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Country Programmes

**For approval**

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## **Country Programme Tajikistan 200813 (2016–2020)**

Gender marker code 2A

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

### **Executive Summary**

Tajikistan is a food-deficit country and the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Although progress has been made on poverty since 2009, with Tajikistan reaching lower-middle-income status in 2015, the country is still highly vulnerable to external and internal shocks. Almost half of its gross domestic product comes from remittances, and economic forecasts undermine development and poverty reduction prospects. Tajikistan imports half its food needs, with food price fluctuations disproportionately affecting the poorest. Among countries in the Europe and Central Asia region, Tajikistan is classified as the most vulnerable to climate change.

The Government's vision points to the consolidation of development gains combined with an efficient and increased social protection system, including more focus on food security, education and healthcare. The country programme supports the Government's food security and nutrition-related social safety nets, targeting the most food-insecure. It also contributes to building the resilience of highly vulnerable communities. The programme will emphasize advocacy, policy development and capacity development with the Government, with a gradual reduction in direct implementation leading to full hand-over of the school feeding and tuberculosis programmes to the Government by 2021.

The Government is committed to implementing a sustainable, nationally managed school feeding programme with WFP as a partner in the design of enhanced modalities and expanded coverage. Development of nutrition policies and protocols to address all forms of malnutrition will be supported with capacity augmentation of, increased engagement with, and budgetary support for the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Local purchases, home-grown school feeding and support to agricultural value chains will build synergies with the school feeding programme. Livelihood support activities with market-based transfers will build resilience in food-insecure communities.

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The country programme supports the objectives of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goal 2. It is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2016–2020 and contributes to WFP’s Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4. The programme is also aligned with Tajikistan’s Mid-Term Development Strategy (2016–2020) especially the two goals of the Mid-Term Development Programme: Overcoming the critical level of food insecurity and provision of equal access to social services.

**Draft decision\***

The Board approves country programme Tajikistan 200813 (2016–2020) (WFP/EB.1/2016/6/3\*), for which the food requirement is 64,624 mt at a cost of USD 39.0 million, at a total cost to WFP of USD 80.6 million.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## Programme Rationale

1. Tajikistan is a land-locked country with a population of 8.2 million. It ranked 133rd of 187 countries in the 2014 human development index. Despite an estimated per capita gross national income of USD 1,080 in 2014 – just above the lower-middle-income cut-off of USD 1,026 – the country remains the poorest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, and has a significant food deficit. Poverty remains widespread, although the poverty rate declined from 81 percent in 1999 to an estimated 36 percent in 2014.<sup>1</sup> More than half of the rural population is in the two lowest wealth quintiles, with significant disparities among regions.<sup>2</sup>
2. Tajikistan is exposed to external and internal economic shocks. It is the world's most remittance-dependent country, with remittances contributing 48 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014, mostly from migrants working in the Russian Federation. The economic crisis currently affecting the Russian Federation resulted in an 8.3 percent drop in the value of remittances in 2014, with an expected 40 percent drop in 2015.<sup>3</sup> The resulting decline in the GDP growth rate, from 6.7 percent in 2014 to an estimated 3.2 percent in 2015,<sup>4</sup> shows the fragility of Tajikistan's development and poverty reduction gains.
3. The country's economy is highly dependent on exports of a few commodities and imports of food, fuel and consumer goods. Tajikistan relies on imports to cover more than half of its population's food needs. Half of the wheat consumed, which constitutes 70 percent of the average daily calorie intake, is imported.<sup>5</sup> This situation exposes the population to fluctuations in global food prices and currency exchange rates.
4. Agriculture contributes 20 percent of GDP and employs more than half of the labour force.<sup>6</sup> Most agricultural production is from small family plots. Own production generates half of rural household income, while one quarter comes from remittances – a precarious source. Food production is restricted by insufficient availability of arable land. Only 7 percent of the total land surface is arable, of which 97 percent is subject to soil degradation. Productivity is constrained by recurrent natural disasters, dependence on rundown agricultural infrastructure and technology, high taxation, and inadequate land tenure structures.
5. Tajikistan ranks 75th of 149 countries in the 2013 gender inequality index.<sup>7</sup> Although 86 percent of women in rural areas are involved in farming, only 10 percent own land. Women have difficult access to the labour market, and are disproportionately affected by poverty, being over-represented in the lower-paid informal agriculture sector. Women face additional challenges as they increasingly take on roles traditionally held by men who have migrated in search of work.<sup>8</sup> Overall, women's workloads limit their opportunities to participate in social, educational and economic activities. There are therefore significant gender gaps in earnings and contributions to poverty reduction.<sup>9</sup>
6. Tajikistan is classified as the country most vulnerable to climate change in the Europe and Central Asia region, and is prone to frequent natural disasters. Extreme temperatures and erratic rainfall have significant impacts on agricultural production. Environmental shocks and stressors affect the rural poor, who have limited resources and capacities for adapting. It is estimated that

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<sup>1</sup> State Statistics Agency. 2014. Household Budget Survey.

