeding process. Building drinking and irrigation water supply systems



improved livelihoods and sanitation. In 2020, WFP, in partnership with the Government of Tajikistan, launched the implementation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project. The project will provide climate change adaptation interventions to strengthen the capacities of national actors in providing climate information services, such as monthly and seasonal forecasts and weather alerts, to rural communities, enabling them to plan accordingly. The project aims to benefit approximately 115,000 food-insecure people in rural Tajik communities over the next four years.

To strengthen the capacity of government institutions at the central and decentralized levels, WFP provided policy advice, training and technical assistance to government partners related to the management of the national school feeding programme, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. With its expertise in operations management (logistics, procurement and administration), WFP was also approached to provide on-demand services for government institutions, development and humanitarian actors as well as other partners during the COVID-19 pandemic and until the end of the CSP.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the food security situation in Tajikistan, especially among the most vulnerable. WFP, through its COVID-19 Country Impact Assessment with a focus on food security [1] and regular food security and market monitoring, identified the impact on the food security situation, as well as specific vulnerabilities. Based on the assessment, two principal issues were identified, namely an increase in severity and the prevalence of food insecurity, and a loss of or reduced income from remittances and through food price spikes.

In the wake of the pandemic, the Government of Tajikistan developed strategies and plans to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the UN Country Team (UNCT) prepared an integrated socio-economic response framework to COVID-19. WFP responses outlined below were part of the framework and contributed to the Government's strategies and plans.

The first component was resilience building (Cash for Work): based on the socio-economic analyses, WFP launched Cash for Work Projects in April to support 34,000 vulnerable people in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomy Oblast and Rasht Valley who were affected by socio-economic shocks induced by COVID-19. The projects provided 3,000 participants and their families with cash assistance for three months in exchange for their work on rehabilitating or constructing community assets, such as irrigation canals and drinking water supply systems. As the project was designed and implemented amid the pandemic, its implementation faced challenges due to movement restrictions, reduced capacity of implementing partners as well as financial service providers, resulting in some delays in executing activities.

The second component was social protection (school feeding take-home rations): due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP provided one-off take-home food rations to 24,000 vulnerable families to support families with the most vulnerable children through much-needed food assistance during the pandemic.

The third component, as part of WFP's nutrition objective, was to carry out a social and behaviour change communication campaign to raise awareness of basic hygiene measures, such as washing hands, to help curb the spread of COVID-19. To achieve this, WFP developed a series of interventions aiming to improve cleaning habits and carried these out in primary schools and communities.

## Risk Management

WFP responded timely to the support requests during small-scale emergencies in Tajikistan such as the mudflows and floods in Khuroson and Vahdat districts in May 2020. WFP mitigated risks by carrying out preparedness activities, developing contingency plans, engaging in emergency response coordination platforms and enhancing the preparedness capacities of national stakeholders. Despite the planned responses, WFP has strategic risks which can occur due to insufficient funding for the implementation of planned activities and operational risks that can occur due to the limited capacity of cooperating partners, which can impact the quality of programme delivery. To respond and address these risks, WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities with its partners, including local non-governmental organisations. WFP also periodically conducted a number of partner mapping exercises. The country office took gender considerations into account throughout all activities, promoting gender equality through programmes and partnerships. WFP is continuing to enhance and expand its beneficiary feedback mechanisms and accountability to affected populations tools. In 2020, COVID-19 has posed major operational and managerial challenges, demanding the country office to adjust and adapt to the working environment and conditions under the pandemic. As per the decision by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), by end of April 2020, remote work was introduced, and field travel was limited to essential trips only. Programme delivery and business processes, such as procurement, took longer due to the pandemic. Despite these challenges, the country office continued with its operation, taking all the precautionary measures, and successfully implemented planned activities.



# Partnerships

In 2020 WFP partnered closely with the Government of Tajikistan to pursue the objectives as outlined in the Country Strategic Plan. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense and the Ministry of Education and Science, WFP assisted in the design and implementation of the COVID-19 preparedness and response plan.

The long-spanning experience in conducting school feeding activities in Tajikistan and the close relationships developed with school partners and the surrounding communities have made WFP a partner of choice for school feeding in the country. WFP's close partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sciences on the school feeding program, along with donors, led to the confirmation of funds for the program for 2021-2022.

WFP implemented activities in partnership with various United Nations (UN) agencies through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). It led several initiatives of the UNCT, including the coordination of the cash working group in cooperation with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and was also involved in inter-agency efforts on emergency preparedness and response, as well as inter-agency coordination forums, including the Development Coordination Council (DCC) Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition.

In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP provided monthly reports on COVID-19 and on the food security situation. Thanks to its logistics capacity, WFP successfully set up an online platform to visualize and disseminate COVID-19 supply chain updates daily to all UN agencies and international and national partners. In addition to leading various initiatives, WFP coordinated UN efforts to achieve outcome 4 of the current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) on food security and nutrition and was well engaged in the preparation for the next UNDAF to ensure WFP activities are aligned with those of the partners.

The Russian Federation remained one of the main donors and partners for WFP in Tajikistan, playing an important role in supporting WFP focus on school feeding and Government capacity strengthening. The close partnership led to the signing of another Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the Russian Federation in 2020 to develop a sustainable school feeding programme in Tajikistan. Also, the Russian Federation provided funds to purchase food commodities to meet the needs of schoolchildren in Tajikistan in 2020-2021. Through Russia's support WFP was able to provide food assistance to the community using take-home rations in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP's activities for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition were carried out through the generous contribution from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which has provided funding to implement Strategic Outcome 2 until mid-2021. Furthermore, a partnership with the Green Climate Fund enabled WFP to receive funding for climate-related resilience-building activities under strategic outcome 3.

In addition to financial support, in-kind contributions from the Government of Tajikistan, Parent and Teacher Associations (PTAs) and communities, formed an integral part of resources under the school feeding programme, playing an important role in the implementation of the activities. The partnership with this support group turned out to be critical in ensuring the continuity of the school feeding programme in Tajikistan in the face of funding and commodity gaps. The resourcefulness and generosity of parents and communities and their willingness to support WFP and the partner schools illustrates the recognition and importance of the school feeding programme has for students and their families.

To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide humanitarian aid to the country, WFP managed to successfully reach new donors such as the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). With the support of SDC, WFP responded to the needs of the community through cash assistance projects in exchange for involvement in fast track resilience-building activities. This intervention enabled WFP to strengthen partnerships with five non-governmental organisations that operate in the region and implement the cash assistance project.

Joint efforts and commitment by all stakeholders contribute to the achievement of the Tajik Government's priority to ensure food security and healthy nutrition in the country. As such, WFP strives to be the partner of choice for food security and nutrition projects with the host government, government donors, the private sector, international financial institutions and the UN system in Tajikistan.



# CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP managed to mobilize approximately USD 14.2 million in resources. This also included resources carried over from the previous year. This amounted to 84 percent of the annual needs-based plan. Out of the total mobilized resources, around 79 percent were directed multilateral funds. The available resources were distributed among activities based on the budget structure of the country strategic plan (CSP) and conditionality of contributions. More than one-third of the available funding was allocated for the implementation of school feeding activities.

Contributions from traditional donors allowed WFP to maintain an adequate level of continuity of activities related to malnutrition prevention and treatment, asset creation and resilience building and strengthening national capacities to implement social protection programmes. Activities related to the provision of technical assistance to public institutions on the implementation of food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness, received little or no funding.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in WFP having to face significant operational changes which made it necessary to revisit the structure of its CSP through a budget revision, which introduced a new Strategic Outcome on crisis response, dedicated to the provision of on-demand services in the country, as well as the introduction of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality under Strategic Outcome 2. Strategic objective 3 exceeded its planned budgets by 20 percent through additional funds raised for COVID-19 response activities. As a result, the total budget of the CSP for 2020 increased from USD 82 million to 84.9 million, aiming to reach 29,500 additional beneficiaries.

