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**Executive Board
First Regular Session**

Rome, 5–7 February 2003

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 6

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2003/6-A/2
6 January 2003
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— TAJIKISTAN 10231.0

Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations in Tajikistan

Number of beneficiaries	1,482,600
Duration of project	Two years (1 July 2003–30 June 2005)

Cost (United States dollars)	
Total cost to WFP	74,756,134
Total food cost	36,261,180

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, Mediterranean, Middle East and Central Asia Bureau (ODC): Mr K. Adly

Senior Liaison Officer, ODC:

Ms D. Owen

tel.: 066513-2800

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Executive Summary

Eleven years after independence, Tajikistan continues to face a complex and precarious humanitarian situation. The damage caused by the civil war during 1992–1997 is still evident. A severe drought in 2000–2001 affected more than 1 million. The massive economic decline worsened the already high levels of poverty and created pockets of people suffering from severe distress and social exclusion. A low-income food-deficit country, Tajikistan is now one of the poorest countries in the world, and its human development indicators continue to decline. About 83 percent of its population fall below the national poverty line, defined at less than US\$10 per person per month. Every sector is in a state of collapse, including agriculture, industry, health care and education. Evidence suggests that the impact of these circumstances has been heavier on women.

Although the drought has subsided, until the complex structural and technical problems of the country's agriculture sector are resolved, the significant national-level food deficit will persist. Of particular concern to WFP is the chronic food insecurity among a large proportion of the population. At the household level, access to food continues to be severely restricted by very low purchasing power and inadequate access to land and inputs for family food production. Cumulative effects of poor nutrition are manifested by a stunting rate of 31 percent among children under 5 and a high rate of children "at risk" for malnutrition.

The 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal called for: (i) continued efforts to prevent the loss of lives as a result of to malnutrition and inadequate health care; (ii) a reduction in extreme poverty through sustainable improvement of food security and improved access to basic social services; and (iii) support for income-generating opportunities that lead to a reduction in unemployment, a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth and an improvement in the living conditions of the poorest groups. Within this framework, WFP proposes to continue providing food assistance to the most food insecure households in marginalized geographic areas, while channelling the majority of resources through recovery activities that promote food security and self-sustainability. Such activities will include seed-multiplication schemes, food for work (FFW) to rehabilitate productive and vital community assets, and food for training (FFT) to enhance farming skills and support small-scale income-generating projects, with a special focus on women. Moreover, the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) proposes to expand the school feeding programme to cover 370,000 primary school children by the end of 2005. Supplementary food assistance will be provided to malnourished children and their families, expectant and nursing mothers, tuberculosis (TB) patients and mentally disabled residents of social institutions. The PRRO will strive for gender mainstreaming, in line with WFP's Gender Policy 2003–2007 and Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW). Activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the relevant United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local authorities and communities. Over a period of two years, the proposed PRRO intends to reach 1,482,600 beneficiaries with a food commitment of 142,084 metric tons (mt).

Draft Decision*

The Board approves PRRO Tajikistan 10231.0—"Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations in Tajikistan" (WFP/EB.1/2003/6-A/2).

* 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.



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Context of the Crisis

1. Before the collapse of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan had one of the lowest per capita incomes and one of the highest percentages of populations living in poverty among the 15 Soviet republics. After independence in 1991, its gross domestic product (GDP) sharply declined, as its command economy began a difficult transition to a market-based system, economic ties with the republics of the former USSR were cut and budget allocations from Moscow, which had financed as much as 40 percent of the country's budget, ceased.
2. A destructive civil war in 1992–1997 decimated the already fragile economic and social infrastructure. Many villages were destroyed and homes reduced to rubble. At least 50,000 people were killed and 850,000 displaced; of these, 250,000 sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Crime, terrorism and the kidnapping of civilians, including United Nations personnel, caused country-wide chaos. In 1997, the Government and most of the opposition reached a peace accord, agreeing to share power and stabilize the country.
3. Then Tajikistan had to face a new calamity: Reduced rainfall and snowfall in 2000 and 2001 brought on the worst drought in 75 years, aggravating the already severe problems in the country's agriculture sector. Joint FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions (CFSAMs) estimating cereal output in 2000 and 2001 to be 236,000 mt and 300,000 mt, respectively, or just over a quarter of the annual national requirement, called for emergency food assistance.
4. Improved precipitation in 2002 resulted in higher yields, but the area planted with cereals was reduced by 11 percent compared with the preceding year, due to lack of production inputs in the aftermath of two years of drought.¹ The June 2002 CFSAM forecasted the cereal output in the 2001/2002 cropping year at 444,000 mt, 30 percent higher than the drought-reduced harvest of the preceding year, but still only 40 percent of the estimated domestic cereal requirement. Commercial imports were estimated at 450,000 mt, and available food aid stocks and pledges at 93,414 tons. An uncovered shortfall of 112,000 mt in the 2002/2003 marketing year remains to be addressed through food aid.
5. The effects of war, drought and the economic collapse have resulted in a precarious and complex humanitarian situation. As a low-income food-deficit country (LIFDC), Tajikistan relies heavily on international assistance to feed its people. An estimated 30 percent of children are chronically malnourished and a high percentage are "at risk".² The infant mortality rate is 89 per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate 126 per 1,000, and increasing.³ Healthcare remains substandard and relies heavily on basic drugs provided by international organizations. Of particular concern is the lack of vaccines and control over the wide range of epidemics to which the population is becoming increasingly vulnerable. About 43 percent of the population does not have access to safe water, which is resulting in high incidence of water-borne diseases and contributing to high mortality and malnutrition

¹ CFSAM Special Report, August 2002.

² Action Against Hunger, 2002, National Nutritional Survey—Tajikistan, May/June.

³ UNICEF, 2000, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.



rates.⁴ Education continues to decline as the sector's resources diminish and parents are unable to purchase basic education supplies. The situation of female-headed households is of particular concern; the war made widows of 25,000 women, and many more have lost their husbands and sons to labour migration. Widespread poverty and the low response and mitigation capacity of national structures magnify the effects of the natural disasters to which the country is prone, such as floods, land/mudslides and earthquakes.

6. WFP intervention in Tajikistan began in mid-1993, when the Programme launched emergency operation (EMOP) 5253 to assist nearly 500,000 war-affected people in Khatlon region. In mid-1994, the EMOP's orientation was shifted to a countrywide programme for vulnerable groups, reflecting the deteriorating social conditions. Around 50 percent of the beneficiaries were pensioners, 40 percent single-parent families and 10 percent residents of social institutions. A small portion of WFP food aid was used as FFW to rehabilitate war-damaged infrastructure and support pilot agricultural projects. After three expansions of EMOP 5253 (1993 to 1999), during which WFP delivered 101,000 mt of relief assistance, the Executive Board approved PRRO 6087.00 in May 1999, signalling the beginning of a recovery phase that addressed the needs of a broader vulnerable population.
7. PRRO 6087.00 commenced in July 1999 and assisted 370,000 beneficiaries with a total of 45,815 mt. While its relief component continued to provide food assistance to the most food insecure and vulnerable households, the recovery component used FFW to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure and initiate land-lease programmes and FFT to support project-related training and small-scale income-generating projects. The onset of severe drought in 2000 demanded a large increase in relief resources. EMOP 6288.00 was launched in October 2000 to assist, with 127,821 mt of food aid, 1.16 million people who had lost part of or all their crops. Persistence of drought through 2001 and a CFSAM's confirmation that the country would continue to face a food deficit in 2002 prompted WFP to extend the EMOP through December 2002. Concurrently, the PRRO expansion 6087.01 was approved in May 2001 with a commitment of 86,213 mt (subsequently increased to 95,520 mt) to assist 575,000 vulnerable people through a range of relief and recovery activities from July 2001 through June 2003.
8. While the drought situation has since ended, the persistence of food shortfalls at national and household levels means that food assistance through a PRRO framework continues to be a relevant instrument for addressing the causes and symptoms of Tajikistan's poverty.

Situation Analysis

9. Tajikistan is a land-locked, mountainous country. Although only 7 percent of its total area of 143,100 km² is arable land, agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the country's economy, contributing to 17 percent of the GDP and 65 percent of employment. In the last decade, dilapidated irrigation infrastructure and machinery and lack of access to sufficient agricultural inputs, markets and credit have significantly constrained agricultural growth. Compared with 1991, present agricultural output is less than 50 percent and productivity is at 44 percent. In addition, inputs and prime irrigated land continue to be dedicated to cotton production at the expense of wheat, despite declining international prices for cotton fibre. Cotton is the country's single most important cash crop; with aluminium, it accounts for more than 70 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Therefore,

⁴ Ibid.



any variation in international prices of cotton fibre and aluminium has a direct impact on the national capacity to import food and the inputs needed to produce food.⁵

10. Tajikistan's continuing rapid economic decline is borne out by the fall in its ranking in the Human Development Index, from 103 in 2001 to 112 in 2002, with the lowest per capita GDP among the 15 former Soviet republics (US\$167 per year). About 83 percent of Tajikistan's population of 6.5 million live below the national poverty line,⁶ 33 percent are considered very poor and 17 percent extremely poor.⁷ Poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon; 70 percent of the total population live in rural areas.
11. Although official sources put unemployment at 2.5 percent, many of those registered as employed are in fact unemployed. Hidden unemployment, particularly when the demand for seasonal work is low, could be as high as 33 percent.⁸ Wages are low, with the average nominal monthly wage in 2001 at 25.07 Tajik Somoni (TS), equivalent to US\$10.60 per month. Over 35 percent of the employed in all sectors of the economy suffer from wage arrears, with the poorest strata of the population most susceptible. This means that many of those who do have a job, especially those with large families, count among the ranks of the poor.
12. The decline in government resources has seriously affected the welfare of people classified as "traditionally poor"—the elderly, invalids and incomplete families. In 2001, the average monthly pension was TS 6.01, equivalent to US\$2.50, and even this negligible amount is not regularly paid. Due to lack of financing, institutions that previously cared for invalids, orphans and others in need are now hardly able to survive.
13. Lack of economic opportunities is prompting internal population movement from rural to urban areas, and labour migration to other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, mainly Russia and Kazakhstan. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of labour migrants is estimated at between 200,000 and 400,000 people. Cash remittances from within Tajikistan or elsewhere in the former Soviet Union account for over 11 percent of total household income for all households in Tajikistan, and for 14 percent of the income of the poorest households.⁹
14. About 94 percent of rural households have access to land, including kitchen gardens and smallholder plots, which are intensively cultivated and, where possible, double cropped. However, with an average household plot size of 0.13 ha, own production can provide at best 50 percent of a household's annual food needs, even under the most ideal circumstances.¹⁰ The Tajikistan Living Standards Survey, conducted by the World Bank in 1999, found that food was the principal household expenditure and that one third of interviewed households had to incur debt in order to buy food.
15. The National Nutrition Survey conducted by Action Against Hunger in May/June 2002 found the chronic malnutrition rate to be 30.9 percent and the acute malnutrition rate to be 4.9 percent, with 0.8 percent of children falling below the -3 Z-score for weight-for-height. Younger children (6–29 months) were found to be from 2.3 to 7.5 times more at risk for

⁵ CFSAM Special Report, August 2002.

⁶ Defined by the State Statistical Agency at Tajik Somoni 20 (approx. US\$8.5) per person per month.

⁷ World Bank, 2000, Tajikistan Poverty Assessment, April.

⁸ Government of Tajikistan, 2002, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, April.

⁹ World Bank, 2000, Tajikistan Poverty Assessment, April.

¹⁰ CFSAM Special Report, August 2002.



acute malnutrition than were older children (30–59 months). Although the survey noted a marked reduction in the rates of acute malnutrition reported six months earlier, it stressed that a high proportion of children would be “at risk” of becoming malnourished were they to fall ill or experience acute food shortage.

16. Access to healthcare is also becoming increasingly limited. Informal charges for medical services are discouraging the poor from seeking treatment. Serious or aggravated conditions requiring hospitalization compel households to sell remaining assets in order to cover expenses, leading to further impoverishment. As a result, there is an increase in the incidence of infectious and life-threatening diseases, such as tuberculosis, typhoid, cholera and malaria, as well as in the prevalence of chronic ones. The human cost of transition is also evident in maternal and infant mortality rates. Maternal mortality has been estimated at 100 per 100,000 live births, as nearly half of all deliveries take place at home without professional assistance.¹¹ Infant mortality rate is estimated at 89 per 1,000 live births and an under-5 mortality rate at 126 per 1,000.¹² Malnutrition and high morbidity and mortality rates among institutionalized groups, in particular mental health patients, are also a source of concern.
17. Malnutrition prevalence is also linked to lack of access to safe water, which is unavailable to nearly half of the population. In rural areas, the majority of the population uses canal water, exposing themselves to diarrhoea and outbreaks of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid and cholera, which are presently on the rise.
18. Education is becoming less of a priority for many households struggling to cover more basic needs. Increasingly, the children whose families cannot afford appropriate clothing, textbooks, stationery, and other associated expenses, either are not enrolling or are dropping out. A study carried out jointly by UNICEF and UNESCO showed that 13.7 percent of surveyed children of elementary school age and 11.7 percent of children of secondary school age do not attend school;¹³ this is a marked decline given the country’s historically strong and almost universal access to education prior to 1991.
19. Widespread poverty and government agencies’ low response/mitigation capacity combine to magnify the negative effects of the natural disasters to which Tajikistan is prone. Since the beginning of 2002, OCHA estimated that more 65 small-scale disasters have occurred, affecting directly or indirectly more than 200,000 people. Many communities that have suffered loss of life and property are unable to restore their livelihoods, thus prolonging their dependence on international humanitarian aid. Natural disasters are exacerbated by gradual deforestation and soil erosion, as lack of access to other fuel sources is forcing the population to cut down trees.

⇒ **Women’s Situation**

20. Equality of women and men was one of the hallmarks of government policy during the Soviet era, and as a result it is not a cultural issue in Tajikistan. The Government Constitution guarantees equal rights and liberties for everyone and recognizes that the active participation of women in all spheres of society—political, economic, and social—is for the benefit of human development.

¹¹ UNICEF, 2001, "Recovery Plan for Women and Children Affected by a Worsening Drought Situation in Tajikistan", August.

¹² UNICEF, 2000, "Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey".

¹³ "Monitoring and Learning Achievements/Non-Attendance and Drop-out Study", 2002.



21. Nonetheless, the scarce information available suggests that the transition has created and/or increased gender-based disparities. A survey conducted by UNHCR and Relief International in 1996 concluded that women were: more likely than men to suffer from malnutrition because they ate last and less; more significantly affected by the collapse of social allowances, since the burden of caring for children and the elderly fell disproportionately on them; and more likely than their male colleagues to be laid off or put on "leave without pay". Women's wages also appeared to have fallen more than men's. In the Soviet period, a high proportion of public-sector workers were women, especially in education and health, the sectors now suffering the most from wage arrears and experiencing the greatest fall in value of real pay rates.¹⁴
22. Girls appear to have lower enrolment and higher drop-out rates than boys. In 1990/1991, girls made up 36.6 percent of students within tertiary education. By 1999/2000, this share had fallen to just 25.1 percent.¹⁵ Families with limited resources tend to make the traditional choice, leaving their sons in school and keeping their daughters at home to care for younger siblings or take care of household chores.¹⁶
23. The civil war created approximately 25,000 female-headed households, predominantly in Khatlon and Garm, and that number is growing, as many more women lose their husbands to immigration, sometimes permanently. (Stories of labour migrants abandoning their families in Tajikistan and creating new families abroad are not rare.) According to a socio-economic survey conducted in 1998 by Save the Children, female-headed households have less access to land, irrigation and livestock. Individuals living in female-headed households experience a greater risk of poverty (28.6 percent) than those in male-headed households (21.2 percent).¹⁷

Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

24. In June 2002, the Government approved the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), committing itself to taking on in a structured manner the responsibility for improving the quality of life of its population through a series of reforms in all sectors. This commitment offers the United Nations the possibility of streamlining activities within the priorities and orientation set by the Government, directing immediate activities to meet the most urgent needs of the population, while programming to maximize the long-term benefit of emergency aid.¹⁸ To implement the PRS with the United Nations organizations, the Government is counting on support not only from the United Nations but also from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other international institutions and donor countries.
25. In the agriculture sector, the PRS aims at: further restructuring collective and state farms and developing family *dehkan* (private smallholder) farms; eliminating quotas on cotton production; encouraging competition among consumers of cotton and other agricultural products to ensure more favourable conditions for farmers; and facilitating the development of the agricultural processing industry.

¹⁴ World Bank, 2000, Tajikistan Poverty Assessment, April.

¹⁵ Human Development Report, 2000.

¹⁶ Asian Development Bank, 2000, "Women and Gender Relations in Tajikistan", Country Briefing Paper, April.

¹⁷ World Bank, 1999, Tajikistan Living Standards Survey.

¹⁸ OCHA, 2003, Consolidated Appeal.



26. Priorities for healthcare in the PRS include development of the primary healthcare system and improvement in the quality of care as a means of providing greater access for the poor, ensuring affordability and strengthening public health services.
27. In education, PRS aims at increasing access for the poorest segments of the population to primary and secondary schooling, and improving its quality. Concrete measures will include the provision of free basic education materials and other necessary items, the introduction of clear rules on fees, the provision of scholarships, the provision of meals for students of primary schools and implementation of a preferential quota system for girls.

Rationale

28. The challenges faced by Tajikistan remain the same. Years of civil war, drought and economic collapse have left a large proportion of the population with dramatically reduced access to resources—be they income, land or labour. Family food production is limited by poor access to land and agricultural inputs; even in the best year, poor households can produce only up to 50 percent of their annual food requirement. Food purchases made to supplement this consume as much as 80 percent of poor households' cash income, curtailing access to other essential needs, such as healthcare and education. Improvements in the political and security climate, as well as evidence that the period of drought has ended, have not diminished the needs of the impoverished population or their reliance on humanitarian assistance.
29. Continued food assistance is therefore necessary to meet the basic nutritional requirements of the food-insecure population, prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups and halt/reduce asset depletion. Furthermore, the Government's reform efforts, particularly in the agriculture sector, need to be encouraged and supported through activities that lead to the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure and to increased food production. These combined needs for relief and recovery assistance are best addressed through a PRRO mechanism until such a time when the need for relief food aid subsidies and development activities can be implemented.

RECOVERY STRATEGY

Beneficiary Needs

30. WFP vulnerability analysis of secondary data estimates that as many as 1.478 million people are in need of food assistance. During the rapid rural appraisal WFP conducted in all four provinces in mid-2002, interviews with most poor households indicated that the "lean period", i.e., when food assistance was most needed, spanned approximately six to seven months per year, from November through May. During these months, household food stocks deplete, wild foods are less available, and market prices are at their highest.
31. In urban and rural areas, among families who have no access to land, the situation is particularly severe for households without a male wage earner. To meet their basic food needs, poor female-headed households resort to selling household assets, engaging in child labour and begging. Earnings from these activities permit neither access to a well balanced diet nor the purchase of essential non-food items such as winter clothing and fuel.



32. Malnutrition rates among children in the 6–29-month age group and among expectant and nursing mothers remain high. The incidence of anaemia and pregnancy/delivery complications is alarming; Government reports indicate that 47 percent of pregnancies end in premature delivery. Moreover, iodine deficiency disorders continue to be a major public health concern. Although no official data are available, cases of goitre are thought to be close to 42 percent in children and 65 percent in expectant and nursing mothers.¹⁹ Supplementary food assistance is needed to address the special nutritional needs of these vulnerable groups.
33. Poverty is directly responsible for the decreasing school enrolment and attendance rates. Parents who cannot afford the cost of education are withdrawing their children from school, and the children who stay enrolled are often absent because: they lack adequate clothing; they must meet family income and labour needs; their school buildings are not properly heated or repaired; access roads to their schools are in ill repair; they are ill or malnourished. Of particular concern is the rise in girls' illiteracy and the widening gap between girls' and boys' attendance rates.

Role of Food Aid

34. Targeted food aid will increase access to food for the poorer segments of the population, particularly those with limited purchasing power and/or inadequate food production means. It will free part of the poor household's income for use on other essential needs, including necessary non-food consumables, healthcare and education. Supplementary food assistance will enhance the nutritional intake of malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers and decrease the incidence of malnutrition-related ailments.
35. FFW will serve as an income transfer to needy households, while supporting rehabilitation of productive community assets and agricultural development activities. FFT will encourage participants, particularly women, to engage in skills enhancement and small-scale income-generating activities, which will lead to long-term self-reliance.
36. The WFP school feeding programme in Tajikistan has proven to be an effective catalyst in increasing school enrolment and attendance rates. The programme is strongly supported by the beneficiary communities, who supplement the school meals with fresh food items, provide fuelwood during the winter months and participate in the rehabilitation of school facilities.

Programme Approaches

37. WFP will continue providing relief food aid to the most vulnerable and food insecure population groups, including landless households, female-headed households with no or minimal incomes, single elderly or disabled persons, and victims of natural or man-made disasters. Priority will be given to geographical areas identified by VAM as exhibiting comparatively higher levels of food insecurity. Through selective targeting at the community level, the PRRO will aim to decrease the number of beneficiaries receiving relief assistance during the second year by involving able-bodied household members in food security and FFW activities under the recovery component.
38. The majority of WFP resources in Tajikistan will be dedicated to recovery activities. These will include agricultural development schemes and rehabilitation of productive community assets, skills enhancement and small-scale income-generating activities; all

¹⁹ Asian Development Bank, 2002.



will be aimed at increasing food production and promoting self-sufficiency. Building upon the success achieved in the past few years, this PRRO intends to expand the school feeding programme, particularly to areas where there are concentrations of food-insecure communities.

39. WFP will coordinate closely with other agencies and organizations operating in the food aid sector, to ensure that there are no overlaps or gaps in the provision of food assistance to the needy population. WFP will be prepared to respond quickly in the event of an emergency caused by a middle/small-scale natural disaster. Whenever possible, the affected population will be assisted through FFW activities aimed at rebuilding community assets damaged in that disaster. While working within the operational framework outlined in the plan of this PRRO, WFP will retain the flexibility to provide such emergency assistance as may be required in Tajikistan during 2003–2005.

Risk Assessment

40. The overall humanitarian situation in Tajikistan remains precarious, with new vulnerabilities emerging without existing ones having been eliminated. The Government does not have the resources to alleviate this condition, and the population still relies heavily on international aid. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper approved by the Government in 2002 recognizes these challenges and underlines the importance of deepening economic reform. However, the shortage of funds in the national budget, the inability to attract domestic and foreign investment and the uneven implementation of reform all delay the country's chances for recovery and a successful transition. Also, Tajikistan remains burdened by a large external debt that constrains its macroeconomic stability and growth. The country's geographical isolation and potential threats posed by current events in the region also limit the capacity for change.
41. Greater efforts are needed in raising awareness in the international community of the necessity to respond to immediate humanitarian needs and focus on multi-sectoral approaches to accelerate the transition in Tajikistan from humanitarian aid to development assistance. Regional developments, especially those regarding Afghanistan, should be carefully monitored to identify potential threats to the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan.

Objectives and Goals

42. The overall goal of the PRRO is to improve household food security, preserve/rehabilitate assets, increase food production and promote investment in human capital. The PRRO's specific objectives are to:
- a) prevent hunger through the provision of food to chronically food-insecure households in marginalized geographic areas during the lean period;
 - b) respond to the immediate needs of disaster-stricken victims;
 - c) rehabilitate malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers through the provision of supplementary food assistance, including food support to their families;
 - d) meet the basic food needs of TB patients and mentally handicapped persons in social institutions;
 - e) promote food security through agricultural development activities;
 - f) assist in rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, drinking water supply systems, schools, sanitation facilities and health clinics;
 - g) increase school enrolment and attendance rates;



- h) promote self-reliance by engaging beneficiaries in skills training and income-generating activities; and
- i) enhance women's access to resources.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

Key Programme Components

43. Protracted relief and recovery will constitute the two components of the PRRO. The allocation of resources between the two components will be 34 percent and 66 percent, respectively, totalling 142,084 mt for the PRRO's two-year period. The PRRO will benefit 1,045,800 people in its first year (including ration recipients and their family members) and 997,800 people in the second year. The total number of people provided with WFP food during the course of the PRRO will be 1,482,600.

⇒ *Protracted Relief Component*

44. **Vulnerable Groups.** Relief food assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable and food insecure families and individuals. Beneficiaries will be selected through a community-based targeting approach in cooperation with implementing partners, based on a set of vulnerability indicators (see paragraph 61). Food assistance will be provided for seven months to cover needs during the lean period preceding the harvest, from November through May. The planned number of beneficiaries during the first year, totalling 300,000, will be reduced to 200,000 in the second year, by shifting able-bodied beneficiaries to FFW and food security activities (see paragraphs 47 and 48). About 60 percent of the beneficiaries are expected to be women. Beneficiaries of WFP food assistance will have access to other food sources, albeit very limited access. Accordingly, WFP rations will provide part of the daily requirements needed to supplement food available to beneficiaries without encouraging total reliance on food aid.

45. **Assistance to Disaster Victims.** Natural disasters occur with alarming regularity in Tajikistan. In the past two years, there have been several earthquakes, landslides, flash floods and avalanches that have claimed many lives and resulted in substantial loss of assets. The PRRO's relief component makes a provision for WFP to assist up to 5,000 disaster victims annually. Whenever possible, the affected population will be assisted through FFW activities, to facilitate rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and restoration of productive assets.

⇒ *Recovery Component*

46. **Health and nutrition.** In order to increase access to food for families of malnourished children and prevent dilution among household members of the supplementary food intended for the child, family rations will be distributed to families of malnourished children at therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres. Additionally, each malnourished child will receive a ration of corn-soya blend (CSB) and sugar, in line with the recommendations of the National Nutritional Survey conducted in late 2001. A total of 9,000 children and their families will be assisted each year. The duration of this assistance will be six months, mainly during the summer and late autumn period (June–November), when the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases is highest. Likewise, family rations and individual CSB/sugar rations will be distributed to needy expectant and nursing mothers,



starting from the third trimester of pregnancy and lasting three months into breastfeeding. This food assistance, which will cover 3,000 women in the first year and 2,000 women in the second year, is expected to improve the women's and their children's nutritional status and encourage mothers to come to hospitals for regular medical checkups and basic health training. Given that tuberculosis afflicts mainly the most poverty stricken people, family rations will be distributed to 1,400 TB patients annually through TB centres. This assistance will encourage patients to complete the long treatment regimen while providing for their families' food needs. Finally, individual food rations will be provided to 1,000 mentally disabled people resident at 17 institutions.

47. **Food security.** To support agricultural development and the Government's privatization efforts in this sector, 15,000 *dehkan* farmers will engage in improved wheat production. Poor *dehkan* farmers who were provided land but were unable to procure inputs and cultivate that land will receive 12 bags of wheat flour and 6.25 kg of salt in food assistance, in addition to improved seeds from WFP's current seed multiplication programme, to support them until harvest time. Part of the first harvest (10 percent) will be used to set up a revolving seed bank to assist other poor farmers, while the remainder will be for their own consumption and future planting, thus improving livelihood and household food security.
48. **Food for work.** FFW activities facilitate the transition from relief to rehabilitation and are popular with the local population and local authorities. Using community-based and participatory methods for the identification, design and implementation of FFW activities means not only that the food assistance is self-targeted, but also that it builds local capacity and helps ensure the sustainability of the assets created. Benefits (e.g. increased food production following the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, improved access to health centres and markets resulting from the rehabilitation of rural roads) are shared equally between women and men. In view of the link between nutrition and access to safe drinking water, WFP will collaborate with UNICEF on installation of water pumps on shallow wells and rehabilitation of school water systems and latrines. Along with other implementing partners, WFP will assist villagers in rehabilitating spring-water captures and distribution points and rebuilding sand-filter water systems. FFW activities will also include rehabilitation of schools, hospitals and other community assets; reforestation to prevent soil erosion; and flood protection works. Each FFW beneficiary will receive 3 kg of wheat flour and 25 g of salt for a day's work, valued at TS 2, which is equivalent to the average daily labourer's wage.
49. **School feeding.** The provision of an early-morning meal upon children's arrival at school aims to increase school enrolment and attendance rates, alleviate children's short-term hunger and improve their concentration and learning capacities. In 1999, WFP initiated a pilot school feeding programme targeting only 5,000 children. The programme resulted in enrolment increases of between 60 and 90 percent. The number of students benefiting from the programme has increased over the years, reaching 285,386 during the academic year 2001/2002. The success of the programme in increasing enrolment and improving attendance has been such as to encourage WFP to propose a further increase in its coverage. The programme will target 360,000 students in its first year and 370,000 students in its second year, giving priority to schools in food-deficit areas. In Yavan and Garm areas, where many girls are not enrolled in school for cultural reasons, take-home rations of 12.5 kg of wheat flour/month will be provided in addition to school meals in order to promote girls' education. The initiative will be implemented in cooperation with UNICEF, which will complement WFP assistance by providing textbooks and necessary educational supplies and by improving sanitation facilities in targeted schools.