<sup>2</sup> State Statistics Agency. 2012. Demographic and Health Survey. 2012.

<sup>3</sup> National Bank of Tajikistan and International Monetary Fund. 2015.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank. 2015. Tajikistan Economic Update No.1. *Slowing Growth, Rising Uncertainties*.

<sup>5</sup> Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). 2014. *Tajikistan Wheat Flour Fortification Assessment*.

<sup>6</sup> Development Coordination Council. 2015. *Food Security and Nutrition in Tajikistan*.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2014. *Human Development Report, 2014*.

<sup>8</sup> To better identify the needs of women, men, girls and boys and design activities accordingly, the country office plans to undertake gender analysis in the first quarter of 2016, before the start of the country programme.

<sup>9</sup> Millennium Development Goals Achievement Progress report: Tajikistan. 2010.

- climate change has resulted in a 20 percent decline in agricultural productivity, which may increase poverty by 13 percent.<sup>10</sup>
7. Tajikistan's social protection system is fragmented, with weak institutions and safety nets and poor targeting delivering insufficient benefits to recipients. Only 23 percent of the poorest quintile receives transfers, which cover less than 3 percent of per capita consumption expenditures.<sup>11</sup> Ongoing reforms, including improved targeting of social assistance cash transfers, will be reflected in the national social protection strategy for 2016–2020.
  8. Since 2008, food insecurity trends show that approximately 1.1 million rural people are chronically food-insecure and more than 700,000 are affected by transitional food insecurity.<sup>12</sup> In 2014, food security deteriorated when erratic rainfall led to reduced production of wheat and potatoes – the two main staples. The price of the basic food basket increased because of high local and import prices, particularly affecting poorer households, which devote more than 80 percent of their expenses to food. Households that rely on social benefits, welfare or daily wage labour are the most affected by poor and borderline food consumption.<sup>13</sup>
  9. Nutrition indicators for Tajikistan are the worst in Central Asia. Twenty-six percent of children under 5 suffer from stunting and 10 percent from wasting. Poor infant and young child feeding practices contribute to malnutrition; only 20 percent of children receive adequate food diversity and frequency. Stunted children are mostly from poor households, with significant disparities between rural and urban areas. The highest rates of both wasting and stunting are in the Khatlon region.<sup>2</sup> Micronutrient deficiencies are also high: 25 percent of women of reproductive age and 30 percent of children under 5 are anaemic.<sup>14</sup>
  10. Tajikistan joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2013. The country has developed strategies for improving health, nutrition and food security, and established a dedicated Food Security and Nutrition Council – showing increased government commitment.
  11. Under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200122 (2010–2015), WFP nutrition activities treated acute malnutrition effectively, improved attendance at health centres, and increased the frequency of vaccinations, antenatal care and regular growth monitoring.<sup>15</sup>
  12. Tajikistan has the highest tuberculosis (TB) incidence – 100 cases per 100,000 population – in the Europe and Central Asia region,<sup>16</sup> and one of the highest multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis rates in the world.<sup>17</sup> The TB-related burden of illness is especially high in food-insecure, rural areas. Patients are often returnee migrants,<sup>18</sup> and the impact is twofold: loss of main income source, and increased health risk of spreading the disease to other family members.

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<sup>10</sup> World Bank. 2011. *Tajikistan: Economic and Distributional Impact of Climatic Change*.

<sup>11</sup> World Bank. 2010. *Tajikistan: Delivering Social Assistance to the Poorest Households*.

<sup>12</sup> WFP. 2015. Integrated context analysis.

<sup>13</sup> WFP Food Security Monitoring System, 2014.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2009. *Micronutrient Status Survey*.

<sup>15</sup> PRRO 200122 operation evaluation (OEV/2013/021).

<sup>16</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). 2013. TB profile.

<sup>17</sup> WHO. 2013. Epidemiological profile.

<sup>18</sup> Most migrant workers affected by TB are men, who therefore account for the majority of beneficiaries in the TB programme.