In 2020 WFP experienced considerable delays in receiving contributions that were earmarked for 2020. More than 55 percent of the funds that were confirmed were available for consumption only in September of 2020. Consequently, and despite the efforts made to access the advance financing facilities, this resulted in a funding gap affecting activities. WFP was unable to avoid a critical shortage of funds at the beginning of the new academic year in August under its Strategic Outcome 1 focussing on school feeding.















These delays also impacted the programme delivery across all other activities and forced WFP to revisit the targets of the initially approved implementation plan, scaling it down by around 28 percent from USD 11.5 million to 8.3 million proportionally across all activities.

Although the overall actual expenditure in 2020 amounted to 112 percent of the implementation plan, the level of expenditures varied across activities, with some interventions facing operational delays, resulting in lower than planned expenditures. A further consequence of the delay in receiving funding at the end of 2020 was a significant difference between available funds in December, amounting to USD 14.2 million, and total expenditure, amounting to USD 9 million. The remaining food commodities, along with balances of open commitments and unspent resources at the end of 2020 were carried over and will be actualized in 2021. Also, the allocation of additional unearmarked multilateral contributions allowed to repay USD 1 million of advance financing received by WFP in 2019.

In 2020, WFP managed to secure multi-year funding for longer-term programmes, receiving a four-year contribution from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for climate adaptation and resilience-building activities, and a contribution over four years from the Russian Federation for strengthening the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes.

In 2021, WFP will continue its efforts in terms of diversifying its donor base through liaising with potential donors, including the Government of Tajikistan and non-traditional donors, to ensure the availability of adequate resources to support its activities in the country.

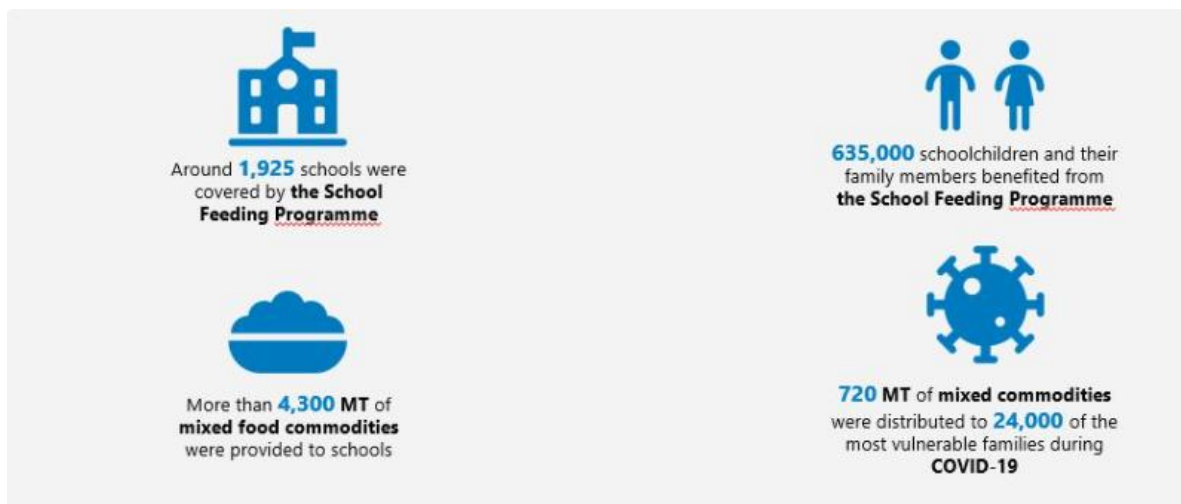
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	 9,417,449	 5,219,827	 5,047,165	 4,456,776
02: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.	 527,641	 504,895	 406,455	 289,043
03: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	 1,968,281	 1,665,366	 2,349,067	 1,071,630
04: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.	 2,503,667	 2,359,070	 3,108,215	 1,875,257
05: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	 92,154	 0	 4,084	 3,268
Total:	 14,509,192	 9,749,158	 10,914,986	 7,695,974

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.**



As part of Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to support the Government of Tajikistan through building sustainable food and nutrition-sensitive social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas. The school feeding programme is the largest component of WFP's operational portfolio in Tajikistan, providing nutritionally balanced hot meals to schoolchildren in primary grades 1 to 4. WFP's school feeding programme in Tajikistan is aligned with the global 'WFP 2020-2030 School Feeding Strategy' [1] through the provision of operational support and by building national capacity in school feeding to transition the programme to national ownership by 2027.

The programme aims to reduce nutrient deficiencies in school children and the impact of the programme has been shown through a Micronutrient Study of the Primary Schoolchildren, conducted by WFP's technical partner, the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI). [2] In 2020, WFP reached 640,000 students and their family members as well as school support staff in some 2,000 schools, approximately half in the country. Through the provision of hot meals, WFP directly supported about 422,000 students aged 7-11 years during the spring semester of the 2019-2020 academic year. Due to population growth, WFP reached over 433,000 students in the autumn semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. During the 2020 calendar year, through the provision of hot meals, WFP's food assistance comprised fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. WFP provided food assistance for 125 days in 21 districts and 90 days in 31 districts (out of a total of 137 school days).

Due to funding delays, WFP reduced its overall planned assistance by about 60 percent during the 2019-2020 academic year, resulting in meals being provided four times per week instead of five. The daily ration was also reduced by about 40 percent. To address the shortfalls, participatory consultations between WFP and subnational counterparts on feeding arrangements were held, with strong support from local government entities and the Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA). Their contributions have been remarkable, collectively providing in-kind or cash to enable the purchase of supplementary foods such as vegetables and fruits and pay the salaries of cooks and bakery staff.

Together, local government entities and the PTAs have encompassed nearly one-third of the overall costs of the programme. Initially, a response measure was put in place to mitigate commodity shortfalls. This was achieved by engaging local counterparts and the PTAs to support the fifth feeding day of the week. WFP thus became aware of a potential mechanism to involve local communities, highlighting the importance of school feeding, and gaining ground in the nationalization of the programme.

A lesson learned during this process was that particularly vulnerable community were unable to provide supplementary support and therefore depended on continued assistance. Furthermore, despite the reduced number of feeding days provided by WFP, the attendance rate at targeted schools remained high for both girls and boys. While local contributions were greater for some schools, at least 60 feeding days were arranged solely through the support of the local government and PTAs.

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the Government of Tajikistan declared school summer holidays would commence in May, approximately one month earlier than usual. To ensure the schoolchildren continued receiving food assistance from WFP, take-home rations were provided to the most vulnerable families of the schoolchildren. WFP distributed some 720 mt of mixed commodities (fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil) to 24,000 of the most vulnerable families, constituting 126,000 beneficiaries. Targeting criteria included specific vulnerabilities, such as children from households headed by women, households that had lost their main source of income due to the cessation of remittances, and households already identified as being vulnerable based on the national targeted social assistance programme.

During the distribution, health & safety precautions following emergency distribution guidelines laid out by WFP as well as the World Health Organization’s guidelines for the mitigation of COVID-19 were strictly observed. Post-distribution monitoring reflected strong satisfaction with adherence to COVID-19 mitigation measures. Results confirmed that targeted beneficiary families were in need of ongoing food assistance. The continuation of in-school meals or provision of take-home rations in the event of school closures was required to maintain food security for these households.

Upon the reopening of schools for the 2020-2021 academic year in August, WFP in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) assisted the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan (MoES) in developing guidance on COVID-19 mitigating actions to ensure that children would return to a safe school environment. Based on the guidance from WFP, measures were included to manage school canteens, the provision of meals during the pandemic and hygiene measures that should be carried out by students and school staff, including cooks. Only upon the issuance of this guidance did the canteens reopen in school to provide meals.

Due to the new academic year beginning in August, about one month earlier than planned, WFP faced supply chain challenges, including import restrictions and supplier delays. Food commodities arrived with a one-month delay and in incomplete quantities, creating further obstacles in arranging adequate meals for the young students. Fortified wheat flour was the first to arrive, and WFP ensured adequate communication with central and subnational government counterparts as well as PTAs to develop a plan for the distribution of this commodity to those schools that could supplement the flour to create a full meal. WFP initially planned to provide only fortified vegetable oil but also distributed non-fortified vegetable oil together with additional arrivals of fortified wheat flour towards the end of 2020 to cover supply gaps.

These commodities were dispatched immediately to all WFP-supported schools in the country. Local government entities and PTAs continued to supplement the foods provided by WFP, to alleviate the burden of these new shortfalls. WFP adjusted the assistance schedule to daily meals instead of the four-day feeding week applied in the prior academic year. By the end of 2020, WFP had not received pulses or iodized salt to complete the ration.

WFP continued to engage with the Government of Tajikistan on strengthening the school feeding programme in the country. As a result of constant advocacy for an uninterrupted school feeding process by WFP, school feeding was included in the National Education Development Strategy 2021-2030, and its mid-term action plan 2021-2023, with the objective of nationalizing the school feeding programme. WFP provided strong technical support in prior years for other important policies that outline school feeding as a priority, including the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, the Concept on Improvement of the School Feeding in General Educational Institutions of Tajikistan, and the National Strategy on Sustainable Development of School Feeding for the period of up to 2027.

The Gender and Age Marker code for Strategic Outcome 1 was 3, based on the near-equal gender balance in the activity and the involvement of women in the monitoring of activities as well as in garnering additional financial and in-kind resources to bridge gaps in the school feeding activity.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	3

**Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.**



In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoHSP) and other development partners, WFP continued to implement its “Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition” project based on the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol throughout 2020.

The project was implemented in Balkhi, Shahrituz, Kulob and Dusti districts of Khatlon Region and Ayni district of Sughd Region, and detected and treated children 6-59 months of age affected by Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) through the provision of specialized nutritious food (SNF) [1], in over 250 primary healthcare centres (PHCs). It also supported medical staff to sensitize parents and caregivers on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

Nutrition activities were fully funded, and, during the reporting period, more than 8,000 beneficiaries were treated and discharged from the programme. WFP reached more children through the MAM treatment programme than initially targeted while distributing less SNF than planned. This was due to children recovering and being discharged earlier than anticipated, particularly in Khatlon region, which is due to the prevention activities and consultation on the supplementary feeding practices provided by PHC staff. Also, capacity strengthening activities for PHC staff led to an improvement of patient follow-up, resulting in a recovery rate of over 99 percent, zero mortality, and non-response and default rates each being less than one-half percent. All treatment performance rate targets are in adherence to SPHERE standards and were exceeded, indicating a successful integration of efforts by all partners in treating malnourished children.

WFP worked extensively with local partners to build their capacity to provide healthcare services to underserved communities in Tajikistan. In collaboration with national-level institutions, monitoring and mentoring visits were organised with the involvement of specialists from MoHSP. On-the-job support was provided for frontline workers during the visits. The regional focal points of the project were assigned by the heads of the regional health departments and regularly accompanied project staff during the monitoring of remote areas, providing support not only for nutrition-related issues but other challenges encountered in health facilities. Cooperating partner capacity in supply chain activities related to specialized nutritious foods was also developed. While WFP coordinated the shipment and logistics of the SNF into the country, the PHC responsible for MAM treatment coordinated in-country delivery and distribution of the specialized nutritious foods up to the smallest facilities in the target districts.

Rapid initiation of temporary changes in malnutrition treatment activities in response to COVID-19 in coordination with other partners was very important. WFP was actively engaged with interagency deliberations and, together with the United Nations Children’s Fund, the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) contributed to updating the MAM treatment procedures with health & safety adjustments related to COVID-19. In order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, slight adjustments in programme implementation included shifting to a monthly instead of weekly distribution of specialized nutritious foods, thus minimizing the gathering of children and caregivers in health facilities. Over 1,000 mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes were distributed to parents and caregivers of MAM children, along with training on how to monitor the treatment process of their children



at home. These measures reduced physical and social contact among health workers, parents, caregivers and beneficiaries.

To enhance the capacity of the national health system, new technologies, such as WFP’s beneficiary management application SCOPE CODA [2], were introduced in the MAM treatment process. WFP and national health authorities continued piloting the electronic registration of beneficiaries using a customized version of the SCOPE CODA application in all 56 PHCs of Jaloliddini Balkhi district in Khatlon Region and started implementation in 51 PHCs in Kulob district. The application adds efficiency to malnutrition treatment programmes by allowing to digitize both beneficiary and programme data collection. The information obtained from SCOPE CODA can be used to assess programme performance, optimize operations and generate daily reports more easily.

A six-day training was conducted by the WFP team for 51 health workers (18 male and 33 female) of family medicine centres, rural health centres and medical houses of Kulob district to enable them to apply the new technology in their health facilities. PHC health workers were introduced to the SCOPE CODA application and received SCOPE CODA devices and cards. All health workers were trained to digitally register beneficiaries using cards, update records on a weekly or monthly basis, synchronize and send the information to the online database, and delete beneficiary data after their full recovery and discharge from the programme.

Based on the findings of the formative research conducted in 2019, WFP, in cooperation with the MoHSP, finalized a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) plan to support the prevention of malnutrition in Tajikistan. The implementation of the SBCC programme in Tajikistan started with SBCC nimble trials in April 2020 and was completed in December 2020 in Jaloliddini Balkhi district. Nimble trials decreased the gap between research and action by testing short-term outcomes quickly and affordably, increasing the chance of success of the intervention. By testing different combinations of interventions, the trials identified the most effective mix in varying contexts and whether the full intervention mix was needed. SBCC nimble trials included hand hygiene in primary schools as well as communities, health facilities and shops, reduced cooking oil consumption in communities and increased vegetable preservation in communities.

Initially, SBCC hand hygiene nimble trials both in schools and communities were planned in April-May 2020, but due to early school closures stemming from the spread of COVID-19 in May, only community activities were conducted. The SBCC hand hygiene nimble trials in schools were postponed until the new academic year in August. The implementation of SBCC hand hygiene nimble trials in health facilities and community shops was also postponed and resumed in October 2020. Baseline and end-line data were collected for the implementation of SBCC nimble trials (which were supplemented with the distribution of hygiene-related non-food items) in selected primary schools and communities. Whilst most people agreed that handwashing with water was sufficient, the hygiene nimble trials showed positive changes in beliefs around the importance of using soap and water. Results will be presented to wider stakeholders through a national level round table under the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) platform in the first quarter of 2021.

WFP commissioned an external review to assess the progress and lessons learned of the project, and to identify opportunities for WFP to strengthen the design of its nutrition activities. The project review is forward-looking and focuses on strategic, systemic or emerging issues and/or programmes and initiatives. Results showcasing the achievements of the pilot were presented during an external stakeholder workshop and will support the design of a new nutrition programme from 2021.

