



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Tajikistan, Republic of (TJ)

Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods for Food-Insecure People

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200122
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	516,875
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	71,650
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	32,567

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	October 16, 2010
Planned Start Date	October 01, 2010
Actual Start Date	October 01, 2010
Project End Date	March 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	20,765,212
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	113,310
Direct Support Costs	5,866,882
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	150,321
Indirect Support Costs	1,882,701
Total	28,778,426

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	3,759
Actual Commodities 2015	749
Total Approved Commodities	29,140

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Tajikistan is a landlocked country with a population of 8.2 million, ranking 129 out of 188 countries in the 2014 Human Development Index. Despite decreasing levels of poverty since 2009 and achieving lower-middle income status in 2015, Tajikistan remains the poorest country in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region. It is highly vulnerable to both external and internal shocks, and economic forecasts undermine short and medium term development and poverty reduction prospects. Income received from remittances of migrant labourers, mainly men working mostly in the Russian Federation, has been valued by the World Bank to account for almost 50 percent of Tajikistan's gross domestic product (GDP). This significant source of income is currently at risk due to the recent regional economic downturn and subsequent devaluation of the Russian rouble. Tajikistan is a food-deficit country and, according to the Tajikistan Wheat Flour Fortification Assessment conducted by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) in 2014, it imports half of the wheat consumed, which constitutes 70 percent of the average daily calorie intake. This results in the poorest being disproportionately affected by food price fluctuations. Tajikistan is classified as the country most vulnerable to climatic change in the ECA, and is prone to various natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, mudflows and floods.

According to the latest Demographic Health Survey conducted in 2012, Tajikistan has the worst nutrition indicators in Central Asia with 26 percent of children under 5 stunted (chronic malnutrition) and 10 percent wasted (acute malnutrition). One major contributor is poor infant and young child feeding practices with only 20 percent of children receiving proper feeding, including breastfeeding, in terms of food diversity and frequency. Acutely malnourished children are mostly coming from poor households, and disparities between rural and urban areas are significant.

WHO 2014 Tuberculosis (TB) Profile estimated that Tajikistan has the sixth highest incidence of TB in the ECA region. The TB-related burden of illness is especially high in food insecure, rural areas of Tajikistan. Patients are often returnee migrants. The impact is twofold: loss of main income source, and increased health risk of spreading the disease to other family members.

Tajikistan is ranked 69 out of 155 countries on the 2014 Gender Inequality Index. While the law guarantees equality of men and women in all spheres including land relations, women face difficulties in exercising their rights and in accessing the labour market. As a result they are disproportionately affected by poverty as they are overrepresented in the lower paid informal agriculture sector.

A final evaluation of the country's results against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has not yet been conducted, however, progress seems uneven. Following the 2016-2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) document, which was developed in the second half of 2015 and has the latest available overview on the MDGs, Tajikistan appears to be on track to meet its poverty, education, environmental sustainability and global partnership MDGs, while health and gender goals are unlikely to be met. Infant, child and maternal mortality have been reducing, but more slowly than required. Primary school enrolment is almost universal, however, attendance is not regular, particularly in winter when infrastructural problems related to transport, electricity and heating in schools make this difficult. Tajikistan has not only not achieved its target toward MDG 1, of halving the proportion of people suffering from undernourishment, but has in fact reversed progress with recorded results for the percentage of the population undernourished increasing from 28 (1990-1992) to 33 percent (2014-2015).

Summary Of WFP Assistance

In 2015, WFP implemented four different operations extending its support to over 550,000 beneficiaries through relief, recovery and development assistance.

WFP implemented two development projects to support the country's social protection system. The school feeding programme (DEV 200120) aimed to increase access to education and social protection of children living in rural food insecure areas; while DEV 200173 provided a social safety net to TB patients and their families, who often come from the poorest and most vulnerable households in Tajikistan.

A protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200122) which was launched in the aftermath of the global financial crisis in 2008, focused on restoring and improving livelihoods for the most food insecure and vulnerable rural populations. The PRRO included an emergency response and preparedness component; food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, which aimed to increase the access of targeted communities to productive assets; and assistance to malnourished children under five years of age. Emergency preparedness was also supported by a separate trust fund focusing on capacity building for WFP and both central and local counterparts, including NGOs and government authorities and agencies, on emergency logistics, telecommunication and programme design and management.

In August, WFP launched a three-month immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200897) to provide food assistance to people who were affected by devastating mudflows in Gorno-Badakhshan and in the Rasht Valley.

WFP's biannual Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) household survey was conducted this year in collaboration with UNICEF, investigating child health and schooling practices along with household food security. WFP continued to lead the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in coordination with FAO, strengthening local government and partners' capacity to analyse food insecurity and plan responses.

WFP's activities contributed to the food security, social protection and resilience goals of the UNDAF (2010-2015); supported MDG 1, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, MDG 2, achieve universal primary education, and MDG 3, promote gender equality and empower women; and the objectives of the Zero Hunger Challenge.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	4,713	4,606	9,319
Children (5-18 years)	183,605	175,601	359,206
Adults (18 years plus)	30,965	37,258	68,223
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	219,283	217,465	436,748

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	8,050	448	699	0	186	9,383
Single Country IR-EMOP	230	8	24	0	3	265
Single Country PRRO	619	27	58	36	9	749
Total Food Distributed in 2015	8,899	482	781	36	198	10,397

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

PRRO 200122 was designed to improve food access of food insecure people affected by the recurring natural disasters, socio-economic challenges, and the global financial crisis. The operation addressed WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies and Strategic Objective 2, to support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

The operation included an emergency response component to save lives and protect the livelihoods of targeted people affected by shocks or crises. It also included a nutrition and a recovery component. Planned nutrition activities aimed to: 1) treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under five years of age through a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP); and 2) prevent acute and chronic malnutrition for children under two and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). Under the recovery component, the PRRO supported food security and nutrition and rebuilt the livelihoods of targeted communities by increasing their access to community assets through FFA activities.

The PRRO supported the following national policies and strategies: the production and social blocks of the 2013-2015 Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan; the Coordinated Joint Country Partnership Strategy; the National Food Security Programme; the Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy (2014-2020); the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2010-2015; the Programme for Reform of the Agricultural Sector 2012-2020; and the Food and Nutrition Security and Quality Basic Services goals of the UNDAF 2010-2015.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In line with government's rural development plans, WFP targeted beneficiaries that had previously received unconditional support through WFP's former Vulnerable Group Feeding programme, implemented up to 2014, or who had received conditional support through FFA activities. FFA activities were implemented in the most food insecure districts which had been identified through an integrated context analysis and data from the FSMS. Beneficiaries were selected in close consultation with local authorities and communities whose local knowledge and experience helped reduce inclusion and exclusion errors. Under the FFA activities, one participant from each household received a monthly family entitlement of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt.

TSFP was implemented in Kulyab and Shartuz districts of the Khatlon region, which has the highest global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in the country. The two districts were selected together with regional authorities on the basis of their minimal capacity to run malnutrition treatment programmes. The project was implemented together with the Khatlon regional Health Department. Malnourished children under 5 whose weight-for-height Z-scores fell between -3 and -2 were admitted to the TSFP. The treatment of MAM for children lasted between 8 and 12 weeks, during which they received WFP's specialised nutritious food, Super Cereal Plus. The medical staff of primary healthcare centres in the targeted districts were trained on the correct usage of this product. However, the capacity of the primary health centres remained low, as they lacked measurement equipment, transport and qualified staff. Compared to the previous year, there were fewer MAM cases identified during the 2015 screening process, resulting in fewer children treated for MAM than expected. This appeared to be due to poor community sensitisation and consequent screening rather than an improvement in the general nutrition situation. In response, WFP established a partnership with the international NGO Mercy Corps to improve the identification and referral process of malnourished children through their community mobilisation network.

Access to treatment of MAM does not exist outside the districts where WFP provides TSFP. WFP originally planned to provide BSFP to children aged 6 to 23 months as a preventive measure with fortified blended food, using Super Cereal Plus. However, due to insufficient resources, WFP was only able to procure limited quantities of Super Cereal Plus, and therefore the MAM prevention component was not implemented and WFP focused its resources on MAM treatment.

The PRRO included a limited contingency stock, initially intended to support general food distributions (GFD) in the case of small emergencies. Following sudden and widescale mudflows in July in Gorno-Babakhshan and the Rasht

