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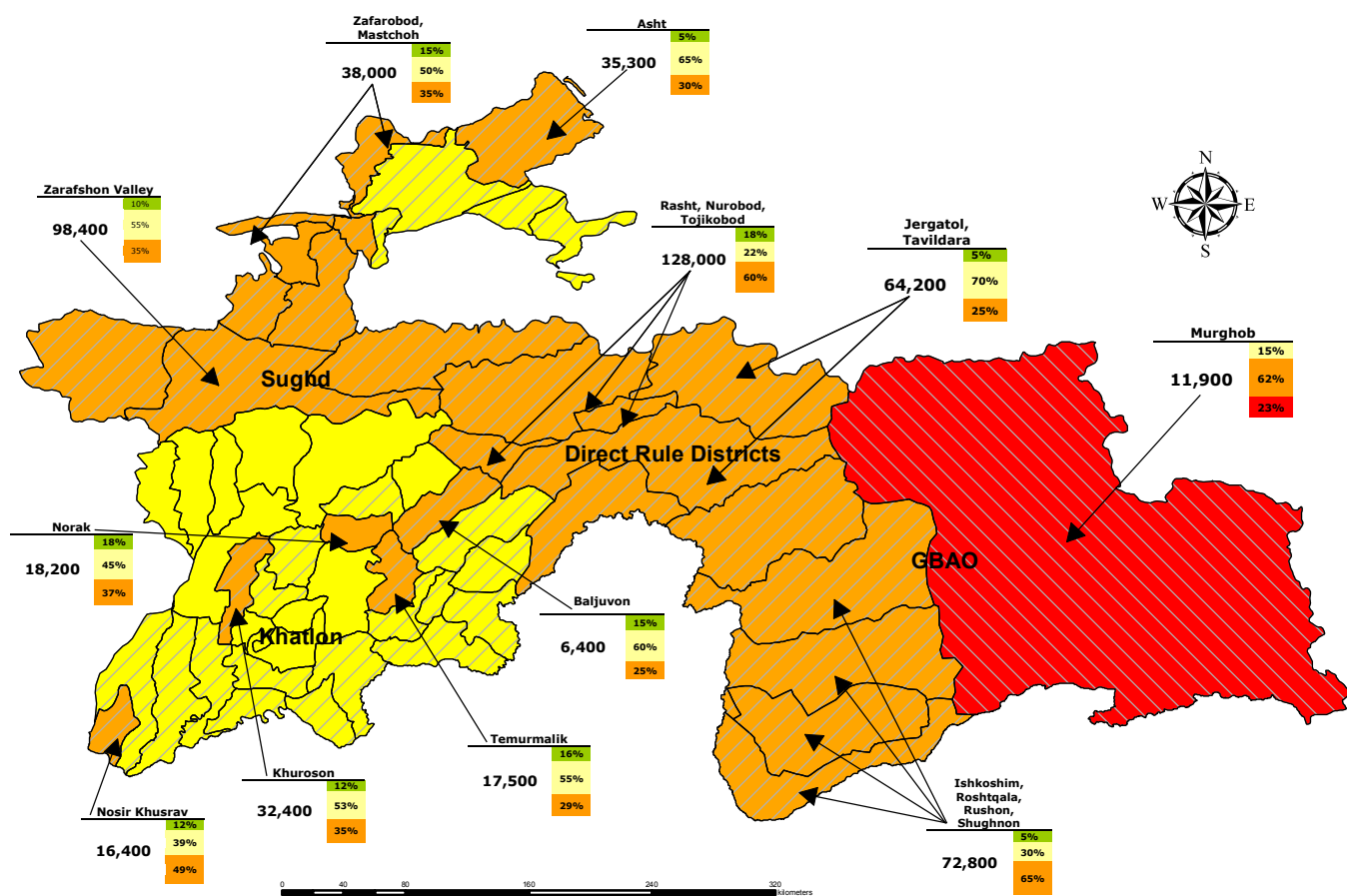
IPC



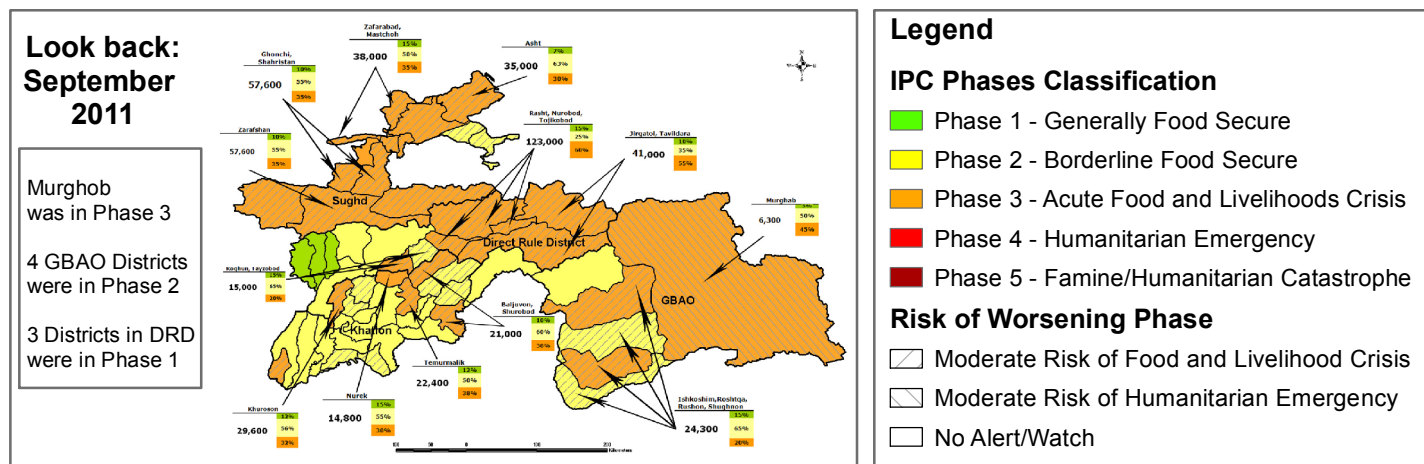
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification



Tajikistan - Phases of Food Insecurity January 2012



Total number of people at risk represents the percentage of the total population in Phase 3 and Phase 4.



Global IPC Partners in Tajikistan



Map produced by WFP Tajikistan. This IPC Round was made possible thanks to the active participation of the Government of Tajikistan. Population in need is estimated and need further assessment for exact number.

The area is classified with the most severe Phase that is present, as long as the percentage of people in that phase exceeds 20% of the total population of the area. More information is available upon request.

Executive Brief: **Tajikistan** Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) September – December 2011

The IPC provides global standards and protocols for food security analysis and classification using a food security severity scale. Based on technical consensus among a wide range of food security stakeholders, the IPC is an efficient and transparent tool for decision-makers, including donors, assistance agencies and governments, to identify priorities for intervention. WFP has been conducting the IPC in Tajikistan since September 2009.

Overview

For the period September to December 2011, results show the overall food security situation has deteriorated slightly with more areas shifting to Phase 3. Murghob is the only district in Phase 4. In a few areas, thanks to the availability of food stocks after the harvest and a decline in prices of the main staples, particularly wheat flour, the situation improved slightly in comparison with the last round (covering May-August 2011). The table below sets out districts identified as being in Phases 2 to 4 (see legend on the first page).

