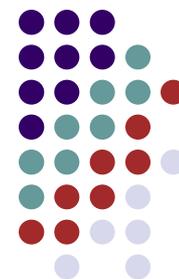
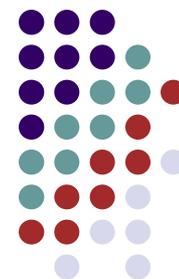


## **Highlights**



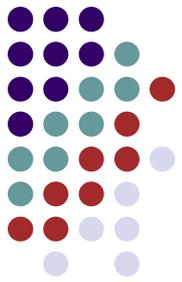
- ❑ **Undernourishment in Tajikistan as measured by inadequate caloric intake (1,830 kcal/person/day) is high at 17 percent.**
- ❑ **A greater proportion of the urban population is food insecure, mainly due to high food prices and worsening terms of trade between wage rates and food prices.**
- ❑ **With record remittances, households in rural areas seem to be coping better.**
- ❑ **Targeted support of around 50,000 tonnes of wheat equivalent is required for the poorest households partly due to lower harvest.**
- ❑ **Based on a combination of food caloric intake, dietary diversity and incidence of wheat production shocks, the following zones should be a priority for assistance: Jirgatal, Tojikobod, Rasht, Panjakent, Khuroson, Yovon and Jomi.**

# Food Security and Food Assistance Needs 2011/12

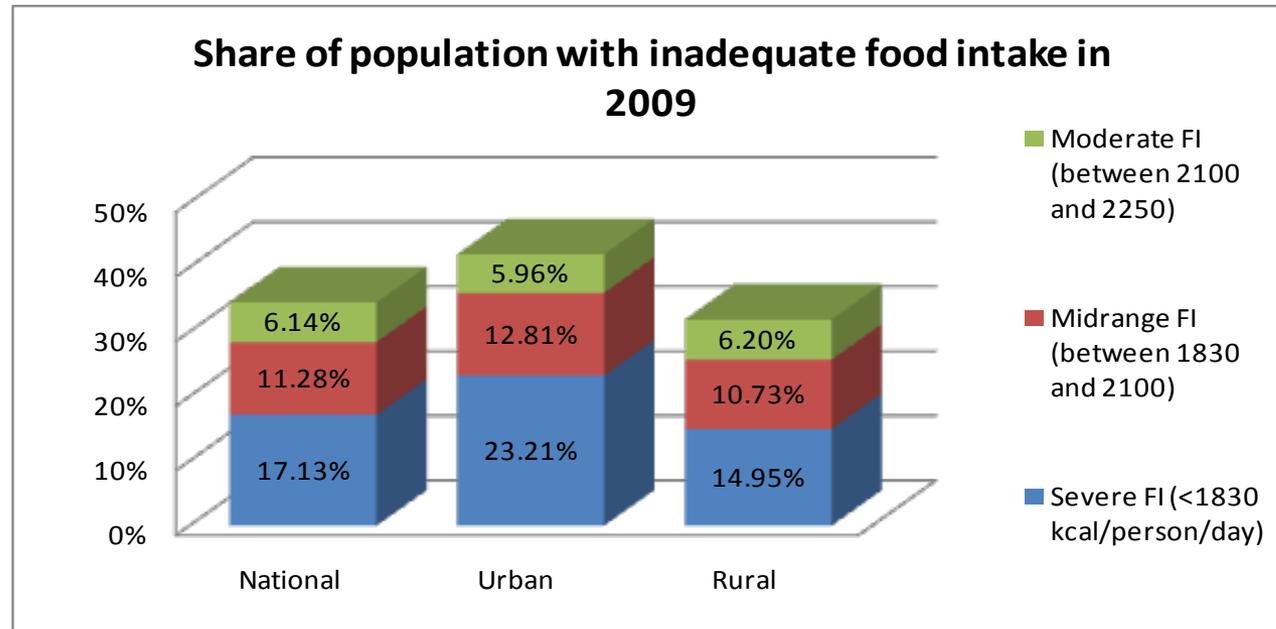


**This section, prepared by WFP:**

- analyses prevalence of food insecurity in Tajikistan
- highlights the main shocks/factors to food insecurity
- describes food intake diversity, nutrition status, and household coping strategies
- estimates food assistance requirements
- identifies priority areas/zones for intervention in 2011/12
- makes recommendations for response options for WFP and partners
- **Used 2 household level survey data sets:**
  - *The 2009 Tajikistan Living Standards Survey (TLSS)*
  - *WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) July 2011*



## National levels of food insecurity: estimated share of population with inadequate food intake

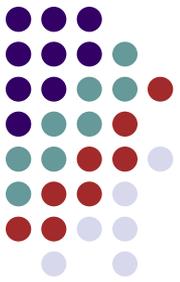


Source: CFSAM estimates based on WB 2009 TLSS.

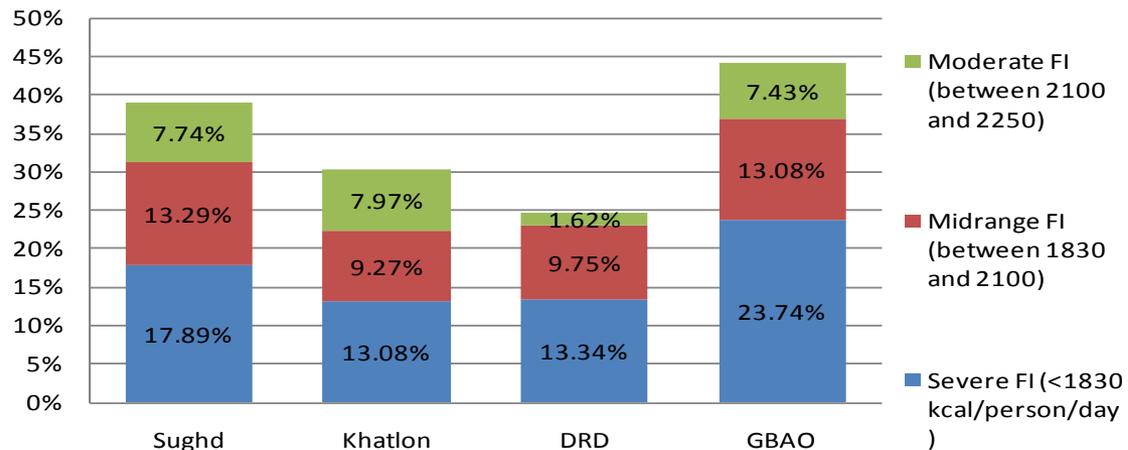
TLSS data indicates:

- **17.13% of the population categorized as “Severe Food Insecure”**, failing to meet the minimum energy requirement (MER) of 1 830 kcal per person per day.
- The kcal intake in **urban areas is lower than in rural**, due to the reliance on home produce by rural families.

# Food insecurity by region (2011)



Share of people with inadequate food intake in rural Tajikistan, by region

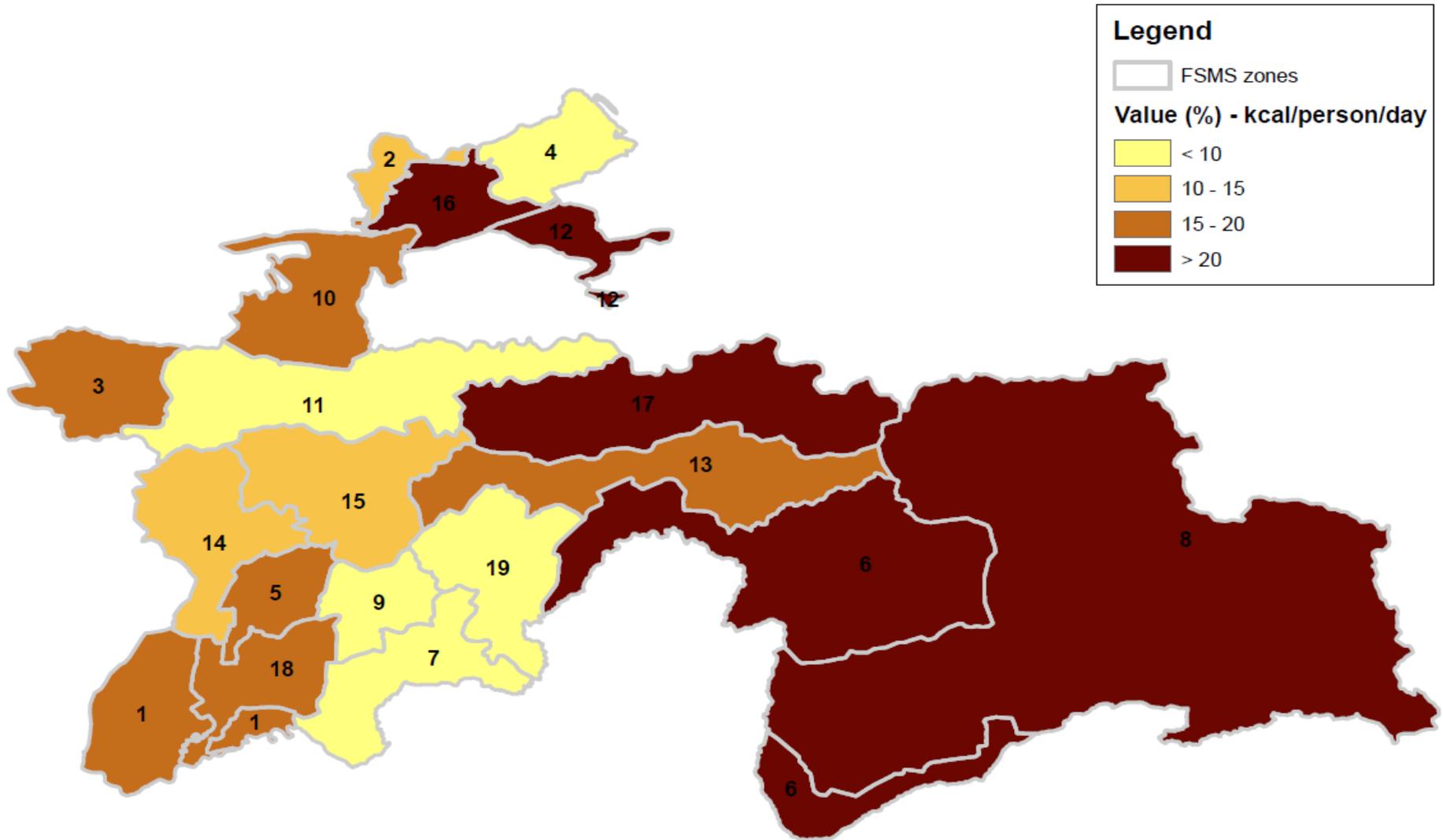


Source: CFSAM estimates based on WB 2009 TLSS.

The prevalence of food insecurity based on food intake varies considerably by region.

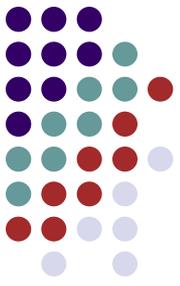
The Severe Food Insecurity group (<1830 kcal/person/day) is highest in GBAO (around 24%) and in Sughd (18%).

# Tajikistan: Undernourishment (MFS=1830) linked to FSMS zones



# Food Consumption Score (FCS)

FCS is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey.

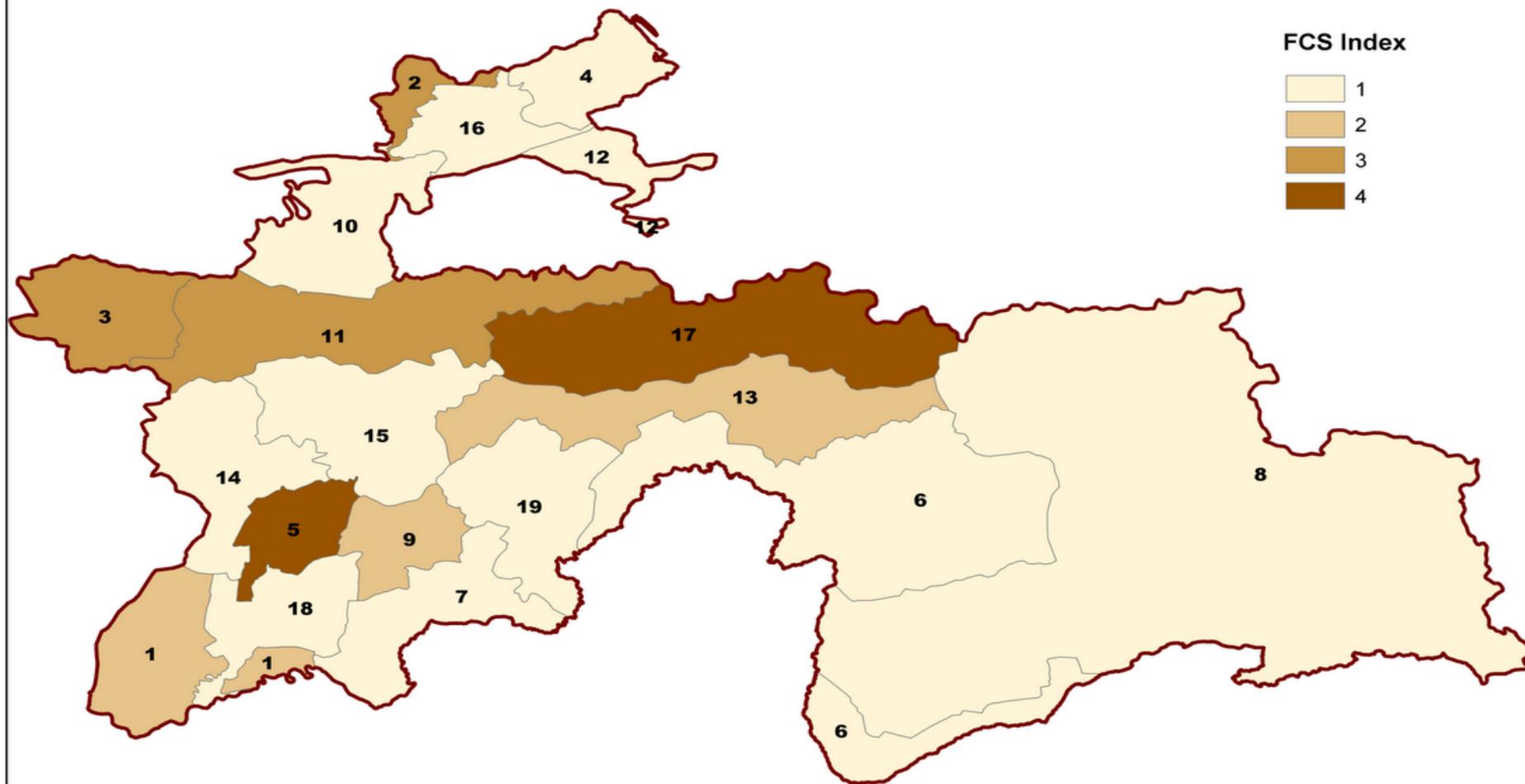


**WFP FSMS in July 2011 reports an inadequate and low quality diet among very poor rural households:**

- 7% had a Poor FCS, indicating lack of diversity in their diet (based predominantly on cereals/tubers, and devoid of proteins and fats)
- 15.2% had a Borderline FCS, eating oil/fats, beans, fruits, milk, etc. in addition to cereals and vegetables but no consumption of meat products.
- 77.6% had an Acceptable FCS, with weekly diet consisting of food items from all categories.

However, people with satisfactory FCS are not necessarily food secure in terms of quantity or kcal intake.

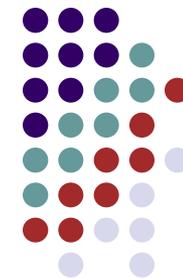
# Percent of Households with FCS in Poor & Borderline



Map produced by WFP - Food Security Analysis Service (ODXF) 09/2011



# Vulnerability to Food Insecurity (VFI)



VFI scale refers to the full range of factors and measures developed to measure the propensity of the population to experience substantial food insecurity.

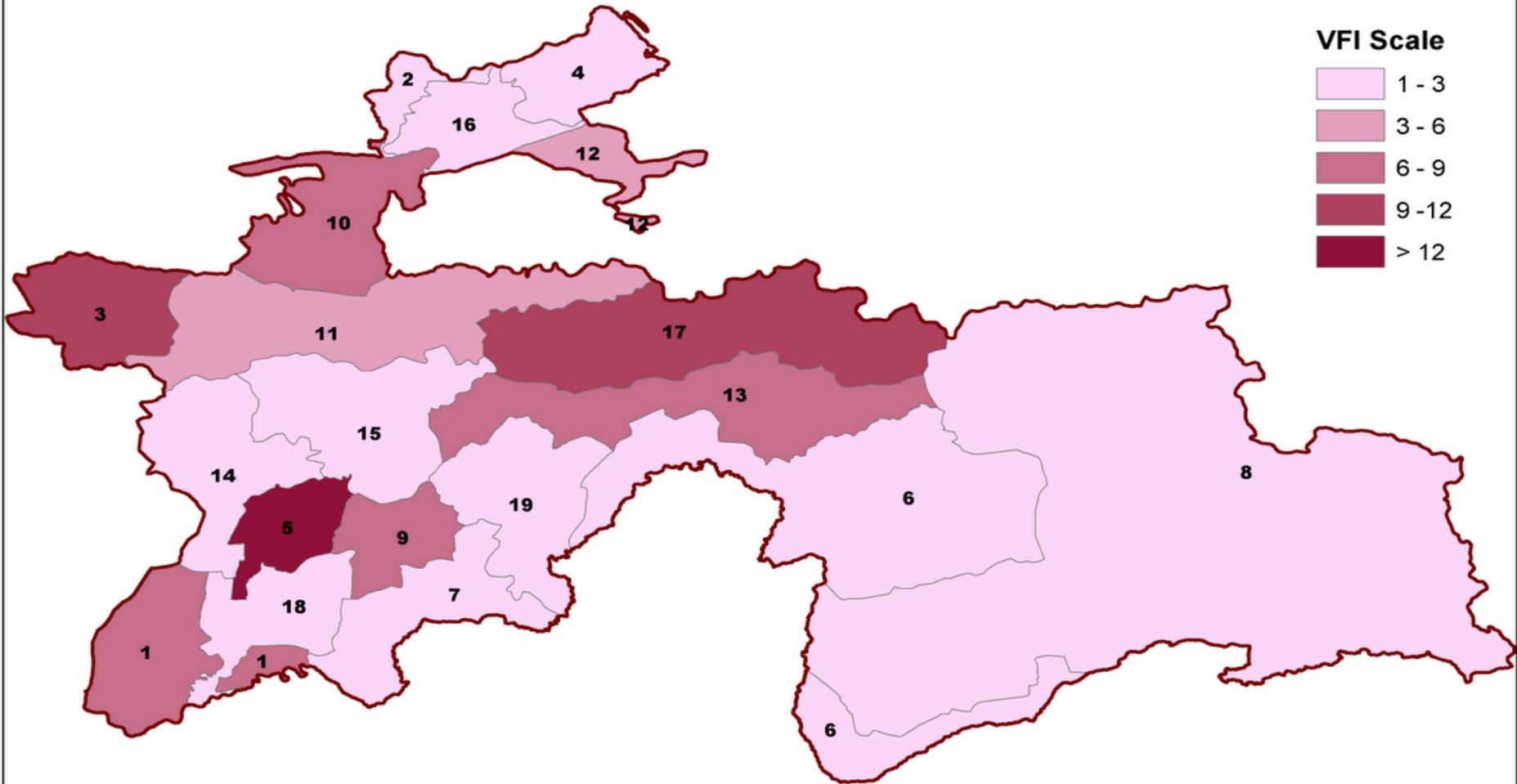
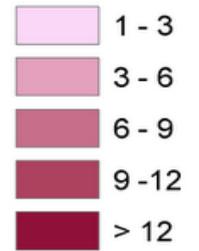
## *Food Insecurity and Vulnerability due to Wheat Production Shock in 2011/12*

FSMS Zone	Percent of Population with Inadequate Intakes (<2100 kcal/person/day)		Percent of Households with FCS in Poor & Borderline		Wheat Production Reduction in 2011 Compared to 2010		Food Insecurity	Vulnerability to Food Insecurity (due to production)
	%	DEC Index <sup>1</sup>	%	FCS Index <sup>2</sup>	kg/person	Prod Index <sup>3</sup>		
Code-Name	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a=1b x 2b	4b=1b x 2b x 3b
5-Khuroson	32.76%	3	65.71%	4	-102	4	12	48
3-Panjakent	28.04%	2	37.14%	3	-39	2	6	12
17-Jirgatol	31.48%	3	100.00%	4	-17	1	12	12
10-Ghonchi	32.38%	3	8.57%	1	-45	3	3	9
1-Qumsangir	26.07%	2	22.86%	2	-37	2	4	8
9-Temurmalik	7.07%	1	25.71%	2	-182	4	2	8
13-Nurbod	21.91%	2	25.71%	2	-21	2	4	8
11-Aini	29.55%	2	34.29%	3	-4	1	6	6
12-Isfara	56.11%	4	0.00%	1	-8	1	4	4
2-Mastchoh	18.96%	1	34.29%	3	-1	1	3	3
6-Vanj	37.10%	3	0.00%	1	0	1	3	3
7-Kulob	11.26%	1	14.29%	1	-63	3	1	3
8-Murghab	36.32%	3	0.00%	1	-4	1	3	3
16-B. Gafurov	35.15%	3	2.86%	1	-10	1	3	3
18-Jilikul	32.54%	3	17.14%	1	-2	1	3	3
19-Muminobod	14.71%	1	8.57%	1	-63	3	1	3
14-Tursunzoda	23.51%	2	14.29%	1	3	1	2	2
4-Asht	0.00%	1	0.00%	1	-11	1	1	1
15-Fayzobod	19.51%	1	14.29%	1	6	1	1	1

Source: Mission's estimates.

# Vulnerability to Food Insecurity

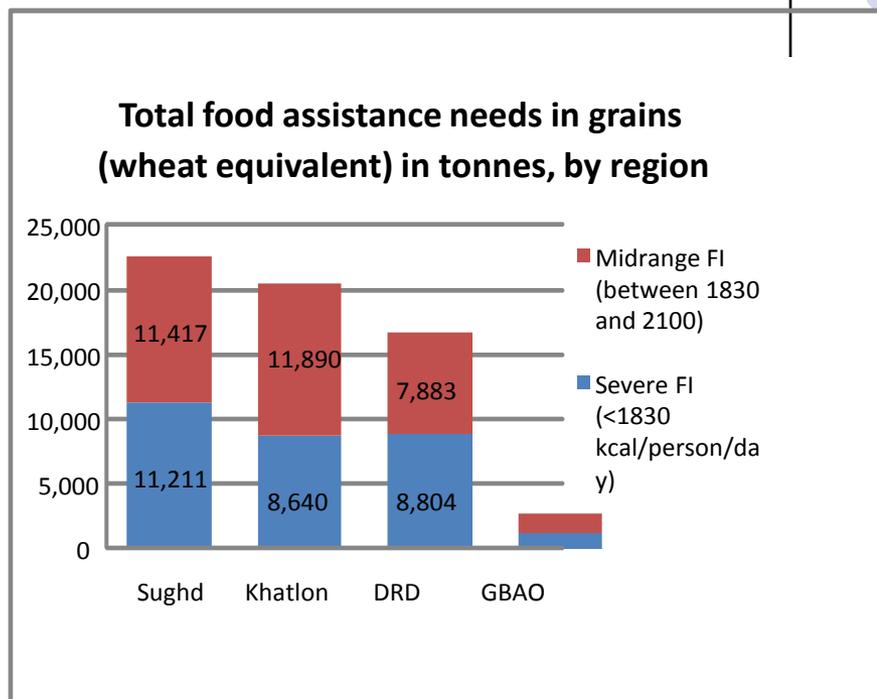
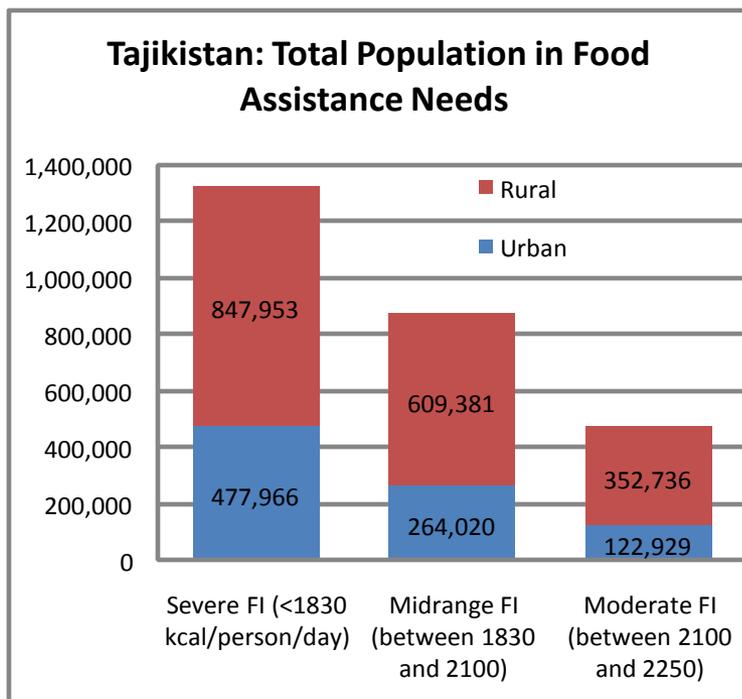
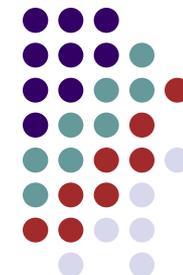
## VFI Scale



Map produced by WFP - Food Security Analysis Service (ODXF) 09/2011

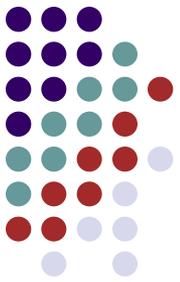


# Food assistance needs (2011/12)



**Food needs to fill the caloric gap for Severe food insecurity households (1,830 kcal/person/ day, are estimated at approx. 50,000 tonnes of grains in wheat equivalent (29 830 tonnes for rural and 18 770 tonnes for urban households)**

# Recommendations



- Provide targeted assistance to populations in the Severe Food Insecurity Group
- Provide nutritious foods to improve the dietary diversity
- Target food assistance to priority areas
- Provide support in agricultural inputs and services
- Continue to monitor food security situation in the country