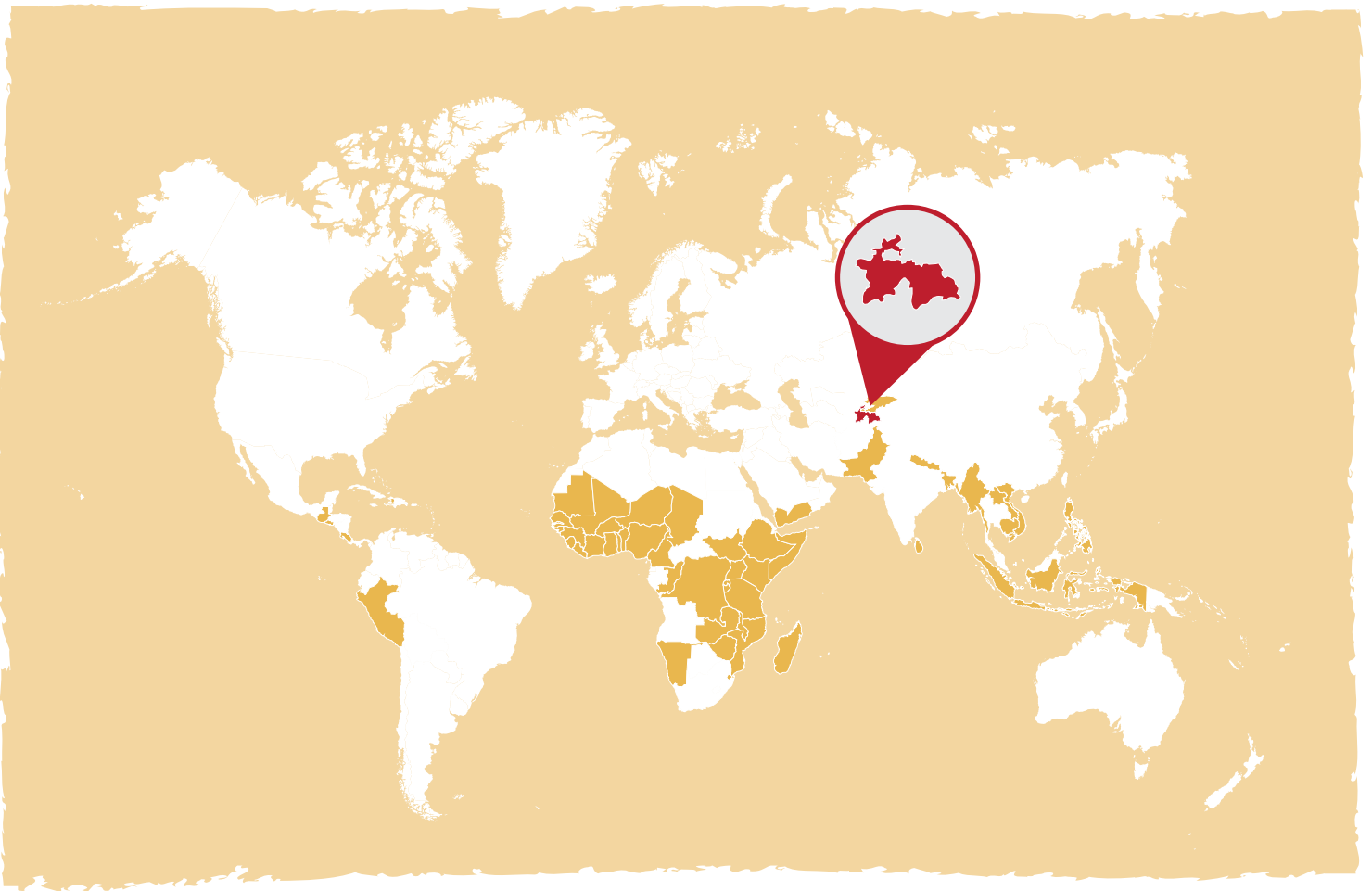


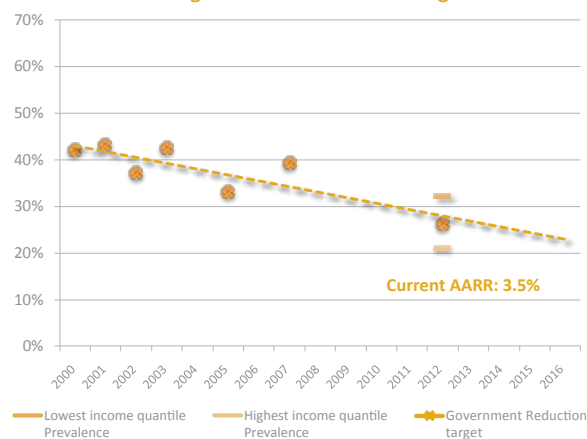
Tajikistan



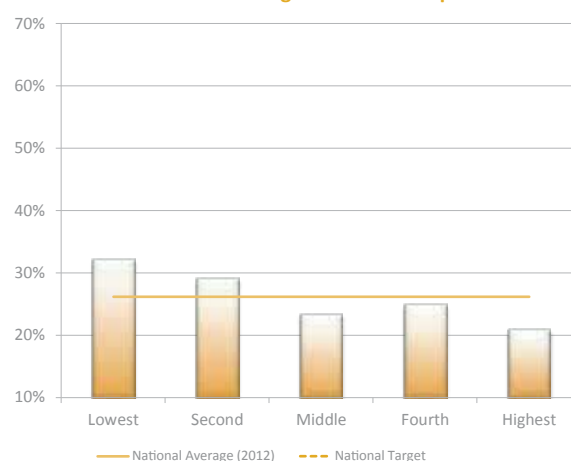
Joined: September 2013

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	7.63
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.0
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.43
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.22
Population growth rate (2010)	2.28%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2012)	
Low birth weight	7.2%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	34.3%
Under five stunting	26.8%
Under five wasting	9.9%
Under five overweight	6.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	19.6%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	40.0%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	52.5%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	97.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	38.8%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	-
Female employment rate	-
Median age at first marriage	20.3
Access to skilled birth attendant	87.4%
Women who have first birth before age 18	7.4%
Fertility rate	3.8
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	27.00%
Income share held by lowest 20%	8.30%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,055.9
Energy from non-staples in supply	24.66%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	0.9
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	94.2%
Open defecation	0.2%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	76.2%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	35.7%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	15.3%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	1,037.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	-
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	-

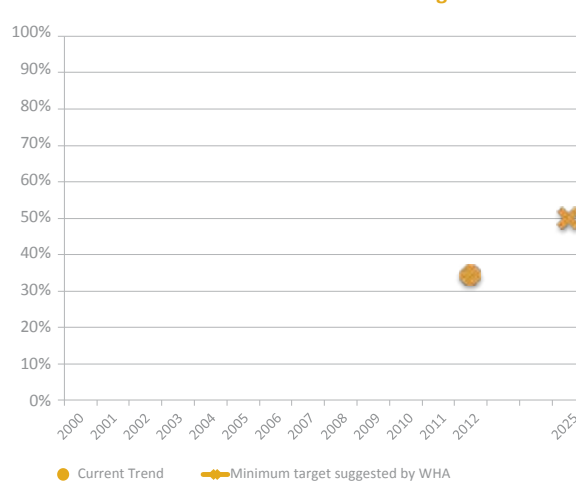
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



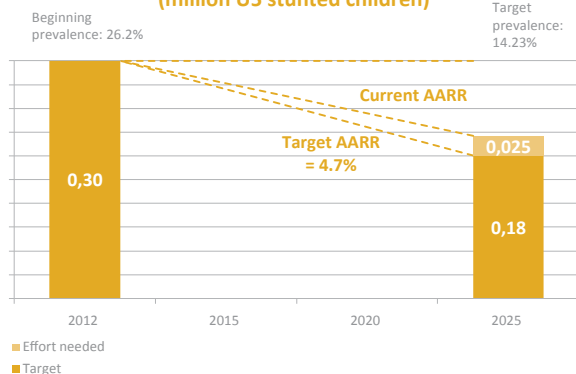
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSP) convenes a Multi-Sectoral Coordination Council (MSCC), to work at the policy level for nutrition. The MSCC is typically represented by Deputy Ministers. A technical working group supports the MSCC and includes ministries of education; economy, trade and development, agriculture, finance, industry and new technology, representatives of the President's Office, development partners and civil society. The First Deputy Minister of the MoHSP chairs the Council and reports to the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Development on issues of food and food security, which itself reports to the Khukumat (Government). A terms of reference for the MSCC and its technical group have not been developed yet. There might be also a possibility to merge with other existing structures. The Institute of Nutrition and Centre of Nutrition are part of the MSCC and are two examples of academic institutions contributing to capacity and knowledge building in the areas relevant to nutrition. CSO's are active in nutrition particularly through community outreach activities and their potential involvement in the MSCC is planned in the future.

The appointed Donor Conveners, USAID and UNICEF, use the Development Coordination Council (DCC)'s working groups on food security and nutrition cluster to periodically brief its members on the progress of scaling up nutrition in the country. Tajikistan has started to organise a study tour in Nepal to learn about the leadership on nutrition which will contribute to Tajikistan advancing its own capacity for scaling up nutrition.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The Maternal and Child Health Department of MoHSP compiles the annual work plan on nutrition related interventions with support from development partners. One of the priority actions identified by the Government of Tajikistan is the development of a common results framework. This includes a plan for comprehensive nutrition interventions and their costing, which will allow resource tracking and subsequent resource mobilization. These will be discussed during the SUN kick-off workshop scheduled for August 2014. There are no specific nutrition programmes with timeframe but several services are provided with a view to improving nutrition and include: micronutrient supplementation; management / treatment of malnutrition; promotion of breast feeding and optimal IYCF through the Baby Friendly Health Initiative; information, education and communication activities; promotion of hygiene practices among school going children; salt iodisation; and a School Feeding Programme. In addition, WFP provides supplementary feeding for marginalized populations.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