The Gender and Age Marker code for nutrition activities was 3, reflecting that sex and age were systematically analyzed and SBCC activities were mostly tailored to target the women’s roles in nutrition-related behaviours.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government’s capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	3

### Strategic outcome 03: Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.



WFP proactively conducted a robust desk review on the potential socioeconomic consequences of the COVID-19 before it was declared by the Government of Tajikistan that pandemic had spread to the country. The study identified specific vulnerabilities and target areas for response measures. During a high-level meeting in April 2020, the Prime Minister of Tajikistan urged development partners to revise their programmes to focus on measures to mitigate or prevent the negative socio-economic impacts COVID-19 could have on the country. To support the Government's initiative, WFP diverted funds to facilitate COVID-19 response action in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomy Oblast (GBAO) and later raised new funding to expand the project to the districts of Rasht Valley. The response activities contributed to 5 out of 23 activities outlined in the Government action plan and which were related to agricultural productivity, reliable food systems, household food security and nutrition. WFP's COVID-19 response was also in line with one of the core recommendations of the Development Coordination Council working group on food security and nutrition, which was to build the capacities of vulnerable households and communities by providing resource transfers to enable poor households (i.e. living below the poverty line) to take advantage of opportunities to build productive assets, improve their nutritional status, meet their own food needs and become more economically secure.

In the framework of the COVID-19 response action and through its food assistance for assets creation activity, WFP launched Cash for Work projects to support more than 27,000 beneficiaries in GBAO and the Rasht Valley. WFP prioritized households that were chronically food insecure and directly affected by the socioeconomic shocks, primarily due to market price spikes and reduced income from remittances. Households headed by women were of particular concern. The projects provided 6,700 participants and their families with cash assistance in exchange for their work on rehabilitating or constructing community assets such as irrigation canals, drinking water supply systems, feeder roads, and forestry areas in the targeted communities. Specific activities at the sites ensured the participation of women, despite cultural-sensitivities regarding labour-based works, and people living with physical disabilities who could not work also received assistance.

Of the USD 860,000 allocated, 60 percent was disbursed between October and December 2020 as cash transfers to the COVID-19 response action beneficiaries in these two regions, while the remaining 40 percent is to be distributed in early 2021. Resulting from these projects, 320 km of irrigational canals, 191 km of feeder roads, 43 km of drinking water supply systems have been rehabilitated or constructed; 4,900 ha of agricultural land have benefited from the rehabilitated irrigation canals, and 13.5 ha of land have been afforested. The projects were implemented in partnership with the local authorities of GBAO and the Rasht Valley and a mix of local and international cooperating partners.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the regular baseline survey was not conducted, however, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted through a phone survey with beneficiaries who received WFP assistance in 2019-20. The survey results were not representative of the beneficiary population and can be referenced only as indicative of the situation. As a baseline was not conducted for the activities which commenced in 2020, the PDM results will be compared to the last follow-up data of 2019. In terms of food consumption, the COVID-19 response activities yielded significant improvements in comparison to 2019 and went well above the set targets for 2020. For instance, 94 percent (82 percent in 2019) of respondents reported acceptable food consumption, 6 percent (15 percent in 2019) borderline level and 0 percent (3 percent in 2019) demonstrated poor food consumption.

Regarding the impact the newly-built or rehabilitated assets had on the lives of community members, the survey revealed that they were better protecting their household livelihood capitals from natural disasters (59 percent), allowed to increase or diversify the production (58 percent), and decreased their day-to-day hardship (about 70 percent). It was also perceived that the newly-built or rehabilitated assets improved access to markets and basic social services (70 percent). Albeit these positive results, the negative effects of COVID-19 were evident through the sharp increase in the proportion of households using emergency livelihood strategies which increased from 6 percent in 2019 to 52.6 percent in 2020. This may partially explain the positive food consumption scores.

A Subsidiary Agreement between WFP and the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan (CEP) was signed, thus launching a four-year climate change adaptation project. Due to the pandemic, WFP was unable to fulfil the initial plan for a team of international experts to conduct field-based inception consultations with communities to validate the relevance of the activities outlined in the approved project proposal, which was designed five years prior. Instead, WFP coordinated a team of national experts from various governmental agencies and through local recruitment to carry out the inception consultations in 11 target districts. The findings from the consultations, together with a further assessment regarding market prices and the most up-to-date innovations, will define the scope of the project implementation in 2021.

WFP also launched a project to develop a contextually relevant proof of concept for an economically and socially sustainable school feeding programme (SFP), where women’s agricultural production groups and marketing systems are linked with a group of WFP-supported schools participating in a cash-based transfers pilot in 2021. It is expected that the approach developed will be taken up by schools participating in this project in subsequent years, and ultimately by all schools.

WFP, in partnership with the Rapid Emergency and Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) member-agencies and the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES), duly responded to the consequences of mudflow and floods in Khuroson and Vahdat districts in May 2020. WFP used its contingency food stock to respond to the Government’s emergency appeal, for which it distributed a one-off emergency entitlement (fortified wheat flour only) to 272 affected households, reaching some 1,200 beneficiaries. The response was provided in the framework of the five-year Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and CoES.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 remained cognizant of gender aspects while designing and delivering activities according to Gender and Age Marker code 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Carry out asset creation, livelihood and climate adaptation activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster.	3

## Strategic outcome 04: Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.



WFP continued to prioritize its cooperation with the Government of Tajikistan in building a strong foundation for food security across the country, making notable progress despite the negative influence of COVID-19 on many aspects of the 2020 plan.

In line with the National School Feeding Strategy, 2017-2027, WFP reinforced its efforts to transition its school feeding programme to a nationally owned programme, which will commence in 2021 with the gradual handover to be completed by 2027. Discussions to formalize cooperation through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) have culminated, with signing expected in early 2021. Included in the agreement is the establishment of a dedicated school feeding centre through technical and financial support from WFP. The centre would serve as a primary central level entity that will support and sustain the gradual management of the national programme. As such, WFP promoted policy dialogue at the national and sub-national levels through various working groups and coordination councils, the networks which will ultimately be made coherent by the central school feeding centre. WFP arranged for ministerial partners to visit schools across the country to gain knowledge about and to promote the school feeding programme. Through WFP's initiative, discussions were initiated to streamline the design of the five-year District Development Programmes (DDP) [1] by partnering with sister agencies, e.g. the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Programme. A collaborative approach envisions future DDPs to be more holistic and reflective of a wider array of developmental concerns linked to governmental priorities and serves as an additional element for the institutionalization of a national school feeding programme and Country Strategic Plan development priorities, including resilience and nutrition.

To enhance schoolchildren's diets, WFP supported income-generating activities and the production of complementary foods in selected schools. Activities commenced on a small-scale in 2019 with a second-round launched in late 2020. Activities include greenhouses, beekeeping, animal breeding, fishponds, canning shops and sewing shops. The assets created have the aim of enabling schools to generate income for improved and more nutritious school meals while reducing the burden on parents to contribute resources.

WFP designed and presented to MoES a conceptual note on the implementation of a cash-based transfer pilot in selected schools to enable their local and direct procurement of food commodities. Under the instruction of the Deputy Prime Minister, the concept has now been reviewed and discussed among technical experts from relevant ministries and is planned for commencement in 2021 under the coordination of MoES. Due to the delay in the commencement of this activity, no beneficiaries were reached under activity 4.

In order to strengthen the mapping capacity of MoES, WFP conducted training for 40 school feeding focal points on the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Geolocation information collected will feed an online platform that will provide coverage information and track food stocks. This information will be shared with MoES via an easily accessible interactive dashboard.

WFP continues its partnership and collaboration with the Russian non-governmental organization, Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI), in advocating for a sustainable national school feeding programme. To raise awareness and promote healthy eating habits and lifestyles among the population via school meals, WFP and SIFI prepared learning

materials about healthy lifestyles and proper nutrition, targeting children 7-11 years of age, including a story, "Nutball World Cup", and an interactive quest, "Saving the Planet". In addition, televised programming on these topics was conducted in coordination with various ministries. Through this collaboration, a biannual newsletter on school feeding has been published in Tajik, Russian and English and was posted online.

