



Note for the Record
Tajikistan IPC Regional Workshop
Kulyab, Khatlon – March 30-31, 2010

Agenda: See Annex 1.

Workshop participants: See Annex 2.

Session highlights:

Day 1

1. Opening of the floor

- Cedric Charpentier (WFP) welcomed participants and advised that the workshop will not be driven by presentations but rather focuses on an interactive and open discussion among participants.
- Participants will be asked to discuss food security in the region over the past four months, a complex issue which touches upon the work of various partners and stakeholders working in different fields of expertise.
- The objective of the workshop was clarified:
 - o to conduct a food security situation analysis of Kulyab and its region based on the IPC approach by identifying the main issues and proposing possible solutions to resolve them; and
 - o to seek feedback on the IPC tool and process and reach an agreement if it is useful to repeat the exercise on a regular basis (every 4 months).

2. Food security review session

- A quick review on the key concepts of food security (three pillars of food security; the food security and nutrition analysis framework; other relevant terms such as livelihood, shocks, coping etc.) for participants with little or no food security background.
- The animated discussion not only reflected the participants' interest in the workshop but also facilitated the introduction of the IPC approach; it was presented as a methodology that can guide a discussion among experts with diverging views and different entry points to the question of food security in a more structured way to eventually reach consensus.

3. Introduction to the IPC and feedback on clustering of districts

- Presentation was modified to cite specific examples, i.e. evidence for districts Dangara and Temurmalik gleaned from the pre-filled analysis templates of the 2009 national workshop. Selected indicators regarding food availability, access and utilization were presented and participants were prompted to evaluate the relevance and validity of those indicators and also propose alternative indicators.
- The reference to specific district data triggered an active discussion among the participants who could relate to them in a concrete manner based on their local knowledge.

- A lengthy discussion on the clustering of districts followed whereby some participants initially suggested that the situation analysis should be done for each district separately given no single district is entirely homogenous with another district. Facilitators of the workshop noted that it will be too time consuming to conduct an analysis for each and every district and that some districts can be grouped together on the basis of similarities they may share with regard to agro-ecological characteristics and exposure to shocks likely to affect food security. In the end, participants agreed on the following clustering (same as at the 2009 national workshop):

- Cluster A: Dangara, Temurmalik (this was the most controversial cluster)
- Cluster B: Hamadoni, Vose, Kulyab, Farkhor
- Cluster C: baljuvon, Khovaling, Shurobod, Muminobod

4. IPC situation analysis based on new clusters

- Participants preferred to work in plenary in conducting the situation analysis for each cluster instead of breaking into groups as proposed by the facilitators. Consensus was reached on the phase classification of each reference outcome indicator adjusted to the Tajik context with reference to Kulyab region.

- In drawing the conclusion on the food security situation analysis for each cluster, participants were asked to answer the following three questions:

- a. What is the overall Phase Classification for each cluster?
- b. What are the main factors that impact food security?
- c. What is the projection for the next 4 month period?

- The results are as follows:

Cluster	A	B	C
Districts	Dangara, Temurmalik	Hamadoni, Vose, Kulyab, Farkhor	Baljuvon, Khovaling, Shurobod, Mumonobod
Q1) What is the overall Phase Classification?	Phase 2-3	Phase 3	Phase 3
Q2) What are the main factors that impact food security?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food prices are high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deficiency of fertilizers ➤ Inflation (high in December – max 10%) ➤ Low exchange rate (4.46 in December) ➤ High costs of fuel ➤ Households' stocks are depleted ➤ Low production of food ➤ Increase salary led to increase prices ➤ Seasonal high prices between fall and winter • Lack of irrigation leads to lack of work in agriculture and reduced production • Decrease in remittances, deportation of migrants back to Tajikistan, economical crisis, reduced salary and activity in Russia. • Migrants do not know their rights = difficulties to find work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food prices are high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deficiency of fertilizers ➤ High costs of fuel ➤ Agricultural machinery expensive (long-standing problem) ➤ More imported food ➤ Distance from central market ➤ Inflation (high in December – max 10%) ➤ Far from central market • Resowing in Hamadoni and Farhod • Recent flooding in Kulyab airport area • In Vose, end of February and beginning of March, flooding • High incidence of disasters (floods, landslides, erosion, heavy rains) – disaster in Hamadoni and Farhod lead to loss of more than 50% of harvest. Still ongoing • Decrease in remittances (40%) in November and December, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food prices are high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deficiency of fertilizers ➤ Inflation ➤ High costs of fuel ➤ Households' stocks are depleted ➤ Low production of food • Daily wage rates – few opportunity (grapes, trees and wood selling, dry fruits) due to the season that does not provide needed income (15TJS per day) • Decrease in remittances, deportation of migrants back to Tajikistan, economical crisis, reduced salary and activity in Russia (language barrier for migrants from remote areas) • Lack of dietary diversity due to poverty and eating habits • Poor hygiene, lack of micronutrients (vitamin D), lack of consideration and knowledge for nutrition by mothers

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Q1) What is the overall Phase Classification?	Phase 2-3	Phase 3	Phase 3
Q2) What are the main factors that impact food security?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 70% of men come back to Tajikistan for winter. 20-30% likely not to go back to Russia. Work can be found for same salaries now. • Data from SCF show acceptable levels of malnutrition • Small increase of flu, ARD increased. • Few meals for children (food not adapted). Normal increase. Normal deterioration of diet. Not all food in the market. End of February stocks diminished • Poor hygiene, lack of micronutrients (vitamin D), lack of consideration and knowledge for nutrition by mothers (training from ACTED and SCF) • No disaster in the cluster • Dangara has an improved center with better job opportunities such as the recent construction for Navruz celebration) • February was sowing campaign 	<p>deportation of migrants back to Tajikistan, economical crisis, reduced salary and activity in Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal work insufficient – lack of cash income and permanent work? • Lack of dietary diversity due to poverty and eating habits • Poor hygiene, lack of micronutrients (vitamin D), lack of consideration and knowledge for nutrition by mothers • Data from SCF show acceptable levels of malnutrition • Lack of irrigation leads to lack of work in agriculture and reduced production • Small increase of flu, ARD increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More disasters in the districts but far from where population is. Less are affected. • Data from SCF show acceptable levels of malnutrition • Insufficient food stock • Manpower available but no work opportunity • Production was less than cluster A and B • Road blocks due to snow fall in far villages of the districts (especially Salikhosor) • Baljuvon, two houses destroyed by mudslides. Other sites with house destruction bu mudslide

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Q1) What is the overall Phase Classification?	Phase 2-3	Phase 3	Phase 3
Q2) What are the main factors that impact food security?	<p>for Dangara including planting of seedlings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temurmalik, men were out of the territory, most of them in Dushanbe, Kt or out of Tajikistan. In January, owners of gardens hired help. • Owners of dehkan farms and gardens pay little money so people do not work. Cheap labor. Men in Temurmalik did not have many opportunities. 5% of population could find work 		

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Q1) What is the overall Phase Classification?	Phase 2-3	Phase 3	Phase 3
Q3) What is the projection for the next 4 months? (including risks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible improvement in land distribution (dehkan farms). New law about the dehkan farms, not always profitable as have to cover all expenditures. Family and individual farms proved more efficient. Lack of freedom of cropping. Little rain-fed land allocated. Collective farms to disappear? • Possible deterioration of arable land due to natural hazards and possibility of crop failure (locusts, floods, weather...) until the end of May. More natural disasters to take place in Temurmalik than in Dangara. • Increase of prices (+25%) until May then stabilization (June harvest) • Migration will increase but no guaranty of increased remittances. Possible slowdown of migration (terrorist attacks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better than other clusters as harvest comes earlier • Possible improvement in land distribution (dehkan farms). New law about the dehkan farms, not always profitable as have to cover all expenditures. Family and individual farms proved more efficient. Lack of freedom of cropping. Little rain-fed land allocated. • Possible deterioration of arable land due to natural hazards and possibility of crop failure (locusts, floods, weather...) • Increase of prices apart for local products until harvest • Migration will increase but no guaranty of increased remittances. Possible slowdown of migration (terrorist attacks) • Daily wage rate to increase due to increased of seasonal opportunities – more days of work per months – increase of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More limited access to market • Diseases of livestocks • Possible improvement in land distribution (dehkan farms) • Possible deterioration of arable land due to natural hazards and possibility of crop failure (locusts, floods, weather...) • Increase of prices (+25%) until May then stabilization (June harvest) • Migration will increase but no guaranty of increased remittances. Possible slowdown of migration (terrorist attacks) • Daily wage rate to increase due to increased of seasonal opportunities – more days of work per months – increase of income • Work remains dependent on weather • Dietary diversity to remain poor until harvest of fruits and vegetables in May and harvest • Possible conflict with Afghanistan

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Districts	Dangara, Temurmalik	Hamadoni, Vose, Kulyab, Farkhor	Baljuvon, Khovaling, Shurobod, Mumonobod
Q1) What is the overall Phase Classification?	Phase 2-3	Phase 3	Phase 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem to sell harvest products in Temurmalik due to distance to central markets. • Increase expenditures for migration: increase debts and decrease cash income • Dietary diversity to remain poor until harvest of fruits and vegetables in May and harvest (especially for children) • Spread of water-borne diseases snake bites, insect bites, food poisoning, no clean water. • Market accessibility and poor marketing for producers to lead to production/income losses <p>Work remains dependent on weather Daily wage rate to increase due to increased of seasonal opportunities – more days of work per months – increase of income. Construction of private houses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More disaster compared to other districts due to the Panj river level to raise (ACTED working on preventing this). More for village Sayot and Maskva • Problems with clean water and water-borne diseases • Disease in livestock (brucellosis and other) • Resowing possible especially for cotton • Dietary diversity to remain poor until harvest of fruits and vegetables in May and harvest • Spread of water-born diseases • Increase expenditures for migration: increase debts and decrease cash income • Market accessibility and poor marketing for producers to lead to production/income losses? • Work remains dependent on weather • Possibility of re-sowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production from July to October (fruits, wheat, nuts, grsappes). Harvest to happen later in this cluster. • Future 4 months they will have ojob opportunities but less than other clusters • Risks of mudlisedes, flodding, • Colorado beatles for potatoes • Migrants can bring diseases from Russia, no knowledge of rights, language • Spread of water-borne diseases, loss of appetite? • Increase expenditures for migration: increase debts and decrease cash income • Market accessibility and poor marketing for producers to lead to production/income losses?

Day 2

1. Review of secondary data available and feedback on reference indicators
 - Participants worked in plenary to map existing data sources with respect to the reference indicators.
 - For an overview, see Annex 4 (Review of secondary data available in Kulyab)
 - Regarding the reference indicators:
 - o Need to revise indicator 2 as there was confusion over the recall period (4 months, 2 years, 5 years)
2. Conclusion and follow up action point
 - Participants agreed to hold the next workshop on 21 July 2010.
 - It was requested to send the invitation letter specifying the names in order to ensure the attendance of the same participants. It was also noted that participation of more government representatives and technicians (SES, livestock expert, HLC, locust specialist, hukumat, Zerkalo...) is crucial to improve the quality and validity of the analysis. But it was agreed that the group should remain small enough.
 - Prior to the next workshop, WFP KTY Sub Office will share the workshop report together with the report of the national consultation planned for mid-April.
 - Some participants reported that it is important to remain open to criticism.
 - Participants will prepare data to be brought in advance for the next workshop based on Annex 4.

ANNEX 1: Workshop Agenda

“Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Regional Workshop”

Date: March 19-20, 2010
Venue: Kulyab
Time: 9:00 – 17:30 on 30 March 2010
 9:00 – 12:30 on 31 March 2010

Objectives:

To carry out a participatory IPC situation Analysis at the regional level based upon technical consensus

Proposed audience:

Representatives from the Statistics, Health, Forest, Education, Agricultural, Environmental and Economic Departments, Land Committee, Committee on Emergency Situations of KULYAB Regional Hukumat.
 MSDSP, AKF, GAA, GP, AKHS, ACTED, IFRC, OXFAM, NGO “VOLUNTEER”, NGO “KALAM”

Session number	Time	Title	Format	Expected results
DAY 1				
1	09 :00 – 09 :30	Welcome words, presentation of the program	Plenary with individual presentations	To welcome participants and to clarify expectations and objectives.
2	9:30 – 10:00	Review on Food Security	Plenary with presentation and discussion	To review with participants some of the key concepts in understanding food security.
3	10:00 – 10:30	Introduction to the IPC (Part I)	Plenary with presentation and discussion	To provide participants with a clear understanding of the IPC approach and its application in the local context.
TEA BREAK (30 minutes)				
4	11 :00 – 12 :00	Introduction to the IPC (Part II)	Plenary with presentation and discussion	Same as above.

5	12 :00 – 12 :30	Preparations for IPC analysis: Feedback on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clustering of districts; • adapted Reference Indicator Table for Tajikistan; and • information available for Kulyab 	Plenary	To prepare participants the afternoon
LUNCH BREAK (1 hour)				
6	13: 30 – 14: 30	Feedback on IPC material (cont.)	Plenary discussion	To feed back on analysis material and address any concerns or issues participants wish to rise.
7	14:30 – 15:30	1) Review and validation of national analysis workshop results 2) Review of secondary data available (Questionnaire to be completed simultaneously)	Group work (3 groups) - Cluster A - Cluster B - Cluster C	To review the results of the national analysis workshop and propose relevant changes.
TEA BREAK (30 minutes)				
8	16:00 – 17:30	1) Review and validation of national analysis workshop results 2) Review of secondary data available (Questionnaire to be completed simultaneously) CONTINUED	Group work (3 groups) - Cluster A - Cluster B - Cluster C	To review the results of the national analysis workshop and propose relevant changes.
DAY 2				
9	09: 00 – 11: 00	Concluding the IPC situation analysis for Kulyab	Plenary with one group presentation per cluster and additional feedback from the other group	To reach consensus on the IPC situation analysis of Kulyab
TEA BREAK (30 minutes)				
10	11: 30 – 12 :30	Wrap up and Next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPC process in Tajikistan and national classification; - Linkage to decision making - Suggestions to improve adapted Reference Table for Tajikistan - Possible creation of regional food security forum 	Plenary discussion	To provide an opportunity for feedback on the workshop process & content and plan next steps.

ANNEX 2: List of Participants

TO BE ADDED BY FURKAT/TAVARALI.

Annex 3: Review of Secondary Data Available in Kulyab
TO BE ADDED BY FURKAT/TAVARALI.

Relation to Food Security	Reference Indicators		Name of the organization(s) and data collected (including other relevant data)	Issues on data reliability and/or validity if any
Food Availability	1	Surface of arable irrigated land for food and forage production		
Food Availability	2	Market price for staple food		
Food Access	3	Foreign remittances		
Food Access	4	Daily wage rates		
Food Utilization	5	Dietary diversity for children 6 – 24 months		
Food Utilization	6	Acute/chronic malnutrition		
Food Utilization (Coping)	7	Changes in food consumption		
Stability (Coping)	8	Sale or consumption of productive assets		
Stability	9	Hazards		
Stability	10	Civil security		