13. Since 2003, WFP has been providing food rations to TB patients and their families under development project (DEV) 200173, which contributes to the objective of the National TB Centre (NTBC) to improve patients' adherence to treatment and provide a social safety net for this vulnerable segment of the population. The NTBC took over from WFP assistance to in-patients in January 2015 and will provide and finance assistance to out-patients and their families by 2021.
14. The net attendance rate of primary schoolchildren is high, but not universal, at 87.2 percent.<sup>2</sup> Since the school feeding programme started in 1999, WFP has contributed to increases in school enrolment and attendance. In 2010, WFP's flagship school meals programme was detached from relief and recovery activities (PRRO 200122) to become DEV (200120), with a strong focus on capacity development supported by the Russian non-governmental organization (NGO) Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI). The National Education Development Strategy (2012–2020) highlights the importance of school feeding as a nutrition-sensitive social safety net.
15. In February 2015, the President of Tajikistan signed a law for the development of a national school feeding policy,<sup>19</sup> establishing the framework for expanding the current WFP-supported school feeding programme into a sustainable, country-owned programme with educational, social protection and nutritional objectives by 2021. This decision mandates the Government to design a sustainable legislative, regulatory and budgetary framework for the programme; to develop local food production and adequate supply chains for home-grown school feeding (HGSF); and to build appropriate management and monitoring capacity for a nationwide government-run programme.
16. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop held in April 2015 with all school feeding stakeholders represented a significant step towards capacity development objectives and gradual ownership of the programme by the Government, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The exercise resulted in an evaluation of the school feeding framework and the development of a ten-year action plan for full integration of the programme into the national social protection system.
17. In 2013, the vulnerable group feeding component based on unconditional food transfers was redesigned into a conditional transfer programme using food assistance for assets (FFA) under PRRO 200122 (2010–2015). This has proved effective in creating and rehabilitating productive assets for rural communities affected by economic shocks and climate hazards.<sup>20</sup> Recognizing the advantages of cash-based transfers in a context of increased economic opportunities, the country programme (CP) will introduce market-based transfers for resilience-building, and integrate these into the national social protection system.

## **Programme Priorities and Partnerships**

18. The CP 2016–2020 will build on WFP's experience and comparative advantages in Tajikistan to provide multi-sector support to the Government's priorities for achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 2 on ending hunger and of the Zero Hunger Challenge. The CP will focus on the needs of the most food-insecure and will promote equality and equity, including from a gender perspective, while aiming to create a basis for further economic and social development.
19. The CP reflects the priorities in education, health, employment, social protection and food security identified during the national post-2015 consultations. It is aligned with the Government's primary objectives under the National Development Strategy (NDS) (2016–2030) and the Mid-Term Development Strategy (2016–2020) for structural consolidation and pursuit of development gains, increased social protection measures and safety nets, and a strong focus on food security, education and health care.

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<sup>19</sup> Decision 102/28.02.2015 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

<sup>20</sup> PRRO 200122 Operation Evaluation (OEV/2013/021), June 2014.

20. In a fragile economic and environmental context where sustainable development outcomes are threatened by insufficient protection against food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP's CP will support the Government's efforts to increase access to food and improve nutrition by focusing on two inter-linked components:
  - building and consolidating a national safety net system with a food security and nutrition focus, targeting the poorest and most food-insecure households; and
  - enhancing the resilience of food-insecure and vulnerable rural communities exposed to recurrent natural and economic shocks.
21. A gradual shift from direct implementation to capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) is built into the CP, with the aim of handing over most of the safety nets to the Government by the end of the CP, including assistance to TB patients and their families, and the school feeding programme.
22. The CP and its components are fully aligned with Tajikistan's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016–2020 and will contribute to UNDAF priorities in health, education, social protection, food security and nutrition, and resilience and environmental sustainability. CP component 1 will contribute to WFP's Strategic Objective 4; component 2 will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1 and 3.
23. Working with the Government and partners through a systematic capacity-development approach, WFP will aim to reinforce linkages among economic and agricultural development, health, social protection and disaster risk reduction, as main contributors to sustainable food and nutrition security. Identification of appropriate programmatic responses will rely on WFP's three-pronged approach of integrated context analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Gender-sensitive approaches are built into all CP activities to facilitate equality outcomes between women and men and girls and boys. Gender and protection analysis will inform programmes to ensure that the most vulnerable are prioritized and their needs are taken into consideration.

