

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Annual Session**

Rome, 7–11 June 2010

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.A/2010/9-A/2

12 May 2010
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TAJIKISTAN 200120

Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children

Number of beneficiaries	370,000
Duration of project	5 years (August 2010–July 2015)
Food tonnage	62,279 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	30,455,459
Total cost to WFP	46,676,683
Government contribution	5,089,331

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://www.wfp.org/eb>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval

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, ODC*: Mr D. Belgasmi tel.: 066513-3561

Liaison Officer, ODC: Ms M. Jaring tel.: 066513-2342

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Cairo (Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tajikistan, a former Soviet republic with high levels of poverty and widespread unemployment, depends on food imports and remittances. It is vulnerable to external shocks, so the impact of the recent high food and fuel prices and global financial crisis is expected to slow many of the advances Tajikistan has made over the last ten years.

This project supports access to education for primary schoolchildren from the poorest and most vulnerable families by giving them a hot meal every day they are in school. It builds on past successes and partnerships with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and parent-teacher associations. These stakeholders will play an essential role in the hand-over strategy for a sustainable and nationally-owned school feeding programme under the Government.

This is WFP's first development project in its 17 years in Tajikistan. It supports the goals of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–2015 and the Government's National Education Strategy 2006–2015, and is closely aligned with the Government's National Development Strategy 2007–2015 and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2010–2012, to which the United Nations and WFP contributed. The project addresses WFP's Strategic Objective 4 – “Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition”; and Strategic Objective 5 – “Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase”. It contributes to Millennium Development Goal 1 – “Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”; Millennium Development Goal 2 – “Achieve universal primary education”, and Millennium Development Goal 3: “Promote gender quality and empower women”.

DRAFT DECISION*

The Board approves the proposed Development Project Tajikistan 200120 “Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children” (WFP/EB.A/2010/9-A/2), subject to availability of resources.

* 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.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Tajikistan is a landlocked, low-income, food-deficit country in Central Asia with only 7 percent arable land, a population of 7.3 million people, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$1,753.¹ A brutal civil war immediately after independence, from 1992 to 1997, inflicted heavy losses of 50,000 lives and widespread damage to infrastructure.
2. Tajikistan faces difficult challenges arising from geography, history, institutional weaknesses and the global economic crisis. The country experienced strong economic growth between 2000 and 2008, averaging about 8 percent per year. However, this fell to an estimated 3.4 percent in 2009² owing to severe weather, energy shortages and the international food price and financial crises. Tajikistan ranks 127th of 182 countries in the 2009 human development index.
3. Remittances from migrants have become a very important contributor to Tajikistan's economy, representing more than 50 percent of GDP in 2008 and providing a safety net and coping strategy for many families. Because many Tajiks in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan work in the construction industry, which experienced a recent slowdown, remittance earnings in 2009 dropped to US\$1.8 billion, 33 percent below the record US\$2.7 billion in 2008.³
4. Tajikistan is the poorest and most fragile country in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Although social indicators have improved over the past few years, they remain low, reflecting poor public service delivery, persistent energy shortages and low per capita incomes. Tajikistan is the only Central Asian country unlikely to achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁴
5. The poverty rate has declined steadily, but remains very high. The World Bank poverty survey in 2007 indicates that about 41 percent of the population were living below the poverty line of US\$41 per month, and 17 percent were below the extreme poverty line of US\$26 per month. This is a significant improvement on the 64 percent below the poverty line in 2003 and the 83 percent in 1999.⁵

Poverty, Food and Nutrition Security

6. About 75 percent of the poor and 72 percent of the extremely poor live in rural areas⁵ and are exceptionally vulnerable to climate and price shocks. Because Tajikistan imports most of its food and fuel, the global crises have also taken their toll; in 2007, the country faced 26 percent inflation for food prices, slowing to 13 percent in 2008.
7. Two thirds of Tajikistan's rural population depend on the market for their food needs, and food-insecure populations spend more than 70 percent of their income on food. The

¹ Human Development Report, Statistical Update 2008/2009, <http://hdrstats.undp.org>.

² The Economist Intelligence Unit. Tajikistan Country Report, March 2010.

³ International Monetary Fund and National Bank of Tajikistan, monthly monitoring of remittances.

⁴ UNDP. 2009. Accelerating MDG Attainment. Only MDGs 1 and 2 are likely to be achieved by 2015.

