



Note for the Record
Tajikistan IPC Regional Workshop
Khorog, GBAO - March 19 – 20, 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, 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 GBAO 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 Darvoz and Vanj 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:

- o Cluster A: Darvoz
- o Cluster B: Rushon, Shughnon, Roshtqala, Ishkoshim
- o Cluster C: Murgob
- o Cluster D: Vanj

(N.B. At the 2009 national workshop, Vanj district was proposed to be part of cluster D).

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 GBAO 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:

GBAO Clusters				
Cluster	A	B	C	D
Clustering of districts	Darvoz	Rushon, Shughnon, Roshtqala, Ishkoshim	Murgob	Vanj
Indicator 1	2	3	4	2
Indicator 2	2	3	3	3
Indicator 3	3	3	2	2
Indicator 4	5	5	4	5
Indicator 5	1	3	3	2
Indicator 6	1	3	3	1
Indicator 7	2	3	2	1
Indicator 8	2	3	3	2
Indicator 9	4	4	4	4
Indicator 10	1	2	2	1
Overall Phase	2	3	3 – 4	2 - 3

- Summary of discussion points for Cluster A (Darvoz)

- o Participants concluded that Darvoz, classified as Phase 2, is the least food insecure cluster compared to the other clusters in GBAO region. This is due to the fact that there is enough land (especially in Sagredasht, although usually it is hard to access); food stocks are replenished, no malnutrition is observed; the climate is mild and therefore harvest is expected two months earlier than other regions; food prices are also lower compared to the other districts; and there is no issue of isolation (movement of goods is fluid).

- The main factors that impact food security in Darvoz include local agricultural production; centre of trade between Badashan and Afghanistan; expectation of an early harvest; generally better diet; and contribution to Roghun.
 - Projection for the next 4 months: The situation is unlikely to change except for risks associated with natural hazards (rock falls and landslides) as well as security in areas close to the Afghan border.
- Summary of discussion points for Cluster B (Rushon, Shughnon, Roshtqala, Ishkoshim)
- Cluster B was classified as Phase 3 whereby participants identified the following jamoats in remote areas requiring special attention: Ver, Vankala (in Shugnon); Bartnag, Savnob, Basid, Shidz (in Rushon); Seghd, Barvoz (in Roshtqala); and Zong, Vrang, Shitharv (in Ishkoshim). Special attention is also necessary with regard to the Eastern part of the cluster (with higher elevation).
 - Main factors that impact food security in Cluster B include natural hazards; remoteness; high prices for transportation and import; lack of communications (not available data); very few humanitarian agencies present except for AKF; and contribution to Roghun.
 - Projection for the next 4 month period: Situation may deteriorate especially in Bartnag where roads are blocked and food stocks will be soon depleted. There is also risk posed by natural hazards and harvest in Ver and Vankala (in Shugnon) is expected to be later than normal years due to the harsh climate.
- Summary of discussion points for Cluster C (Murgob)
- Overall, participants assumed Murgob is most likely to be in Phase 4 however there was not enough available data to confirm. For instance, mortality rate is not high enough to justify Phase 4 (although it was noted that Infant Mortality Rate is highest in the country and there may be additional deaths unaccounted for because there are no hospitals to report to). It was concluded to classify Murgob as Phase 3 with a high likelihood of slipping into Phase 4.
 - Main factors that impact food security in Murgob include isolation due to natural hazards; roads to China, Kyrgyzstan and other parts of Tajikistan blocked during October-April period; not sufficient land for agricultural production whereby quality of soil is mostly poor; people collect plants (“Terskin”?) for fire due to lack of electricity and this leads to desertification; little infrastructure; 70% of population is of Kyrgyz ethnic origin whose children are sent to school in Kyrgyzstan (education costly for household income); contribution to Roghun.
 - Projection for the next 4 month period: With the weather improving, there will be less road blockages and therefore movement of goods to and from China. Also, the number of livestock has been increasing in the last two years and as of April, calving/breeding season will start. Food stocks need to be filled in the next 4 months to survive for the rest of the year.
- Summary of discussion points for Cluster D (Vanj)
- Vanj was classified as Phase 2 with a high likelihood of slipping into Phase 3.
 - Main factors that impact food security in Vanj include natural hazards; lack of income; contribution to Roghun; reconstruction of lost houses and relocation; varying levels of remittances received (at times increasing and at other times

decreasing); acceptable food stocks although harvest yield will depend on hazards.

- Projection for the next 4 month period: Situation may deteriorate but attention from UN, NGO and Government can help with improvement. The planned presidential visit in the near future might help improve the situation in Vanj as well. Lean season is expected to be shorter and depending on the climate, some fruits could be harvested already in May. However, there is continuous high risk of earthquake and glacier drops causing the river and/or lake to overflow and flood the villages close to the waters.
- For more detailed feedback on each reference outcome indicator, see Annex 3 (Summary of IPC Cluster Analysis Results – Khorog).

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 GBAO)
- Regarding the reference indicators:
 - Need to revise indicator 4 as there was confusion over whether it is meant to capture monthly salary/pension or the daily rate for unskilled wage labour. Currently, the indicator is supposed to capture information on the latter only and it was proposed that information on salary and pension should be factored in as well (given the fact that in GBAO salary/pension is the main income source and daily labour is found mostly in Khorog and a few nearby villages).

2. Conclusion and follow up action point

- Participants agreed to hold the next workshop during the first week of August (most likely in Ishkoshim) and it was agreed that each participant will bring the relevant data for the analysis.
- 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 (agriculture, health, water etc.) is crucial to improve the quality and validity of the analysis.
- Prior to the next workshop, WFP Khorog Sub Office will share the workshop report together with the report of the national consultation planned for mid-April.
- MSDSP and AKF agreed to be the key resource agencies for the IPC process in GBAO region and committed to closely coordinate with WFP Khorog Sub Office to organize and facilitate the next workshop.

ANNEX 1: Workshop Agenda

“Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Regional Workshop”

Date: March 19-20, 2010
Venue: Khorog
Time: 9:00 – 17:30 on 19 March 2010
 9:00 – 12:30 on 20 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 GBAO Regional Hukumat.
 MSDSP GBAO, AKF, GTZ, GP, AKHS, ACTED, IFRC, IPD, FOCUS, NGO “MADINA”, 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 GBAO 	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 GBAO	Plenary with one group presentation per cluster and additional feedback from the other group	To reach consensus on the IPC situation analysis of GBAO
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 GULAZOR.

Annex 3: Summary of IPC Cluster Analysis Results – Khorog

Cluster A: Darvoz

Indicator 1 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data made available by regional Goskomstat representative • Land used by residents in Danghara and not Darvoz?
Indicator 2 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower price compared to other districts – closer to Dushanbe and transportation costs low • Border markets close to Afghanistan • Climate is favourable – production sufficient enough for own consumption and sale • Risk factor – raids by Afghan terrorists may disrupt movement of goods.
Indicator 3 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.5% decrease of normal amount (data by Goskomstat) which points towards P2 • Global economic crisis; number of migrant number decreased • Russian law adopted limiting migrants' access to good jobs. • Prediction for next 4 months – Risk of deterioration.
Indicator 4 – P5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 TJS (minimum rate) • Average rate can only be considered for employed; what about the unemployed? 80% are jobless in Badaghshan/GBA (official unemployment rate is 3%) – it is better to consider the minimum rate • Prediction for next 4 months – Salary will remain the same but market price will increase; migration will increase for more labour opportunities
Indicator 5 – P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sagredasht is worse off than the rest of Darvoz (which could be classified as P1): pocket of poor diet (moderate/borderline food insecurity) • Information provided by AK Health Service • Common diet consists of tea, milk and bread; issue of care practices (mothers are not well informed to care for children?)
Indicator 6 – P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No issue of malnutrition – according to EFSA 2008 and also UNICEF's recent nutrition survey for GBAO → NEED TO CONFIRM
Indicator 7 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of population based in Sagredasht • No risk of worsening phase in the next 4 months – harvest expected (but will be less compared to last year), weather will improve, once roads are open again sale of honey possible
Indicator 8 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of seedlings. • No risk of worsening; signs of improvement in trade
Indicator 9 – P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Committee – village assessment concluded that there is high risk of natural hazards impacting road access, land, irrigation channel • Land for cultivation is along the river; easily flooded • Risk: locust from Afghanistan (April-May); wild boar
Indicator 10 – P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible risk on the basis of the past experience especially coming from Afghanistan (theft, petty crime)

Cluster B: Rushon, Shughnon, Roshtqala, Ishkoshim

Indicator 1 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land abundant in Rushon; sub-districts of Shughnon has available land but climate is bad; Ishkoshim has sandy land which is not arable; Roshtqala has insufficient land; Barghdan valley land is not available • With risk of slipping into P4 • Major risk factor: natural hazards
Indicator 2 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote from centre; low harvest; no local productivity: reliant on food imports • Road to Bartang valley is blocked most of the time • Prediction: Improved road access
Indicator 3 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of remittances equal across all districts • Same reason as for other clusters (impact of economic crisis) • Roghun, increased out-migration,
Indicator 4 – P5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as other clusters.
Indicator 5 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote from centers; not sufficient in-flow of imported goods due to bad road access; low harvest; not enough diverse food items available. • Severe climate issues - natural hazards (April-May) esp. avalanches, landslides, high cost of food commodities due to high transport costs
Indicator 6 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly areas with difficult access; low harvest; water issues (drinking water source close to latrine). • No visible malnutrition observed; but seasonal disease outbreaks (this does not apply to the most remote areas where no data is available) → CROSS-CHECK WITH UNICEF NUT SURVEY (October 2009) • Lack of vitamin intake.
Indicator 7 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road blockage in Barghdan Valley – depletion of food stocks at home (potatoes, milk tea); less food stocks compared to Vanj • Prediction: Situation has remained the same in the last four months; during lean season situation will not likely improve • Risk: Sarez Lake (?); isolation; natural hazards; no real prospects for improvement until the next harvest in October
Indicator 8 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued depletion of household food stock including seeds • Prediction: Household stock depletion will result in increased sale of assets including livestock • Snowfall this year has been exceptionally severe in the last seven years...?
Indicator 9 – P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information by Emergency Manager (Committee for Emergency Situation): In Rushqalat, lake is at high risk of overflowing in the event of hazard (more than two villages will be washed away).
Indicator 10 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strikes – in Khorog, recent incidence of clash between locals and police

Cluster C: Murghab

Indicator 1 – P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No arable land available; severe climate conditions; geographical location
Indicator 2 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two times more than in other regions
Indicator 3 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No foreign remittance; miserable amounts (quantity)
Indicator 4 – P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on population in remote area

Indicator 5 – P3	Lack of vitamins, no enough money to buy food; absence of food products and finally no working place
Indicator 6 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough land in general for agricultural; not enough fruits (micronutrient deficiency) • No malnutrition among children observed (AK Health Service) • High risk of slipping into P4
Indicator 7 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk of slipping into P3
Indicator 8 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of livestock
Indicator 9 – P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk of slipping into P3
Indicator 10 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road blockage

Cluster D: Vanj

Indicator 1 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient irrigation land to cultivate crops and good climate for agriculture purposes.
Indicator 2 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second most expensive food price mainly because of transportation, no main road to reach Vanj population. Local production also sold at high prices. • Risks to come: earthquake and more isolation
Indicator 3 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest percentage of migrants (no labour for rebuilding of houses because in Russia) • Financial crisis reduced total amount of remittances received compared to 2 years ago. • Probability to get better, more contribution to the affected population in response to the winter and recent earthquake
Indicator 4 – P5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-5 TJS (minimum rate) for government salaries • Prediction for next 4 months – Salary will remain the same but market price will increase; migration will increase for more labour opportunities • Implication of contributing to Roghun (direct transfer of salaries to Roghun) • New law might make daily wages reduced because of income taxes
Indicator 5 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population do not direct attention to children's food and do not have sufficient information on dietary, (undernutrition frequently could be seen).
Indicator 6 – P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good climate conditions, good arable lands
Indicator 7 – P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good food stocks from previous harvest • Natural hazards can compromise some of the harvest and stocks in the next 4 months
Indicator 8 – P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic vulnerable people need to sell assets to face chronic shocks • Forecast of selling productive assets will depend on contribution to rebuild houses of the affected families (possible pocket of impoverishment)
Indicator 9 – P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake – Focus assessed lots of risks
Indicator 10 – P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far from border – no history of crime, petty theft or insecurity

Annex 4: Review of Secondary Data Available in GBAO

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	Statistics and land department (Regional/district level)	Update once a year
Food Availability	2	Market price for staple food	Economic Department / Monopoly of Hukumat (Oblast level)	Monthly basis
Food Access	3	Foreign remittances	National bank (District level)	Quarterly basis * In order to obtain data, need to submit an official request (or invite bank rep to the next workshop)
Food Access	4	Daily wage rates	Statistics department Social department (Oblast level)	Monthly basis
Food Utilization	5	Dietary diversity for children 6 – 24 months	AKHS Tajikistan (Oblast level) Health Department (Oblast level)	Twice a year Quarterly (?)
Food Utilization	6	Acute/chronic malnutrition	AKHS Health department of Hukumat WFP/WHO (FSMS)	Twice a year Monthly basis Twice a year
Food Utilization (Coping)	7	Changes in food consumption	WFP (FSMS) AKF (HH income survey)	Twice a year Every three years
Stability (Coping)	8	Sale or consumption of productive assets	Statistics department WFP (FSMS)	Quarterly Quarterly
Stability	9	Hazards	Committee of Emergency Situation – GBAO FOCUS/USA RC	Monthly
Stability	10	Civil security	Regional Internal Affairs Department (also at District level) Bureau of Human Rights	* Data not accessible