**Component 1: Build and consolidate a national safety net system with a food security and nutrition focus, targeting the poorest and most food-insecure households (Strategic Objective 4)**

24. WFP's support to the education, nutrition and health sectors through food and market-based interventions will emphasize policy advice and capacity augmentation, with gradual hand-over of direct implementation to the Government.
25. The Government is committed to implementing a high-quality nationwide school feeding programme, with WFP as a key partner in the design and roll-out of enhanced modalities, including gradual knowledge transfer for a sustainable transition to a government-financed and -run programme by 2021. WFP will start transferring the programme to the Government in 2018/2019, when an estimated 270 schools will be handed over, representing 50,000 beneficiaries (14 percent of the total). In 2019/2020 an estimated additional 325 schools will be handed over, with 60,000 beneficiaries or 16 percent of the total. The hand-over of 30 percent of beneficiaries, combined with reinforced CD&A activities will facilitate transfer of the entire programme to the Government starting in 2021. The programme will be integrated within the national social protection system.
26. Support to the school feeding programme will aim at maintaining school enrolment and attendance, enhancing schoolchildren's learning capacity, and building sustainable food and nutrition-based social safety nets by providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren in rural areas affected by high levels of poverty and food insecurity. Through HGSF, WFP will integrate school feeding with communities' productive activities.

27. CD&A activities will test school feeding models, including a behaviour communication component on dietary diversity, health and hygiene activities, pilots using fortified snacks, centralized meal production, and the possible introduction of micronutrient powders. Technical assistance for the Government will aim to improve nutrition, water, sanitation and health standards and strengthen the institutional and management framework of the programme. WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to integrate the programme into Tajikistan's social protection system, particularly the World Bank-supported Targeted Social Assistance (TSA) programme.
28. HGSEF is a component of WFP's strategy for the 2016–2020 transition period, as highlighted in Government Decision No. 102 of 28 February 2015 and reflected in WFP's partnership with SIFI. The CP will pilot and promote different models of HGSEF, encourage local purchases through supply chain innovations, guide the development and management of school gardens, and build sustainable links to local food producers and markets. The pilots will be guided by detailed operational plans developed by WFP and the Department of Education at the regional level, representatives of schools and local communities, and partners in the agricultural and agro-industry sectors. Based on successful models and lessons learned, at least 500 of 2,000 schools are expected to use locally grown foods for their meals by 2018/2019.
29. In addition to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection – which are implementing partners in the school feeding programme – WFP will continue to work with specialized partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and SIFI. These partners will provide technical assistance in developing an integrated programme; linking local farmers to markets; enhancing food production, including the local fortification of wheat flour, and post-harvest capacity; and maximizing the positive impact of the programme on communities, smallholders and women.
30. Support to the Government in addressing high levels of malnutrition will focus on piloting sustainable models with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, UNICEF and WHO, for use by the Government to prevent and treat malnutrition. The CP will include a CD&A component to support the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and to design and test appropriate policies and procedures based on the pilots.
31. The protocol on integrated management of acute malnutrition approved by the Government in March 2015 will be tested in three districts of Khatlon region (south), where WFP developed a successful partnership with local health authorities under PRRO 200122. To replicate sustainable models and scale up treatment of acute malnutrition in line with the Government's priorities, WFP and UNICEF will support community-based treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition for children aged 6–59 months in these districts. WFP and UNICEF will also coordinate with other partners – USAID and the World Bank – supporting the Government and civil society with prevention activities.
32. The Government has requested WFP, UNICEF and WHO to pilot an integrated prevention and treatment model in two districts of Sughd region (north), where prevention activities have not yet taken place. This will enable the pilot to collect evidence in a different context and to build the capacity of a wider range of Ministry of Health and Social Protection staff and structures to create better conditions for hand-over following the pilot phase.
33. Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment will focus on implementing integrated management of acute malnutrition guidelines by staff of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, with a focus on primary healthcare centres, including through knowledge transfer on managing the supply chain for foods used in the treatment of malnutrition (SuperCereal Plus). Under the CP, WFP will also assess the feasibility of local production of fortified specialized foods to ensure sustainable implementation of MAM treatment.
34. Prevention activities will include information, education and communication activities for optimal practices and assessment of behaviours related to infant and young child feeding. UNICEF and WHO will be involved in awareness-raising for mothers and caregivers. Both women and men will be encouraged to attend awareness-raising activities.

35. CD&A will include joint interventions by WFP, UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to improve competencies and effectiveness at the primary healthcare centre level, including technical support for screening, monitoring and information, education and communication activities. WFP will collaborate with UNICEF to improve analysis and to advocate for alternative strategies for improving the nutrient intake of vulnerable groups, particularly during the first 1,000 following conception, through use of Cost of the Diet analysis and other tools.
36. As a critical safety net for TB patients and their families, who are usually deprived of their main source of income, and to achieve higher completion and success rates for treatment, WFP will continue to support TB out-patients registered in treatment programmes in all districts. This activity will be implemented in partnership with the NTBC, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Global Fund and the NGO Project HOPE, in line with the strategy of the National TB Control Programme.
37. Following successful hand-over of WFP's assistance to TB in-patients in January 2015, as agreed with the Government, WFP will prepare the gradual hand-over to the NTBC of assistance to out-patients, with full hand-over by 2021. CD&A activities will focus on putting in place the regulatory, budgetary and operational frameworks for the Government and partners to finance, operate and manage the programme by 2021. Under the CP, WFP will also study the feasibility of cash transfers to complement or replace food transfers.
38. The transfer of WFP beneficiaries to the NTBC will start in the third year of the CP, when the government strategy also foresees that the Ministry of Health and Social Protection will be able to cover the costs of first-line drugs for TB patients. By 2020, the NTBC will directly assist 50 percent of the original WFP caseload.

**Component 2: Enhance the resilience of food-insecure rural communities exposed to recurrent natural and economic shocks (Strategic Objectives 1 and 3)**

39. In line with Government policies and programmes, the CP will help build the resilience of rural communities identified by WFP's ICA as most exposed to recurrent food insecurity and natural shocks. Interventions will be selected and guided by the SLP approach and CBPP and will focus on a limited number of communities to ensure that longer-term food security and resilience objectives are met.
40. WFP activities will build and rehabilitate productive assets to address the fundamental issues undermining community food security. Social capital will be generated through skills enhancement under food assistance for training (FFT) covering issues that affect food security and nutrition outcomes in Tajikistan, such as hygiene, infant and young child feeding practices, and improved agricultural practices. In the event of sudden economic or natural shocks, affected households will be provided with food assistance – conditional or unconditional depending on the situation – to protect their livelihoods.
41. A comprehensive analysis of women's main interests, skills and availability will enable the adjustment of activities to women's needs. As requested by women during consultations, FFA/FFT activities will take labour market needs into account and will leverage partners' capacities during the design and implementation of microcredit and income-generating activities. Using the CBPP approach, women will help design development plans for resilience-building to ensure that activities and assets foster women's empowerment, bring significant improvements to women's livelihoods, and ultimately promote and ensure gender equality. Protection issues and the special needs of labour-constrained households, the elderly and the disabled will be taken into account in programme design through the provision of unconditional food assistance or alternatives.



42. Resilience-building activities, including enhancing human capital through training, will be aligned with the upcoming NDS and integrated with local government initiatives in district development plans. Complementary technical and financial support will be available from the Government and other partners, including USAID, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank – for instance, through its water resources management project in the Panj River Basin. This integration is intended to mainstream WFP’s interventions into national social safety nets.
43. CD&A designed for national and local government will support WFP’s objective of integrating FFA as a productive safety net in the national social protection system, including the World Bank-supported TSA implemented by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. This component will develop policy documents, guidelines and manuals covering participatory project planning, norms and standards for public works, targeting criteria, beneficiary registration – possibly under the TSA’s National Registry for Social Protection – management of cash and food disbursements, database management, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
44. Following the pilot and pending further technical assessments, WFP will gradually introduce market-based transfers for the FFA component, starting in 2017 and reaching 60 percent of FFA beneficiaries by 2020. WFP will use its digital platform SCOPE to manage cash assistance, and will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection on knowledge and technology transfer and integration with the TSA programme.
45. Drawing on WFP’s solid experience in this sector in Tajikistan – including the large-scale project funded by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development and implemented in 2014–2015 – the CP will support the country’s emergency preparedness and response system, in collaboration with the Government’s Committee for Emergency Situations and other agencies. WFP will help define and monitor preparedness indicators and triggers for response, including early-warning mechanisms and readiness actions related to specific risks.
46. A letter of understanding with the State Agency for Material Reserves will formalize arrangements for borrowing or purchasing wheat from national contingency stocks, sharing facilities such as warehouses and mills, and harmonizing standard operating procedures for emergency preparedness and response. WFP will promote coordination between the Government and other partners, and contribute to strengthening of the national rapid emergency assessment and coordination team and the platform for disaster risk reduction. To ensure readiness in case of rapid-onset emergencies, a contingency stock is foreseen to enable targeted distributions for an initial period of three months.
47. WFP’s emergency preparedness and response and other activities under the CP will benefit from and rely on WFP’s enhanced capacity for vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and the new M&E strategy introduced in December 2014 following the recommendations of the PRRO 200122 operation evaluation.
48. The Integrated Phase Classification, household-based food security monitoring, the ICA and nutrition surveys will inform the geographical targeting of CP activities. WFP’s current VAM tools will be adjusted to respond to specific information needs in thematic areas such as nutrition, social safety nets and climate change. WFP will work with partners such as UNICEF, FAO and the Government – Ministry of Agriculture, State Agency for Statistics – on strengthening national capacity in and ownership of food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Men/boys</b>	<b>Women/girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
1 – Food and nutrition-related safety nets	Primary schoolchildren	309 500	309 300	<b>618 800</b>
	Teachers and support staff	15 300	15 300	<b>30 600</b>
	Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) – children 6–59 months	11 550	11 550	<b>23 100</b>
	Support to TB patients	17 987	10 143	<b>28 130</b>
	Support to TB patients' families	23 600	32 670	<b>56 270</b>
2 – Building resilience	Food for assets (in-kind)	62 500	62 500	<b>125 000</b>
	Food for training (in-kind)	2 900	2 900	<b>5 800</b>
	Food for assets (cash)	28 900	28 900	<b>57 800</b>
	Food for training (cash)	1 700	1 700	<b>3 400</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>473 937</b>	<b>474 963</b>	<b>948 900</b>

	<b>Component 1</b>				<b>Component 2</b>	
	<b>School-children</b>	<b>TSF children (6–59 months)</b>	<b>TB patients</b>	<b>TB patients' families</b>	<b>FFA/FFT in-kind</b>	<b>FFA/FFT cash</b>
Wheat flour	150	-	400	400	400	-
Pulses	30	-	40	40	40	-
Vegetable oil	15	-	15	15	15	-
Salt	3	-	5	5	5	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	200	-	-	-	-
Cash transfer value*	-	-	-	-	-	0.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>0.40</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>-</b>
% kcal from protein	11.3	-	11.6	11.6	11.6	-
% kcal from fat	19.4	-	10.1	10.1	10.1	-
Number of feeding days per month	20	30	30	30	30	30

\* An annual increase of 3 percent in the value of the cash transfers is built into the CP budget to reflect expected inflation in basic food prices.

49. Commodities selected for CP food baskets are culturally acceptable and appropriate to the different categories of beneficiary and their daily nutritional requirements. Foods will be fortified in accordance with WFP's fortification standards for addressing micronutrient requirements. SuperCereal Plus is used according to the international and national protocols for treatment of MAM.
50. The cooked school meal provides a daily intake of 781 kcal and consists of a soup made from pulses, iodized salt and enriched vegetable oil, usually cooked with vegetables provided by the parent-teacher associations, and traditional bread baked with WFP fortified wheat flour.
51. The value of FFA rations corresponds to labour market costs, which are determined on the basis of work norms. Food rations for the TB component provide an economic transfer and enable patients to complete treatment and thus improve treatment outcomes.
52. The value of cash transfers per FFA beneficiary will be based on assessment findings, prevailing market prices and work norms. WFP will monitor local market prices monthly, adjusting the value of cash transfers to reflect price changes in excess of 20 percent.

<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT</b>						
		<b>Component 1</b>			<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>Schoolchildren</b>	<b>TSF children (6–59 months)</b>	<b>TB patients and their families</b>	<b>FFA/FFT</b>	
Wheat flour	<i>mt</i>	38 289	-	6 077	5 782	<b>50 148</b>
	<i>USD</i>	21 484 427	-	3 409 879	3 244 351	<b>28 138 657</b>
Pulses	<i>mt</i>	7 659	-	609	583	<b>8 851</b>
	<i>USD</i>	4 850 550	-	382 058	365 188	<b>5 597 796</b>
Vegetable oil	<i>mt</i>	3 830	-	230	221	<b>4 281</b>
	<i>USD</i>	4 182 976	-	250 023	239 894	<b>4 672 893</b>
Salt	<i>mt</i>	768	-	79	80	<b>927</b>
	<i>USD</i>	131 796	-	13 502	13 670	<b>158 968</b>
SuperCereal Plus	<i>mt</i>	-	417	-	-	<b>417</b>
	<i>USD</i>	-	417 947	-	-	<b>417 947</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<i>mt</i>	<b>50 546</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>6 995</b>	<b>6 666</b>	<b>64 624</b>
	<i>USD</i>	<b>30 649 749</b>	<b>417 947</b>	<b>4 055 462</b>	<b>3 863 103</b>	<b>38 986 261</b>
Cash ( <i>USD</i> )		-	-	-	3 214 080	<b>3 214 080</b>
Capacity development augmentation ( <i>USD</i> )		7 025 602	2 476 810	216 985	269 413	<b>9 988 811</b>
<b>TOTAL (<i>USD</i>)</b>		<b>37 675 351</b>	<b>2 894 757</b>	<b>4 272 447</b>	<b>7 346 596</b>	<b>52 189 152</b>
% of total requirements		72	6	8	14	<b>100</b>

## Programme and Risk Management

53. As a member of Tajikistan's Development Coordination Council (DCC) and leader of the national food security and nutrition cluster, WFP contributes to the formulation of government policies and strategies, supported by Tajikistan's development partners and the donor community. Together with other members of the United Nations Country Team, WFP will follow standard operating procedures defined in the Delivering as One approach, and will continue to participate in the UNDAF joint steering committee and inter-agency results groups.
54. Planning and implementation of the CP will be coordinated by a national steering committee headed by the Vice-Prime Minister. The CP is coordinated with district development programmes and monitored by government counterpart focal points. The Government will manage primary and secondary transport and storage and deliveries to schools, health centres and other final delivery points. Distribution will be undertaken by parent-teacher associations (school feeding), trained personnel of primary health care centres personnel and other implementing partners, including local authorities and NGOs.

### Programmatic Risks

55. The scale-up of WFP's capacity augmentation activities under the CP, supported by the Government and the development community, will require adapted approaches and management capacities, and strengthened technical expertise and coordination.
56. During 2016, WFP will conduct feasibility studies for introducing cash transfers by 2017, taking into account constraints related to food access and availability in a largely food-deficit country where seasonality – harsh winters – plays a major role. To support local markets and development of the agricultural and agribusiness sectors, WFP will seek to purchase food locally, including pulses and fortified wheat flour, taking into account price competitiveness and donors' constraints on procurement.
57. The resource mobilization strategy envisages the consolidation of WFP's traditional donor base in Tajikistan, while securing support from non-traditional donors including technical partners and international financial institutions.
58. WFP has set up a feedback and complaints mechanism (hotline) enabling beneficiaries – women and men – to report back to WFP. Beyond protection principles embedded in all programme activities, the safety, security and dignity of beneficiaries in the work and work norms for resilience-building activities are of particular concern.
59. Tajikistan's exposure to natural hazards represents a constant risk for WFP's operations, particularly in mountainous areas. Measures have been taken to ensure continuity in WFP's operations and constant readiness to respond, and to enhance similar capacities within the Government and other partners.
60. Tajikistan is classified as being at United Nations security levels low, minimal and moderate; the risks include hazardous road conditions and geographic isolation in mountainous parts of the country. WFP premises and operating procedures are in compliance with the minimum operating security standards. Tajikistan shares a 1,200 km porous border with Afghanistan and remains highly vulnerable to risks related to drugs and arms smuggling, and to threats from insurgent activities in neighbouring countries. The United Nations Department for Safety and Security and the Security Management Team monitor the situation.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

61. WFP has developed a detailed M&E strategy aligned with the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework and including tools and methods for monitoring and reporting outcomes and cross-cutting indicators regarding gender, protection, accountability and partnerships. Baseline information will be collected for all programme activities. Financial resources and staff capacity for M&E needs, including reporting, have been included in the CP budget.

62. Capacity augmentation for school feeding will be reviewed: a comparative study will examine the food security, nutrition, educational and social protection outcomes of school feeding, and progress against government capacity and ownership objectives.
63. Component 2 of the CP will emphasize partnership models, community participation in project selection and design, improved beneficiary targeting, and maintenance of the assets created or rehabilitated. An assessment of environmental factors underlying communities' exposure to natural hazards will be undertaken and a long-term monitoring framework will be built into projects to measure resilience outcomes.
64. A mid-term internal review in 2018 will assess the CP's progress against objectives, including funding targets. An operational evaluation in mid-2019 will assess performance, draw lessons learned and determine the way forward for the last phase of the CP and for WFP assistance in Tajikistan after 2020.

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (<i>mt</i>)</b>	<b>Value (<i>USD</i>)</b>	<b>Value (<i>USD</i>)</b>
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	50 148	28 138 657	
Pulses	8 851	5 597 796	
Oil and fats	4 281	4 672 893	
Mixed and blended food	417	417 947	
Others	927	158 968	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>64 624</b>	<b>38 986 261</b>	
External transport		232 907	
Landside transport, storage and handling		1 343 179	
Other direct operational costs: food		7 137 221	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>47 699 568</b>	<b>47 699 568</b>
Cash-based transfers		3 214 080	
Related costs		630 355	
<b>Cash-based transfers and related costs</b>		<b>3 844 435</b>	<b>3 844 435</b>
<b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>		<b>9 988 811</b>	<b>9 988 811</b>
Direct operational costs			61 532 814
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) <sup>2</sup>			13 781 145
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>75 313 959</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			5 271 977
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>80 585 936</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	3 194 780
General service staff	5 111 210
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8 305 990</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>1 818 260</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>727 500</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>234 485</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>1 963 610</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>731 300</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>13 781 145</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Cross-cutting</b>		
<b>Gender</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	Partners are familiar with the WFP gender policy. Women are ready to assume leadership positions in food management committees.
<b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	Access to distribution points is secured. Political and security conditions remain stable. Awareness campaigns on WFP projects – objectives, food rations, etc. – are conducted. Information on food rations, beneficiary targeting criteria and the hotline is displayed at project sites and in public places in targeted areas.



<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Partnership</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> <p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <p>In-kind and cash inputs to school meals provided by local authorities, parents and communities in addition to the government allocation (USD per child per day)</p> <p>Inputs to infrastructure rehabilitation – including canteens, water and sanitation – provided by local authorities, communities and parents as percent of total infrastructure costs</p>	<p>Partners are familiar with WFP projects. Partners' commitments are honoured.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p>	<p>Political and security environments improve. Beneficiaries use the cash saved through food assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items for supplementing their diets.</p> <p>Access to beneficiaries is possible in areas affected by natural disasters.</p>

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p>	<p>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</p>	<p>Constant coordination with national authorities – particularly the Committee for Emergency Situations as a main counterpart in emergency preparedness and resilience – is ensured.</p> <p>The rapid emergency assessment and coordination team serves as a strengthened and effective coordinating system.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>The target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities.</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</p> <p>Partners' commitments are honoured.</p> <p>Access to distribution points is secured.</p> <p>There are no pipeline breaks.</p> <p>WFP and partners respect field-level agreements, enabling the CP to function smoothly.</p> <p>WFP's partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning and monitoring of, and accountability for, CP activities.</p> <p>Sufficient non-food items are secured.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Emergency management capacity created and/or supported</p>	<p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score Diet Diversity Score Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) CSI (asset depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average) CSI (food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</p>	<p>Funding requirements are met. Security conditions are in place. Access to beneficiaries is possible. Assets created are not destroyed because of events that are out of WFP's control.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</p>	<p>Stakeholders implement capacity development plans for reducing disaster risk. Conditions are created at the local level for integrating food security and nutrition into local hazard, vulnerability and risk analyses and plans.</p>

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>The target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities.</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</p> <p>Partners' commitments are honoured.</p> <p>Access to distribution points is secured.</p> <p>There are no pipeline breaks.</p> <p>WFP and partners respect field-level agreements, enabling the CP to function smoothly.</p> <p>WFP's partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning and monitoring of, and accountability for, CP activities.</p> <p>Sufficient non-food items are secured.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2</b> Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.3</b> National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p> <p>Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.4</b> National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported</p>	<p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children Targeted supplementary feeding programme, blanket supplementary feeding programme, school feeding, TB</p>	<p>MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet TB treatment success rate (%) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p>	<p>Funding requirements are met. The staff of WFP and partners are trained in nutrition. Ministry of Health staff screen children on time and provide WFP with beneficiary lists in a timely manner. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection provides monthly reports.</p>

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 4.2</b> Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</p> <p>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</p> <p>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</p> <p>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</p> <p>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools – girls</p> <p>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools – boys</p>	<p>The education sector provides continued support, including organization and management of feeding at the school level, and rehabilitation and construction of school facilities by the Government and partners.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.3</b> Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<p>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</p> <p>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</p>	<p>There is continuous political will to support development of a national school feeding programme and implement the National Nutrition Strategy for 2015–2030.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>Funding requirements are met.</p> <p>Ministry of Health staff screen children on time and provide WFP with beneficiary lists in a timely manner.</p> <p>District hospital staff deliver food to health centres weekly.</p> <p>Monthly financial reports are submitted to WFP.</p> <p>Partners are trained in WFP reporting requirements.</p>

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 4.2</b> Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p> <p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	<p>Funding requirements are met.</p> <p>Ministry of Health staff screen children on time and provide WFP with beneficiary lists in a timely manner.</p> <p>District hospital staff deliver food to health centres weekly.</p> <p>Monthly financial reports are submitted to WFP.</p> <p>Partners are trained in WFP reporting requirements.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.3</b> Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<p>Funding is available.</p> <p>State funding for implementation and monitoring of school feeding is available.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.4</b> National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<p>Number of national programmes developed with WFP support – nutrition, school feeding, safety net</p> <p>Number of national safety net policies that are nutrition-sensitive</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<p>High turn-over of governments does not affect the CP.</p> <p>The Government continues to prioritize the social sector in state budgets.</p>

## Acronyms Used in the Document

CBPP	community-based participatory planning
CCA	climatic change adaptation
CD&A	capacity development and augmentation
CP	country programme
DEV	development project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFT	food assistance for training
GDP	gross domestic product
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
ICA	integrated context analysis
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	non- governmental organization
NTBC	National Tuberculosis Centre
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SIFI	Social and Industrial Food Service Institute
SLP	seasonal livelihoods programming
TB	tuberculosis
TSA	Targeted Social Assistance (programme)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization