



WFP and social protection in Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan



World Food Programme

wfp.org

Annual Eurasian Food Security Conference:
Catalyzing an Agriculture-Led Transformation for
Food Security and Wealth Creation in Eurasia

October 3-5, 2017, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

By: Paolo Mattei, WFP Country Director

WFP in Central Asia

CONTENT:

- **School Meals Programme;**
- **Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition;**
- **Study on Social Protection;**
- **Basic Facts on Food Security and Nutrition in Tajikistan;**
- **Food for Thought.**



School Meals Programme

- **Thanks to the generous contribution of the Russian Federation, in Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan WFP is supporting more than 520,000 primary school children with daily hot meals;**
- **Supporting Governments in developing and strengthening national school meals policies and strategies.**



School Meals Programme: - Benefits -



- **Improve nutritional status**
- **Increase enrolment and attendance**
- **Reduce drop-out**
- **Increase learning and performance**
- **Promotes gender equality**
- **Support local agriculture production**
- **Entry point into the community boosting local economy**

School Meals Programme: - Approach -

Value transfer, creating revenue-generating opportunities mostly for women

Linking school meals to local agricultural production



Supporting nutrition education in schools



Designing nutritious & balanced meals



Strengthening programme governance



Promoting community participation and ownership of the programme

School Meals Programme: - Links to local production -



School Meals Programme: - Cost/benefit analysis -

Return
On
Investment



	Year	Return On Investment
Tajikistan	2010	1: 6.0
Armenia	2017	1: 9.3

Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition



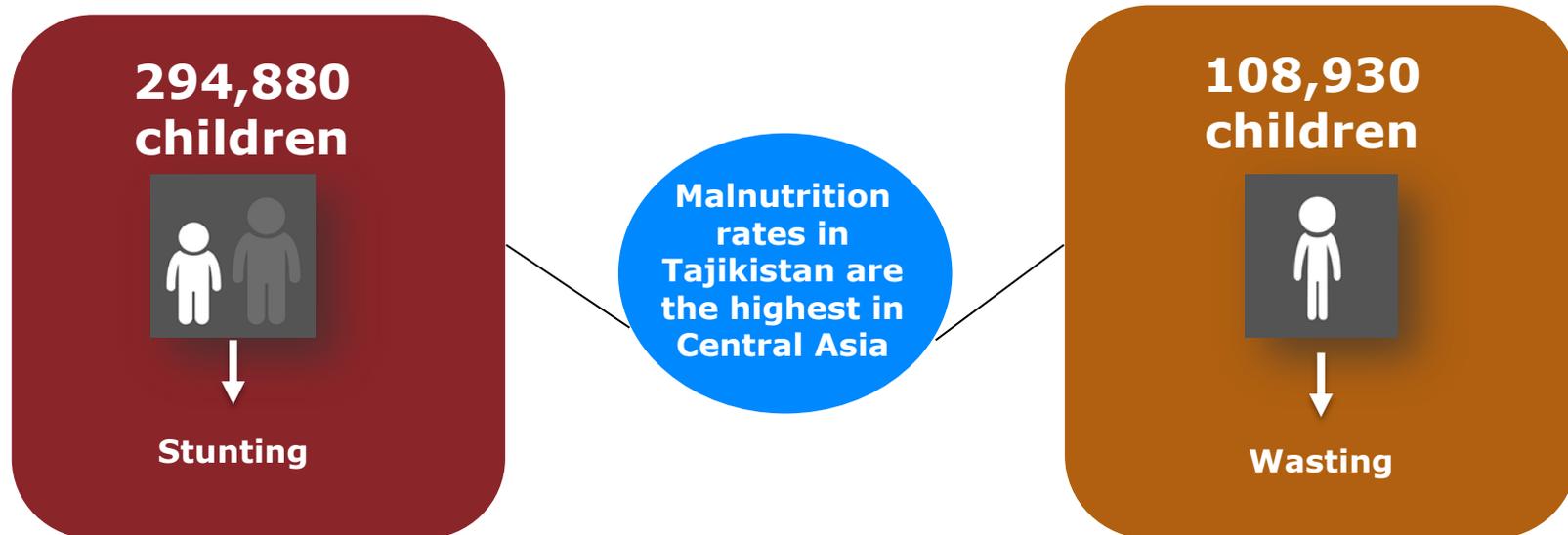
❖ Stunting rates:

- ARM – 9.4%
- KYR – 12.9%
- TAJ – 26.8%

❖ Wasting rates:

- ARM – 4.2%
- KYR – 2.8%
- TAJ – 9.9%

Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition in Tajikistan



WFP nutrition intervention in five model districts thanks to USAID contribution.

- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition of more than 24,000 children below-5;
- Capacity building on healthy behaviours, appropriate nutrition and hygiene practices;
- Support to Ministry of Health on guidelines, supply chain, local production and M&E.

Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition in Tajikistan

➤ Model districts:

- USAID Feed the Future
- WFP school meals
- Nutrition Intervention
- WFP livelihood activities

➤ Partnership

- MoHSPP
- USAID
- Feed the Future Partners
- UNICEF
- WHO
- World Bank
- WFP



**In Tajikistan
more than
30% of the
women in
reproductive
age suffer
from
anaemia**

WFP study on social protection & safety nets in ARM, KYR & TAJ



❖ **Main findings:**

- ✓ **Low coverage with substantial exclusion errors among the poorest;**
- ✓ While social assistance transfers are high enough to contribute to poverty reduction and ensure a minimum food intake in Armenia, **adequacy remains very low in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;**
- ✓ **For social protection to fulfill its purpose several gaps have been identified and among others:**
 - Missing nutrition objectives in national social protection;
 - Inadequate consideration for gender and population groups' specific vulnerabilities to food insecurity and malnutrition.

WFP study on social protection & safety nets in ARM, KYR & TAJ



❖ **Main findings:**

- ✓ The estimated costs of closing the Social Protection Floor gap range between 1.7% of GDP in the Kyrgyz Republic, 3% in Armenia and 5.1% of GDP in Tajikistan;
- ✓ A further financial challenge is associated with labor migration;
- ✓ Decent living standards and the right to consume a healthy, adequate diet are basic human rights. Social protection is a key component in securing these rights.

Basic facts: Impact of Undernutrition in Tajikistan



**Undernutrition costs
Tajikistan US\$41
million annually**

**About US\$15 million could
be saved annually with
key nutrition
interventions**

UNICEF-WORLD BANK: 2012 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Basic facts on Tajikistan

Indicator	Year		Change (%)
	2000	2016	
Poverty rate (% (2003-2015))	72.4	31.3	-57%
GNI per capita (USD)	\$170	\$1,110	553%

Stunting rate (%)	42.1	26.8	-36%
Wasting rate (%)	9.4	9.9	5%
Undernourishment rate (%)	38.8	30.1	-22%
Number of undernourished people (mln)	2.6	2.6	0%

Food for Thought



1. Is poverty reduction the (only) solution to malnutrition?
2. Considering the trend of undernourishment over the last 25 years and the failure in achieving MDG1, what should be done differently to achieve SDG2 by 2030?
3. What steps should be taken in order to create a sustainable school feeding system in the three CIS countries?

Thank you

“There are risks and costs to a program of action. But they are far less than the long-range risks and costs of comfortable inaction”

John F. Kennedy