50. **Food for training/income-generating activities (FFT/IG).** Intended primarily for women and adolescent girls, FFT/IG activities aim to empower the beneficiaries and provide them with sustainable sources of income. Training will focus on farming skills, while income-generating projects will include poultry and bee-keeping, fruit preservation, tailoring, embroidery and carpet weaving, implemented by international and local NGOs. The project proposals will be reviewed and approved by the Project Approval Committee (see paragraph 52) to ensure the projects' feasibility and sustainability. The number of beneficiaries will be 3,000 in the first year and will be increased to 5,000 in the second year. Each beneficiary will receive three bags of wheat flour and 3.75 kg of salt for the duration of participation.
51. **Non-food items.** Successful implementation of recovery activities requires non-food inputs as well as food support. A provision has been made in the budget to procure agricultural tools for food security activities, kitchen utensils for the school feeding programme and stationery and training materials for FFT.

Activity Approval Mechanism

52. The country office Project Approval Committee (PAC), comprising Programme, Monitoring/Evaluation and Logistics staff, will ensure that specific interventions and projects conform to the objectives of the PRRO, are consistent with the overall strategy and implementation plan, and are socially, technically, environmentally and economically viable based on studies carried out by competent technical bodies and included as supporting documentation. Project proposals received from the implementing partners will be reviewed by the field/sub-offices or, in the case of countrywide projects, directly by the country office. The initial review will determine whether or not the proposal meets the requirements, paying particular attention to the project's feasibility, sustainability, its benefits to women, the participation of the local community, the availability of necessary non-food implements and contributions from other sources. The initial review process will include site assessment. Screened proposals will be submitted for review to the PAC, which will share its observations with the concerned field/sub-office and implementing partner. Proposals cleared by the PAC will be submitted to the Country Director for final approval.



TABLE 1: FOOD RATIONS—COMPOSITION AND SIZE, BY CATEGORY

Activity	No. of rations	Feeding days	Daily ration scale (g) per recipient*					
			Wheat flour	Oil	Pulses	Sugar	Salt	CSB
Vulnerable groups	1	210	400	15	40		5	
Supplementary feeding	7	180	2 800	105	280	10	35	100
Health/TB patients	7	180	2 800	105	280		35	
Health/mentally disabled	1	360	400	15	40		5	
School feeding	1	180	175	15	40		5	
Food security	6	250	2 400				25	
FFW	7	150	3 000				25	
FFT/IG	7	150	3 000				25	
Disaster victims	1	90	400	30			5	

* Recipient: an individual who physically receives WFP food at a distribution site, either for on-site consumption or as a take-home ration on behalf of one or more beneficiaries.

VGF daily nutritional value:

1,667 kcal
54.00 protein
21.56 fat

SF daily nutritional value:

879 kcal
28.90 protein
18.19 fat



TABLE 2: ANNUAL BENEFICIARIES AND FOOD NEEDS

First year	Ration recipients			Requirements (mt)						Total
	Male	Female	Total	Wheat flour	Oil	Pulses	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
Vulnerable groups	120 000	180 000	300 000	25 200	945	2 520	–	315	–	28 980
Health/nutrition	5 810	8 590	14 400	6 898	258	690	22	86	216	8 170
School feeding	180 000	180 000	360 000	11 340	972	2 592	–	324	–	15 228
Food security	6 000	9 000	15 000	9 000	–	–	–	94	–	9 094
FFW	15 000	10 000	25 000	11 250	–	–	–	94	–	11 344
FFT/IG	500	2500	3 000	1 350	–	–	–	11	–	1 361
Disaster victims	2 500	2 500	5 000	180	14	–	–	2	–	195
Subtotal	329 810	392 590	722 400	65 218	2 189	5 802	22	926	216	74 372

Second year	Ration recipients			Requirements (mt)						Total
	Male	Female	Total	Wheat flour	Oil	Pulses	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
Vulnerable groups	80 000	120 000	200 000	16 800	630	1 680	-	210	-	19 320
Health/nutrition	5 810	7 590	13 400	6 394	239	639	20	79	198	7 570
School feeding	185 000	185 000	370 000	11 655	999	2 664	-	333	-	15 651
Food security	6 000	9 000	15 000	9 000	-	-	-	94	-	9 094
FFW	17 000	13 000	30 000	13 500	-	-	-	113	-	13 613
FFT/IG	1 000	4 000	5 000	2 250	-	-	-	19	-	2 269
Disaster victims	2 500	2 500	5 000	180	14	-	0	2	-	195
Subtotal	297 310	341 090	638 400	59 779	1 882	4 983	20	850	198	67 712



TABLE 3: OVERALL NEEDS

	Total beneficiaries			Total requirements (mt)						Total
	Male	Female	Total	Wheat flour	Oil	Pulses	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
Vulnerable groups	120 000	180 000	300 000	42 000	1 575	4 200	–	525	–	48 300
Health/nutrition	90 058	91 542	181 600	13 291	498	1 329	42	165	414	15 740
School feeding	185 000	185 000	370 000	22 995	1 971	5 256	–	657	–	30 879
Food security	88 500	91 500	180 000	18 000	–	–	–	188	–	18 188
FFW	200 300	184 700	385 000	24 750	–	–	–	207	–	24 957
FFT/IG	25 980	30 020	56 000	3 600	–	–	–	30	–	3 630
Disaster victims	5 000	5 000	10 000	360	27	–	–	4	–	390
Total	714 838	767 762	1 482 600	124 996	4 071	10 785	42	1 776	414	142 084



Institutional Arrangement and Selection of Implementing Partners

53. Coordination between the aid community and the Government, and within the aid community, takes place both nationwide and at the regional level. The United Nations Country Team, represented by heads of the United Nations agencies in Tajikistan, other international humanitarian organizations and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies form a working group to address the policy and operational issues within the framework of the humanitarian context of Tajikistan. The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, facilitates coordination and cooperation among the humanitarian community and the Government to ensure compatible programming and optimal use of available resources.
54. WFP chairs the biweekly Food Aid Coordination Group meetings, at which all food aid-related organizations share pertinent information, including that involving the pipeline. Food aid interventions are closely coordinated to avoid overlaps in assistance while ensuring comprehensive coverage of needs; organizations cover different geographical areas or, in some instances, different beneficiary categories/sectors within the same areas. Apart from WFP, major organizations delivering food aid to Tajikistan are Save the Children Fund (USA) (operating in Sughd and Khatlon), CARE (in Region of Republican Subordination [RRS]), Agha Khan Foundation (in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast [GBAO]), German Agro-Action (in eastern RRS and Sughd), Mercy Corps (in RRS), International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (in RRS and Sughd). Close to 30,000 mt of food aid was distributed by these organizations in 2002.
55. Within the United Nations family, WFP collaborates with UNHCR (integration of returnees through food security and income-generating activities); with UNICEF (rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems and sanitation facilities in schools); with UNOPS (rehabilitation of roads and irrigation systems); and with UNIFEM (women-centred activities, including training in farming skills). WFP provides FFW and FFT, while cooperating United Nations agencies provide non-food items and technical support.
56. The relationship with NGOs is based on two types of arrangements: (a) contractual, in which WFP covers the relevant operational costs of the implementing partners, and (b) partnerships, in which NGOs complement WFP food assistance with non-food items and technical expertise in joint interventions. International NGO partners include Mission East, CARE International, Save the Children (USA), German Agro-Action, Shelter Now International, Action against Hunger, Aga Khan Foundation, IFRC, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Project Hope.
57. Local NGOs working with WFP include Refugee Children and Vulnerable Citizens (RCVC), Tajikistan Red Crescent Society (TRCS), Gender and Development (GD). Local government departments collaborate in certain activities at the district level. Representatives of the local authorities participate in local committees responsible for the selection of beneficiaries.

Capacity-Building

58. Workshops were conducted in July 2002 for WFP and counterparts' staff on WFP guidelines, methodologies of targeting and implementing vulnerable group feeding, gender mainstreaming and food security activities. Additional training sessions on gender and monitoring-and-evaluation (M&E) are planned. WFP will continue to provide guidance to counterparts on project proposal preparation, reporting, record-keeping and gender issues outlined in the WFP Gender Policy 2003–2007 and Enhanced Commitments to Women,



approved at the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board in 2002. Capacity-building efforts involving local committees will include training in participatory planning techniques and project design, in addition to identification/selection of vulnerable households. Provisions have been made in the budget to cover the costs of computers for some provincial counterparts in order to facilitate information management and to cover part of the counterparts' implementation-related expenses.

59. The country office VAM Unit plays a central role in the targeting of food assistance. The VAM focal point has been trained to develop targeting techniques based on household vulnerability indicators. Maps depicting vulnerability levels of the regions and districts in Tajikistan have been created.

Targeting

60. On the basis of a secondary data analysis, VAM has categorized Tajikistan's 58 districts into five groups of varying levels of vulnerability: highest food insecurity, high, middle, low and lowest. Targeting priority will be given to districts that have the highest, high and middle vulnerability levels, totalling 27 (seven districts in Khatlon, seven in RRS, seven in Sughd and six in GBAO). However, assistance might also be provided to pockets of high vulnerability within districts that have been categorized as having overall low/lowest vulnerability levels.
61. The most vulnerable and food insecure households will be identified through a community-based approach. The community will select a committee, comprised mainly of community elders and respected individuals, which will be responsible for identifying and compiling a list of the poorest households for inclusion in the vulnerable group feeding (VGF) scheme. The list will be verified by WFP prior to commencement of distribution to ensure eligibility of all selected households, based on the following food security indicators:
- poor female-headed household;
 - little or no access to land;
 - little or no animal ownership;
 - high dependency ratio (household members of non-working age/members of working age);
 - small or no cash income; and
 - physical remoteness.
62. The community committee will also identify recovery activities to be implemented through FFW and advocate community contribution to ensure sustainability of created/rehabilitated assets. Whenever possible, households in the VGF category with able-bodied members will be shifted to FFW and FFT/IG activities. WFP implementing partners operating in the health/nutrition sector will be responsible for identifying malnourished children (below -2 Z-score) and expectant/nursing mothers requiring supplementary food assistance. TB patients and mentally disabled persons will be reached through the institutions at which they are resident. The school feeding programme will target schoolchildren of primary grades (1 to 4) and schoolgirls of higher grades (10 to 11), giving priority to food-deficit districts.



63. In order to give women direct access to food, WFP will ensure that ration cards are issued in women's names (except in the case of families with a single male parent) and that the majority of food recipients (at least 60 percent) are women. To ensure that women play a leading role in decision-making that concerns food aid distribution and asset-creation, WFP will make certain that at least 50 percent of community committee members are women. Through Letters of Agreement signed with WFP, implementing partners will commit themselves to abiding by WFP gender policies and guidelines. Workshops were undertaken in 2002 focusing on the particular needs of various vulnerable women's groups and women's rights to access to land within the framework of land reform. Similar workshops and training will be conducted during the course of the proposed PRRO.

Logistics Arrangements

64. Food commodities for landlocked Tajikistan are transported by ship to the Baltic seaport of Riga (Latvia) and then by rail through Russia and CIS countries. Commodities can also be transported by rail across Eastern Europe and then through CIS countries. Consignments meant for the remote GBAO region are transported by rail via Osh in Kyrgyzstan. The 4,500-km overland route is the only one available at present and explains the high landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate.
65. WFP maintains a transshipment warehouse in Osh and seven EDP warehouses within the country, with a total storage capacity of 35,000 tons. Private trucking companies and WFP's own fleet of 20 7-ton trucks are used to transport food to final distribution points. Since transport routes to GBAO region are closed during winter, food for this mountainous region needs to be pre-positioned. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) is in place, tracking food arrival, distribution and stocks.
66. During 2002, more than 14,000 mt of wheat purchased regionally in Kazakhstan was milled in Tajikistan for the regional EMOP 10126.0 and PRRO 6087.01. Until then, the mill had been practically non-functioning, but it was reactivated, creating much-needed employment opportunities for the local population. The cost of milling in Tajikistan proved to be very competitive, and local milling capacity is limited, so this option will be pursued only when necessary; milling and fortification costs have been included in the budget. Local purchases have so far been limited to salt, fortified with iodine that UNICEF provides to the salt factories.

Monitoring and Evaluation

67. The country office has a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the responsibility of which is to generate guidelines and formats to facilitate monitoring activities in the field, compile and analyse information collected from the field, recommend appropriate action on issues of concern, and follow up on these. Monitoring activities are undertaken by the field offices. M&E focal points within each field office establish a monitoring calendar for all activities. Each activity (VGF, FFW, etc.) has dedicated monitors. A monitor is present at each VGF distribution to ensure that food is delivered on schedule, in the required quantity and distributed only to the intended persons. Each recovery scheme and project is visited at least once a month and prior to food distribution. Release of food to any project is subject to monitoring and is authorised only after a monitoring report is presented, recommending the food's release. Information collected through monitoring feeds into weekly and monthly monitoring reports submitted by the field offices to the country office. The Monitoring Indicators Matrix (Annex III) lists the indicators that will be used to monitor each of the PRRO activities.



68. In line with the Gender Policy 2003–2007 and Enhanced Commitments to Women, Tajikistan will be one of nearly 40 countries in which a gender mainstreaming baseline survey will be conducted in 2003, leading to the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the ECW, assessment of training needs and development of sensitization and training modules. The costs associated with the survey implementation have been included in the budget.

Security Measures

69. Tajikistan is located in a sensitive position between Afghanistan and the rest of Central Asia. A major conduit for illegal narcotics and arms smuggling, the country is faced with security challenges both internally and from its neighbours.
70. The general political and security climate and the operating environment for humanitarian organizations have continued to improve slowly but steadily. Following a thorough review of the security situation, a lowering of security phases in much of the country has been effected, except for the district of Tavildara, all districts of the Karategin Valley, all districts of Khatlon bordering Afghanistan and all of GBAO, where Phase III will remain in effect. Despite the overall improvement, the security situation remains fragile, requiring full-time coordination and monitoring to ensure the safety of all personnel. A United Nations Communications Office was set up by the joint effort of the United Nations Country Team. It provides 24-hour radio and telephone coverage. The United Nations Field Security Officer (FSO) regularly liaises with the aid community, providing updated briefings on current security matters.
71. Provisions have been made in the budget for the purchase of new radio communication equipment to replace the dilapidated equipment presently in use, as well as for WFP's share in FSO expenses.

Exit Strategy

72. The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy is a positive step in the direction of economic reform, intended to lead to sustainable growth and a gradual rise in the living standards of the poorest segments of the population. However, scarcity of domestic resources and very limited foreign investment are the obvious obstacles on the path to PRS implementation. Continued support to Tajikistan by the international community and humanitarian actors, within the framework of the PRS, is therefore essential to help the country make a sustainable transition from relief to recovery and development, and gradually to reduce its dependence on international assistance. Accordingly, while continuing to meet the basic food needs of the most vulnerable groups with relief food aid, this PRRO places greater emphasis on directing assistance through recovery activities that would lead to sustainable agricultural development and increased food production. Political and economic conditions permitting, the PRRO strategy would enable WFP to gradually phase out relief assistance and set the stage for a development programme.

Contingency Mechanism

73. WFP is an active participant in the United Nations Disaster Response Team and Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), the aim of which is to ensure prompt and coordinated response to emergency needs of people affected by man-made or natural disasters. In the event of such an emergency, WFP will play a central role in the provision of food aid, while the WFP fleet of trucks and the well-established logistical network will be in a position to offer logistical services to other humanitarian actors.



74. The PRRO budget makes a provision for a small “contingency”, which could be drawn on to assist up to 10,000 people in an emergency situation. Resources will be shifted between components and activities depending on changes in needs. Emergencies requiring more resources than those that can be made available through the above means will be addressed through a budget revision. In the event of a large-scale emergency, such as the drought situation of the past two years, WFP will seek additional relief resources through the EMOP mechanism and access to Immediate Response Account (IRA) funds.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

75. The PRRO is recommended for approval by the Executive Board within the budget provided in Annexes I and II.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Wheat flour	124 996	240.00	29 999 040
– Pulses	10 785	287.00	3 095 295
– Vegetable oil	4 071	705.00	2 870 055
– Sugar	42	275.00	11 550
– Iodized salt	1 776	100.00	177 600
– Corn-soya blend	414	260.00	107 640
Total commodities	142 084		36 261 180
External transport		69.16	9 826 710
Landside transport		133.04	12 389 725
ITSH		45.84	6 513 131
Total LTSH		87.20	18 902 855
Other direct operational costs		2.58	366 600
Total direct operational costs			65 357 345
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)		31.73	4 508 200
C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent of total direct costs)			4 890 588
TOTAL WFP COSTS			74 756 134

¹This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The mix and quantities of commodities, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary depending on availability.



ANNEX II**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (*dollars*)****Staff**

International Professional staff	1 466 250
National Professional Officers	130 000
National General Service staff	638 000
Temporary assistance	520 000
Overtime	20 000
Incentives	56 250
International consultants	34 000
United Nations Volunteers	258 000
Staff duty travel	166 200
Staff training and development	70 900

Subtotal**3 359 800****Office expenses and other recurrent costs**

Rental of facility	160 000
Utilities	80 000
Office supplies	92 000
Communication and IT services	132 000
Insurance	40 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	50 000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	123 000
United Nations organization services	21 000
Financial costs	80 000

Subtotal**778 000****Equipment and other fixed costs**

Vehicles	110 000
TC/IT equipment	178 400
Furniture, tools and equipment	82 000

Subtotal**370 400****TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS****4 508 200**

ANNEX III

MONITORING INDICATORS MATRIX		
Objectives	Outputs	Outcomes
<p>Vulnerable group feeding: Prevent hunger through provision of food to the chronically food insecure families living in marginalized areas during the critical period of food shortages</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries, selected in accordance with eligibility criteria, reached with food assistance (female/male)</p> <p>Number and composition of food rations distributed to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Timeliness of delivery of food assistance</p>	<p>Enhanced access to food for the target population</p> <p>Percentage of household income spent on food decreased</p> <p>Percentage of targeted population selling assets (negative coping mechanism) decreased</p>
<p>Assistance to disaster victims: Respond to the immediate needs of disaster-stricken victims</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries (female/male) reached with food assistance</p> <p>Number and composition of food rations distributed to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Timeliness of delivery of food assistance</p> <p>Number and type of recovery interventions initiated after relief assistance.</p>	<p>Emergency food needs of victims met</p> <p>Sale of household assets to meet food needs minimized</p> <p>Dependence on external assistance reduced through recovery activities</p>
<p>Health and nutrition: Rehabilitate malnourished children and expectant/nursing mothers through provision of supplementary food assistance</p> <p>Provide food assistance to TB patients and mentally disabled persons in social institutions</p>	<p>Number of malnourished children with weight-for-height below – 2 Z score (girls/boys) enrolled in the programme</p> <p>Number of children discharged upon attainment of weight-for-height of – 1.5 Z score and above, at two consecutive weightings taken two weeks apart</p> <p>Number of expectant/nursing mothers enrolled in the programme</p> <p>Frequency of mothers' visits to health centres</p> <p>Number of health/nutrition sessions held and attendance of mothers</p> <p>Number of TB patients and mentally disabled persons reached</p> <p>Number and composition of rations distributed to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Total quantity of food delivered to distribution points; total quantity distributed to beneficiaries</p> <p>Timeliness of food delivery</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of children enrolled in the programme</p> <p>Weight gain by enrolled expectant/nursing mothers</p> <p>Satisfactory birthweight of children whose mothers are enrolled in the programme</p> <p>Basic food needs of mentally disabled persons in institutions met</p> <p>Basic food needs of TB patients and their families met; TB patients regularly attending the health centres for treatment</p>



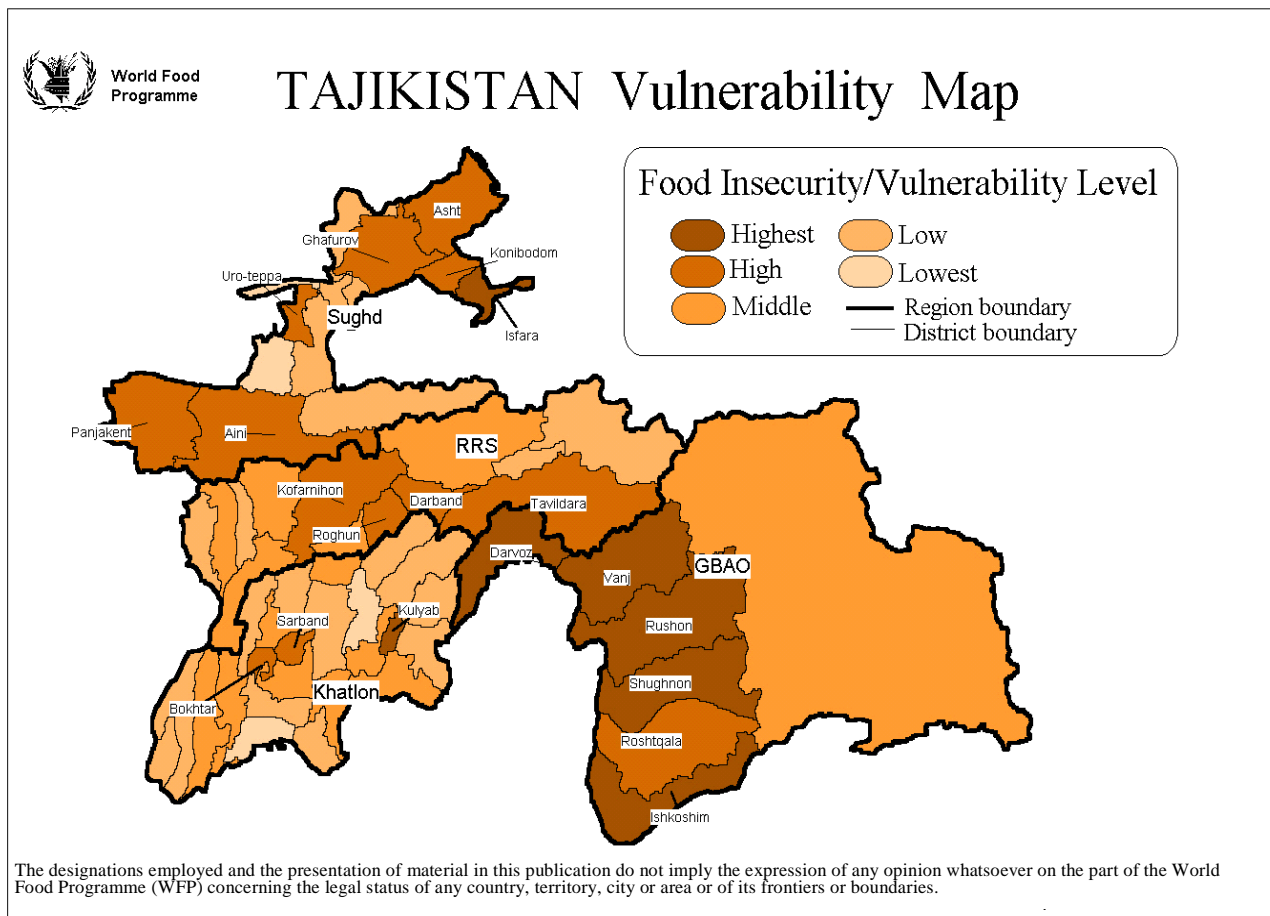
MONITORING INDICATORS MATRIX		
Objectives	Outputs	Outcomes
<p>Food security: Promote food security through agricultural development activities</p>	<p>Number of female and male farmers involved in food security activities</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries, including family members (female/male)</p> <p>Seed multiplication inputs versus quantity and quality of outputs</p> <p>Number and composition of food rations distributed to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Timeliness of delivery of food rations</p>	<p>Food production in target areas increased</p> <p>Access to food increased for targeted households</p> <p>Decrease in percentage of households' income spent on food</p> <p>Percentage of targeted population selling assets (negative coping mechanism) decreased</p>
<p>FFW: Assist in rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, drinking water supply systems, schools, sanitation and health facilities</p>	<p>Number of women and men participating in FFW activities</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries, including family members (female/male)</p> <p>Average number of distributed food rations/month</p> <p>Average number of operational days/month</p> <p>Number of community committees involved in FFW</p> <p>Number of kilometres of canals rehabilitated</p> <p>Number of water supply systems rehabilitated</p> <p>Number of schools, sanitation and health facilities rehabilitated</p> <p>Number of kilometres of access roads rehabilitated</p>	<p>Decrease in percentage of income that targeted households spend on food</p> <p>Number of hectares of cultivated land and local food production increased</p> <p>Incidence of water-borne diseases in target areas decreased</p> <p>Condition of schools, sanitation and health facilities improved</p> <p>Access to markets, schools and other community structures improved</p>
<p>School feeding: Increase school enrolment and attendance rates</p>	<p>Number of girls and boys enrolled, by type of school (pre-school, primary, secondary for girls) and geographic unit</p> <p>Monthly attendance of girls and boys, by grade</p> <p>Total number of feeding days versus number of operational school days</p> <p>Quantity of food distributed/cooked, by commodity</p> <p>Degree of students' and communities' appreciation of school meals/take-home rations</p>	<p>Relief of short-term hunger to alleviate girls' and boys' difficulties in maintaining attention</p> <p>Increase in enrolment and attendance rates of girls and boys</p> <p>Increase in the number of girls completing secondary education in areas targeted by the programme</p> <p>Community involvement/support for education</p>
<p>FFT/IG: Promote self-reliance by engaging beneficiaries in skills training and income-generating activities</p>	<p>Number of participants (women and men) engaged in FFT/IG</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries, including family members (female/male), receiving WFP food</p> <p>Number and type of skills training courses organized, quality of training</p> <p>Number and type of IG activities organized</p>	<p>Percentage of households' income spent on food decreased</p> <p>Participants applying skills acquired through training (female/male)</p> <p>Sustainability of IG activities</p> <p>Increased access of poor households to productive assets</p>



MONITORING INDICATORS MATRIX		
Objectives	Outputs	Outcomes
	Marketability of products Average number of distributed food rations/month	
Commitments to Women: Enhance women's access to resources	Number of female food recipients Number of female participants in recovery activities Overall number of female beneficiaries receiving WFP food Number of women in community committees involved in the decision-making process and food distribution Commitments to Women incorporated in documents binding partners (LOA, etc.)	Enhanced Commitments to Women implemented in the framework of WFP-supported projects Increased access of women to food Women acquiring management and leadership skills Women gaining influence and status Assets created through FFW empower women



ANNEX IV



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CFSAM	Crop and food supply assessment missions
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CSB	Corn-soya blend
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EMOP	Emergency operation
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Food-for-work
FSO	Field Security Officer
GBAO	Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
GD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
IG	Income-generating activities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRA	Immediate Response Account
LIFDC	Low-income food-deficit country
M&E	Monitoring-and-evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAC	Project Approval Committee
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RCVC	Refugee Children and Vulnerable Citizens
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team
RRS	Region of Republican Subordination
SF	Supplementary feeding
TB	Tuberculosis
TRCS	Tajikistan Red Crescent Society
TS	Tajik Somoni
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
VGf	Vulnerable group feeding