⁵ World Bank. 2007. Tajikistan Living Standards Survey. Updated results measuring the impact of the financial crisis in Tajikistan available in April 2010.

poorest families routinely incur debt to buy food, and their diet is chronically poor in vegetables, proteins and essential micronutrients.⁶

8. In 2008, a joint food security and nutrition assessment by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of Tajikistan found that about 1.7 million people, or 34 percent of the rural population, were food-insecure: 540,000 people, or 11 percent of rural households, were severely food-insecure; and about 1.16 million, or 23 percent of rural households, were moderately food-insecure.
9. Since then, food security has shown only minor improvements; 1.4 million people, or 31 percent of the rural population, remain food-insecure. Severe food insecurity has decreased to 9 percent of the rural population, or 480,000 people, but moderate food insecurity remains at 22 percent, or close to 1 million people. Khatlon and Sughd, the country's most heavily populated areas, are also the most food-insecure and poorest, and are severely affected by unemployment and a sharp reduction in remittances from abroad.
10. The nutrition status of children under 5 has also not improved since the last nationwide survey in 2005. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is estimated at 5 to 7 percent, and chronic malnutrition at 27 to 39 percent.⁷ The main causes of malnutrition are lack of economic access to food, poor dietary diversity, inadequate feeding practices, and lack of clean water and hygiene. Tajikistan has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the CIS; its 46 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births⁵ is more than twice the CIS average.
11. Despite its record cereal harvest in 2009 – owing partly to good rainfall and reforms in the agricultural sector – Tajikistan still depends on food imports for 40 percent⁸ of its needs. WFP market monitoring shows that food prices are higher than in 2007, before the food price crisis. Tajikistan depends on international aid to address the wider issues of food supply sustainably.

Education Sector and Government Policies and Programmes

12. With 68 percent of Tajikistan's population under 29 years of age, its youth will be a main force in determining the country's economic future and stability. However, it is one of the few countries in the world where men and women aged 20 to 30 years have a lower level of education than those over 40.⁹
13. During the civil war, primary school attendance dropped to about 70 percent. It has improved significantly since then, partly owing to the WFP school feeding programme, and national enrolment and retention rates for primary education are now high.¹⁰ Net

⁶ WFP Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System, October 2009.

⁷ WFP/ FAO/UNICEF/Government of Tajikistan, Joint Emergency Food Security, Livelihoods, Agriculture and Nutrition Assessment, April–May 2008; WFP/WHO, Tajikistan Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System, January and July 2009; UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009*. A UNICEF, Ministry of Health and Swiss Tropical Institute National Nutrition Survey is ongoing, and WFP will take its results into consideration to adapt its activities.

⁸ FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment, October 2009, p. 26.

⁹ Ministry of Education, National Strategy for Education Development of the Republic of Tajikistan (2006–2015), August 2005, p. 10.

¹⁰ Tajikistan's education system includes four years of compulsory primary school, five years of compulsory basic secondary school and two years of optional secondary school.

attendance rates are currently 97 percent for primary and 87 percent for basic secondary education.⁵

14. This project is fully aligned with the goals of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)¹¹ and the Government's National Development Strategy (NDS), both of which include hot meals for primary schoolchildren. The national budget allocates 16 percent to education in 2010, 19 percent in 2011, and 21 percent in 2012.¹² The funding of education and the provision of school meals were also priorities in the Government's 2008 Anti-Crisis Plan, to prioritize expenditures during the peak of the economic crisis.
15. WFP collaborated with the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the drafting of the PRS, responding to the Government's strong interest in using school feeding to attract disadvantaged children to school and keep them there.
16. The project is also consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) education goals under Pillar 4: quality basic services. To ensure that more children complete basic education, the United Nations country team will work to address household-based constraints to school participation and to raise enrolment and attendance in the higher grades of basic secondary education, including through the provision of food to students in food-insecure and poor areas; training for parents, teachers and girl students; and development of policy and communication strategies. The UNDAF is committed to supporting educational reform and alliances for achieving education completion, especially by girls.
17. In a February 2010 consultation with the Ministry of Education, the Government reasserted school feeding as a priority for its 2010–2020 educational strategic plan, linking good health and nutrition to educational development. The Ministry of Education requested WFP to advise the working group established to plan education development, and expressed its intention to promote school feeding as a priority, at the highest levels of government. The President of Tajikistan has declared 2010 the Year of Education and Technical Skills.
18. The Ministry of Education has instructed its research institute and statistical unit to analyse the positive impact of food in schools on the quality of education. Results from this research will guide the Government's gradual increase of budget support to school feeding activities. The Ministry of Education will share information and data with WFP.
19. WFP is active in the education cluster, coordinated by UNICEF and Save the Children, and in the Education Donor Coordination Group, which brings together the Government and main donors to the Education for All – Fast-Track Initiative, managed by the World Bank and UNICEF.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

20. WFP began working in Tajikistan in 1993, responding to the needs of people displaced by violence shortly after the outbreak of the five-year civil war. For the past 17 years, WFP has provided food assistance to more than 5 million beneficiaries.

¹¹ Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010–2012, point 1.8, p. 37.

¹² Education's budget allocation in 2008 was 14 percent.

21. In 1999, WFP launched a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), which included a pilot school feeding programme targeting 5,000 children in 14 primary schools and 19 preschools in northern Sughd region. This programme was designed to restore education levels after the civil war; the French non-governmental organization (NGO) Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) was WFP's implementing partner.
22. The pilot's success in increasing enrolment and improving attendance prompted WFP to expand coverage to Tajikistan's other regions – Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and the Direct Rule District. WFP's partners in this second phase were ACTED, the Red Crescent Society and the Education Department of the Direct Rule District. The programme resulted in increased enrolment, from 60 percent in 2000 to 90 percent in 2001. By the first half of 2001, WFP coverage had grown to approximately 360,000 primary schoolchildren and staff in 1,973 schools, or approximately 60 percent of all rural primary schoolchildren in the country.
23. The WFP school feeding programme has been cost-effective and represents a significant transfer of income to students' families. Based on local market prices, the hot meal provided allows families to save up to US\$25 per year per child. With an average of two children per family benefiting from school meals, the income transfer is equivalent to about 10 percent of households' food expenditures.¹³
24. In April 2006, an independent evaluation of WFP activities in Tajikistan confirmed that school feeding had helped to increase primary school attendance to almost 100 percent overall, and was highly effective in improving students' attention span and alertness. An earlier evaluation in 2003 had pointed out that frequent changes in implementing partners hampered continuity and long-term planning. Subsequently, WFP developed partnerships among local authorities and parent-teacher associations (PTAs). These village-level partnerships have strengthened as WFP remains the most constant international presence in the country's primary schools.

PROJECT STRATEGY

25. School feeding is WFP's largest activity in Tajikistan, and the one with the most significant impact on beneficiaries. Designed to assist the most vulnerable strata of the rural population after the civil war, school feeding has become the foundation for WFP's extensive network of local partners in all regions of Tajikistan.
26. The school feeding programme will continue to be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education, in the expectation that the Government will gradually increase its role in management and implementation. A focal point in the ministry ensures regular, consistent communication with WFP and regional and district education departments. In the field, district-level school feeding focal points from the regional departments of education will continue to monitor school feeding implementation and issues.
27. WFP's gender policy is integrated into the programme's implementation, management and evaluation, through facilitation of girls' access to education, equal participation of women in PTAs, hiring of female support staff such as cooks, and hiring of women monitors.

¹³ WFP/World Bank. 2009. Rethinking School Feeding: Social Safety Nets, Child Development, and the Education Sector. According to Tajikistan's National Institute of Statistics, the average salary for the last quarter of 2008 was about US\$80 a month.

28. The intended outcomes for the project are:
- i) continued access to education and nutritious meals for children of vulnerable and food-insecure families; and
 - ii) progress towards a nationally-owned school feeding programme.¹⁴
29. The outputs will include:
- i) school meals for 370,000 primary schoolchildren in rural areas, plus their teachers and school assistants; and
 - ii) a strategy for a sustainable and nationally-managed school feeding programme, including capacity development assessment.
30. WFP currently targets 1,973 schools in 52 of 58 districts and all regions of Tajikistan. Teachers and support staff in assisted schools will continue to receive the same school meal as students, in view of low salaries and general poverty and food insecurity.

TABLE 1: PLANNED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES FOR FIVE YEARS, BY RECIPIENT AND GENDER							
Recipients	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total beneficiaries (5 years)
Primary schoolboys	170 269	170 269	170 269	170 269	170 269	170 269	306 484
Primary schoolgirls	170 132	170 132	170 132	170 132	170 132	170 132	306 238
Men teachers and support staff	14 806	14 806	14 806	14 806	14 806	14 806	14 846
Women teachers and support staff	14 793	14 793	14 793	14 793	14 793	14 793	14 832
Total	370 000	642 400					

31. WFP will continue to target schools based on poverty and joint monitoring and food security assessments, such as the WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), WFP/UNICEF monitoring and the World Bank living standards survey. Most of the schools assisted with hot meals are in the two most food-insecure regions of Khatlon and Sughd.
32. The 2006 evaluation noted the need to align district selection more closely to vulnerability assessments. The programme extension in 2008 was therefore based on the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) conducted after the 2007/08 winter crisis. Within districts, WFP targets schools with low attendance figures; adequate infrastructure for food preparation and storage; willingness of school staff, parents and community leaders; and budget available for support staff. WFP's extensive monitoring, regular discussions with partners and FSMS will ensure that the most vulnerable areas and children are not excluded.

¹⁴ Outcome 3 is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5, and UNDAF Outcome 4.1.2: Legislation, policies and programmes, and budgets in place to promote girls education and combat child labour.

33. Table 2 gives an overview of the total food requirements.

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED FOOD REQUIREMENTS FOR FIVE YEARS, BY FOOD ITEM (MT)					
Activity	Wheat flour	Pulses	Vegetable oil	Salt	Total
School feeding	47 176	9 436	4 721	946	62 279

The rations are based on recommendations of the 2003 evaluation, and provide a daily intake of 760 kcal.

TABLE 3: FOOD RATIIONS PER PERSON						
Activity	Number of feeding days (per month/year)	Rations (g/person/day)				
		Total	Wheat flour	Pulses	Vegetable oil	Salt
School feeding	20/180	198	150	30	15	3

34. The cooked meals are served in shifts around midday, and consist of a soup made from pulses, iodized salt and enriched vegetable oil, usually with vegetables provided by PTAs, and traditional bread baked with wheat flour fortified by WFP. WFP will continue to partner with UNICEF for deworming at WFP-assisted schools.
35. With the community's help, PTAs contribute significantly by providing such foodstuffs as potatoes, vegetables and onions, along with building materials, firewood and equipment. For the 2008/09 school year, these inputs were valued at US\$1 million, an average of US\$3 per student.¹⁵
36. Local authorities assume a significant share of operational costs. Their main contribution is in logistics: offloading the food at central delivery points; transporting food to the schools; transporting the bread from bakeries to the schools; and providing storage facilities for food. Local authorities also cover the salaries of support staff, bakery charges, the costs of yeast and salt for the bakeries, and the costs of chloramines to prevent infectious diseases in schools. Their total contribution for the five years is estimated at US\$5.1 million.¹⁶
37. WFP will continue to build the capacity of the regional education department staff who monitor school feeding activities, through regular training sessions, joint monitoring missions and sharing of school data. During the early stages of project implementation, WFP will discuss with the Government the need to establish a school feeding unit within the Ministry of Education, and will jointly identify capacity development needs for national-level government staff.
38. WFP will also provide technical support to the Government at the national level to develop a hand-over strategy. WFP will hold annual consultations with stakeholders from the Government, the donor community and civil society to build support and establish clear milestones for the Government's strategy for gradually assuming ownership of the school feeding programme.

¹⁵ Tajik somoni (TJS)4.37 million (United Nations exchange rate April 2010: TJS 4.37 = US\$1).

¹⁶ TJS22.3 million.

39. The programme provides an opportunity to support local farmers by generating stable demand – and thereby a market – for their products. WFP will undertake a comprehensive market analysis to determine the feasibility and potential benefits of a home-grown school feeding approach, given Tajikistan’s limited agricultural production. WFP already buys salt and sugar locally. Most wheat flour, pulses and vegetable oil are bought in the region, mainly in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.
40. This project will also be an opportunity to continue using schools as a platform for other WFP activities: vulnerable group feeding, deworming activities, and food-for-work projects such as latrine and kitchen construction. WFP will seek partners such as the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and Save the Children to promote the use of schools for nutrition awareness, hygiene and sanitation campaigns, deworming, tree planting and gardening, under Essential Package principles.¹⁷

MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

41. As the 2006 evaluation highlighted, the strength of WFP’s school feeding programme in Tajikistan lies in the participation of beneficiaries, communities, PTAs and regional education departments.¹⁸ This network of partners has formed the backbone of activities for almost ten years.
42. The *hukumat* – regional authority – and WFP sign an agreement in each district for the schools with feeding programmes. These agreements assign responsibilities for implementing the programme, in conjunction with WFP, the regional education department and *hukumat* officials. All stakeholders will provide detailed reports on the school feeding programme, for the governors of the four regions.
43. Education department employees appointed by the *hukumats* to be school feeding focal points will carry out monitoring. The education departments pay the basic salary of focal points, who already monitor Ministry of Education activities in their assigned districts; WFP pays for travel expenses and lunch, so that coverage is expanded to WFP-assisted schools. The education department organizes monthly coordination meetings with school management, store-keepers, PTAs, *hukumat* representatives and WFP, at which stakeholders share information, discuss problems and identify solutions.
44. Focal points gather data from 60 percent of WFP-assisted schools, including attendance rates; gender balances among students, teachers and parents; and community contributions. They check school registries, canteen and kitchen conditions, stock reports and balances, and provide monthly monitoring and activity reports to WFP. They also review the monthly reports of schools and bakeries, compile and computerize – at the district level when possible – all the data and submit them to WFP in monthly reports. WFP staff undertake selective monitoring of the schools not covered by the focal points, to ensure oversight of the programme.

¹⁷ The Essential Package is a combination of complementary school-based interventions to promote access to and benefits from education, linking the education, health, nutrition and sanitation resources in existing school infrastructure.

¹⁸ The 2006 evaluation reported: “The greatest success with capacity-building under PRRO 102310 was at the district level and below in connection with [food for education] FFE: local government personnel, school officials and parents are systematically engaged in implementing schoolfeeding activities and appear to possess the capacity for it.”

45. WFP trains the focal points in monitoring procedures at the beginning of the programme cycle. Refresher training is held regularly in the field offices. To develop capacities further and facilitate the exchange of best practices, WFP will organize joint monitoring trips with the focal points of several districts.
46. WFP and UNICEF have jointly monitored 900 schools since September 2009, making use of WFP's well-developed monitoring system and network and allowing economies of scale and closer coordination with UNICEF. This also exposes government focal points to more varied monitoring and partnerships with international organizations. Results from monitoring will be fed into the database in the Ministry of Education's newly created statistical unit.
47. PTAs are the drivers of a successful school feeding programme. They consist mainly of teachers, beneficiaries' parents, and community members; women and men are equally involved. They are responsible for:
- providing firewood and kitchen equipment;¹⁹
 - providing and storing supplementary foods – vegetables, fruit, rice, milk, tea, etc. – drinking water, firewood, soap, washing powder, clean towels, tablecloths, and disinfectants to ensure good sanitation in canteens and kitchens;
 - organizing the renovation of canteens and kitchens, furnishing construction materials for repairing kitchens and storage rooms, and mobilizing workers from the community to carry out the repairs;
 - supervising food preparation and the feeding process, bread production and distribution from the bakeries, stockroom management, and food receipt and use registration;
 - organizing competitions, such as the annual WFP school feeding art competition and the monthly best bread or best meal competition conducted in some regions, to motivate the schoolchildren to strive for success and the support staff to acquire new skills and diversify meals; and
 - supporting school gardens, where schools have access to a water supply.
48. Partnerships and activities will be pursued to ensure the provision of clean water and latrines at assisted schools. WFP will also seek to increase the number of school gardens. Approximately 80 percent of WFP-assisted schools have access to arable land for growing vegetables and planting orchards, and 30 percent of WFP-assisted schools already have successful gardens. School gardens provide supplementary inputs to school meals and an educational ground for agriculture, tree planting and water management.
49. Food delivered by sea arrives through the Baltic ports of Riga and Ventspils. Food purchased outside the country arrives in Tajikistan by rail to the three main WFP warehouses in Dushanbe, with capacity for 6,000 mt; Khujand, for 4,300 mt; and Sarband, for 6,000 mt. WFP also maintains a small – 100 mt – warehouse in Khorog in the Gorno-Badakshan Autonomy Oblast, the most remote and inaccessible operational area. Food purchased locally is delivered, delivery duty unpaid, to the three main warehouses.
50. WFP is responsible for handling and transporting food from its warehouses to the distribution points. Cooperating partners are responsible for reception, storage and handling at mutually agreed delivery points. The focal points notify the schools of the

¹⁹ Except for cups, bowls and pots, which WFP provides.

delivery dates for food, and oversee receipt of the food at the central delivery points. The focal points regularly train the PTAs in food storage and inform WFP immediately of any irregularities.

51. WFP will undertake a mid-term evaluation of the project in 2013 to assess its effectiveness and the extent to which its goals – particularly those related to capacity-building for hand-over to the Government – are being met.
52. The country office is developing an advocacy toolkit to enable WFP to raise awareness about the school feeding programme in Tajikistan. WFP will continue to inform and seek support from donors resident in the country, highlighting the project's beneficial impact.

ANNEX I

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food	Tonnage (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals ¹	47 176	20 521 981	
Pulses	9 436	3 733 978	
Oil and fats	4 721	6 112 919	
Others	946	86 581	
Total food	62 279	30 455 459	30 455 459
External transport			825 814
Landside transport, storage and handling			6 127 008
Other direct operational costs			1 541 668
Direct support costs ²			4 673 119
Total direct project costs			43 623 068
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			3 053 615
TOTAL WFP COSTS			46 676 683
Government contribution			5 089 331

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

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX II

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Boys	Girls	Total
School meal (hot)	321 328	321 072	642 400

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)	
Food item	Hot meal
Wheat flour	150
Pulses	30
Vegetable oil	15
Salt	3
Total	198
Total kcal/day	758

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)	
Food item	Total
Wheat flour	47 176
Pulses	9 436
Vegetable oil	4 721
Salt	946
Total	62 279

ANNEX III: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain (logic model)	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
UNDAF Outcome: Pillar 4b, Quality Basic Services (Education): Improved access for the vulnerable to quality basic services in health, education and social protection Agency outcome 1: By 2015, more children attend and complete general secondary education, especially girls in grades 5–11			
WFP Outcome 1.4: Primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas provided with hot meals	Number of primary schoolchildren receiving hot meal: Baseline: 370 000 schoolchildren Target: 370 000 schoolchildren	Targeting is well-focused and reaches the most vulnerable groups of children	Resources provided partly by this WFP project and partly by the ongoing WFP PRRO
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			
Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment: average annual change in number of girls and boys enrolled (annual change in all schools divided by number of schools surveyed): Target: 6% increase ➤ Attendance rate: number of schooldays in which girls and boys attend classes as % of total number of schooldays: Target: 98% ➤ Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled: Target: at least 90% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gradual improvement of economic situation facilitating continued access to education ➤ Continued support to education sector, including rehabilitation and construction of school facilities ➤ Risk of natural disasters destroying existing school facilities 	US\$45 million





ANNEX III: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain (logic model)	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 4.1: Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys, under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food (including fortified, complementary and special nutritional products) and non-food items, by type and as % of planned figures: Target: 100% ➤ Tonnes of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution (including quantity, quality and timeliness): Target: 100% ➤ Number of schools provided with non-food items, by type and dollar value: Target: new schools incorporated into the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project funding requirements met ➤ Access to beneficiaries possible ➤ Technical partners available ➤ Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions ➤ Government continues to give social sector high priority in budget 	
Output 4.2: School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP: Target: 1 973 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resource limitations reduce individual food rations or regularity of food distribution 	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 5: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Annual meeting with the Government and main partners on developing a sustainable strategy for school feeding programme: Target: 1 ➤ Participation in development of the revised National Education Strategy for Tajikistan 2010–2020: Target: participate in all meetings ➤ School feeding included as component of revised National Education Strategy: Target: specific reference to school feeding in the strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate resources (funding and staff) for activity ➤ Interest and participation of stakeholders ➤ Leadership of Government and education sector partners in revision process 	US\$1.65 million

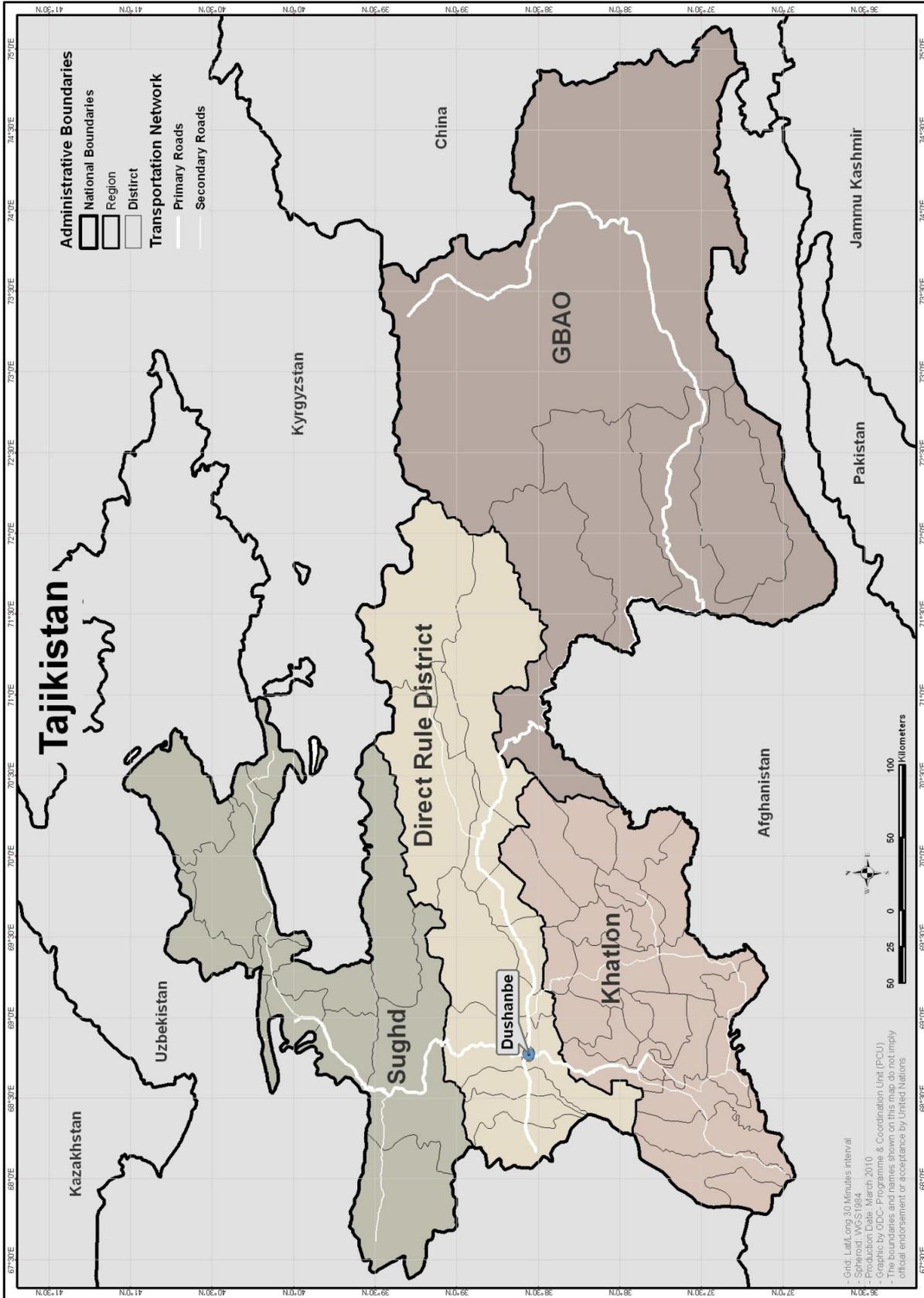
ANNEX III: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain (logic model)	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 5.1: Agreed hand-over strategies in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of government staff trained in implementing school feeding programmes: Target: 5 per year ➤ Hand-over discussions initiated: Target: end 2011 ➤ Capacity development assessment carried out Target: end 2012 ➤ Hand-over strategy developed and agreed: Target: end 2013 ➤ School Feeding unit established in Ministry of Education: Target: 3 staff fully devoted to school feeding by end 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry officials and partners remain in position ➤ Project funding requirements met ➤ Government budget for school feeding implementation/ monitoring available ➤ Technical partners available ➤ Government continues to give social sector high priority in budget 	
Output 5.2: Strengthen the capacities of countries to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes to predict and reduce hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased number of government staff trained in school feeding monitoring: Target: joint monitoring of 60% of new assisted schools ➤ Regular meetings held with the Ministry of Education Statistics Unit: Target: quarterly 		
Output 5.3: Food purchased locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased and cost-effective WFP local purchases aiming at a home-grown school feeding approach: Target: 1 market assessment by end 2011 ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of total food purchased: Target: 5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited resources for local procurement ➤ Limited procurement not allowing purchases 	



ANNEX III

WFP Operational Areas in Tajikistan



Note: GBAO is Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PTA	parent-teacher association
TJS	Tajik somoni (national currency)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund