

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
COUNTRY STRATEGIC REVIEW: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Dushanbe – 2018

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
FOREWORD.....	4
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5
1. METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF THE STRATEGIC REVIEW.....	8
2. MAIN DIRECTIONS AND PRINCIPLES FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY.....	9
3. STRATEGIC GUIDELINES AND PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD OF PROVISION OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION.....	12
4. SITUATION OF INDIVIDUAL SECTORS INFLUENCING THE STATUS OF FOOD SECURITY.....	15
4.1. Agriculture.....	15
4.2. <i>Processing industry</i>	22
4.3. <i>Inter-sectoral links</i>	23
5. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN.....	25
5.1. Setting key aspects of food security and nutrition.....	25
5.2. Assessments of food dependency.....	32
5.3. Economic accessibility of food for the population.....	34
5.4. Promoting mandatory system and norm of fortification of food products.....	36
6. PROVIDING FOOD SECURITY THROUGH MORE RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.....	38
6.1. Setting objectives.....	38
6.2. Changes in productivity of agricultural crops.....	40
6.3. Food security and access to food in the context of climate change.....	41
7. SECTORAL PRIORITIES FOR STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND ENSURING QUALITY NUTRITION IN TAJIKISTAN.....	42
7.1. <i>Agriculture sector</i>	42
7.2. <i>Health and education sectors</i>	44
7.3. <i>Social protection</i>	46
8. STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND ENSURING ADEQUATE NUTRITION.....	47
9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	51
10. List of literature used.....	54
11. Annexes.....	57
11.1. Annex 1. Study results of additional information on the work of WFP and the component "School meals" by regions of the country.....	57
11.2. Annex 2. INDICATORS OF SDG 2, COUNTED BY THE STATE ADMINISTRATION	

BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN.	62
11.3. BRIEF CHARACTERISTIC OF USED DATA AND SOURCES within preparation of the "Strategic Review for the Eradication of Hunger in Tajikistan"	63
11.4. List of figures, tables and diagrams.....	66

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – Asian Development Bank
SAPRT – Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
WB – World Bank
WHO - World Health Organization
WFP - World Food Programme
WTO - World Trade Organization
Ha - hectare
WHH –Welthungerhilfe
HPP –Hydro power plants
EBRD - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
MSDSP - Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
NASMB – National Association of Small and Medium Businesses
PO – Public Organizations
NDS – Tajikistan National Development Strategy for the period up to 2030
UNO – United Nations Organization
FS – Food security
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
MTDP –Medium-Term Development Programme
RT – Republic of Tajikistan
M&E –Monitoring and Evaluation System
CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States
CSRFSN–Country Strategic Review: Food Security and Nutrition
UCA – University of Central Asia
AKF – Aga Khan Foundation
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
CDE – Center to Development and Environment
MDG – Millennium Development Goals
SDG – Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

FOREWORD

The Republic of Tajikistan has committed itself to implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to assessment and monitoring progress in achieving the goals agreed by the Heads of States and government at the UN Special Meeting in September 2015.

One of the main objectives is the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2), which shows the importance of food security and nutrition in the Global Agenda to "eradicate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" by 2030.

Coherence between different policy areas is a critical factor to ensure an effective use of interlinkages of SDG-2 with other SDGs, between various sectoral policy measures, and policy interventions at the national and local levels.

The Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition in Tajikistan will enable the Government and partners to formulate the measures needed to achieve the SDG 2 (eradicating hunger) in Tajikistan by 2030.

This Review is inclusive, based on the consultative process and provides a comprehensive analysis of the problems faced by Tajikistan in ensuring food security and nutrition, and in achieving SDG 2 by 2030.

The review will identify a basic level for a common understanding of the problems and gaps in food security and nutrition, thereby facilitating the coordination of priority actions needed to eradicate hunger by 2030.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Strategic Review will help to form the future directions and national priorities identified in the development programmes and strategies of Tajikistan, and will contribute to the evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The results of the Strategic Review will also contribute to the development of plans and programmes for development partners and the UN organizations, including the WFP strategic plan for Tajikistan, and will clarify the role of the private sector, civil society and other actors in helping Tajikistan to achieve progress in eradicating hunger by 2030.

The Report also used information from the Monitoring and Early Warning System in Tajikistan (joint MEDT-UNDP Project) on food security published in the Monthly bulletin "Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan".

The objectives set in the Strategic Review include issues of ensuring comprehensive understanding of the context of food security and improving nutrition in Tajikistan, including strategies, policy measures, programmes, institutional capacities and resource inflows. The important place in the Review is occupied by the identification of development problems and the humanitarian sphere in achieving the eradication of hunger in the context of the implementation of SDG 2 and the role of private sector in achieving the eradication of hunger, including food security and improved nutrition. The special place in the Review is given to the issue of climate change in the context of food security and nutrition, as well as the guidance development for the National Roadmap on the eradication of hunger.

While the Review maintains the primary focus on food security in the context of SDG 2, at the same time, the interdependence of all 17 SDGs shows that the strategic review includes a multidisciplinary approach to measuring food security and nutrition.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic growth is necessary to ensure sustainable progress in reducing poverty, malnutrition and food security, in general. At the same time, it is important to ensure a comprehensive growth that promotes fair access to food, means and resources.

The effective approach in strengthening food security and ensuring the adequate nutrition of the entire population of Tajikistan requires coordinated policies, programmes and actions in many sectors. The participation of all sectors in providing food security and nutrition is the result of a complex interaction of factors, and one sector cannot meet the challenge. The agriculture, health, social protection and economic development sectors play a supporting role.

Therefore, to strengthen food security and ensure adequate nutrition, the mechanism of inter-agency coordination at governmental level is needed to ensure complementarity and coherence in various sectors for proper planning, adequate choice of priorities in programmes, and effective public investments.

The multidisciplinary, complete and unified approach includes: (a) special actions to identify nutritional problems (e.g., inadequate food consumption and health condition) that need to be implemented through the health sector, and (b) activities to ensure nutrition and food security, which should be carried out through other sectors (for example, agriculture, social services, providing the population with clean drinking water and the providing adequate sanitary conditions) in the context of specific tasks in each sector. Support for the multi-sectoral approach is implemented within the framework of the SUN movement, to which Tajikistan has joined in August 2014.

The relationship between food security, poverty and nutrition is obvious: lower-income households spend less on quality products, choosing cheaper and less nutritious foods. Remittances, dependence on food imports, low export diversification are factors that affect the food system nation-wide.

Economic and agricultural reforms in the country are aimed at reducing poverty, strengthening food security and providing adequate nutrition in the medium and long term, and an effective state social protection system is designed to address health issues, strengthen food security and provide adequate nutrition in households in the short run.

Adequate support to the most vulnerable groups of population, with a focus on rural areas where poverty is concentrated, is important to meet the needs now and in the long term. Helping the extremely poor, as well as the most vulnerable in terms of food security and nutrition, is extremely important for strengthening national human capital, as well as for accelerating inclusive economic growth and social development.

The efforts aimed at increasing productivity of resources, including in agriculture and rural areas, accompanied by infrastructure development, organization and functioning of food markets, are critical for risk management and reducing the scale of hunger and malnutrition.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the role of women, to take care of meeting the needs of the short- and long-terms, to support the most vulnerable population and to strengthen the efforts of all stakeholders at all levels.

Women play a crucial role in strengthening food security, health and nutrition in their families, which must be taken into account in the development and implementation of all actions for food security and nutrition through: (i) guaranteed access and control of income and other resources by women; (ii) increase free time for women - to relieve them from part of their duties in order to increase their time for caring for the child - feeding, upbringing, etc.; (iii) awareness of women about adequate nutrition issues; and (iv) greater involvement of women in decision-making processes at all levels.

Education of women is a factor directly related to the adequate nutrition and health of the child. Therefore, girls' access to education is the foundation of food security and nutrition. Women also need to become an elected target group in the implementation of health policy and nutrition - because they have special needs related to their reproductive role, which makes them more vulnerable to malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Maternal health is extremely important for the survival and development of children.

One of the main factors of malnutrition are inadequate practices of breastfeeding and nutrition of infant children, of which only 20% receive diversified and regular food. The lack of micronutrients has a significant negative impact on the health of children and future generations - already now 53% of schoolchildren suffer from iodine deficiency, 28% of children aged 6-59 months have anemia diagnosed. Today, the losses from possible natural disasters in Tajikistan are estimated at the rate of 20% of GDP, with a return of 200 years. This implies the need for more comprehensive measures for climate change adaptation of the country, effective water resources management and reform in agriculture.

Based on the analysis of various aspects of food security and adequate nutrition in the Review, the priorities have been developed, over which it is necessary to work on in the framework of implementation the NDS-2030 and the achievement of SDG2. Among these priorities, there are some actions and activities that can bring results either in the short and medium term or in the long term. However, the results of these actions can be visible anytime.

The main risk factors that could hamper the achievement of SDG-2 and other associated goals by 2030 are the degradation, depletion and overexploitation of natural resources along with the increase in the number of natural disasters.

Climate change is a serious threat to food security in Tajikistan, as the country is highly prone to this and has a relatively low ability to adapt. The World Bank defines Tajikistan as the most vulnerable country in Central Asia.

The predicted increase in temperature will lead to an increased risk of drought due to a higher level of evaporation and early melting of snow, which directly affects the food security in country. The yield of agriculture may drop to 30% by 2100 in some parts of the country, potentially affecting about 2 million people who are food insecure, of which 800,000 are directly at risk of hunger (National Climate Adaptation Strategy Project).

The threat of food security caused by climate change will increase unless measures are taken because more people will live in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events. By 2050, the population living in climate-sensitive areas will increase by 77.2% (National Climate Adaptation Strategy. Project).

Agriculture can also suffer from the climate change. Droughts, rain fed lands reduction, decline in yields and production, as well as crop failures and losses in animal husbandry can negatively affect farmers in Tajikistan. Higher evaporation rates may require more water to grow agriculture crops.

Limited access to quality food in consequence of climate change affects one of the most important parameters of life: the nutritional status of population, especially pregnant and lactating women, and children. Today, nutrition indicators in Tajikistan are the worst in Central Asia. The latest surveys indicate that wasting among children is 10% and stunting among children is 26.8%.

Based on this, the main results of the Review can serve as a basis for recommendations aimed at minimizing the effects of climate change on agriculture and food security in the Republic of Tajikistan.

As an additional but important strategic priority of the country should define a climate change mitigation strategy and strengthen the capacity of farmers and the rural population on issues related to climate change, including strategy for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

The review showed that in the process of climate change factors, it is necessary to diversify agricultural production, introduce innovative approaches, taking into account the provision of minimum environmental impact and land quality, since significant risks to the development of agriculture are associated with long-term global climate change. It is important to take into account the low level of environmental sustainability of agriculture, which is associated with land and water degradation, erosion, rising groundwater levels, and the withdrawal of land from agricultural use.

The Agriculture reform programme (2012-202) is aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change through the wide application of successful practices based on the principle of participatory management of pastures and forestry, with emphasis on the restoration and protection of natural resources, as well as recycling; promoting sustainable land management and fertilizers usage; promoting methods and technologies for economical water storage; cultivation of local, drought tolerant crops, etc., which directly strengthens the state of food security in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Strengthening / enhancing national capacity to collect, process data and forecast of food security condition in the country:*

- Numerous indicators should be analyzed according to a specific methodology in order to draw a generalized conclusion about the state of food security in the country. At present, such a technique is not available;

- It is necessary to calculate food security indicators not only at the level of the whole country, but also at the level of individual regions. In the regions, it is important to monitor the availability, residual products, access of the population to food, but not to food independence as a compulsive indicator of food security. In this regard, it is useful to develop a methodology for assessing food security in the regions and adjust the range of indicators for monitoring.

2. *Policy support and programme activities to accelerate productivity growth and increase investment in food production:*

- Promoting investment in productivity growth in agriculture and food industry;
- Encouraging the strengthening of value chains and increasing added value in the food industry;
- Supporting human capital development programmes in rural areas through the development of institutional capacity in the agricultural sciences and dehqan farm management.

3. Ensuring food availability growth in consequence of the agricultural productivity growth and processing depth of agricultural products, the awareness of producers about the preferences of consumers.

4. Ensuring the food availability growth by expanding productive employment and creating jobs in sectors with higher added value, emphasis on vulnerable regions; increasing "targeting" of social protection measures with emphasis on ensuring access to nutritious and enriched foods and the diversity of school meals, development of gender equality throughout the chain - education, employment, means of social mobility.

5. Supporting the safety of consumption, including through ensuring the safety monitoring of food produced in the republic and imported to the republic; development of certification system for food products, and formation of the healthy culture consumption.

6. Ensuring the sustainability of food production through strengthening the national capacity to stimulate the growth of agricultural production and industrial entrepreneurship, assessing and managing medium and long-term challenges, including climatic ones.

Project support is important in the following areas:

Block 1. Support the efforts to assess / implement opportunities of the country to submit project proposals and accordingly donor consideration of those project proposals in the context of adaptation and promotion of the SDG at the sectoral level and nutrition. This will potentially expand the basis for mobilizing resources and will increase the contribution of innovative

approaches based on international best practices in achieving medium-term development results towards ensuring food security and nutrition. To increase the monitoring capacity in the implementation of the SDG in this area, efforts will be important to develop the statistical base, the dataset, indicators and aggregated indices. At the same time, investments will be important not only in national statistical systems, household surveys, large data systems, but also in analytical centers that generate assessments for more adequate, full reflection of the situation in food security and nutrition so as to ensure, in general, data to quantitative and qualitative requirements.

Block 2. Problems remain with analytical presentation of the financing system, taking into account the real "points" of vulnerabilities in the land use system. To some extent, certain information about the state of the process of Establishing a National System for Monitoring Land Resources and Assessing Economic Loss from Land Degradation across the country, regions, jamoats and villages remains incomplete and difficult to access for broader expert analysis. Scenario justification for the directions of financial flows in the frame of the general land resources management concept would allow a better assessment of results and needs, identify resources, enhance the coordination of national and international institutions.

Assistance in strengthening the analytical capacity of the country through supporting the development of an open data source, assessing and modelling food security and nutrition. Support the establishment of a system of annual analytical national reports on the diagnosis and inclusiveness of food security and nutrition. Promoting the achievement of "zero hunger" and inclusive growth will be linked with the support of making better decisions.

Block 3. Promoting the development of human capital through the support of public-private partnership in education and health, healthy lifestyles and nutrition.

Block 4. Support to national efforts in the sustainable / efficient use of natural resources, income and opportunities of adaptability to volatile conditions.

1. METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF THE STRATEGIC REVIEW

Elaboration of the SRFS is based on quantitatively determined *goals of the Strategy*. In order to measure the progress towards these goals, a system of indicators will be used that allows to track the efficiency and effectiveness of policy measures outlined in the Strategy. Key sub-system of SRFS is formed by the *system of collection of data* about the values of indicators of monitoring and other qualitative and quantitative information.

The review of strategic and program development documents, sectoral, industrial and regional development strategies and programs, as well as documents of specialized international organizations in the context of food security and nutrition has been carried out.

Specific elements of methodology (key points) that connected to provision of food security and nutrition:

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4151

