

Food Security and Poverty

№4 - 2011

Editorial board:

Mukhammadieva B.Z - Chairman of Editorial Board

Shokirov Sh., Asoev A.A., Norov K.D., Baimatov K.F., Gukasova T.P.,

Abdulloev M.A., Jdanova L.V., Turaev B.T.

Responsible for:

- **sections of the Bulletin**

Vital and Employment Statistics	Kulov A.N.	227-80-88
Social Statistics	Budnikova E.V.	227-94-88
Prices	Turaev B.T.	227-56-28
Household Budgets and Poverty Statistics	Kulov A.N.	221-49-91
Finances	Pulatova N.T.	227-98-71
Gross Domestic Product		227-98-71
Trade, External Activity	Kurbanov T.	223-11-52
Agriculture, Nature and Environment Statistics	Abdulloev M.A.	227-81-14

-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. The Bulletin is being published on Tajik, Russian, and English languages on quarterly basis, starting from 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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>

© Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2012

CONTENTS

Introduction	141
Overview	144
CHAPTER I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	146
1.1. Gross Domestic Product	146
1.2. Price and Tariff Indices	147
1.3. Foreign trade.....	148
1.4. Labor market	148
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD	150
2.1. Growth in agricultural production	150
2.1.1 Outlook of agricultural production	151
2.1.2. Crop production.....	152
2.1.3. Livestock production	153
2.2. Producer prices	154
2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs	156
2.4. Availability of food per capita.....	157
CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD	157
3.1. Consumer prices	157
3.2. Incomes and Expenditures.....	160
3.2.1. Incomes.....	161
3.2.2. Expenditures	161
3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan	162
3.3.1 Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012	162
3.4. Food insecurity: households with spend more than 70% of expenditures on food.....	163
CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION	164
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population	164
4.2. Food security indicators not related to income	166
4.2.1. Population morbidity	166
METHODOLOGY.....	168

Appendix 1. Review of hydro-meteorological conditions	171
Appendix 2 PRSP Indicators in the Republic of Tajikistan.....	173
Appendix 3. Changes in average wholesale prices in Tajikistan	181
Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices in Tajikistan.....	182
Appendix 5. Food balance.....	184
Appendix 6. Money incomes, expenditures and consumption of households, by decile population groups in the Republic of Tajikistan	192
Appendix 7. Distribution of households and population in them by per capita income in the Republic of Tajikistan	194
Appendix 8. Structure of average monthly expenditures of population in the Republic of Tajikistan.....	195
Appendix 9. Per capita consumption of food in the republic of Tajikistan	199

OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2011 was valued at more than 30.1 billion somoni, and increased by 7.4% as compared to 2010 (in constant prices). Monthly inflation rate in consumer's sector made up 0.78% (against 0.82% in the corresponding period of the previous year).
- The value of gross agricultural output in January-December 2011 in all categories of farms increased by 7.9% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 14853.3 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 10894.7 mln.somoni (increased by 8.2%), and animal products – 3958.6 mln.somoni (increased by 7%).
- In January – December 2011, the imports of food products decreased by 31.5% as compared to January- December 2010, of which the import of potatoes decreased by 51.0%, and eggs – by 37.7%. Import of flour decreased by 6.5% amounting to 346.0 thsd.tons (against 370.3 thsd.tons in January – December 2010). Import of wheat decreased by 0.1% amounting to 442.5 thsd.tons (against 442.8 thsd.tons in 2010). Imports of milk and dairy products increased by 12.2%, pasta - by 29.3%, and sugar – by 7.0%.
- In 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 3.1% as compared to 2010; in rural areas it increased by 3.5%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 4.6%).
- In January-December 2011, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 22.8% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 159.6 kg per one household member.
- In 2011 incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 1% as compared to 2010. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 72.1% of the total number of infection diseases, acute viral hepatitis – 12.1%. A number of registered cases of tuberculosis increased by 4.4% as compared to 2010.
- In 2011, a number of registered cases of parasitic diseases increased by 24.2% % (52.1 thsd.cases).
- According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2011 was 2176 thsd.persons, of them 2121.5 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 54.5 thsd.persons (2.5% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.

- In January – December 2011, 10.6 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 10.1 thsd.persons (95.7%) were on leave without pay. Two thousand and three hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.1% of economically active population, and decreased by 0.1% as compared to January – December 2010.
- As of the end of December 2011, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 11.7% as compared to the similar period of 2010, and amounted to 11.7 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job increased by 41.8% and amounted to 5.5 thsd. (41.7% of the total number of vacancies).
- The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 8638.3 thsd.somoni (55.2% of total arrears) in construction, 3541.6 thsd.somoni (22.6%) in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, and 2726.8 thsd.somoni (17.4%) in processing industry.

CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2011 was valued at more than 30.1 billion somoni, and increased by 7.4% as compared to 2010 (in constant prices).

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2009	2010	2011 ¹
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7.5	7.6	7.8
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	20622.8	24704.7	30069.3
of which (in %):			
agriculture	18.8	18.7	23.8
industry	14.3	12.6	12.3
services	57.0	47.9	52.1
GDP per capita (somoni)	2761.0	3252.9	3910.1
GDP growth, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	3.9	6.5	7.4
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1.3	0.4	0.8
Consumer Price Indices, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	106.4	106.5	112.5
Price Indices for foodstuffs	105.2	105.9	117.0
Price indices for services	114.5	108.8	106.2
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.1437	4.3790	4.6069
Officially registered unemployment rate	2.1	2.1	2.5
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	44.5	48.1	47.4
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	102.0	108.2	103.7
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	284.35	354.44	442.06

	2009	2010	2011 ¹
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	122.8	124.6	129.4
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1559.3	-1462.6	-1929.5
Share of food in total imports, %	17.6	18.5	20.2
Share of food in total exports, %	6.0	5.3	4.4

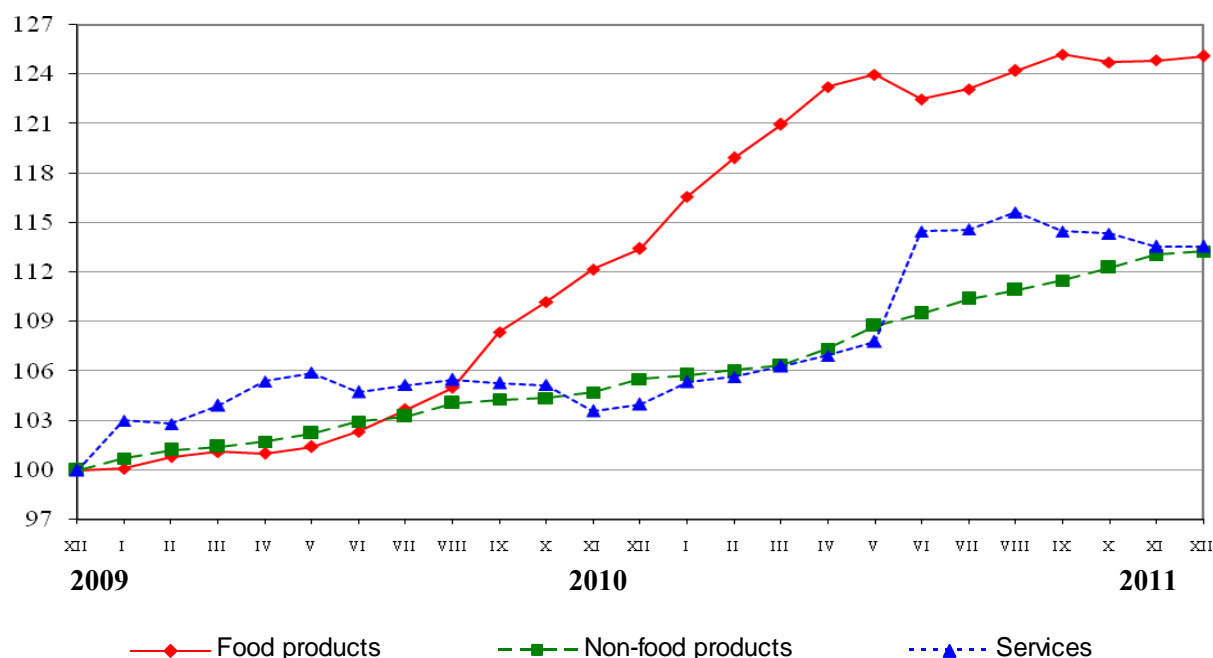
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

¹ preliminary data

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In 2011, consumer price index constituted 109.3%, of which for foodstuff – 110.3%, non-food products – 107.2%, and paid services to population – 109.2%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 0.78% (against 0.82% 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 2009).



In 2011, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods. More detailed information on prices of food is available in the section 3 “Access to food”.

1.3 Foreign trade

In January-December 2011, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan, including electric power and natural gas, was valued at 4443.3 million USD, which is higher by 591.7 mln.USD (or 15.4%) than in January-December 2010. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 1929.5 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 102 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 92 far abroad countries.

About 45.2% (2009.6 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 54.8% (2433.7 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 1649.6 million USD, with other countries of the world –279.9 million USD.

In December 2011, the volume of exports amounted to 103.1 mln.USD and decreased by 23.3% (or 31.4 mln.USD) as compared to December 2010. The volume of imports decreased by 0.8% (or 23.8 mln.USD) and amounted to 305.8 ml.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (30333 thsd.USD) and vegetables (14831 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (116159 thsd.USD) and flour (130915 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2011 was 2176 thsd.persons, of them 2121.5 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 54.5 thsd.persons (2.5% 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 – December 2011, 10.6 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 10.1 thsd.persons (95.7%) were on leave without pay. Two thousand and three hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.1% of economically active population, and decreased by 0.1% as compared to January – December 2010.

From the beginning of 2011, 64.1 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is more by 7.4% than in the corresponding period of 2010; of them 46.6% (29.9 thsd.persons) were women, and 48.6% (31.2 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 59.3% (38.0 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, 45.6% (29.2 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification, and 34.6% (22.2 thsd.persons) had a long break in service (more than 1 year).

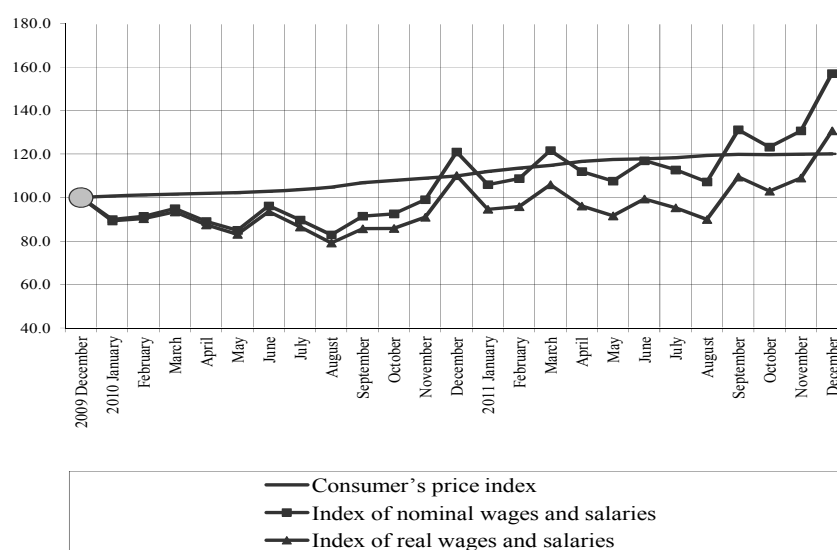
As of the end of December 2011, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 11.7% as compared to the similar period of 2010, and amounted to 11.7 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job increased by 41.8% and amounted to 5.5 thsd. (41.7% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to November 2011, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 1.2%. In December 2011, there were 6.3 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 6.3 persons in December 2010).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in December 2011 made up 19.9% as compared to November 2011; as compared to December 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 18.7%. In January – December 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 11.8% as compared to January-December 2010.

In December 2011, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (187.43 somoni), as well as fishery (254.33 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in energy, gas, and water supply industries (1486.67 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (1323.13 somoni), and construction (1284.83 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in December 2011 was 507.52 somoni, increasing by 30.2% as compared to December 2010.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (2366.61 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1637.55 somoni), public administration and defence, and mandatory social insurance (951.87 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in December 2011 was 671.53 somoni, increasing by 27.8% as compared to December 2010.

Graph 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries (December 2009 = 100)



As of the end of December 2011, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 15641.7 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for December 2011 accounted for 43.9% (6868.5 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 8638.3 thsd.somoni (55.2% of total arrears) in construction, 3541.6 thsd.somoni (22.6%) in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, and 2726.8 thsd.somoni (17.4%) in processing industry.

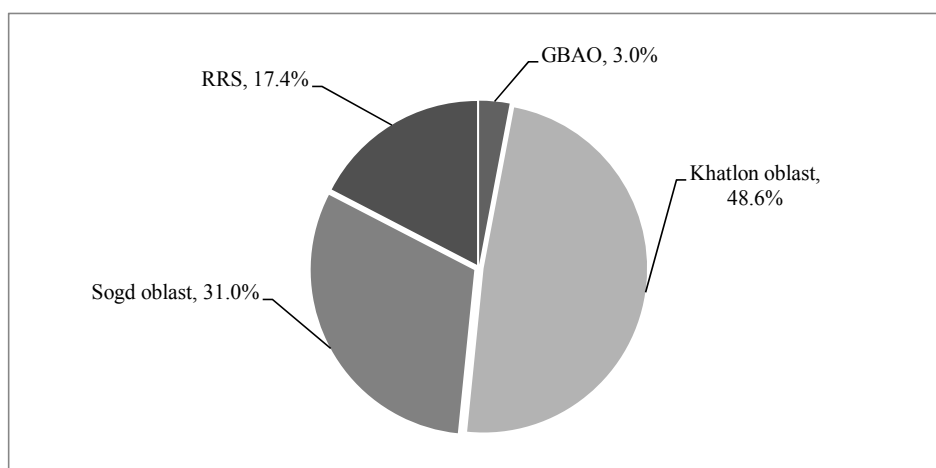
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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-December 2011 in all categories of farms increased by 7.9% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 14853.3 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 10894.7 mln.somoni (increased by 8.2%), and animal products – 3958.6 mln.somoni (increased by 7%).

Graph 3: Gross agricultural output in January – December 2011 by regions



2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

October was characterized by warm weather and some precipitations. Decrease in the day-time air temperature (to +11+15 degrees) and heavy rains were registered at the end of the month.

The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees, except for GBAO where it was within the norm.

The lowest air temperature and heavy rains was observed on 28-31 October; snowfalls were registered in high mountains (more than 200sm).

November was characterized by cold weather and continuous rains. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 1-2 degrees in the most regions of the republic, and above the norm in GBAO (by 1-2 degrees in the east, and by 3-5 degrees in the west) as follows: +5+9 degrees in valleys, +1+4 degrees in piedmonts (+7 degrees in Darvoz), and -3-8 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The coldest weather was observed during 8-9 and 26-28 November (0-4 degrees in valleys); rains and snowfalls were registered in the most regions of the republic. The average daily air temperature fell down by 6-9 degrees.

Rains and snowfalls were observed during 15-16 days in valleys and piedmonts (against the norm of 7-13 days), and 13-24 days in mountains (against the norm of 9-17 days).

Fluctuations of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed. Heavy rains and snowfalls on 7-8 and 24-27 November resulted in increased water content in the rivers.

December was characterized by cold weather and decreased temperature conditions. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 2-4 degrees in the most regions of the republic, and above the norm by 2-4 degrees in GBAO, as follows: +2+5 degrees in valleys, 2-7 degrees in mountains, and 9-15 degrees below zero in high mountain regions.

The relatively warm weather was recorded on 8-11, 17, and 23-26 December (+10+16 degrees during day-time in valleys). The lowest air temperature was registered at nights on 21-23 December. The coldest weather was registered on 21-23 December (10-16 degrees below zero in valleys). Due to cold-air outbreak from the eastern and western parts of Russia, fall of air temperature from +3 to +1 degrees (to 7 degrees below zero in Sogd oblast) was registered on 12, 15, 19-22, and 30 December.

Water discharge in rivers of the republic continued to decrease; only in the third decade of the month increase of water discharge in Yahsu and Kizilsu rivers was observed. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was above the norm (95-231%) and above the last year's values (90-241%), except for Gund, Vanch, and Zeravshan rivers (47-85%).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 December 2011

Water reservoirs	Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters	Volume of water in 2010		Volume of water in 2011	
		mln. cubic meters	in % to total capacity	mln. cubic meters	in % to total capacity
Kayrakkum	+101	2897	69.6	1315	31.6
Nurek	+555	9650	91.8	10526	100.2

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2009	2010	2011
Sown area (thsd.ha)	875.1	839.5	850.4
Winter crops	297.2	274.2	250.7
Cereal crops	297.2	274.2	250.7
Spring crops	577.9	565.3	599.7
Cereal crops	164.6	185.7	176.5
wheat	79.9	90.0	81.0
barley	39.8	48.2	51.0
Industrial crops	200.8	194.2	236.3
Potatoes	29.8	31.7	36.7
Vegetables	40.8	44.8	46.9
Melons	19.3	20.9	17.2
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Vegetables	1046.9	1142.6	1241.9
Cereal crops	1294.5	1261.6	1098.2
Potatoes	690.9	760.1	863.1
Melons	424.6	482.4	423.3

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In 2011 farms of all categories produced 1098.2 thsd. tons of grain, 415.7 thsd. tons of raw cotton, 863.1 thsd. tons of potato, 1241.9 thsd.tons of vegetables, 423.3 thsd.tons of melons, 262.8 thsd.tons of fruits, and 154.7 thsd.tons of grapes. As compared to the previous year, production of the following crops has increased: raw cotton by 33.9%, potatoes – by 13.5%, vegetables – by 8.7%, fruits – by 16.9%, and grapes - by 24.5%. At the same time, production of grain and melons decreased by 12.9% and 12.2%, respectively.

As of 1 January 2012, winter agricultural crops were planted by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 10671 hectares; of them 7238 ha are sown to vegetables and 2585 ha are sown to feed crops. Agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms sowed 43594 tons of seeds of cereal crop and leguminous (including 39191 tons of wheat seeds). As compared to the previous year, amount of sowed seeds of cereal crop and leguminous decreased by 10%.

2.1.3. Livestock production

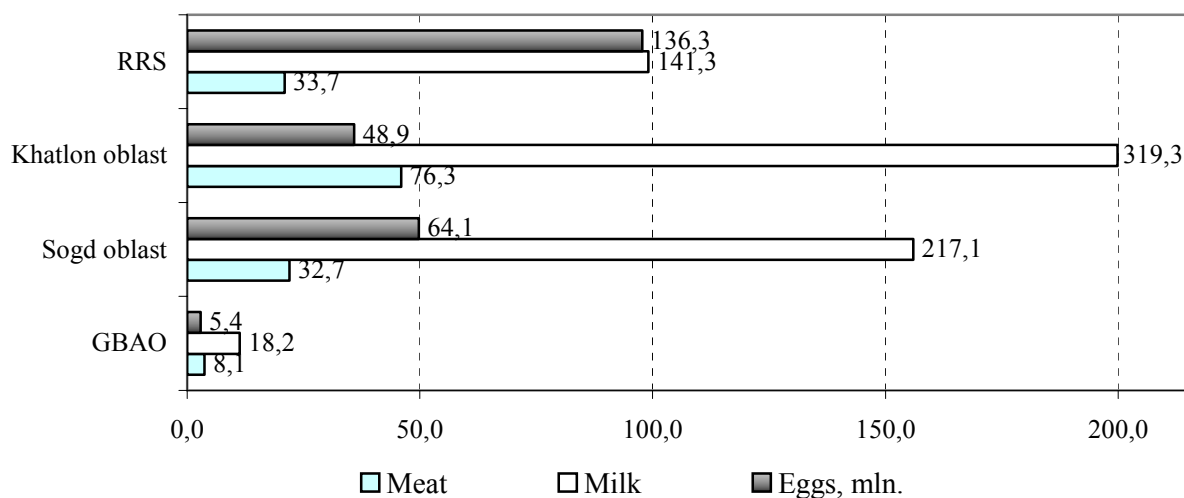
As of 1 January 2012, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2015,3 thsd.heads (increasing by 118,4 thsd.heads or 6,2% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 461,4 thsd.heads or 11,1%. About 92,2% of cattle and 83,3% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

In January – December 2011, farms of all categories produced 150745 tons of meat (or 105.3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 695885 tons of milk (105.3%). The total production of eggs amounted to 254693 thsd. pieces, increasing by 9.8% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

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

	2009	2010	2011
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	67.2	71.6	75.4
of which:			
Beef and veal	30.3	26.0	30.6
Mutton and goats meat	33.4	36.9	37.4
Poultry	1.0	1.1	4.4
Other meat	2.5	3.2	3.0
Milk	629.7	660.8	695.9
Eggs, mln.	188.4	231.9	254.7
Productivity			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1367	1403	1437
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	165	163	168

Graph 5. Production of main live-stock products in 2011, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

	2010				2011			
	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>	<i>IV q.</i>	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>	<i>IV q.</i>
Wheat	0.77	0.78	0.73	1.00	1.41	1.90	2.0	1.20
Milk	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.80	1.24	2.0	2.0	1.50
Potatoes	0.71	0.74	0.69	1.10	1.92	2.0	1.6	1.16

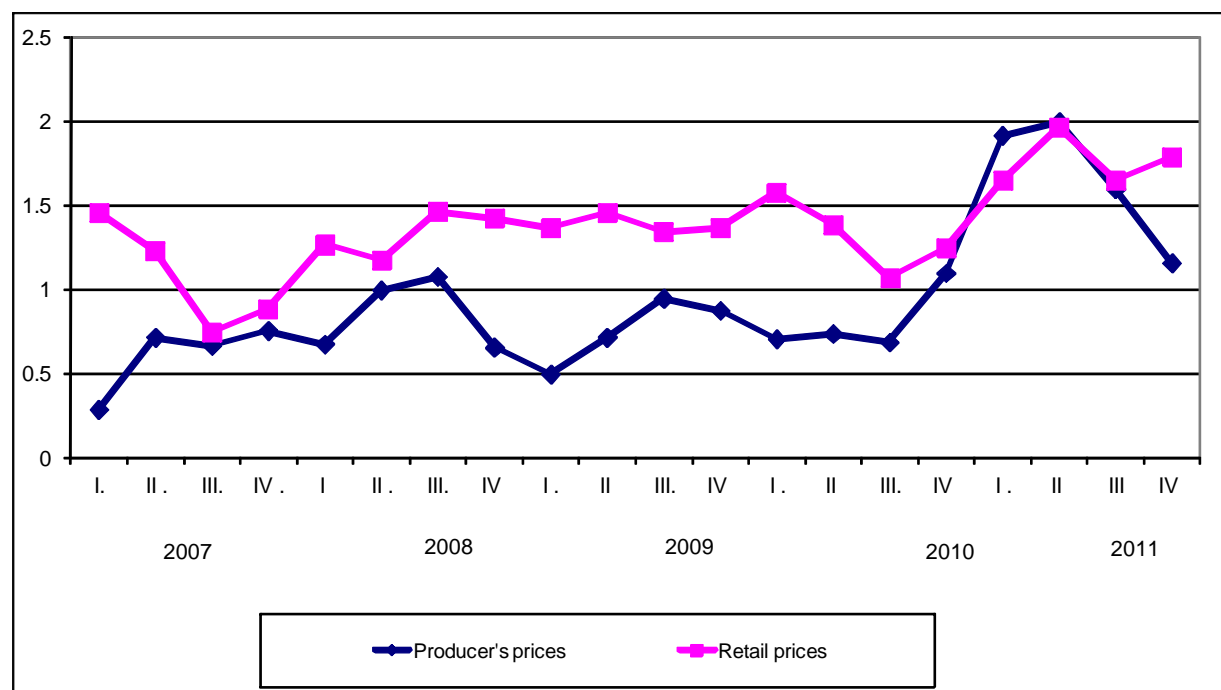
(somon / kg)

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

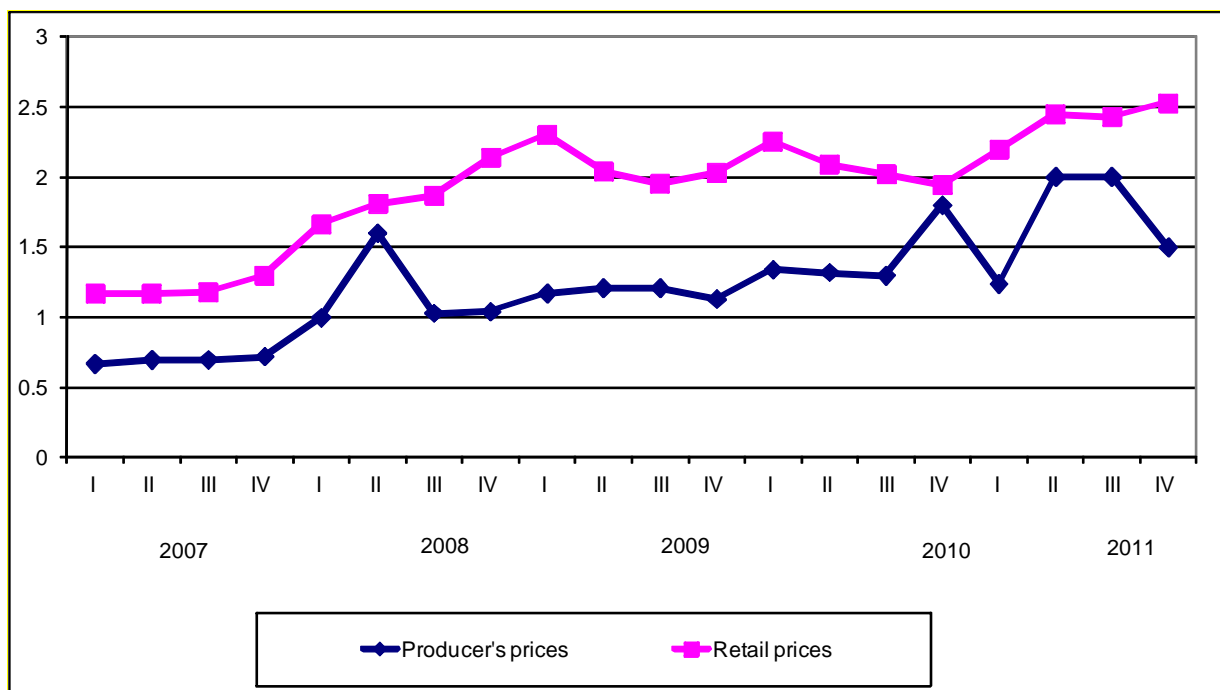
In January – December 2011, the imports of wheat decreased by 0.1% as compared to January – December 2010.

Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato

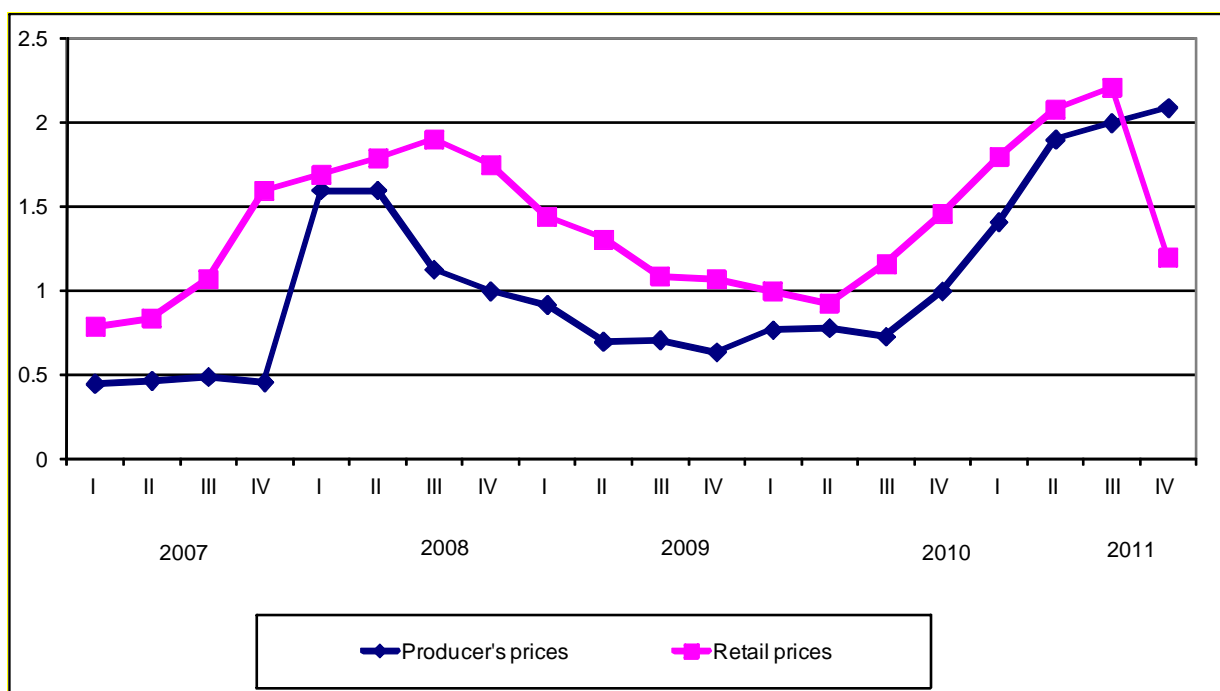
(somon/kg)



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 5.3% and 4.4% in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 18.5% and 20.2%, 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 – December 2011, the imports of food products decreased by 31.5% as compared to January- December 2010, of which the import of potatoes decreased by 51.0%, and eggs – by 37.7%. Import of flour decreased by 6.5% amounting to 346.0 thsd.tons (against 370.3 thsd.tons in January – December 2010). Import of wheat decreased by 0.1% amounting to 442.5 thsd.tons (against 442.8 thsd.tons in 2010). Imports of milk and dairy products increased by 12.2%, pasta - by 29.3%, and sugar – by 7.0%.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products

	<i>(thsd.tons)</i>			
	2010	2011	2010	2011
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	269	176	1853	1269
of which				
wheat	0.1	0.1	442.8	442.5
flour	0.8	-	370.3	346.0
sugar	0.0	-	110.8	118.6
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	-	-	12.3	15.9
vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	75.0	77.6
milk and dairy products	0.0	0.0	7.4	8.3
eggs	-	0.0	6.1	3.8
tea	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.6
potato	0.2	0.0	25.7	12.6
fresh vegetables	151.6	84.1	0.8	4.4
fresh fruits and berries	11.6	14.8	17.6	19.0
fruit and vegetable juices	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.8
canned vegetables, tomatoes	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.1
Share of food products in total volume, %	5.3	4.4	18.5	20.2

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

	<i>(kg / month)</i>	
	2010	2011
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13.4	13.3
Potatoes	2.9	2.8
Vegetables and melons	5.9	6.1
Fruits and berries	2.8	3.3
Sugar and confectionery items	1.0	1.0
Meat and meat products	0.9	1.0
Milk and dairy products	5.1	4.5
Eggs (pieces)	3	4
Vegetable oil	1.2	1.2
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.02

Source: Household budget survey

The analysis of food balances shows that food availability remains stable during last years. **More detailed information is available in Appendix 5 “Food balance”.**

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

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

3.1. Consumer prices

In December 2011, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to December 2010, except for prices of salt and apples (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

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

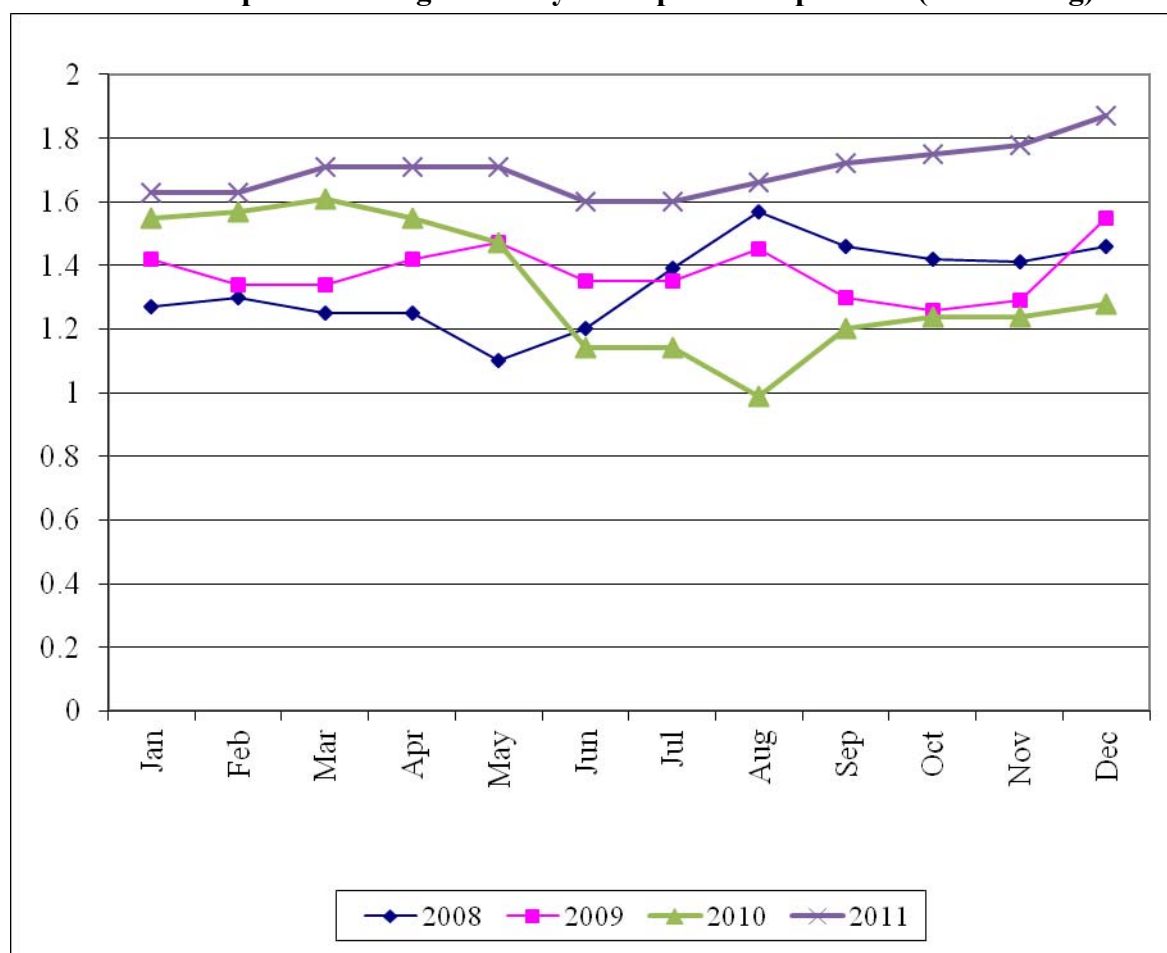
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni; per kg, liter, piece

	2010	2011							
	Dec	Jan	Mar	May	Jul	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Beef	19.85	20.08	20.28	23.44	24.20	26.35	26.44	26.73	26.69
Animal oil	20.22	23.80	24.70	25.05	25.10	25.26	25.41	25.42	25.62
Cotton oil	7.52	7.52	7.97	9.23	9.84	9.91	9.91	9.54	9.44
Milk	2.04	2.04	2.34	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.44	2.44	2.57
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.05	5.87	5.98	5.92	5.92	7.15	7.30	7.37	7.43
Sand sugar	5.77	5.73	5.68	5.71	6.88	7.10	6.42	6.28	6.03
Salt	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
Light wheat flour	2.36	2.45	2.61	2.61	2.67	2.61	2.52	2.45	2.40
Bread made from light wheat flour	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
Rice	5.15	5.13	5.14	5.26	5.76	5.84	6.17	6.69	7.05
Potatoes	1.40	1.63	1.71	1.71	1.60	1.72	1.75	1.78	1.87
Onion	1.76	2.14	2.29	1.58	1.39	1.62	1.67	1.78	1.81
Carrot	0.95	1.24	1.40	2.18	1.45	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.18
Apples	4.46	4.46	4.94	6.57	4.12	4.11	4.38	4.39	3.89
Vodka	10.01	10.01	10.10	10.34	10.34	10.89	10.89	11.66	11.66

In January-December 2011, the highest increase in prices was registered for cabbage (by 49.0%), mutton (by 38.6%), beef (by 32.9%), rice (by 28.9%), milk (by 26.2%), cotton oil (by 24.2%), eggs (by 22.8%), poultry meat (by 21.6%), sausage (by 19.8%), semi-finished meat (by 17.1%), pea (by 16.8%), vodka (by 16.5%), pearly barley (by 16.1%), sour-milk products (by 12.6%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 12.2%), sour cream (by 11.6%), potato (by 11.0%), carrot (by 10.0%), live fish (by 9.9%), animal oil (by 8.6%), curd (by 8.3%), chocolate sweets (by 6.3%), buckwheat and manna groats (by 5.2%), coffee (by 4.6%), tobacco products (by 3.0%), pasta (by 2.6%), tea (by 2.5%), light wheat flour (by 1.8%), salt (by 0.9%), and sand sugar (by 0.8%).

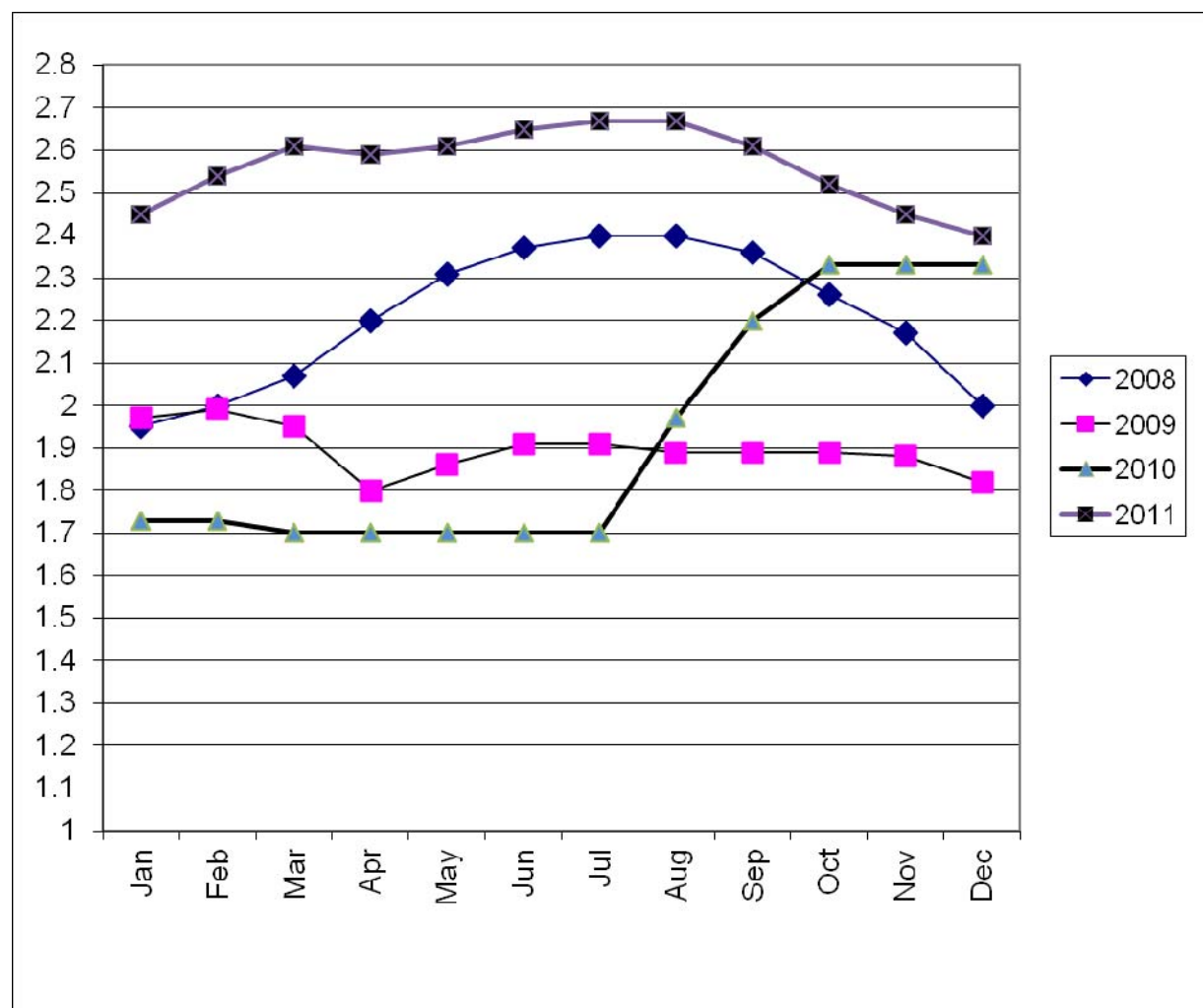
At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for apples (by 31.0%) and onion (by 5.0%).

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. The average price of potato in the first quarter of 2010 was the highest one for the last four years (1.58 somoni per kg). In June 2010, the price of potato decreased to 1.14 somoni per kg, but in September rose again and reached 1.2 somoni per kg. In December 2011, the price of potato was 1.87 (higher by 36% than in December 2010).

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



Flour. In January – July 2010 the price of flour was stable at the level of 1.70 somoni per kg. In August the prices of flour started to rise and reached 1.97 somoni in August and 2.20 somoni per kg in September 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the price of flour continued to rise and reached 2.33 somoni per kg. In the first quarter 2011, the price of flour reached its maximum of 2.61 somoni per kg, and continued to rise up to 2.65 somoni per kg in June 2011. The price of flour in September 2011 was 2.61 somoni per kg, while in December 2011 it was 2.40 somoni per kg (by 1.7% higher than in December 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 2010, the per capita cash income was 160.50 somoni, increasing by 14.7% as compared to 2009. In 2011, per capita cash income reached 196.08 somoni, increasing by 22.2% as compared to 2010. (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	2010	2011
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	160.50	196.08
Growth in real incomes (%)	107.8	108.6
Average monthly salary	354.77	446.23
Growth in real salary (%)	115.8	111.8
Average per capita expenditures (somon/month)	150.66	190.31
Growth in real expenditures (%)	105.3	112.3

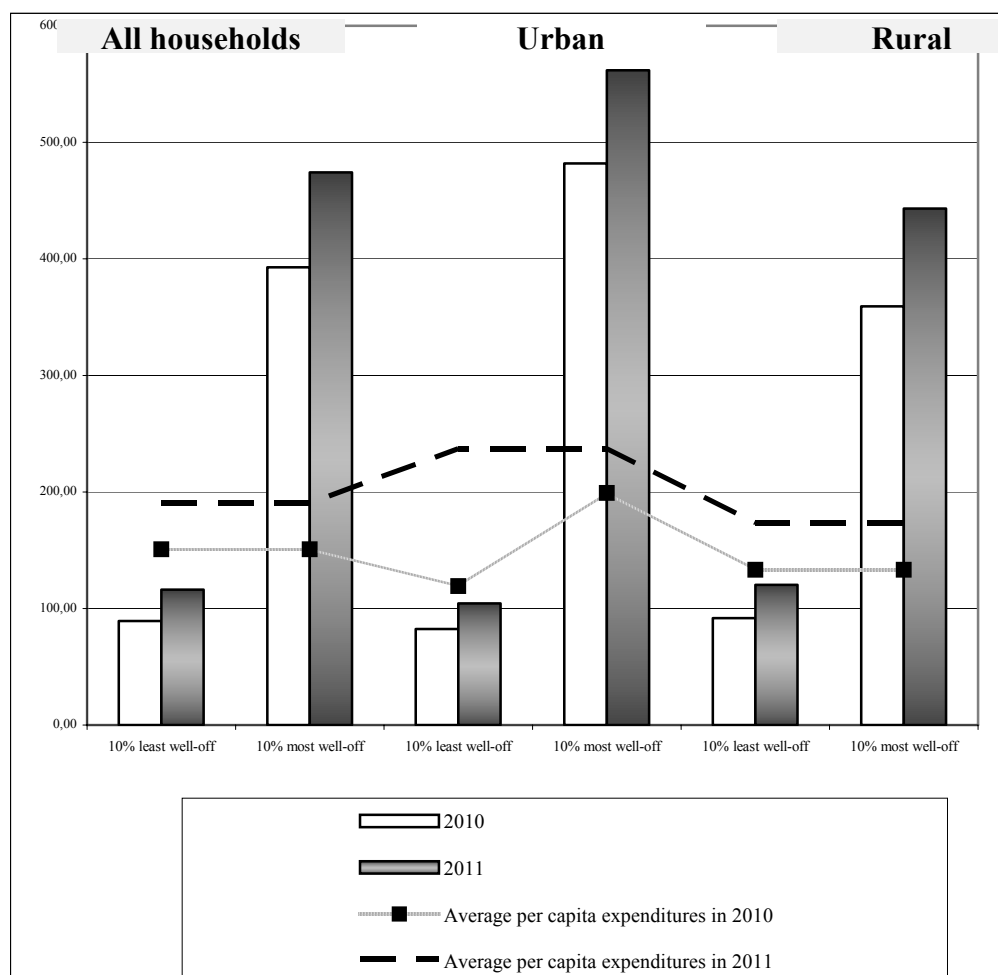
Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

The most important sources of cash incomes of households in 2011 continued to remain labor incomes (49.1%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.8%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 14 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In 2010 and 2011, the average expenditures of population have risen mainly due to increase in prices (see Appendix 8 and Graph 11).

In the reporting period, the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 4.1 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in 2010 and 2011

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 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 3.1% as compared to 2010; in rural areas it increased by 3.5%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 4.6%) (see Table 10).

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

	2010	2011
Republic of Tajikistan	56.8	60.3
Urban	58.1	61.2
Rural	56.3	59.8
Oblasts		
Dushanbe	60.4	60.9
GBAO	71.6	64.0
Soghd oblast	44.8	51.7
Khatlon oblast	62.6	68.7
RRS	61.8	61.5
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	58.7	63.3
Pensioners	68.5	68.5

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

CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

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

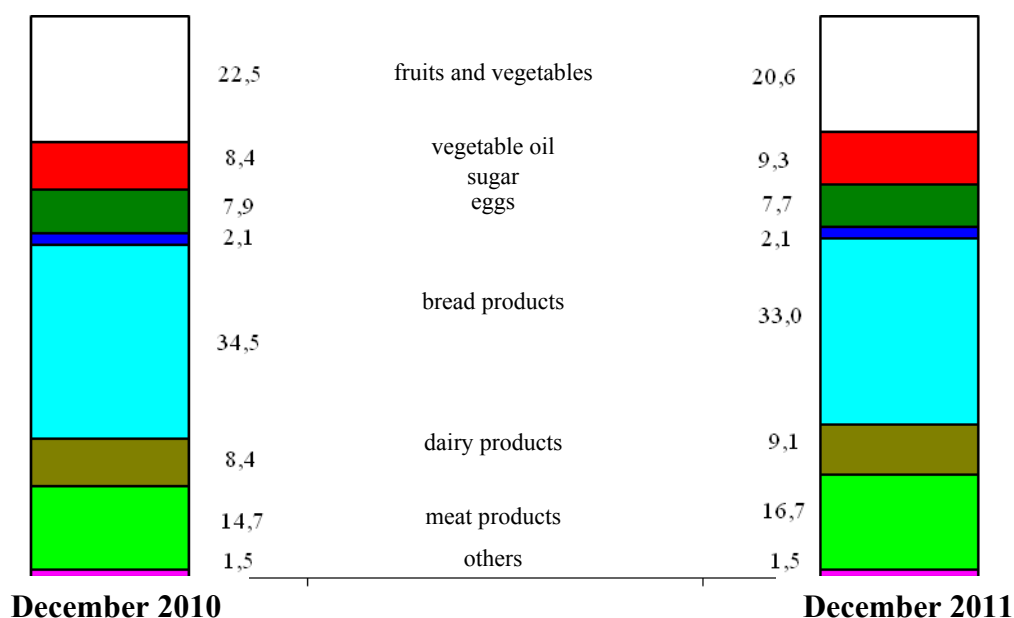
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2010, the average daily calorie intake decreased to 2209.05 Kcal per capita against 2246.40 Kcal per capita in 2009, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In 2011, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2213.54 Kcal per capita against 2209,05 Kcal per capita in 2010.

In January-December 2011, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 22.8% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 159.6 kg per one household member. The average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 34 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 72.8 kg, milk and dairy products – 54.5 kg, meat and meat products – 11.8 kg, vegetable oil – 14.3 kg, eggs – 48 pieces, sugar and confectionery –12.5 kg, and fruits – 40 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (36.4%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – December 2011, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 40%, meat and meat products –3.1 times, eggs – 2.3 times, fruits – 2.9 times.

**Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in December of 2010 and 2011
(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>
		2010			2011	
Proteins, gr.	50.44	48.20	52.58	50.50	46.82	51.97
of which animal, gr.	7.66	8.33	7.46	7.79	8.38	7.57
Fats, gr.	54.79	57.28	53.85	54.21	54.12	54.29
of which animal, gr.	9.74	11.60	8.86	10.50	12.07	9.92
Carbohydrate, gr.	374.42	349.95	394.79	377.01	336.40	392.37
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2209.05	2151.25	2282.39	2213.54	2052.02	2275.20
of which animal, gr.	140.75	153.15	134.25	147.64	158.73	143.64

4.2. Food security indicators not related to income

4.2.1 Population morbidity

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

	2010	2011*	2010				2011*			
			1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
Total number of registered cases	92433	91467	10388	21106	43010	17929	9889	22483	40797	18298
Acute enteric infections	66018	65917	4055	14621	37837	9505	3498	17459	36413	8547
of which:										
Bacterial dysentery	1656	1476	137	425	776	318	175	376	678	247
Typhoid fever	559	404	70	104	234	151	24	69	148	163
Acute viral hepatitis	9886	11063	2538	774	1963	4611	2422	886	1626	6129
Tuberculosis (new cases)	5286	5516	1264	1489	1313	1220	1375	1642	1352	1147
Brucellosis	924	1011	130	329	289	176	155	384	269	203
Parasitic diseases	41951	52120	8589	11379	13915	8068	10429	15027	12820	13844

*) preliminary data

In 2011 incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 1% as compared to 2010. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 72.1% of the total number of infection diseases, acute viral hepatitis – 12.1%. A number of registered cases of tuberculosis increased by 4.4% as compared to 2010; a number of registered cases of parasitic diseases increased by 24.2% (52.1 thsd.cases).

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

(cases)

	2010	2011*	2010				2011*			
			1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
Total number of registered cases	67135	68698	6119	14335	33731	12950	6161	16573	31920	14044
Acute enteric infections	51617	53506	2497	11045	31012	7063	2481	14407	29788	6830

Food Security and Poverty

	2010	2011*	2010				2011*			
			1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
of which:										
Bacterial dysentery	697	720	47	170	336	144	73	150	378	119
Typhoid fever	236	175	37	44	90	65	7	29	55	84
Acute viral hepatitis	8334	9350	2103	500	1645	4086	1991	536	1272	5551
Tuberculosis (new cases)	408	485	83	124	107	94	126	161	111	87
Brucellosis	157	154	15	62	47	33	23	61	38	32
Parasitic diseases	27678	33840	5570	7743	9256	5109	6775	9847	7917	9301

*) preliminary data

In 2011, more than 75% of all infection diseases fell on the children aged 0-14 (49% for bacterial dysentery and 43% for typhoid fever). A number of registered cases of parasitic diseases among children aged 0-14 increased by 22.3% as compared to 2010.

METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology of food security analysis

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

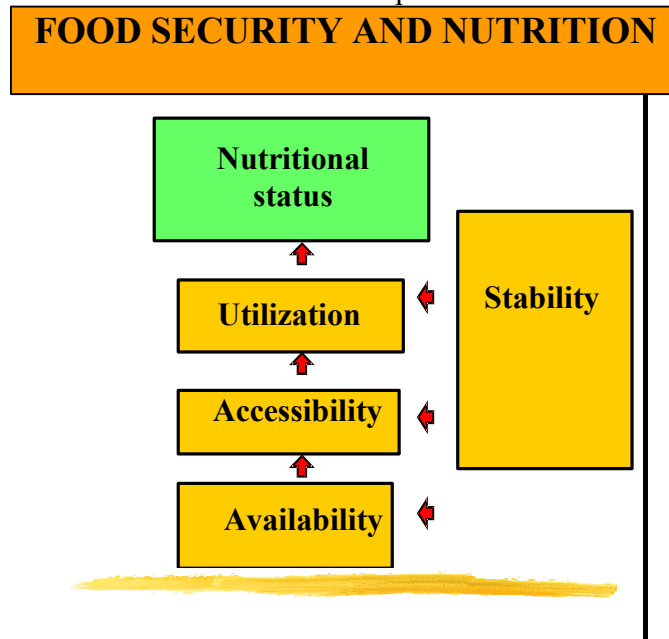
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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 in the fourth quarter of 2011**

Meteorological conditions

October was characterized by warm weather and some precipitations. Decrease in the day-time air temperature (to +11+15 degrees) and heavy rains were registered at the end of the month.

The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees, except for GBAO where it was within the norm.

The relatively warm weather was recorded on 1-4 October, when day-time air temperature in valleys reached +29+30 degrees.

The lowest air temperature and heavy rains was observed on 28-31 October; snowfalls were registered in high mountains (more than 200sm). During these days, air temperature was below the norm by 3-4.8 degrees. Rains were observed during 5-6 days (with the average daily precipitations at 38 mm). The daily rainfall reached 25-38 mm in Rasht valley, 60-76 mm in Djirgatal, and 95-156 mm in Rasht region.

November was characterized by cold weather and continuous rains. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 1-2 degrees in the most regions of the republic, and above the norm in GBAO (by 1-2 degrees in the east, and by 3-5 degrees in the west) as follows: +5+9 degrees in valleys, +1+4 degrees in piedmonts (+7 degrees in Darvoz), and -3-8 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The relatively warm weather was registered on 5-7 and 12-13 November, with the day-time air temperature reaching +21+24 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS, +15+16 degrees in Sogd oblast, +10+17 degrees in the western part of GBAO, and +1+5 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The coldest weather was observed during 8-9 and 26-28 November (0-4 degrees in valleys); rains and snowfalls were registered in the most regions of the republic. The average daily air temperature fell down by 6-9 degrees.

Rains and snowfalls were observed during 15-16 days in valleys and piedmonts (against the norm of 7-13 days), and 13-24 days in mountains (against the norm of 9-17 days).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was above the norm: 430-540% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 260-750% in Sogd oblast, 370-930% in RRS, 405-575% in the western part of GBAO), and 150-509% in the eastern part of GBAO.

December was characterized by cold weather and decreased temperature conditions. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 2-4 degrees in the most regions of the republic, and above the norm by 2-4 degrees in GBAO, as follows: +2+5 degrees in valleys, 2-7 degrees in mountains, and 9-15 degrees below zero in high mountain regions.

The relatively warm weather was recorded on 8-11, 17, and 23-26 December (+10+16 degrees during day-time in valleys). The lowest air temperature was registered at nights on 21-23

December. The coldest weather was registered on 21-23 December (10-16 degrees below zero in valleys). Due to cold-air outbreak from the eastern and western parts of Russia, fall of air temperature from +3 to +1 degrees (to 7 degrees below zero in Sogd oblast) was registered on 12, 15, 19-22, and 30 December.

The total amount of precipitation was below the norm in the most regions of the republic except for Sogd oblast: 80-122% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 50-125% in RRS, 100-175% in Sogd oblast, 6-95% in GBAO. Heavy snowfall was observed on 19-20 December in the central regions of the republic (22-27 sm per a day in Gissar valley). High winds (18-23 m/s) were registered in some parts of the republic.

Hydrological conditions

During **October**, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 214 mln.m³ and amounted to 10324 mln.m³, which is lower by 139 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year.

Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 551 mln.m³ and amounted to 2034 mln.m³, which is higher by 1.370 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 80%.

November. Fluctuations of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed. Heavy rains and snowfalls on 7-8 and 24-27 November resulted in increased water content in the rivers. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within the norm and the last year's values (95-110%), except for Yahsu, Kizilsu, Kafarnigan, and Vakhsh rivers, where water discharge was above the norm by 100-200% and above the last year's values by 200-300%.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 446 mln.m³ and amounted to 9878 mln.m³, which is lower by 87 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 825 mln.m³ and amounted to 2859 mln.m³, which is lower by 594 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 70%.

December. Water discharge in rivers of the republic continued to decrease; only in the third decade of the month increase of water discharge in Yahsu and Kizilsu rivers was observed. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was above the norm (95-231%) and above the last year's values (90-241%), except for Gund, Vanch, and Zeravshan rivers (47-85%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 857 mln.m³ and amounted to 9021 mln.m³, which is lower by 71 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 672 mln.m³ and amounted to 3531 mln.m³, which is higher by 142 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 80%.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

Four avalanches with total duration of 14 days were forecasted; the forecasts were proved by 100%.

Avalanches were registered in Gissar range and Varzob clove, as well as km 64-75 of Dushanbe – Chanak motor road.

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	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The annual real growth of GDP	%	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.4	7.0
	Budget revenues against GDP	%	19.7	20.3	20.0	21.6	23.5
	Tax revenues against GDP	%	18.7	17.7	18.0	19.5	19.0
	Inflation rate	%	11.8	5.0	9.8	9.3	7.0
	Investment in main capital against GDP	%	24.5	18.1	17.9	16.1	17.5
	Export of goods and services against GDP	%	34.9	26.2	21.2	26.3	27.8
Indicator of resources	State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)	%	28.7	27.4	26.1	27.5	26.6

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

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Private sector share against GDP	%	46.8	47.5	48.3	-	66
	Annual growth of investment (excluding the investment for primary sector)	%	100	82.2	111.5	105.0	125

Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	External trade per GDP	%	90.7	79.8	68.3	77.5	70.7
	Electricity export growth in money terms	%	0.2	2.2	-94.6	676.6	18.4
	Export growth of light industry	%	-	-0.8	83.1		10
	Export growth of fruits and vegetables	%	22.5	4.6	8.5	-34.0	4.8
	Growth in intraregional trade volume	%	13.5	12.5	10.2	8.9	14.0
	Number of tourists to Tajikistan	persons	2744	6506	2863		347.3
	To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license	1000 persons	11.0	15.5	18.9	-	17.0

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	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector	%	100.0	110.6	106.8	107.9	118.1
	Growth in productivity of labor in agriculture sector	%	100.0	105.0	101.2	101.2	112.0
	Growth in average productivity off cotton sector	Centner /ha	15.6	17.8	17.5	20.4	25
	Export growth in agriculture sector	%	100.0	102.8	108.5	83.7	117.4
	Growth in livestock production	%	100.0	106.0	107.7	107.0	121.0
	Growth in household incomes	%	100.0	101.7	107.8	...	123.0
	Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands	%	96.6	97.0	97.0	97.3	98.6
	Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands	%	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0

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

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks	1000 tons	800.5	937.0	908	1200.9	820
	The volume of international passenger transportation	1000 passengers	394.7	416.5	429	235.1	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	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The volume of services by private companies in money terms	Mln Tajik somoni	648.8	775.2	1675.0	1890.4	805.9
	Growth in number of internet users	1000 users	495.6	416.5	1242.8	1942	543.7

The indicators of the energy section

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in electricity generation capacities	mWt	683	9	27.91		6044.6
	Coal production	1000 t	198.5	176.1	199.7	236.7	220.0
	Oil production	1000 t	25.8	26.2	27.0	28.7	28.8
	Gas production	Mln m3	16.1	19.9	22.8	18.8	24.5
	Number of constructed small HPPs	number	27	10	2	8	100
	Increase in electricity tariffs	cent	1.41	1.81	2.1	2.1	3.12

The indicators of the industry section

Indicator of outcome	Volume of industrial production	Million somoni	6105.9	6500.9	7082.2	7583.2	8737.2
	Volume of processed cotton fiber	1000 tons	115.7	92.2	95.2	103.5	26.1
	Volume of processed leather	1000 pieces	-	56.3	45.3	263.9	521.0
	Volume of processed wool	tons	161.2	11.0	-	165	840.0
	Volume of processed silk	tons	42.3	27.4	19.0	22.7	4.5
Indicator of output	Volume of products of the light industry/food	Million somoni	732.0/1264.6	705.3/1360.1	881.9/1782.6	1403.1/2146.6	957.5/1420.0

SOCIAL BLOCK

Development of the education system and science

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
	Children covered by primary and universal education	% out of number of concerned children	98.1	98.5	97.6*	...	98.0
Indicator of impact	Computerization (number of schoolchildren for one computer)	Person		76	40	19	20.0
	Number of new seats for schoolchildren	Number	22073	24930	17602	23913	60000
	Number of constructed schools	Number	149	114	83	69	500
	Number of published books	Million copies	1.3	0.7	1.1	...	
	Student/teacher ratio	Person	17.0	18	18.1	18	20.0

Development of the health care system

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
	Child mortality under 5 years old	Per 1000 born alive	53.0	...	50	...	37.0
	Child mortality under 1 year old	Per 1000 born alive	46.0	...	34	...	35.0
	Maternal mortality	per 100.000 born alive	70.0	...	86	...	60.0
	Number of HIV affected people	Person	1422	1853	2857	3846	3500
	Malaria affected people	per 100.000 people	4.3	2.2	1.4	1.0*	18.0
	Tuberculosis rate (WHO estimates)		83.5	78.5	77.5	71.0*	130.0
	Helmintic infection rate		497.5	588.5	547.7	671.3*	250.0
	Measles affected		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04*	0.0
Indicator of output	Proportion of children under 1 year age and elder covered by vaccination	%	95.0	93.0	93.0		96.0

Improvement of social welfare

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Poverty rate	%	53.5 (2007)	46.7	x	x	41.4
	Extreme poverty rate	%	17.1 (2007)	13.8	x	x	11.3

Promotion of environmental sustainability

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	2011	Indicator 2012
	Expansion of natural reserves	%	100.0	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	38.9	39.2	-	70/30
	Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools	%	72/28	71/29	71/29	72/28	70/30
	Gender inequality in wages	%	61.3	59.7	56.0	-	50.0
	Number of registered crimes disaggregated by gender (overall/ by women)	persons	11658/ 1376	всего 12408	всего 12562	всего 16854	

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	2.20	-	-	1.8	2.70	0.85	1.85	2.5	1.83	1.27	2.48
Soghd Oblast	0.40	0.32	0.68	0.45	0.44	1.02	0.79	0.44	1.3	0.55	0.64	0.84
Khatlon Oblast	0.53	-	-	0.77	0.77	1.10	0.89	0.57	2.0	0.82	0.78	1.25
RRS	0.54	1.76	1.2	0.64	0.87	1.19	0.70	0.77	1.4	1.78	0.76	1.04
Average in the Republic	0.68	0.71	0.92	0.72	0.74	1.11	1.07	0.70	1.6	0.88	0.79	1.16
	Milk											
GBAO	1.16	-	3.0	1.80	2.50	3.06	1.79	2.64	2.9	2.39	2.21	3.15
Soghd Oblast	0.82	0.89	0.99	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.88	0.92	2.1	0.75	0.79	0.49
Khatlon Oblast	0.74	0.79	1.41	0.86	0.89	0.95	1.11	0.82	2.0	0.91	0.82	1.15
RRS	1.66	1.75	1.60	1.53	1.68	1.83	1.51	1.65	1.7	1.52	1.66	1.98
Average in the Republic	1.0	1.34	1.28	1.21	1.32	1.47	1.21	1.30	2.0	1.13	1.16	1.5
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	0.61	-	2.10	1.77	1.72	2.4	1.91	1.77	2.50
Soghd Oblast	0.85	0.60	0.91	0.57	0.54	1.29	0.54	0.55	2.2	0.56	0.58	1.12
Khatlon Oblast	1.32	1.07	2.10	0.72	0.82	1.58	0.76	0.78	2.0	0.64	0.78	1.24
RRS	1.41	0.80	1.40	0.74	0.68	1.32	0.74	0.72	1.7	0.77	0.76	1.13
Average in the Republic	0.96	0.77	1.41	0.70	0.78	1.50	0.71	0.73	2.0	0.64	0.71	1.20

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2010 – 2011 (somon / kg)

			I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Potatoes									
Dushanbe	1.45	1.78	1.77	1.67	1.52	2.00	1.17	1.63	1.35	1.83
Soghd Oblast	1.10	1.60	1.18	1.40	1.29	1.95	0.93	1.53	1.00	1.53
Khatlon Oblast	1.43	1.92	1.80	1.88	1.37	1.95	1.13	1.83	1.40	2.00
Average in the Republic	1.32	1.77	1.58	1.65	1.39	1.97	1.07	1.67	1.25	1.79
	Milk									
Dushanbe	2.74	2.94	2.90	2.67	2.87	3.00	2.70	3.00	2.50	3.10
Soghd Oblast	1.63	2.03	1.78	1.66	1.65	2.15	1.60	2.15	1.50	2.15
Khatlon Oblast	1.85	2.24	2.07	2.26	1.75	2.20	1.77	2.14	1.82	2.34
Average in the Republic	2.08	2.40	2.25	2.20	2.09	2.45	2.02	2.43	1.94	2.53
	Flour of 1st grade									
Dushanbe	2.02	2.64	1.80	2.60	1.80	2.68	2.07	2.70	2.40	2.59
Soghd Oblast	1.77	2.39	1.57	2.42	1.50	2.45	1.90	2.47	2.10	2.22
Khatlon Oblast	2.04	2.66	1.80	2.58	1.80	2.72	2.06	2.78	2.49	2.57
Average in the Republic	1.94	2.56	1.72	2.53	1.70	2.59	2.01	2.65	2.33	2.46
	Wheat									
Dushanbe	1.36	2.43	1.37	2.18	1.23	2.53	1.32	2.58	1.50	2.42
Soghd Oblast	0.92	1.76	0.76	1.59	0.72	1.74	0.93	1.88	1.27	1.81
Khatlon Oblast	1.17	1.93	0.87	1.64	0.94	1.97	1.23	2.04	1.62	2.05
Average in the Republic	1.14	2.04	1.00	1.80	0.93	2.08	1.16	2.17	1.46	2.09
	Rice									
Dushanbe	6.15	6.39	6.23	5.87	6.17	6.00	6.33	6.13	5.87	7.57
Soghd Oblast	4.95	5.33	5.00	4.60	5.00	4.71	5.00	5.55	4.80	6.44
Khatlon Oblast	5.28	5.60	6.00	5.07	5.00	5.37	5.11	5.80	5.00	6.14
Average in the Republic	5.46	5.77	5.74	5.18	5.39	5.36	5.48	5.82	5.22	6.72
	Sand sugar									
Dushanbe	4.95	6.33	5.07	5.78	4.48	5.95	4.67	7.20	5.57	6.40
Soghd Oblast	4.75	6.07	4.72	5.55	4.47	5.73	4.47	7.01	5.32	5.97
Khatlon Oblast	4.91	6.33	4.79	5.80	4.45	5.93	4.82	7.23	5.59	6.37
Average in the Republic	4.87	6.24	4.86	5.71	4.47	5.87	4.65	7.15	5.49	6.24

			I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Onion									
Dushanbe	1.32	1.89	1.40	2.26	1.27	1.76	0.97	1.60	1.63	1.92
Soghd Oblast	0.90	1.56	0.74	1.83	1.00	1.79	0.64	1.20	1.22	1.40
Khatlon Oblast	1.21	1.94	1.23	2.49	1.10	1.71	0.85	1.63	1.65	1.94
Average in the Republic	1.14	1.79	1.12	2.19	1.12	1.74	0.82	1.48	1.50	1.75
	Cotton oil									
Dushanbe	6.22	9.26	6.05	7.78	6.05	9.25	6.05	10.00	6.72	10.00
Soghd Oblast	6.49	9.25	6.02	8.07	6.43	9.43	6.43	9.80	7.07	9.70
Khatlon Oblast	5.89	8.85	5.75	7.43	5.75	8.70	5.76	9.95	6.32	9.32
Average in the Republic	6.20	9.12	5.94	7.76	6.08	9.13	6.08	9.93	6.70	9.67
	Mutton									
Dushanbe	20.34	25.00	18.67	22.33	20.00	24.23	20.67	25.25	22.00	28.08
Soghd Oblast	20.16	27.27	20.00	21.64	20.00	26.19	20.00	29.93	20.65	31.35
Khatlon Oblast	19.33	25.11	18.40	21.55	19.04	25.18	19.55	26.11	20.31	27.59
Average in the Republic	19.94	25.79	19.00	21.83	19.68	25.23	20.07	27.09	20.99	29.01
	Beef									
Dushanbe	19.96	24.61	18.50	21.67	19.33	22.83	20.00	25.60	22.00	28.33
Soghd Oblast	16.68	22.95	15.49	19.26	15.76	21.87	17.65	25.14	17.82	25.62
Khatlon Oblast	18.07	23.87	16.37	20.00	17.89	23.89	18.65	25.30	19.36	26.27
Average in the Republic	18.24	23.81	16.79	20.31	17.66	22.83	18.77	25.25	19.73	26.74
	Chicken meet									
Dushanbe	14.43	16.26	14.32	14.88	14.40	15.32	14.40	16.67	14.58	18.17
Soghd Oblast	12.20	13.30	12.64	11.96	12.24	12.22	11.96	14.85	11.96	14.16
Khatlon Oblast	13.32	14.01	13.25	13.34	13.34	14.01	13.34	14.34	13.34	14.34
Average in the Republic	13.31	14.52	13.40	13.39	13.32	13.85	13.23	15.29	13.29	15.56
	Eggs (10 pieces)									
Dushanbe	6.48	6.91	6.67	6.37	6.33	6.42	6.50	6.83	6.43	8.00
Soghd Oblast	5.58	5.95	6.15	5.50	5.50	5.53	5.20	6.17	5.48	6.61
Khatlon Oblast	5.90	6.45	6.43	5.93	5.17	5.93	5.61	6.37	6.37	7.56
Average in the Republic	5.99	6.43	6.42	5.93	5.67	5.96	5.77	6.46	6.09	7.39

APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2008-2011

	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			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	532.8	525.7	406.1	258.1	249	344.7	311.7	263.2	45.6	304	453.7	638.4	-	-	13.5	2.8	130.4	168.4	183.3	169.9
2.	Food production in the country (+)	774.9	1295	1261	1098	679.8	690.9	760	863	908	1047.1	1157.8	1582	262.4	213.7	225	416.4	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	1060	450.6	470.3	471	47.5	27.5	25.7	12.6	12.2	26.5	0.8	4.4	13.5	11.3	17.6	19	130	111.7	116.9	126.1
	Availability (1-3) (+)	2367.7	2271.3	2137.4	1826.8	976.3	1063.1	1097.4	1138.8-	965.8	1377.6	1612.3	2224	275.9	225	256.1	438.2	260.4	280.1	300.2	296.0
4.	Used for seed (-)	213.7	51.6	109.7	68.2	176	275.8	312.7	118	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	25.5	61.4	46.5	90.2	6.5	0.2	-	-	-	188	82	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	6.3	27.7	21.5	26.3	75.4	155.6	141	57.5	3.6	47.3	3.7	27.4	1	31	14	-	-	-	-	0.1
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	0.5	-	106.5	56.7	199.1	84.3	42.9	11.6	17.9	14.8	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	1595	1714.3	1701.4	1277	368	313.2	311.9	251	551	631.9	634.1	653.3	231.5	164.9	186.4	205.1	92	92.8	86.8	90.09
9.	Other utilization (-)	1.5	10	-	-	5.7	6	68.1	-	-	-	55	-	-	4	35	-	-	4	43.5	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	1842	1865.2	1879.3	1461.5	631.6	751.4	834.2	426	661.8	923.9	973.9	766.7	275.9	211.5	253.3	219.9	92	96.8	130.3	90.2
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	525.7	406.1	258.1	365.3	344.7	311.7	263.2	712.8	304	453.7	638.4	1457.6	-	13.5	2.8	218.3	168.4	183.3	169.9	205.8

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			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	31.1	65.8	189.1	225.0	235	439.3	549	670.5	-	21.3	4.9	11.6	-	-	2.9	6.9	-	-	150.9	473.6
2.	Food production in the country (+)	64.4	134.3	53.4	75.4	601	629.7	660.7	696	151	188.4	231.9	254.8	7.4	4.5	4.4	2.3	261.1	400	688	843.2
3.	Food imports (+)	57.8	68.7	69.8	66.5	6.7	6.8	7.4	12.1	107	8	6.1	63.5	49.1	68.7	75	88	260.3	525.5	729.1	1096
	Availability (1-3) (+)	153.3	268.8	312.3	366.9	842.7	1075.8	1217.1	1378.5	258	217.7	242.9	329.2	56.5	73.2	82.3	97.2	521.4	925.5	1568	2413
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8	6.3	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	0.8	-	-	-	44.4	-	-	0.5	16	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	83.2	78.7	82.3	84.25	399.4	461.3	504.3	479	233.9	181.5	209.7	292.4	56.3	58.6	75.4	85.6	521.4	774.4	894.4	1109
9.	Other utilization (-)	4.3	-	5	-	4	21.1	12.5	24.1	0.4	15.3	20	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	87.5	79.7	87.3	84.3	403.4	526.8	546.6	509.2	236.7	212.8	231.3	293.8	56.5	70.3	75.4	85.6	521.4	774.6	894.4	1109
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	65.8	189.1	225	282.6	439.3	549	670.5	869.3	21.3	4.9	11.6	36.1	-	2.9	6.9	11.6	-	150.9	473.6	1304

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	525.7	188.6	159.3	199.5	344.7	164.6	84.6	202.8	304	214.6	269.8	701.1	-	1.0	6.2	15.5	168.4	173.3	171.6	177.3
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 (+)	116.7	102.2	61.4	170.3	16	10.7	-	0.8	18.3	7.9	-	0.3	4.0	1.6	0.9	4.8	28.4	22.0	32.5	28.8
	Availability (1-3) (+)	642.4	616.8	663.7	895.8	360.7	292.7	366.4	495.3	323.4	432.5	1103.2	704.0	4.0	34.4	123.0	86.3	196.8	195.3	204.1	206.1
4.	Used for seed (-)	13.2	15.0	1.9	21.5	84.3	98.0	43.8	49.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	2.4	6.0	26.0	27.0	-	-	0.1	0.1	11.0	21.0	89	67.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	2.2	3.3	6.5	15.7	21.6	32.0	48	54.0	0.1	0.2	26	21.0	-	-	14	17	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	18.0	31.9	5.5	0.4	1.8	7.6	1.8	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	436	433.2	424.7	420.4	88.2	78.0	69.5	77.5	96.4	123.5	255.2	156.8	2.6	26.4	81.9	54.0	23.5	23.7	22.8	22.8
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	5.0	5.0	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	4.0	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	453.8	457.5	464.2	489.7	196.1	208.1	163.6	183.6	108.4	162.7	402.1	250.3	3	28.2	107.5	72.8	23.5	23.7	26.8	22.8
10	Stocks at the end of the period	188.6	159.3	199.5	406.1	164.6	84.6	202.8	311.7	214.6	269.8	701.1	453.7	1.0	6.2	15.5	13.5	173.3	171.6	177.3	183.3

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	65.8	85.3	94.8	95.9	439.3	447.5	461.8	472.0	21.3	5.0	6.5	8.4	-	3.6	5.3	4.0	-	17.1	106.0	47.1
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	-	100	100	100	100
3.	Food imports (+)	21.3	14.4	10.8	22.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	3.6	2.8	1.6	1.3	^{2,3}	21.0	16.5	16.1	15.1	140.7	92.5	64.9	227.4
	Availability (1-3) (+)	106.1	113.1	115.4	210.2	554.4	591.5	628.2	683.0	68.8	51.1	62.8	54.9	24.4	21.0	21.6	19.1	240.7	209.6	270.9	374.5
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 (-)	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	20.8	18.3	19.0	20.6	106.9	129.7	116.7	108.0	63.8	44.6	31.1	42.0	20.8	15.7	5.9	16.2	223.6	103.6	223.6	223.6
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	-	-	-	15.3	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	0.2	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	20.8	18.3	19.5	21.1	106.9	129.7	156.2	134.0	63.8	44.6	54.4	50	20.8	15.7	17.6	16.2	223.6	103.6	223.8	223.6
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	85.3	94.8	95.9	189.1	447.5	461.8	472.0	549.0	5.0	6.5	8.4	4.9	3.6	5.3	4.0	2.9	17.1	106.0	47.1	150.9

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	406.1	52.6	34.8	378.1	311.7	83.5	36.1	142	453.7	317.9	276.1	845.4	13.5	5.3	10.7	2.9	183.3	181.3	193.6	161.5
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	352.6	665.4	243.0	-	128.7	309.8	321.5	1.1	181.7	975	-	-	32.6	121.3	71.1	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	94.3	75.7	150.7	149.6	16.6	9.1	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	7.2	2.3	1.5	6.6	19.0	34.0	33.1	30.8
	Availability (1-3) (+)	500.4	480.9	850.9	770.7	328.3	221.3	345.9	463.5	455.2	500	1251.1	845.4	20.7	40.2	133.5	80.6	202.3	215.3	226.7	192.3
4.	Used for seed (-)	14.7	13.0	36.0	46.0	74.7	78	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	2.7	5.8	11.0	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	2.1	3.0	3.4	13.0	24	27	45	45	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	-	-	7	7.0	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	29.3	58.9	46.8	64.1	3.4	1.5	1.6	11.4	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	428.3	424.3	422.3	426.5	77.9	80.2	78.2	75.1	107.8	142.5	272.9	110.9	12.0	28.0	87.0	59.4	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	-	43.5	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	447.8	446.1	472.8	512.6	244.8	185.2	203.9	200.3	137.3	223.9	405.7	207.0	15.4	29.5	130.6	77.8	21.0	21.7	65.2	22.4
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	52.6	34.8	378.1	258.1	83.5	36.1	142	263.2	317.9	276.1	845.4	638.4	5.3	10.7	2.9	2.8	181.3	193.6	161.5	169.9

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	189.1	195.0	219.8	225.7	549.0	551.8	558.0	589.3	4.9	11.3	2.5	6.5	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	150.9	164.1	326.2	242.0
2.	Food production in the country (+)	10.0	24.0	10.1	9.3	118.8	145.4	177.2	219.3	50.0	53.0	59.9	69.0	2.9	1.5	-	-	100.0	87.0	-	501
3.	Food imports (+)	15.8	20.3	15.0	18.7	1.3	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	²⁰	21.8	14.2	16.7	22.3	136.8	298.7	139.4	154.2
	Availability (1-3) (+)	214.9	239.3	244.9	253.7	669.1	698.1	738.3	810.7	55.9	65.9	63.9	77.5	27.6	17.0	17.8	23.5	387.7	549.8	465.6	897.2
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	7.5	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	19.9	19.5	19.2	23.7	116.0	139.1	136.0	113.2	44.6	63.4	56.8	44.9	26.3	15.9	16.6	16.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.5	7.0	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	19.9	19.5	19.2	28.7	117.3	140.1	149.0	140.2	44.6	63.4	57.4	65.9	26.3	15.9	16.6	16.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	195.0	219.8	225.7	22.5	551.8	558.0	589.3	670.5	11.3	2.5	6.5	11.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	6.9	164.1	326.2	242.0	673.6

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2011, 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	258	10.6	132.8	405.6	263.2	134	179	494.11	638	526	554.1	1101.7	2.8	0.5	0.9	146.7	169.9	187.7	188.2	187.3
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	363	508	227.7	-	152	401	310.2	1.2	224	851.9	504.9	-	37.3	234	144.7	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	87.9	88.5	99.2	194.9	6.7	3.2	0.1	2.6	-	0.4	1.1	2.9	6.5	2.9	2.3	7.3	40.8	22.5	20.9	41.9
	Availability (1-3) (+)	346.0	461.6	740.0	828.2	269.9	289.0	579.7	806.9	639.6	750.1	1407.1	1609.5	9.3	40.7	237.6	298.7	210.7	210.2	209.1	229.2
4.	Used for seed (-)	22.6	2.5	1	42.1	75.1	40.7	-	1.7	0	0.3	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	2.7	23	30.5	34	-	-	-	-	0	1.4	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	2.1	2.5	10.1	11.6	-	9.2	20	28.3	0.2	2.5	10.2	14.5	0	0	0	-	-	0.1	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	12.2	44.6	25.8	1.7	0.6	3.7	2.6	7.9	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	308	301	292.8	375.1	61.1	60.2	65.6	64.1	101	147	269.39	135.7	8.2	36.1	88.3	72.5	23	21.9	21.79	23.4
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	335.4	328.8	334.4	462.9	136.2	110.1	85.6	94.1	113.4	196.0	305.4	151.9	8.8	39.8	90.9	80.4	23.0	22.0	21.8	23.4
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	10.6	132.8	405.6	365.3	133.7	178.9	494.1	712.8	526.2	554.1	1101.7	1457.6	0.5	0.9	146.7	218.3	187.7	188.2	187.3	205.8

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	225.0	233.8	242.3	260.0	670.5	676.4	664.4	734.1	11.6	53.6	33.6	33.5	6.9	20.0	11.8	12.9	473.6	640.1	614.6	779.6
2.	Food production in the country (+)	11	14.7	20.6	29.1	123.2	152	192	229.5	63.4	58.9	64.1	68.4	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	137.6	29.2	172.9	503.5
3.	Food imports (+)	19.6	14.3	17.8	14.8	2	1.8	2.2	6.1	6.6	14.7	23.6	18.6	20	17.5	26.6	23.9	212.9	175.3	219	489.2
	Availability (1-3) (+)	255.6	262.8	280.7	303.9	795.7	829.9	858.1	969.7	81.6	127.2	121.3	120.5	28.9	37.6	38.5	36.9	824.1	844.6	1006.5	1772.3
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	-	1.9	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	21.8	20.5	20.65	21.3	118.2	140	122	98.5	27.8	93.2	87.4	84	8.9	25.8	25.6	25.3	184	230	227.0	468
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	21.8	20.5	20.7	21.3	119.3	165.5	122.3	100.4	28.0	93.6	87.4	84.4	8.9	25.8	25.6	25.3	184.0	230.0	227.0	468.0
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	233.8	242.3	260.0	282.6	676.4	664.4	735.8	869.3	53.6	33.6	33.9	36.1	20.0	11.8	12.9	11.6	640.1	614.6	779.6	1304.3

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

	All households				of which:							
	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		Urban				Rural			
	2010	2011	2010	2011	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Money incomes , somoni	34.07	44.65	517.60	624.14	62.38	84.53	514.75	633.43	26.76	30.51	516.89	620.42
of which:												
labor incomes	21.30	27.69	145.35	178.84	47.43	60.96	287.78	308.76	11.79	15.89	93.04	132.99
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	5.21	6.86	10.21	13.98	7.45	9.14	16.04	22.11	4.39	6.05	8.05	11.11
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	1.32	0.62	88.78	138.10	-	-	7.19	5.51	1.79	0.84	118.16	184.66
other incomes (including remittances)	6.24	9.48	273.26	293.22	7.50	14.43	203.74	297.05	5.79	7.73	297.64	291.66
Expenditures, somoni	89.33	116.45	392.77	474.26	82.43	104.35	481.84	561.76	91.81	120.24	359.07	443.12
of which:												
consumer expenditures	83.81	108.43	328.60	389.96	76.12	97.25	411.19	501.62	86.59	112.31	297.46	350.38
purchase of foods, including public catering	52.41	73.32	125.27	165.98	50.18	72.17	180.06	226.77	53.20	73.69	104.92	144.46
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	20.42	22.55	152.15	168.01	14.66	13.10	154.43	191.00	22.50	25.87	150.82	159.80
services	10.93	12.41	50.37	55.12	11.27	11.78	75.68	82.98	10.81	12.63	41.00	45.27
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.05	0.15	0.81	0.85	0.01	0.20	1.02	0.87	0.08	0.12	0.72	0.85

Food Security and Poverty

	All households				of which:							
	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		Urban				Rural			
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	12.18	12.29	15.14	15.01	10.36	10.38	13.22	13.86	12.84	12.96	15.84	15.39
Potatoes	2.35	2.62	3.72	3.65	1.91	2.04	3.54	3.25	2.51	2.82	3.78	3.79
Vegetables and melons	5.21	5.29	11.02	10.39	3.72	4.13	12.34	9.92	5.75	5.70	10.53	10.54
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.70	0.68	1.73	1.95	0.45	0.54	2.32	2.51	0.79	0.73	1.51	1.75
Meat and meat products	0.57	0.55	1.61	1.73	0.41	0.52	2.24	2.39	0.63	0.56	1.37	1.49
Milk and dairy products	3.90	3.93	8.12	7.37	1.37	1.80	9.15	7.74	4.81	4.69	7.73	7.23
Fish and fish products	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	0.06	0.07	-	-	0.01	0.01
Eggs (pieces)	2	3	6	7	1	2	9	9	3	3	5	6
Sugar and confectionery	0.78	0.85	1.34	1.31	0.59	0.64	1.42	1.31	0.84	0.92	1.31	1.25
Vegetable oil and other fats	0.98	0.99	1.53	1.39	0.81	0.88	1.53	1.39	1.04	1.03	1.53	1.53

APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2010 AND 2011 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in 2010			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	18314	3000	18314
including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 60.00	14.2	17.4	14.7	17.9
60.01-80.00	10.1	12.2	10.4	12.5
80.01-100.00	11.2	12.4	11.5	12.7
100.01-1200.00	9.7	10.4	9.8	10.4
120.01-140.00	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9
140.01-160.00	7.4	7.0	7.4	6.9
160.01-180.00	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.5
180.01-200.00	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.3
200.01-220.00	4.5	4.0	4.4	3.9
220.01-240.00	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1
240.01-260.00	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.3
260.01-280.00	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.9
280.01-300.00	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.5
300.01-320.00	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.2
320.01-340.00	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
340.01-360.00	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
360.01-380.00	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
380.01-400.00	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
400.01 and more	6.8	4.9	6.3	4.6

	Distribution by money income in 2011			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	18604	3000	18604
including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 60.00	14.1	16.7	19.1	21.5
60.01-80.00	8.7	10.1	10.6	11.7
80.01-100.00	9.2	10.5	10.4	11.3
100.01-1200.00	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.1
120.01-140.00	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3
140.01-160.00	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7
160.01-180.00	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.5
180.01-200.00	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.0
200.01-220.00	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.3
220.01-240.00	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.5
240.01-260.00	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.3
260.01-280.00	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.5
280.01-300.00	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2
300.01-320.00	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2
320.01-340.00	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
340.01-360.00	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
360.01-380.00	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
380.01-400.00	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6
400.01 and more	8.8	6.7	7.9	6.1

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

	2010						2011					
	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	150.66	199.07	133.30	100.0	100.0	100.0	191.31	237.08	173.61	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	136.50	180.69	120.65	90.6	90.8	90.5	172.28	219.12	155.50	90.5	92.4	89.6
including:												
for foods	77.70	105.01	67.89	56.9	58.1	56.3	103.84	134.06	92.99	60.3	61.2	59.8
for nonfoods	40.09	45.57	38.16	29.4	25.2	31.6	47.36	53.27	45.33	27.5	24.3	29.2
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	11.87	17.34	9.90	29.6	38.1	25.9	14.38	21.24	11.88	30.4	39.9	26.2
furniture and cultural and household appliances	5.11	9.08	3.67	12.7	19.9	9.6	7.45	10.46	6.35	15.7	19.6	14.0
medicines	3.10	4.77	2.50	7.7	10.5	6.6	3.23	3.96	2.97	6.8	7.4	6.6
building materials	7.41	1.88	9.42	18.5	4.1	24.7	8.09	3.79	9.72	17.1	7.1	21.4
fuel	1.59	0.58	1.95	4.0	1.3	5.1	2.46	2.01	2.64	5.2	3.8	5.8
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.28	0.16	0.32	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.26	0.14	0.30	0.5	0.3	0.7
alcoholic beverages	0.20	0.15	0.22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.24	0.20	0.26	0.1	0.1	0.2
services	18.51	29.96	14.38	13.6	16.6	11.9	20.84	31.59	16.92	12.1	14.4	10.8
of which:												
housing and communal services	6.37	11.10	4.66	34.4	37.0	32.4	7.35	12.08	5.61	35.3	38.2	33.2
including payments for :												

	2010						2011					
	Per 1 house- hold member, somon / month	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member, in %	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member, somon / 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
dwelling space	0.15	0.30	0.09	2.4	2.7	1.9	0.21	0.53	0.10	2.9	4.4	1.8
communal services	6.22	10.80	4.57	97.6	97.3	98.1	7.14	11.55	5.51	97.1	95.6	98.2
o/w electric energy	4.13	6.92	3.12	66.4	64.1	68.3	4.33	7.26	3.26	60.6	62.9	59.2
personal services	1.52	2.15	1.29	8.2	7.2	9.0	1.58	2.13	1.39	7.6	6.7	8.2
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.29	0.50	0.21	19.1	23.3	16.3	0.29	0.45	0.24	18.3	21.1	17.3
cultural and educational services	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1
payments for education	0.87	1.73	0.56	4.7	5.7	3.9	0.90	1.69	0.61	4.3	5.3	3.6
payments for medical services	0.69	1.27	0.47	3.7	4.2	3.3	0.77	0.96	0.69	3.7	3.0	4.1
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.06	0.15	0.03	0.3	0.5	0.2
transport services	6.43	8.98	5.52	34.7	30.0	38.4	7.39	10.60	6.22	35.5	33.6	36.8
communication services	2.27	3.84	1.70	12.3	12.8	11.8	2.56	3.38	2.26	12.3	10.7	13.4
legal services	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.1
Taxes, due, and other payments	3.47	7.69	1.95	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.18	8.84	2.47	2.2	3.7	1.4
Other expenditures	10.69	10.69	10.70	7.1	5.3	8.0	13.85	9.12	15.64	7.3	3.9	9.0

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

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which, households, having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	18314	26	94	266	495	2119	2484	665	746	589	484
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
below 60.00	9.9	13.4	-	1.1	1.1	2.6	13.3	11.2	4.4	7.5	12.1	25.2
60.01-80.00	14.7	17.3	-	2.1	3.8	4.9	19.2	16.5	10.4	15.1	20.5	22.1
80.01-100.00	13.8	15.2	3.9	4.3	6.4	7.3	16.9	14.8	8.9	15.6	19.0	16.7
100.01-120.00	12.1	11.9	19.2	3.2	8.7	13.1	12.6	12.5	13.1	14.1	13.1	8.7
120.01-140.00	10.2	9.9	3.9	5.3	10.5	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.8	11.0	8.7	9.3
140.01-160.00	7.5	6.8	3.9	6.4	11.7	9.3	6.6	7.2	10.2	7.4	5.6	5.0
160.01-180.00	5.6	5.3	-	5.3	6.4	8.1	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.6	5.8	3.7
180.01-200.00	4.5	4.1	7.7	2.1	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.4	1.7
200.01-220.00	4.0	3.4	7.7	3.2	5.3	5.3	3.6	3.7	5.4	4.5	2.4	1.9
220.01-240.00	3.3	2.6	7.7	8.5	6.4	4.2	2.3	2.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	1.0
240.01-260.00	2.7	2.1	11.5	6.4	2.6	5.3	1.8	2.5	4.1	2.7	1.7	0.8
260.01-280.00	2.2	1.7	-	5.3	3.8	5.1	1.3	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	0.8
280.01-300.00	1.6	1.1	-	6.4	3.8	3.4	0.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	0.5	-
300.01-320.00	1.5	1.0	7.7	5.3	4.1	3.2	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.2
320.01-340.00	1.0	0.7	-	2.1	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.6
340.01-360.00	0.9	0.5	-	6.4	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
360.01-380.00	0.8	0.5	-	5.3	3.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	-
380.01-400.00	0.5	0.4	-	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	-
400.01 and more	3.2	2.1	26.8	18.1	9.7	4.8	1.0	2.3	4.4	1.6	1.0	1.9

continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in 2011 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %**

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which households having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	18604	26	144	282	491	2009	2405	654	723	565	463
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
below 80.00	8.7	11.4	7.7	1.4	2.8	3.1	11.5	9.7	4.7	5.9	12.1	19.5
80.01-100.00	10.6	12.9	3.8	-	3.2	5.1	13.9	12.0	6.4	12.1	13.5	18.4
100.01-120.00	12.3	13.3	-	4.9	9.2	10.5	13.9	13.2	9.8	14.1	14.4	15.8
120.01-140.00	10.4	11.3	3.8	0.7	6.4	9.4	11.9	11.7	10.2	11.3	13.5	12.1
140.01-160.00	9.4	9.6	7.7	5.6	5.7	7.7	10.6	10.1	8.9	11.3	10.6	9.1
160.01-180.00	7.5	7.1	3.8	9.0	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.0	5.8
180.01-200.00	6.1	5.7	7.7	4.2	7.4	7.7	5.7	5.9	7.5	6.6	4.8	3.9
200.01-220.00	5.2	4.8	-	4.2	5.0	6.5	4.9	4.9	6.3	4.4	5.1	3.5
220.01-240.00	4.9	4.5	7.8	2.8	5.0	7.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	5.5	4.8	2.8
240.01-260.00	4.2	3.4	3.8	8.3	7.8	4.7	3.2	3.7	5.7	4.0	2.7	1.5
260.01-280.00	3.6	2.9	-	6.9	6.0	6.5	2.4	3.3	4.4	4.1	2.7	1.1
280.01-300.00	2.5	2.2	-	4.2	4.3	4.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
300.01-320.00	1.9	1.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.4
320.01-340.00	1.6	1.4	-	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.1
340.01-360.00	1.2	0.9	-	2.1	2.8	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.2
360.01-380.00	1.4	1.0	3.9	5.5	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.4
380.01-400.00	0.9	0.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
400.01-420.00	1.0	0.7	11.5	4.1	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6
420.01 and more	6.6	4.6	30.8	26.4	14.2	8.6	3.4	5.2	9.8	4.6	3.2	1.7

APPENDIX 9. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	2010			2011		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	13.38	12.37	13.75	13.23	12.10	13.63
Potatoes	2.92	2.80	2.96	2.82	2.91	2.78
Vegetables and melons	5.88	5.62	5.98	6.04	5.66	6.17
Fruits and berries, including dry	2.77	2.22	2.96	3.32	2.26	3.70
Sugar and confectionary	1.00	0.96	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.05
Meat and meat products	0.92	1.25	0.80	0.98	1.29	0.86
Fish products	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01
Milk and dairy products	5.07	4.93	5.13	4.51	4.25	4.61
Eggs (pieces)	3	5	3	4	5	3
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.20	1.15	1.22	1.18	1.16	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