



EC/FAO Food Security Programme - Phase II
'Food Security Information for Action'

Programme Workplan for Tajikistan

Donor:	European Commission
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Proposed Funding:	€289,858 \$388,410(Exchange rate US\$/EURO= 1.34)
Duration:	3 years
Starting date:	1 April 2005

Tajikistan is one of the focus countries of Phase II of the EC/FAO Food Security Programme "Food Security Information for Action".

The Programme will strengthen national capacity in the collection, analysis and dissemination of food security information necessary for policy formulation. It will assist the Government in a) mainstreaming food security concerns in ongoing policy discussions, b) improving the quarterly food security bulletin and c) providing assistance in the collection, management and analysis of food security information.

The Programme will assist the Government in enhancing food security information by:

1. Organizing training and policy dialogue on land and farm reform policies in CIS and CEE countries and consolidating their results. Facilitating stakeholder policy dialogue on the effectiveness of government land and farm reform policies in alleviating rural poverty and improving farm performance.
2. Providing training in the concept and analysis of food security to mainstream food security concerns in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and/or National Development Plan.
3. Improving the analysis and information in the quarterly 'Food Security and Poverty Information Bulletin' to enhance its usefulness for policy making.
4. Providing training in analysis of the household budget survey to determine the extent of under-nourishment; Reviewing the methodology and design of the current HBS to have a multi-integrated household budget survey; collecting additional information relating to health, nutrition, education, etc. for sub regional and sectoral monitoring of MDG indicators.
5. Providing training in compiling the food balance sheets for national estimates of food availability.

January 2006

1. Background

Tajikistan is a landlocked country, largely mountainous, with enormous water resources. It remains one of the poorest of the former USSR republics with GNI per capita in October 2005 estimated at \$ US 360. With 24 % of GDP, 66 % of employment, 26% of exports and 39% of tax revenue, the agriculture sector is a major component of the Tajik economy and growth in this sector is crucial for sustainable poverty alleviation. However, growth is being held back by incomplete land privatization and farm restructuring, and pervasive government interference, notably in cotton producing areas. All land is still owned by the government. Private (dekhan) farmers and households have usufruct of the land which can be passed on to family members but not sold or used as collateral. Many studies have been carried out by stakeholders on further developing the agricultural sector, but the final decision and political will to change the current situation and fuel poverty reduction and growth lies with the government and regional authorities.

The government is currently developing a National Development Strategy (NDS) 2006- 2015 which is to be approved by Parliament in the middle of 2006. This document has been developed in the wake of an assessment of strategies and financial needs to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is argued that the NDS, of which the government is reported to have more ownership, will replace the PRSP as the leading umbrella policy document and that the 2006-08 Poverty Reduction Strategies goals and indicators will be linked to the NDS. However, major stakeholder enthusiasm for the NDS is muted. At this stage, the NDS is a list of problems that need to be addressed. Substantial work will be necessary before its finalization, scheduled for July 2006.

2. Problems to Be Addressed

Tajikistan suffers from problems related to food security at the policy and institutional levels, as well as from inadequate information and analysis. First of all, there is a lack of awareness by the government of the crucial importance of better agricultural and land policies in alleviating food insecurity in Tajikistan. Second, there is widespread lack of analytical capacity related to these issues within the institutions responsible for formulating and monitoring government programmes such as the Poverty Reduction Monitoring Unit in the Office of the President and in the institutions formulating the National Development Strategy. Third, the statistical and analytical information base in Tajikistan is still of unknown or poor quality mainly due to lack of change from census-based Soviet statistics to sample-based statistics appropriate for a market economy.

In Tajikistan, there is a conspicuous lack of evidence-based policy dialogue with the government on the economic results and effectiveness of land and agricultural policies. Though the vast majority of rural inhabitants live in poverty and many are food insecure, a scientifically sound survey-based evaluation of the effects of land and farm policy reforms has yet to be done. Donor efforts on policy reform for rural areas have concentrated on informing farmers of their right to exit large farms, providing legislative advice to the government and on pilot projects in post-privatization support.

Government institutions also have quite limited capacity in formulation of development programmes that adequately take food security concerns into account. Food security is an issue for the government, largely driven by subscription to the MDG goals, but the concept is not properly understood or analysed. For instance, the staff of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Monitoring Unit, is situated in the Office of the President (as are the shadow ministries), and is fairly cut off from the rest of the government and not in tune with government/stakeholder concerns related to food security. Both the EC and the Chairman of the Goskomstat (GKS)

have asked the EC/FAO Programme to train members of this unit in food security matters. The programme will require the assistance of the GKS Chairman, the EC-FSP and possibly the FAO Emergency Coordinator to obtain access to this group, i.e. the staff of the PRSP monitoring group in the Office of the President. Moreover, the NDS raises the issue of food security, but this is predominantly with regards to self-sufficiency and the availability of food. Though food access is mentioned as a problem, the importance of poverty (rather than reduced food intake) and the root causes of poverty and food insecurity are not captured. For example, the incidence of diarrhoea and worms, due in part to the very poor quality of water and sanitation system is not mentioned. Similarly, the importance of better access to basic health services and nutrition education for food security has been overlooked. This is not only symptomatic of the lack of communication and collaboration between ministries but also reflects the tabulated structure of the MDG goals: 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2. Achieve universal primary education, 4. Lower child mortality rates etc. The NDS calls for partnership with donors, but overlooks the necessity of inter-ministerial collaboration in analysing problems and devising strategies in dealing with them.

Lastly, the state institution with primary responsibility for statistics, the State Statistics Committee (GOSKOMSTAT- GKS), suffers from a lack of analytical capacity and has yet to adapt methodologies to make its statistics suitable for a market economy. The GKS has been producing a quarterly food security and poverty bulletin since 2004, using the outline developed in Kyrgyzstan after the interactive training course in Food and Nutrition Security: Concepts, Analysis and Communication held in early 2003. The scope and structure of the bulletin is laudable and includes a section on monitoring MDG and PRSP indicators. However, it contains a series of statistical facts –some of dubious validity - rather than an analysis of the food security situation. In addition, there is confusion between national and household availability of food; Most of the information refers to the national average with little attempt made to look at vulnerable groups. Time series analysis is missing and the indicators being used for MDG and PRS monitoring are often inadequate.

The shortcomings of the bulletin are the result of deeper problems within the GKS and the Government in general. The capacity for analysis throughout the government is very weak, as is the political will to come to grips with structural problems. Inter-ministerial communication and data sharing in developing strategies also seems to be lacking. The bulk of statistical data is still written on paper and physically sent to higher echelons. This makes analysis virtually impossible. The GKS is not an independent organisation, (its head is appointed and dismissed directly by the President) and continues to use Soviet philosophy, questionnaires and methodologies, even though often it no longer has adequate financial means or leverage to adequately collect data in a complex and changing socio-economic situation. There is an overall lack of understanding about the importance of representative statistics and how statistics should be used to provide unbiased information to policy makers. There is also a lack of awareness of international standards for quality government statistics.

More specifically, in the GKS:

- There is a need to improve the collection, processing and analysis of data in order to provide sectoral and sub-national food security statistics for the assessment and monitoring of hunger and poverty for better policy analysis. Although there has been some technical assistance provided to the GKS in the past years, systematic investment in upgrading of the National Tajik Statistical System is likely to start in 2006 under World Bank leadership.
- Crop assessment data are greatly underestimated as the data collection is considered to be incomplete both in terms of crop coverage and reporting units. Cash crops assessment is more extensively covered than food crops as the former are high priority crops for the Government. This issue is by itself an important activity, which also involves the Ministry of Agriculture, and is currently being addressed by the

EUROSTAT under the EC country programme with the TACIS funding. However, FAO will provide training for the harmonization and accounting of the country food availability using the method of supply utilization accounts to compile annual food balance sheets.

- Despite the shortcomings in the collection of agricultural statistics, the methodology of the HBS is considered to be sound. GKS has been collecting panel household income and expenditure data on a monthly basis from a representative sample of 925 households since 2000. In addition, two Living Standard Surveys (TLSS) were conducted respectively in 1998 and 2003 with the assistance of WB. However, the HBS and TLSS food data collected have not been fully analyzed. There has been a request to increase the present HBS coverage and review the panel method of data collection to provide food security stakeholders and policy makers with more extensive information at sub-national levels.

3. Previous and Ongoing Assistance

Donor efforts for a policy dialogue on agricultural, land and rural policies have concentrated on issues of land reform legislation, monitoring and raising awareness. USAID, FAO, the Asian Development Bank and many NGOs have made efforts to: inform farm employees of their right to withdraw from privatized farms resulting from the land reform, resolve the problem of farm debt, monitor the implementation of land reform and give advice on land legislation in order to make the reform more substantial. The World Bank has focused its efforts on pilot farm privatizations with post-privatization support in order to demonstrate the potential of land reform.

The EC provides financial assistance (about € 10 million per annum) to the Ministry of Finance to allow the GoT to carry out activities it considers a priority and to meet agreed conditionalities. Currently, these activities include improving the quality of the quarterly Food Security and Poverty Bulletin including MDG and PRSP indicators, and disseminating a user-friendly summary analysis each quarter.

The World Bank, with the assistance of the Goskomstat (GKS), has supported the Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS) in providing adequate data to define its 3-yearly country action plan. The surveys covered 2000 and 4160 households respectively in 2000 and 2003. A new TLSS is scheduled for 2008. More importantly, the WB is currently working on putting together a multi-donor US \$ 5.2 million programme to implement the Multi-Year Integrated Statistical Plan (MISP) for strengthening the National Statistical System of Tajikistan for Development and Poverty Reduction. Activities will involve the GKS and line ministries involved in collecting and using statistics. The programme is to be financed partly by the WB Country Assistance Strategy, the IDA and a number of donors including the EC, Eurostat, DFID, the Swiss and Swedish International Development Agencies. The major components of the project are planned to include (a) Organizational Development (b) Human Resource Development (c) Development of Statistical Infrastructure (d) Data Development (e) Physical Infrastructure and Equipment and (f) Project management.. The implementation of the project is scheduled to start in June 2006.

The EC is implementing the following statistical activities through TACIS funding to improve the statistical output of Goskomstat:

- Design of an improved price index for the construction sector
- Development of Information Technology (data base technology) of Goskomstat
- Evaluating the non-observed economy

- Sampling survey techniques
- Improving the system of agricultural statistics in line with the International and European standards
- Improving the business register
- Harmonization of Tajik Statistical classification system to international standards
- Improving Service Statistics

EUROSTAT is the coordinating agency for the statistical activities to be implemented with Goskomstat which have been completed by end of 2006. Thus, the WB and FAO have to build and adjust their programs concerning activity areas of Eurostat which are included in the MISF. However, some coordination of activities has to be made with all parties concerned to avoid duplication of work. A first coordination meeting is expected to be held in Tajikistan in February 2006.

Tajikistan has the second largest UNDP programme in the CIS, after the Russian Federation. It includes activities that address poverty at the local level (community projects), support to the Government in developing its own policies, priorities and budgeting using the MDGs as a driving force, training middle and lower level government officials, developing studies to reduce corruption and focussed interventions in specific areas.

FAO supports the Agri-Food Centre (AFC) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Its functions include consolidating food security data obtained from various sources and creating a database for easy access by the ministry and outside institutions, as well as working on the preparation of investment projects in the country's agricultural sector. FAO also works with AFC in its agricultural coordination role among different agencies representing both national and international communities as an entry point to the ministry. In addition, there are both ongoing and pipeline projects in Tajikistan. A pipeline project (unfunded to date) envisages strengthening national capacity in food security vulnerability assessment and coordination. In case of funding, this project should collaborate with EC/FAO programme activities, due to start in early 2006.

UNICEF is undertaking a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the results of which will become available in mid 2006. These should arbitrate the conflict of whether the nutritional status of women and children has improved or not since 2000, and lay to rest the conflicting reactions to the WFP Rural Health and Nutrition Survey of 2003 and 2004.

4. Expected Outcomes at the End of the Programme

The following outcomes are expected to be achieved at the end of Programme.

1. *The nature of policy dialogue on land reform in Tajikistan would be shifted from preconceived notions of the superiority of private or collective farming to a more evidence-based approach based on an evaluation of the economic and welfare effects of land and farm reform.* Policymakers in CIS countries tend to be more convinced by evidence of the effectiveness or lack of effectiveness of concrete reforms than by preconceived statements by donors. In essence, a policy dialogue based on evidence would lead to better informed policymakers at central and local levels. The activities of this project should not be expected to lead immediately to changes in policy towards a more substantial land and farm reform in Tajikistan. Experience in other CIS countries has shown that the process of land reform policy evolution is long and cumulative. But the dialogue for change needs to start somewhere, and the most effective dialogue is based on evidence of the results of land reform by experts, not on preconceived notions of private or collective agriculture.

2. **Policy makers would have a holistic understanding of poverty and food security issues so that these can be targeted in developing the guiding policy documents.** By training members of the Poverty Reduction Monitoring Unit and the drafters of the National Development Strategy in understanding the causes of food insecurity in Tajikistan and the overlap between poverty and food insecurity, the Government will be able to better focus on the strategies presented in the guiding policy documents on combating food insecurity and poverty.
3. **Enhanced capacity to collect, process, analyse and disseminate food security information** on which to base policy formulation and monitoring of developments in food security. Providing training in the use of statistics, the concept of food security and how to analyse it, the role of indicators and how to build relevant ones, HBS analysis and report writing techniques, and establishing a national framework for food supply/utilization analysis, will strengthen the analytical capacity of selected staff of the GKS and other ministries with a role to play in food security as well as improve the bulletin.

5. Objective, Outputs and Activities

The activities envisaged in the present work plan are consistent with the overall logical framework defined in the EC-FAO Food Security Overall Programme Document. Particular emphasis will be given to “Special Objective 1: improve availability and quality of relevant food security information” as the shortcomings identified in this area (fragmented, unrepresentative and poor data) directly affect the Government’s ability to formulate adequate agricultural and food security policies. The Government and stakeholders urgently need answers to questions such as: how many undernourished people are there? Where do they live? What are the root causes of undernourishment and poverty? Could land privatization and farm restructuring help to achieve the MDG’s and national poverty reduction strategies? There are also direct links to “Specific Objectives 2: reinforce capacity in formulating food security policies, strategies and programming based on food insecurity and vulnerability information”. Food security issues are to be considered within the framework of the PRS/NDS with a view to formulating better policies. Government and non-government experts in Tajikistan would benefit from an evidence-based dialogue on land and farm reform during wide stakeholder consultations. The project should also have a direct impact on “Specific Objective 3: raising awareness of the Government, local actors and international community.” The project will include wide stakeholder consultations and a conference on the effectiveness of government policies in land and farm reform. Training in increasing the awareness of how food insecurity undermines achieving the MDG’s and national poverty reduction goals, and the need to mainstream food security concerns in the guiding policy documents are also related to Objective 3.

The areas of intervention (AOI) for the EC-FAO Food Security Programme have been identified:

1. **Training and policy dialogue on land and farm reform policies and their economic results, based on CIS and CEE countries.** This would be accomplished through an international conference to present and discuss the experience of land and farm reforms in other CIS countries and in CEE countries. The purpose of such a conference—the first of its kind in Tajikistan—would be to inform policy makers of the experience of other CIS countries in land and farm reform and to stimulate contact between Tajik analysts and those in other CIS countries. Tajikistan is intellectually isolated from the policy dialogue that has been going on in Western CIS countries for many years. However, other CIS countries have faced many of the same problems in land reform that are seen in Tajikistan. The conference would consider such key

issues in land and farm reform for Tajikistan as (a) privatization strategies (share vs. in-kind farm privatization) and their economic effects, (b) the institutional and policy basis of agricultural growth and poverty reduction in CIS countries, (c) farm debt and rural finance policies, (d) the basis of agricultural growth in Central European countries, etc. The conference would be in Russian and English.

The conference would be followed by a rigorously representative land and farm survey in Tajikistan and a study of the economic effects of land and farm reform in Tajikistan. The survey-based study would focus on the extent to which land reform has led to sector growth productivity improvements and growth in rural incomes. The study would include clear policy recommendations for implementation by the government. This would be followed by wide stakeholder consultations on the results and policy implications of the study in Dushanbe and around the country.

2. **Training in the meaning of food security with the aim of mainstreaming food security concerns in the Poverty Reduction Strategies and (PRS) /NDS.** A participative interactive training course, with InWent (German Capacity Building International), is envisaged. It will provide a holistic understanding of the concept of food security to:

- elicit the major causes for food insecurity in Tajikistan;
- highlight the overlap (and gaps) between food security concerns and the PR/ND strategies to recommend actions that could be taken to improve the food security situation in Tajikistan;
- discuss what information (and with which periodicity) is available to analyse/monitor developments in food security;
- choose indicators for monitoring developments in food security; and
- determine what should be the content of the quarterly food security and poverty bulletin.

The workshop will aim at i) mainstreaming food security concerns in the guiding policy document(s); and ii) identifying priority actions regarding food insecurity/poverty alleviation; and iii) linking the analysis in the quarterly food security and poverty bulletin to the ongoing policy debate. Tentatively, the workshop would last 10 working days (to be finalized once the course content is finalized with InWEnt). It would be targeted at about 25 participants from the PRSP Monitoring unit, developers of the NDS and staff from the ministries with an interest in food security (e.g. Agriculture, Health, Education, Labour and Social Services, Economy, Finance) as well as a representative from each of the major stakeholders with an interest in food security (e.g. WFP, Aga Khan Foundation etc.). The latter will also serve as resource persons. To raise awareness of the importance of food security, a presentation of the findings of the workshop, and the cost of ignoring food security issues will be organised for decision makers in the government immediately after the workshop. To have maximum impact this workshop should be held while the government is still working on the NDS. Background documents in Russian will be provided, and the training will be reinforced by distance learning modules which will be available during the programme

3. **Training and technical assistance in improving the analysis and information in the quarterly Food Security and Poverty Information Bulletin.** The bulletin will be improved, provided ministries are willing to collaborate, through the following actions:

- Create a contributors' bulletin board from selected trainees in the workshop above. The Chairman of the GKS as well as heads of ministries and

stakeholders will help select the most suitable members (also for participation in the Workshop).

- During or immediately after the workshop, agree on a schedule of contents for the bulletin, bearing in mind the periodicity of the information available and resources available.
- Submit this outline and schedule to the decision making levels of the ministries concerned to obtain their approval and collaboration.
- Following the preparation of each draft bulletin, the contributors should meet to a) collectively review the draft with a view to improving it and preparing a good summary and b) line up contributions and delivery times for the following bulletin. This meeting should take place under the leadership of an external trainer.
- Separately, a basic training course will be organised for GKS, MoA and Agmet staff to upgrade their ability to monitor the development of standing crops and the likely outcome of the harvest, to improve the relevance of the information on the availability of food and to provide timely warning of poor crops or other significant unfavourable events.
- After every training course in the GKS (HBS analysis, improvement of the agricultural survey system, food balance construction and interpretation of data, there should be a half day course to make the members of the FSPIB contributory board aware of the implications for improving the bulletin.

The quality of the data, analysis and indicators in the bulletin will also be increased as a result of capacity building in HBS and food balance analysis provided under the EC/FAO programme, and improvements in the agricultural sample survey system which will be carried out in 2006 by Eurostat.

4. Training in food security analysis of the available 2005 HBS food data will be provided to the HBS staff during a two week training workshop at the GKS where the HBS experts will be trained in the preparation, processing, analysis and report writing of the HBS food consumption data. FAO's Statistics Division will make available all the training materials and statistical programs for food security analysis. Trained staff will be required to replicate those analytical procedures to the 2000 HBS food data for trend analysis. These procedures and software may well be applied to the food data collected through the TLSS 1999 and 2003 for comparative analysis of the estimates of food security statistics. There will also be another two-week mission to finalize the draft report on food security assessment of HBS data and a one day national seminar for stakeholders and institutions involved in food security analysis and policies for the review and dissemination of the Food Security Assessment Report of the HBS data. This will enhance food security policy formulation for the more effective design and targeting of interventions. Technical assistance would also be provided for the review of the current HBS to increase its coverage and include additional food security issues for a better multi-integrated household survey for the collection of more sensible issues of demographic, health, education, environment, socio-economic, etc. A one month mission would be needed to make the recommendations for the new proposed multi-integrated sample survey. A more extensive HBS will provide more food security information in addition to other socio-economic and demographic indicators at geographical and other functional population groupings. The implementation of the improved HBS could be linked in the WB project.
5. **Training in the supply utilization accounts of food consumption statistics through two training missions.** each of two weeks duration, on the compilation of food balance sheets (ESSB) for experts involved in collecting and estimating food availability statistics. FBS tabulated regularly over a period of years will show the

trends in the overall national food supply, disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed (i.e. dietary patterns) and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country as a whole is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements. A comparison of the quantities of food available for human consumption with those imported will indicate the extent to which a country depends upon imports (import dependency ratio) to feed itself. The amount of food crops used for feeding livestock in relation to total crop production indicates the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed; This is useful information for analyzing livestock policies or patterns of agriculture. Data on per caput food supplies are an important element for projecting food demand, together with other elements such as income elasticity coefficients, projections of private consumption expenditure and population. This practical training should result in an improved country FBS. A one- day workshop with all stakeholders and institutions involved in food consumption statistics to disseminate FBS data will be organised.

The table below shows how the above areas of intervention relate to the Programme logical framework:

Specific Global Objectives	Results	Outputs	Areas of Intervention
1 – Improve availability and quality of relevant food security information	A - Collection of food insecurity and vulnerability data and information is improved or strengthened	1.A.1 - Food insecurity and vulnerability data and information are improved	3,4,5,
		1.A.2 - Food insecurity and vulnerability data and information management are strengthened	4,5,
	B - Analysis of food insecurity and vulnerability data and information is strengthened	1.B.1 - National and regional capacity to analyze food insecurity and vulnerability data is strengthened	1,3,4
		1.B.2 - Capacity of using environmental monitoring tools and data for food security assessment are strengthened	
		1.B.3 - GIEWS Workstation is established at global and national levels and capacity in its use is strengthened	
		1.B.4 - National and regional capacity for food security assessment is reinforced	1,3,4,5,
2 - Reinforcing capacity in formulating food security policies, strategies and programming based on food insecurity and vulnerability information	A - National and local capacity to produce and use information for policy making are reviewed and updated	2.A.1 - Gaps in national and local capacity to produce and use information for policy making are identified	1,2,3,4,5
	B - National and local capacity to produce multi-sector food security information is strengthened	2.B.1 - Response mechanisms to crises and food security policy formation are improved	2,3,5
		2.B.2 - National institutional structures and systems are reviewed	1,5
	C – Dissemination of food insecurity and vulnerability data and information is strengthened	2.C.1 - Integrated food insecurity and vulnerability data and information dissemination systems are strengthened	3
	D - Capacity to formulate appropriate food security policies in different contexts using adequate information is increased	2.D.1 - Methodological approaches for integrated use for household, food insecurity and vulnerability data are strengthened	4,5
		2.D.2 - Guidelines to switch from rehabilitation to development using appropriate data and information are prepared	
		2.D.3 - Awareness to embody gender aspects in policies using gender disaggregated information is increased	4
		2.D.4 - Capacity to formulate food security and rural development policies in countries with natural resources under pressure is increased	1,2
		2.D.5 - Support to selected countries in preparing strategies and operational plans for food security agricultural and rural development is provided	

Specific Global Objectives	Results	Outputs	Areas of Intervention
3 – Raise awareness of governments, local actors and international community, on impact of food insecurity & poverty	A - Causes of food insecurity and vulnerability are better understood	3.A.1 - National context analysis of food insecurity and vulnerability are better understood	2,3,4,5
	B - Good practices in food security, poverty and rural development, institution building and networking are identified, analysed and disseminated	3.B.1 - Good practices in food security, vulnerability, institution building and networking are identified, analyzed and disseminated at national level	1
		3.B.2 - Good practices in food security, poverty and rural development are disseminated	1
	C - Dialogue and exchange of experience within the international community are improved	3.C.1 - Dialogue and exchange of experience among international community are facilitated	1,3,4,5
		3.C.2 - Improved information in qualitative and quantitative terms is provided to the GDPRD	

6. Risks

In 2006, The WB and EC-Eurostat are both embarking on activities related respectively to the National Statistical system and agricultural statistics and it is important that training deadlines are respected and that there is good coordination between all the stakeholders.

To ensure the successful completion of programme activities, it is essential that national focal point institutions allocate staff, office space and furniture for the duration of the programme. It is also assumed that, whenever possible, governments provide adequate computers, stationary, e-mail and internet connectivity, and, if necessary, arrange local transportation for programme staff during missions.

7. Budget

The following inputs are foreseen for the implementation of the five identified areas of intervention:

Area of intervention	Input	Duration	Budget US\$
	Programme Formulation mission (2 p)	2 weeks	10,000
	ATS programme formulation Mission (2)	2.5 weeks	10,000
Sub-Total			20,000
1. Training and policy dialogue on land and farm reform policies, including examples from CIS and CEE countries and their economic results (includes international conference on land policies in CIS and CEE countries, farm survey, study on economic effects of land and farm reform in Tajikistan, stakeholder consultations, government presentations)	Local organization of 1.5 day international conference in Dushanbe		5,000
	Missions and payment of conference speakers		15,000
	Translation		2,000
	Farm survey work by Tajik counterpart organization under technical guidance of land economist international consultant (includes assistance with survey and questionnaire design, carrying out survey, computerization of data, quality control)		18,000
	Technical training and guidance for survey and write up of results by land economist international consultant		17,000
	Missions of land policy consultant	2 missions	6,000
	Missions of FAO land policy economist	2 missions	5,000
	ATS FAO land policy economist		5,000
	Stakeholder seminar in Dushanbe		1,000
	Stakeholder seminars outside Dushanbe		1,000
	Presentation to government	1 day	1,000
Sub-Total			76,000
2. Training in the meaning of Food Security to mainstream food security concerns in the Poverty Reduction Strategy/National Development Strategy and to improve the Food Security and Poverty Information Bulletin,	Missions of Food Security analyst to set up the workshop	2 weeks	5,000
	Missions of consultant trainers (3) and staff member (1)	2 weeks	21,000
	Consultant Trainers fees (3)	20 days x 3	47,000
	Workshop and equipment	2 weeks	29,500
	Presentation to government	1 day	1,000
	Translation		10,000
Sub-Total			113,500
3. Training and technical assistance to improve the analysis and information in the quarterly Food Security and Poverty Information Bulletin	Mission of trainers (4 in 2 years)	5x 2 weeks	20,000
	Mission of crop forecaster		5,000
	ATS crop forecaster		8,000
	ATS trainers		8,000
	Translation)		5,000
	Interpreters for review workshops		3,000
	Costs associated with review workshops		6,000
Sub-Total			55,000
4. Training in analysis of household budget survey (HBS) food data to determine the extent of under-nourishment and in reviewing the HBS coverage and collection methods as to provide sub national levels estimates of food security statistics (ESSA).	Consultant (2)	4 weeks	8,000
	Consultant TA (2)	4 weeks	12,000
	Translation English-Russian		2,000
	Regional Workshop	1 week	6,000
	ATS (2) and report writing	1 week	17,000
Sub-Total			45,000
5. Training on the supply utilization accounts of food statistics (ESSB).	ATS ESSB mission (2)	2 weeks	15,000
	Mission of ESSB staff (2)	3 weeks	10,000
	Translation English-Russian		3,000
	Non- expendable equipment (one computer unit)		5,000
	Meeting/ Workshop	1 week	5,000
	ATS and report writing	1 week	8,500
	Visiting tour in FAO by GKS staff	1 week	4,000
Sub-Total			50,500
Grand Total			360,000

EC-FAO Food Security Programme					
Budget for the implementation of the Workplan of the Republic of Tajikistan					
Budget lines		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Code	Description	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
	FS Programme Consultants	12,000.0	60,000.0	0.0	72,000.0
	Consultant (Statistician etc)	10,000.0	15,000.0	0.0	25,000.0
	Participative Trainers	2,000.0	45,000.0	0.0	47,000.0
	National Consultants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5650	Contracts	10,500.0	21,500.0	8,000.0	40,000.0
	LOA with Institute	10,000.0	8,000.0	0.0	18,000.0
	translation	500.0	13,500.0	8,000.0	22,000.0
5900	Duty Travel (incl. consultants)	16,500.0	67,500.0	29,000.0	113,000.0
	Duty Travel – FAO Staff	12,500.0	22,500.0	25,000.0	60,000.0
	Travel/DSA Consultants (International)	4,000.0	45,000.0	0.0	49,000.0
	Travel/DSA Consultants (National)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Travel – meetings/conferences	0.0	0.0	4,000.0	4,000.0
5920	Workshops and Training	0.0	38,000.0	15,500.0	53,500.0
	Workshops and Training	0.0	38,000.0	15,500.0	53,500.0
6000	Equipment	0.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	10,000.0
	Expendable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-Expendable	0.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	10,000.0
6300	General Operating Expenses	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
	General Operating Expenses	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
6150	Support Costs	11,500.0	32,500.0	27,500.0	71,500.0
	Advisory Technical Services (FAO)	11,500.0	32,500.0	27,500.0	71,500.0
	Sub-Total	51,500.0	225,500.0	86,000.0	363,000.0
	Direct Operating Costs (7%)	3,605.0	15,785.0	6,020.0	25,410.0
	GRAND TOTAL	55,105.0	241,285.0	92,020.0	388,410.0

GRAND TOTAL in € (exchange rate USD/EURO = 1.34):	41,123.1	180,063.4	68,671.6	289,858.2
--	-----------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------

8. Provisional Timetable

	Year 2005			Year 2006				Year 2007				Year 2008
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<i>Finalize the Workplan</i>												
Finalization of the work plan												
Endorsement of the work plan by the Steering Committee												
<i>1. Carry out Workshop to analyse where Food Security concerns impact on the Poverty Reduction Strategy/NDS and the FSP bulletin</i>												
Mission to Tajikistan to organise workshop												
Workshop and Presentation to Govt.												
Draw up schedule and list of contents for the Food Security Bulletin												
Set up Contributors Board												
<i>2. Technical Assistance to produce a better Food Security Bulletin</i>												
Prepare proposed outline/schedule of bulletin												
Obtain govt approval/consensus												
Bulletin review workshops												
<i>3. Training in the analysis of the household budget survey to determine the extent of under-nourishment in the country.</i>												
Mission for conducting on the job training												
Preparation of regional workshop to maximise food consumption information from HBS												
<i>4. Training on the supply and utilization accounts of food consumption statistics</i>												
Mission for evaluating & review methodology												
Mission for on-the job training												
National Seminar												
<i>5. Review of the methodology of the on-going Household Budget Survey with a view to generating consistent and complementary data</i>												
Mission for evaluation of the current system												
<i>6. Training and policy dialogue on land and farm reform policies</i>												
Missions for land policy consultant												
Missions for FAO land policy economist												
Farm reform survey training, implementation and analysis												
Stakeholder land policy seminars												
International conference on land policies												