



Food Security and Poverty

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Republic of Tajikistan**

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-preparation of the main document,
systematization of parts, and design:

Economic Analysis and International
Relations Department

Gukasova T.P.

Tel. 221-23-87

e-mail: stat@tojikiston.com

-publication:

Chief of Central Computer Center
of the Statistical Agency under President
of the Republic of Tajikistan

Baimatov K.F.

Tel: 227-96-09

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.

“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.

All recommendations, suggestions and remarks related to the content of the Bulletin should be addressed to the Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan at the following address:

17 Bokhtar Street Dushanbe
734025 Tajikistan
Tel. (992 372) 212387, Fax (992 372) 214375
email: stat@tojikiston.com
<http://www.stat.tj>

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January – September 2010 was valued at 17012.6 mln.somoni, and increased by 6.2% as compared to the corresponding period of 2009 (in constant prices).
- The value of gross agricultural output in January – September 2010 in all categories of farms increased by 7.1% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 5977.9 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 4238.7 mln.somoni (increased by 8.0%), animal products – 1739.2 mln.somoni (increased by 4.9%).
- As of 1 October 2010, winter agricultural crops were planted by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 2746 hectares; of them 2247 ha are sown to vegetables and 499 ha are sown to feed crops.
- **The cost of *consumer's basket***, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2009) amounted to 105.34 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of September 2010, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 205.35 somoni.
- In September 2010, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to September 2009, except for prices of milk, eggs, rice, and potato (See Table 8, Appendix 4).
- In January-September 2010, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 100%), pea (by 30.2%), onion (by 24.7%), light wheat flour (by 21.0%), beef (by 18.0%), apple (by 13.9%), buckwheat (by 10.9%), mutton (by 9.4%), semi-finished meat (by 9.3%), sour-milk products (by 9.1%), animal oil (by 8.3%), sand sugar (by 6.0%), sour cream (by 5.2%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 3.91%), salt (by 3.5%), bread and sausage (by 3.0%), live fish (by 2.9%), chocolate sweets (by 2.6%), pearly barley (by 2.4%), cotton oil (by 2.3%), tea (by 2.2%), pasta and coffee (by 1.6%), vodka (by 1.1%), poultry meat (by 0.7%).

At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for tomato (by 37.3%), cucumbers (by 29.5%), potato (by 23.1%), eggs (by 17.8%), rice (by 14.5%), and chicken (by 13.5%).

14.9%), milk (by 7.7%), and cabbage (by 1.8%).

- In January-September 2010, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 18.6% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 115.3 kg per one household member.
- It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – September 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 –2.6 times, eggs – 2 times, fruits – 2.3 times.
- According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in September 2010 was 2151.5 thsd.persons, of them 2103.6 thsd.persons (97.8%) were occupied in the economy, and 47.8 thsd.persons (2.2% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.
- 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 – September 2010, 15.1 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.1 thsd.persons (80.5%) were on leave without pay. Two thousand and five hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.0% of economically active population, and decreased by 1.0% as compared to January – September 2009.

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 – September 2010 was valued at 17012.6 mln.somoni, and increased by 6.2% 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 | January – September 2009 | January – September 2010 |
|--|---------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Population, as of the end of period (million) | 7,4 | 7,6 | 7,5 | 7,6 ¹ |
| Nominal GDP (mln.somoni) | 17706,9 | 20622,8 | 14451,2 | 17012,6 |
| of which (in %): | | | | |
| agriculture | 19,8 | 18,9 | 18,1 | 18,2 |
| industry | 14,2 | 12,8 | 12,4 | 13,3 |
| services | 43,7 | 48,7 | 50,6 | 49,1 |
| GDP per capita (somoni) | 2410,7 | 2761,0 | - | - |
| GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year | 7,9 | 3,4 | 2,7 | 6,2 |
| State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP) | 1,6 | -0,5 | 0,6 | 1,0 |
| Consumer Price Indices, <i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i> | 120,4 | 106,4 | 104,5 | 106,7 |
| Price Indices for foodstuffs | 125,9 | 105,2 | 102,2 | 108,3 |
| Price indices for services | 120,5 | 114,5 | | |
| Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar) | 3,4291 | 4,1437 | 4,0699 | 4,3741 |
| Officially registered unemployment rate | 2,3 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 2,2 |
| Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons | 43,6 | 44,5 | 44,4 | 47,2 |
| in % to the corresponding period of the previous year | 84,3 | 102,0 | 89,1 | 106,1 |

| | 2008 | 2009 | January – September 2009 | January – September 2010 |
|---|---------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Monthly average wages and salaries (somon) | 231,53 | 284,35 | 285,43 | 339,65 |
| in % to the corresponding period of the previous year | 141,8 | 122,8 | 130,1 | 119,0 |
| Trade balance (mln.USD) | -1862,9 | -1559,3 | -1115,6 | -1007,7 |
| Share of food in total imports, % | 13,9 | 17,6 | 17,3 | 18,2 |
| Share of food in total exports, % | 4,2 | 6,0 | 6,1 | 5,8 |

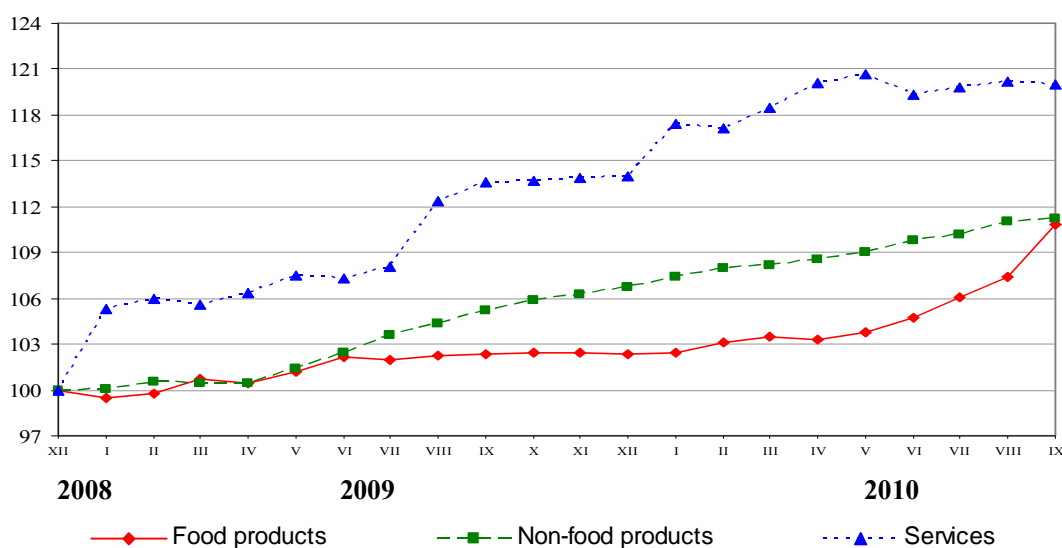
¹ As of 1 July 2010

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In January-September 2010, consumer price index constituted 106.7%, of which for foodstuff – 108.3%, non-food products – 104.2%, and paid services to population – 105.3%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 0.7% (against 0.5% 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 third 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-September 2010, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan, including electric power and natural gas, was valued at 2634.2 million USD, which is higher by 92.2 mln.USD (or 3.6%) than in January-September 2009. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 1007.7 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 97 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 87 far abroad countries.

About 43.9% (1155.1 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 56.1% (1479.1 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 947.2 million USD, with other countries of the world – 60.,5 million USD.

In September 2010, the volume of exports increased by 12.4% as compared to August 2010, while the volume of imports increased by 16.7%.

Major plant products in exports were fruits (23882 thsd.USD) and vegetables (16586 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (46761 thsd.USD) and flour (61721 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in September 2010 was 2151.5 thsd.persons, of them 2103.6 thsd.persons (97.8%) were occupied in the economy, and 47.8 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 – September 2010, 15.1 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.1 thsd.persons (80.5%) were on leave without pay. Two thousand and five hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.0%

of economically active population, and decreased by 1.0% as compared to January – September 2009.

From the beginning of 2010, 45.8 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is higher by 0.2% than in the corresponding period of 2009; of them 47.5% (21.8 thsd.persons) were women, and 46.6% (21.3 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 65.9% (30.2 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, and 48.7% (22.3 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification.

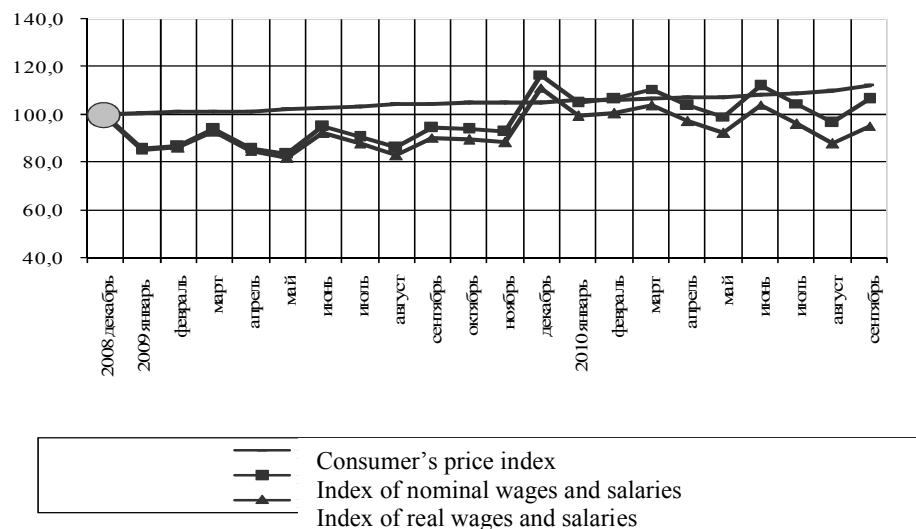
As of the end of September 2010, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 10.1% as compared to the similar period of 2009, and amounted to 12.3 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job decreased by 25.9% and amounted to 4.3 thsd. (35.6% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to August 2010, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 4.1%. In September 2010, there were 5.3 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 4.4 persons in September 2009).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in September 2010 made up 8.3% as compared to August 2010; as compared to September 2009, the real wages and salaries increased by 5.6%. In January – September 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 12.7% as compared to January-September 2009.

In September 2010, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, forestry, and fishery, amounting to 147.80 somoni, 223.97 somoni, and 294.12 somoni, respectively. The highest wages and salaries were observed in communication (966.77 somoni), transport (917.39 somoni), construction (900.18 somoni), and industry (579.36 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in September 2010 was 332.37 somoni, increasing by 23.6% as compared to September 2009.

In non-production sphere, the highest salaries remain in the area of finance and crediting (1253.49 somoni in September 2010). Average monthly salary in non-production sphere in September 2010 was 332.57 somoni, increasing by 17.3% as compared to September 2009.

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



As of the end of September 2010, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 19076.2 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for September 2010 accounted for 26.1% (4979.7 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 7741.9 thsd.somoni (40.6% of total arrears) in agriculture, 4431.0 thsd.somoni (23.2%) in construction, and 4149.5 thsd.somoni (21.8%) in industry.

CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

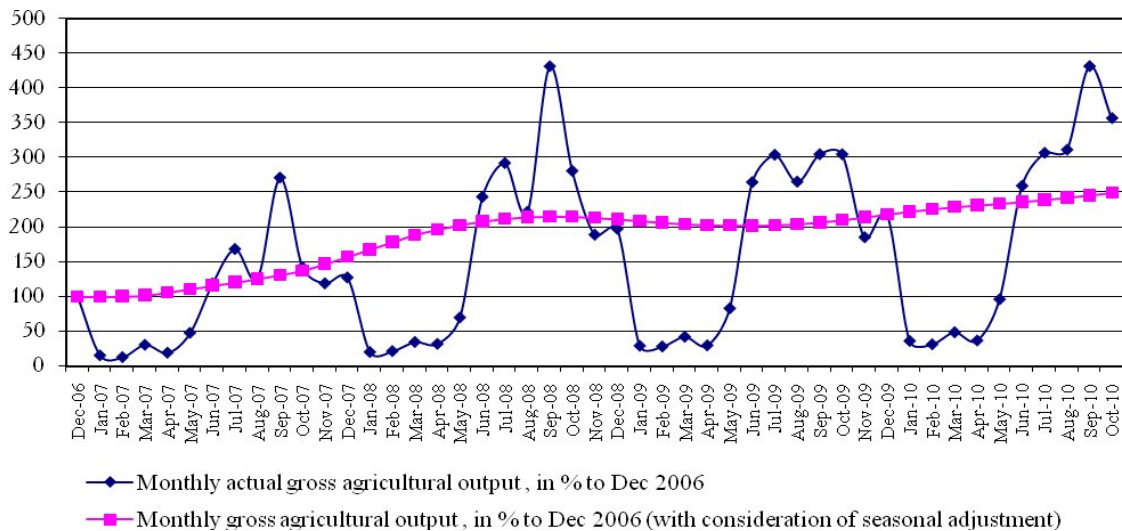
Availability refers to the physical presence of food as a result of domestic production or market operations. On country level availability of food is determined by combination of food stocks, commercial imports, food aid and domestic production. The availability is also determined by the following elements: 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 January – September 2010 in all categories of farms increased by 7.1% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 5977.9 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products–

4238.7 mln.somoni (increased by 8.0%), animal products – 1739.2 mln.somoni (increased by 4.9%).

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

July. Rains were observed during 3-11 days in valleys and piedmonts, 15-21 days in mountains, and 8 days in high mountain areas. Abundant rains were registered in the eastern part of the republic on 28-30 July. Hailstorm was observed on 20 July in Rasht region. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (95-140%).

August. Rains were observed mainly in mountainous regions. Rains and storms of short duration were registered in Sogd oblast and mountains of RRS. Abundant rains were observed in Rasht valley. Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (70-105%), and within the last-year values (90-110%).

September was characterized by warm weather and rains. Decrease in air temperature (by 5-8 degrees and 8-11 degrees) was observed on 16-19 September in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS. Rains were registered during 14 days (within the norm). Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (97-130%) and exceeded the last year's values.

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 30 September 2010

| Water reservoirs | Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters | Volume of water in 2010 | | Volume of water in 2009 | |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | mln. cubic meters | in % to total capacity | mln. cubic meters | in % to total capacity |
| Kayrakkum | +101 | 3372 | 81 | 1315 | 31,6 |
| Nurek | +555 | 10542 | 100,3 | 10526 | 100,2 |

2.1.2. Crop production**Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest**

| | 2008 | 2009 | Jan-Sep 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| Sown area (thsd.ha) | 888,9 | 875,1 | 877,4 | 857,5 |
| Winter crops | 206,1 | 297,2 | 297,0 | 273,5 |
| Cereal crops | 206,1 | 297,2 | 297,0 | 273,5 |
| Spring crops | 682,8 | 577,9 | 580,4 | 584,0 |
| Cereal crops | 232,0 | 164,6 | 165,6 | 183,1 |
| wheat | 140,4 | 79,9 | 80,9 | 89,7 |
| barley | 50,1 | 39,8 | 39,7 | 48,3 |
| Industrial crops | 265,0 | 200,8 | 202,4 | 194,2 |
| Potatoes | 28,7 | 29,8 | 31,1 | 31,5 |
| Vegetables | 37,2 | 40,8 | 41,1 | 44,6 |
| Melons | 11,6 | 19,3 | 18,9 | 20,8 |
| Gross harvest, thsd.tons | | | | |
| Grains and legumes | 942,9 | 1294,5 | 1097,7 | 1018,1 |
| of which wheat | 659,1 | 938,4 | 767,3 | 712,7 |
| Vegetables | 908,2 | 1046,9 | 706,8 | 774,7 |
| Potatoes | 679,8 | 690,9 | 399,2 | 438,5 |
| Melons | 285,3 | 424,6 | 337,7 | 382,3 |
| Fruits | 262,4 | 213,9 | 147,7 | 153,9 |
| Grapes | 117,9 | 138,7 | 81,4 | 65,1 |

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

As of 1 October 2010 farms of all categories produced 1018122 tons of grain, 176490 tons of raw cotton, 438508 tons of potato, 774685 tons of vegetables, 382341 tons of melons, 153946 tons of fruits, and 65046 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of the following crops has increased: raw cotton by 96.2%, potatoes – by 9.8%, vegetables – by 9.6%, melons – by 13.2%, and fruits – by 4.3%. At the same time, production of grain and grapes decreased by 7.3% and 20%, respectively.

As of 1 October 2010, winter agricultural crops were planted by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 2746 hectares; of them 2247 ha are sown to vegetables and 499 ha are sown to feed crops. Agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms sowed 37141 tons of seeds of cereal crop and leguminous (including 34910 tons of wheat seeds). As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, amount of sowed seeds of cereal crop and leguminous decreased by 5%, and wheat seeds – by 6%.

2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 October 2010, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 1864.5 thsd.heads (increasing by 27.5 thsd.heads or 1.5% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 177.1 thsd.heads or 4.2%; poultry – by 405.9 thsd. or 10.2%. About 91.8% of cattle and 81.8% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

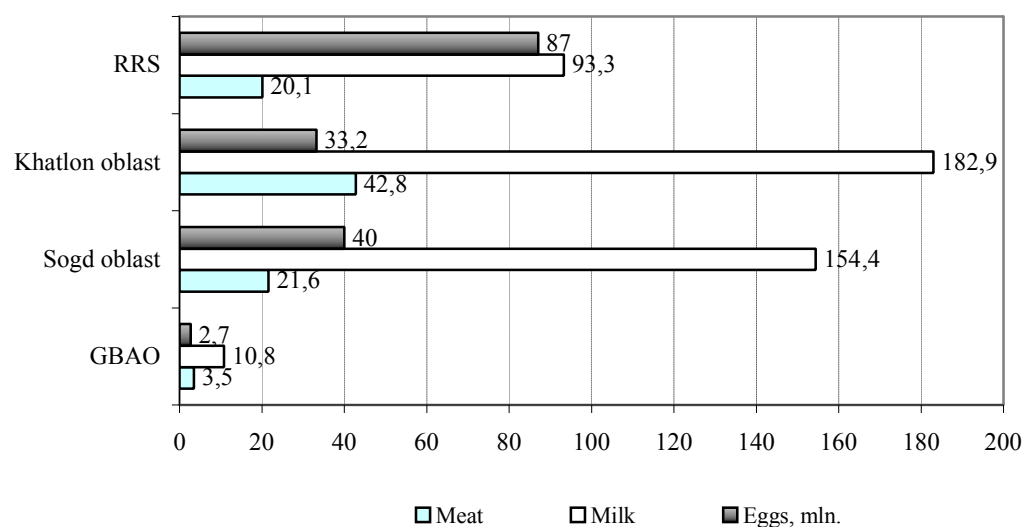
In January – September 2010, farms of all categories produced 88079 tons of meat (or 104.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 441489 tons of milk (104.5%). As of 1 October 2010, the total production of eggs amounted to 162906 thsd. pieces, increasing by 13.0% as compared to the similar period of the previous year

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

| | 2008 | 2009 | Jan-Sep 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 |
|------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Production, thsd.tons | | | | |
| Meat (slaughtered) | 64,9 | 67,2 | 42,1 | 44,0 |
| of which: | | | | |
| Beef and veal | 29,3 | 30,3 | 19,0 | 19,9 |
| Mutton and goats meat | 32,2 | 33,4 | 21,2 | 22,1 |
| Poultry | 0,7 | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| Other meat | 2,7 | 2,5 | 1,2 | 1,1 |

| | 2008 | 2009 | Jan-Sep 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 |
|---|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Milk | 601,0 | 629,7 | 422,4 | 441,5 |
| Eggs, mln. | 151,0 | 188,4 | 144,2 | 162,9 |
| Productivity | | | | |
| The average milk yield per cow, kg | 1365 | 1367 | 1034 | 1068 |
| The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces | 146 | 165 | 110 | 127 |

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



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

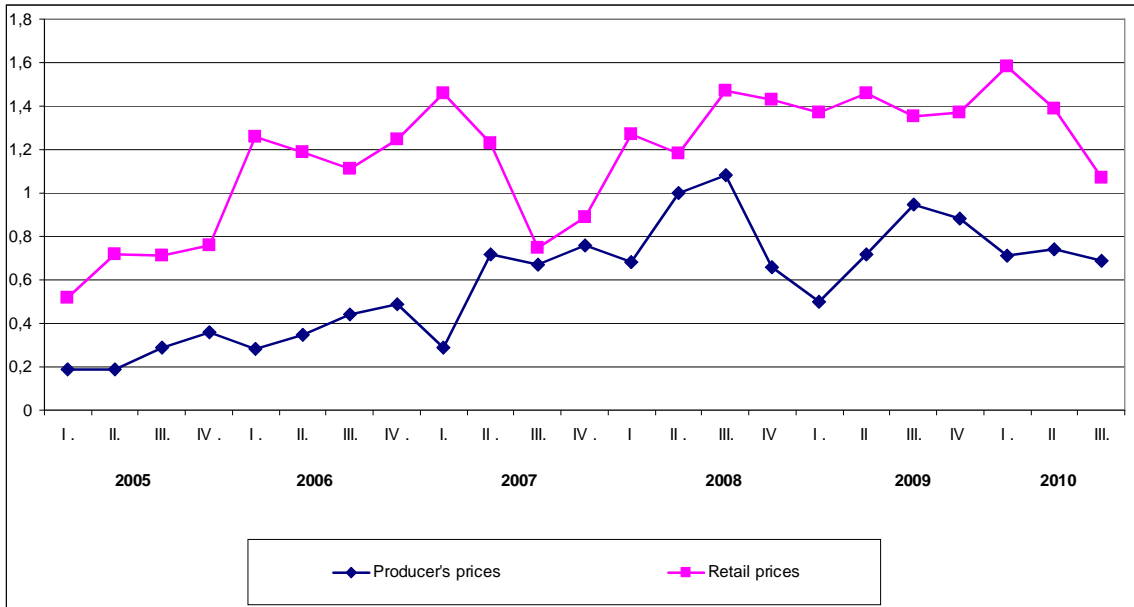
(somon / kg)

| | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | |
|----------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| | I q. | II q. | III q. | IV q. | I q. | II q. | III q. |
| Wheat | 0,92 | 0,70 | 0,72 | 0,64 | 0,77 | 0,78 | 0,73 |
| Milk | 1,17 | 1,21 | 1,21 | 1,13 | 1,34 | 1,32 | 1,30 |
| Potatoes | 0,50 | 0,72 | 0,95 | 0,88 | 0,71 | 0,74 | 0,69 |

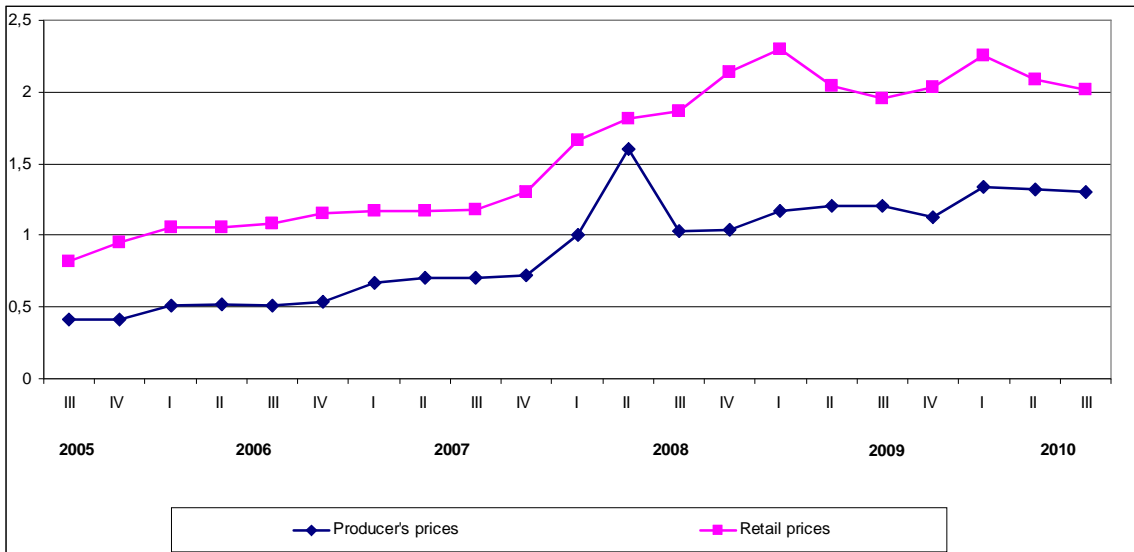
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

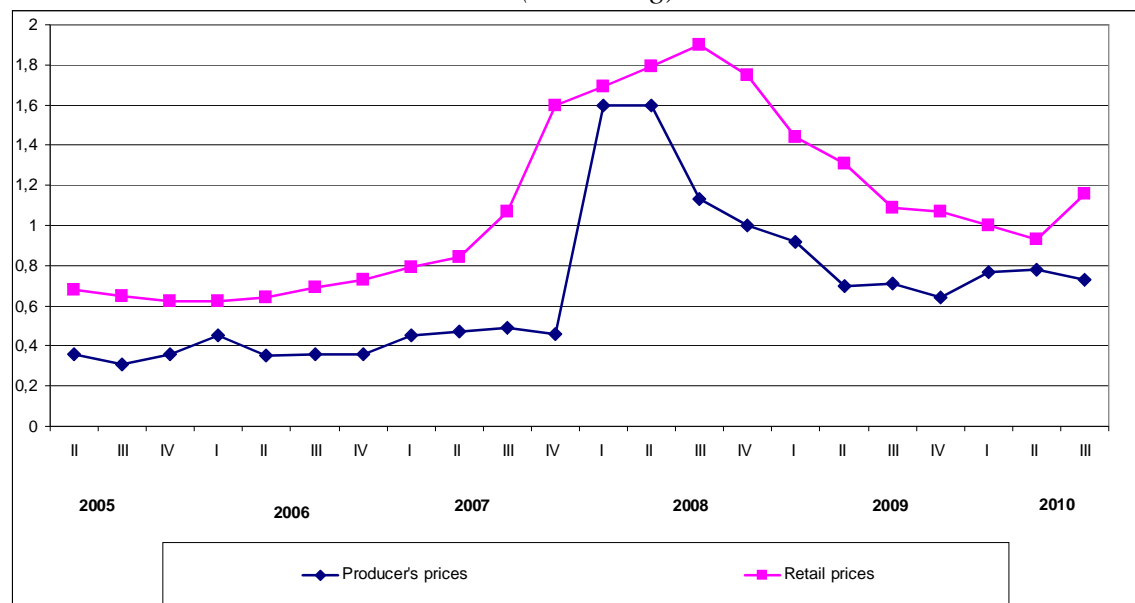
In January – September 2010, the imports of wheat increased by 12.3% as compared to January – September 2009.

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 6.1% and 5.8% in January – September of 2009 and 2010, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 17.3% and 18.2%, 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 – September 2010, the imports of food products decreased by 1.8% as compared to January- September 2009, of which the import of fruit and vegetable juices decreased by 45.5%, eggs – by 19.3%. Import of flour decreased by 0.9% amounting to 271.2 thsd.tons (against 273.7 thsd.tons in January – September 2009). Import of wheat increased by 12.3% amounting to 309.5 thsd.tons (against 253.0 thsd.tons in January – September 2009).

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

(thsd.tons)

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | <i>Exports</i> | | <i>Imports</i> | |
| <i>Food products</i> | 160 | 217 | 907 | 923 |
| of which | | | | |
| wheat | 0,0 | | 253,0 | 309,6 |
| flour | 0,0 | 0,8 | 223,7 | 271,2 |
| sugar | | 0,0 | 82,9 | 86,0 |
| spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products | | 0,0 | 7,3 | 8,4 |
| vegetable oil | | 0,0 | 53,6 | 57,3 |
| milk and dairy products | | 0,0 | 3,2 | 5,3 |
| eggs | | | 5,7 | 4,1 |
| tea | | | 4,8 | 4,8 |
| potato | 0,3 | 0,3 | 26,7 | 25,7 |
| fresh vegetables | 51,2 | 135,0 | 26,2 | 0,8 |
| fresh fruits and berries | 14,2 | 6,5 | 6,1 | 11,0 |
| fruit and vegetable juices | 5,6 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 0,6 |
| canned vegetables, tomatoes | 1,6 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 1,2 |
| Share of food products in total volume, % | 6,1 | 5,8 | 17,3 | 18,2 |

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)*

| | January - September 2009 | January - September 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bread products (expressed in grain) | 13,05 | 12,81 |
| Potatoes | 2,85 | 3,05 |
| Vegetables and melons | 11,73 | 12,11 |
| Fruits and berries | 4,11 | 3,44 |
| Sugar and confectionery items | 1,03 | 0,96 |
| Meat and meat products | 0,85 | 0,86 |
| Milk and dairy products | 5,59 | 6,08 |
| Eggs (pieces) | 9 | 4 |
| Vegetable oil | 1,18 | 1,19 |
| 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 September 2010, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to September 2009, except for prices of milk, eggs, rice, and potatoe (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

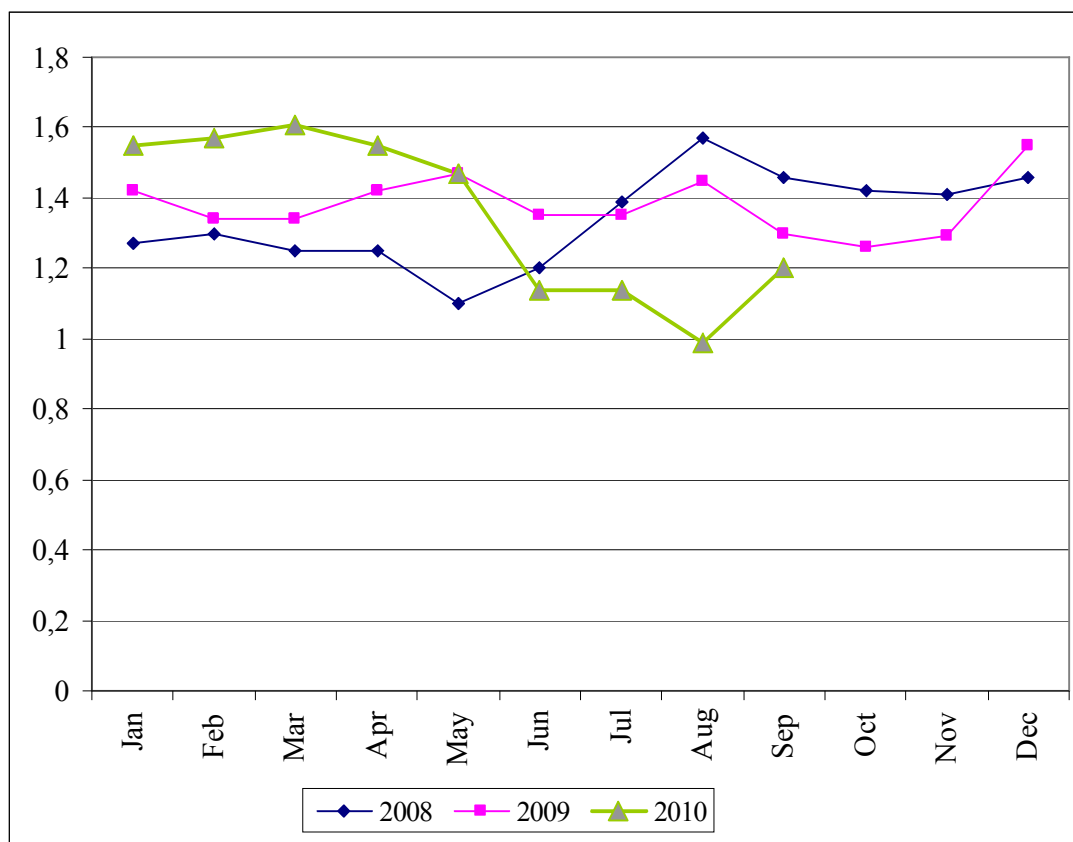
**Table 8: Average prices for some food products in consumer's sector
(average for Republic)**

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

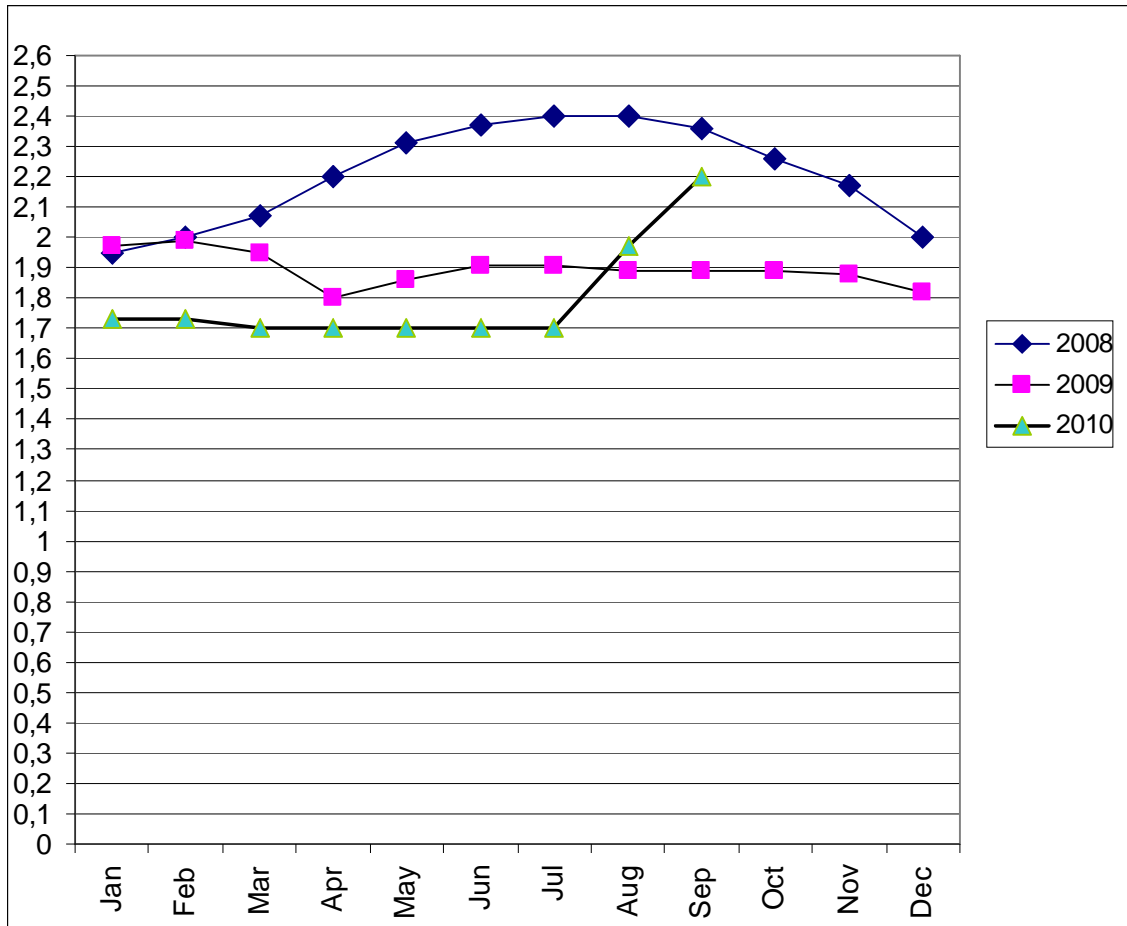
| | 2010 | | | | | | 2009 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | January | March | April | June | August | September | September | December |
| Beef | 16,19 | 17,02 | 17,35 | 17,68 | 18,45 | 19,10 | 16,12 | 16,33 |
| Animal oil | 20,65 | 21,88 | 21,90 | 22,13 | 22,69 | 23,91 | 20,25 | 20,22 |
| Cotton oil | 5,92 | 5,92 | 6,06 | 6,06 | 6,06 | 6,06 | 6,01 | 5,92 |
| Milk | 2,17 | 2,19 | 2,06 | 2,01 | 2,01 | 1,89 | 1,93 | 2,05 |
| Eggs (10 pieces) | 6,70 | 6,08 | 5,64 | 5,58 | 5,72 | 5,80 | 6,38 | 6,86 |
| Sand sugar | 4,33 | 4,75 | 4,50 | 4,47 | 4,62 | 4,73 | 3,92 | 4,33 |
| Salt | 0,71 | 0,74 | 0,74 | 0,74 | 0,74 | 0,74 | 0,71 | 0,71 |
| Light wheat flour | 1,73 | 1,70 | 1,70 | 1,70 | 1,97 | 2,20 | 1,89 | 1,82 |
| Bread made from light wheat flour | 2,22 | 2,22 | 2,22 | 2,22 | 2,29 | 2,29 | 2,22 | 2,22 |
| Rice | 5,80 | 5,66 | 5,28 | 5,41 | 5,48 | 5,34 | 6,69 | 6,28 |
| Potatoes | 1,55 | 1,61 | 1,55 | 1,14 | 0,99 | 1,20 | 1,30 | 1,55 |
| Onion | 0,82 | 1,51 | 1,48 | 0,86 | 0,76 | 0,94 | 0,84 | 0,76 |
| Carrot | 0,63 | 0,57 | 0,70 | 2,29 | 2,09 | 1,61 | 0,98 | 0,76 |
| Apples | 3,96 | 4,80 | 4,88 | 4,94 | 4,47 | 4,47 | 3,47 | 3,74 |
| Vodka | 10,35 | 9,77 | 9,77 | 9,88 | 9,88 | 9,88 | 10,23 | 10,35 |

In January-September 2010, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 100%), pea (by 30.2%), onion (by 24.7%), light wheat flour (by 21.0%), beef (by 18.0%), apple (by 13.9%), buckwheat (by 10.9%), mutton (by 9.4%), semi-finished meat (by 9.3%), sour-milk products (by 9.1%), animal oil (by 8.3%), sand sugar (by 6.0%), sour cream (by 5.2%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 3.91%), salt (by 3.5%), bread and sausage (by 3.0%), live fish (by 2.9%), chocolate sweets (by 2.6%), pearly barley (by 2.4%), cotton oil (by 2.3%), tea (by 2.2%), pasta and coffee (by 1.6%), vodka (by 1.1%), poultry meat (by 0.7%).

At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for tomato (by 37.3%), cucumbers (by 29.5%), potato (by 23.1%), eggs (by 17.8%), rice (by 14.9%), milk (by 7.7%), and cabbage (by 1.8%).

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 (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.

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 January – September 2010, the per capita cash income was 151.97 somoni, increasing by 12.1% as compared to January – September 2009. (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

| | January – September 2009 | January – September 2010 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Average per capita incomes (somon / month) | 135,55 | 151,97 |
| Growth in real incomes (%) | 98,3 | 106,2 |
| Average monthly salary | 285,43 | 339,65 |
| Growth in real salary (%) | 121,4 | 112,7 |
| Average per capita expenditures (somon/month) | 129,75 | 143,35 |
| Growth in real expenditures (%) | 96,2 | 105,6 |

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

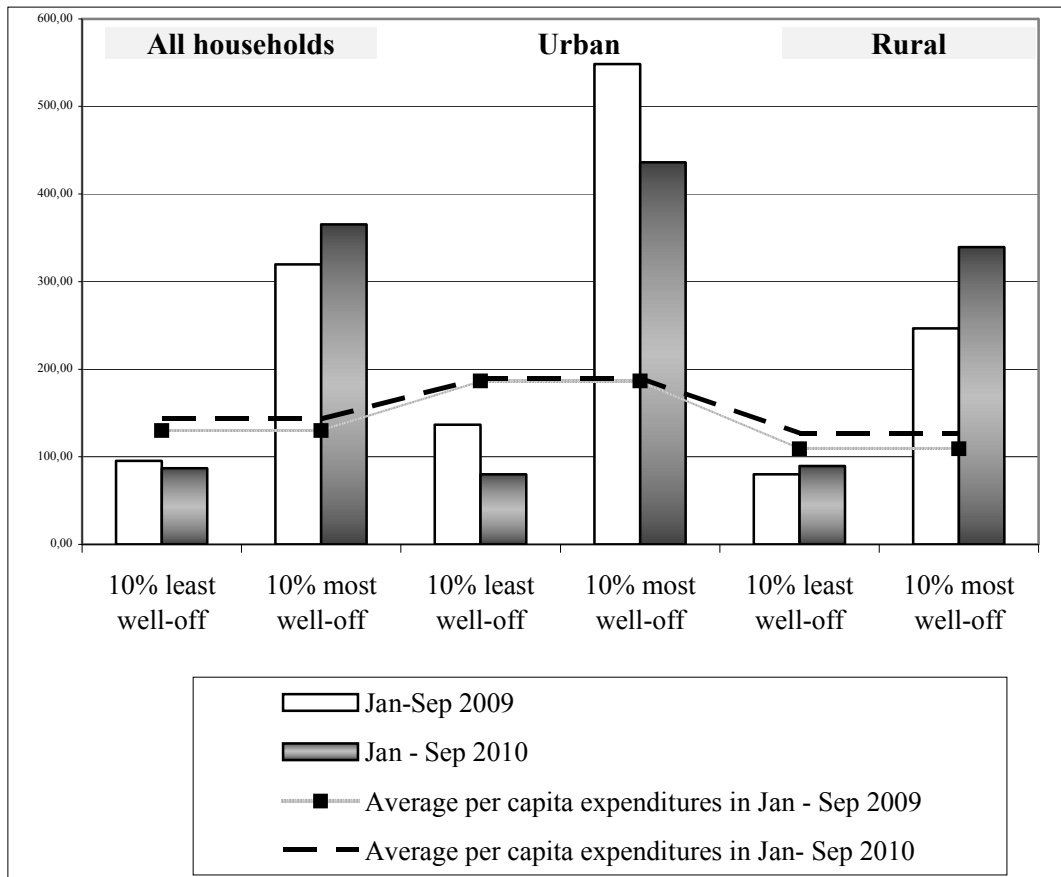
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January-September 2010 continued to remain labor incomes (49.3%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.5%). In January – September 2010, the gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 14.8 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

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

In January – September 2010, the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 4.2 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January - September of 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 - September 2010, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 1.3% as compared to January – September 2009; in rural areas it decreased by 7.3%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased (by 5.2%) (see Table 10).

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

| | January – September 2009 | January – September 2010 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Republic of Tajikistan | 62,0 | 56,9 |
| Urban | 59,9 | 58,6 |
| Rural | 63,4 | 56,1 |

| | January – September 2009 | January – September 2010 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Oblasts | | |
| Dushanbe | | |
| GBAO | 63,5 | 60,1 |
| Soghd oblast | 69,7 | 71,8 |
| Khatlon oblast | 51,6 | 41,3 |
| RRS | 67,3 | 61,1 |
| Vulnerable groups of population | 67,5 | 64,0 |
| Households having 3 and more children | | |
| Pensioners | 63,7 | 58,5 |

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 – September 2010 it decreased to 2233.29 Kcal per capita (against 2276.04 Kcal per a day in January – September 2009).

In January-September 2010, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 18.6% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 115.3 kg per one household member.

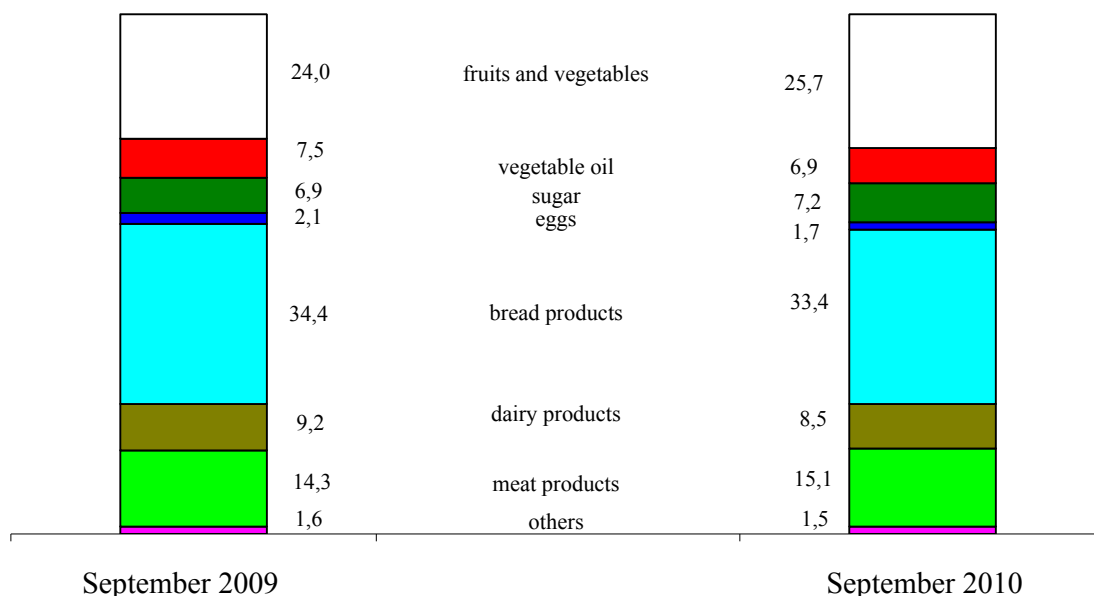
In January – September of 2010, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan

amounted to 27.5 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 109 kg, milk and dairy products – 54.7 kg, meat and meat products – 7.7 kg, vegetable oil – 10.7 kg, eggs – 36 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 8.6 kg, and fruits – 31 kg. In the total structure of household’s expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (34.8%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – September 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 –2.6 times, eggs – 2 times, fruits – 2.3 times.

The cost of consumer’s basket, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2009) amounted to 105.34 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of September 2010, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 205.35 somoni.

Graph 12: Structure of consumer’s basket in September 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)

| | <i>Per one household member per a day</i> | <i>of which:</i> | | <i>Per one household member per a day</i> | <i>of which:</i> | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | <i>urban area</i> | <i>rural area</i> | | <i>urban area</i> | <i>rural area</i> |
| | January – September 2009 | | | January – September 2010 | | |
| Proteins, gr. | 55,95 | 53,46 | 57,00 | 54,70 | 51,40 | 55,84 |
| of which animal, gr. | 9,24 | 8,30 | 9,61 | 8,41 | 8,06 | 8,53 |
| Fats, gr. | 55,12 | 57,14 | 54,47 | 54,99 | 55,30 | 54,84 |
| of which animal, gr. | 10,62 | 10,75 | 10,59 | 10,37 | 11,21 | 10,06 |
| Carbohydrate, gr. | 386,82 | 358,89 | 398,12 | 378,83 | 339,95 | 392,55 |
| Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories | 2276,04 | 2196,27 | 2310,54 | 2233,29 | 2088,04 | 2283,86 |
| of which animal, gr. | 159,12 | 147,86 | 163,67 | 155,51 | 150,22 | 157,33 |

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 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter |
| Total number of registered cases | 9792 | 19757 | 43289 | 10388 | 21106 | 43010 |
| Acute enteric infections | 3476 | 14486 | 37539 | 4055 | 14621 | 37837 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| Bacterial dysentery | 141 | 366 | 758 | 137 | 425 | 776 |
| Typhoid fever | 207 | 182 | 301 | 70 | 104 | 234 |
| Acute viral hepatitis | 2051 | 986 | 2649 | 2538 | 774 | 1963 |
| Tuberculosis | 1019 | 1474 | 1202 | 1264 | 1489 | 1313 |
| Brucellosis | 153 | 238 | 277 | 130 | 329 | 289 |
| Parasitic diseases | 9279 | 14969 | 11636 | 8589 | 11379 | 13915 |

In the third quarter of 2010, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 0.6% as compared to the third quarter of 2009. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 88% of the total number of infection diseases. The number of registered cases of typhoid fever decreased by 22.3%, and acute viral hepatitis – by 26%.

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery increased by 2.4%, tuberculosis – by 9.2%, and brucellosis – by 4.3% as compared to the third quarter of 2009. In January- September 2010, a number of registered cases of parasitic diseases was 33883 cases, decreasing by 5.6% as compared to January – September 2009.

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

| | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter |
| Total number of registered cases | 6129 | 14233 | 34363 | 6119 | 14335 | 33731 |
| Acute enteric infections | 2624 | 11858 | 31069 | 2497 | 11045 | 31012 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| Bacterial dysentery | 37 | 158 | 380 | 47 | 170 | 336 |
| Typhoid fever | 120 | 100 | 109 | 37 | 44 | 90 |
| Acute viral hepatitis | 1665 | 636 | 2298 | 2103 | 500 | 1645 |
| Tuberculosis | 63 | 79 | 68 | 83 | 124 | 107 |
| Brucellosis | 16 | 39 | 43 | 15 | 62 | 47 |
| Parasitic diseases | 5627 | 10049 | 7817 | 5570 | 7743 | 9256 |

In the third quarter of 2010, about 78.4% of all infection diseases fell on the children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections account for 92% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14.

As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of registered cases of acute viral hepatitis decreased by 28.4%, typhoid fever – by 17.4%, and bacterial dysentery – by 11.6%. At the same time, incidence of brucellosis among children aged 0-14 increased by 9.3% and tuberculosis – by 57.4%.

In January – September 2010, about 66.6% of all parasitic diseases fell on the children aged 0-14.

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – September 2010, offices of civil registration registered 184.9 thsd. births and 23.8 thsd. deaths, of which 2.1 thsd. deaths fell on children below 1 year. About 132.6 thsd. births (or 71.7% of the registered births) were registered within the statutory period.

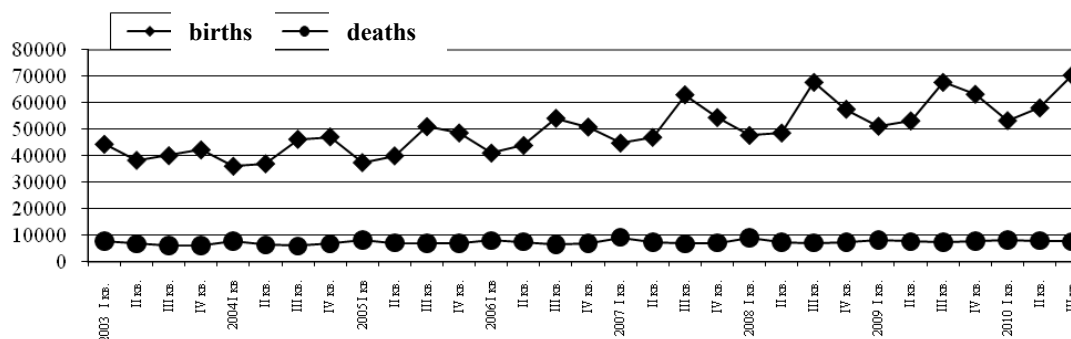
In January- September 2010, the number of registered births increased by 7.4% as compared to the similar period of 2009; a number of births registered within the statutory period increased by 7.7%.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 23.3 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 |

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 10.3% amounting to 26.6 thsd. births, in Khatlon oblast – by 6.0% (52.4 thsd.births), in Soghd oblast – by 7.8% (44.2 thsd.births), in Dushanbe – by 10.7% (6.9 thsd. births), and in GBAO - by 6.5% (2.5 thsd. births).

Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – September 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> | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | <i>2009</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> | <i>2010</i> |
| | <i>Number</i> | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | 123096 | 132575 | 23160 | 23766 | 99936 | 108809 |
| GBAO | 2357 | 2511 | 876 | 859 | 1481 | 1652 |
| Soghd oblast | 40963 | 44158 | 8048 | 8347 | 32915 | 35811 |
| Khatlon oblast | 49437 | 52418 | 7792 | 8013 | 41645 | 44405 |
| Dushanbe | 6251 | 6919 | 1858 | 1865 | 4393 | 5054 |
| RRS | 24088 | 26569 | 4586 | 4682 | 19502 | 21887 |
| | <i>Per 1000 population</i> | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | 22,1 | 23,3 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 17,9 | 19,1 |
| GBAO | 14,4 | 15,2 | 5,3 | 5,2 | 9,1 | 10,0 |
| Soghd oblast | 25,0 | 26,4 | 4,9 | 5,0 | 20,1 | 21,4 |
| Khatlon oblast | 24,7 | 25,7 | 3,9 | 3,9 | 20,8 | 21,8 |
| Dushanbe | 11,9 | 13,1 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 8,4 | 9,6 |
| RRS | 19,3 | 20,9 | 3,7 | 3,7 | 15,6 | 17,2 |

In January – September 2010, the total number of registered deaths was 23.8 thsd., increasing by 2.6% as compared to January – September of 2009. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in Dushanbe (by 0.4%, 1.9 thsd.deaths), RRS (by 2.1%, 4.7 thsd. deaths), in Sogd (by 3.7%, 8.3 thsd. deaths), and Khatlon (by 2.8%, 8.0 thsd. deaths) oblasts. At the same time, decrease in the number of registered deaths was observed in GBAO (by 1.9%, 859 deaths).

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – September 2010 was 108.8 thsd.persons (19.1 persons per 1000 population), increasing by 8.9% as compared to January – September 2009.

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”.

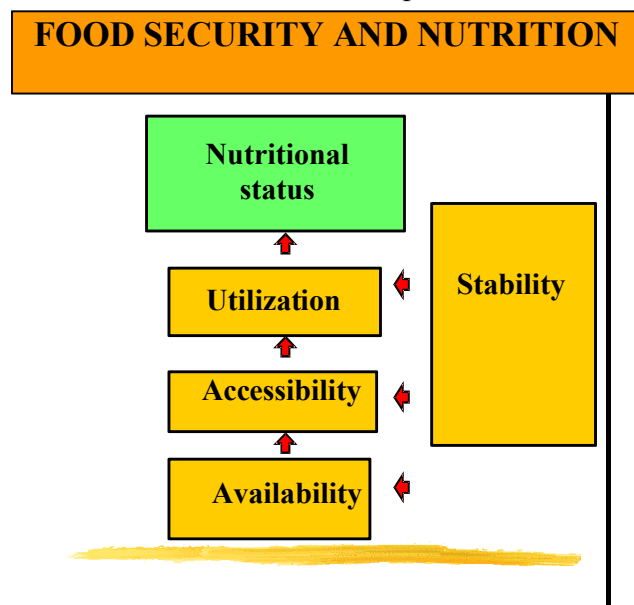
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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 third quarter of 2010***Meteorological conditions*

The **July** was warm; the average monthly air temperature was within the norm (except for Farhor, Kyrgan-tube, Isanboy, and Gissar regions): 24-25 degrees in mountains and high mountain areas, 13-21 degrees in mountain regions, and 8-11 degrees in GBAO.

The lowest day-time air temperature (30-35 degrees) was registered in the third decade of the month in valleys of RRS, Khatlon and Sogd oblasts.

Rains were observed during 3-11 days in valleys and piedmonts, 15-21 days in mountains, and 8 days in high mountain areas. Abundant rains were registered in the eastern part of the republic on 28-30 July. Hailstorm was observed on 20 July in Rasht region.

August was characterized by warm weather conditions. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm in the most regions of the republic and within the norm in mountains and high mountain areas (except for Djirgatal region): 24-28 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, up to 30 degrees in the southern part of Khatlon oblast, 18-23 degrees in mountains, and 10-15 degrees in high mountain areas.

The lowest air temperature was registered in the first five days of the month, as well as at the end of August. During this period, a day-time air temperature was 29-35 degree, while air temperature at nights fell to 15-20 degrees. In the third decade of the month, the average air temperature in mountains was within 8-13 degrees and 23-28 degrees.

The warmest weather in valleys was observed on 7-12 and 17-22 August, when the day-time air temperature reached 36-40 degrees (41-44 degrees in the southern part of the republic).

Rains were observed mainly in mountainous regions. Rains and storms of short duration were registered in Sogd oblast and mountains of RRS. Abundant rains were observed in Rasht valley.

September was characterized by warm whether and rains. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm, except for Rushan, Darvoz, and Bulunkul regions:

18-23 degrees in valleys, 10-17 degrees in mountains (22 degrees in Darvoz region), and 3-8 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was registered on 1-11 September, when the day-time air temperature in valleys reached 35-39 degrees (up to 44 degrees in the southern part of the republic), while air temperature at nights was 16-22 degrees (11-16 degrees in Dushanbe).

Decrease in air temperature (by 5-8 degrees and 8-11 degrees) was observed on 16-19 September in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS. Rains were registered during 14 days (within the norm).

Hydrological conditions

July. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (95-140%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1.120 mln.m³ and amounted to 9989 mln.m³, which is less by 0.210 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.594 mln.m³ and amounted to 2948 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.438 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecasts were proved by 850%.

August. Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (70-105%), and within the last-year values (90-110%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0.555 mln.m³ and amounted to 10544 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.013 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.323 mln.m³ and amounted to 3271 mln.m³, which is higher by 1.778 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake increased by 504 sm, reaching 2550 sm. Forecasts were proved by 85%.

September. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (97-130%) and exceeded the last year's values.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir remained stable at the level of 10542 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.016 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year.

Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.101 mln.m³ and amounted to 3372 mln.m³, which is higher by 2.057 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake increased by 24 sm, reaching 2574 sm. Forecasts were proved by 85%.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

July. No avalanches and mudflows were forecasted and registered.

August. Two mudflows were forecasted with the total duration of 12 days; the forecasts were proved by 60%.

The period from 10-15 August was characterized by high air temperature and increased water content in some rivers of the republic. As a result, a mudflow in Murgab and Rushan regions washed out the motor road Rushan – Bartang and damaged few bridges. On 23 August abundant rain in Ayni region caused a mudflow; deaths reported in Puhtin settlement.

September. No avalanches and mudflows were forecasted and registered.

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 | Jan-Sep 2010 | Indicator 2012 |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Indicator of impact | The annual real growth of GDP | % | 7,9 | 3,9 | 6,2 | 7,0 |
| | Budget revenues against GDP | % | 19,7 | 20,2 | 25,1 | 23,5 |
| | Current revenues against GDP | % | 18,6 | 17,7 | 19,5 | 19,0 |
| | Inflation rate | % | 11,8 | 5,0 | | 7,0 |
| | Investment in main capital against GDP | % | 24,5 | 18,1 | 14,96 | 17,5 |
| | Export of goods and services against GDP | % | 34,9 | 26,2 | 28,2 | 27,8 |
| Indicator of resources | State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP) | % | 28,7 | 27,4 | 24,1 | 26,6 |

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

| Indicator types | Title | Unit of measurement | Indicator 2008 | Indicator 2009 | Jan-Sep 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 | | 125 |

Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Indicator of outcome | External trade per GDP | % | 90,7 | 79,8 | 67,7 | 70,7 |
| | Electricity export growth in money terms | % | 0,2 | 2,2 | -97,1 | 18,4 |
| | Export growth of light industry | % | - | -0,8 | 44,9 | 10 |
| | Export growth of fruits and vegetables | % | 22,5 | 4,6 | 12,8 | 4,8 |
| | Growth in intraregional trade volume | % | 13,5 | 12,5 | 11,6 | 14,0 |
| | Number of tourists to Tajikistan | persons | 491 | 1337 | 3041 | 347,3 |
| | To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license | 1000 persons | 11,0 | 15,5 | 8,8x | 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 | Jan-Sep 2010 | Indicator 2012 |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Indicator of outcome | Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector | % | 100,0 | 110,6 | 107,1 | 118,1 |
| | Growth in productivity of labor in agriculture sector | % | 100,0 | 105,0 | | 112,0 |
| | Growth in average productivity off cotton sector | Centner /ha | 15,6 | 17,8 | 10,8 | 25 |
| | Export growth in agriculture sector | % | 100,0 | 102,8 | | 117,4 |
| | Growth in livestock production | % | 100,0 | 106,0 | | 121,0 |
| | Growth in household incomes | % | 100,0 | 1,71 | | 123,0 |
| | Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands | % | 96,6 | 97,0 | | 98,6 |
| | Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands | % | 97,0 | 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 | 740,0 | 820 |
| | The volume of international passenger transportation | 1000 passengers | 394,7 | 416,5 | 355,6 | 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 | Jan-Sep 2010 | Indicator 2012 |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Indicator of impact | The volume of services by private companies in money terms | Mln Tajik somoni | 648,8 | 775,2 | 1072,5 | 805,9 |
| | Growth in number of internet users | 1000 users | 495,6 | 416,5 | 1077,4 | 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 | 155,7 | 220,0 |
| | Oil production | 1000 t | 25,8 | 26,2 | 20,8 | 28,8 |
| | Gas production | Mln m3 | 16,1 | 19,9 | 16,3 | 24,5 |
| | Number of constructed small HPPs | number | 27 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| | Increase in electricity tariffs | cent | 1,41 | 1,81 | | 3,12 |

The indicators of the industry section

| Indicator types | Title | Unit of measurement | Indicator 2008 | Indicator 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 | Indicator 2012 |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Indicator of outcome | Volume of industrial production | Million somoni | 6105,9 | 6500,9 | 5349,6 | 8737,2 |
| | Volume of processed cotton fiber | 1000 tons | 115,7 | 91,0 | 33,4 | 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 | 14,4 | 4,5 |
| Indicator of output | Volume of products of the light industry/food | Million somoni | 732,0/1264,6 | 705,3/ 1360,1 | 375,7/ 1390,4 | 957,5/ 1420,0 |

SOCIAL BLOCK**Development of the education system and science**

| Indicator types | Title | Unit of measurement | Indicator 2008 | Indicator 2009 | Jan-Sep 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 | 28 | 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 | Jan-Sep 2010 | Indicator 2012 |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Indicator of impact | Child mortality under 5 years old | Per 1000 born alive | 53,0 | ... | ... | 37,0 |
| | Child mortality under 1 year old | Per 1000 born alive | 46,0 | ... | ... | 35,0 |
| | Maternal mortality | per 100,000 born alive | 70,0 | ... | ... | 60,0 |
| | Number of HIV affected people | Person | 1422 | 1853 | 483 (2336) | 3500 |
| | Malaria affected people | per 100,000 people | 4,3 | 2,2 | 1,0 | 18,0 |
| | Tuberculosis rate (WHO estimates) | | 83,5 | 78,5 | 53,5 | 130,0 |
| | Helmintic infection rate | | 497,5 | 588,5 | 446,2 | 250,0 |
| | Measles affected | | 0,0 | 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 | Jan-Sep 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 | 61,4 | | 50,0 |
| | Number of registered crimes disaggregated by gender (overall/ by women) | persons | 11658/ 1376 | total 12408 | total 6276 | - |

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

| | I quarter | | | II quarter | | | III quarter | | | IV quarter | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|------------|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Potatoes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GBAO | - | - | 2,20 | 1,00 | - | 1,8 | 1,89 | 0,85 | 1,85 | 1,60 | 1,80 | 1,83 |
| Soghd Oblast | 0,64 | 0,40 | 0,32 | 0,47 | 0,45 | 0,44 | 0,77 | 0,79 | 0,44 | 0,47 | 0,26 | 0,55 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 0,78 | 0,53 | - | 1,10 | 0,77 | 0,77 | 0,97 | 0,89 | 0,57 | 0,68 | 0,91 | 0,82 |
| RRS | 0,77 | 0,54 | 1,76 | 0,76 | 0,64 | 0,87 | 0,73 | 0,70 | 0,77 | 0,47 | 0,74 | 1,78 |
| Average in the Republic | 0,68 | 0,68 | 0,71 | 0,89 | 0,72 | 0,74 | 0,87 | 1,07 | 0,70 | 0,76 | 0,66 | 0,88 |
| Milk | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GBAO | 1,5 | 1,16 | - | 2,20 | 1,80 | 2,50 | 2,52 | 1,79 | 2,64 | 1,54 | 2,50 | 2,39 |
| Soghd Oblast | 0,85 | 0,82 | 0,89 | 0,84 | 0,93 | 0,94 | 0,92 | 0,88 | 0,92 | 0,66 | 0,92 | 0,75 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 0,51 | 0,74 | 0,79 | 0,72 | 0,86 | 0,89 | 0,58 | 1,11 | 0,82 | 0,45 | 0,58 | 0,91 |
| RRS | 1,40 | 1,66 | 1,75 | 1,28 | 1,53 | 1,68 | 1,33 | 1,51 | 1,65 | 0,92 | 1,38 | 1,52 |
| Average in the Republic | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,34 | 0,99 | 1,21 | 1,32 | 1,03 | 1,21 | 1,30 | 0,72 | 1,04 | 1,13 |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GBAO | - | - | - | - | 0,61 | - | 1,47 | 1,77 | 1,72 | - | 1,90 | 1,91 |
| Soghd Oblast | 0,86 | 0,85 | 0,60 | 1,00 | 0,57 | 0,54 | 1,05 | 0,54 | 0,55 | 0,50 | 0,94 | 0,56 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 1,26 | 1,32 | 1,07 | 1,11 | 0,72 | 0,82 | 1,13 | 0,76 | 0,78 | 0,36 | 1,00 | 0,64 |
| RRS | 1,82 | 1,41 | 0,80 | 1,01 | 0,74 | 0,68 | 1,26 | 0,74 | 0,72 | 0,62 | 1,50 | 0,77 |
| Average in the Republic | 1,61 | 0,96 | 0,77 | 1,08 | 0,70 | 0,78 | 1,13 | 0,71 | 0,73 | 0,39 | 0,46 | 0,64 |

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2007 – 2010 (somon / kg)

| | | | I quarter | | | II quarter | | | III quarter | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | Potatoes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 1,40 | 1,53 | 1,30 | 1,52 | 1,77 | 1,27 | 1,53 | 1,52 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,17 |
| Soghd Oblast | 1,17 | 1,18 | 1,12 | 1,06 | 1,18 | 1,02 | 1,43 | 1,29 | 1,34 | 1,13 | 0,93 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 1,45 | 1,46 | 1,39 | 1,53 | 1,80 | 1,26 | 1,42 | 1,37 | 1,57 | 1,30 | 1,13 |
| Average in the Republic | 1,34 | 1,39 | 1,27 | 1,37 | 1,58 | 1,18 | 1,46 | 1,39 | 1,47 | 1,35 | 1,07 |
| | Milk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 2,27 | 2,67 | 2,10 | 3,00 | 2,90 | 2,00 | 2,67 | 2,87 | 2,27 | 2,50 | 2,70 |
| Soghd Oblast | 1,70 | 1,66 | 1,53 | 1,89 | 1,78 | 1,86 | 1,60 | 1,65 | 1,65 | 1,57 | 1,60 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 1,64 | 1,91 | 1,35 | 2,00 | 2,07 | 1,56 | 1,85 | 1,75 | 1,70 | 1,83 | 1,77 |
| Average in the Republic | 1,87 | 2,08 | 1,66 | 2,30 | 2,25 | 1,81 | 2,04 | 2,09 | 1,87 | 1,95 | 2,02 |
| | Flour of 1st grade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 2,21 | 1,98 | 2,03 | 1,99 | 1,80 | 2,27 | 1,97 | 1,80 | 2,37 | 2,00 | 2,07 |
| Soghd Oblast | 2,21 | 1,76 | 1,97 | 1,92 | 1,57 | 2,30 | 1,66 | 1,50 | 2,42 | 1,75 | 1,90 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 2,22 | 1,96 | 2,02 | 1,99 | 1,80 | 2,30 | 1,95 | 1,80 | 2,37 | 1,94 | 2,06 |
| Average in the Republic | 2,21 | 1,90 | 2,01 | 1,97 | 1,72 | 2,29 | 1,96 | 1,70 | 2,39 | 1,90 | 2,01 |
| | Wheat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 1,98 | 1,62 | 1,93 | 1,83 | 1,37 | 2,00 | 1,70 | 1,23 | 2,10 | 1,37 | 1,32 |
| Soghd Oblast | 1,54 | 0,91 | 1,24 | 1,05 | 0,76 | 1,71 | 0,96 | 0,72 | 1,73 | 0,90 | 0,93 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 1,81 | 1,15 | 1,73 | 1,43 | 0,87 | 1,76 | 1,27 | 0,94 | 1,93 | 0,96 | 1,23 |
| Average in the Republic | 1,78 | 1,23 | 1,69 | 1,44 | 1,00 | 1,79 | 1,31 | 0,93 | 1,90 | 1,08 | 1,16 |
| | Rice | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 5,15 | 7,34 | 3,77 | 6,50 | 6,23 | 4,23 | 7,33 | 6,17 | 5,83 | 8,00 | 6,33 |
| Soghd Oblast | 4,32 | 5,74 | 2,72 | 4,85 | 5,00 | 3,34 | 5,86 | 5,00 | 5,61 | 6,18 | 5,00 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 4,53 | 6,01 | 3,11 | 5,72 | 6,00 | 3,71 | 6,04 | 5,00 | 5,31 | 6,20 | 5,11 |
| Average in the Republic | 4,67 | 6,36 | 3,20 | 5,69 | 5,74 | 3,76 | 6,41 | 5,39 | 5,58 | 6,79 | 5,48 |
| | Sand sugar | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 2,54 | 3,64 | 2,40 | 2,88 | 5,07 | 2,48 | 3,55 | 4,48 | 2,60 | 4,00 | 4,67 |
| Soghd Oblast | 2,52 | 3,46 | 2,36 | 2,76 | 4,72 | 2,46 | 3,23 | 4,47 | 2,67 | 3,87 | 4,47 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 2,51 | 3,54 | 2,40 | 2,76 | 4,79 | 2,46 | 3,37 | 4,45 | 2,58 | 3,90 | 4,82 |
| Average in the Republic | 2,52 | 3,55 | 2,39 | 2,80 | 4,86 | 2,47 | 3,38 | 4,47 | 2,61 | 3,84 | 4,65 |

Food Security and Poverty

| | | | I quarter | | | II quarter | | | III quarter | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Onion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 1,08 | 1,59 | 0,88 | 2,42 | 1,40 | 0,97 | 1,73 | 1,27 | 0,88 | 1,10 | 0,97 |
| Soghd Oblast | 0,77 | 1,19 | 0,40 | 1,95 | 0,74 | 0,62 | 1,58 | 1,00 | 0,72 | 0,63 | 0,64 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 1,00 | 1,46 | 0,90 | 2,51 | 1,23 | 0,89 | 1,63 | 1,10 | 0,78 | 0,83 | 0,85 |
| Average in the Republic | 0,95 | 1,41 | 0,72 | 2,29 | 1,12 | 0,83 | 1,65 | 1,12 | 0,80 | 0,93 | 0,82 |
| Cotton oil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 6,89 | 6,05 | 7,43 | 6,05 | 6,05 | 6,73 | 6,05 | 6,05 | 6,90 | 6,05 | 6,05 |
| Soghd Oblast | 7,04 | 5,80 | 7,51 | 5,63 | 6,02 | 7,22 | 5,64 | 6,43 | 7,01 | 5,99 | 6,43 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 6,39 | 5,64 | 6,75 | 5,29 | 5,75 | 6,34 | 5,59 | 5,75 | 6,39 | 6,00 | 5,76 |
| Average in the Republic | 6,77 | 5,83 | 7,23 | 5,66 | 5,94 | 6,76 | 5,73 | 6,08 | 6,76 | 6,00 | 6,08 |
| Mutton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 17,54 | 18,07 | 16,00 | 18,00 | 18,67 | 18,17 | 18,30 | 20,00 | 18,00 | 17,33 | 20,67 |
| Soghd Oblast | 17,82 | 19,68 | 15,89 | 19,39 | 20,00 | 17,34 | 19,71 | 20,00 | 18,71 | 19,71 | 20,00 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 16,56 | 17,49 | 14,27 | 17,08 | 18,40 | 17,29 | 17,33 | 19,04 | 17,33 | 18,00 | 19,55 |
| Average in the Republic | 17,31 | 18,42 | 15,39 | 18,16 | 19,00 | 17,60 | 18,45 | 19,68 | 18,01 | 18,38 | 20,07 |
| Beef | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 15,83 | 17,73 | 14,33 | 17,07 | 18,50 | 16,00 | 17,40 | 19,33 | 16,50 | 17,25 | 20,00 |
| Soghd Oblast | 13,91 | 15,05 | 12,00 | 14,83 | 15,49 | 13,75 | 14,82 | 15,76 | 14,88 | 15,49 | 17,65 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 14,57 | 15,83 | 12,16 | 15,75 | 16,37 | 14,64 | 15,86 | 17,89 | 15,73 | 15,86 | 18,65 |
| Average in the Republic | 14,77 | 16,10 | 12,83 | 15,88 | 16,79 | 14,80 | 16,03 | 17,66 | 15,71 | 16,05 | 18,77 |
| Chicken meet | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 13,29 | 14,30 | 12,00 | 14,83 | 14,32 | 13,83 | 14,30 | 14,40 | 14,00 | 14,10 | 14,40 |
| Soghd Oblast | 11,34 | 12,15 | 10,67 | 12,00 | 12,64 | 11,17 | 12,21 | 12,24 | 11,67 | 12,17 | 11,96 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 11,38 | 13,57 | 9,26 | 13,49 | 13,25 | 10,17 | 13,60 | 13,34 | 12,84 | 13,60 | 13,34 |
| Average in the Republic | 12,00 | 13,34 | 10,64 | 13,44 | 13,40 | 11,72 | 13,37 | 13,32 | 12,84 | 13,27 | 13,23 |
| Eggs (10 pieces) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dushanbe | 5,47 | 6,53 | 5,73 | 5,83 | 6,67 | 4,80 | 6,17 | 6,33 | 5,33 | 7,00 | 6,50 |
| Soghd Oblast | 4,83 | 5,15 | 4,76 | 4,55 | 6,15 | 4,52 | 4,55 | 5,50 | 4,97 | 5,85 | 5,20 |
| Khatlon Oblast | 5,34 | 5,87 | 5,27 | 5,27 | 6,43 | 5,07 | 5,48 | 5,17 | 5,48 | 6,40 | 5,61 |
| Average in the Republic | 5,21 | 5,85 | 5,25 | 5,22 | 6,42 | 4,80 | 5,40 | 5,67 | 5,26 | 6,05 | 5,77 |

APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2006-2009

| | 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 | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|-------|-------|--------|--|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| 1. | Stocks at the beginning of the period | 423,9 | 648,9 | 1020,8 | 1324,5 | 403,8 | 421,4 | 702,6 | 833,3 | 192,2 | 10,4 | 33,3 | 89,0 | 2,5 | 2,9 | 2,1 | 14,3 | 81,9 | 118,3 | - | 11,1 |
| 2. | Food production in the country (+) | 633,1 | 640,3 | 774,9 | 1295,0 | 573,4 | 659,9 | 679,8 | 690,9 | 759,2 | 828,6 | 908,0 | 1047,1 | 315,8 | 273,7 | 262,4 | 213,7 | 2,5 | - | - | - |
| 3. | Food imports (+) | 675,5 | 816,1 | 1060,0 | 868,0 | 11,5 | 25,9 | 47,5 | 27,5 | 1,2 | 14,6 | 12,2 | 33,9 | 9,8 | 11,6 | 13,5 | 12,1 | 140,9 | 145,4 | 130,0 | 117,7 |
| | Availability (1-3) (+) | 1732,5 | 2105,3 | 2855,7 | 3487,5 | 988,7 | 1107,2 | 1429,9 | 1551,7 | 952,6 | 853,6 | 953,5 | 1170,0 | 328,1 | 288,2 | 278,0 | 240,1 | 225,3 | 263,7 | 130,0 | 128,8 |
| 4. | Used for seed (-) | 64 | 43,5 | 213,7 | 51,6 | 112,0 | 113,0 | 94,6 | 185,8 | - | 0,5 | 0,7 | - | - | 0,3 | 0,5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Used as fodder (-) | 4,0 | 4,0 | 25,5 | 51,4 | 98,8 | 0,4 | 6,5 | 0,2 | 95,0 | 3,5 | - | 188,0 | 13,0 | 0,1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Losses (-) | 6,0 | 6,0 | 6,3 | 27,7 | 30,0 | 0,4 | 15,4 | 75,6 | 95,0 | 4 | 3,6 | 47,3 | 4,9 | 10,2 | 1,0 | 31,0 | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Food exports (-) | 0,1 | - | - | 87,8 | 0,01 | 1,3 | - | 0,4 | 31,2 | 103,3 | 106,5 | 83,8 | 29,5 | 31,1 | 42,9 | 11,2 | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Availability for consumption by the population (-) | 1007,5 | 1221 | 1284,2 | 777,9 | 325,0 | 425,0 | 474,4 | 533,4 | 720,0 | 551,3 | 753,7 | 374,6 | 268,8 | 268,8 | 219,2 | 97,6 | 77,0 | 212,4 | 118,9 | 60,6 |
| 9. | Other utilization (-) | 2,0 | - | 1,5 | 10,0 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 5,7 | 6 | 1,0 | 157,7 | - | - | 9,0 | 16,1 | - | 4,0 | 30,0 | 51,3 | - | 4,0 |
| | Consumption (4-9) (-) | 1083,6 | 1084,5 | 1531,2 | 1016,4 | 567,3 | 404,6 | 596,6 | 801,4 | 942,2 | 820,3 | 864,5 | 693,7 | 325,2 | 286,1 | 263,7 | 143,8 | 107,0 | 263,7 | 118,9 | 64,6 |
| 10. | Stocks at the end 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 |

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 | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|------|------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| 1. | Stocks at the beginning of the period | 3,3 | 10,1 | 3,0 | 52,2 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 9,1 | 1,2 | 1,5 | 1,0 | 11,7 | 10,4 | 5,0 | 4,2 | 22,8 | 4,9 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 3,9 |
| 2. | Food production in the country (+) | 55,9 | 59,5 | 64,4 | 134,3 | 544,8 | 583,6 | 601,0 | 629,7 | 104,7 | 111,2 | 151,0 | 188,4 | 20,4 | 23,7 | 7,4 | 4,5 | 172,1 | 169,1 | 261,1 | 0,4 |
| 3. | Food imports (+) | 14,9 | 34,9 | 57,8 | 68,7 | 2,8 | 4,9 | 6,7 | 6,8 | 160,0 | 105,0 | 107,0 | 91,1 | 42,4 | 5,5 | 49,1 | 77,2 | 184,4 | 250,0 | 260,3 | 0,5 |
| | Availability (1-3) (+) | 74,1 | 104,5 | 125,2 | 255,2 | 548,5 | 589,4 | 608,5 | 645,6 | 265,9 | 217,7 | 259,0 | 291,2 | 75,8 | 34,2 | 60,7 | 104,5 | 361,4 | 420,1 | 522,2 | 4,8 |
| 4. | Used for seed (-) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Used as fodder (-) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Losses (-) | - | - | - | 0,8 | - | - | - | 44,4 | 0,5 | - | 0,5 | 16,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Food exports (-) | 0,0 | - | 0,03 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,2 | - | 1,9 | - | 0,3 | 1,9 | - | 0,0 | - | -0,2 | - | 0,0 | - | - | - |
| 8. | Availability for consumption by the population (-) | 62,0 | 99,5 | 68,5 | 54,6 | 545,6 | 586,4 | 559,4 | 328,2 | 263,5 | 216 | 244,5 | 183,9 | 66,8 | 26,0 | 37,6 | 25,2 | 360,4 | 419,3 | 518,3 | 2,6 |
| 9. | Other utilization (-) | 2,0 | 2,0 | 4,3 | - | 2,0 | 2,0 | 4,0 | 21,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 15,3 | 4,0 | 4,0 | - | 11,7 | - | - | - | 0,2 |
| | Consumption (4-9) (-) | 64,0 | 101,5 | 72,8 | 55,6 | 547,6 | 588,6 | 599,4 | 395,6 | 264,4 | 216,7 | 247,3 | 215,2 | 70,8 | 30,0 | 37,6 | 36,9 | 360,4 | 419,3 | 518,3 | 2,8 |
| 10. | Stocks at the end 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 |

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) (+) | 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 |
| 4. | Used for seed (-) | 13,2 | 15,0 | 1,9 | 21,5 | 64,3 | 68,0 | 33,8 | 19,7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Used as fodder (-) | 2,4 | 6,0 | 26,0 | 27,0 | - | - | 0,1 | 0,1 | 11,0 | 21,0 | 89 | 67 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Losses (-) | 2,2 | 3,3 | 6,5 | 15,7 | 21,6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 26 | 21 | - | - | 14 | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Food exports (-) | 0,9 | 1,7 | 85,2 | - | - | 0,1 | - | 0,3 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 9,6 | 71,4 | 4,8 | 4,6 | - | 1,8 | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Availability for consumption by the population (-) | 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 |
| 9. | Other utilization (-) | - | | 5,0 | 5,0 | 2,0 | - | 2,0 | 2,0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,0 | - | - | - | 4,0 | - |
| | Consumption (4-9) (-) | 278,7 | 354,4 | 218,6 | 164,7 | 469,0 | 191,1 | 73,9 | 67,4 | 104,9 | 169,5 | 209,1 | 210,2 | 16,1 | 36,9 | 48,0 | 42,8 | - | - | 11,4 | 7,4 |
| 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 | | 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 | | 750,3 | 738,2 | 792,5 | | 476,3 | 413,7 | 503,2 | | 96,3 | 89,7 | 119,5 | | 64,2 | 76,4 | 103,5 | |
| 2. | Food production in the country (+) | - | 352,6 | 665,4 | | - | 128,7 | 309,8 | | 1,1 | 181,7 | 975 | | - | 32,6 | 121,3 | | - | - | | |
| 3. | Food imports (+) | 177,0 | 151,8 | 269 | | 16,6 | 25,7 | | | 0,4 | 4,5 | 0,7 | | 7,2 | 2,3 | | | 19,0 | 34,0 | 33,1 | |
| | Availability (1-3) (+) | 2648,1 | 3038,7 | 3855,6 | | 766,9 | 892,6 | 1102,3 | | 477,8 | 599,9 | 1478,9 | | 103,5 | 124,6 | 240,8 | | 83,2 | 110,4 | 136,6 | |
| 4. | Used for seed (-) | 14,7 | 13,0 | 36,0 | | 7,9 | 68,0 | 70,0 | | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | |
| 5. | Used as fodder (-) | 2,7 | 5,8 | 11,0 | | - | - | | | - | 22 | 30 | | - | - | | | - | - | | |
| 6. | Losses (-) | 2,1 | 3,0 | 3,4 | | 2,2 | 13,0 | 15 | | 0,2 | 0,5 | 1,0 | | - | - | 7,0 | | - | - | | |
| 7. | Food exports (-) | 0,1 | 0,1 | 1,3 | | - | 0,1 | 0,2 | | 29,1 | 63,5 | 1,4 | | 2,3 | 2,3 | | | - | - | | |
| 8. | Availability for consumption by the population (-) | 94,2 | 94,9 | 107,5 | | 18,6 | 19,0 | 34 | | 34,8 | 10,7 | 51 | | 11,5 | 2,8 | 41 | | 6,8 | 6,9 | 12,4 | |
| 9. | Other utilization (-) | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | 55 | | - | - | 35 | | - | - | 43,5 | |
| | Consumption (4-9) (-) | 113,8 | 116,8 | 159,2 | | 28,7 | 100,1 | 119,2 | | 64,1 | 96,7 | 138,4 | | 13,8 | 5,1 | 83 | | 6,8 | 6,9 | 55,9 | |
| 10. | Stocks at the end of the period | 2534,3 | 2921,9 | 3696,4 | | 738,2 | 792,5 | 983,1 | | 413,7 | 503,2 | 1340,5 | | 89,7 | 119,5 | 157,8 | | 76,4 | 103,5 | 80,7 | |

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 | | 250,0 | 329,0 | 429,9 | | 76,0 | 114,8 | 168,9 | | 67,6 | 84,1 | 96,2 | | 2,0 | 1,5 | 1,0 | |
| 2. | Food production in the country (+) | 10,0 | 24,0 | 10,1 | | 118,8 | 145,4 | 177,2 | | 50,0 | 53,0 | 59,9 | | 2,9 | 1,5 | | | 0,1 | 0,1 | | |
| 3. | Food imports (+) | 17,8 | 18,3 | 15,0 | | 1,3 | 0,9 | 0,6 | | 16,0 | 26,0 | | | 21,8 | 18,8 | 15,0 | | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,4 | |
| | Availability (1-3) (+) | 227,4 | 263,3 | 282,2 | | 370,1 | 475,3 | 607,7 | | 142,0 | 193,8 | 228,8 | | 92,3 | 104,4 | 111,2 | | 2,2 | 1,7 | 1,4 | |
| 4. | Used for seed (-) | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | | | | | | - | - | | |
| 5. | Used as fodder (-) | - | - | | | 1,3 | 1,0 | 7,5 | | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | |
| 6. | Losses (-) | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | 0,6 | | - | - | | | - | - | | |
| 7. | Food exports (-) | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | |
| 8. | Availability for consumption by the population (-) | 6,4 | 6,2 | 5,7 | | 39,8 | 44,4 | 55,4 | | 27,2 | 24,9 | 34,3 | | 8,2 | 8,2 | 15,7 | | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | |
| 9. | Other utilization (-) | - | - | | | - | - | 5,5 | | - | - | | | - | - | | | - | - | | |
| | Consumption (4-9) (-) | 6,4 | 6,2 | 5,7 | | 41,1 | 45,4 | 68,4 | | 27,2 | 24,9 | 34,9 | | 8,2 | 8,2 | 15,7 | | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | |
| 10. | Stocks at the end of the period | 221,0 | 257,1 | 276,5 | | 329,0 | 429,9 | 539,3 | | 114,8 | 168,9 | 193,9 | | 84,1 | 96,2 | 95,5 | | 1,5 | 1,0 | 0,7 | |

**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 | | | | Rural | | | |
| | Jan-Sep 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 | Jan-Sep 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 | the poorest 10% of population | the richest 10% of population | the poorest 10% of population | the richest 10% of population | the poorest 10% of population | the richest 10% of population | Jan-Sep 2009 | Jan-Sep 2010 |
| Money incomes , somoni | 29,79 | 31,92 | 431,47 | 472,87 | 70,17 | 59,52 | 699,77 | 492,53 | 17,49 | 21,92 | 346,62 | 465,23 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| labor incomes | 18,41 | 19,93 | 133,75 | 145,21 | 48,77 | 44,59 | 318,55 | 286,56 | 9,26 | 11,00 | 76,81 | 94,04 |
| social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments) | 5,14 | 5,01 | 8,40 | 9,55 | 9,72 | 7,30 | 14,29 | 14,64 | 3,71 | 4,17 | 6,47 | 7,71 |
| receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc. | 0,71 | 1,31 | 77,29 | 92,03 | - | - | 64,72 | 8,96 | 0,88 | 1,78 | 78,88 | 121,90 |
| other incomes (including remittances) | 5,53 | 5,67 | 212,03 | 226,08 | 11,68 | 7,63 | 302,21 | 182,36 | 3,64 | 4,97 | 184,46 | 241,58 |
| Expenditures, somoni | 95,12 | 86,80 | 319,73 | 365,40 | 136,72 | 80,18 | 548,55 | 436,11 | 79,86 | 89,21 | 246,71 | 339,48 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| consumer expenditures | 89,50 | 82,21 | 270,89 | 306,03 | 131,10 | 74,58 | 476,42 | 382,89 | 74,35 | 84,98 | 205,44 | 277,96 |
| purchase of foods, including public catering | 53,31 | 50,75 | 129,40 | 117,24 | 65,75 | 47,96 | 230,53 | 172,81 | 48,85 | 51,76 | 97,53 | 97,06 |
| purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption | 17,36 | 19,66 | 102,32 | 137,85 | 13,65 | 14,99 | 168,27 | 132,40 | 18,14 | 21,37 | 80,77 | 139,66 |
| services | 18,69 | 11,73 | 38,74 | 50,46 | 51,70 | 11,61 | 77,28 | 77,28 | 7,19 | 11,77 | 26,70 | 40,73 |
| purchase of alcoholic beverages | 0,14 | 0,07 | 0,43 | 0,48 | - | 0,02 | 0,34 | 0,40 | 0,17 | 0,08 | 0,44 | 0,51 |
| Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread and bread products | 12,85 | 12,25 | 16,69 | 15,06 | 13,04 | 10,60 | 19,67 | 12,86 | 12,57 | 12,81 | 15,56 | 15,89 |
| Potatoes | 2,40 | 2,34 | 3,61 | 3,75 | 2,66 | 1,93 | 4,77 | 3,61 | 2,29 | 2,47 | 3,22 | 3,80 |
| Vegetables and melons | 5,35 | 5,31 | 11,35 | 11,91 | 5,66 | 4,12 | 18,87 | 13,87 | 5,20 | 5,72 | 8,89 | 11,23 |
| Fruits and berries, including dry | 0,74 | 0,75 | 2,13 | 1,72 | 0,85 | 0,43 | 3,23 | 2,30 | 0,68 | 0,87 | 1,79 | 1,52 |
| Meat and meat products | 0,54 | 0,60 | 1,55 | 1,58 | 0,61 | 0,41 | 3,00 | 2,26 | 0,52 | 0,66 | 1,10 | 1,34 |
| Milk and dairy products | 3,81 | 4,01 | 8,17 | 8,41 | 2,42 | 1,36 | 12,99 | 9,44 | 4,16 | 4,95 | 6,62 | 8,05 |
| Fish and fish products | 0,06 | - | 0,03 | 0,02 | - | - | 0,10 | 0,06 | - | - | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| Eggs (pieces) | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Sugar and confectionery | 0,82 | 0,77 | 1,61 | 1,34 | 0,96 | 0,60 | 2,49 | 1,45 | 0,76 | 0,83 | 1,32 | 1,31 |
| Vegetable oil and other fats | 1,01 | 0,99 | 1,63 | 1,53 | 1,07 | 0,82 | 2,33 | 1,58 | 0,97 | 1,04 | 1,41 | 1,52 |

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

| | Distribution by money income <u>Jan-Sep of 2009</u> | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total income | | Disposable income | |
| | Number of households surveyed | Population in them | Number of households surveyed | Population in them |
| Total number | 3000 | 16837 | 3000 | 16837 |
| Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni): | | | | |
| below 60,00 | 19,0 | 22,9 | 19,4 | 23,4 |
| 60,01-80,00 | 12,5 | 14,7 | 12,7 | 15,0 |
| 80,01-100,00 | 11,8 | 12,8 | 12,3 | 13,3 |
| 100,01-120,00 | 10,8 | 10,9 | 10,9 | 10,9 |
| 120,01-140,00 | 7,6 | 7,3 | 7,5 | 7,1 |
| 140,01-160,00 | 6,6 | 6,0 | 6,9 | 6,1 |
| 160,01-180,00 | 5,3 | 4,6 | 5,1 | 4,4 |
| 180,01-200,00 | 4,3 | 3,7 | 4,2 | 3,5 |
| 200,01-220,00 | 3,3 | 2,8 | 3,3 | 2,7 |
| 220,01-240,00 | 3,0 | 2,4 | 3,0 | 2,5 |
| 240,01-260,00 | 2,5 | 2,0 | 2,5 | 1,9 |
| 260,01-280,00 | 2,1 | 1,6 | 2,0 | 1,5 |
| 280,01-300,00 | 1,8 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,2 |
| 300,01-320,00 | 1,3 | 1,0 | 1,3 | 1,0 |
| 320,01-340,00 | 1,3 | 1,0 | 1,3 | 1,0 |
| 340,01-360,00 | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| 360,01-380,00 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,5 |
| 380,01-400,00 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,7 | 0,5 |
| 400,01 and more | 4,4 | 3,1 | 3,8 | 2,9 |

| | Distribution by money income <u>in Jan-Sep of 2010</u> | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total income | | Disposable income | |
| | Number of households surveyed | Population in them | Number of households surveyed | Population in them |
| Total number | 3000 | 16800 | 3000 | 16800 |
| Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni): | | | | |
| below 60,00 | 15,3 | 18,6 | 15,8 | 19,2 |
| 60,01-80,00 | 11,0 | 13,2 | 11,3 | 13,6 |
| 80,01-100,00 | 11,6 | 12,8 | 11,8 | 12,9 |
| 100,01-120,00 | 9,8 | 10,4 | 9,8 | 10,4 |
| 120,01-140,00 | 7,6 | 7,5 | 7,7 | 7,5 |
| 140,01-160,00 | 7,5 | 6,9 | 7,4 | 6,7 |
| 160,01-180,00 | 5,4 | 5,0 | 5,4 | 4,9 |
| 180,01-200,00 | 4,2 | 3,7 | 4,4 | 3,9 |
| 200,01-220,00 | 4,4 | 3,9 | 4,3 | 3,7 |
| 220,01-240,00 | 3,6 | 3,1 | 3,5 | 3,1 |
| 240,01-260,00 | 2,9 | 2,4 | 2,9 | 2,3 |
| 260,01-280,00 | 2,5 | 2,0 | 2,4 | 1,9 |
| 280,01-300,00 | 2,2 | 1,6 | 1,9 | 1,4 |
| 300,01-320,00 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,1 |
| 320,01-340,00 | 1,4 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 1,1 |
| 340,01-360,00 | 1,3 | 0,9 | 1,2 | 0,9 |
| 360,01-380,00 | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| 380,01-400,00 | 0,9 | 0,6 | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| 400,01 and more | 6,1 | 4,4 | 5,6 | 4,2 |

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

| | January – September of 2009 | | | | | | January – September of 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 | 129,75 | 186,64 | 108,91 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 143,35 | 189,41 | 126,84 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer expenditures | 118,53 | 170,78 | 99,40 | 91,4 | 91,5 | 91,3 | 129,58 | 172,77 | 114,10 | 90,4 | 91,2 | 90,0 |
| including: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| for foods | 73,51 | 102,28 | 63,00 | 62,0 | 59,9 | 63,4 | 73,81 | 101,13 | 64,01 | 57,0 | 58,5 | 56,1 |
| for nonfoods | 29,09 | 38,85 | 25,54 | 24,6 | 22,8 | 25,7 | 37,13 | 41,71 | 35,51 | 28,7 | 24,1 | 31,1 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| clothes, footwear, fabrics | 9,86 | 15,05 | 7,95 | 29,1 | 38,7 | 31,1 | 10,73 | 15,19 | 9,13 | 28,9 | 36,4 | 25,7 |
| furniture and cultural and household appliances | 4,04 | 5,26 | 3,60 | 13,9 | 13,5 | 14,1 | 4,82 | 8,56 | 3,47 | 12,3 | 20,5 | 9,8 |
| medicines | 2,35 | 3,64 | 1,88 | 8,1 | 9,4 | 7,4 | 3,16 | 4,64 | 2,63 | 8,5 | 11,1 | 7,4 |
| building materials | 4,32 | 3,47 | 4,66 | 14,9 | 8,9 | 18,3 | 6,53 | 1,90 | 8,21 | 17,6 | 4,5 | 23,1 |
| fuel | 1,00 | 0,64 | 1,14 | 3,4 | 1,7 | 4,5 | 1,13 | 0,42 | 1,38 | 3,0 | 1,0 | 3,9 |
| tobacco goods, makhorka | 0,21 | 0,14 | 0,24 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,9 | 0,27 | 0,16 | 0,31 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,9 |
| alcoholic beverages | 0,17 | 0,09 | 0,20 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,15 | 0,08 | 0,18 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| services | 15,76 | 29,56 | 10,66 | 13,3 | 17,3 | 10,7 | 18,49 | 29,85 | 14,40 | 14,3 | 17,3 | 12,6 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| housing and communal services | 4,39 | 8,50 | 2,88 | 27,9 | 28,8 | 27,0 | 6,14 | 11,05 | 4,36 | 33,2 | 37,0 | 30,3 |
| including payments for : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| dwelling space | 0,17 | 0,51 | 0,04 | 3,9 | 6,0 | 1,4 | 0,15 | 0,31 | 0,09 | 2,4 | 2,8 | 2,1 |
| communal services | 4,22 | 7,99 | 2,84 | 96,1 | 94,0 | 98,6 | 5,99 | 10,74 | 4,27 | 97,6 | 97,2 | 97,9 |

| | January – September of 2009 | | | | | | January – September of 2010 | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | Per 1 house- hold member, somoni / month | of which: | | Per 1 house- hold member, in % | of which: | | Per 1 house- hold member , somoni / month | of which: | | Per 1 house- hold member, in % | of which: | |
| | | Urban area | Rural area | | Urban area | Rural area | | Urban area | Rural area | | Urban area | Rural area |
| o/w electric energy | 2,75 | 4,93 | 1,94 | 65,2 | 61,7 | 68,3 | 4,03 | 6,86 | 3,02 | 67,3 | 63,9 | 70,7 |
| personal services | 2,61 | 5,81 | 1,40 | 16,6 | 19,7 | 13,1 | 1,54 | 2,22 | 1,31 | 8,3 | 7,4 | 9,1 |
| o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear | 0,28 | 0,55 | 0,18 | 10,7 | 9,5 | 12,9 | 0,34 | 0,61 | 0,24 | 22,1 | 27,5 | 18,3 |
| cultural and educational services | 0,03 | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| payments for education | 0,76 | 1,46 | 0,50 | 4,8 | 4,9 | 4,7 | 0,86 | 1,64 | 0,57 | 4,7 | 5,5 | 4,0 |
| payments for medical services | 0,53 | 0,88 | 0,40 | 3,4 | 3,0 | 3,8 | 0,71 | 1,42 | 0,46 | 3,8 | 4,8 | 3,2 |
| payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest | 0,03 | 0,07 | 0,01 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,04 | - | 0,05 | 0,2 | - | 0,3 |
| transport services | 5,34 | 8,43 | 4,20 | 33,9 | 28,5 | 39,4 | 6,65 | 8,82 | 5,87 | 36,0 | 29,5 | 40,8 |
| communication services | 1,80 | 3,52 | 1,17 | 11,4 | 11,9 | 11,0 | 2,24 | 3,90 | 1,64 | 12,1 | 13,1 | 11,4 |
| legal services | 0,05 | 0,12 | 0,03 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,06 | 0,03 | 0,07 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,5 |
| Taxes, due, and other payments | 3,40 | 8,00 | 1,68 | 2,6 | 4,3 | 1,5 | 3,36 | 7,56 | 1,84 | 2,3 | 4,0 | 1,4 |
| Other expenditures | 7,82 | 7,86 | 7,83 | 6,0 | 4,2 | 7,2 | 10,41 | 9,08 | 10,90 | 7,3 | 4,8 | 8,6 |

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in January - September 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 | 16837 | 29 | 117 | 257 | 524 | 2073 | 2450 | 696 | 726 | 569 | 459 |
| of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon) : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| below 60,00 | 14,88 | 19,59 | - | 1,71 | 3,89 | 4,01 | 19,98 | 16,94 | 9,63 | 12,26 | 18,63 | 33,33 |
| 60,01-80,00 | 16,33 | 18,52 | - | 4,27 | 4,28 | 9,54 | 20,47 | 17,80 | 10,06 | 16,25 | 23,90 | 24,40 |
| 80,01-100,00 | 16,91 | 17,91 | 10,34 | 8,55 | 8,17 | 10,50 | 20,23 | 18,53 | 17,67 | 19,70 | 20,04 | 16,12 |
| 100,01-120,00 | 11,96 | 11,78 | 10,34 | 8,55 | 8,17 | 15,27 | 11,74 | 11,80 | 13,65 | 12,12 | 10,72 | 9,80 |
| 120,01-140,00 | 8,40 | 7,41 | 3,45 | 9,40 | 13,23 | 11,83 | 6,96 | 8,04 | 10,06 | 8,82 | 7,73 | 4,14 |
| 140,01-160,00 | 6,00 | 5,28 | 6,90 | 3,42 | 10,50 | 7,44 | 5,23 | 5,88 | 7,04 | 6,75 | 5,10 | 3,70 |
| 160,01-180,00 | 4,57 | 3,89 | 6,90 | 9,40 | 6,23 | 7,25 | 3,35 | 4,16 | 5,03 | 4,96 | 3,16 | 2,83 |
| 180,01-200,00 | 4,24 | 3,36 | 13,79 | 7,69 | 7,00 | 5,15 | 3,31 | 3,76 | 5,46 | 3,99 | 2,64 | 2,18 |
| 200,01-220,00 | 2,95 | 2,37 | 13,79 | 2,56 | 5,45 | 5,53 | 1,92 | 2,69 | 4,17 | 2,89 | 2,11 | 0,87 |
| 220,01-240,00 | 3,52 | 2,74 | - | 6,84 | 5,06 | 7,25 | 2,27 | 2,90 | 4,45 | 3,99 | 1,58 | 0,44 |
| 240,01-260,00 | 2,05 | 1,53 | 6,90 | 2,56 | 4,28 | 3,82 | 1,18 | 1,59 | 2,59 | 1,93 | 0,88 | 0,44 |
| 260,01-280,00 | 2,00 | 1,52 | 3,45 | 4,27 | 5,84 | 2,86 | 1,13 | 1,63 | 2,30 | 1,93 | 1,23 | 0,65 |
| 280,01-300,00 | 1,15 | 0,83 | - | 1,73 | 3,11 | 2,10 | 0,59 | 0,86 | 1,72 | 0,96 | 0,35 | - |
| 300,01-320,00 | 1,12 | 0,67 | - | 8,55 | 3,11 | 2,29 | 0,20 | 0,69 | 1,44 | 0,55 | 0,35 | 0,22 |
| 320,01-340,00 | 0,95 | 0,56 | 6,90 | 4,27 | 3,50 | 1,16 | 0,30 | 0,73 | 1,15 | 1,10 | 0,18 | 0,22 |
| 340,01-360,00 | 0,34 | 0,27 | - | 2,56 | 0,78 | 0,19 | 0,20 | 0,29 | 0,29 | 0,41 | 0,35 | - |
| 360,01-380,00 | 0,47 | 0,26 | 3,45 | 3,42 | 1,56 | 0,95 | 0,05 | 0,20 | 0,57 | - | 0,18 | - |
| 380,01-400,00 | 0,47 | 0,36 | - | 0,85 | 1,56 | 0,76 | 0,25 | 0,24 | 0,57 | 0,28 | - | - |
| 400,01 and more | 1,69 | 1,15 | 13,79 | 9,40 | 4,28 | 2,10 | 0,64 | 1,27 | 2,16 | 1,10 | 0,88 | 0,65 |

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in January - September 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 | 2951 | 16795 | 28 | 108 | 279 | 510 | 2026 | 2451 | 682 | 733 | 568 | 468 |
| of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon) : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| below 60,00 | 12,64 | 17,01 | - | - | 2,15 | 3,33 | 17,23 | 20,09 | 6,16 | 10,64 | 14,61 | 32,26 |
| 60,01-80,00 | 14,81 | 16,89 | - | 2,78 | 6,81 | 6,27 | 18,86 | 18,71 | 10,56 | 15,28 | 23,06 | 19,23 |
| 80,01-100,00 | 14,61 | 16,01 | 3,57 | 4,63 | 7,53 | 10,00 | 17,43 | 16,00 | 11,29 | 17,19 | 16,73 | 17,52 |
| 100,01-120,00 | 12,81 | 12,61 | 17,86 | 3,70 | 9,68 | 13,33 | 13,48 | 11,46 | 14,37 | 14,19 | 12,85 | 9,62 |
| 120,01-140,00 | 9,32 | 8,78 | - | 5,56 | 9,68 | 13,14 | 8,69 | 7,49 | 11,14 | 10,23 | 9,15 | 5,56 |
| 140,01-160,00 | 6,07 | 5,32 | 7,14 | 6,48 | 10,39 | 6,86 | 5,23 | 5,79 | 7,62 | 6,41 | 4,58 | 3,42 |
| 160,01-180,00 | 5,76 | 5,26 | 3,57 | 4,63 | 5,73 | 9,61 | 4,89 | 4,01 | 6,89 | 5,46 | 4,58 | 4,49 |
| 180,01-200,00 | 4,47 | 3,86 | 10,71 | 5,56 | 5,73 | 5,49 | 3,90 | 2,75 | 4,55 | 5,18 | 4,23 | 1,28 |
| 200,01-220,00 | 3,15 | 2,76 | 3,57 | 7,41 | 3,94 | 3,53 | 2,72 | 3,16 | 3,23 | 3,14 | 2,82 | 1,71 |
| 220,01-240,00 | 2,85 | 2,29 | 7,14 | 4,63 | 6,45 | 3,92 | 1,93 | 2,31 | 3,37 | 2,59 | 2,29 | 1,07 |
| 240,01-260,00 | 2,68 | 1,98 | 3,57 | 5,56 | 5,02 | 5,10 | 1,58 | 1,62 | 3,96 | 2,32 | 1,76 | 1,28 |
| 260,01-280,00 | 2,17 | 1,56 | 10,71 | 5,56 | 2,15 | 4,90 | 1,19 | 1,17 | 3,96 | 1,91 | 0,53 | 0,21 |
| 280,01-300,00 | 1,56 | 1,23 | - | 3,70 | 2,87 | 3,14 | 0,94 | 1,34 | 1,61 | 1,77 | 0,53 | 0,43 |
| 300,01-320,00 | 1,22 | 0,73 | 3,57 | 6,48 | 5,02 | 1,76 | 0,30 | 1,01 | 2,20 | 0,55 | 0,18 | - |
| 320,01-340,00 | 1,05 | 0,67 | 3,57 | 4,63 | 3,58 | 2,16 | 0,25 | 0,69 | 1,76 | 0,82 | 0,18 | 0,21 |
| 340,01-360,00 | 0,68 | 0,47 | - | 2,78 | 1,79 | 1,37 | 0,25 | 0,24 | 1,32 | 0,27 | 0,18 | 0,43 |
| 360,01-380,00 | 0,61 | 0,35 | - | 6,48 | 1,08 | 0,78 | 0,15 | 0,28 | 0,73 | 0,41 | 0,18 | - |
| 380,01-400,00 | 0,61 | 0,34 | 3,57 | 3,70 | 2,15 | 1,18 | 0,05 | 0,28 | 0,59 | 0,82 | - | - |
| 400,01 and more | 2,95 | 1,88 | 21,43 | 15,74 | 8,24 | 4,12 | 0,94 | 1,58 | 4,69 | 0,82 | 1,58 | 1,28 |

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

(per month, kg)

| | <i>January – September of 2009</i> | | | <i>January – September of 2010</i> | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Total | of which: | | Total | of which: | |
| | | Urban area | Rural area | | Urban area | Rural area |
| Bread products | 13,05 | 11,87 | 13,51 | 12,81 | 11,39 | 13,31 |
| Potatoes | 2,85 | 2,78 | 2,88 | 3,05 | 2,87 | 3,10 |
| Vegetables and melons | 11,73 | 14,31 | 10,78 | 12,11 | 13,70 | 11,52 |
| Fruits and berries, including dry | 4,12 | 2,40 | 4,76 | 3,44 | 2,27 | 3,87 |
| Sugar and confectionary | 1,03 | 1,19 | 0,98 | 0,96 | 0,98 | 0,96 |
| Meat and meat products | 0,85 | 1,20 | 0,72 | 0,86 | 1,19 | 0,73 |
| Fish products | 0,01 | 0,02 | - | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 |
| Milk and dairy products | 5,59 | 4,87 | 5,87 | 6,08 | 5,01 | 6,46 |
| Eggs (pieces) | 9 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Vegetable oil and margarine | 1,18 | 1,25 | 1,15 | 1,19 | 1,19 | 1,19 |

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

/ Edited by Mukhammadieva B.Z. - Chairman
of the Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
of the Republic of Tajikistan
734025 Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Bokhtar Street, 17 /