Districts by Cluster	Population affected	Causes (by order of importance)	Forecast (January through April 2012)
Jergatol Tavildara	Phase 3: 70% or 64,200 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High food and fuel (+62% for petrol and +24% for diesel) prices compared to 2010, increased transportation costs 2. Loss of potato and fruit harvest (around 30%) due to poor seed quality and early, unexpectedly harsh winter 3. Low honey yield from domestic hives 4. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity 5. High reliance on credit, including for buying food 6. Increase of expenses for heating purposes (buying coal, etc.) 	The situation will likely deteriorate during the coming months due to early depletion of food stocks, as the unexpected cold weather and snow have forced the people to start using their food stocks earlier than planned. High transportation costs, fewer employment opportunities due to reduced field works and daily labor and reduced remittances, the main source of income of many households, because of return of migrants, will also affect the situation, leading to increased sale of livestock and frequent use of harmful coping strategies.
Nurobod Rasht Tojikobod	Phase 3: 60% or 128,000 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High food prices affecting 20-30% of the population 2. Decreased areas of land for cultivation due to erosion (in Faizobod) 3. Poor dietary diversity, particularly in remote areas. 	The overall situation might remain stable. However, it may slightly worsen in remote Jamoats of Faizobod, because of reduced food stocks and increased expenses for heating.
Faizobod Roghun	Phase 2: 65%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High rate of unemployment, particularly in remote areas 2. Increased expenses for heating, high prices for coal (+28%) 3. Low harvest of potato (-25%) and loss of crops due to early cold weather and snow 4. High dependency on remittances 	The overall situation will remain stable. Thanks to a good fruit harvest, people can sell their stocks and establish some financial reserves for winter. The food security situation may slightly deteriorate in remote Jamoats, particularly Takob, because of the cold winter and increased expenses for heating.
Varzob	Phase 2: 55%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in food prices (+10%) and fuel (+9.5) for the past 4 months 2. Increased sale of productive assets/livestock (by 20%) due to early onset of the cold season 3. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity in remote areas 4. Loss of fruit and vegetables harvest (around 30%) due to unexpected cold weather in November 	The overall situation should not change in most areas. However, increased expenses for heating may aggravate the situation in remote areas. 15% of the population will be under the risk of shifting to Phase 3. Early depletion of food stocks due to loss of the harvest through drought and locusts may also affect the situation (2,500 ha of land was not planted with winter crops). A locust outbreak is expected in February/March.
Rudaki Vahdat	Phase 2: 65%		

	Districts by Cluster	Population affected	Causes (by order of importance)	Forecast (January through April 2012)
	Hissor Shahrinav Tursunzoda	Phase 2: 70%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of grape (156ha) and rice (4,000ha) harvest due to unexpected cold weather 2. Rise in prices for food (+15 to 25%) over the last quarter of 2011 	The overall situation is likely to remain the same thanks to a good fruit and vegetable harvest and better accessibility to market.
Sughd	Asht	Phase 3: 30% or 35,300 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of precipitation, poor irrigation facilities and reduced cultivation of land (-631ha) led to a significantly smaller harvest of wheat (771 tons instead of 2,445 tons) and fodder (-7%) 2. High fuel prices (+8.3% increase for the past 4 months) led to increased transport costs and consequent impact on food prices 3. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity 4. Increase in sale of productive assets/livestock (+15%) to cope with the situation 	The situation will remain the same due to high food prices, early stock depletion, reduced remittances with possible effect on nutrition status. It will deteriorate in remote Jamoats of Asht, Punuk, Jarbulok and Ponghoz. Increased sales of productive / non-productive assets / livestock are expected due to low income and fewer employment opportunities. Expenses for heating will rise due to increased prices of firewood and coal. Lack of irrigation water remains a major issue.
	Zafarobod Mastchoh	Phase 3: 35% or 38,000 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of precipitation and poor irrigation facilities led to a reduced harvest of cereals (-37%), wheat (-25%) and vegetables (-38% in Zafarobod) compared to 2010 2. High food prices (+10% increase) 3. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity (20% of the population consumes less than 2,100kcal/person/day) 4. Increase in sale of productive assets/livestock (+10%) and reliance on cheap food to cope with the situation. 	High prices for food, lower harvests and the early cold winter will lead to fewer food stocks. Expenses for heating will increase due to limitations in power supply and high prices of firewood and coal. Lack of potable and irrigation water remains a major issue. High prices for fuel, seeds and pesticides will lead to reduced agricultural activities and greater reliance on borrowing.
	Ghonchi Shahriston	Phase 3: 35% or 57,600 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of precipitation, poor quality of seeds and reduced volume of wheat cultivated land resulted in a smaller harvest of cereals, fodder (-45%) and vegetables (-35%) compared to 2010 2. Low income/salaries (in average TJS178.36/\$37.00 per month in Ghonchi and TJS146.88/\$30.41 per month in Shahriston) 3. About 75% of the overall income is used to purchase food 4. Health deterioration due to poor food consumption and lack of access to clean drinking water 	The situation may deteriorate: high food prices, loss of crops, consuming of seed stocks will lead to smaller food stocks. Low employment opportunities due to reduced field works and daily labor and fewer remittances because of return of migrants might worsen food security and dietary diversity. Expenses for heating will rise due to limitations in power supply and a rise in prices of firewood and coal. Expenditure for health will also increase.
	Panjakent Ayni K. Mastchoh	Phase 3: 35% or 98 452 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of precipitation and poor quality of seeds led to reduced harvest of cereals (-20%), fodder (-55%) and vegetables (-30%) compared to 2010 2. Low income, fewer employment opportunities, difficulties in access to markets for selling agricultural products, particularly in Panjakent because of the closure of border with Uzbekistan 3. Poor nutrition and inadequate dietary diversity 4. High dependence on remittances 	The food security situation is expected to deteriorate due to the early depletion of food stocks, increased transportation costs in winter and the closure of the border with Uzbekistan (less trade). Low employment opportunities, reduced daily wage labor and remittances will also affect the situation leading to frequent use of harmful coping strategies.
	Istaravshan	Phase 3: 30% or 49,600 people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low cereal harvest (-44%) due to less precipitation (15,499 tons in 2011 compared to 35,132 tons in 2010). 2. High fuel prices (8.3% increase for petrol and 5% for diesel in the past four months) led to increased transport costs and rise in food prices (+2.3%) 3. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity 	The overall food security situation in the area (particularly in the Jamoats of Nijoni, Frunze, Kommunizm, Pravda, Nafaraj) may worsen due to the rise of food and fuel prices, increased expenses for heating and reduced remittances. Food stocks may deplete earlier than expected, forcing the population to increase their debts and eat less preferred food.
	Isfara Konibodom	Phase 2: 65%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smaller harvest of wheat (-30%) and fruits (-10%) and fodder (-25) due to lack of precipitation and rice due to cold weather in November. 2. Poor food consumption, low calorie intake and poor dietary diversity related to high food prices, particularly in Isfara 3. Increase in sale of productive and non-productive assets/ 	Due to the following factors, the food security situation may deteriorate, particularly in the remote Jamoats of Chorqu, Surkh, Chilgazi, Kulkand, Shurob, Kim of Isfara and Jamoats of Ortikov, Lohuti, Shaipov, Hamroboev of Konibodom: - Depletion of food stocks due to the early cold winter - Increase of expenses for heating

	Districts by Cluster	Population affected	Causes (by order of importance)	Forecast (January through April 2012.)
Khatlon			livestock and reliance on cheap food 4. Fewer employment opportunities and a high dependency on remittances	- Fewer remittances due to the return of migrants
	B. Gafurov J. Rasulov Spitamen	Phase 2: 60% Spitamen - Phase 3: 25% or 24,800 people	1. Smaller harvest of cereals (-30%) due to lack of precipitation and natural hazards/flood (2,300ha in Jabbor Rasulov district). Loss of rice (-30%) harvest due to cold weather in November 2. High fuel costs (+20% for past 4 months), high food prices 3. Increase of debts, including for buying food	The overall food security situation in the area is expected to worsen and affect around 35% of the population (170,071 people) due to: - High food prices, but low income - Further reduction in remittances and fewer employment opportunities - Increase of expenses for heating.
	Baljuvon Khovaling Muminobod Shurobod	Phase 2: 60% Phase 3: Baljuvon - 25% or 6,400 people	1. Poor cereal harvest, particularly in Baljuvon (-30%) due to lack of precipitation 2. High food (+28%) and fuel (+60%) prices compared to 2010 3. High reliance on debt, including for buying food 4. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity	The food security situation is likely to deteriorate as food stocks will be depleted and remittances decreased. Expenses will increase due to more people depending on markets and because of electricity limitations. High transportation costs and inadequate access to food will push more people in remote areas into a higher level of food insecurity.
	A. Jomi Khuroson Yovon	Phase 2: 65% Khuroson – Phase 3: 35% or 32,400 people	1. Reduced cereal harvest (-20%) compared to 2010 due to lack of precipitation and poor irrigation facilities 2. Higher food prices (+24%) and fuel prices (+62%) in comparison with the last quarter of 2010 3. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity 4. Early frosts in November damaged 30% of the crops, particularly in the Jamoats of Aini, Hiloli, Galaobod and Shahrak of Khuroson and Iftikhor and Dusti of A. Jomi districts	The situation will deteriorate and more people will shift to Phase 3 due to high food prices, decrease in remittances and early food stock depletion following reduced harvest and loss of crops in November snow and frosts. The number of people with poor food consumption and reliance on cheap food and debts will increase. Limitations in power supply will result in rise of the expenses for heating.
	Norak	Phase 3: 37% or 18,200 people	1. Very high reliance on markets for food, especially in urban areas (50% of population) 2. Significant increase of fuel (+62%) and food prices (+24%) in comparison with 2010 3. Low wheat harvest (-120 tons) due to poor precipitation and less cultivated land (-60h) 4. High unemployment rate (only 15-20% of population is employed) and reduced daily wage labor	The situation will not improve in the coming four months as household expenses will rise due to more people depending on the markets after early depletion of stocks. Reduced remittances, fewer employment opportunities and less income from daily wage labor will be the other factors driving food insecurity.
	Danghara Temurmalik	Phase 2: 60% Temurmalik - Phase 3: 29% or 17,500 people	1. Low food stocks due to poor harvest (-30%) in some areas (particularly in Temurmalik) 3. Poor food consumption and low dietary diversity 4. High rates of debt and sale of productive assets (mainly in Temurmalik) to cope with the situation	The situation is expected to deteriorate in the next four months. Due to the early winter and loss of crops in November, food stocks will be depleted before planned. Lack of employment opportunities, high transportation costs and inadequate access to food will push more people into Phase 3, particularly in remote areas.
	Farkhor Hamadoni Kulob Vose	Phase 2: 65%	1. Reduced harvest, particularly in Kulob (-20%) and Hamadoni (-15%) due to poor precipitation and lack of irrigation water 2. Poor food consumption and dietary diversity (1-2 meals a day) 3. High prices for food (+25%) and fuel (+59%) compared to the previous year 4. Cold weather and snow in November led to crop losses (-25%)	The situation will not improve as household expenses will rise due to early depletion of food stocks resulting from a smaller harvest and loss of crops in November. The majority of people in the Jamoats of Ghairat and Ghalaba in Farkhor, Pakhtakor and Dahana in Kulob, Chubek in Hamaoni districts are at the risk of moving to higher levels of food insecurity. High prices for fuel and lack of irrigation water will remain as a major issue during the spring cultivation period.

Districts by Cluster	Population affected	Causes (by order of importance)	Forecast (January through April 2012)	
Jililikul Nosir Khusrav Qabodiyon Shahrituz	Phase 2: 65% N. Khusrav - Phase 3: 49% or 16,400 people	1. A reduced wheat harvest, especially in Nosir Khusrav (-25%) and Jililikul (-29%), compared to the previous year 2. Poor dietary diversity, mainly due to high food prices (+24% compared to 2011) 3. Increased sale of productive assets and low quality food used as coping strategies 3. Loss of crops due to cold weather and snow in November	The food security situation will deteriorate in Nosir Khusrav and some Jamoats, including Garauty and Nuri Vakhsh in Jililikul, Navobod in Qabodion due to food stock depletion, decreased remittances, fewer employment opportunities and limitation in electricity supply. High prices for fuel and seeds will result in an increase in debts.	
Bokhtar J. Rumi Sarband Vakhsh	Phase 2: 65%	1. Lack of precipitation and increase in cotton cultivation led to a lower cereal harvest, especially in Vakhsh and Rumi (-15%) 2. Poor dietary diversity in Jamoats Yangiobod of Vakhsh, Frunze & Kalinin of J. Rumi districts. 3. Increase in sale of livestock due to lack of pasture land (expansion of Dehkan Farms territories) 4. Loss of crops due to cold weather and snow in November	The situation will not improve as household expenses will rise due to the depletion of food stocks following early winter and loss of crops in November. High prices for food and fuel will remain as a major issue during the cultivation period.	
Qumsangir Panj	Phase 2: 68% or 138,000 people	1. Reduction of harvest, particularly in Panj (-20% cereals, -25% vegetables compared to the previous year) due to poor precipitation and lack of irrigation water 2. High food (+22%) and fuel (+55%) prices compared to the last quarter of 2010 3. Loss of crops (-35%) due to cold weather and snow in November (in Jamoats Ozodi, S. Kabud, Mehvar and Namuna of Panj and Yakatut, , Qumsangir, Panj of Qumsangir district)	The food security situation will deteriorate due to depletion of food stocks, especially since the wheat harvest was below average and the second crops of vegetables, rice, fruits were lost in November snow and rains. High food prices, reduced remittances, and increase of expenses for heating due to irregular power supply will be the other reasons behind the food insecurity.	
GBAO	Murghob	Phase 4: 23% or 3,300 people Phase 3: 72% or 10,500 people	1. Increase of food and fuel prices (+60% compared to 2010) 2. Low food consumption and poor dietary diversity 3. Severe damage to pasture due to lack of rain 4. Inaccessibility of roads to remote areas	The situation will deteriorate because of severe climate conditions, remoteness, reduced food stocks, fewer employment opportunities and less remittance income. The number of vulnerable people may further increase due to heavy snow and blockage of roads, which hamper provision of social and medical assistance.
	Ishkoshim Roshtqala Rushon Shughnon	Phase 3: 65% or 72,800 people	1. Increase of fuel prices (+57% for diesel and 60% for petrol compared to 2010), driving up food prices 2. Low dietary diversity, particularly in remote areas 3. Loss of potato harvest (-30%) due to extreme heat in summer and poor quality seeds 4. Blockage of roads to remote villages 5. Heavy and extended rains damaged infrastructure and livelihoods (TJS440,500 loss)	The situation will deteriorate during the coming months due to depletion of food stocks, high transportation costs and reduced remittances. The number of vulnerable people will increase in remote areas (particularly Jamoats Zong, Vrang; Vankala, Ver; Savnob, Basid, Sezhd, Barvoz) due to difficulties in accessibility to the markets because of heavy snow and blockage of roads.
	Vanj	Phase 3: 30% or 9,500 people	1. High prices for food and fuel 2. Reduced harvest (particularly in Vodkhud, Jovidon and Vishkharv) due to lack of precipitation 3. Heavy and extended rains damaged infrastructure and population livelihoods (TJS440,500 loss)	The situation may worsen in remote areas during early 2012 due to high transportation costs, food stock depletion due to reduced harvest, low income and reduced remittances. Debts for buying food may increase.
	Darvoz	Phase 3: 62% or 13,600 people	1. High food prices resulting from increased transportation costs 2. Reduced harvest (particularly in Kevron, Cangev, Patknow, Shirgovad, Nulvand) due to poor precipitation 3. High dependence on remittances and loans from the banks, including for buying food 4. An earthquake in Saghirdasht Jamoat caused injuries and damage to livelihoods (55 houses damaged/ destroyed)	The situation will deteriorate during early 2012 due to depletion of food stocks, high transportation costs and lack of employment opportunities. Reduced daily wage labor and remittances will also affect the situation leading to frequent use of harmful coping strategies. In remote areas the number of vulnerable population will increase due to heavy snow and blockage of roads.

The IPC approach

The IPC: classifying food security. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims at providing a “common currency” for classifying food security according to five Phases: 1- Generally food secure, 2- Moderate/borderline food insecure, 3- Acute food and livelihood crisis 4- Humanitarian emergency, and 5- Famine/humanitarian catastrophe.¹

The IPC is conducted in a participatory manner involving a wide range of food security stakeholders. Their goal is to produce an accurate picture of the food security situation after the harvest, before the winter and during the lean season. For each round of an IPC, six workshops are held bringing together over 120 specialists from all four regions of the country to examine data and research on health and nutrition, water and food access/availability, income and employment, crop yields, coping strategies and other essential indicators for food security.



Khatlon: presenting food security situation

The agreements on phase classification for the zones of the country are then reviewed by food security actors in Tajikistan and the Global Support Unit in Rome, Italy. All evidence on the data analyzed is available in the annexes.

For more information on the IPC Global Partnership, visit www.ipcinfo.org or contact Oriane Turot, Global IPC expert at oriane.turot@fao.org.

Food security: an analysis by region

Although this post-harvest period is normally characterized by fewer natural disasters, better availability of food products, reserve stocks and increased dietary diversity, the population estimated to be in “acute food and livelihood crisis” (Phase 3) increased compared to the previous period (May–August 2011). A smaller harvest compared to 2010, fuel price increases and early and unexpected cold weather negatively affected the overall food security situation in the country, pushing more people from Phase 2 to Phase 3. The following table shows average retail prices in Tajik Somoni and increases for main food commodities and fuel in country’s 5 main markets (Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, Gharm, Khujand, Khorog) during 2011:

Month/ Year	Meat mutton (kg)	Meat-beef (kg)	Wheat flour first grade (kg)	Wheat flour high quality (kg)	Wheat grain (kg)	Veg. Oil (lit)	Potatoes (kg)	Petrol (lit)	Diesel (lit)
Jan-11	20.42	19.43	2.56	2.68	1.78	9.92	1.97	4.58	4.35
Dec-11	27.44	25.56	2.60	2.90	2.27	11.92	2.04	7.26	6.48
% increase:	34%	32%	2%	8%	27%	20%	3%	59%	49%

Source: WFP Tajikistan

The map on page 1 provides a detailed account of the food security phase classification.

Direct Rule Districts

Due to a reduced wheat harvest and honey yield from domestic hives, high food and transportation costs and early cold weather, the number of people in Phase 3 increased in Tavildara and Jergatol districts. Reduced income (including from remittances) and loss of fruits and vegetable crops because of November frosts and snow resulted in an increase in the sale of productive assets and livestock, reliance on cheap food, and the purchasing of food on credit. Higher coal prices (+35% compared to 2010) and increased expenses for heating negatively affected the purchasing power of the population to buy the amount of food they wanted and to meet expenditures for health care.

Sughd

The situation remained similar to the previous round. High food prices and transportation costs, plus reduced remittances in the latter part of the year, have kept households in Phase 3. Although the population in need was mostly localized in areas with poor access to markets and fewer employment opportunities, the harvest losses due to less precipitation and early frosts expanded the areas in need of assistance. Mountainous parts of the region and particularly the Zarafshon Valley are especially affected by food insecurity with 35% of the population (or 98,500) people in Phase 3. An inadequate dietary intake and poor food diversity were reported in the Zarafshon Valley, Ghonchi and Isfara districts.

¹ These classifications are based on Version 1 of the IPC; a new version with new definitions of the Phases will be released by the 2nd quarter of 2012.

GBAO

The situation in GBAO worsened compared to the last round, especially in Murghob, where food and fuel prices, the remote location and severe climatic conditions combined with reduced income and unemployment pushed almost a quarter of the population to Phase 4. In addition, a 30% reduction of the potato harvest due to extreme heat in the summer and poor quality seeds played a role in pushing more people into Phase 3 in other regions of GBAO, especially those living in remote areas.

Khatlon

Food security slightly improved in some areas of Khatlon compared to the last round. Shurobod and Norak districts shifted from Phase 3 to Phase 2. The improvement was mainly due to availability of food reserves after the wheat and good fruit harvest in remote areas and stable food prices, particularly for wheat flour. However, as in most parts of the country, the high food and fuel prices combined with crop losses due to frosts and snow in November reduced many households' access to food. Poor dietary diversity remains a major issue.

Food security forecast for the next 4 months (January-April)

High food and fuel prices and the harsh early winter, resulting in the loss of the agricultural crops, fruits and vegetables, have been the two main reasons behind the food insecurity of the country's rural population during this round. The majority of partners involved in the IPC expressed their deep concern for the most vulnerable populations who have little capacity to cope with winter and its consequences. Food stocks will be depleted earlier than planned, especially since the wheat harvest was below average and the second crops of vegetables, potato, rice and fruits were lost in many areas in the November snow and rains. This will have an adverse impact on the food security situation of those relying mainly on home production. If food stocks run out, replenishing them will become unaffordable for many families who will be forced to take more high-interest loans and use more harmful coping strategies, including relying on cheap food, reducing the number of meals eaten per day, and decreasing expenditures on health care.

Limitations in electricity supply also prevent adequate heating and limits income opportunities, forcing rural populations to increase the family's expenditure for heating (especially, when prices for firewood and coal remain very high), and further compromising the average household's ability to acquire food and replenish stocks. Winter is when expenses on health care increase.

The participants concluded that the coming months are particularly challenging for rural households all over the country. It is unlikely that the situation of the households in Phase 3 and Phase 4 will improve within the next four months, taking into consideration the end of seasonal employment and the decrease of remittances, the main revenue of many households in the country.

A good wheat harvest in Kazakhstan in 2011 (the estimate from USDA is that Kazakhstan's wheat production was over 90% larger than the 2010 harvest) will contribute to stable, sufficient supplies of wheat flour to the country in early 2012. However, wheat prices remain the highest in Central Asia and many households may still not be able to enjoy permanent availability of food stocks due to high prices.

High-risk zones



Moderate risk of humanitarian emergency

The IPC warns that **remote areas in Zarafshon Valley** (Panjakent, Ayni and Kuhistoni Mastchoh districts) **and Murghob district of GBAO** face a moderate risk of humanitarian emergency unless both short-term and long-term assistance is provided to the populations in the area. Return of the migrants and lack of employment opportunities combined with high food and transportation expenses will be the driving factors of the situation for the next four months. Food prices will remain high, preventing the most vulnerable households from accessing sufficient food.



Moderate risk of food and livelihood crisis

In almost all areas under Phase 3, the situation is not forecast to improve. Too many people are facing rising prices, early depletion of their food stocks and the end of remittances as migrants return for the winter. These factors can increase the number of vulnerable people in Phase 3 areas and push more people in Phase 2 zones in Khatlon into higher food insecurity.

Response options

Based on discussions leading to consensus, experts recommended to:

- **Conduct a comprehensive assessment** providing an in-depth picture of the food security and nutrition situation in the country, livelihoods, coping strategies and health, etc. Data from this assessment could be used as a baseline for the various activities, interventions and consultations.
- **Design interventions in the most vulnerable areas** to address the current severe food insecurity of the most vulnerable households. These interventions should focus on the immediate needs of the population but also on the preparation for the next cultivation season.
- **Provide agricultural expertise to help families combat pests** in fruit and potato cultivation and to advise households to use the best quality seeds and pesticide.
- **Provide good quality seeds and fertilizers to the farmers on favorable terms.**
- **Provide credit with low interest rates and favorable terms to farmers** for upcoming cultivations.
- **Increase efforts in job creation.** The Government should partner with international organizations to better coordinate small- and medium-scale income-generation projects. Cash-for-Work and Food-for-Work projects creating community assets are also needed.
- **Rehabilitate governmental (“Tojikmatlubot”) warehouses in the districts and (if necessary) construct new warehouses.** The local governments should store sufficient reserves of agricultural products, including fruits and vegetables, to supply the markets and thus to control the prices trends as well to meet the needs of the population during the lean period.
- **Construct new greenhouses** for a longer growing season for vegetables.
- **Continue support and emphasis on programs that aim to improve irrigation systems and the access to water.** The Government, World Bank, UN agencies and other actors should coordinate with local authorities to identify geographical priorities for upcoming water resource management projects.
- **Maintain consistent and regular monitoring of the food security situation.** Particular attention should be given to indicators that measure economic access to food and malnutrition.
- **Increase efforts in monitoring nutrition in rural areas and combine agriculture, water and health programs with nutrition.** Overall, experts noted the alarming absence of nutrition data at the district level and the lack of knowledge of proper nutrition and beneficial feeding practices among households.
- **Establish inter-regional markets** between Jergatol of Tajikistan and Osh regions of Kyrgyzstan.

IPC: The way forward

The next IPC consultations will take place in the last quarter of 2012 in Dushanbe, Khujand, Gharm, Kurgan-Tyube, Kulob and Khorog. Data from July to October 2012 will be analyzed and the results will give an overview of the situation in Tajikistan for the harvest period. Recommendations and forecasts will be made for the winter and lean season as well. The IPC results could be used by donors and partner agencies to target their interventions.

For more information, contribution and participation, please contact: Saidamon Bodamaev, Programme Officer, World Food Programme – Saidamon.Bodamaev@wfp.org



Experts in Khatlon classify the cluster

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