

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 23 June 2021 09:00 GMT +05:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Продовольственная безопасность и питание
CONVENED BY	Заместитель Председателя Комитета продовольственной безопасности при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан - Ширинджонзода Махмуд Ширин
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3455/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Tajikistan

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

23

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

2 0-18 14 19-30 7 31-50 51-65 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

16 Male 7 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

3	Agriculture/crops Fish and aquaculture		Education Communication	1	Health care Nutrition
5	Livestock Agro-forestry Environment and ecology Trade and commerce	10	Food processing Food retail, markets Food industry	2	National or local government Utilities Industrial Other
		2	Food industry		
		1	Financial Services		

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

	Small/medium enterprise/artisan Large national business Multi-national corporation		Workers and trade union Member of Parliament
7	Small-scale farmer	3	Local authority
2	Medium-scale farmer	2	Government and national institution Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer	2	United Nations International financial institution Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance Consumer group Other
5	Local Non-Governmental Organization International Non-Governmental Organization Indigenous People		
1	Science and academia		

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

The participants were invited by invitation letter according to their field of expertise, belonging to the food or agriculture or other related sectors and wish to attend the dialogue. The participants were introduced with FSS goals and (tasks) and key principles to be pursued during dialogues through power point presentation in the local language. The attendance form for participants was shared and interpreted to ensure its proper understanding. All participants responded yes on understanding and following FSS principles.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The participants agreed on giving respect to the different views and thoughts on challenges and attainments of the national food systems. Most of them were highly impressed by international movements toward changes anticipated for wellbeing and agreed on its urgency. However, they mentioned difficulties in resolving some food systems-related challenges due to their complexity, by which they recognized its complexity. Most of the participants agreed on a multisectoral approach in addressing food systems challenges i.e. wider involvement of the public and private sector bodies like associations, government authorities, NGOs, Academia, and Food control bodies. The dialogue was carried out in a friendly environment and no prejudiced ideas or thoughts. The media source highlighting the event did not disclose any privacy aspects of the participant

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

To have effective dialogue it would be expedient to enhance the invitee awareness of FSS goals, objectives, and principles in advance of the dialogue date. For this would be good to have a booklet or brochure to be shared among not only anticipated participants but also with key representatives of the national or regional agriculture sector, food industry etc

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The dialogue run with discussion of the National Food Systems strength and weaknesses and ways to address them. The discussions mostly focused on activities to be implemented for addressing prioritized challenges like legal framework, unification of small farms under cooperatives or associations to enhance their access to finance, machinery, water resources and release from tax pressure. One of the key points of the discussion was gender inequality which also reflected in attendance of the dialogue (only women). It was noted that due to intense labor migration women became de facto and in some extent de jure farm owners and are less competitive with men-headed farms that should be addressed by specific state programmes. Improving investment of agriculture sector and decreasing credit commissions, strengthening capacity of competent agencies responsible for food control. Introduction of international standards like ISO, GAP, GHP, Codex Alimentarius were also closely discussed by participants during group work sessions and their presentations.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- Policy
- Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The Badakshan's (GBAO), climatic features (winter lasts about 6-8 months), geography - mountainous nature, poor land fertility, availability of pastures, and scarcity of agri-lands stipulates prioritization of the livestock production (mostly yaks and fine-wool sheep), poultry, beekeeping, fishery rather than agri-plants production;
2. Quality of seeds such as wheat and potatoes and their adaption to the region's climate is essential. Priority should be given to the seeds with short and medium vegetation period;
3. Demography changes mostly increasing population density requires more food which is impossible to cope with by the local farm capacity and region always will need import of food commodities from other regions;
4. Region's geography and its remoteness makes the region highly dependent on the investment of the central government. This factor leads to higher prices of food commodities but meat compare with other regions which are 40 to 30% for staple foods;
5. The most expedient and cost effective option for the development of the region is using/developing its natural resources and tourism rather than developing agriculture, except for promotion of the livestock production;
6. There is an area of 1000 ha in Rushan district that can be used for production of seeds adapted to the regional climate;
7. The region is a convenient area for fruit production (apple, mulberry, figs, walnuts etc) which have specific taste and features. But there is a number of pests that can be an obstacle, which can be addressed through establishing pest management centers and implementation of Integrated Pest Management practices. This also enables the extension of local fruits to domestic and even export markets if their requirement will be introduced;
8. Demand for pulses is high in region therefore planting of pulses should be priority in arable lands;
9. Considering availability of condition for development of livestock production (about 97% of agri-lands are represented by pastures) it is necessary to animal feeds and feeding centers that may grow animals, slaughter in good sanitary condition and ensure safety of the meat and by-products;
10. Feeds must be safe and do not jeopardize animal health and further human health;
11. Available pastures are not well managed and sometimes animals go for grazing earlier than it is recommended which leads to their devastation. Therefore there should be an officially approved grazing schedule. These and other problems of pasture management must be addressed in the specific state-owned program;
12. For livestock development, there are a number of challenges such as wintering of agri-animals and feeds availability for wintering which is directly associated with short grazing time, about 2 months. This can be addressed by moving animal herds in the for wintering to areas of lower altitude (for instance Khatlon region) where winter is relatively warmer and feeds can be more accessible;
13. According to available information the prevalence of anemia amongst women of reproductive age and infants in the region is 40-46%, even 60% in some districts that are conditioned by poor diet diversity, inequality of food calories to the physical or age-related demands, and inadequate breastfeeding practices. That is why, enhancing awareness of the population on diet diversity, benefits of breastfeeding, rational infant feeding is essential.
14. The animal farms should be consolidated within cooperatives to ensure their sustainability and access to funds, farm machinery and revolving funds that can be established in such cooperatives;
15. The region lack of processing facilities. There is only milk processing facility. Establishing and further promotion of processing facilities for fruits processing, meat and milk processing is very beneficial for the region;
16. Poor roads infrastructure their bad conditions and impassiveness in winter are one of the influential obstacles in food accessibility;
17. The regional production can cover only 19% of the regional demand for wheat;
18. The region can cover 70% of its demand for potatoes but lack of storing facilities leads to 40% of the yearly harvest losses;
19. The region may self-sufficient by meat, poultry and fruits if invest on their storage, processing, streamline their trade (legalize middlemen practice). Some middlemen earn 2-5 times more than framers which demotivate framers to engage in agriculture;
20. There are more than 16000 farms most of them are small holding 00.2 – 0.2 ha lands. To enable their effectiveness there is need for their unification;
21. Poor control and monitoring of food placed in market due to lack of competent laboratories may pose a risk on consumers health;
22. All available challenges in the food systems of the region can be addressed locally only for 20% the rest depends on the central level involvement;
23. Availability of thermal springs should be used for establishing greenhouses which may provide domestic market with green and fresh vegetables;
24. Poor purchasing power of consumers in the region is main factor contributing in consumption of food of poor quality;
25. Consider international and local standards and requirements on production of food products and improve control of their safety;
26. Development of the comprehensive national food safety strategy can address many challenges of the food systems;
27. The region I disaster prone area and there are often flooding, avalanche, landslide which along with poor road infrastructure may have negative impact on food security in the region.

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- Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Human rights | <input type="checkbox"/> | Governance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

ACTION TRACKS

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