

Food Security and Poverty

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Introduction

In accordance with European Commission Matrix on Policy Reform of Memorandum of Understanding on Food Security Program in the Republic of Tajikistan the decision about preparation and publishing of Quarterly Food Security Bulletin was made to ensure system of reliable operative information and analysis of current food security situation in the Republic of Tajikistan. The Bulletin is being published on Tajik, Russian, and English languages on quarterly basis, starting from 2005.

“Food security presumes that all people have access, at all time, to sufficient food required for an active and healthy life. Food security also means physical availability of food in sufficient quantities, accessibility of those foodstuffs for households (through the market and other sources, that suppose sufficient purchasing power), as well as consumption of food in quantities required for satisfying of nutritional needs”.

The base indicators for Food Security Bulletin are production of food, food availability and accessibility, areas under crops, agricultural production and productivity, main climatic conditions, health indicators, water supply, prices, and quantitative indicators reflecting situation on food market.

The Appendices to the Bulletin show indicators of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, information on nutritional status of various socio-economic groups of the population, as well as estimated data on food balance.

The presented Quarterly Food Security Information Bulletin of Tajikistan was prepared by the Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan with participation of key Ministries and Departments (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health Care, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Hydrometeorological Agency under the Committee for Nature and Forestry Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, etc.).

The publication is intended both for specialists and all interested persons.

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January – December 2010 was valued at 24704.7 mln.somoni, and increased by 6.5% as compared to the corresponding period of 2009 (in constant prices).
- The value of gross agricultural output in 2010 in all categories of farms increased by 6.8% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 9391.4 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 6617.5 mln.somoni (increased by 6.4%), animal products – 2773.9 mln.somoni (increased by 7.7%).
- In January – December 2010, the imports of food products increased by 43.4% as compared to January- December 2009, of which the import of fruit increased by 55.8%, pasta – by 18.3%, vegetable oil, milk and dairy products – by 9%. Import of wheat increased by 7.2 % amounting to 442.8 thsd.tons (against 413.1 thsd.tons in January – December 2009). Import of flour decreased by 9.8% amounting to 370.3 thsd.tons (against 410.1 thsd.tons in January – December 2009).
- In January-December 2010, the highest increase in prices was registered for onion (by 120%), buckwheat (by 41.3%), pea (by 30.2%), sand sugar (by 29.1%), light wheat flour (by 28.6%), cotton oil (by 22.9%), beef (by 21.8%), apple (by 13.9%), mutton (by 12.9%), sour-milk products (by 10.4%), semi-finished meat and animal oil (by 9.6%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 8.7%), sour cream (by 5.8%), salt (by 5.25%), sausage (by 4.2%), bread and chocolate sweets (by 3.0%), etc.
- In 2010, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 23.5% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 160 kg per one household member.
- The cost of consumer's basket, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2009) amounted to 110.55 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of December 2010, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 214.40 somoni.
- In January – December 2010, 17.2 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.7 thsd.persons (74.1%) were on leave without pay. Three thousand and seven hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden

unemployment, amounted to 3.2% of economically active population, and decreased by 0.7% as compared to January – December 2009.

- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in December 2010 made up 21.1% as compared to November 2010; as compared to December 2009, the real wages and salaries increased by 10.1%. In January – December 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 15.8% as compared to January-December 2009.
- The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 4518.1 thsd.somoni (40.7% of total arrears) in construction, 3579.1 thsd.somoni (32.3%) in agriculture, and 1915.3 thsd.somoni (17.3%) in industry.

CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The below socio-economic indicators depict overall economic situation in the country, required for analysis of food security situation.

1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January – December 2010 was valued at 24704.7 mln.somoni, and increased by 6.5% as compared to the corresponding period of 2009 (in constant prices).

The biggest impact was due to increase of production in trade, agriculture, and services.

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2008	2009	2010 ²
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7.4	7.6	7.6 ¹
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	17706.9	20622.8	24704.7
of which (in %):			
agriculture	19.8	18.9	18.7
industry	14.2	12.8	12.6
services	43.7	48.7	47.9
GDP per capita (somoni)	2410.7	2761.0	3252.9
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	7.9	3.4	6.5
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1.6	-0.5	0.4
Consumer Price Indices, <i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	120.4	106.4	106.5
Price Indices for foodstuffs	125.9	105.2	105.9
Price indices for services	120.5	114.5	108.8
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	3.4291	4.1437	4.3790
Officially registered unemployment rate	2.3	2.1	2.2
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	43.6	44.5	48.1
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	84.3	102.0	108.2
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	231.53	284.35	354.77
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	141.8	122.8	123.3

	2008	2009	2010 ²
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1862.9	-1559.3	-1462.6
Share of food in total imports, %	13.9	17.6	18.5
Share of food in total exports, %	4.2	6.0	5.3

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

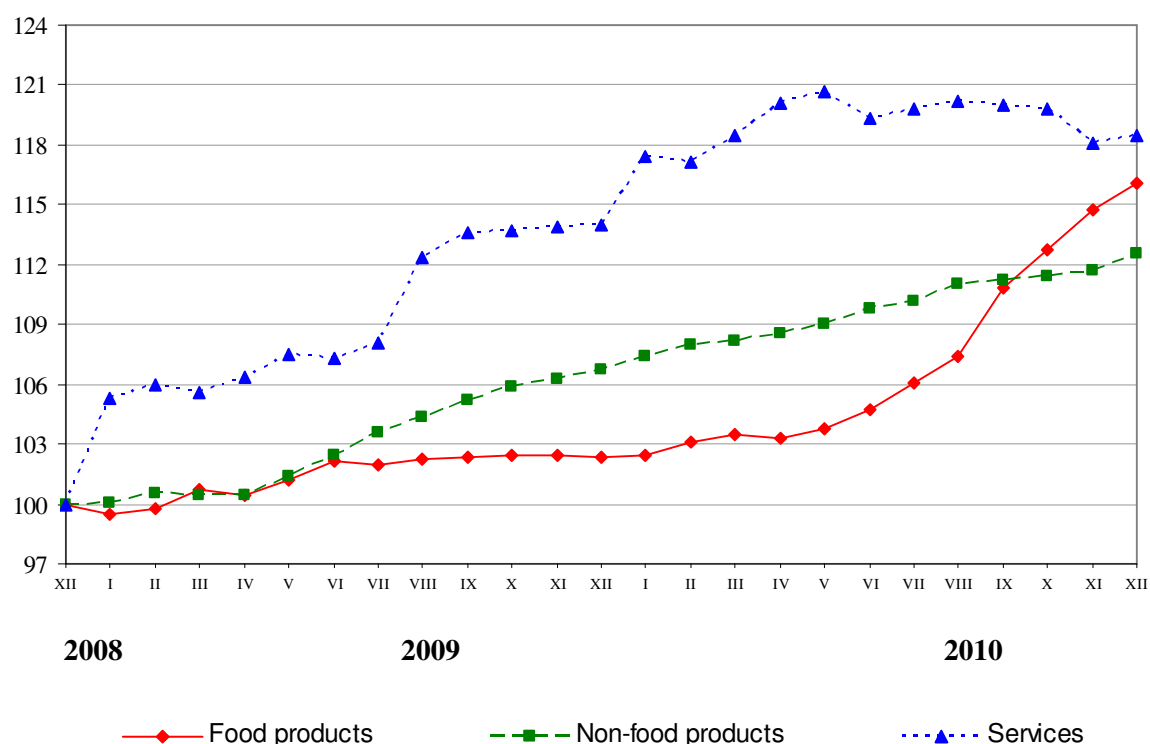
¹ As of 1 July 2010

² – preliminary data

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In 2010, consumer price index constituted 109.8%, of which for foodstuff – 113.4%, non-food products – 105.5%, and paid services to population – 104.0%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer's sector made up 0.8% (against 0.4% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

Graph 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2008).



In the fourth quarter of 2010, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods. More detailed information on prices of food is available in the section 3 “Access to food”.

1.3 Foreign trade

In January-December 2010, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan, including electric power and natural gas, was valued at 3853.1 million USD, which is higher by 273.1 mln.USD (or 7.6% %) than in January-December 2009. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 1462.6 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 101 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 91 far abroad countries.

About 44.8% (1725.4 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 55.2% (2127.7 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 1402.4 million USD, with other countries of the world – 60.1 million USD.

In December 2010, the volume of exports increased by 9.7% as compared to November 2010, while the volume of imports increased by 11.8%.

Major plant products in exports were fruits (34765 thsd.USD) and vegetables (19475 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (81842 thsd.USD) and flour (97958 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2010 was 2154.8 thsd.persons, of them 2106.6 thsd.persons (97.8%) were occupied in the economy, and 48.1 thsd.persons (2.2% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed. The actual number of unemployed population might be higher than the number of unemployed registered by employment offices, due to hidden and unregistered unemployment.

Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January – December 2010, 17.2 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.7 thsd.persons (74.1%) were on leave without pay. Three thousand and seven hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.2%

of economically active population, and decreased by 0.7% as compared to January – December 2009.

From the beginning of 2010, 59.7 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is less by 0.3% than in the corresponding period of 2009; of them 47.1% (28.1 thsd.persons) were women, and 45.7% (27.3 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 60.0% (35.8 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, and 43.7% (26.1 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification.

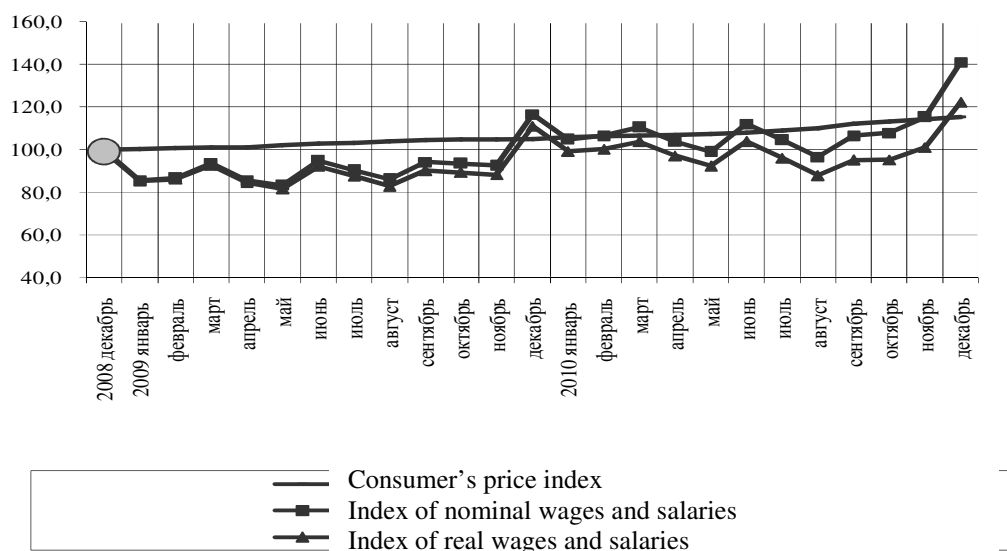
As of the end of December 2010, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 6.3% as compared to the similar period of 2009, and amounted to 10.5 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job decreased by 22.1% and amounted to 3.9 thsd. (37.1% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to November 2010, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 4.0%. In December 2010, there were 6.3 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 5.3 persons in December 2009).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in December 2010 made up 21.1% as compared to November 2010; as compared to December 2009, the real wages and salaries increased by 10.1%. In January – December 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 15.8% as compared to January-December 2009.

In December 2010, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, fishery, and forestry, amounting to 151.59 somoni, 218.30 somoni, and 281.55 somoni, respectively. The highest wages and salaries were observed in communication (1441.77 somoni), construction (1108.85 somoni), transport (993.41 somoni), and industry (729.65 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in December 2010 was 437.55 somoni, increasing by 21.5% as compared to December 2009.

In non-production sphere, the highest salaries remain in the area of finance and crediting (1878.08 somoni in December 2010). Average monthly salary in non-production sphere in December 2010 was 444.86 somoni, increasing by 19.1% as compared to December 2009.

Graph 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries (December 2008 = 100)



As of the end of December 2010, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 11089.6 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for December 2010 accounted for 42.1% (4671.8 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 4518.1 thsd.somoni (40.7% of total arrears) in construction, 3579.1 thsd.somoni (32.3%) in agriculture, and 1915.3 thsd.somoni (17.3%) in industry.

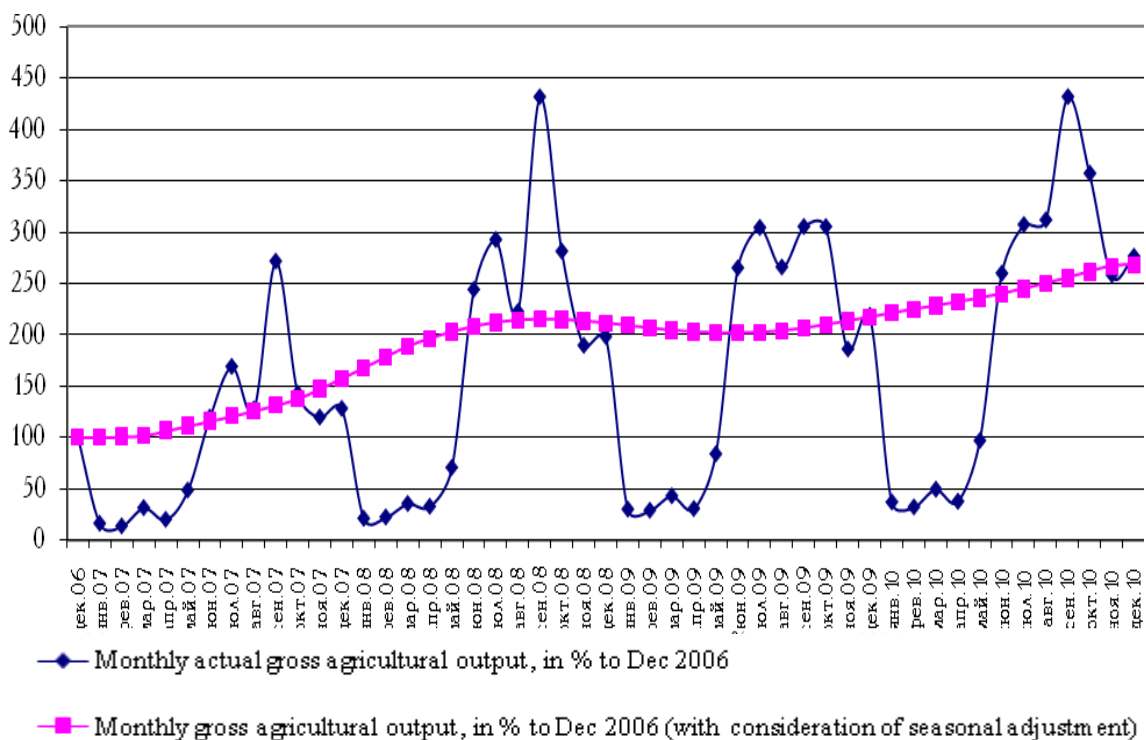
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

Availability refers to the physical presence of food as a result of domestic production or market operations. On country level availability of food is determined by combination of food stocks, commercial imports, food aid and domestic production. The availability is also determined by the following elements: weather conditions, crop yield, livestock and productivity, producer prices for food, food prices in neighboring countries, as well as national policy defining production, trade, distribution and pricing.

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in 2010 in all categories of farms increased by 6.8% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 9391.4 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 6617.5 mln.somoni (increased by 6.4%), animal products – 2773.9 mln.somoni (increased by 7.7%).

Graph 3: Gross agricultural output in 2006-2010, with consideration of seasonal adjustment



2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

October was characterized by warm weather and minimum precipitations. The average monthly air temperature in the most regions was above the norm, i.e. 2-4 degrees above zero (+7+11 degrees in mountains, and -3+2 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO).

On 22-23 October, the daily air temperature in Sogd oblast dropped to 0-3 degrees. Rains were observed during 14 days; the total amount of precipitations was

The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and slightly above the norm (93-120%), and above the last-year values.

November was also characterized by warm weather and poor precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was within and above the norm by 2-4 degrees, as follows: +8+12 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +1+5 degrees in mountain, and 3-7 degrees below zero in the eastern part of GBAO. Precipitations were registered during 4 days of the month.

The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (100-140%), and above the last-year values, except for Varzob - Dahana river (below the norm, 75%).

December . The beginning of winter was characterized by warm weather and light precipitations due to tropical and south-western cyclone

The warmest weather was observed during 1-3, 10-14, and 17-20 December (+18+23 degrees during day-time in valleys). During these days the daily air temperature was above the norm by 3-6 degrees.

The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (92-154%), and above the last-year values (102-121%), except for Varzob and Ehsu rivers (below the norm and the last year values, 72-80%).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 December 2010

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2010</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2009</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Kayrakkum	-74	3389	81.4	2897	69.6
Nurek	-872	9093	86.5	9650	91.8

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2008	2009	2010
Sown area (thsd.ha)	888.9	875.1	839.5
Winter crops	206.1	297.2	274.2
Cereal crops	206.1	297.2	274.2
Spring crops	682.8	577.9	565.3
Cereal crops	232.0	164.6	185.7

	2008	2009	2010
wheat	140.4	79.9	90.0
barley	50.1	39.8	48.2
Industrial crops	265.0	200.8	194.2
Potatoes	28.7	29.8	31.7
Vegetables	37.2	40.8	44.8
Melons	11.6	19.3	20.9
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Grains and legumes	942.9	1294.5	1261.0
of which wheat	659.1	938.4	857.5
Vegetables	908.2	1046.9	1142.6
Potatoes	679.8	690.9	760.1
Melons	285.3	424.6	482.4
Fruits	262.4	213.9	225.4
Grapes	117.9	138.7	124.3

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In 2010 farms of all categories produced 1261036 tons of grain, 310513 tons of raw cotton, 760144 tons of potato, 1142626 tons of vegetables, 482388 tons of melons, 224743 tons of fruits, and 124294 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of the following crops has increased: raw cotton by 5.0%, potatoes – by 10.0%, vegetables – by 9.1%, melons – by 13.6%, and fruits – by 5.1%. At the same time, production of grain and grapes decreased by 2.6% and 10.4%, respectively.

During autumn of 2010, winter agricultural crops were planted by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 10006 ha, which is more by 686 ha (or 7%) as compared to the similar date of the last year; of them 1074 ha were sown to potatoes, 6842 ha were sown to vegetables, and 2062 ha were sown to feed crops.

As of 1 January 2011, agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms sowed 48470 tons of seeds of cereal crop and leguminous (including 44361 tons of wheat seeds), 299 tons of corn seeds, 23059 tons of potato seeds, and 14404 tons of cotton seeds. As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, amount of sowed cotton seeds increased by 22% and potato seeds – by 6%. At the same time, amount of sowed seeds of cereal crop and leguminous decreased by 6%, and corn seeds – by 58%.

2.1.3. Livestock production

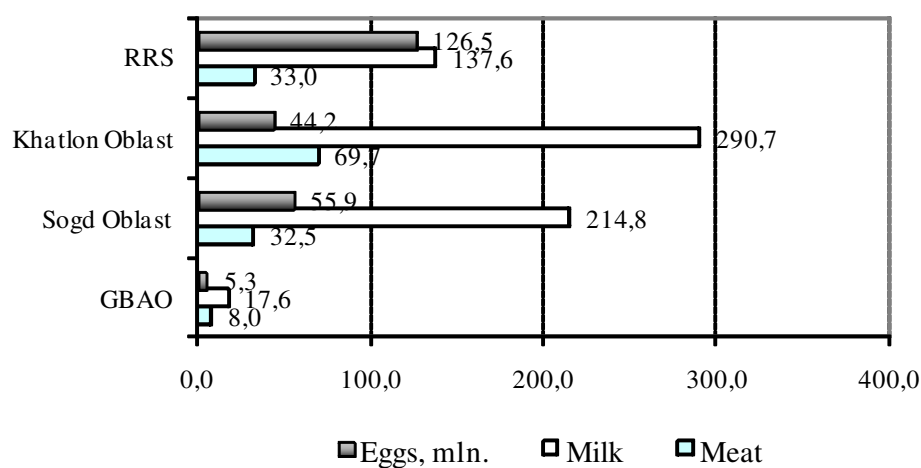
As of 1 January 2011, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 1877.5 thsd.heads (increasing by 39.8 thsd.heads or 2.2% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 154.0 thsd.heads or 3.6%; poultry – by 435.1 thsd. or 10.9%. About 91.7% of cattle and 82.8% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

In January – December 2010, farms of all categories produced 143213 tons of meat (or 106.6% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 660763 tons of milk (104.9%). The total production of eggs amounted to 231924 thsd. pieces, increasing by 23.1% as compared to the similar period of the previous year

Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic of Tajikistan

	2008	2009	2010
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	64.9	67.2	71.6
of which:			
Beef and veal	29.3	30.3	31.3
Mutton and goats meat	32.2	33.4	37.0
Poultry	0.7	1.0	1.6
Other meat	2.7	2.5	1.7
Milk	601.0	629.7	660.8
Eggs, mln.	151.0	188.4	231.9
Productivity			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1365	1367	1403
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	146	165	163

Graph 5. Production of main live-stock products in January - December 2010, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

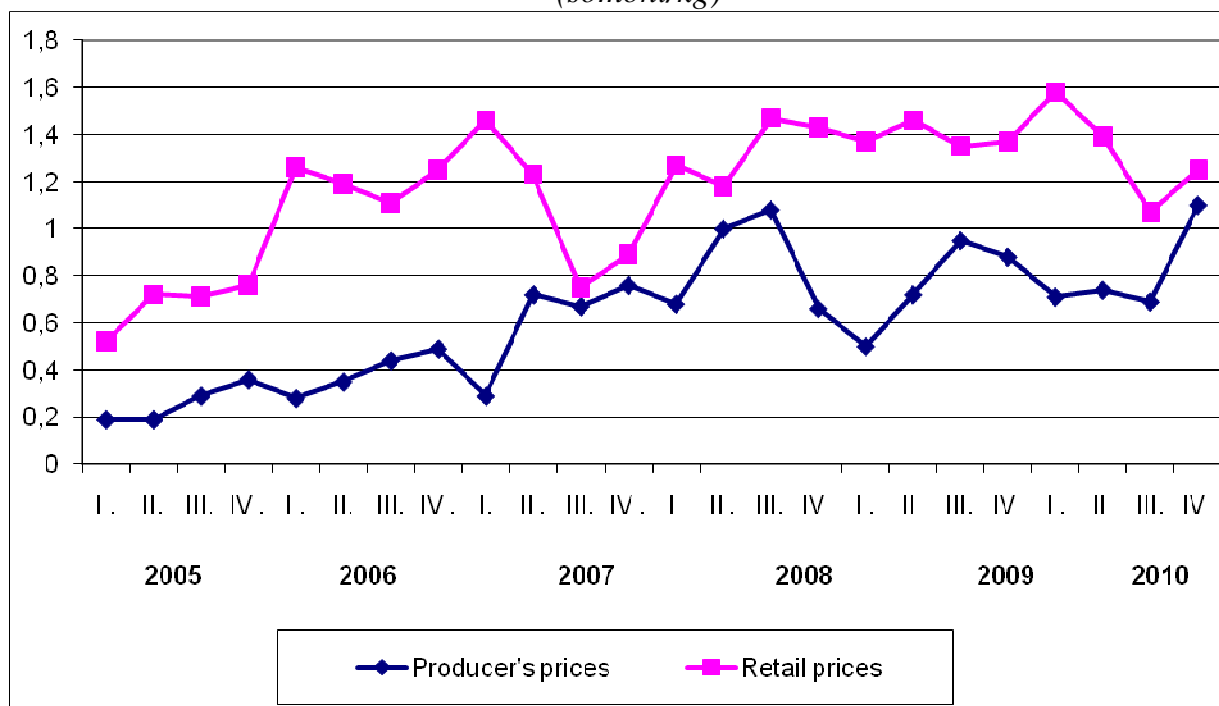
(somon / kg)

	2009				2010			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
Wheat	0.92	0.70	0.72	0.64	0.77	0.78	0.73	1.00
Milk	1.17	1.21	1.21	1.13	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.80
Potatoes	0.50	0.72	0.95	0.88	0.71	0.74	0.69	1.10

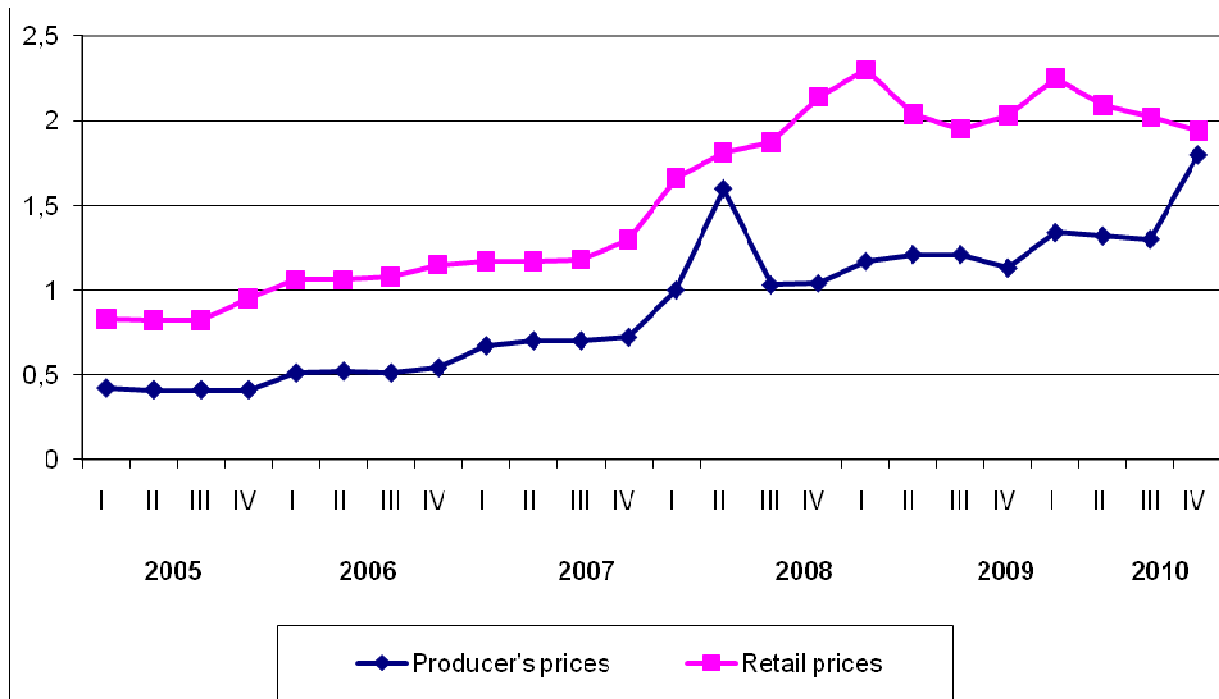
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – December 2010, the imports of wheat increased by 7.2% as compared to January – December 2009.

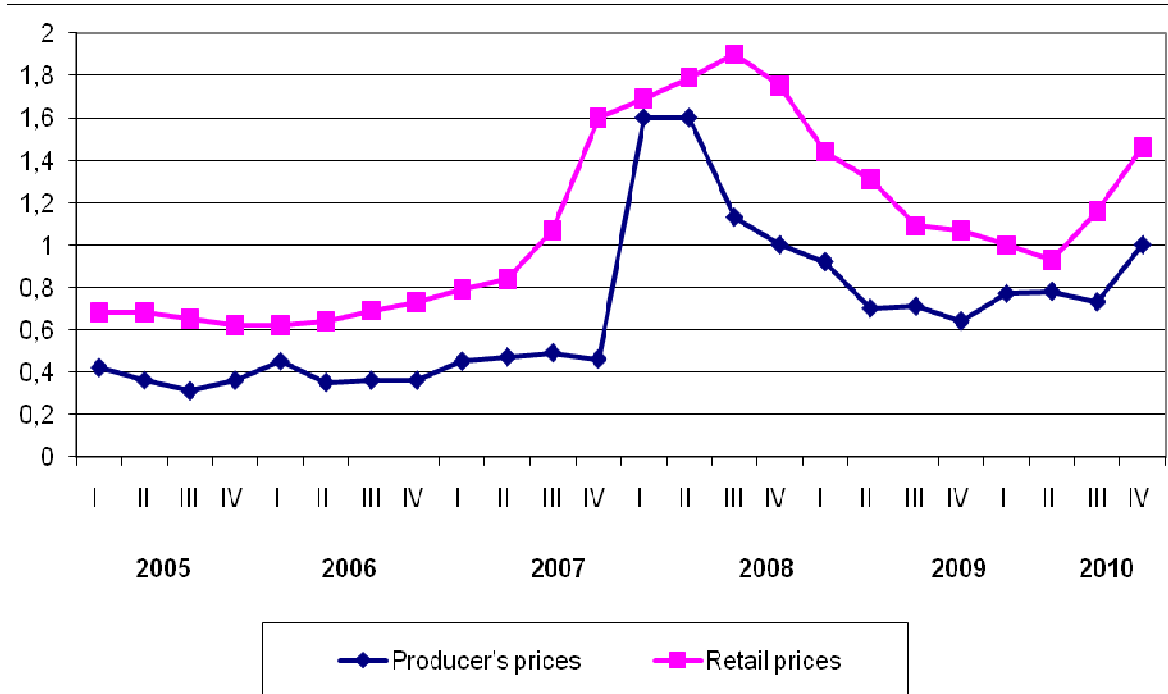
Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato
(somon/kg)



Graph 7. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk
(somon/kg)



Graph 8. Trends in producer and retail prices of wheat
(somon/kg)



The given graphs show that the changes in retail prices are higher than in producer's ones. This trend is specific for all types of agricultural products (see Appendices 3 and 4).

2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs

Share of food products in the total volume of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 6.0% and 5.3% in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 17.6% and 18.5%, respectively.

The major food products imported to the Republic of Tajikistan were wheat and flour (the greatest share), as well as sugar, vegetable oil, vegetables, fruits, flour products (macaroni, noodles, bread, cakes, pastries), eggs, tea and others.

In January – December 2010, the imports of food products increased by 43.4% as compared to January- December 2009, of which the import of fruit increased by 55.8%, pasta – by 18.3%, vegetable oil, milk and dairy products – by 9%. Import of wheat increased by 7.2 % amounting to 442.8 thsd.tons (against 413.1 thsd.tons in January – December 2009). Import of flour decreased by 9.8% amounting to 370.3 thsd.tons

(against 410.1 thsd.tons in January – December 2009).

**Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products
in January – December of 2009 and 2010**

(thsd.tons)

	2009	2010	2009	2010
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	217	269	1314	1853
of which				
wheat	0.0	0.1	413.1	442.8
flour	2.7	0.8	410.1	370.3
sugar		0.0	111.7	110.8
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0.0		10.4	12.3
vegetable oil		0.0	68.7	75.0
milk and dairy products		0.0	6.8	7.4
eggs			8.0	6.1
tea		0.0	6.7	6.2
potato	0.3	0.3	27.5	25.7
fresh vegetables	56.7	151.6	26.5	0.8
fresh fruits and berries	16.0	11.6	11.3	17.6
fruit and vegetable juices	7.0	3.8	1.3	0.7
canned vegetables, tomatoes	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.0
Share of food products in total volume, %	6.0	5.3	16.0	18.5

2.4. Availability of food per capita

The availability of food per capita is calculated using a food balance. A food balance shows for each basic food commodity, the total physical availability and utilization of that foodstuff over a given period of time, usually 1 year. **Total physical availability** is the sum of stocks at the beginning of the period, production and imports of that commodity in a given period of time. **Total utilization** covers use for human consumption + use as animal seed + seed + losses + exports + stocks at the end of the period. In any one period, the availability and utilization of the same commodity must balance. Drawn up over a succession of years, food balances usually reveal a trend in total availability, imports, exports, and the availability of food for human consumption and for feed use. Dividing the annual amount of food available for human consumption

by the population gives a key indicator of availability: the average availability of food per capita per year. This measure of food availability is a national average, which takes no account of households' access (i.e. ability to produce, purchase or otherwise obtain) to food.

Table 7: Consumption of foodstuff per capita

(kg / month)

	2009	2010
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13.3	13.4
Potatoes	3.0	2.9
Vegetables and melons	7.1	5.9
Fruits and berries	3.3	2.8
Sugar and confectionery items	1.0	1.0
Meat and meat products	0.9	0.9
Milk and dairy products	5.1	5.1
Eggs (pieces)	3	3
Vegetable oil	1.2	1.2
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01

Source: Household budget survey

The analysis of food balances shows that food availability remains stable during last years.

More detailed information is available in Appendix 5 “Food balance”.

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access to food refers to the ability of households to obtain adequate safe and appropriate foods to meet their needs for a healthy and active life. Access can be through production for own consumption, market purchases or donations / transfers.

3.1. Consumer prices

In December 2010, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to December 2009, except for prices of milk, eggs, rice, and potato (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

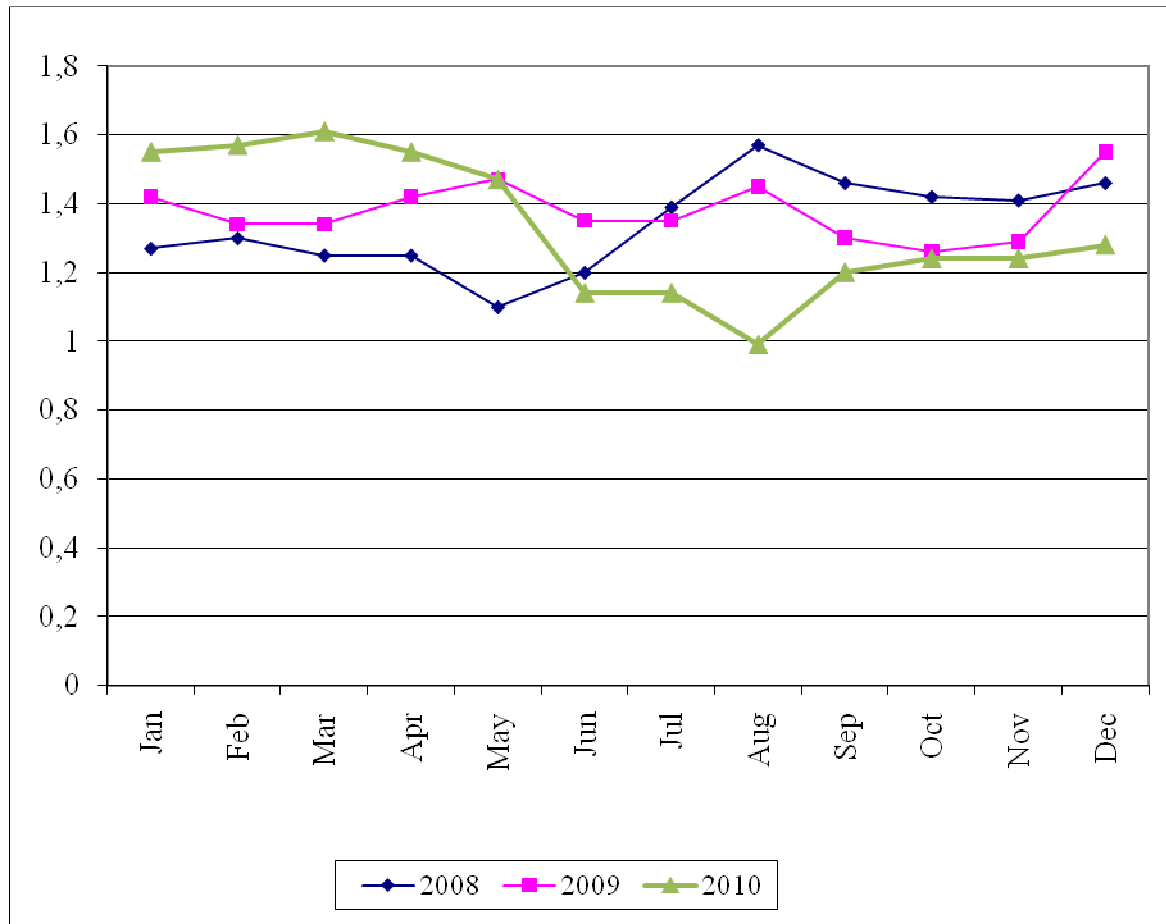
**Table 8: Average prices for some food products in consumer's sector
(average for Republic)**

as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni; per kg, liter, piece

	2010								2009
	Jan	March	April	June	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec
Beef	16.19	17.02	17.35	17.68	19.10	19.38	19.61	19.73	16.33
Animal oil	20.65	21.88	21.90	22.13	23.91	24.27	24.27	20.22	20.22
Cotton oil	5.92	5.92	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.18	6.59	7.28	5.92
Milk	2.17	2.19	2.06	2.01	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.91	2.05
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.70	6.08	5.64	5.58	5.80	6.00	6.18	6.08	6.86
Sand sugar	4.33	4.75	4.50	4.47	4.73	4.87	5.86	5.76	4.33
Salt	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.71
Light wheat flour	1.73	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.33	2.33	2.33	1.82
Bread made from light wheat flour	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.22
Rice	5.80	5.66	5.28	5.41	5.34	5.34	5.15	5.03	6.28
Potatoes	1.55	1.61	1.55	1.14	1.20	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.55
Onion	0.82	1.51	1.48	0.86	0.94	1.13	1.64	1.73	0.76
Carrot	0.63	0.57	0.70	2.29	1.61	1.14	0.79	0.74	0.76
Apples	3.96	4.80	4.88	4.94	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	3.74
Vodka	10.35	9.77	9.77	9.88	9.88	9.95	9.95	9.95	10.35

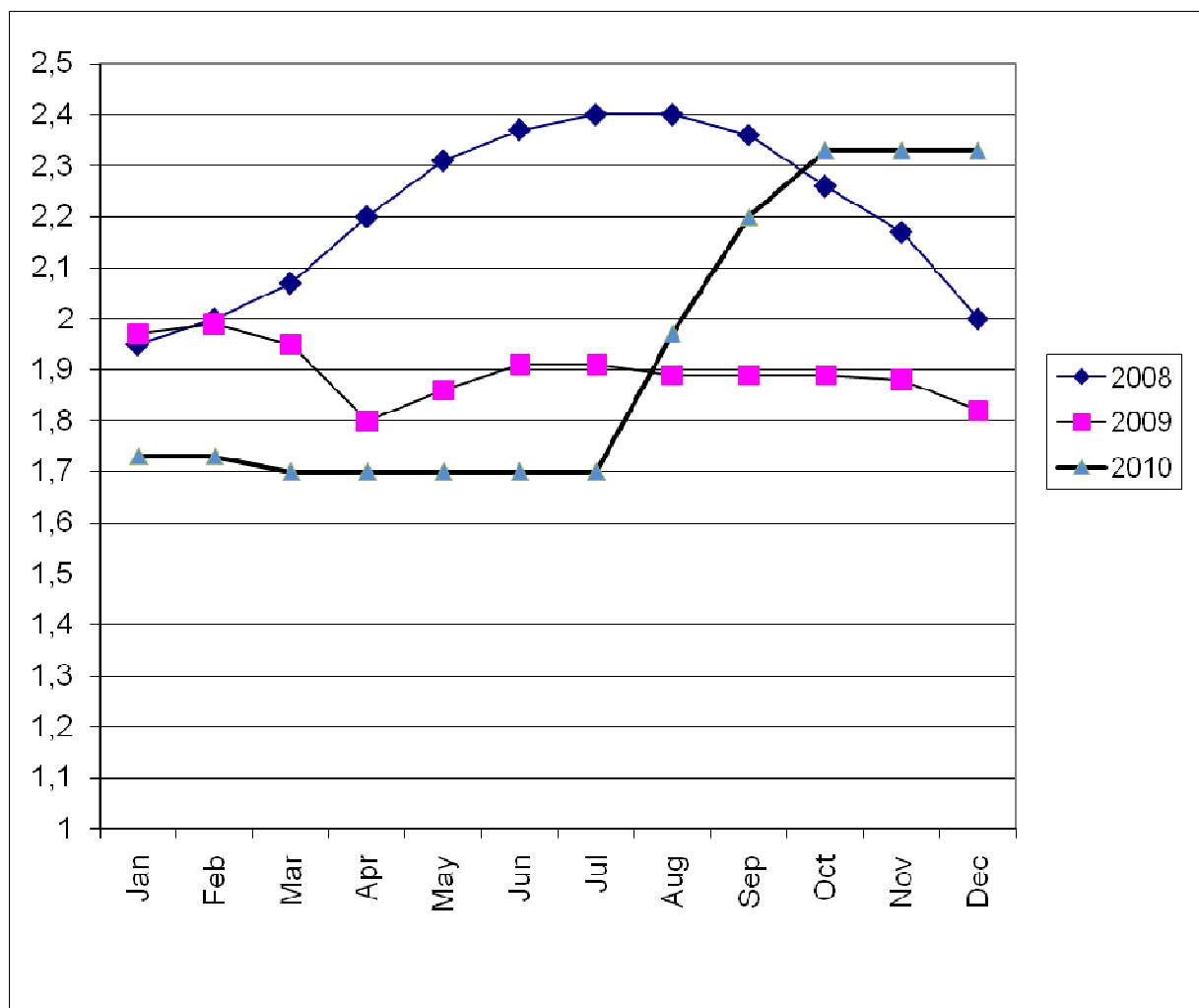
In January-December 2010, the highest increase in prices was registered for onion (by 120%), buckwheat (by 41.3%), pea (by 30.2%), sand sugar (by 29.1%), light wheat flour (by 28.6%), cotton oil (by 22.9%), beef (by 21.8%), apple (by 13.9%), mutton (by 12.9%), sour-milk products (by 10.4%), semi-finished meat and animal oil (by 9.6%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 8.7%), sour cream (by 5.8%), salt (by 5.25%), sausage (by 4.2%), bread and chocolate sweets (by 3.0%), live fish (by 2.9%), tea (by 2.5%), pearly barley (by 2.4%), vodka (by 1.9%), pasta and coffee (by 1.6%), cookie (by 1.4%), and poultry meat (by 1.1%).

At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for rice (by 19.9%), potato (by 18.0%), eggs (by 13.8%), carrot (by 8.4%), milk (by 6.8%), and cabbage (by 3.8%).

Graphs 9: Average monthly retail prices for potatoes (somon / kg)

Potatoes. Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest. However, the average price of potato in the first quarter of 2010 was the highest one for the last four years (1.58 somoni per kg). In June 2010, the price of potato decreased to 1.14 somoni per kg, but in September rose again and reached 1.2 somoni per kg. In December 2010, the price of potato was 1.28 somoni per kg (see Graph 9).

Graph 10: Average monthly retail prices for flour (somon / kg)



Flour. In January – July 2010 the price of flour was stable at the level of 1.70 somoni per kg. In August the prices of flour started to rise and reached 1.97 somoni in August and 2.20 somoni per kg in September 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the price of flour continued to rise and reached 2.33 somoni per kg.

3.2. Incomes and expenditures

The source of information on household incomes and expenditures are the Household Budget Surveys. Starting from January 2009, the surveys are being conducted on a quarterly basis with coverage of 3000 households; while in 2008, the surveys were

conducted monthly with coverage of 925 households. The following information is being collected: demographic information / family composition; housing and infrastructure; consumption, including domestically manufactured items; economic activity in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

3.2.1. Incomes

In 2008, per capita cash income amounted to 132.45 somoni, increasing by 55.6% as compared to 2007. In 2009, the per capita cash income was 139.90 somoni, increasing by 5.6% as compared to 2008. In 2010, the per capita cash income was 160.50 somoni, increasing by 14.7% as compared to 2009. (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	2009	2010
Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)	139.90	160.50
Growth in real incomes (%)	99.3	107.8
Average monthly salary	287.80	115.7
Growth in real salary (%)	354.77	115.8
Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)	134.43	150.66
Growth in real expenditures (%)	97.6	105.3

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

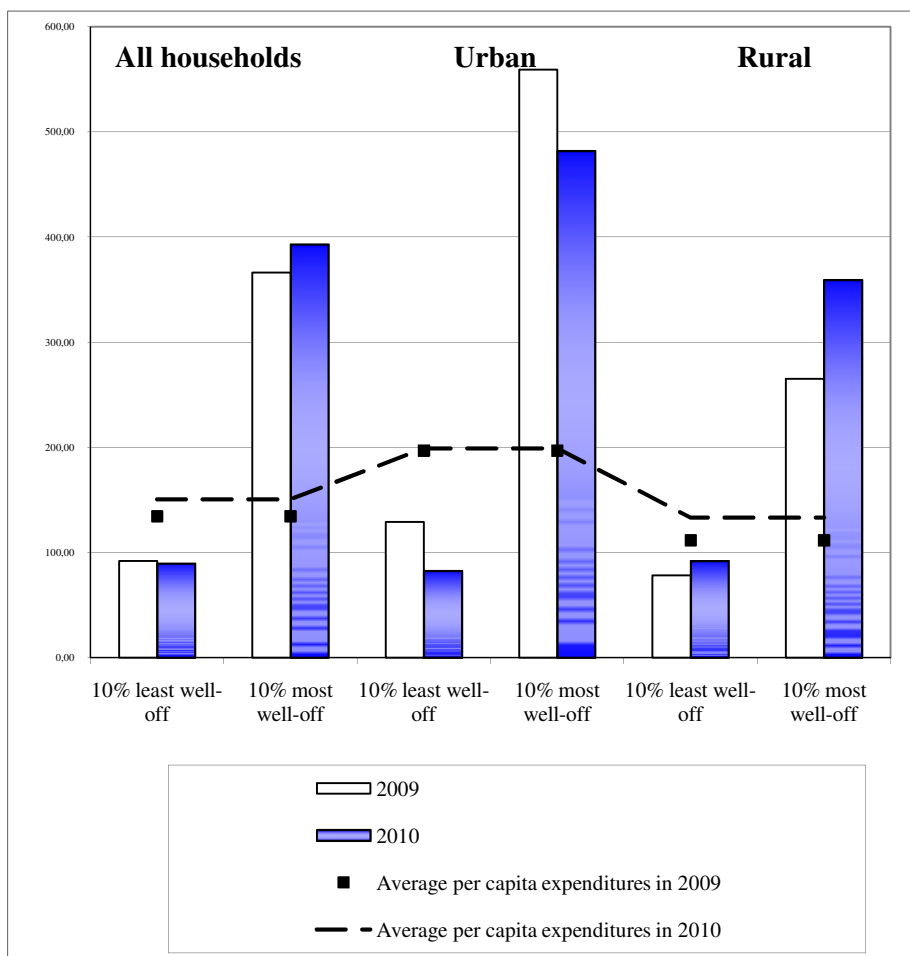
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in 2010 continued to remain labor incomes (48.3%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (8.9%). In 2010, the gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 15.2 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In 2009 and 2010, the average expenditures of population have risen mainly due to increase in prices (see Appendix 8 and Graph 11).

In 2010, the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 4.4 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in 2009 and 2010



3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

Poverty and food & nutrition insecurity are closely related and form a vicious circle. Food and nutrition insecurity is defined as “When people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation, and inappropriate care and feeding practice are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic (persistent), seasonal or transitory.

3.3.1. Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012

This document, the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012 (hereinafter referred to as PRS), intends to serve as a medium-range programme for implementation of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015 and will determine the major socio- economic development of the country during this period, taking into account the impact of the global economic and financial crisis. The goals of the Strategy, taking into account available resources and additional needs, outline concrete actions on implementation of institutional and economic reforms that will promote strong and sustainable economic growth, and on improvement in the scope and quality of social services aimed at mitigating the burden of poverty in the country.

Indicators of Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan are given in Appendix 2.

3.4. Food insecurity: households spending more than 50% of expenditures on food

Food insecurity means a situation when people have no regular physical, economic or social access to adequate quantities of qualitative and safe food required for their nutrition, which meets their preferences for an active and healthy life.

In January - December 2010, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 1% as compared to January –

December 2009; in rural areas it decreased by 5.8%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased (by 4.4%) (see Table 10).

**Table 10: Share of consumer expenditures for food
in the total structure of household expenditures (in %)**

	2009	2010
Republic of Tajikistan	60.2	56.8
Urban	57.1	58.1
Rural	62.1	56.3
Oblasts		
Dushanbe	62.4	60.4
GBAO	70.4	71.6
Soghd oblast	47.5	44.8
Khatlon oblast	67.6	62.6
RRS	67.2	61.8
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	63.1	58.7
Pensioners	71.7	68.5

More detailed information on expenditures, incomes and deciles is available in Appendix 6.

CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

Use of food refers to the selection, composition, preparation and allocation of food within the family. Utilization of food refers to the ability of human body to take and use food within the body. Food consumption covers knowledge of appropriate diets, and proper allocation of food within the family. The ability of the body to utilize food is affected by its state of health and access to clean drinking water, access to basic health services, etc. The ultimate measure of food security is the nutritional status of the population.

4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2008, the average daily calorie intake increased to 2175.5 Kcal per capita, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In

2009, the average daily calorie intake increased to 2246.40 Kcal per capita, while in January – December 2010 it decreased to 2209.05 Kcal per capita.

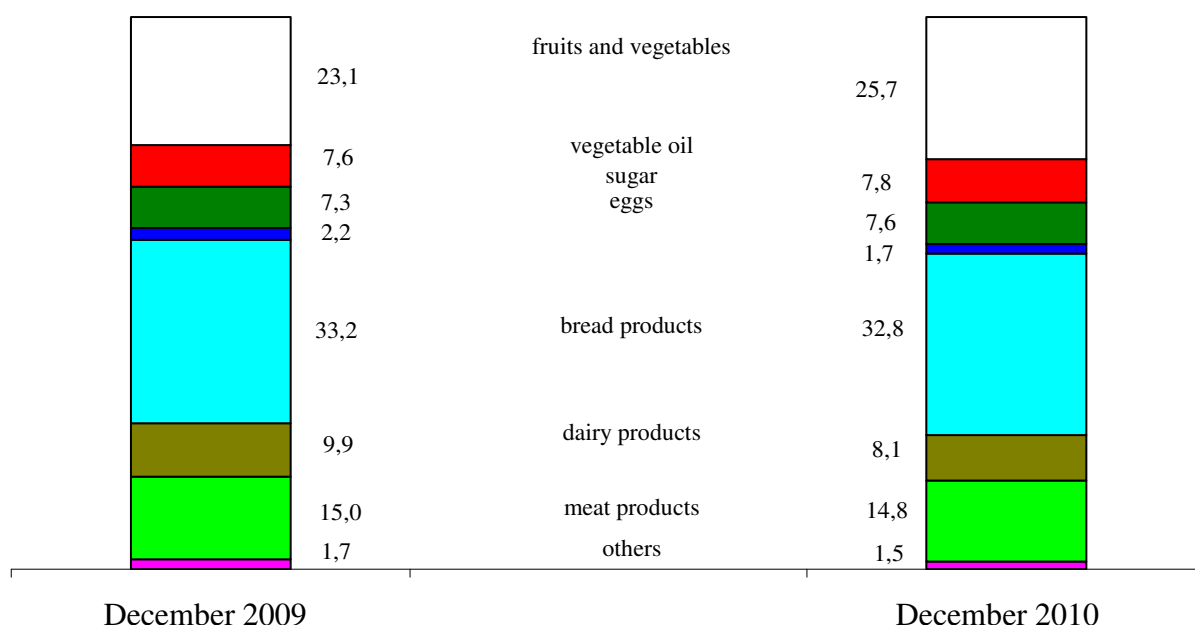
In 2010, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 23.5% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 160 kg per one household member.

In January – December of 2010, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 35 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 70.6 kg, milk and dairy products – 60.8 kg, meat and meat products – 11 kg, vegetable oil – 14.4 kg, eggs – 36 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 12 kg, and fruits – 33 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (35.8%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – December of 2010, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 60%, meat and meat products – 2.8 times, eggs – 3 times, fruits – 2.5 times.

The cost of consumer's basket, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2009) amounted to 110.55 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of December 2010, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 214.40 somoni.

**Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in December of 2009 and 2010
(as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)**



Appendix 9 shows the detailed information on per capita food consumption in households of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Table 11: Nutritional values of foods consumed per a day (excluding beer and wine)

	Per one household member per a day	of which:		Per one household member per a day	of which:	
		urban area	rural area		urban area	rural area
		2009			2010	
Proteins, gr.	51.38	48.20	52.58	50.44	46.92	51.71
of which animal, gr.	7.70	8.33	7.46	7.66	8.11	7.50
Fats, gr.	54.79	57.28	53.85	54.79	54.47	54.90
of which animal, gr.	9.61	11.60	8.86	9.74	11.51	9.09
Carbohydrate, gr.	382.51	349.95	394.79	374.42	335.96	388.38
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2246.40	2151.25	2282.39	2209.05	2059.03	2263.52
of which animal, gr.	139.42	153.15	134.25	140.75	151.95	136.64

4.2. Food security indicators not related to income

4.2.1 Population morbidity

Table 12. Population morbidity caused by some specific infection diseases (cases)

	2009	2010 ¹	2009				2010			
			1 q	2 q	3 q	4 q	1 q	2 q	3 q	4 q
Total number of registered cases	90034	92433	9792	19757	43289	17196	10388	21106	43010	17929
Acute enteric infections	64017	66018	3476	14486	37539	8516	4055	14621	37837	9505
of which:										
Bacterial dysentery (shigellosis)	1468	1656	141	366	758	203	137	425	776	318
Typhoid fever	913	559	207	182	301	223	70	104	234	151
Hepatitis	10961	9886	2051	986	2649	1194	2538	774	1963	4611
Tuberculosis	4785	5286	1019	1474	1202	1090	1264	1489	1313	1220
Brucellosis	795	924	153	238	277	127	130	329	289	176
Parasitic diseases	43852	41951	9279	14969	11636	7968	8589	11379	13915	8068

¹) preliminary data

In January – December 2010, incidence of infection diseases among population increased by 2.7 % as compared to January - December 2009. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 71.1 % of the total number of infection diseases.

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of acute enteric infections increased by 3.1% (of which bacterial dysentery – by 12.8%), brucellosis – by 16.2%, and tuberculosis – by 10.5%, and as compared to 2009.

In January- December 2010, a number of registered cases of parasitic diseases was 42 thsd.cases, decreasing by 4.3% as compared to January – December 2009.

Table 13. Morbidity of children (0-14 years) by some specific infection diseases
(cases)

	2009	2010 ¹	2009				2010			
			1 q	2 q	3 q	4 q	1 q	2 q	3 q	4 q
Total number of registered cases	67265	67135	6129	14233	34363	12540	6119	14335	33731	12950
Acute enteric infections	51677	51617	2624	11858	31069	6126	2497	11045	31012	7063
of which:										
Bacterial dysentery (shigellosis)	653	697	37	158	380	78	47	170	336	144
Typhoid fever	428	236	120	100	109	99	37	44	90	65
Hepatitis	8334	9886	2103	500	1645	4086	2538	774	1963	4611
Tuberculosis	275	408	63	79	68	65	83	124	107	94
Brucellosis	109	157	16	39	43	11	15	62	47	33
Parasitic diseases	27678	43852	5570	7743	9256	5109	9279	14969	11636	7968

¹) preliminary data

Incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 remained at the level of 2009 (decreasing by 0.2%). In January - December 2010, about 80.6% of all infection diseases fell on the children aged 0-14.

In January-December 2010, incidence of tuberculosis among children aged 0-14 increased by 48.4%, brucellosis – by 44%, and parasitic diseases – by 50%.

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – December 2010, offices of civil registration registered 254.3 thsd. births and 32.0 thsd. deaths, of which 3.0 thsd. deaths fell on children below 1 year. About 187.2 thsd. births (or 73.6% of the registered births) were registered within the statutory period.

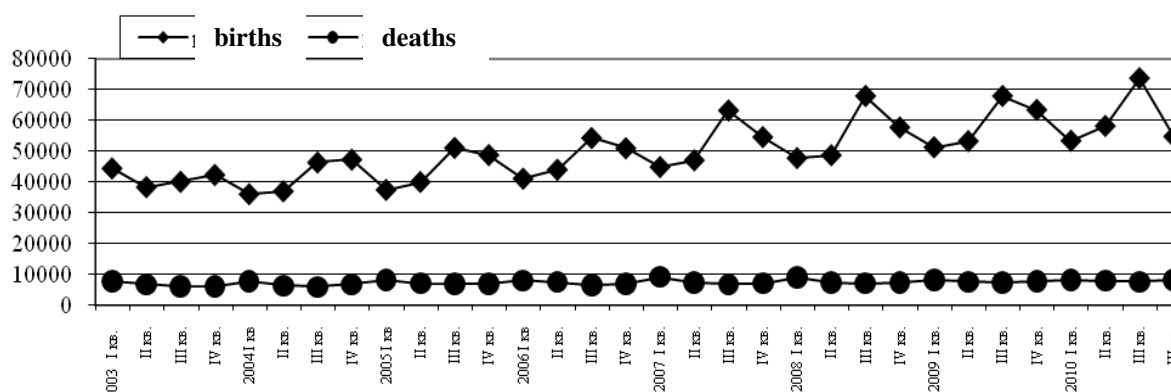
In January- December 2010, the number of registered births increased by 8.1% as compared to the similar period of 2009; a number of births registered within the statutory period increased by 8.0%.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 24.6 and 4.2 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2009 and 2010

	<i>Number of registered births</i>				<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	<i>Total number</i>		<i>registered within the statutory period</i>					
	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>
2009								
1 quarter	51148	107.3	39356	x	8191	89.9	31165	111.5
2 quarter	53152	109.4	40194	x	7608	104.4	32586	110.3
3 quarter	67782	99.99	43546	x	7361	104.0	36185	99.5
4 quarter	63281	109.9	50273	x	7719	105.8	42554	110.5
Year	235363	106.2	173369	x	30879	100.3	142490	107.2
2010								
1 quarter	53268	104.1	41020	104.2	8193	100.0	32827	105.3
2 quarter	58079	109.3	43686	108.9	7982	104.9	35704	109.6
3 quarter	73539	108.5	47869	109.9	7591	103.1	40278	111.3
4 quarter	69452	109.8	54661	108.7	8200	106.2	46461	109.2
Year	254338	108.1	187236	108.0	31966	103.5	155270	109.0

Graph 13. Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2003-2010



Increase in the number of registered births was observed in all regions of the republic. The number of births registered within the statutory period in RRS increased by 9.6% amounting to 36.7 thsd. births, in Khatlon oblast – by 7.6% (74.1 thsd.births), in Soghd oblast – by 7.4% (63.5 thsd.births), in Dushanbe – by 7.4% (9.2 thsd. births), and in GBAO - by 11.4% (3.7 thsd. births).

Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – December of 2009 and 2010

	<i>Number of births, registered within the statutory period</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	<i>Number</i>					
Tajikistan	173369	187236	30879	31966	142490	155270
GBAO	3344	3724	1156	1200	2188	2524
Soghd oblast	59132	63509	10816	11075	48316	52434
Khatlon oblast	68819	74083	10353	10898	58466	63185
Dushanbe	8609	9246	2461	2521	6148	6725
RRS	33465	36674	6093	6272	27372	30402
	<i>Per 1000 population</i>					
Tajikistan	23.2	24.6	4.1	4.2	19.1	20.4
GBAO	15.2	16.8	5.3	5.4	9.9	11.4
Soghd oblast	27.0	28.3	4.9	4.9	22.1	23.4
Khatlon oblast	25.6	27.1	3.9	4.0	21.7	23.2
Dushanbe	12.3	13.0	3.5	3.6	8.8	9.5
RRS	20.0	21.6	3.6	3.7	16.4	17.9

In January – December 2010, the total number of registered deaths was 32.0 thsd., increasing by 3.5% as compared to January – December of 2009. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in Dushanbe (by 2.4%, 2.5 thsd.deaths), RRS (by 2.9%, 6.2 thsd. deaths), in Sogd (by 2.4%, 11.1 thsd. deaths), Khatlon (by 5.3%, 10.9 thsd. deaths) oblasts, and GBAO (by 3.8%, 1.2 thsd.deaths).

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – December 2010 was 155.3 thsd.persons (20.4 persons per 1000 population), increasing by 9.0% as compared to January – December 2009.

For information:

The results of 2010 Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality Survey showed that:

- The level of birth registration by offices of civil registration increased from 74.6% in 2000 to 95.3% in 2010
- The birth rate continues to decline, but with the lower decline rate – birth rate decreased from 38.8 births per 1000 population in 1989 to 27.5 births per 1000 population in 2010.
- The level of registration of deaths of children below 5 years in offices of civil registration is still very low and does not exceed 50%.
- The infant and mortality rates decrease: 25-45 infant deaths and 35-55 child deaths per 1000 births.
- The maternal rate decreased from 97 deaths per 100000 live births in 1990-1995 to 86 deaths per 100000 live births in 1995-2000 (estimates using indirect sister method), or from 58.2 to 52.5 deaths per 100000 live births (according to current statistics)

METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology of food security analysis

“Food and nutrition security is achieved if adequate food (quantity, safety, quality, socialcultural acceptance) is available and accessible for and satisfactory used and utilized by all individuals at all time to live a healthy and active life”.

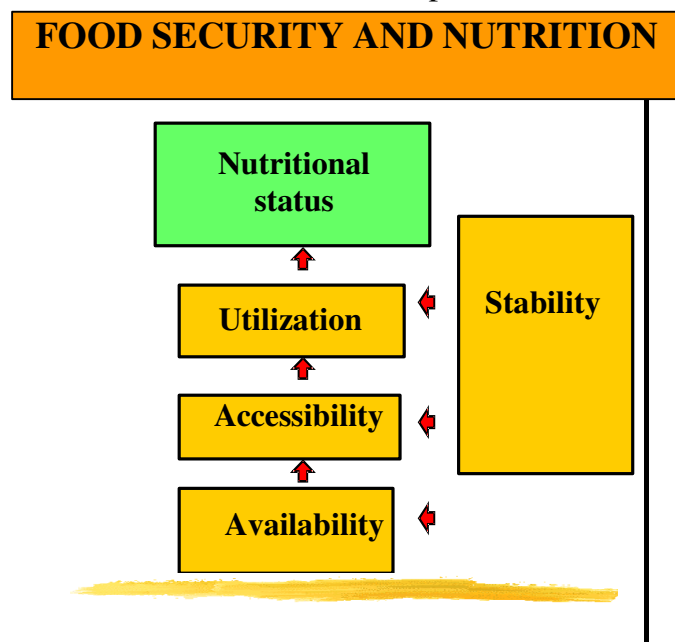
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

Access: all households and household members have sufficient resources to obtain appropriate food (*through* production, purchase or donation)

Use and utilization: adequate knowledge, health and sanitation to enable the human body to digest and utilize that food

Stability: continuous ensuring of availability of, access to and appropriate use and utilization of food. If not, individuals will suffer from chronic or transitory food insecurity

For case of reference the four pillars of food and nutrition security are pictured below:



All four dimensions need to be fulfilled if there is to be food and nutrition security. As individuals and households live in a society, the 4 dimensions of FNS need to co-exist at all levels, from the individual and household level (**micro level**), to the community (village, rayon, oblast) level, representing the **meso level**, and the nation and global level (**macro level**).

To monitor food security it is necessary to select relevant indicators and to measure these indicators at regular intervals.

2. Food balance methodology

Food balances for basic foodstuffs are compiled in natural terms.

In the course of the compilation of the food balance, the closing stocks as of December 31 in one year become the opening stocks on January 1 in the following year. With regard to imports and exports of products, the official data was used, in respect of production preliminary data.

Seed use is calculated on areas sown with agricultural crops as well as actual amount of seeds used for 1 ha. The calculation of lost was made according to the official norms.

In order to determine the number of eggs for the incubation the actual number of poultry offspring as well as norms on the number of chicken from the eggs laid for incubation.

The calculation of the volume of food products consumed by population as well as expenses on animal feeding was based on the data obtained during the survey of 3000 households. The calculation of meat consumption also included the meat consumed in the course of observing national traditions (funeral, weddings, religious feasts, etc.)

Glossary

The *unemployed* - people of 16 and more who during period under review had no job (profitable occupation); were in search for a job i.e. applied to public employment offices or used alternative ways of job finding as well as were ready to start working.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - a general indicator of economic activity which is calculated in basic and market prices (nominal GDP) and in comparable prices (real GDP).

Consumer price index on goods and paid services to the population (CPI) - characterizes the change in the general price level for goods and services over time. The index measures the correlation of the value of actually set of goods and services during the given period to the value thereof during the basic period.

Average nominal monthly salary is calculated by dividing actually accrued salary fund to the staff and part-time employees by the number used for the calculation of average salary and number of months in a year during corresponding period.

Average daily per capita calorie intake measure the calories in the consumed food products per one household member as well as chemical composition in protein and fats.

Official unemployment rate - the ratio of people officially registered as unemployed to the number of economically active population, expressed in per cent.

List of abbreviations

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
CPI	Consumer price index on goods and paid services to the population
RRS	Regions of republican subordination
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

Appendix 1

**Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of
the Republic of Tajikistan during the fourth quarter of 2010***Meteorological conditions*

October was characterized by warm weather and minimum precipitations. The average monthly air temperature in the most regions was above the norm, i.e. 2-4 degrees above zero (+7+11 degrees in mountains, and -3+2 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO).

The warmest weather was observed during the first and second decades of the month (30-35 degrees during day-time in valleys). During these days the daily air temperature was above the norm by 5-7 degrees.

Drop in the air temperature was recorded during 21-23 October (by 10-12 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS and by 15-16 degrees in Sogd oblast).

On 22-23 October, the daily air temperature in Sogd oblast dropped to 0-3 degrees. Rains were observed during 14 days; the total amount of precipitations was below the norm. Air dustiness was observed in Khatlon oblast and RRS on 13-14 and 21-22 October.

November was also characterized by warm weather and poor precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was within and above the norm by 2-4 degrees, as follows: +8+12 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +1+5 degrees in mountain, and 3-7 degrees below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was registered during the first decade of the month, with the day-time air temperature reaching +23+28 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS, +20+25 degrees in Sogd oblast, +14+18 degrees in the western part of GBAO, and +4+9 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO. During these days, the daily air temperature was above the norm by 5-7 degrees.

The coolest weather was observed during 3-6 November, with cyclone and precipitations in the most regions of the republic. The second cyclone was registered on 21 November and caused the drop in the air temperature in valleys of RRS (0-3 degrees below zero at nights).

During the period from 21 to 23 November, the air temperature fell down by 10-12 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS, and by 15-16 degrees in Sogd oblast. Precipitations were registered during 4 days of the month. Fog was observed during 15 days.

December . The beginning of winter was characterized by warm weather and light precipitations due to tropical and south-western cyclone.

The warmest weather was observed during 1-3, 10-14, and 17-20 December (+18+23 degrees during day-time in valleys). During these days the daily air temperature was above the norm by 3-6 degrees.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 6-7, 22, and 26-30 December (+4+9 degrees during day-time in valleys; the daily air temperature was below the norm by 2-4 degrees).

December was also dry (similar to the October and November). The total amount of precipitations was below the norm.

Hydrological conditions

In **October**, a gradual decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and slightly above the norm (93-120%), and above the last-year values.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 79 mln.m³ and amounted to 10463 mln.m³, which is higher by 86 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 32 mln.m³ and amounted to 3404 mln.m³, which is higher by 1840 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 81 sm, reaching 2493 sm. Forecast accuracy was 75%.

In **November**, a decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was continued. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (100-140%), and above the last-year values, except for Varzob - Dahana river (below the norm, 75%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 498 mln.m³ and amounted to 9965 mln.m³, which is higher by 315 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 49 mln.m³ and amounted to 3453 mln.m³, which is higher by 556 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 80%.

In **December**, a decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was continued. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (92-154%), and above the last-year values (102-121%), except for Varzob and Ehsu rivers (below the norm and the last year values, 72-80%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 872 mln.m³ and amounted to 9093 mln.m³, which is higher by 267 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 74 mln.m³ and amounted to 3389 mln.m³, which is higher by 123 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 90%.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

No avalanches and mudflows were forecasted and registered in October, November, and December.

Appendix 2: THE MAIN MONITORING INDICATORS OF PRS 2010-2012
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
Functional Block

Macroeconomic development

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The annual real growth of GDP	%	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.0
	Budget revenues against GDP	%	19.7	20.2	...	23.5
	Current revenues against GDP	%	18.6	17.7	...	19.0
	Inflation rate	%	11.8	5.0	9.8	7.0
	Investment in main capital against GDP	%	24.5	18.1	17.9	17.5
Indicator of resources	Export of goods and services against GDP	%	34.9	26.2	21.2	27.8
	State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)	%	28.7	27.4	-	26.6

Improvement of the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Private sector share against GDP	%	44.5	45.9	-	66
	Annual growth of investment (excluding the investment for primary sector)	%	100	82.2	111.5	125

Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy

Indicator of outcome	External trade per GDP	%	90.7	79.8	...	70.7
	Electricity export growth in money terms	%	0.2	2.2	-94.6	18.4
	Export growth of light industry	%	-	-0.8	83.1	10
	Export growth of fruits and vegetables	%	22.5	4.6	8.5	4.8
	Growth in intraregional trade volume	%	13.5	12.5	10.2	14.0
	Number of tourists to Tajikistan	persons	491	1337		347.3
To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license		1000 persons	11.0	15.5		17.0

x) January - June

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH (PRODUCTION BLOCK)
Food security and development of the agricultural sector

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector	%	100.0	110.6	106.8	118.1
	Growth in productivity of labor in agriculture sector	%	100.0	105.0	101.2	112.0
	Growth in average productivity off cotton sector	Centner /ha	15.6	17.8		25
	Export growth in agriculture sector	%	100.0	102.8		117.4
	Growth in livestock production	%	100.0	106.0	107.7	121.0
	Growth in household incomes	%	100.0	101.7		123.0
	Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands	%	96.6	97.0	97.0	98.6
	Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands	%	97.0	98.0	98.0	99.0

Development of infrastructure, energy and industry
Indicators of the transport section

Indicator of outcome	The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks	1000 tons	800.5	937.0	908	820
	The volume of international passenger transportation	1000 passengers	394.7	416.5	429	480
	The volume of internal and external investment for transport projects	Million USD	360.6	103.5		648.8

The indicators of communication

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The volume of services by private companies in money terms	Mln Tajik somoni	648.8	775.2	1675.0	805.9
	Growth in number of internet users	1000 users	495.6	416.5		543.7

The indicators of the energy section

Indicator of outcome	Growth in electricity generation capacities	mWt	683	9	-	6044.6
	Coal production	1000 t	198.5	176.1	200.4	220.0
	Oil production	1000 t	25.8	26.2	27.2	28.8
	Gas production	Mln m3	16.1	19.9	21.0	24.5
	Number of constructed small HPPs	number	27	10	1	100
	Increase in electricity tariffs	cent	1.41	1.81	2.1	3.12

The indicators of the industry section

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Volume of industrial production	Million somoni	6105.9	6500.9	7082.2	8737.2
	Volume of processed cotton fiber	1000 tons	115.7	91.0	95.0	26.1
	Volume of processed leather	1000 pieces	-	56.3	-	521.0
	Volume of processed wool	tons	161.2	11.0	-	840.0
	Volume of processed silk	tons	42.3	27.4	19.0	4.5
Indicator of output	Volume of products of the light industry/food	Million somoni	732.0/1264.6	705.3/ 1360.1	881.9/ 1782.6	957.5/ 1420.0

SOCIAL BLOCK

Development of the education system and science

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Children covered by primary and universal education		% out of number of concerned children	98.1	98.5		98.0
Computerization (number of schoolchildren for one computer)		Person		76		20.0
Number of new seats for schoolchildren		Number	22073.0	24930		60000
Number of constructed schools		Number	149	114	81	500
Number of published books		Million copies	1.3	0.7		
Student/teacher ratio		Person	17.0	18		20.0

Development of the health care system

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Child mortality under 5 years old	Per 1000 born alive	53.0	...	50	37.0
	Child mortality under 1 year old	Per 1000 born alive	46.0	...	34	35.0
	Maternal mortality	per 100.000 born alive	70.0	...	86	60.0
	Number of HIV affected people	Person	1422	1853		3500
	Malaria affected people	per 100.000 people	4.3	2.2		18.0
	Tuberculosis rate (WHO estimates)		83.5	78.5		130.0
	Helmintic infection rate		497.5	588.5		250.0
Measles affected		0.0	0.0		0.0	
Indicator of output	Proportion of children under 1 year age and elder covered by vaccination	%	95.0	93.0		96.0

Improvement of social welfare

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	2010	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Poverty rate	%	53.5 (2007)	46.7		41.4
	Extreme poverty rate	%	17.1 (2007)	13.8		11.3

Promotion of environmental sustainability

Indicator of impact	Forested area	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3
	Expansion of natural reserves	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.6

Promotion of gender equality

Indicator of outcome	Percentage of women among public workers	%	75.9/24.1		...	70/30
	Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools	%	72/28	71/29		70/30
	Gender inequality in wages	%	61.3	59.7	...	50.0
	Number of registered crimes disaggregated by gender (overall/ by women)	persons	11658/ 1376	Total 12408	Total 9276	-

APPENDIX 3. CHANGES IN AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES (SUPPLY) IN TAJIKISTAN (sometri / kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	-	2.20	1.00	-	1.8	1.89	0.85	1.85	1.80	1.83	1.27
Soghd Oblast	0.64	0.40	0.32	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.77	0.79	0.44	0.26	0.55	0.64
Khatlon Oblast	0.78	0.53	-	1.10	0.77	0.77	0.97	0.89	0.57	0.91	0.82	0.78
RRS	0.77	0.54	1.76	0.76	0.64	0.87	0.73	0.70	0.77	0.74	1.78	0.76
Average in the Republic	0.68	0.68	0.71	0.89	0.72	0.74	0.87	1.07	0.70	0.66	0.88	0.79
	Milk											
GBAO	1.5	1.16	-	2.20	1.80	2.50	2.52	1.79	2.64	2.50	2.39	2.21
Soghd Oblast	0.85	0.82	0.89	0.84	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.75	0.79
Khatlon Oblast	0.51	0.74	0.79	0.72	0.86	0.89	0.58	1.11	0.82	0.58	0.91	0.82
RRS	1.40	1.66	1.75	1.28	1.53	1.68	1.33	1.51	1.65	1.38	1.52	1.66
Average in the Republic	1.0	1.0	1.34	0.99	1.21	1.32	1.03	1.21	1.30	1.04	1.13	1.16
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	1.47	1.77	1.72	1.90	1.91	1.77
Soghd Oblast	0.86	0.85	0.60	1.00	0.57	0.54	1.05	0.54	0.55	0.94	0.56	0.58
Khatlon Oblast	1.26	1.32	1.07	1.11	0.72	0.82	1.13	0.76	0.78	1.00	0.64	0.78
RRS	1.82	1.41	0.80	1.01	0.74	0.68	1.26	0.74	0.72	1.50	0.77	0.76
Average in the Republic	1.61	0.96	0.77	1.08	0.70	0.78	1.13	0.71	0.73	0.46	0.64	0.71

APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2007-2010

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)			Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons			Potatoes fresh, thousand tons			Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons			Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons			Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.																					
Stocks at the beginning of the period	648.9	1020.8	1324.5	2471.1	421.4	702.6	833.3	750.3	10.4	33.3	89.0	476.3	2.9	2.1	14.3	96.3	118.3	-	11.1	64.2	
2.																					
Food production in the country (+)	640.3	774.9	1295.0	1261.0	659.9	679.8	690.9	760.0	828.6	908.0	1047.1	1157.8	273.7	262.4	213.7	225.0	-	-	-	-	
3.																					
Food imports (+)	816.1	1060.0	868.0	865.6	25.9	47.5	27.5	68.0	14.6	12.2	33.9	6.2	11.6	13.5	12.1	17.8	145.4	130.0	117.7	116.9	
Availability (1-3)																					
(+)	2105.3	2855.7	3487.5	4597.7	1107.2	1429.9	1551.7	1578.3	853.6	953.5	1170.0	1640.3	288.2	278.0	240.1	339.1	263.7	130.0	128.8	181.1	
4.																					
Used for seed (-)	43.5	213.7	51.6	109.7	113.0	94.6	185.8	215.9	0.5	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.																					
Used as fodder (-)	4.0	25.5	51.4	47.2	0.4	6.5	0.2	-	3.5	-	188.0	82.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.																					
Losses (-)	6.0	6.3	27.7	21.5	0.4	15.4	75.6	45.2	4	3.6	47.3	3.7	10.2	1.0	31.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	
7.																					
Food exports (-)	-	-	87.8	3	1.3	-	0.4	0.5	103.3	106.5	83.8	158.1	31.1	42.9	11.2	16.0	-	-	-	-	
8.																					
Availability for consumption by the population (-)	1221	1284.2	777.9	392.6	425.0	474.4	533.4	221.0	551.3	753.7	374.6	281.0	268.8	219.2	97.6	79.3	212.4	118.9	60.6	33.5	
9.																					
Other utilization (-)	-	1.5	10.0		1.5	5.7	6	10.0	157.7	-	-	850	16.1	-	4.0	135.0	51.3	-	4.0	83.5	
Consumption (4-9) (-)																					
(-)	1084.5	1531.2	1016.4	574.0	404.6	596.6	801.4	492.6	820.3	864.5	693.7	609.8	286.1	263.7	143.8	244.3	263.7	118.9	64.6	117.0	
10.																					
Stocks at the end of the period	1020.8	1324.5	2471.1	4023.7	702.6	833.3	750.3	1085.7	33.3	89.0	476.3	1030.5	2.1	14.3	96.3	94.8	-	11.1	64.2	64.1	

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	10.1	3.0	52.2	199.6	0.9	0.8	9.1	250.0	1.5	1.0	11.7	76.0	5.0	4.2	22.8	67.6	1.0	0.8	3.9	2.0
2.	Food production in the country (+)	59.5	64.4	134.3	53.4	583.6	601.0	629.7	660.7	111.2	151.0	188.4	231.9	23.7	7.4	4.5	4.4	169.1	261.1	0.4	0.7
3.	Food imports (+)	34.9	57.8	68.7	69.7	4.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	105.0	107.0	91.1	48.9	5.5	49.1	77.2	84	250.0	260.3	0.5	0.7
	Availability (1- 3) (+)	104.5	125.2	255.2	322.7	589.4	608.5	645.6	918.0	217.7	259.0	291.2	356.8	34.2	60.7	104.5	156.0	420.1	522.2	4.8	3.4
4.	Used for seed (-)		-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-	
5.	Used as fodder (-)		-	-			-	-	29.8		-	-			-	-			-	-	
6.	Losses (-)		-	0.8			-	44.4			0.5	16.0	1.6		-	-			-	-	
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0.03	0.2		0.2	-	1.9		0.3	1.9	-		-	-0.2	-		-	-	-	
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	99.5	68.5	54.6	24.9	586.4	559.4	328.2	282.2	216	244.5	183.9	109.7	26.0	37.6	25.2	40.7	419.3	518.3	2.6	3.1
9.	Other utilization (-)	2.0	4.3	-	25.0	2.0	4.0	21.1	112.5	0.4	0.4	15.3	120.0	4.0	-	11.7	-	-	-	0.2	
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	101.5	72.8	55.6	49.9	588.6	599.4	395.6	424.5	216.7	247.3	215.2	231.3	30.0	37.6	36.9	40.7	419.3	518.3	2.8	3.1
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	3.0	52.2	199.6	272.8	0.8	9.1	250.0	493.5	1.0	11.7	76.0	125.5	4.2	22.8	67.6	115.3	0.8	3.9	2.0	0.3

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2009 BY QUARTERS

Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1. Stocks at the beginning of the period	1324.5	1133.4	1146.0	1799.8	833.3	380.3	317.3	525.2	89.0	3.5	20.2	683.1	14.3	2.2	-	67.9	11.1	4.9	45.9	40.7
2. Food production in the country (+)	-	326	443	526	-	117.4	281.8	291.7	1.1	210.0	833.4	2.6	-	31.8	115.9	66	-	-	-	-
3. Food imports (+)	87.6	41.0	429.4	310	16.0	10.7	-	0.8	18.3	6.2	8.6	0.8	4.0	2.9	-	5.2	28.4	52.2	6.2	30.9
Availability (1-3)																				
4. Used for seed (-)	1412.1	1500.4	2018.4	2635.8	849.3	508.4	599.1	817.7	108.4	219.7	892.2	686.5	18.3	36.9	115.9	139.1	39.5	57.1	52.1	71.6
5. Used as fodder (-)	13.2	15.0	1.9	21.5	64.3	68.0	33.8	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Losses (-)	2.4	6.0	26.0	27.0	-	-	0.1	0.1	11.0	21.0	89	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Food exports (-)	2.2	3.3	6.5	15.7	21.6	12	18	24	0.1	0.2	26	21	-	-	14	17	-	-	-	-
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	0.9	1.7	85.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	1.3	1.5	9.6	71.4	4.8	4.6	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
9. Other utilization (-)	260	328.4	94.0	95.5	381.1	111.0	20.0	21.3	92.5	146.8	84.5	50.8	11.3	32.3	30.0	24.0	34.6	11.2	7.4	7.4
Consumption (4-9) (-)																				
10. Stocks at the end of the period	1133.4	1146.0	1799.8	2471.1	380.3	317.3	525.2	750.3	3.5	50.2	683.1	476.3	2.2	2.2	67.9	96.3	4.9	45.9	40.7	64.2

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	52.2	56.2	93.6	97.7	9.1	9.4	16.9	102.8	11.7	12.8	13.6	63.1	22.8	23.0	43.9	59.2	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.4
2.	Food production in the country (+)	19.0	13.4	9.8	92.1	113.9	142.6	165.8	207.4	44.7	44.5	55.0	44.2	3.4	0.9	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3.	Food imports (+)	21.4	29.7	0.8	16.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.8	4.3	84.0	-	0.2	24.7	35.3	17	-	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Availability (1-3)	92.6	99.3	104.2	206.6	124.2	153.5	184.4	312.6	59.2	61.6	152.6	107.3	26.4	48.6	79.4	76.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.7
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	18.4	26.0	-	-	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	36.4	5.5	6.1	6.6	114.8	136.6	40.2	36.6	46.4	48.0	66.2	23.3	3.4	4.7	8.5	8.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	-	-	-	15.3	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	0.2	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	36.4	5.7	6.5	7	114.8	136.8	81.6	62.6	46.4	48.0	89.5	31.3	3.4	4.7	20.2	8.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.7
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	56.2	93.6	97.7	199.6	9.4	16.9	102.8	250.0	12.8	13.6	63.1	76.0	23.0	43.9	59.2	67.6	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.0

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2010, BY QUARTERS

Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1. Stocks at the beginning of the period	2471.1	2534.3	2921.2	3696.4	750.3	738.2	792.5	983.1	476.3	413.7	503.2	1340.5	96.3	89.7	119.5	157.8	64.2	76.4	103.5	80.7
2. Food production in the country (+)	-	352.6	665.4	243.0	-	128.7	309.8	321.5	1.1	181.7	975	-	-	32.6	121.3	71.1	-	-	-	-
3. Food imports (+)	177.0	151.8	269	267.8	16.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	0.4	4.5	0.7	0.6	7.2	2.3	8.3	19.0	34.0	33.1	30.8	-
Availability (1-3)	2648.1	3038.7	3855.6	4207.2	766.9	892.6	1102.3	1330.3	477.8	599.9	1478.9	1341.1	103.5	124.6	240.8	237.2	83.2	110.4	136.6	111.5
4. Used for seed (-)	14.7	13.0	36.0	46.0	7.9	68.0	70.0	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Used as fodder (-)	2.7	5.8	11.0	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Losses (-)	2.1	3.0	3.4	13.0	2.2	13.0	15	15	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	-	-	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-
7. Food exports (-)	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	29.1	63.5	1.4	64.1	2.3	2.3	11.4	-	-	-	-	-
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	94.2	94.9	107.5	96	18.6	19.0-	34	21.0	34.8	10.7	51	51.0	11.5	2.8	41	24	6.8	6.9	12.4	7.4
9. Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	43.5	-
Consumption (4-9) (-)	113.8	116.8	159.2	183.5	28.7	100.1	119.2	106.2	64.1	96.7	138.4	147.1	13.8	5.1	83	42.4	6.8	6.9	55.9	7.4
10. Stocks at the end of the period	2534.3	2921.9	3696.4	4023.7	738.2	792.5	983.1	1224.1	413.7	503.2	1340.5	1194.0	89.7	119.5	157.8	194.8	76.4	103.5	80.7	104.1

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	199.6	221.0	257.1	276.5	250.0	329.0	429.9	539.3	76.0	114.8	168.9	193.9	67.6	84.1	96.2	95.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.7
2.	Food production in the country (+)	10.0	24.0	10.1	9.3	118.8	145.4	177.2	219.3	50.0	53.0	59.9	69.0	2.9	1.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.5
3.	Food imports (+)	17.8	18.3	15.0	18.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	4.5	16.0	26.0	6.9	6.9	21.8	18.8	15.0	28.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
	Availability (1-3)	227.4	263.3	282.2	304.4	370.1	475.3	607.7	763.1	142.0	193.8	228.8	269.8	92.3	104.4	111.2	123.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	7.5	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.6	39.8	44.4	55.4	62.6	27.2	24.9	34.3	23.3	8.2	8.2	15.7	8.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	5.5	7	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9)	6.4	6.2	5.7	11.6	41.1	45.4	68.4	89.6	27.2	24.9	34.9	44.3	8.2	8.2	15.7	8.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	221.0	257.1	276.5	292.8	329.0	429.9	539.3	673.5	114.8	168.9	193.9	225.5	84.1	96.2	95.5	115.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.3

APPENDIX 6. MONEY INCOMES, EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, BY DECILE POPULATION GROUPS (according to sampling household budget survey)

	All households						of which:					
	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		Urban		Urban		Rural		Rural	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Money incomes , somoni	31.54	34.07	467.19	517.60	70.84	62.38	770.54	514.75	18.70	23.76	365.78	516.89
of which:												
labor incomes	19.53	21.30	139.96	145.35	49.62	47.43	325.42	287.78	9.74	11.79	79.12	93.04
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	5.37	5.21	8.40	10.21	9.85	7.45	14.32	16.04	3.89	4.39	6.40	8.05
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.91	1.32	73.09	88.78	-	-	51.01	7.19	1.17	1.79	79.95	118.16
other incomes (including remittances)	5.73	6.24	245.77	273.26	11.37	7.50	379.79	203.74	3.90	5.79	200.31	297.64
Expenditures, somoni	92.02	89.33	366.13	392.77	129.10	82.43	659.02	481.84	78.21	91.81	265.14	359.07
of which:												
consumer expenditures	86.33	83.81	312.69	328.60	122.95	76.12	574.93	411.19	72.79	86.59	222.32	297.46
purchase of foods, including public catering	52.92	52.41	132.26	125.27	66.12	50.18	232.19	180.06	47.85	53.20	99.48	104.92
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	17.26	20.42	139.89	152.15	13.95	14.66	268.20	154.43	18.04	22.50	93.11	150.82
services	16.14	10.93	39.99	50.37	42.88	11.27	74.19	75.68	6.72	10.81	29.10	41.00
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.01	0.05	0.55	0.81	-	0.01	0.35	1.02	0.18	0.08	0.63	0.72
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	12.91	12.18	16.62	15.14	13.15	10.36	19.61	13.22	12.66	12.84	15.48	15.84
Potatoes	2.42	2.35	3.66	3.72	2.63	1.91	4.81	3.54	2.33	2.51	3.27	3.78
Vegetables and melons	5.52	5.21	10.97	11.02	5.54	3.72	17.01	12.34	5.47	5.75	9.04	10.53
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.79	0.70	2.28	1.73	0.93	0.45	3.25	2.32	0.73	0.79	1.99	1.51
Meat and meat products	0.56	0.57	1.62	1.61	0.59	0.41	3.01	2.24	0.55	0.63	1.18	1.37
Milk and dairy products	3.61	3.90	7.94	8.12	2.25	1.37	12.65	9.15	4.00	4.81	6.39	7.73
Fish and fish products	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.08	0.06	-	-	0.01	0.01
Eggs (pieces)	2	2	6	6	2	1	12	9	3	3	5	5
Sugar and confectionery	0.76	0.78	1.38	1.34	0.72	0.59	2.39	1.42	0.77	0.84	1.32	1.31
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.02	0.98	1.64	1.53	1.10	0.81	2.29	1.53	0.98	1.04	1.42	1.53

APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2009 AND 2010 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in 2009			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	18137	3000	18137
Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
below 60.00	18.2	22.0	18.7	22.5
60.01-80.00	12.5	14.7	12.8	15.1
80.01-100.00	11.9	13.0	12.4	13.5
100.01-120.00	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9
120.01-140.00	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.3
140.01-160.00	6.5	5.9	6.7	6.0
160.01-180.00	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.7
180.01-200.00	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.5
200.01-220.00	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8
220.01-240.00	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
240.01-260.00	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.0
260.01-280.00	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.5
280.01-300.00	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3
300.01-320.00	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0
320.01-340.00	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9
340.01-360.00	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
360.01-380.00	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
380.01-400.00	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
400.01 and more	4.5	3.2	4.0	2.9

	Distribution by money income in 2010			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	18314	3000	18314
Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
below 60.00	14.2	17.4	14.7	17.9
60.01-80.00	10.1	12.2	10.4	12.5
80.01-100.00	11.2	12.4	11.5	12.7
100.01-120.00	9.7	10.4	9.8	10.4
120.01-140.00	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9
140.01-160.00	7.4	7.0	7.4	6.9
160.01-180.00	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.5
180.01-200.00	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.3
200.01-220.00	4.5	4.0	4.4	3.9
220.01-240.00	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1
240.01-260.00	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.3
260.01-280.00	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.9
280.01-300.00	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.5
300.01-320.00	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.2
320.01-340.00	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
340.01-360.00	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
360.01-380.00	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
380.01-400.00	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
400.01 and more	6.8	4.9	6.3	4.6

APPENDIX 8. STRUCTURE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget survey)

	2009						2010					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Money expenditures	134.43	196.81	111.56	100.0	100.0	150.66	199.07	133.30	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	122.96	180.26	101.95	91.5	91.4	136.50	180.69	120.65	90.6	90.8	90.5	
including:												
for foods	73.94	103.01	63.32	60.1	57.1	77.70	105.01	67.89	56.9	58.1	56.3	
for nonfoods	32.81	47.61	27.38	26.7	26.4	40.09	45.57	38.16	29.4	25.2	31.6	
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	10.54	16.38	8.40	32.1	34.4	11.87	17.34	9.90	29.6	38.1	25.9	
furniture and cultural and household appliances	4.14	5.67	3.58	12.6	11.9	5.11	9.08	3.67	12.7	19.9	9.6	
medicines	2.22	3.36	1.91	6.8	7.1	3.10	4.77	2.50	7.7	10.5	6.6	
building materials	4.51	3.09	5.06	13.8	6.5	7.41	1.88	9.42	18.5	4.1	24.7	
fuel	1.27	0.70	1.50	3.9	1.5	1.59	0.58	1.95	4.0	1.3	5.1	
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.23	0.14	0.26	0.7	0.3	0.28	0.16	0.32	0.7	0.4	0.8	
alcoholic beverages	0.19	0.09	0.23	0.2	0.1	0.20	0.15	0.22	0.1	0.1	0.2	
services	16.02	29.55	11.02	13.0	16.4	18.51	29.96	14.38	13.6	16.6	11.9	
of which:												
housing and communal services	5.68	11.89	3.37	35.5	40.2	6.37	11.10	4.66	34.4	37.0	32.4	
including payments for :												
dwelling space	0.15	0.46	0.03	2.6	3.9	0.15	0.30	0.09	2.4	2.7	1.9	
communal services	5.53	11.43	3.34	97.4	96.1	6.22	10.80	4.57	97.6	97.3	98.1	

Food Security and Poverty

	2009					2010					
	Per 1 house- hold member, sometri / month	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member, in %	Per 1 house- hold member , somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member, in %	Per 1 house- hold member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area			Urban area	Rural area			Urban area	Rural area
o/w electric energy	2.90	5.17	2.05	52.4	45.2	61.4	4.13	66.4	64.1	68.3	
personal services	1.30	2.08	1.03	8.1	7.0	9.6	1.52	8.2	7.2	9.0	
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.27	0.51	0.18	20.8	24.5	17.5	0.29		23.3	16.3	
cultural and educational services	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.04		0.1	0.3	
payments for education	0.84	1.79	0.48	5.2	6.1	4.4	0.87	4.7	5.7	3.9	
payments for medical services	0.58	0.92	0.45	3.6	3.1	4.1	0.69	3.7	4.2	3.3	
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.2	0.3	
transport services	5.36	8.28	4.28	33.5	28.0	38.8	6.43	34.7	30.0	38.4	
communication services	1.90	3.65	1.25	11.9	12.4	11.3	2.27	12.3	12.8	11.8	
legal services	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.3	0.3		0.05	0.2	0.1	0.4	
Taxes, due, and other payments	3.51	8.05	1.82	2.6	4.1	1.6	3.47	2.3	3.9	1.5	
Other expenditures	7.96	8.50	7.79	5.9	4.3	7.0	10.69	7.1	5.3	8.0	

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 2009
(according to sampling household budget survey), in %

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:				Households having children below 16	Households consisting of:				
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons		5 and more persons	1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 and more children
Total number	3000	16854	26	103	249	506	2116	2498	673	757	574	494
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon):												
below 60.00	13.73	19.59	-	1.94	3.61	3.75	18.11	15.14	7.73	10.96	16.20	30.77
60.01-80.00	16.44	18.52	-	3.88	4.42	7.91	20.81	17.95	10.40	15.85	24.39	26.11
80.01-100.00	16.64	17.91	7.69	6.80	6.43	10.28	19.99	17.86	16.49	17.83	21.60	15.38
100.01-120.00	12.31	11.78	7.69	8.74	9.24	14.23	12.41	12.50	13.52	13.61	11.50	10.53
120.01-140.00	8.58	7.41	3.85	8.74	10.84	10.87	7.82	8.29	9.51	9.51	6.62	5.87
140.01-160.00	5.83	5.28	7.69	6.80	8.84	8.10	4.83	5.80	8.32	6.21	4.88	2.23
160.01-180.00	4.98	3.89	19.23	5.83	8.43	7.11	3.81	4.49	5.35	5.02	3.83	2.83
180.01-200.00	3.66	3.36	7.69	6.80	6.02	5.53	2.75	3.35	4.61	4.23	2.09	1.42
200.01-220.00	3.36	2.37	11.54	8.74	5.62	4.55	2.41	2.90	3.57	3.57	2.26	1.42
220.01-240.00	3.42	2.74	3.85	3.88	5.62	7.31	2.22	3.24	5.20	4.10	1.92	0.81
240.01-260.00	2.20	1.53	-	5.83	5.22	4.35	1.21	1.68	2.97	2.25	0.52	0.40
260.01-280.00	2.03	1.52	-	2.91	4.42	3.75	1.26	1.76	2.67	2.11	1.22	0.61
280.01-300.00	1.39	0.83	-	2.91	4.02	3.16	0.63	1.12	1.93	1.45	0.52	0.20
300.01-320.00	0.95	0.67	3.85	3.88	4.42	1.58	0.14	0.56	1.63	0.26	0.17	-
320.01-340.00	0.88	0.56	3.85	4.85	2.81	1.58	0.29	0.72	1.04	1.06	0.35	0.20
340.01-360.00	0.64	0.27	-	1.94	1.61	1.58	0.24	0.52	0.59	0.53	0.35	0.61
360.01-380.00	0.58	0.26	3.85	6.80	0.80	0.99	0.14	0.24	0.59	-	0.35	-
380.01-400.00	0.51	0.36	3.85	1.94	2.01	0.59	0.14	0.28	0.45	0.13	0.35	0.20
400.01 and more	1.86	1.15	15.38	6.80	5.62	2.77	0.77	1.60	3.42	1.32	0.87	0.40

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 2010
(according to sampling household budget survey), in %

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which households having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	18314	26	94	266	495	2119	2484	665	746	589	484
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
below 60.00	9.89	13.39		1.06	1.13	2.63	13.29	11.19	4.36	7.51	12.05	25.21
60.01-80.00	14.67	17.34		2.13	3.76	4.85	19.19	16.51	10.38	15.15	20.54	22.11
80.01-100.00	13.79	15.24	3.85	4.26	6.39	7.27	16.87	14.81	8.87	15.55	19.02	16.74
100.01-120.00	12.06	11.92	19.23	3.19	8.65	13.13	12.61	12.52	13.08	14.08	13.07	8.68
120.01-140.00	10.20	9.88	3.85	5.32	10.53	12.32	10.00	10.06	10.83	10.99	8.66	9.30
140.01-160.00	7.49	6.79	3.85	6.38	11.65	9.29	6.57	7.25	10.23	7.37	5.60	4.96
160.01-180.00	5.62	5.27		5.32	6.39	8.08	5.03	5.39	6.02	5.63	5.77	3.72
180.01-200.00	4.51	4.12	7.69	2.13	5.64	5.45	4.25	4.27	4.96	5.23	4.41	1.65
200.01-220.00	4.03	3.43	7.69	3.19	5.26	5.25	3.58	3.74	5.41	4.56	2.38	1.86
220.01-240.00	3.25	2.55	7.69	8.51	6.39	4.24	2.27	2.66	3.76	2.68	2.72	1.03
240.01-260.00	2.71	2.07	11.54	6.38	2.63	5.25	1.84	2.46	4.06	2.68	1.70	0.83
260.01-280.00	2.24	1.68	0.00	5.32	3.76	5.05	1.26	1.85	2.86	2.28	1.02	0.83
280.01-300.00	1.59	1.09	0.00	6.38	3.76	3.43	0.63	1.25	2.86	1.21	0.51	0.00
300.01-320.00	1.49	1.01	7.69	5.32	4.14	3.23	0.53	1.17	2.41	1.21	0.51	0.21
320.01-340.00	0.98	0.69	0.00	2.13	3.01	2.22	0.39	0.89	1.65	0.94	0.17	0.62
340.01-360.00	0.85	0.54	0.00	6.38	2.63	1.41	0.19	0.72	1.50	0.54	0.34	0.41
360.01-380.00	0.78	0.46	0.00	5.32	3.01	1.21	0.19	0.48	1.20	0.40	0.17	0.00
380.01-400.00	0.54	0.36	0.00	3.19	1.50	0.81	0.19	0.44	0.90	0.40	0.34	0.00
400.01 and more	3.32	2.16	26.92	18.09	9.77	4.85	1.11	2.33	4.66	1.61	1.02	1.86

APPENDIX 9. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	2009			2010		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	13.25	12.04	13.71	13.38	12.37	13.75
Potatoes	2.96	2.90	2.99	2.92	2.80	2.96
Vegetables and melons	7.06	5.90	7.49	5.88	5.62	5.98
Fruits and berries, including dry	3.34	2.99	3.47	2.77	2.22	2.96
Sugar and confectionary	1.03	1.10	1.00	1.00	0.96	1.02
Meat and meat products	0.92	1.28	0.79	0.92	1.25	0.80
Fish products	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.03	0.01
Milk and dairy products	5.09	5.06	5.09	5.07	4.93	5.13
Eggs (pieces)	3	5	3	3	5	3
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.20	1.23	1.18	1.20	1.15	1.22

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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