Efforts have also been made in optimizing school feeding through public-private partnerships to support the eventual nationalization of the programme. Under this framework, an assessment of selected district bakeries that supply bread to local schools was conducted, through which WFP identified an immediate need for equipment replacement due to deterioration and the impossibility of further safe operation; eight bakeries were renovated to meet the latest requirements and to ensure a steady supply of quality bread for the school feeding programme in these districts. WFP also provided modern bakery equipment to reduce the baking time and increase daily output by an estimated 40 percent. Regular monitoring and oversight of the construction process and equipment delivery was conducted by WFP with the technical expertise of SIFI.

To advocate for schools as a platform for healthy diets and improved nutrition, WFP conducted formative research in 2019, which included studying the behaviours of school-aged children regarding healthy eating and hygiene. Findings led to one of the first interventions under the social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activity in schools, focusing on hygiene habits, specifically handwashing.

Nimble trials were initiated to test a wide range of interventions designed to change students' behaviours and increase their awareness of the importance of hygiene. Assessments showed positive changes around using both soap and water in all intervention groups, however, the greatest shift was recorded in the school that received the full intervention mix. Results showed that well-planned SBCC interventions can positively change beliefs and, in this case, handwashing practices amongst school-aged children. The interventions that included interpersonal communications were most effective. WFP, therefore, intends to expand interventions to other schools.

WFP remained actively involved in policy design and ensured school feeding and nutrition priorities were integrated into social protection, health and education sectors through documents such as the National Strategy for Education Development 2021-2030 and its Midterm Action Plan 2021-2023; the Midterm Development Programme 2021-2025; and the National Strategy of Health and Welfare of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2030.

WFP held discussions with the Agency of Statistics (AoS) to formalize the development of a food security platform through Country Capacity Strengthening and the sharing of food security data. Under the agreement, WFP will reinforce the capacity of the AoS on food security and vulnerability at the national and sub-national levels, including through expanding its existing data portfolio, thereby enabling the provision of data to support WFP's evidence-building and decision-making for programmatic planning, responses and situation monitoring. The finalization of the agreement is expected in 2021. WFP continued to support interagency efforts on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response capacity by contributing to the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT). Through REACT, WFP supported the development of the COVID-19 Humanitarian Emergency Response Strategy of the CoES leadership, an objective of which was to provide humanitarian assistance to impacted communities by enhancing their nutritional resilience and coping capacity to a prolonged emergency.

In 2020, WFP was selected to participate in the rollout of the Global Logistics Cluster Field-Based Preparedness Project, which is an institutional capacity strengthening initiative to enhance national humanitarian logistics preparedness. The project was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and will be implemented in collaboration with CoES in 2021

The Gender and Age Marker code for activity 4 was 3 and not applicable for activity 5. In 2021, WFP will work towards ensuring gender equality is integrated throughout strategic outcome 4 wherever possible, such as through project management committees and during capacity development activities for students and government counterparts.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes.	3
Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	N/A



## Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration



Since the start of the Tajikistan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2019, WFP has faced significant operational changes in connection with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Restrictions in the international supply chain and logistics, along with growing local demand for sanitation and hygiene items and other types of non-food items (NFIs), required the humanitarian community in the country to join efforts to develop alternative ways in responding to newly emerged needs, including by enhancing interagency service delivery systems.

WFP, as one of the leading agencies with properly established procurement, logistics and administration systems was approached by the United Nations (UN) Country Team and other humanitarian actors in the country to facilitate procurement and supply of different types of goods and services. To respond to the requests, WFP began delivering on-demand services to UN agencies in the country from early 2020. Procurement of personal protective equipment for UN agencies' staff in Tajikistan amounting to approximately USD 68,000 is an example of successful implementation by WFP, with a total amount of service delivery approximating USD 68,000. The WFP country office, with support of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, in a short period of time obtained authorization for the WFP Global Passenger Services flights and closely coordinated with WFP Headquarters and Regional Bureau Cairo to ensure passengers could leave and return to Tajikistan, with each flight permit being followed-up with the Civil Aviation Agency under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan and State Unitary Enterprise "Tajikairnavigation". WFP Global Passenger Services operated a total of 18 flights from the Sharjah Humanitarian Hub to Dushanbe, transporting 41 passengers from 14 different Organizations.

These conditions made it necessary for WFP to revisit the structure of its current CSP and include a service provision activity to better respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and with a view towards the UN reform Business Operations Strategy that calls for joint business operations among UN agencies. Service provision to partners will cover relevant areas included in the corporate list of on-demand services (except food procurement and engineering services, which require stand-alone activities), considering operational needs in the country. To respond to the requests, WFP began delivering on-demand services to UN agencies in the country from early 2020, prior to the inclusion of strategic objective 5 in the CSP. WFP has an existing Memorandum of Understanding with UN agencies for sharing of office premises in field locations and after the establishment of strategic objective 5 under the CSP, all relevant transactions were recorded under the service delivery modality, achieving over 100 percent of the 2020 implementation plan target.

WFP has also concluded 17 bilateral service provision agreements with UN agencies for the supply of logistics and procurement services, which will facilitate future engagement with relevant agencies for the provision of on-demand services. To gain baseline values regarding the percentage of development actors satisfied with the service provision, WFP launched an online survey for the users to complete. The analysis of results will be with a view of improving service quality as well as demonstrating accountability. The web link to the survey was disseminated via a dedicated mailing list in early January 2021 and preliminary results show a high rate of satisfaction.



# Cross-cutting Results

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

The Committee on Women and Families Affairs addresses women's issues at central and sub-national levels, however, inequalities between women and men continue, especially in rural areas. Gender inequality is visible in most sectors of the labour market. A mere 33 percent of Tajik women are part of the national labour force, which is among the lowest participation rates in the world [1]. In rural areas, agriculture is one of the few available income-generating activities for women.

WFP in Tajikistan committed to gender equality, as is evident from the allocation of about 10 percent of its annual financial resources to enhance women's empowerment. As part of the gender transformation programme (GTP) [2], WFP completed the final self-assessment, demonstrating clear progress in integrating gender equality across its portfolio. Through the gender results network (GRN), training to strengthen gender-related knowledge and skills of WFP staff were conducted online; cooperating partners will be prioritized in 2021.

WFP mainstreamed gender into its Communication Strategy and Partnership Action Plan. To further this, a film on WFP's contribution to gender equality will be disseminated among cooperating partners, national and regional TV channels, and social media. Since women are disproportionately affected by food insecurity, WFP's interventions are designed and implemented in a gender-sensitive manner that supports women's economic empowerment and access to the labour market. All relevant data collected is disaggregated by age and gender, and actions have been taken to ensure the inclusion of disability information as appropriate.

For school feeding, WFP continued to encourage women's decision-making regarding the preparation of menus and meals and collaboration in innovative initiatives, such as greenhouse and fruit tree orchard management. The homegrown school feeding project supports women-led local production of food, connecting them to local markets and schools while providing training on managing small businesses and marketing.

The nutrition activity review ascertained how well the project included women, men, boys, girls and other vulnerable groups during planning and implementation. Recommendations to strengthen gender equality included the greater inclusion of men in messaging campaigns traditionally targeted towards women. By including men, customary boundaries delineating disempowering gender-based roles may be more easily addressed and reduced.

Projects launched to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 were generally labour intensive, however, specific tasks at the project sites were developed for the inclusion of women. Households headed by persons living with physical disabilities were also supported, regardless of their ability to actively participate.

Finally, WFP also contributed to the 2020 "16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence" campaign within the UN communication group in Tajikistan. WFP also participated in the country gender technical group (GTG), led by UN Women.

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

In 2020, WFP ensured that Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices, as outlined in its corporate 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy, were mainstreamed and integrated across its programmes to ensure safety and dignity, meaningful access, participation and empowerment of assisted communities.

In this perspective, particular emphasis was geared towards ensuring safety and security of affected communities through a do no harm approach and establishing means of accountability to affected populations, such as through the creation of community feedback mechanisms (CFM), aimed at strengthening community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making and informing programme design.

Protection of affected populations was always at the heart of all WFP assistance but received greater attention during the COVID-19 pandemic. Upon officially announcing that COVID-19 had been identified in the country, the Government of Tajikistan introduced temporary movement restrictions and early closure of schools. In response, WFP provided take-home rations to the most vulnerable households whose children were studying in primary grades to ensure they remain food secure. To provide the assistance safely, WFP staff, together with the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), ensured the distribution sites were arranged with all health & safety measures by providing masks and sanitizers and followed social distancing measures to mitigate the possible spreading of COVID-19 amongst recipients of the assistance. Based on the post-distribution monitoring survey conducted, respondents expressed satisfaction with the safety and security regulations at the distribution sites, accessibility of the sites and the professional attitude extended by the staff. Staff at the distribution sites ensured that the list of beneficiaries for the follow-up survey included male and female recipients; 62 female respondents were included in the survey.

To account for the protection, health and safety of beneficiaries engaging in labour activities, WFP ensured specific protection measures to mitigate the potential spread of the virus were included in all agreements. Beyond the provision of masks and sanitizers for use by partner staff and project participants at all project sites, WFP ensured that it could suspend work should the Government announce movement restrictions. Through this provision, WFP committed to continuing the support to beneficiaries during the emergency while delaying completion of works to a time when the risks were not as severe. In addition, post-distribution monitoring surveys included assessing whether beneficiaries felt safe and secure at the sites and if they were treated with dignity by all counterparts.

For nutrition activities, quarterly meetings with primary healthcare (PHC) focal points in target districts resulted in the increase of challenges due to COVID-19 and the agreement on preventive measures for safe distribution of specialized supplementary food to beneficiaries. Implementation of MAM treatment continued but required adjustments to minimize the risks of COVID-19 to beneficiaries. WFP enacted measures to limit exposure at PHCs, including the provision of rations for longer periods (one month instead of one week), provision of and training to caregivers of beneficiaries on the use of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes (over 1,000 tapes were distributed) to enable partners to take anthropometric measurements [1] at home, and scheduling of visits to PHCs instead of allowing walk-ins to avoid crowding. Distance monitoring was conducted by WFP staff and PHC frontline workers involved in project implementation.

To minimize the increase in food insecurity of vulnerable households being experienced as a result of COVID-19, resilience activities in 2020 were redirected to emergency response initiatives. During the targeting process, vulnerable individuals with labour constraints were identified and included as beneficiaries. Additionally, where cultural sensitivities did not allow for participation by women due to the nature of the project, WFP created roles to ensure the inclusion of women.

AAP by WFP was managed through various means, including the provision of information about project interventions, direct phone calls between beneficiaries and WFP focal points in the field, site visits conducted by project teams and via post-distribution monitoring. The work on improving the community feedback mechanism (CFM) remains in progress with the aim of achieving a fully functional central CFM in 2021 to ensure timely two-way communication with beneficiaries.

Engagement with affected populations at schools was managed through the PTA, which actively oversees the interests of child beneficiaries that are participants in school feeding projects. The PTA was critical in identifying the most vulnerable households to receive take-home assistance. In addition, PTAs have managed decisions on how to supplement WFP-provided assistance to create a more nutritious and wholesome meal for the children.

Resilience activities require a commitment to affected populations; as such, WFP ensured the creation of project management committees for each project and conducted community-based inception consultations to understand the interrelations among people, livelihoods and ecosystems and to validate the relevance of climate change adaptation

activities that would commence in 2021. Feedback from beneficiaries was received by phone through the involvement of project management committees and WFP field offices. Most interaction was on issues faced by beneficiaries regarding the receipt of bank cards and cash transfers, which were promptly communicated to the financial service provider to resolve the issues. Personal identification information about beneficiaries used for cash-based transfers is encrypted before sharing with financial service providers.

Process monitoring at project sites included interviews with beneficiaries and partners about the status of project implementation and assessed their concerns and satisfaction with the assistance received. In addition, upon completion of the school feeding take-home ration and food assistance for asset creation activities, beneficiaries were contacted through phone surveys and were asked for feedback on the activity implementation and distribution processes. WFP outsourced much of its data collection in 2020. To ensure the protection of, accountability to and the privacy of affected populations by the staff of the outsourced monitoring entities, all relevant policies were shared and training was conducted.

While disaggregation by disability was estimated for school feeding and nutrition activities based on the national statistics for the prevalence of disability, figures for strategic objective 3 applied the registered number of beneficiaries with a labour constraint as a reliable proxy to reflect the number of persons living with physical disabilities assisted in 2020.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Tajikistan ranks among the most vulnerable countries to be affected by climate change in Europe and Central Asia, exacerbated by its negligible climate change adaptation (CCA) capacity. [1] The socioeconomic consequences of natural disasters are significant, with floods, earthquakes and landslides being persistent obstacles to sustainable development. Over 73 percent of the population is rural and heavily dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and wellbeing. Continuous environmental degradation led to declining agricultural productivity and increased crop and livestock failure risks, with negative effects on food and nutrition security. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated existing challenges.

WFP implemented critical elements of the three-pronged approach to planning and design of its CCA and resilience-building activities. Through its women's production group support initiative, WFP aims to minimize its environmental footprint by encouraging schools to procure locally. National level integrated context analysis assessed the geographic spread of land degradation and its links to food insecurity and other socioeconomic vulnerabilities to inform where COVID-19 emergency response activities were critical.

Locally, in partnership with the Committee for Environmental Protection and local authorities, WFP implemented community-based project inception consultations to understand the interrelations among people, livelihoods and ecosystems, and validate CCA activities designed during the proposal process five years earlier. Because these projects will commence in 2021, the Climate Capacity Score relevant to strategic objective 3 was not measured. In addition, while conducting Environmental and Social Risk Screening is relevant to all activities, capacity development workshops for partners to conduct the exercise were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have been prioritized for 2021.

WFP identified opportunities to improve environmental performance and resource-efficiency for data collection through Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), which is sustainable and scalable over time. A lesson learned from this approach, however, has been to ensure the collection of relevant phone numbers along with the consent of beneficiaries at the start of each project.

WFP reports on energy usage, greenhouse gas emissions, waste and water management through the annual environmental footprint report (ARCHIBUS). While results for 2020 are not yet final, trends show a significant improvement in Tajikistan, from 300 tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions in 2010 to approximately 200 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2019. These emissions stem from fuel consumption, air conditioning, purchased electricity, public transport and air travel. Given the movement restrictions in 2020 due to the pandemic, it is a safe assumption that the tCO<sub>2</sub>e for 2020 will also be greatly reduced. While sustaining the reduction once the situation normalizes may be unrealistic, improved mission planning and the purchase of energy-efficient equipment will support WFP's commitment to environmental protection.

All actions for the improvement of facilities and fleet consider environmentally sound approaches, including disposal of obsolete office equipment and vehicles. Facility upgrade decisions are based on minimizing energy use through efficient heating/cooling and lighting requirements. To promote energy efficiency, WFP installed inverter air conditioners, which save about 35 percent of electricity consumed over standard units.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] According to the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey, stunting among children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months 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.

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

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] According to the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey[1], 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.

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

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP 2020-2030 School Feeding Strategy,

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/chance-every-schoolchild-wfp-school-feeding-strategy-2020-2030>

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The specialized nutritious food provided was Super Cereal Plus.

[2] WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (System for Cash Operations Conditional-On-Demand-Assistance, SCOPE CODA) is an IT solution to support the digitalisation of the MAM treatment. The application adds efficiency to malnutrition treatment programmes by allowing to digitize both beneficiary and programme data collection.

## Strategic outcome 03

Output results

- WFP in Tajikistan in 2020 did not implement activities under FFT: In-kind & CBT; FFA: in-kind

Outcome results

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the regular baseline survey was not conducted, however, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted through a phone survey with beneficiaries who received WFP assistance in 2019-20. As a baseline was not conducted for the activities which commenced in 2020, the PDM results will be compared to the last follow-up data of 2019.

- Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base: post-distribution monitoring data collection was affected due to COVID-19 measures and the sample size reached was not sufficient to report on this indicator.

- Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base: project start was delayed and there was no implementation in 2020.

## Strategic outcome 04

[4] A DDP is a five-year official socio-economic “roadmap” that each district in the country is required to develop and to report against.

### Output results

- Cash-based transfers as part of the school feeding programme are pending approval and did not commence in 2020 and no beneficiaries were reached under activity 4.

### Outcome results

- Assessments for the biannual reporting of SABER School Feeding National Capacity indicator and the annual reporting of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index indicator could not be carried out in 2020 due to COVID-19.

Assessments are planned to be carried out in 2021 once conditions allow.

## Strategic outcome 05

### Outcome results

- Baseline values on user satisfaction rate were not yet available at the time of reporting. A survey to establish a baseline has been disseminated in January 2021.

## Progress towards gender equality

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

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26029>

[2] WFP has committed to integrating “gender equality and women’s empowerment into all of its work and activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed” (Gender Policy 2015-2020). The Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) is a means for WFP to operationalize this commitment.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Anthropometric measurements are a series of quantitative measurements, such as upper-arm circumference, used to assess the composition of the body which can contribute to determining nutritional status.

## Environment


[1] A Review of Evidence and Priorities for Adaptation Strategies, Climate Change and Food Security in Tajikistan by WFP, April 2017

The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting low targets and follow-up values for indicator C.4.1.



# 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			30	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	14,003	14,332	28,335	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	6	6	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	4,603	3,805	8,408	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	254,070	342,145	135%
	female	257,070	334,316	130%
	total	511,140	676,461	132%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	2,440	6,330	259%
	female	2,440	7,011	287%
	total	4,880	13,341	273%
24-59 months	male	2,242	5,036	225%
	female	2,242	5,081	227%
	total	4,484	10,117	226%
5-11 years	male	239,798	269,732	112%
	female	239,798	259,028	108%
	total	479,596	528,760	110%
12-17 years	male	2,053	9,508	463%
	female	2,053	9,399	458%
	total	4,106	18,907	460%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	6,813	47,405	696%
	female	9,813	49,744	507%
	total	16,626	97,149	584%
60+ years	male	724	4,134	571%
	female	724	4,053	560%
	total	1,448	8,187	565%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	511,140	676,461	132%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	21,150	27,059	127%
Nutrition Treatment	5,500	8,408	152%
School Meal	483,500	640,897	132%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	3,000	1,276	42%

## 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	9,471	4,119	43%
Iodised Salt	189	2	1%
Vegetable Oil	947	175	19%
Split Peas	1,894	61	3%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Soya Blend	99	64	65%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Wheat Flour	358	15	4%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	13	0	0%
Split Peas	36	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	726,000	516,734	71%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	442,800	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.						- Root Causes	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,500 1,500 6,000	4,132 1,713 5,845	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	67,127 67,938 135,065	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	231,250 231,250 462,500	258,216 268,755 526,971	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	12,502	4,357	
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>						
A: 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.	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	8,500	8,746	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
A: 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.	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	1,916	1,925	
	<b>B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>						
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.	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	25	

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Girls and boys of primary school age in targeted schools; Tajikistan; Food</b>									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=0	=0	0			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		
		<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100		

School children of primary school age; Tajikistan; Food								
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	0.96	=1	=1	1.03	0.96	WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.**

**- Root Causes**

**Output Results**

Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,750 2,750 5,500	4,608 3,800 8,408
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	99	64
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	non-food item	2,500	1,700
A: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	67,500	92,500
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	258	258
A: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	200	115
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: 01. Targeted beneficiaries in selected districts are provided with specialized nutritious foods in order to address malnutrition.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	99	64
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 02. Vulnerable people benefit from the improved capacities of local health authorities to manage IMAM programmes, including through the digitalization of reporting and monitoring.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	155	51

	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: 03. Community members in targeted districts learn appropriate nutrition-sensitive practices that prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,550	3,050
E*: 03. Community members in targeted districts learn appropriate nutrition-sensitive practices that prevent malnutrition.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,550	3,050

## Outcome Results

Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children 6-59 months with MAM; Tajikistan; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.91	<15	<15	0.41	1.91		Secondary data
		Male	1.17	<15	<15	0.31	1.17		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.54	<15	<15	0.36	1.54		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.02	<15	<15	0.12	0.15		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.22	<15	<15	0.14	0.32		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.12	<15	<15	0.13	0.23		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	97.84	≥75	≥75	99.47	97.84		Secondary data
		Male	98.42	≥75	≥75	99.55	98.42		
		<b>Overall</b>	98.13	≥75	≥75	99.51	98.13		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	186.64	>50	>50	185.44	186.64		Secondary data
		Male	157.43	>50	>50	150.29	157.43		
		<b>Overall</b>	172.23	>50	>50	167.69	172.23		



**Strategic Outcome 03 : Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.**

**- Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

Activity 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,500 7,500 15,000	13,393 13,666 27,059
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	752 748 1,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,076 3,074 6,150	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	500 500 1,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,500 1,500 3,000	640 636 1,276
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	412	15
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	726,000	516,734
	<b>A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: 01. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	153,533	46,000
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 01. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	640	640
A: 01. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	15	15
A: 01. Targeted vulnerable households receive food assistance that meets their immediate food needs and enables them to improve their livelihoods.	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		Food assistance for asset	US\$	130,000	3,945.56
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					

D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	28	28
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	147.33	144
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	13.5	13.5
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	155	155.05
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	2	4
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	45	47
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	25	15
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	35.4	35
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	4,253	5,018
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	2
D: 02. Targeted communities benefit from new and rehabilitated productive assets that improve their resilience to climate shocks and other stressors and enable them to improve their food security.	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1

## Outcome Results

Activity 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	3.97	<2	<2	11			WFP survey
		Male	2.44	<2	<2	7			
		<b>Overall</b>	2.59	<2	<2	7			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	27.5	≥70	≥50	91.7	75.8		WFP survey
		Male	48.7	≥70	≥50	94.4	82.8		
		<b>Overall</b>	46.4	≥70	≥50	94.2	82.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	27.5	≤15	≤25	8.3	18.2		WFP survey
		Male	34.4	≤15	≤25	5.6	14.9		
		<b>Overall</b>	33.7	≤15	≤25	5.8	15.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	45	≤15	≤15	0	6.1		WFP survey
		Male	16.9	≤15	≤15	0	2.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	19.9	≤15	≤15	0	2.6		
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	51.4	<30	<45	33	6.1		WFP survey
		Male	48.2	<30	<45	37	6		
		<b>Overall</b>	48.5	<30	<45	37	6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	25	≥60.7	≥49.7	0			WFP survey
		Male	43.8	≥60.7	≥49.7	13			
		<b>Overall</b>	42	≥60.7	≥49.7	12			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	19.4	<10	≤20	33			WFP survey
		Male	24.6	<10	≤20	11			
		<b>Overall</b>	24.1	<10	≤20	13			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	5.6	<0.3	≤0.3	50			WFP survey
		Male	0.3	<0.3	≤0.3	53			
		<b>Overall</b>	0.8	<0.3	≤0.3	53			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	<20	≤30	17			WFP survey
		Male	31.2	<20	≤30	23			
		<b>Overall</b>	33.1	<20	≤30	23			
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥0				WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50				WFP survey

**Strategic Outcome 04 : Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.**

**- Root Causes**

**Output Results**

Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,500 7,500 15,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	442,800	0
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	6,800	6,800
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	non-food item	1	1
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	197,590	141,546
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	item	15	150
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	11	150
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	instance	7	10
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	85	85

A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	25	11
A: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	44
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: 01. Schoolchildren benefit from the improved capacities of local authorities to manage the school feeding programme and from the testing of direct procurement practices and systems.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
Activity 05: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 02. Crisis-affected people benefit from the improved capacities of government institutions for emergency preparedness, early warning, and food security and nutrition monitoring.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	40	40

## Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National partners; Tajikistan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Overall</b>	8	=10	=8				Joint survey
<b>Public and Private Institutions; Tajikistan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>5	≥1	2	1		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 05 : Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 06: Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: Development and humanitarian actors as well as government institutions benefit from the services provided to facilitate efficient coordination of procurement, logistics and administrative efforts	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	3	3

<b>Outcome Results</b>
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Activity 06: Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian partners; Tajikistan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	0	≥70	≥70				WFP survey



# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	48	≥50	≥50	51	47.70
Targeted people; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset		Overall	40	≥50	≥35	36	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	10	≥15	≥15	11	16
			Decisions made by men	Overall	33	≤15	≤25	42	40.70
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	57	≥70	≥60	47	43.40
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)		Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
				Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Participants in WFP activities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Male</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

## Protection 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 having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Male</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

#### Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
			<b>Male</b>	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
			<b>Overall</b>	100	≥90	≥90	100	100

#### Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	100	≥90	≥90	90	100
			<b>Male</b>	100	≥90	≥90	90	100
			<b>Overall</b>	100	≥90	≥90	90	100

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	≥80	>50	40	100
			Male	50	≥80	>50	40	100
			Overall	50	≥80	>50	40	100
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
children at primary schools; Tajikistan; Food			Overall	67	≥70	≥70	60	67
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash			Overall	67	≥70	≥70	60	67

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=0		0
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Primary school children; Tajikistan; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	
Targeted communities; Tajikistan; Cash	Act 03: Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	

**World Food Programme**

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Children in Tojikobod District having their WFP school meal.

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

# Financial Section

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

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.
SO 3	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.
SO 4	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster
CPA1	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector
CSI1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.
SMP1	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	9,417,450	5,219,827	5,047,166	4,456,777
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>9,417,450</b>	<b>5,219,827</b>	<b>5,047,166</b>	<b>4,456,777</b>
2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	527,641	504,896	406,455	289,044
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>527,641</b>	<b>504,896</b>	<b>406,455</b>	<b>289,044</b>
4	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	1,968,282	1,665,367	2,349,067	1,071,631
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,968,282</b>	<b>1,665,367</b>	<b>2,349,067</b>	<b>1,071,631</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	336,656	205,360	11,397	4,422
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	2,167,011	2,153,711	3,096,819	1,870,836
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,503,667</b>	<b>2,359,071</b>	<b>3,108,216</b>	<b>1,875,258</b>
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector	92,155	0	4,084	3,269
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>92,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>3,269</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,171,742	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,742</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>14,509,194</b>	<b>9,749,161</b>	<b>12,086,730</b>	<b>7,695,978</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,286,505</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>	<b>1,474,384</b>	<b>808,798</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>15,795,700</b>	<b>10,829,161</b>	<b>13,561,114</b>	<b>8,504,775</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,020,199</b>	<b>703,895</b>	<b>634,594</b>	<b>634,594</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			16,815,899	11,533,056	14,195,708	9,139,370



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

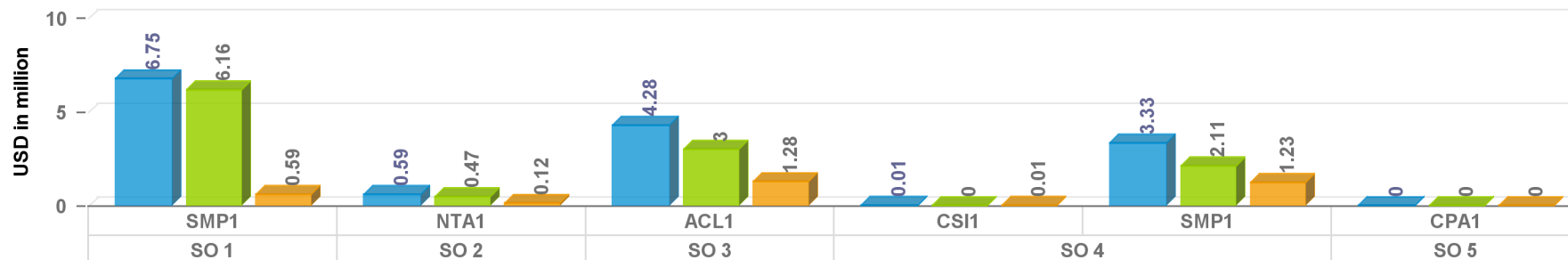
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.
SO 3	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.
SO 4	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster
CPA1	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector
CSI1	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.
SMP1	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren
SMP1	Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure vulnerable people, including primary schoolchildren, in targeted districts meet their basic food requirements by 2024.	Provide nutritionally balanced school meals to targeted schoolchildren	14,225,367	6,754,938	0	6,754,938	6,164,549	590,389
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>14,225,367</b>	<b>6,754,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,754,938</b>	<b>6,164,549</b>	<b>590,389</b>
2	Vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls - in districts where the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol is being rolled out have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2024.	Treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and implement malnutrition prevention activities using social and behaviour change communication with vulnerable groups while building the Government's capacity to manage nutrition programmes.	836,101	589,913	0	589,913	472,502	117,411
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>836,101</b>	<b>589,913</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589,913</b>	<b>472,502</b>	<b>117,411</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted food-insecure communities in areas vulnerable to climate change have increased their resilience to shocks by 2024.	Carry out climate adaptation, asset creation, and livelihood activities aimed at fostering resilience to shocks and stressors, and conduct early response activities in the event of a small scale disaster	2,861,643	4,280,475	0	4,280,475	3,003,039	1,277,436
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,861,643</b>	<b>4,280,475</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,280,475</b>	<b>3,003,039</b>	<b>1,277,436</b>
5	Government institutions at the central and decentralized level have strengthened capacities to target, design and implement effective food security and nutrition strategies by 2024.	Provide policy advice and technical assistance to public institutions and private sector stakeholders involved in advocating for and implementing food security and nutrition programmes, including emergency preparedness.	381,436	11,397	0	11,397	4,422	6,975
		Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and schools to implement social protection programmes	3,335,979	3,333,701	0	3,333,701	2,107,718	1,225,983
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,717,415</b>	<b>3,345,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,345,098</b>	<b>2,112,140</b>	<b>1,232,958</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Tajikistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to services and expertise in the areas of logistics, procurement and administration	Provide on demand service provision for the governmental institutions, development actors and other partners including private sector	92,155	4,084	0	4,084	3,269	816
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>92,155</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>816</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,171,742	0	1,171,742	0	1,171,742
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,742</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,742</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,742</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>21,732,681</b>	<b>16,146,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,146,250</b>	<b>11,755,498</b>	<b>4,390,752</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,923,056</b>	<b>1,774,378</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,774,378</b>	<b>1,108,791</b>	<b>665,587</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,655,737</b>	<b>17,920,628</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,920,628</b>	<b>12,864,289</b>	<b>5,056,339</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,531,102</b>	<b>1,082,334</b>		<b>1,082,334</b>	<b>1,082,334</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>25,186,839</b>	<b>19,002,962</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,002,962</b>	<b>13,946,623</b>	<b>5,056,339</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## 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