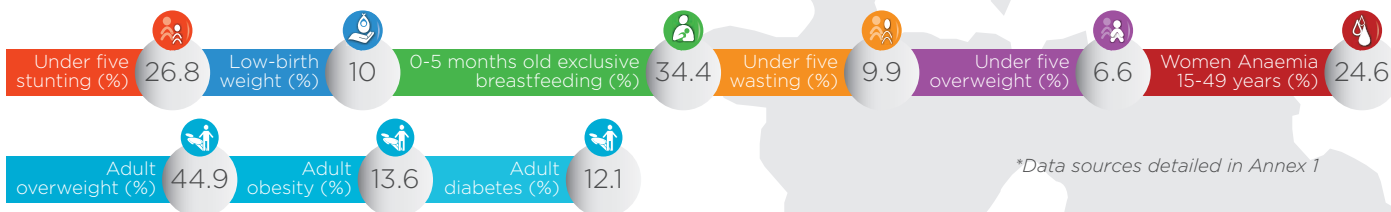




Joined: September 2013  
Population: 8.55 million

# Tajikistan



\*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

## Institutional transformations in 2016-2017

Not available for 2014\*

2015 54%

2016 58%

2017 58%

Not available for 2014\*

2015 54%

2016 58%

2017 58%

Not available for 2014\*

2015 24%

2016 28%

2017 32%

Not available for 2014\*

2015 12%

2016 12%

2017 16%

2017 total weighted 41%

### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

In 2016-2017, the Government of Tajikistan amended the terms of reference and membership of its multi-sectoral platform (MSP) and technical working groups. These changes include the addition of important sectors and new stakeholders, as well as a separation between the SUN multi-sectoral platform functions and

the school-feeding programme. The 2nd National Nutrition Forum took place in July 2017, which brought together more than one hundred national and international partners and practitioners, representing stakeholders from the Government, research institutions, donors, UN agencies and civil society.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Effective implementation of laws and policies still remains a challenge. For the enforcement of the universal salt iodisation initiative, a situation analysis was conducted in 2016 and included a review of legal barriers that prevents inspection agencies from regularly monitoring and controlling small businesses in this regard. Policy-makers have shown increasing interest in addressing food fortification issues including flour fortification and

salt iodisation. In 2017, a new working group on micronutrient deficiencies was created under the Council of Food Safety (chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister). This working group is mandated to review and amend the existing fortification law, which did not pass in 2016, into a law on the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, through food fortification approaches.

### Aligning actions around a common results framework

The first draft of Tajikistan's multi-sectoral common results framework (CRF) was presented in July 2017, at the National Nutrition Forum. The next step is to elaborate the CRF, once finalised, into a detailed multi-sectoral plan of action which will outline sectoral targets,

national and sub-national implementation plans, governance, accountability and coordination mechanisms, and financing mechanisms for tracking and reporting on on-budget and off-budget funds for nutrition, in addition to capacity strengthening components.

### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Tajikistan has taken part in the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise, using the 3-step approach, with results available for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 budget. Future analysis will include donor contributions. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Finance have stepped up collaboration on the budget allocation process. In

2016, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection embarked on an exercise to define and cost essential reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition services package, which will contribute to an improved better understanding of costed estimations of nutrition-related actions (mostly nutrition-specific interventions).

## 2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Elaborate the CRF into a detailed, costed multi-sectoral plan of action for nutrition – with CRF targets fully integrated into sectoral plans and policies;
- Develop a multi-sectoral plan of action, with sector-specific implementation plans at the national and sub-national level;
- Emphasise governance, accountability, management and coordination mechanisms;
- Improve financing sources and mechanisms, in addition to tracking and reporting on on-budget and off-budget funds for nutrition;
- Ensuring capacity development, a monitoring and evaluation framework and costing of the overall plan, and its components.