Valley, WFP conducted one-off emergency food distributions to isolated populations or those deprived of their livelihoods until IR-EMOP 200897 was implemented. Supported households received a one-month family entitlement which constituted fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. As part of their emergency entitlements, families with children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) further received individual one-month entitlements of Super Cereal Plus. The requirements to respond to this disaster were much above the planned contingency stock, and the total number of beneficiaries supported in the emergency response exceeded the planned figures. Support was made possible by limiting resources allocated for FFA projects, implementing fewer projects than planned. Additionally, those projects required fewer working days to be completed compared to the total project duration estimated during the PRRO design, resulting in lower actual requirements for FFA.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	35,839	35,811	71,650	15,828	16,739	32,567	44.2%	46.7%	45.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	7,595	7,595	15,190	4,397	4,299	8,696	57.9%	56.6%	57.2%
Children (5-18 years)	5,087	5,087	10,174	3,973	4,006	7,979	78.1%	78.7%	78.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	23,157	23,129	46,286	7,458	8,434	15,892	32.2%	36.5%	34.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	35,839	35,811	71,650	15,828	16,739	32,567	44.2%	46.7%	45.5%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	3,400	-	3,400	7,092	-	7,092	208.6%	-	208.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	60,000	-	60,000	22,458	-	22,458	37.4%	-	37.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	8,250	-	8,250	3,017	-	3,017	36.6%	-	36.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	340	340	680	1,130	1,560	2,690	332.4%	458.8%	395.6%
Total participants	340	340	680	1,130	1,560	2,690	332.4%	458.8%	395.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,700	1,700	3,400	3,171	3,921	7,092	186.5%	230.6%	208.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
People participating in asset-creation activities	6,000	6,000	12,000	2,615	872	3,487	43.6%	14.5%	29.1%
Total participants	6,000	6,000	12,000	2,615	872	3,487	43.6%	14.5%	29.1%
Total beneficiaries	30,000	30,000	60,000	11,228	11,230	22,458	37.4%	37.4%	37.4%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	2,061	2,063	4,124	748	860	1,608	36.3%	41.7%	39.0%
Children (24-59 months)	2,063	2,063	4,126	697	712	1,409	33.8%	34.5%	34.1%
Total beneficiaries	4,124	4,126	8,250	1,445	1,572	3,017	35.0%	38.1%	36.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	1,950	1,950	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,950	7,050	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Iodised Salt	37	7	19.3%
Split Peas	296	58	19.6%
Sugar	9	2	18.5%
Vegetable Oil	123	27	21.7%
Wheat Flour	2,961	619	20.9%
Wheat Soya Blend	332	36	10.9%
Total	3,759	749	19.9%

Story Worth Telling

No one is happier to have safe drinking water than Barot and his community in Sada village, who received a food security dividend this year thanks to their own work and to WFP. Barot, 51 years old, lives in Sada village located in the Rudaki district, one of the most vulnerable areas of Tajikistan. With a population of 1,100 people, Sada did not have access to safe and reliable drinking water due to a poorly functioning and insufficiently maintained water supply system. Women and children spent hours fetching water from irrigation canals outside of the village. This source yielded unsafe drinking water, and added a significant time burden to daily household chores.

Barot and his neighbours worked hard to bring safe water to their village. In order to support the community to rehabilitate its drinking water system, WFP provided a two-month supply of wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil,

iodized salt and dried peas in exchange for their labour. This food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) initiative was managed by the INGO Operation Mercy, and is one of the many similar projects WFP currently supports in Tajikistan. FFA aims to support the poorest of the poor by giving them long-term, sustainable solutions for improving food security and nutrition.

By repairing this vital community asset and bringing a safe source of drinking water closer to households, the project aimed to reduce the high incidence of diarrhoea cases in the village and to reduce the time needed for water collection.

"We had a big celebration the day when water reached our village. You could see children, women, men, and elderly people, all smiling. On behalf of the Sada community, I would like to say a big *tashakur* (thank you) to WFP," proudly reported Barot.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women have difficulty accessing the formal labour market, and are disproportionately affected by poverty, being over-represented in the low paid informal agriculture sector. Although 86 percent of women in rural areas are involved in farming, only 10 percent own land. Overall, women's workloads often limit their opportunities to participate in social, educational and economic activities, causing significant gender gaps in earnings.

Considering this, WFP made an effort to design activities to ensure that women could actively participate in the village relief committees and their interests were taken into account. Women participated in programme design to ensure that activities and assets would foster women's empowerment, bring significant improvements to women's livelihoods, and ultimately promote gender equality. During the design phase, separate group discussions were held at each project site to consult with both women and men on their specific needs and interests. Women-only group discussions were held with female facilitators, whenever possible. Taking into account customs and traditions in many areas continued to prevent the active involvement of women in activities outside the home in Tajik society, WFP with the support of local authorities established women's project management committees at the project sites. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in November revealed that in more than half of interviewed households, both women and men together made decisions over the use of food, exceeding the set target.

The target of achieving gender equity in decision making over the use of assistance was not met for all activities, although there was significant improvement from last year. Culturally, in Tajikistan women are in charge of food preparation, but men have authority over spending money and purchasing commodities. WFP has planned to conduct, together with all relevant stakeholders, a gender analysis in early 2016, which will inform programming to ensure that a gender-sensitive approach is streamlined across projects and that women's needs are taken into consideration.

Follow-up values of cross-cutting indicators were not applicable for GFD as no PDM was conducted after the one-off distribution, or for MAM prevention activities, which were not implemented.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11	>50.00	56.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11	<25.00	35.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11	<25.00	8.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KHATLON, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	50.00		50.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	43.00		40.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	=50.00	50.00		51.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KHATLON, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=70.00	50.00		71.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=70.00	42.00		40.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	=70.00	50.00		47.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection issues were taken into account throughout programme design. During the identification and set-up of distribution points, WFP and its cooperating partners (CPs) consulted with beneficiaries on protection concerns, such as distance as well as cultural and physical barriers. PDM data reported no differences across the different activities in this regard. No beneficiaries reported that they experienced safety problems travelling to the distribution points, waiting for their entitlements or travelling home. Results have been cross-checked with other involved stakeholders including CPs and local authorities, and are thought to be credible.

WFP and CPs conducted meetings with communities, local authorities and other stakeholders to ensure a full understanding of the project, particularly on aspects such as beneficiary and asset selection criteria, work norms and entitlements. Hotline cards with the telephone number of the relevant WFP field office were put in public places of targeted villages to ensure that beneficiaries were informed of complaint and feedback mechanisms. However, beneficiaries were more at ease in providing comments and discussing issues directly with WFP field monitors during distribution and post distribution visits, and no calls were received since the establishment of such feedback system. Questions from beneficiaries were usually related to clarifications about entitlements and the duration of activities, and WFP field staff were able to provide specific information in response. PDM indicated that all respondents received an explanation of project implementation mechanisms, their entitlements and where to complain.

WFP will continue working towards further strengthening its beneficiary complaints mechanism, which will in turn increase control mechanisms, facilitate monitoring of satisfaction and support project management.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	=80.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.08</i>	=100.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	=80.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	=80.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	100.00		

Outputs

Following the July mudflow in the Rasht Valley and Gorno-Babakhshan, WFP provided food assistance to address the immediate food security and livelihoods needs of the affected households. Entitlements were provided following joint assessments in areas affected by the disaster, carried out with the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Contingency Team (REACT) Secretariat, representatives from the Committee of Emergency Situations and local authorities.

In line with government rural development plans, WFP and CPs built and rehabilitated productive assets to address the main issues undermining community food security. Through FFA activities, 29,250 metres of irrigation canals were cleaned and rehabilitated, with communities contributing non-food items as needed. The resulting irrigated lands allowed for more varied cultivation of crops, including potatoes, onions, carrots, pumpkins, cabbages, and wheat grain as well as planted fruit in orchards. The project assisted in strengthening communities' resilience to drought as agricultural water availability has increased, reducing dependency on rainfall.

By constructing and repairing the drinking water supply systems, the project aimed to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal disease for improved nutrition outcomes and hygiene. The project further contributed to longer-term quality of life improvements for households by reducing the time needed for water collection, by bringing the source closer to households. Rehabilitation and construction of feeder roads facilitated the access of 6,000 people to pastures, orchards, health services, markets and schools.

FFA activities were, when feasible, coordinated with the DEV 200120 school feeding programme. WFP implemented a tree planting project designed to improve climate resilience and raise awareness of environmental protection among schoolchildren. WFP distributed 9,000 fruit tree seedlings among 50 primary schools where WFP has school feeding programmes. The harvest from fruit trees will be used by schools as complementary food commodities to improve the school meal quality. The FFA output targets were adjusted later in the operation to be

based on the actual number of activities initiated during the reporting period; this allowed the targets to more accurately reflect realistic expectations. Projects were implemented based on proposals received from partners and food was only released upon full completion of the activity.

Through TSFP, WFP provided specialised food to treat children with acute malnutrition while strengthening the implementation of the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. WFP collaborated with primary healthcare centres, including through knowledge transfer on managing the supply chain for Super Cereal Plus. WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection for screening, monitoring and information, education and communication activities. Due to a lack of funds and consequent prioritisation of treatment programmes, planned prevention activities were not conducted.

WFP continued providing technical support to the government in analysing food security and nutrition data through the overall coordination of the IPC working groups, including training of CPs, local authorities and NGOs, and by conducting the FSMS household survey on a biannual basis.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of feeding days	instance	30	30	100.0
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	60	60	100.0
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	279	279	99.8
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	357	357	100.0
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	36	36	100.8
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	1,419	1,419	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	4	4	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	17	17	98.8
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	47	47	100.0
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	7	7	100.0
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	21	21	100.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	100	100	100.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	6	6	100.0
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	25	25	100.0
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	5	5	100.0
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	2	2	100.0
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	40	40	100.0
Number of water springs developed	water spring	207	207	100.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	4,476	4,476	100.0
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	9,890	9,890	100.0
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	540	540	100.0
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	3,017	3,017	100.0
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	50	100.0
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	90	90	100.0
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	38	38	100.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	3,017	3,017	100.0

Outcomes

Food and nutrition insecurity remain concerning challenges among poor rural Tajiks, many of whom struggle to maintain or improve their livelihoods and meet their nutritional needs. The IPC analysis, led by WFP since 2008 and conducted on a biannual basis, demonstrated frequent recurrence of food insecurity in different parts of the country, with up to 2.7 million people among the rural population classified as food insecure, including 0.7 million people classified as particularly vulnerable. Food insecurity and malnutrition were mostly fueled by limited food availability due to repeated domestic crop failure and high reliance on imports; limited access due to a combination of high food prices and poverty; and poor water and sanitation conditions combined with unhealthy dietary habits.

The FFA activities were implemented in the most food insecure areas of the country. Although data to build the Community Asset Score were not collected, the results of the pre-distribution and PDM surveys showed that on average beneficiaries gradually improved their food security situation and their Dietary Diversity Score was stable. However, these households are still at risk, because they reportedly relied on negative coping strategies that affected quality or quantity of their food intake to sustain their consumption. In the event of shocks or limited resources, they will likely reduce their consumption of better quality foods, thus falling into the borderline food consumption category.

Assistance to people affected by the natural disaster in August met the immediate short-term food needs of isolated people. No outcome monitoring was conducted for this one-off emergency food distribution.

The TSFP recovery rate remained stable at a high level in the targeted areas. The training provided by WFP to the primary health centres on IMAM guidelines resulted in improvement of screening and active case findings. The active involvement of other CPs contributed to the successful implementation of the project. While WFP provided food assistance to malnourished children, CPs were responsible for the promotion of good nutritional practices in the targeted areas. This resulted in meeting the target of the coverage rate. A coverage rate of over 100 percent in 2014 may, however, indicate over-enrollment into the TSFP due to poor screening practices.

Data on the National Capacity Index on food security will be collected in 2017.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring EFSA	<4.50	25.80	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey EFSA	<7.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring EFSA	<4.00	28.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring EFSA	=6.00	5.65	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring EFSA	=6.00	5.43	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey EFSA	=6.00	5.70	-	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	10.00	-	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=8.20	41.00	-	27.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=85.00	49.00	-	71.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=3.52	17.60	-	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=2.02	10.10	-	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=3.52	17.60	-	39.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=8.38	41.90	-	25.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=85.00	64.00	-	56.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=85.00	48.00	-	74.00
Diet Diversity Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	5.20	-	5.95

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	5.65	-	5.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	5.90	-	6.00
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03	=80.00		-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
KULOB AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2010.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>75.00	99.80	-	99.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
KULOB AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2010.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<3.00	0.10	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
KULOB AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2010.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	0.10	-	0.90
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
KULOB AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2010.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	0.00	-	0.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
KULOB AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2016.03	>66.00		-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
KULOB AND SHARTUZ DISTRICTS , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 Secondary data	>50.00	168.00	-	70.00
Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs				
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
COUNTRYWIDE , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring	=15.00	13.00	-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The PRRO was in line with the government's poverty reduction strategy, and most of the activities were implemented together with the relevant local authorities. Selection of the vulnerable and food-insecure people by local authorities for participation in FFA activities was done according to targeting criteria agreed with WFP. The local authorities were fully engaged in project implementation by providing staff, food storage and handling capacity at the regional level.

Further support was provided to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, a leading partner for WFP in combatting malnutrition in the country. WFP provided technical support to the Ministry to introduce the newly approved IMAM guidelines in the primary health centres where WFP runs the TSFP. Specifically, WFP trained healthcare staff on the screening process for malnutrition case identification and treatment protocol. Starting in 2016 under WFP's new Country Programme, WFP and UNICEF will support community-based treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for children aged 6 to 59 months in three districts of the Khatlon region to replicate sustainable models and scale-up treatment of acute malnutrition in line with the government's priorities.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The project was entirely supported through a cash contribution by the Russian Federation.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Russian Federation	0	206	0
Total	0	206	0

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

The fortified wheat flour and pulses were purchased regionally in the Russian Federation. Other distributed commodities were purchased in 2014.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Split Peas	0	0	67	0
Wheat Flour	0	0	712	0
Total	0	0	778	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food commodities were delivered in a timely and efficient manner. In general, internationally purchased food was transported by rail, with an average lead time of three to four weeks from departure to reach the warehouses. WFP Tajikistan has three warehouses (in Dushanbe, Khujand and Khorog), with a storage capacity of more than 5,000 mt.

WFP organised food delivery to the central distribution points, while CPs provided secondary transportation to the final distribution points. Handling, storage and distribution services were done by CPs.

Post-Delivery Losses

No post-delivery losses occurred during the reporting period due to the effective food handling practices of CPs. Losses by CPs during distribution at final distribution points were negligible. WFP continued to provide training to 120 CP warehouse staff across all regions on handling, reconstitution and storage practices.

Management

Partnerships

Under the nutrition activities, WFP continued its close collaboration with UNICEF, who were responsible for the provision of screening equipment at district health centre level and the treatment of SAM. WHO provided training and training materials to the government and health centre personnel. To enhance access to basic health services in rural areas, UNICEF, WHO and WFP worked toward establishing IMAM guidelines, to address the limitations in existing public health service provision. WFP further encouraged a mutually reinforcing dialogue with the government on nutrition including, but not limited to, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, local production of fortified complementary food for children under two years of age, and fortification of staple foods.

WFP partnered on FFA activities with UNDP, *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), the international NGOs Mountain Societies Development Support Programme and Operation Mercy; and numerous local NGOs. These organizations supported the beneficiary groups with both NFIs and technical support. Main contributors for NFIs to the FFA activities were local authorities who provided free storage for the emergency GFD at the district level.

The Food Security and Nutrition cluster within the Tajikistan Development Coordination Council (DCC), chaired by WFP, produced a concept note in February recommending 12 priorities for food security and nutrition to be addressed in the new National Development Strategy. The concept note was developed together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO and with the donors active in the DCC Food Security and Nutrition cluster.

WFP was actively involved in the design of the UNDAF for 2016-2020. WFP chaired the Food Security and Nutrition outcome working group and, together with UNICEF, FAO, WHO and UNDP, identified areas for joint programming in improvement of food security and nutrition. Further to this, WFP co-chaired with UNDP the outcome working group to strengthen resilience to natural and man-made disasters, environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources. Within the development of the UNDAF, the total number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services increased substantially.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	5	3		5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100,000.00	124,642.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=7.00	20.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
TAJIKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The 2014 PRRO evaluation mission recommended that WFP continue the implementation of on-going activities centred on reducing acute malnutrition, responding to emergencies and rebuilding livelihoods, in addition to developing a more comprehensive capacity building plan.

The evaluation encouraged WFP to prolong its work on the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition by continuing to support the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to implement both blanket and targeted activities. In light of this recommendation, but considering lessons learned in the terms of historical trend of funding and limited resources, WFP focused on treatment of MAM, building on its experience and comparative advantage.

WFP considered planning other activities such as nutrition monitoring and surveillance, infant and young children feeding practice, and complementary feeding that would impact both acute and chronic malnutrition. WFP followed the evaluation recommendations in the formulation of the new CP, focusing on prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition, and aligning its activities with national strategies and priorities identified under the SUN initiative.

WFP further developed its emergency preparedness and response capacity through activities supported by a separate trust fund, focused on building capacity for WFP and both central and local counterparts on logistics, telecommunication and programme design and management to adequately respond to emergencies. Given the high exposure of the country to natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and droughts, WFP implemented a number of mitigating actions that were based on the experience built in preparing and responding to natural shocks happened in the past. Those actions included maintaining minimum preparedness activities, regularly updating the contingency plans, providing training on emergency food security assessments to government and non-government counterparts, and supporting the government's capacity through REACT.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	680	-	680	2,690	-	2,690	395.6%	-	395.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	12,000	-	12,000	3,487	-	3,487	29.1%	-	29.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	8,250	-	8,250	3,017	-	3,017	36.6%	-	36.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-07	Split Peas	0	67	0
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-07	Wheat Flour	0	140	0
Total			0	206	0