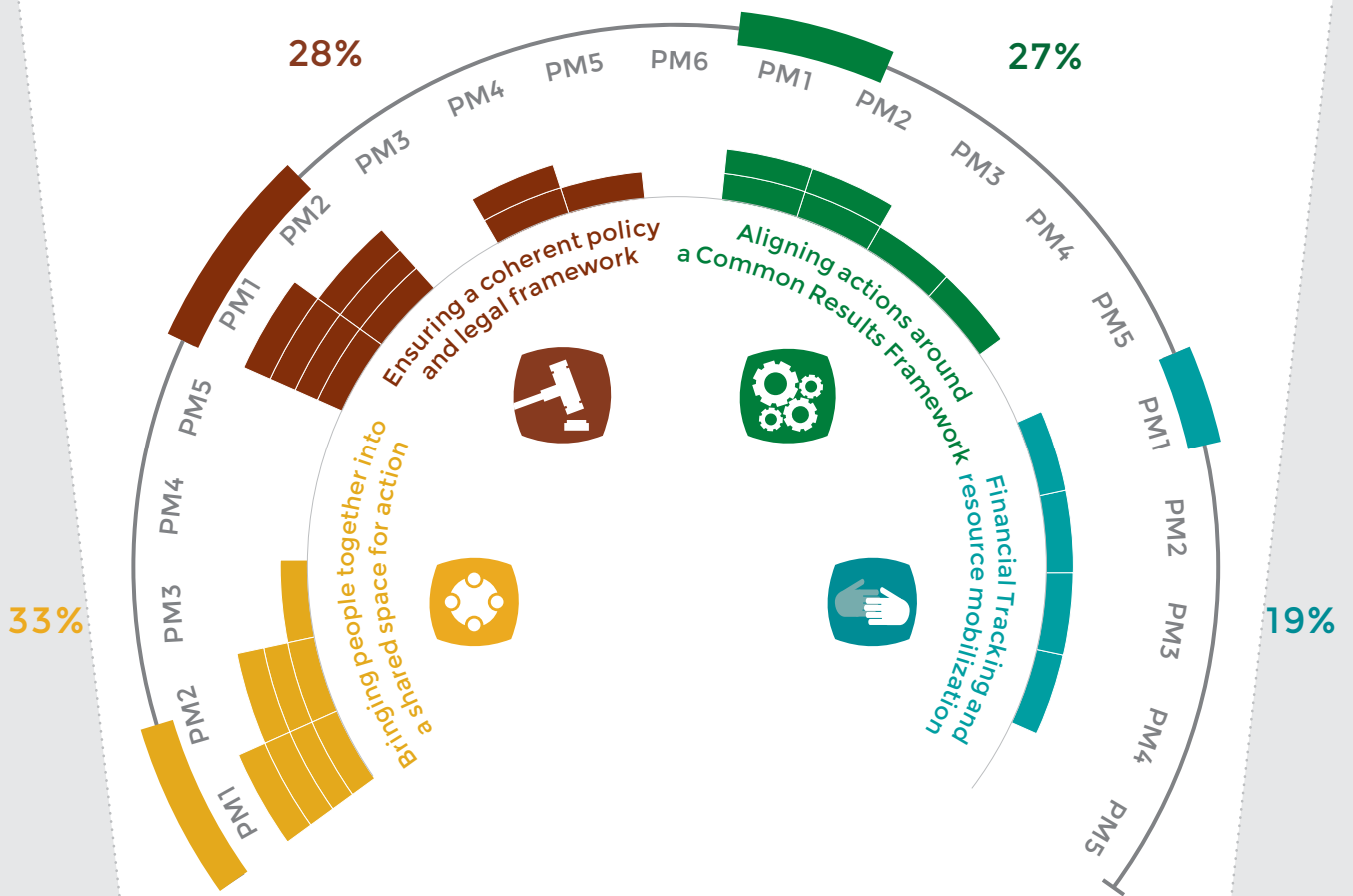
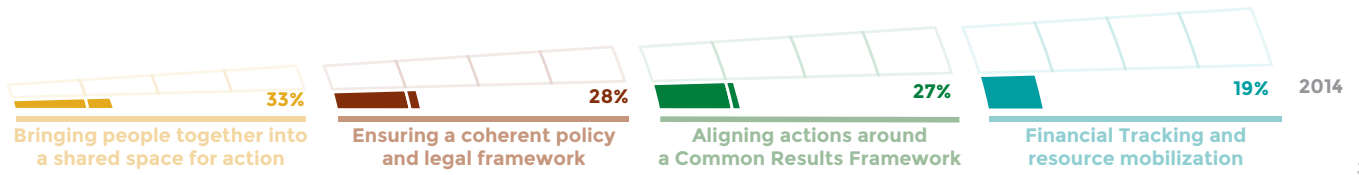
A number of laws are in place to support scaling up nutrition in Tajikistan. These include laws on breastfeeding, salt iodisation, health care, reproductive health and rights, safety of food products, as well as the code of marketing of breast milk substitutes. The government is currently working on finalising the draft Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy, the first nutrition specific strategy in the country. Other notable strategies with strong nutrition components or areas relevant to nutrition include: Food Security Strategy (under development); Living Standards Improvement Strategy 2013-2015; National Development Strategy (until 2015); National Health Sector Strategy 2010-2020; National Child and Adolescent Health Strategy 2010-2015; National Reproductive Health Strategy 2004-2014; and School Feeding Strategy (under development).

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Most nutrition interventions are supported by external partners. The absence of a costed comprehensive plan leaves the government with little knowledge about the cost of each intervention or donor contributions. In financial terms the introduction of separate budgeting lines for each programme area (such as nutrition) is planned as part of the President Office's initiatives. This, along with the development of the costed common work plan or results framework for nutrition will make financial tracking for nutrition easier.

2014¹ Baseline on Four SUN Processes Tajikistan

2014 Scoring of Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat