

Food Security and Poverty

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

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

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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. 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>

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January – March 2011 was valued at 4413836.6 thsd.somoni, and increased by 6.5% as compared to the corresponding period of 2010 (in constant prices).
- In January – March 2011, farms of all categories produced 21920 tons of meat (or 110.2% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 123257 tons of milk (103.7%). The total production of eggs amounted to 63392 thsd. pieces, increasing by 26.8% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.
- In the first quarter of 2011, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods.
- In the first quarter of 2011, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 23.7% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 40.2 kg per one household member.
- In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (38.6%).
- In January- March 2011, a number of registered cases of brucellosis increased by 19.2%, and tuberculosis – by 8.8% as compared to January-March 2010.
- In January – March 2011, the imports of food products increased by 3.8% as compared to January- March 2010, of which the import of sugar increased by 2.1 times, milk and dairy products – by 53.8%, pasta – by 44.4%. Import of flour increased by 7.2 % amounting to 442.8 thsd.tons (against 413.1 thsd.tons in January – March 2010). Import of wheat decreased by 2.4% amounting to 85.3 thsd.tons (against 87.4 thsd.tons in January – March 2010). Imports of eggs and potatoes decreased by 60%, while the import of vegetable oil decreased by 13.6%.
- In January – March 2011, 4.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 3.4 thsd.persons (77.1%) were on leave without pay. One thousand and eight hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 2.7% of economically active population, and increased by 0.2% as compared to January – March 2010.
- From the beginning of 2011, 19.3 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is more by 20.8% than in the corresponding period of 2010.
- As of the end of March 2011, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 1.8% as compared to the similar period of 2010, and amounted to 11.6 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job decreased by 19.8% and amounted to 4.5 thsd. (39.0% of the total number of vacancies).
- In March 2011, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (132.20 somoni), as well as fishery (286.46 somoni).
- The cost of consumer's basket, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2009) amounted to 122.27 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of March 2011, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 232.90 somoni.

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 – March 2011 was valued at 4413836.6 thsd.somoni, and increased by 6.5% as compared to the corresponding period of 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	I quarter of 2010	I quarter of 2011
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	20622.8	24704.7	3922.9	4413.8
of which (in %):				
agriculture	18,8	18.7	5.4	5.6
industry	14,3	12.6	16.7	16.1
services	57,0	47.9	65.8	62.7
GDP per capita (somoni)	2761,0	3252.9	x	x
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	3,9	6.5	6.8	6.5
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1.3	0.4	1.2	5.1
Consumer Price Indices, <i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	106.4	106.5	101.6	104.5
Price Indices for foodstuffs	105.2	105.9	101.1	106.6
Price indices for services	114.5	108.8	103.9	102.2
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.1437	4.3790	4.3685	4.4194
Officially registered unemployment rate	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	44.5	48.1	46.7	52.0
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	102.0	108.2	104.2	111.4
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	284.35	354.44	350.17	427.79

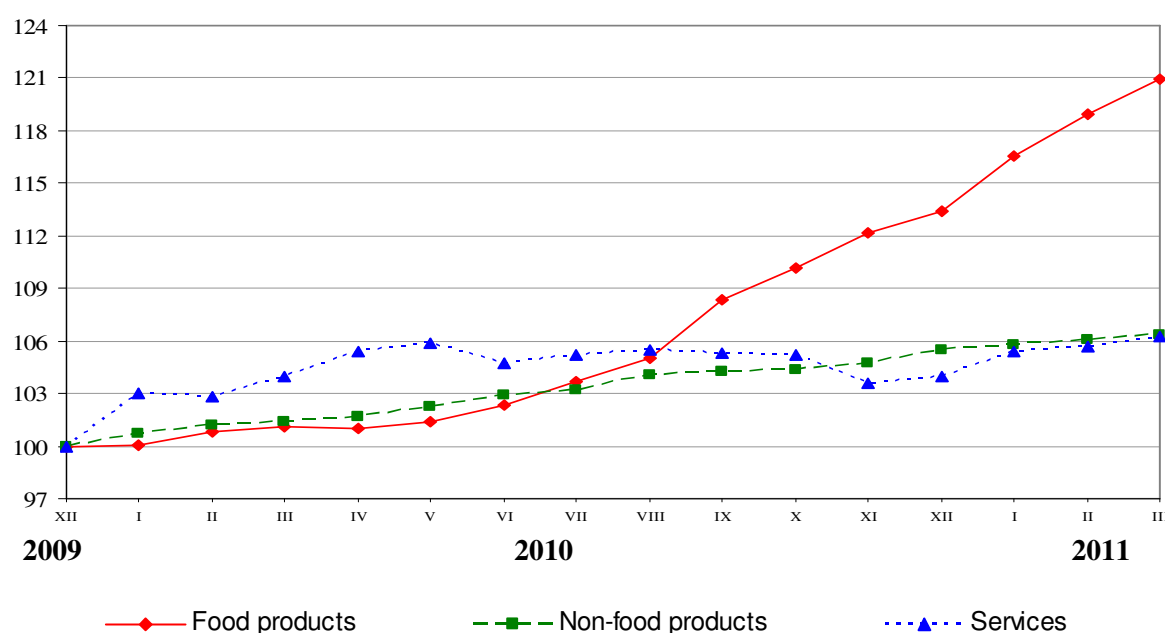
	2009	2010	I quarter of 2010	I quarter of 2011
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	122.8	124.6	118.1	122.2
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1559.3	-1462.6	-290.2	-357.1
Share of food in total imports, %	17.6	18.5	18.5	20.6
Share of food in total exports, %	6.0	5.3	6.7	3.4

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In January-March 2011, consumer price index constituted 104.5%, of which for foodstuff – 106.6%, non-food products – 100.8%, and paid services to population – 102.2%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 1.5% (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 2009).



In the first quarter of 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-March 2011, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan, including electric power and natural gas, was valued at 1155.0 million USD, which is higher by 361.0 mln.USD (or 45.5%) than in January-March 2010. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 357.1 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 79 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 69 far abroad countries.

About 43.1% (498.3 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 56.9% (656.7 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 404.4 million USD, with other countries of the world – surplus of 47.3 million USD.

In March 2011, the volume of exports increased by 5.6% (or 7.2 mln.USD) as compared to February 2011, while the volume of imports increased by 6.3% (or 15.6 mln.USD).

Major plant products in exports were fruits (8159 thsd.USD) and vegetables (2422 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (25043 thsd.USD) and flour (31613 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in March 2011 was 2139.8 thsd.persons, of them 2087.8 thsd.persons (97.6%) were occupied in the economy, and 52.0 thsd.persons (2.4% 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 – March 2011, 4.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 3.4 thsd.persons (77.1%) were on leave without pay. One thousand and eight hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 2.7% of economically active population, and increased by 0.2% as compared to January – March 2010.

From the beginning of 2011, 19.3 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is more by 20.8% than in the corresponding period of 2010; of them 42.9% (9.1 thsd.persons) were women, and 48.2% (9.3 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 61.2% (11.8 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, and 51.4% (9.9 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification.

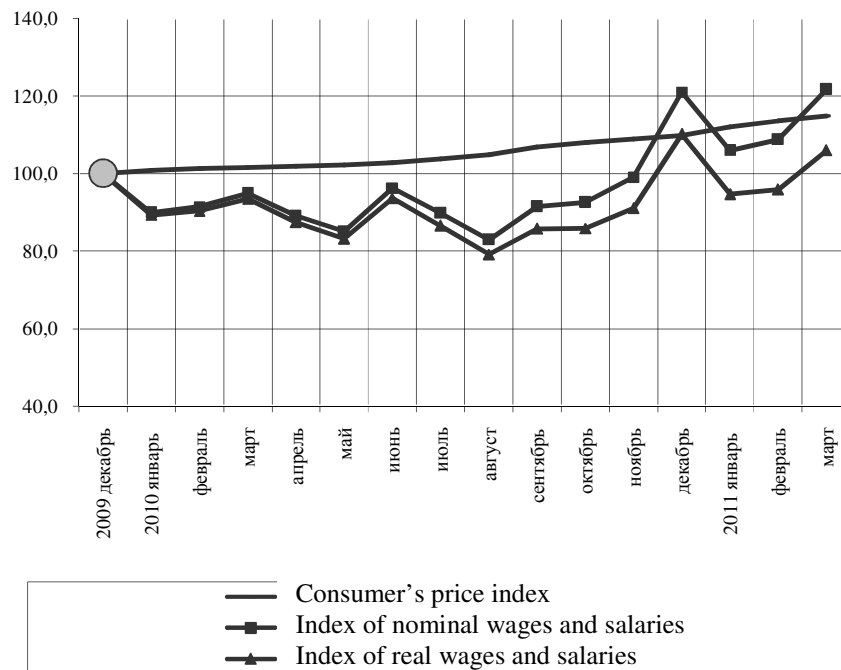
As of the end of March 2011, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 1.8% as compared to the similar period of 2010, and amounted to 11.6 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job decreased by 19.8% and amounted to 4.5 thsd. (39.0% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to February 2011, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 9.0%. In March 2011, there were 6.1 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 5.6 persons in March 2010).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in March 2011 made up 10.5% as compared to February 2011; as compared to March 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 13.4%. In January – March 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 9.0% as compared to January-March 2010.

In March 2011, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (132.20 somoni), as well as fishery (286.46 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (1039.68 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (871.35 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (795.41 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in March 2011 was 424.91 somoni, increasing by 24.3% as compared to March 2010.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (2195.18 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1159.39 somoni), hotel and restaurants businesses (805.7 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in March 2011 was 494.73 somoni, increasing by 29.6% as compared to March 2010.

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



As of the end of March 2011, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 10646.6 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for March

2011 accounted for 38.4% (4086.8 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 4430.8 thsd.somoni (41.6% of total arrears) in construction, 3856.7 thsd.somoni (36.2%) in agriculture, and 1499.0 thsd.somoni (14.1%) in processing industry.

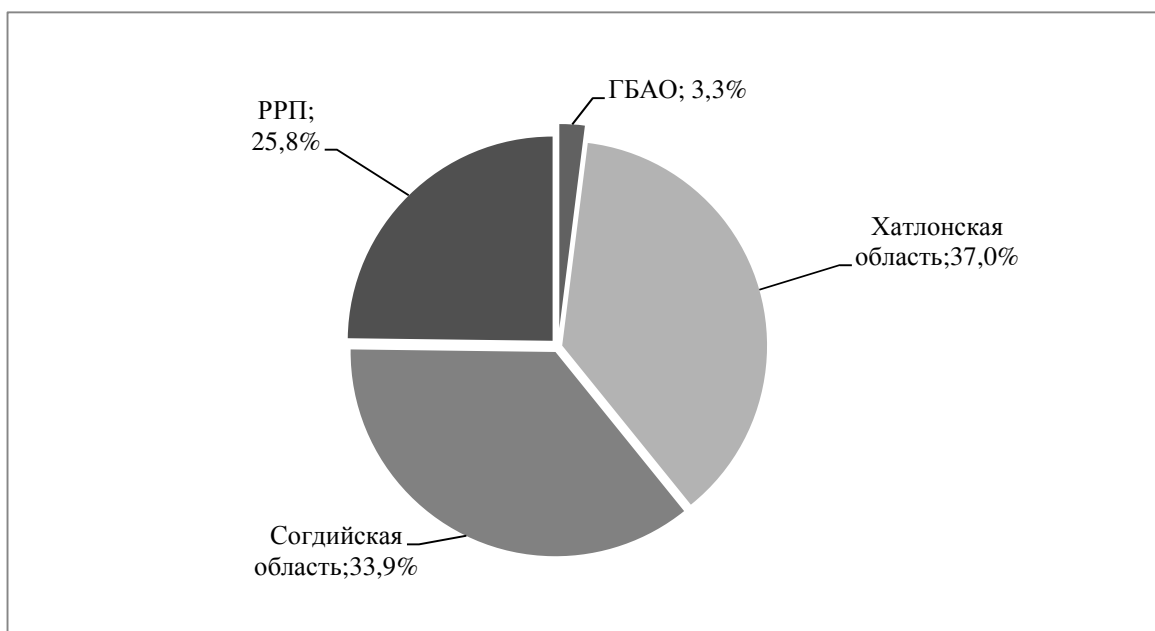
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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-March 2011 in all categories of farms increased by 7.3% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 514.9 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: animal products– 510.1 mln.somoni (increased by 7.3%), plant products – 4.8 mln.somoni (increased by 5.6%).

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



2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

January was characterized by relatively warm weather and poor precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm in valleys and piedmonts, above the norm by 1 degree in some regions, and above the norm by 2-4 degrees in mountain regions and high mountains. Rainfalls and snowfalls were registered during 9 days of the month in valleys and during 11-12 days of the month in mountain regions. Analysis of snow cover for the last 10 years shows that in January 2011 the snow cover depth in all mountain regions was 7-12 times less than the norm. In January, a gradual decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was continued, except for Isfara, Zeravshan, Vakhsh, Gunt, and Vandj rivers, where the average water discharge was above the norm (112-155%). The average monthly water discharge of Ehsu, Varzob, and Kafirnigan rivers was 50-88% of the norm.

February was characterized by stable warm weather and abundant precipitation. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm in the most regions, above the norm by 1-2 degrees in Gissar, Isanbay, and Kurgan-Tyube regions, and above the norm by 2-4 degrees in mountain regions, as follows: 1-6 degrees above zero in valleys and foothills, 0-6 degrees below zero in mountain regions, and 10-17 degrees below zero in high-mountain areas. Abundant precipitation during the month caused increase in water content of the most rivers. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (95-140%) and below the last year values (65-102%).

Drop in the day-time air temperature was recorded during 1, 8, 15-18, and 27 March (+2+12 degrees during day-time, and -4+2 degrees at nights). During these days the daily air temperature was below the norm by 1-6 degrees. The warmest weather was observed on 10-14 and 21-26 March (+23+28 degrees in valleys, up to +30 degrees in the southern part of the republic, and +12+16 degrees at nights). Starting from the second decade of the **March**, water content of the rivers started to increase. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 77 sm.

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 March 2011

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2011</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2010</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Kayrakkum	-138	3330	80.0	3369	80.9
Nurek	-800	6001	57.2	6241	59.4

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2009	2010	1 st quarter 2010	1 st quarter 2011
Sown area (thsd.ha)	875.1	839.5	323.8	312.4
Winter crops	297.2	274.2	200.0	184.0
Cereal crops	297.2	274.2	200.0	184.0
Spring crops	577.9	565.3	123.8	128.4
Cereal crops	164.6	185.7	73.4	69.2
wheat	79.9	90.0	40.2	37.5
barley	39.8	48.2	28.9	27.8
Industrial crops	200.8	194.2	20.0	35.3
Potatoes	29.8	31.7	2.6	3.3
Vegetables	40.8	44.8	10.3	10.7
Melons	19.3	20.9	4.4	2.8
Gross harvest, thsd.tons				
Vegetables	1046.9	1142.6	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

As of 1 April 2011, the share of areas under cereals and leguminous cultures accounted for 81.0% of all sown areas, under technical cultures – 11.3%, of which under cotton – 6.7%, under feed crops – 2.0%, under potatoes, vegetables and melons – 5.2%.

2.1.3. Spring crops

As of 1 April of the current year, spring crops were sown on an area of 128.4 thousand ha, or 104% of the areas under spring crops at the corresponding time last year. Details on spring crops sowing by Oblasts are presented in Graph 4.

Graph 4: Area under spring crops (thsd.ha)

The area sown to potatoes amounted to 3.3 thsd.ha, which is higher by 0.7 thsd.ha than at the corresponding time last year. Similarly, vegetables were sown on 10.7 thsd.ha that is higher by 0.4 thsd.ha than in the corresponding period of the last year.

2.1.4. Livestock production

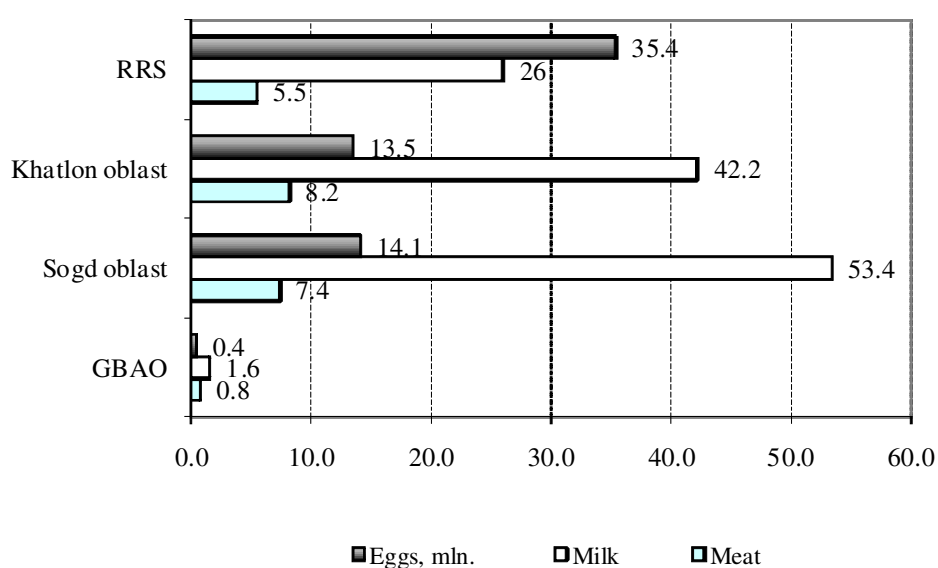
As of 1 April 2011, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 1901.8 thsd.heads (increasing by 56.1 thsd.heads or 3.0% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 160.0 thsd.heads or 3.6%; poultry – by 271.5 thsd. or 6.9%. About 91.9% of cattle and 81.0% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

In January – March 2011, farms of all categories produced 21920 tons of meat (or 110.2% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 123257 tons of milk (103.7%). The total production of eggs amounted to 63392 thsd. pieces, increasing by 26.8% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

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

	2009	2010	1 st quarter 2010	1 st quarter 2011
Production, thsd.tons				
Meat (slaughtered)	67.2	71.6	10.0	11.0
of which:				
Beef and veal	30.3	31.3	4.4	4.6
Mutton and goats meat	33.4	37.0	5.2	5.7
Poultry	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.4
Other meat	2.5	1.7	0.2	0.3
Milk	629.7	660.8	118.8	123.3
Eggs, mln.	188.4	231.9	50.0	63.4
Productivity				
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1367	1403	300	315
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	165	163	37	40

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



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

(somon / kg)

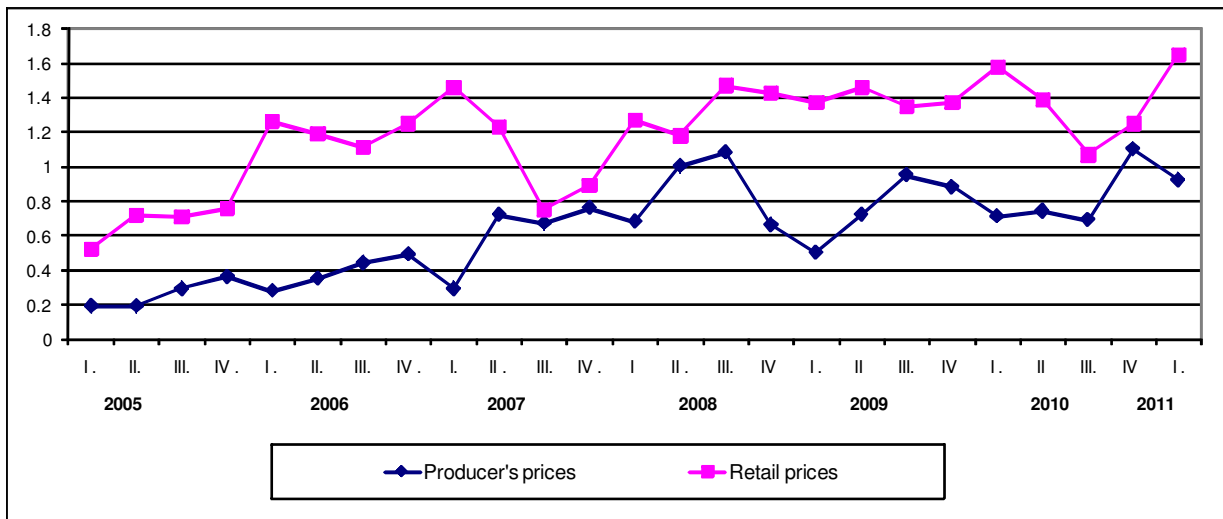
	2010				2011
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.
Wheat	0.77	0.78	0.73	1.00	1.41
Milk	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.80	1.24
Potatoes	0.71	0.74	0.69	1.10	1.92

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – March 2011, the imports of wheat decreased by 2.4% as compared to January – March 2010.

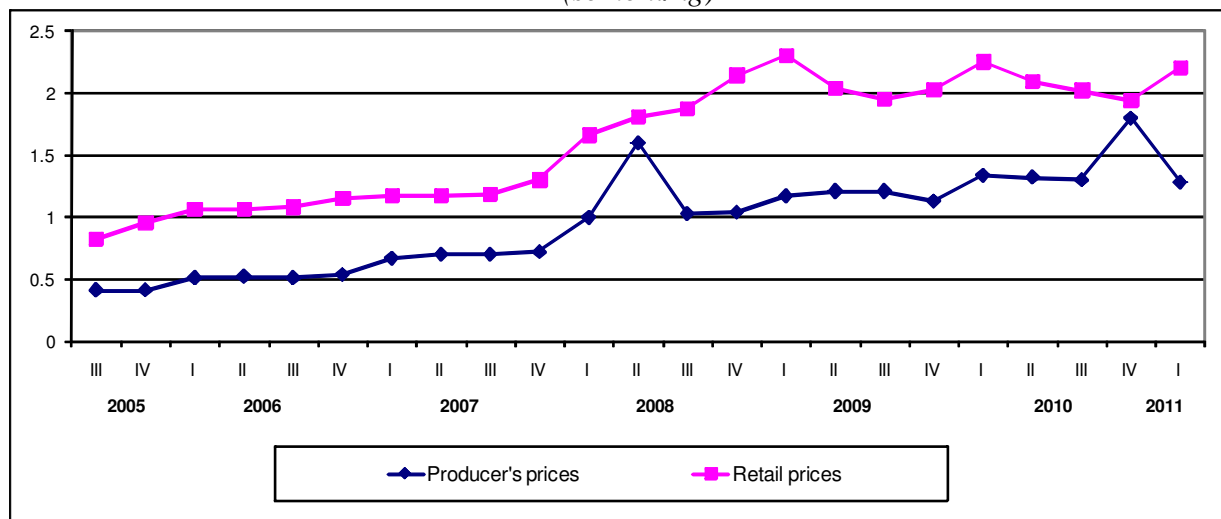
Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato

(somon/kg)



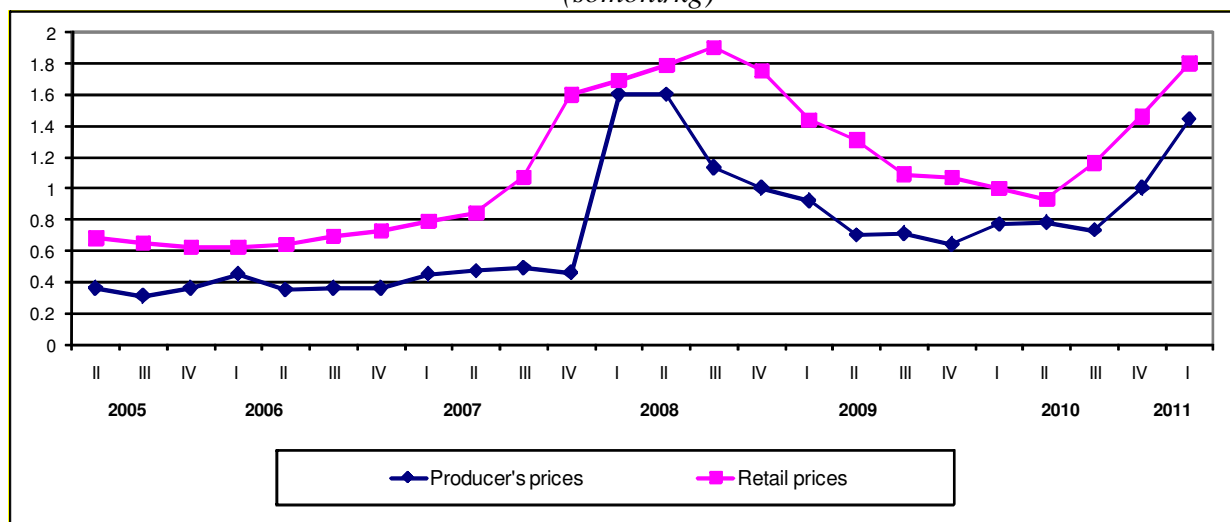
Graph 7. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk

(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 6.7% and 3.4% in the first quarters of 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 – March 2011, the imports of food products increased by 3.8% as compared to January- March 2010, of which the import of sugar increased by 2.1 times, milk and dairy products – by 53.8%, pasta – by 44.4%. Import of flour increased by 7.2 % amounting to 442.8 thsd.tons (against 413.1 thsd.tons in January – March 2010). Import of wheat decreased by 2.4% amounting to 85.3 thsd.tons (against 87.4 thsd.tons in January – March 2010). Imports of eggs and potatoes decreased by 60%, while the import of vegetable oil decreased by 13.6%.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products

	<i>(thsd.tons)</i>			
	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	65.2	35.2	283.2	294.0
of which				
wheat	-	-	87.4	85.3
flour	-	-	80.9	81.8
sugar	-	-	18.4	39.4
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	-	-	2.7	3.9
vegetable oil	-	-	19.8	17.1
milk and dairy products	-	-	1.3	2.0
eggs	-	-	1.0	0.4
tea	-	0.0	1.5	2.1
potato	0.1	-	16.7	6.7
fresh vegetables	29.3	12.2	0.5	0.0
fresh fruits and berries	3.4	0.6	7.3	6.5
fruit and vegetable juices	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5
Share of food products in total volume, %	6.7	3.4	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>	
	1 quarter 2010	1 quarter 2011
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13.1	13.4
Potatoes	2.6	2.7
Vegetables and melons	4.8	4.4
Fruits and berries	1.6	1.5
Sugar and confectionery items	0.9	1.0
Meat and meat products	0.9	0.9
Milk and dairy products	5.5	5.1
Eggs (pieces)	4	4
Vegetable oil	1.1	1.2
Fish and fish products	-	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 March 2011, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to December 2010, except for prices of eggs, sugar, and rice (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

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

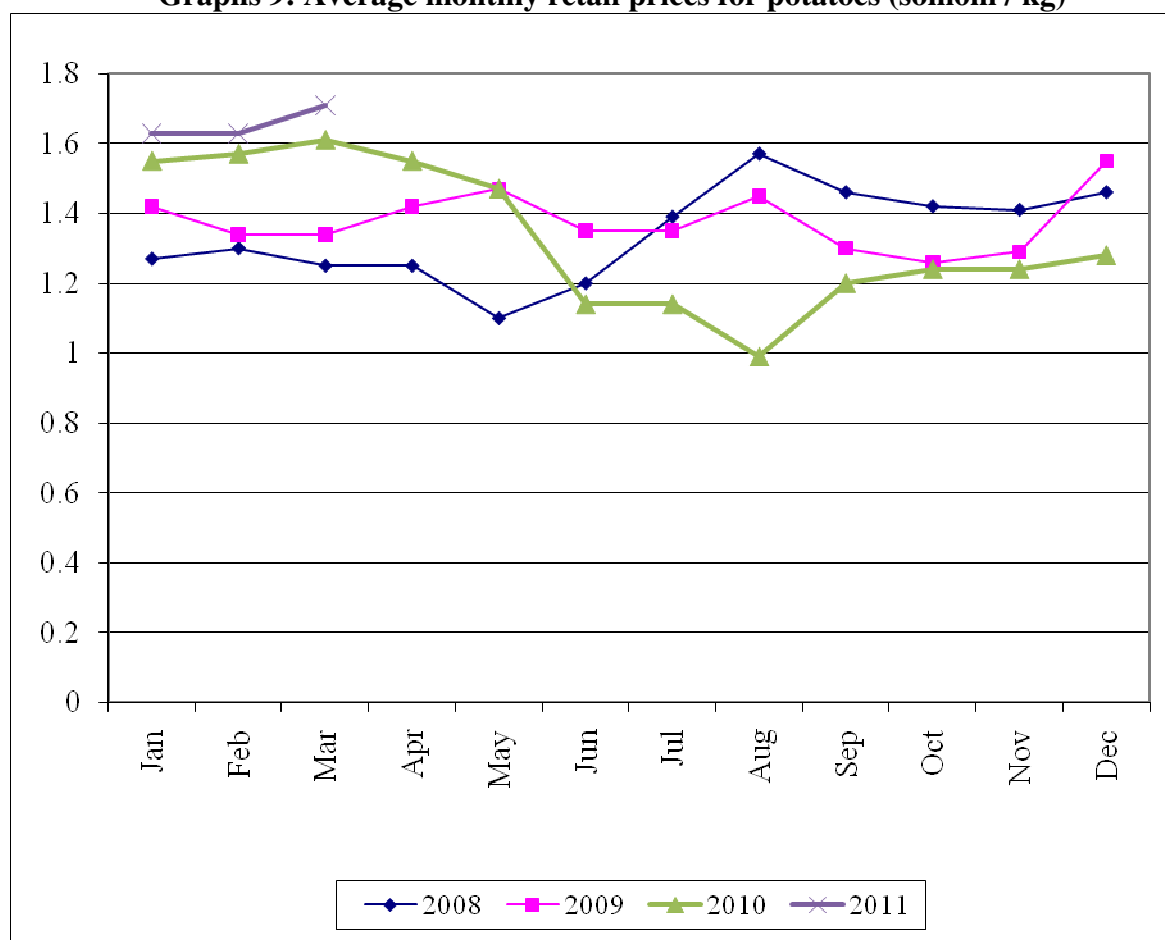
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni; per kg, liter, piece

	2010		2011		
	Mar	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Beef	17.02	19.85	20.08	20.28	20.28
Animal oil	21.88	20.22	23.80	24.30	24.70
Cotton oil	5.92	7.52	7.52	7.75	7.97
Milk	2.19	2.04	2.04	2.14	2.34
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.08	6.05	5.87	5.87	5.98
Sand sugar	4.75	5.77	5.73	5.73	5.68
Salt	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
Light wheat flour	1.70	2.36	2.45	2.54	2.61
Bread made from light wheat flour	2.22	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Rice	5.66	5.15	5.13	5.13	5.14
Potatoes	1.61	1.40	1.63	1.63	1.71
Onion	1.51	1.76	2.14	2.19	2.29
Carrot	0.57	0.95	1.24	1.26	1.40
Apples	4.80	4.46	4.46	4.94	4.94
Vodka	9.77	10.01	10.01	10.10	10.10

In January-March 2011, the highest increase in prices was registered for cabbage (by 100%), carrot (by 47.7%), onion (by 29.7%), potato (by 22.4%), milk (by 15.1%), light wheat flour (by 10.5%), cotton oil and apples (by 6.0%), pearly barley (by 5.2%), animal oil (by 4.3%), mutton and curd (by 3.8%), semi-finished meat (by 3.2%), poultry meat (by 2.8%), pasta (by 2.6%), fruit and vegetable juices, live fish, and sour-milk products (by 2.5%), beef (by 2.1%), sausage (by 1.9%), sour cream (by 1.7%), vodka (by 0.9%), and coffee (by 0.8%).

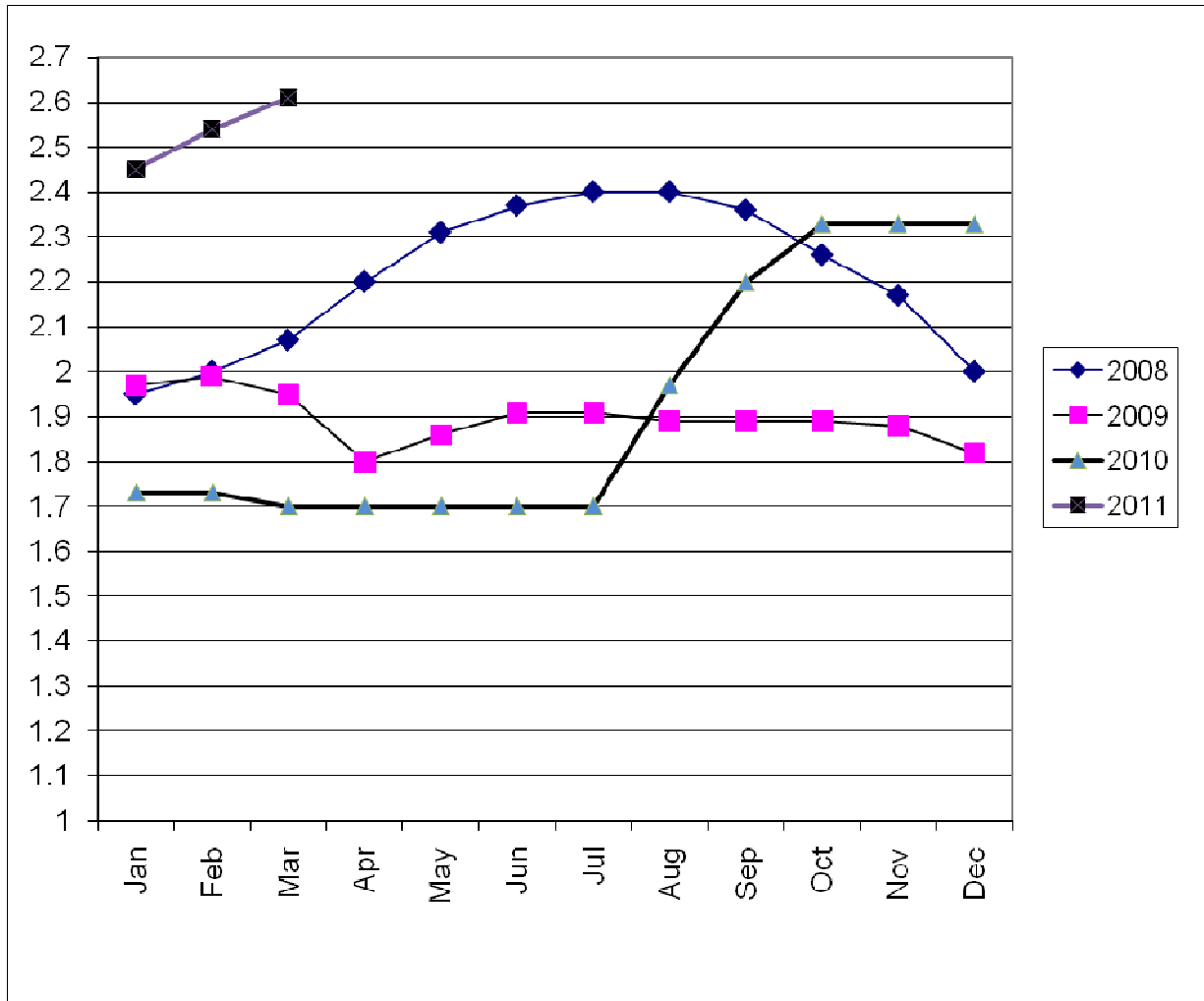
At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for sand sugar (by 1.7%), eggs (by 1.3%), and rice (by 0.2%).

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 2010, the price of potato was 1.28 somoni per kg, and in March 2011 it reached 1.71 somoni per kg (see Graph 9).

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



Flour. In January – July 2010 the price of flour was stable at the level of 1.70 somoni per kg. In August the prices of flour started to rise and reached 1.97 somoni in August and 2.20 somoni per kg in September 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the price of flour continued to rise and reached 2.33 somoni per kg. In the first quarter 2011, the price of flour reached its maximum of 2.61 somoni per kg.

3.2. Incomes and expenditures

The source of information on household incomes and expenditures are the Household Budget Surveys. Starting from January 2009, the surveys are being conducted on a quarterly basis with coverage of 3000 households; while in 2008, the surveys were conducted monthly with coverage of 925 households. The following information is being collected: demographic information / family composition; housing and infrastructure; consumption, including

domestically manufactured items; economic activity in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

3.2.1. Incomes

In 2010, the per capita cash income was 160.50 somoni, increasing by 14.7% as compared to 2009. In the first quarter of 2011, per capita cash income reached 172.12 somoni, increasing by 32.8% as compared to the first quarter of 2010. (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	1 quarter 2010	1 quarter 2011
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	129.64	172.12
Growth in real incomes (%)	97.7	118.4
Average monthly salary	350.17	427.79
Growth in real salary (%)	112.0	109.0
Average per capita expenditures (somon/month)	126.72	171.74
Growth in real expenditures (%)	100.7	120.9

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

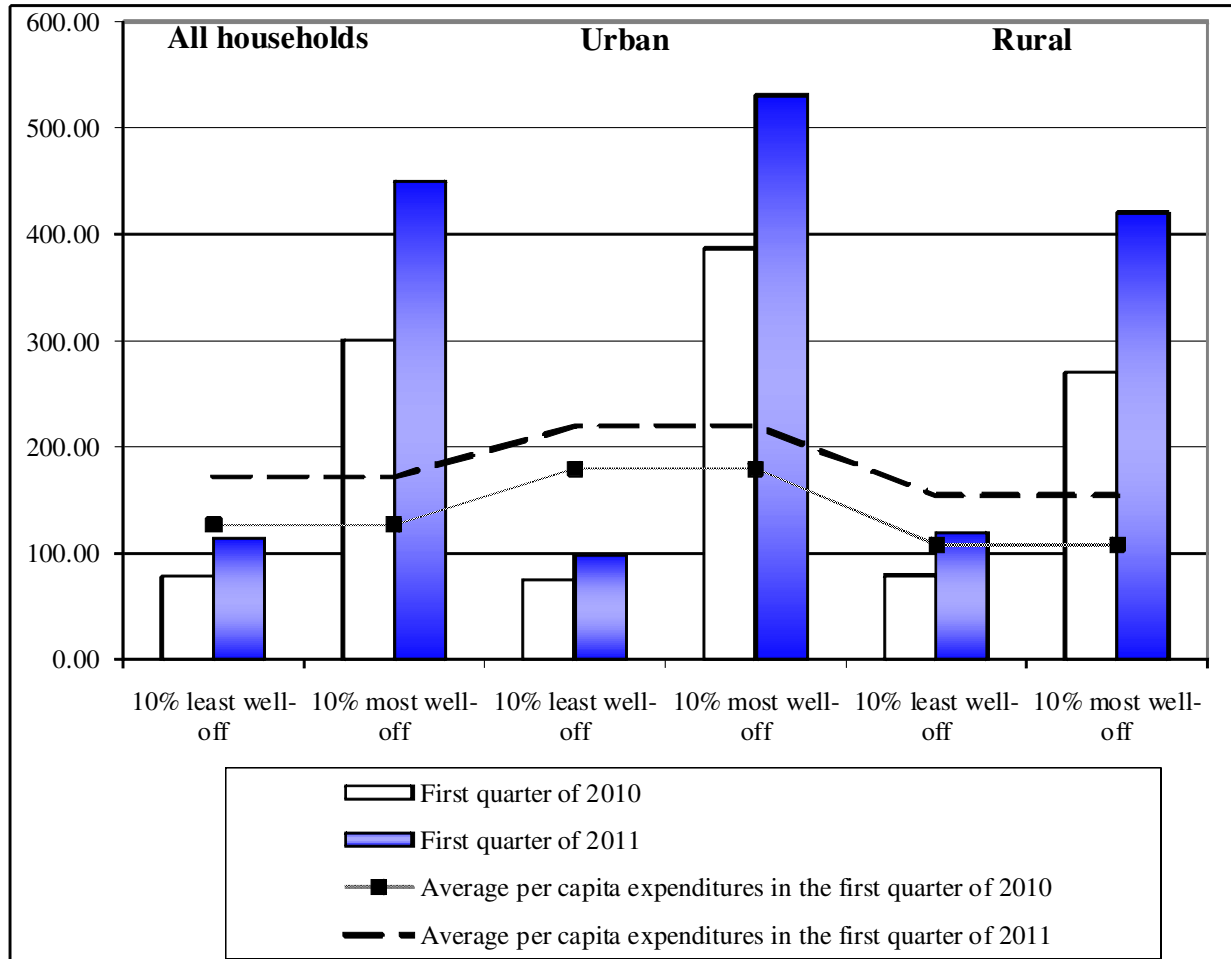
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in the first quarter of 2011 continued to remain labor incomes (48.6%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.4%). In the first quarter of 2011, the gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 17.3 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In the first quarters of 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 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in the first quarters of 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 January - March 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 2.6% as compared to January – March 2010; in rural areas it increased by 0.2%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 1.2%) (see Table 10).

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

	1 st quarter of 2010	1 st quarter of 2011
Republic of Tajikistan	59.1	60.2
Urban	58.3	60.9
Rural	59.6	59.8
Oblasts		
Dushanbe	58.3	63.0
GBAO	72.6	72.6
Soghd oblast	48.3	47.4
Khatlon oblast	63.8	67.7
RRS	65.5	65.5

	1 st quarter of 2010	1 st quarter of 2011
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	61.9	63.1
Pensioners	72.9	63.5

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 the first quarter of 2011, the average daily calorie intake per one household member increased to 2206.08 Kcal per capita against 2178.49 Kcal per capita in the first quarter of 2010.

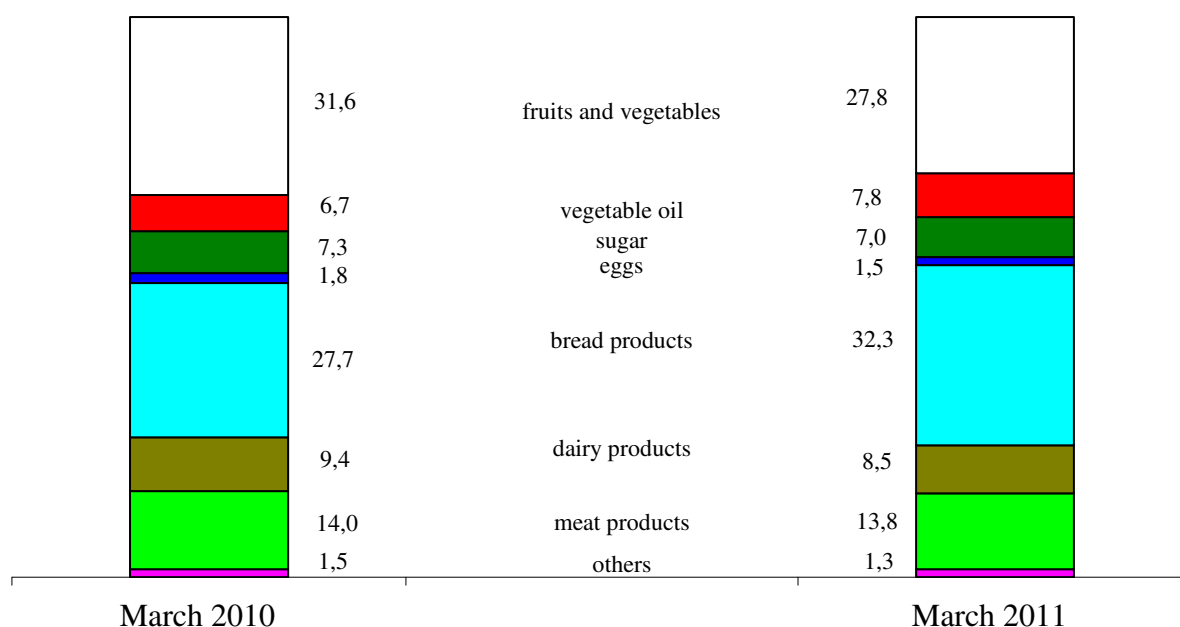
In the first quarter of 2011, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 23.7% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 40.2 kg per one household member.

In January – March 2011, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 8.1 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 13.2 kg, milk and dairy products – 15.3 kg, meat and meat products – 2.7 kg, vegetable oil – 3.6 kg, eggs – 12 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 3 kg, and fruits – 4.5 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (38.6%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – March 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 60%, meat and meat products – 3 times, eggs – 2.3 times, fruits – 3 times.

The cost of consumer's basket, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2009) amounted to 122.27 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of March 2011, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 232.90 somoni.

**Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in March 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>
	1 quarter of 2010			1 quarter of 2011		
Proteins, gr.	50.22	46.19	50.22	50,21	47,14	51,37
of which animal, gr.	7.99	8.07	7.99	7,73	8,63	7,40
Fats, gr.	53.74	55.25	53.74	55,18	55,45	55,11
of which animal, gr.	10.16	12.03	10.16	10,51	12,73	9,70
Carbohydrate, gr.	369.15	330.22	369.15	373,37	337,29	386,82
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2178.49	2045.53	2178.49	2206,83	2075,13	2256,38
of which animal, gr.	147.75	157.17	147.75	147,73	166,46	140,96

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	1quarter of 2010	1quarter of 2011
Total number of registered cases	90034	92433	10388	9889
Acute enteric infections	64017	66018	4055	3498
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	1468	1656	137	175
Typhoid fever	913	559	70	24
Tuberculosis	4785	5286	1264	1375
Brucellosis	795	924	130	155

In January – March 2011, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 4.8% as compared to January – March 2010. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 35% of the total number of infection diseases.

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of acute enteric infections decreased by 16.7%, typhoid fever – by 65.7%; at the same time, incidence of bacterial dysentery increased by 27.7%.

In January- March 2011, a number of registered cases of brucellosis increased by 19.2%, and tuberculosis – by 8.8% as compared to January-March 2010.

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

(cases)

	2009	2010	1quarter of 2010	1quarter of 2011
Total number of registered cases	67265	67135	6119	6161
Acute enteric infections	51677	51617	2497	2481
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery (shigellosis)	653	697	47	73
Typhoid fever	428	236	37	7
Tuberculosis	275	408	83	126
Brucellosis	109	157	15	23

During the reporting period, incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 remained at the level of the previous year (100.7%).

Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 40% 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 enteric infections slightly decreased – by 0.6%, of which typhoid fever – by 81%. At the same time, incidence of bacterial dysentery among children aged 0-14 increased by 55.3%, brucellosis - by 53.3%, and tuberculosis – by 51.2%.

4.2.2 Immunization

The immunization of children in all regions of the Republic is very important measure for prevention of infectious diseases.

Table 14. Percentage of children below 1 year immunized against vaccine-controlled diseases in the Republic of Tajikistan

	<i>BCG</i>		<i>General Polio-3</i>		<i>DPT3</i>		<i>Measles-1</i>		<i>Hepatitis B-3</i>	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total in republic	95	98	93	95	93	93	93	97	93	98

Source: Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Tajikistan

In the first quarter of 2011, cases of acute hepatitis accounted for 24.4% of the total number of cases of infection diseases. As compared to the similar period of 2010, the number of cases of acute hepatitis increased by 23.7%.

4.2.3. Breastfeeding of children

The implementation of *Breastfeeding Program* is being continued to ensure exclusive breastfeeding of new-born children and decrease their morbidity and mortality.

Table 15. Breastfeeding of children during the first year of life

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of children exclusively breastfed during:				
0-4 months	129461	142852	157111	156621
as percentage of the total number of children aged 1 year in the reporting period	86.6	88.0	89.2	81.5

	2007	2008	2009	2010
0-7 months	95542	93051	98415	98666
as percentage of the total number of children aged 1 year in the reporting period	63.9	57.3	55.9	51.3

Source: Ministry of Health Care of the Republic of Tajikistan

4.2.4 Social Protection in the Republic of Tajikistan

Table 16: Social benefits by types

<i>Types of social benefits</i>	<i>somoni</i>		
	2008	2009	2010
Children-invalids ¹	60.00	60.00	81.53
Invalids from childhood ²	56.55	53.56	65.46
of which:			
of 1 st group	36.55	60.74	79.92
of 2 nd group	75.68	68.92	79.89
Invalids due to industrial injuries *	82.56	126.35	155.16
of 1 st group	89.81	105.30	198.45
of 2 nd group	83.61	136.50	167.25
of 3 rd group	79.90	115.51	125.01
Invalids due to occupational disease *	201.80	165.42	235.93
of 1 st group	173.80	137.65	186.88
of 2 nd group	229.27	172.27	239.67
of 3 rd group	136.96	127.82	217.93
Invalids due to general disease	114.15	121.71	169.40
of 1 st group	95.06	129.77	174.67
of 2 nd group	124.41	124.64	177.91
of 3 rd group	80.10	109.28	142.45
Elderly citizens (old-age pension)	82.26	84.60	118.97
Elderly citizens in high-mountainous regions ³	215.54	229.37	339.98
Women born 5 and more children	65.77	73.57	104.05
Mothers - invalids from childhood	55.83	62.86	65.61
Children in case of loss of bread-winner	47.64	51.08	68.32
Orphans ⁴	87.81	102.93	149.04

Source: Ministry of labour and social protection of population

1) Minimum size of disability benefits for children aged 0-18

2) Average size of monthly social benefits

3) Persons who worked and lives permanently in Murgab region of GBAO

4) Receiving survivor's pensions

*) the categories as appear from 2008

As of 1 January 2011, 85156 persons received monthly social benefits, of them 61431 persons (72.1%) were disabled persons. The size of social benefit was equal to the minimum old age pension, depending on disability group and type, as well as age of the recipient. The average size of social benefit in 2010 was 69.15 somoni.

**Table 17. Number of disabled persons registered in social protection bodies
(at the end of each year, persons)**

	2008	2009	2010 ¹
The total number of disabled persons, who receives disability pensions as well as social pensions and benefits	148496	156716	161341
per 1000 population	20	21	21*
<i>including:</i>			
The total number of disabled children below 18, who receives social pensions	18612	20348	24013
per 10 000 children	63.4*	64.5*	71.7*

¹) estimate

The average size of social benefit to disabled children in 2010 was 65.46 somoni.

4.2.5. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

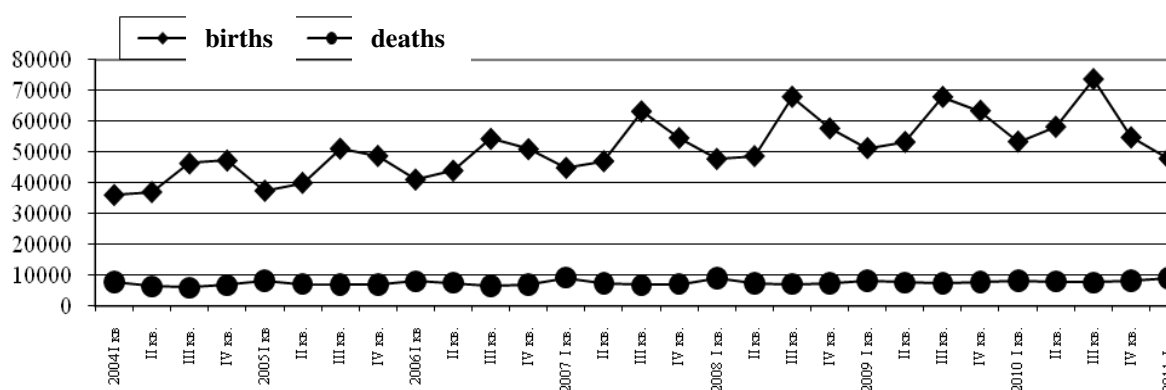
In January – March 2011, offices of civil registration registered 66.2 thsd. births and 9.1 thsd. deaths, of which 0.7 thsd. deaths fell on children below 1 year. About 47.8 thsd. births (or 72.2% of the registered births) were registered within the statutory period.

In January – March 2011, the number of registered births increased by 24.3% as compared to the similar period of 2010; a number of births registered within the statutory period increased by 16.6%.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 25.2 and 4.8 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 18: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2010 and 2011

	<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>
2010								
1 quarter	53268	104.1	41020	x	8193	100.0	32827	105.3
2 quarter	58079	109.3	43686	x	7982	104.9	35704	109.6
3 quarter	73539	108.5	47869	x	7591	103.1	40278	111.3
4 quarter	69452	109.8	54661	x	8200	106.2	46461	109.2
Year	254338	108.1	187236	x	31966	103.5	155270	109.0
2011								
1 quarter	66206	124.3	47809	116.6	9120	111.3	38689	117.9

Graph 13. Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2004-2011

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 31.6% amounting to 11.8 thsd. births, in Khatlon oblast – by 13.4% (18.4 thsd. births), in Soghd oblast – by 4.0% (13.5 thsd. births), in Dushanbe – by 60% (3.2 thsd. births), and in GBAO - by 12.1% (1.0 thsd. births).

**Table 19: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth
in January – March of 2010 and 2011**

	<i>Number of births, registered within the statutory period</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	<i>Number</i>					
Tajikistan	41020	47809	8193	9120	32827	38689
GBAO	859	963	289	231	570	732
Soghd oblast	12958	13474	2985	3272	9973	10202
Khatlon oblast	16218	18393	2731	3082	13487	15311
Dushanbe	2048	3222	627	720	1421	2502
RRS	8937	11757	1561	1815	7376	9942
	<i>Per 1000 population</i>					
Tajikistan	21.9	25.2	4.4	4.8	17.5	20.4
GBAO	15.7	19.5	5.3	3.9	10.4	13.7
Soghd oblast	23.5	24.1	5.4	5.9	18.1	17.9
Khatlon oblast	24.1	27.4	4.1	4.6	20.1	22.8
Dushanbe	11.7	17.6	3.6	3.9	8.1	13.8
RRS	21.3	27.3	3.7	4.2	17.6	22.9

In January – March 2011, the total number of registered deaths was 9.1 thsd., increasing by 11.3% as compared to January – March 2010. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in Dushanbe (by 14.8%, 0.7 thsd.deaths), in RRS (by 16.3%, 1.8 thsd. deaths), in Sogd (by 9.6%, 3.3 thsd. deaths), Khatlon (by 12.9%, 3.1 thsd. deaths) oblasts. In GBAO, the number of registered deaths decreased by 20.1%, amounting to 0.2 ths.deaths.

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – March 2011 was 38.7 thsd.persons (20.4 persons per 1000 population), increasing by 17.9% as compared to January – March 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”.

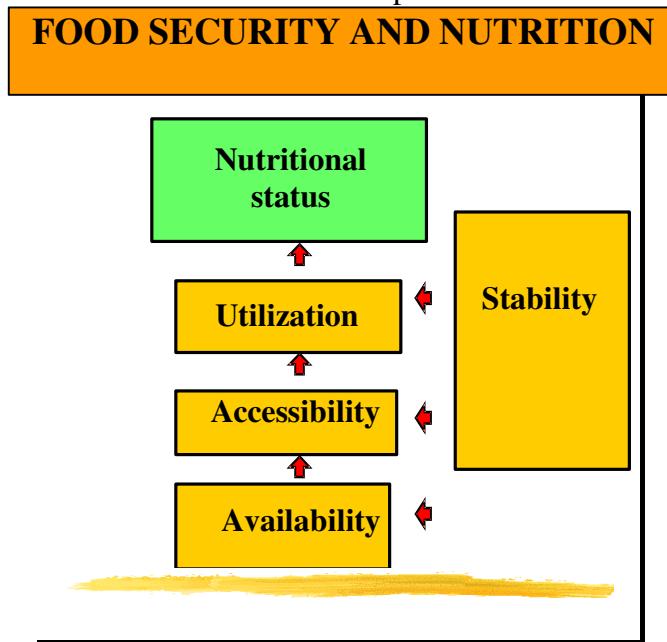
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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 first quarter of 2011**

Meteorological conditions

January was characterized by relatively warm weather and poor precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm in valleys and piedmonts, above the norm by 1 degree in some regions, and above the norm by 2-4 degrees in mountain regions and high mountains.

The warmest weather was observed in the beginning and end of the month (13-18 degrees during day-time in valleys). During these days the air temperature at nights was above the norm by 4-9 degrees.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 12-15 January (2 degrees below zero on 14 January in valleys; up to +5 degrees on 12-13 and 15 January).

Rainfalls and snowfalls were registered during 9 days of the month in valleys and during 11-12 days of the month in mountain regions.

The total amount of precipitations was 24-74% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 31-34% - in valleys of RRS, 39-50% in southern slope of Hissar range, 23-82% - in the western part of GBAO, and 0-34% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO.

Analysis of snow cover for the last 10 years shows that in January 2011 the snow cover depth in all mountain regions was 7-12 times less than the norm. While during 2002-2010, the average snow cover depth in the southern parts of Gissar slope was 102 sm, in January 2011 it was 7 times less (16 sm.). The same picture was observed in Navobod (7 sm in January 2011 against 45 sm in 2002-2010; 6.5 times less) and Djirgital regions (3 sm against 37 sm; 12 times less).

February was characterized by stable warm weather and abundant precipitation. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm in the most regions, above the norm by 1-2 degrees in Gissar, Isanbay, and Kurgan-Tyube regions, and above the norm by 2-4 degrees in mountain regions, as follows: 1-6 degrees above zero in valleys and foothills, 0-6 degrees below zero in mountain regions, and 10-17 degrees below zero in high-mountain areas.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 5-6, 9, 19, and 23-28 February (0-5 degrees above zero during day-time, and 3-8 degrees below zero at nights. During these days the average daily air temperature was below the norm by 3-8 degrees.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-3, 11, 15-17, and 21 February (+14-19 degrees during day-time). During these days the average daily air temperature was above the norm by 4-10 degrees.

Rainfalls and snowfalls were registered on 2, 4, 9, 12-13 and 22-23 February (30-38 mm in valleys and piedmonts, and 20-26 mm in mountains).

The total amount of precipitations was 111-183% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 183-222% - in RRS, 186-221% - in mountain areas of RRS, 168-254% in Sogd oblast, 114-144% - in the western part of GBAO (54% in Khorog), and 130-332% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO (53% in Irht).

Strong winds were observed during 15 days of the month (15-20 m/s in Anzob and Chormagzak passes, and up to 25 m/s in Khudjand, Kayrakkum cities, as well as Buston, Rushan, and Faizabad regions).

March. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm, except for GBAO, where it was above the norm by 5-11 degrees, as follows: +5+11 degrees in foothills, -1+5 degrees in mountain regions, -5-11 degrees in high mountain areas, and -4-12 degrees in GBAO.

Drop in the day-time air temperature was recorded during 1, 8, 15-18, and 27 March (+2+12 degrees during day-time, and -4+2 degrees at nights). During these days the daily air temperature was below the norm by 1-6 degrees. The warmest weather was observed on 10-14 and 21-26 March (+23+28 degrees in valleys, up to +30 degrees in the southern part of the republic, and +12+16 degrees at nights).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions was below the norm: 20-68% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 34-69% - in RRS, 112-148% - in piedmonts of Soghd oblast, 99% - in Istaravshan, 2-90% - in GBAO, 107% - in Bulunkul, and 115% of the norm - in Irht.

Strong winds (15-22 m/s) were registered in some regions of the republic, namely in Khudjand (11 days), Kayrakkum, Anzob, Chormagzak, Ayvadj, Istaravshan, and Rushan. Fogs were observed during 10 days in Chormagzak, Shahrستان, Sangloh, and Bustonobod.

Hydrological conditions

In **January**, a gradual decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was continued, except for Isfara, Zeravshan, Vakhsh, Gunt, and Vandj rivers, where the average water discharge was above the norm (112-155%). The average monthly water discharge of Ehsu, Varzob, and Kafirigan rivers was 50-88% of the norm. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within and below the norm.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.147 mln.m³ and amounted to 7496 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.8 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.69 mln.m³ and amounted to 3458 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.25 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 75%.

February. Abundant precipitation during the month caused increase in water content of the most rivers. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (95-140%) and below the last year values (65-102%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 1.145 mln.m³ and amounted to 6801 mln.m³, which is less by 0.112 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.010 mln.m³ and amounted to 3468 mln.m³, which is

equal to the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 62 sm. Forecast accuracy was 95%.

Starting from the second decade of the **March**, water content of the rivers started to increase. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (95-130%) and below the last year values (50-80%). In the first decade of the month, water discharge of Ehsu-Karbostanak, Varzob – Dahana, Kafarnigan – Tartki was below the norm (75-85%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.800 mln.m³ and amounted to 6001 mln.m³, which is less by 0.240 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.138 mln.m³ and amounted to 3330 mln.m³, which is less by 0.039 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 77 sm. Forecast accuracy was 83%.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

No avalanches and mudflows were forecasted and registered in **January**.

7 avalanches with total duration of 26 days were forecasted for **February**; the forecasts were proved by 100%. Avalanches were registered mainly in the southern part of Gissar slope in Varzob clove, as well as on 64-75 km of Dushnabe – 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	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The annual real growth of GDP	%	7.9	3.9	6.5	6.5	7.0
	Budget revenues against GDP	%	19.7	20.3	20.0	33.4	23.5
	Current revenues against GDP	%	18.6	17.7	19.3	33.3	19.0
	Inflation rate	%	11.8	5.0	9.8	4.5	7.0
	Investment in main capital against GDP	%	24.5	18.1	17.9	18.6	17.5
Indicator of resources	Export of goods and services against GDP	%	34.9	26.2	21.2	40.0	27.8
	State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)	%	28.7	27.4	26.1	34.7	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	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Private sector share against GDP	%	46.8	47.5	37.3	x	66
	Annual growth of investment (excluding the investment for primary sector)	%	100	82.2	111.5	x	125

Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	External trade per GDP	%	90.7	79.8	68.3	115.6	70.7
	Electricity export growth in money terms	%	0.2	2.2	-94.6	-20.6	18.4
	Export growth of light industry	%	-	-0.8	83.1	148.7	10
	Export growth of fruits and vegetables	%	22.5	4.6	8.5	-28.5	4.8
	Growth in intraregional trade volume	%	13.5	12.5	10.2	7.9	14.0
	Number of tourists to Tajikistan	persons	491	1337	1279	28	347.3
	To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license	1000 persons	11.0	15.5			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	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector	%	100.0	110.6	106.8	107.3	118.1
	Growth in productivity of labor in agriculture sector	%	100.0	105.0	101.2	x	112.0
	Growth in average productivity off cotton sector	Centner /ha	15.6	17.8	17.5	x	25
	Export growth in agriculture sector	%	100.0	102.8	108.5	71.7	117.4
	Growth in livestock production	%	100.0	106.0	107.7	7.3	121.0
	Growth in household incomes	%	100.0	101.7	107.8	118.4	123.0
	Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands	%	96.6	97.0	97.0	x	98.6
	Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands	%	97.0	98.0	98.0	x	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	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks	1000 tons	800.5	937.0	908	159.0	820
	The volume of international passenger transportation	1000 passengers	394.7	416.5	429	22.0	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	1 Quarter of 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	372.6	805.9
	Growth in number of internet users	1000 users	495.6	416.5	1242.8	1536.2	543.7

The indicators of the energy section

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in electricity generation capacities	mWt	683	9	-		6044.6
	Coal production	1000 t	198.5	176.1	199.7	15.0	220.0
	Oil production	1000 t	25.8	26.2	27.0	5.7	28.8
	Gas production	Mln m3	16.1	19.9	22.8	6.9	24.5
	Number of constructed small HPPs	number	27	10	2	x	100
	Increase in electricity tariffs		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	1666.0	8737.2
	Volume of processed cotton fiber	1000 tons	115.7	92.2	95.2	14.9	26.1
	Volume of processed leather	1000 pieces	-	56.3	45.3	30.2	521.0
	Volume of processed wool	tons	161.2	11.0	-	-	840.0
	Volume of processed silk	tons	42.3	27.4	19.0	1.5	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	282.1/453.8	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	1 Quarter of 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		20.0
	Number of new seats for schoolchildren	Number	22073	24930	17602	340	60000
	Number of constructed schools	Number	149	114	83	2	500
	Number of published books	Million copies	1.3	0.7	1.1		
	Student/teacher ratio	Person	17.0	18	18.1		20.0

Development of the health care system

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
	Child mortality under 5 years old	Per 1000 born alive	53.0	...	50	x	37.0
	Child mortality under 1 year old	Per 1000 born alive	46.0	...	34	x	35.0
	Maternal mortality	per 100.000 born alive	70.0	...	86	x	60.0
	Number of HIV affected people	Person	1422	1853	2857	194	3500
	Malaria affected people	per 100.000 people	4.3	2.2	1.4	0.0	18.0
	Tuberculosis rate (WHO estimates)		83.5	78.5	77.5	...	130.0
	Helminthic infection rate		497.5	588.5	547.7	...	250.0
	Measles affected		0.0	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	93.0	...	96.0

Improvement of social welfare

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 Quarter of 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	1 Quarter of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Forested area	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	x	100.3
	Expansion of natural reserves	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	x	100.6

Promotion of gender equality

Indicator of outcome	Percentage of women among public workers	%	75.9/24.1	38.9	39.2	x	70/30
	Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools	%	72/28	71/29	71/29	x	70/30
	Gender inequality in wages	%	61.3	59.7	56.0	x	50.0
	Number of registered crimes disaggregated by gender (overall/ by women)	persons	11658/ 1376	total 12408	total 12562	total 5535	

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	2.20	-	1.00	-	1.8	1.89	0.85	1.85	1.80	1.83	1.27
Soghd Oblast	0.40	0.32	0.68	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.77	0.79	0.44	0.26	0.55	0.64
Khatlon Oblast	0.53	-	-	1.10	0.77	0.77	0.97	0.89	0.57	0.91	0.82	0.78
RRS	0.54	1.76	1.2	0.76	0.64	0.87	0.73	0.70	0.77	0.74	1.78	0.76
Average in the Republic	0.68	0.71	0.92	0.89	0.72	0.74	0.87	1.07	0.70	0.66	0.88	0.79
	Milk											
GBAO	1.16	-	3.0	2.20	1.80	2.50	2.52	1.79	2.64	2.50	2.39	2.21
Soghd Oblast	0.82	0.89	0.99	0.84	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.75	0.79
Khatlon Oblast	0.74	0.79	1.41	0.72	0.86	0.89	0.58	1.11	0.82	0.58	0.91	0.82
RRS	1.66	1.75	1.60	1.28	1.53	1.68	1.33	1.51	1.65	1.38	1.52	1.66
Average in the Republic	1.0	1.34	1.28	0.99	1.21	1.32	1.03	1.21	1.30	1.04	1.13	1.16
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	1.47	1.77	1.72	1.90	1.91	1.77
Soghd Oblast	0.85	0.60	0.91	1.00	0.57	0.54	1.05	0.54	0.55	0.94	0.56	0.58
Khatlon Oblast	1.32	1.07	2.10	1.11	0.72	0.82	1.13	0.76	0.78	1.00	0.64	0.78
RRS	1.41	0.80	1.40	1.01	0.74	0.68	1.26	0.74	0.72	1.50	0.77	0.76
Average in the Republic	0.96	0.77	1.41	1.08	0.70	0.78	1.13	0.71	0.73	0.46	0.64	0.71

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2008 – 2011 (somoni / kg)

	I quarter			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Potatoes				
Dushanbe	1.40	1.53	1.45	1.77
Soghd Oblast	1.17	1.18	1.10	1.18
Khatlon Oblast	1.45	1.46	1.43	1.80
Average in the Republic	1.34	1.39	1.32	1.58
Milk				
Dushanbe	2.27	2.67	2.74	2.90
Soghd Oblast	1.70	1.66	1.63	1.78
Khatlon Oblast	1.64	1.91	1.85	2.07
Average in the Republic	1.87	2.08	2.08	2.25
Flour of 1st grade				
Dushanbe	2.21	1.98	2.02	1.80
Soghd Oblast	2.21	1.76	1.77	1.57
Khatlon Oblast	2.22	1.96	2.04	1.80
Average in the Republic	2.21	1.90	1.94	1.72
Wheat				
Dushanbe	1.98	1.62	1.36	1.37
Soghd Oblast	1.54	0.91	0.92	0.76
Khatlon Oblast	1.81	1.15	1.17	0.87
Average in the Republic	1.78	1.23	1.14	1.00
Rice				
Dushanbe	5.15	7.34	6.15	6.23
Soghd Oblast	4.32	5.74	4.95	5.00
Khatlon Oblast	4.53	6.01	5.28	6.00
Average in the Republic	4.67	6.36	5.46	5.74
Sand sugar				
Dushanbe	2.54	3.64	4.95	5.07
Soghd Oblast	2.52	3.46	4.75	4.72
Khatlon Oblast	2.51	3.54	4.91	4.79
Average in the Republic	2.52	3.55	4.87	4.86

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

	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons			Potatoes fresh, thousand tons			Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons			Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons			Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010				
1. Stocks at the beginning of the period	648,9	532,8	525,7	406,1	101,4	249	344,7	311,7	10,4	45,6	304	453,7	2,9	-	-	13,5	118,3	130,4	168,4	183,3
2. Food production in the country (+)	640,3	774,9	1295	1261	659,9	679,8	690,9	760	828,6	908	1047,1	1157,8	273,7	262,4	213,7	225	-	-	-	-
3. Food imports (+)	816,1	1060	450,6	470,3	25,9	47,5	27,5	25,7	14,6	12,2	26,5	0,8	11,6	13,5	11,3	17,6	145,4	130	111,7	116,9
Availability (1+3) (+)	2105,3	2367,7	2271,3	2137,4	787,2	976,3	1063,1	1097,4	853,6	965,8	1377,6	1612,3	288,2	275,9	225	256,1	263,7	260,4	280,1	300,2
4. Used for seed (-)	43,5	213,7	51,6	109,7	113	176	275,8	312,7	0,5	0,7	-	-	0,3	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Used as fodder (-)	4	25,5	61,4	46,5	0,4	6,5	0,2	-	3,5	-	188	82	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Losses (-)	6	6,3	27,7	21,5	65	75,4	155,6	141	4	3,6	47,3	3,7	10,2	1	31	14	-	-	-	-
7. Food exports (-)	-	-	0,2	0,2	1,3	-	0,6	0,5	103,3	106,5	56,7	199,1	31,1	42,9	11,6	17,9	-	-	-	-
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	1519	1595	1714,3	1701,4	357	368	313,2	311,9	539	551	631,9	634,1	230,4	231,5	164,9	186,4	82	92	92,8	86,8
9. Other utilization (-)	-	1,5	10	-	1,5	5,7	6	68,1	157,7	-	-	55	16,1	-	4	35	51,3	-	4	43,5
Consumption (4+9) (-)	1572,5	1842	1865,2	1879,3	538,2	631,6	751,4	834,2	808	661,8	923,9	973,9	288,2	275,9	211,5	253,3	133,3	92	96,8	130,3
10. Stocks at the end 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

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons			Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons			Eggs, million			Vegetable oil, thousand tons			Fish and fish products, tons							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010				
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period		31,1	65,8	189,1																
2.	Food production in the country (+)	59,5	64,4	134,3	53,4	583,6	601	629,7	660,7	111,2	151	188,4	231,9	23,7	7,4	4,5	4,4	169,1	261,1	400	688
3.	Food imports (+)	34,9	57,8	68,7	69,8	4,9	6,7	6,8	7,4	105	107	8	6,1	5,5	49,1	68,7	75	250	260,3	525,5	729,1
	Availability (1-3) (+)	104,5	153,3	268,8	312,3	589,4	842,7	1075,8	1217,1	217,7	258	217,7	242,9	34,2	56,5	73,2	82,3	420,1	521,4	925,5	1568
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	0,8	-	-	-	44,4	-	-	0,5	16	1,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0,2	-	0,2	-	-	-	0,3	1,9	-	-	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	71,4	83,2	78,7	82,3	352,2	399,4	461,3	504,3	217	233,9	181,5	209,7	30,2	56,3	58,6	75,4	420,1	521,4	774,4	894,4
9.	Other utilization (-)	2	4,3	-	5	2	4	21,1	12,5	0,4	0,4	15,3	20	4	-	11,7	-	-	-	0,2	-
	Consumption (4-9)	73,4	87,5	79,7	87,3	354,4	403,4	526,8	546,6	217,7	236,7	212,8	231,3	34,2	56,5	70,3	75,4	420,1	521,4	774,6	894,4
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	31,1	65,8	189,1	225	235	439,3	549	670,5	-	21,3	4,9	11,6	-	-	2,9	6,9	-	-	150,9	473,6

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

	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.	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				

	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	2,0	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	258,1				263,2				638,4				2,8				169,9			
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-				-				1,2				-				-			
3.	Food imports (+)	243,0				6,7				-				6,5				40,8			
	Availability (1-3) (+)	501,1				269,9				639,6				9,3				210,7			
4.	Used for seed (-)	22,6				75,1				-				-				-			
5.	Used as fodder (-)	2,7				-				-				-				-			
6.	Losses (-)	2,1				-				0,2				-				-			
7.	Food exports (-)	0,1				-				12,2				0,6				-			
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	102,6				40,3				33,7				8,2				7,6			
9.	Other utilization (-)	-				-				-				-				-			
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	130,1				115,4				46,1				8,8				7,6			
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	371				154,5				593,5				0,5				203,1			

	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				670,5				11,6				6,9				673,6			
2.	Food production in the country (+)	11,0				123,2				63,4				2,0				137,6			
3.	Food imports (+)	19,6				2,0				0,4				20,0				0,2			
	Availability (1-3) (+)	255,6				795,7				75,4				28,9				811,4			
4.	Used for seed (-)	-				-								-				-			
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-				1,1				0,2				-				-			
6.	Losses (-)	-				-				-				-				-			
7.	Food exports (-)	-				-				-				-				-			
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	7,3				39,4				27,8				8,9				77,0			
9.	Other utilization (-)	-				-				-				-				-			
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	7,3				40,5				28,0				8,9				77,0			
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	248,3				755,2				47,4				20,0				734,4			

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				
	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2010	I quarter 2011
Money incomes , somoni	21.64	32.42	375.27	559.32	56.07	75.62	434.81	597.57	9.31	16.59	354.21	545.28
of which:												
labor incomes	13.93	20.61	145.58	160.20	41.09	57.52	296.08	302.45	4.21	7.10	92.10	107.93
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	4.54	6.23	9.19	13.73	8.24	9.14	14.21	18.37	3.22	5.16	7.41	12.03
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.46	0.92	78.97	122.26	-	-	-	8.90	0.63	1.25	107.08	163.92
other incomes (including remittances)	2.71	4.66	141.53	263.13	6.74	8.96	124.52	267.85	1.25	3.08	147.62	261.40
Expenditures, somoni	78.41	113.67	300.42	449.84	75.40	98.02	386.46	530.61	79.50	119.36	269.91	420.18
of which:												
consumer expenditures	73.10	106.62	241.33	360.52	70.47	91.81	322.72	462.69	74.06	111.99	212.46	322.98
purchase of foods, including public catering	48.14	67.49	105.14	144.96	45.63	66.40	158.29	200.33	49.04	67.87	86.28	124.61
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	14.44	28.43	95.28	167.74	12.97	13.11	99.67	183.24	14.97	34.02	93.74	162.06
services	10.40	10.58	40.36	46.86	11.87	12.26	64.36	78.00	9.89	9.96	31.84	35.41
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.12	0.12	0.55	0.96	-	0.04	0.40	1.12	0.16	0.14	0.60	0.90
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	12.66	12.48	15.24	15.60	10.99	9.71	12.85	14.12	18.89	13.49	16.17	16.15
Potatoes	2.22	2.29	3.44	3.66	1.85	1.79	4.33	3.49	3.32	2.46	3.48	3.72
Vegetables and melons	3.73	3.19	6.42	6.37	2.79	2.56	8.63	6.25	5.57	3.42	6.35	6.42
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.64	0.66	1.78	1.96	0.37	0.55	3.01	2.53	0.96	0.70	1.59	1.75
Meat and meat products	0.64	0.62	1.68	1.88	0.36	0.52	2.96	2.51	0.96	0.65	1.47	1.65
Milk and dairy products	3.61	3.38	8.18	7.65	1.41	2.10	12.62	8.27	5.39	3.84	7.64	7.43
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
Eggs (pieces)	3	3	6	7	1	3	12	9	4	3	5	7
Sugar and confectionery	0.74	0.87	1.32	1.35	0.62	0.61	1.68	1.42	1.10	0.97	1.33	1.33
Vegetable oil and other fats	0.99	1.04	1.49	1.51	0.83	0.80	1.93	1.45	1.48	1.13	1.49	1.53

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

	Distribution by money income in the first quarter of 2010				Distribution by money income in the first quarter of 2011			
	Total income		Disposable income		Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	17006	3000	17006	3000	18486	3000	18486
Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):								
below 60.00	19.1	22.9	20.0	24.0	20.5	24.0	21.4	25.1
60.01-80.00	13.2	15.8	13.0	15.6	9.6	11.0	9.5	10.8
80.01-100.00	12.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	10.1	11.2	10.4	11.4
100.01-120.00	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.2	8.9	9.7	8.7	9.5
120.01-140.00	6.9	6.6	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
140.01-160.00	7.1	6.2	6.8	5.8	6.7	6.4	7.1	6.7
160.01-180.00	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.6
180.01-200.00	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.9
200.01-220.00	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.2	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
220.01-240.00	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.6	2.9
240.01-260.00	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.8
260.01-280.00	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
280.01-300.00	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1
300.01-320.00	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2
320.01-340.00	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
340.01-360.00	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
360.01-380.00	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6
380.01-400.00	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
400.01 and more	4.0	2.4	3.4	2.1	6.7	4.8	6.1	4.5

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

	1 st quarter of 2010						1 st quarter of 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	126.72	179.48	107.89	100.0	100.0	100.0	171.74	219.82	154.51	100.0	100.0	126.72
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	112.02	158.34	95.48	88.4	88.5	88.2	153.89	202.47	136.43	89.61	92.10	112.02
including:												
for foods	66.23	92.35	56.90	59.1	58.3	59.6	92.58	123.24	81.55	60.16	60.87	66.23
for nonfoods	28.81	36.69	26.00	25.7	23.2	27.2	41.89	47.44	39.95	27.22	23.43	28.81
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	8.97	14.14	7.13	31.1	38.5	27.4	10.73	16.64	8.58	24.42	35.08	8.97
furniture and cultural and household appliances	4.10	7.27	2.97	14.2	20.1	11.4	5.39	8.64	4.21	12.86	18.21	4.10
medicines	2.86	4.95	2.11	9.9	13.5	8.1	3.24	4.28	2.87	7.73	9.02	2.86
building materials	2.72	0.48	3.52	9.4	1.3	13.5	8.80	1.42	11.53	21.01	3.00	2.72
fuel	1.19	0.54	1.42	4.1	1.5	5.5	1.81	1.23	2.03	4.32	2.59	1.19
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.27	0.15	0.31	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.30	0.14	0.36	0.72	0.30	0.27
alcoholic beverages	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.08	0.18
services	16.80	29.19	12.38	15.0	18.4	13.0	19.23	31.62	14.73	12.50	15.62	16.80
of which:												
housing and communal services	5.58	11.61	3.70	33.2	35.8	29.9	7.59	14.42	5.09	39.47	45.60	5.58
including payments for :												
dwelling space	0.15	0.27	0.11	2.7	2.3	3.0	0.28	0.52	0.18	3.69	3.61	0.15

	1 st quarter of 2010				1 st quarter of 2011							
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %				
		Urban area	Rural area			Urban area	Rural area					
communal services	5.43	11.34	3.59	97.3	97.7	97.0	7.31	13.90	4.91	96.31	96.39	5.43
o/w electric energy	4.06	8.21	2.57	74.8	72.5	71.5	5.02	9.49	3.39	68.67	68.27	4.06
personal services	1.46	2.07	1.24	8.7	7.1	10.0	1.41	1.46	1.40	7.33	4.61	1.46
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.21	0.38	0.15	14.4	18.4	12.1	0.21	0.39	0.14	14.89	26.71	0.21
cultural and educational services	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.16	0.32	0.06
payments for education	0.80	1.45	0.57	4.8	5.0	4.6	0.90	1.88	0.54	4.68	5.95	0.80
payments for medical services	0.73	1.37	0.50	4.3	4.7	4.0	0.31	0.30	0.32	1.61	0.95	0.73
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.14	0.06	0.42	0.44	-
transport services	5.64	7.97	4.82	33.6	27.3	38.9	6.37	9.40	5.27	33.12	29.73	5.64
communication services	2.06	3.92	1.40	12.3	13.4	11.3	2.35	3.33	1.99	12.22	10.53	2.06
legal services	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	-	0.05
Taxes, due, and other payments	3.32	7.82	1.71	2.6	4.4	1.6	3.77	8.16	2.17	2.20	3.71	3.32
Other expenditures	11.38	13.32	10.70	9.0	7.4	9.9	14.08	9.19	15.91	8.19	4.18	11.38

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 1st quarter of 2010
(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	17006	36	120	290	520	2034	2423	628	748	562	485
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon):												
below 60.00	22.09	19.59	3.13	5.56	5.24	7.77	28.94	25.12	11.88	19.57	27.68	46.41
60.01-80.00	16.63	18.52	6.25	2.78	8.61	7.00	20.40	18.05	13.70	17.26	21.43	20.72
80.01-100.00	14.91	17.91	6.25	5.56	10.49	12.68	16.64	15.64	15.02	18.07	17.32	10.96
100.01-120.00	10.47	11.78	3.13	4.63	11.24	12.88	10.20	10.86	11.39	12.50	10.18	8.57
120.01-140.00	7.79	7.41	3.13	15.74	10.11	11.66	6.25	6.95	8.25	8.83	6.25	3.39
140.01-160.00	5.08	5.28	3.13	3.70	8.99	7.16	4.15	4.45	6.60	5.03	3.75	1.79
160.01-180.00	4.30	3.89	6.25	8.33	7.12	6.13	3.22	3.74	6.11	4.21	2.68	1.39
180.01-200.00	3.42	3.36	6.25	4.63	4.87	4.29	2.93	3.20	4.29	3.53	2.68	1.99
200.01-220.00	2.74	2.37		5.56	4.12	4.91	1.95	2.54	3.96	2.31	2.50	1.20
220.01-240.00	2.24	2.74	6.25	1.85	4.12	3.68	1.61	2.08	3.47	1.90	1.96	0.80
240.01-260.00	2.44	1.53	6.25	2.78	4.49	5.93	1.27	2.04	3.47	2.31	1.25	0.80
260.01-280.00	1.42	1.52	6.25	5.56	2.25	3.48	0.54	1.12	2.15	1.49	0.36	0.20
280.01-300.00	0.98	0.83		2.78	3.75	1.84	0.29	0.75	1.82	0.54	0.36	0.20
300.01-320.00	1.12	0.67	3.13	5.56	2.62	1.43	0.54	0.83	1.82	0.68	0.54	0.20
320.01-340.00	0.61	0.56		3.70	1.87	0.82	0.24	0.33	0.50	0.41	0.18	0.20
340.01-360.00	0.54	0.27		4.63	1.50	1.23	0.05	0.37	0.99	0.14	0.18	0.20
360.01-380.00	0.61	0.26	6.25	1.85	2.25	1.23	0.05	0.29	0.83	0.27		
380.01-400.00	0.41	0.36	3.13	1.85	1.50	0.41	0.15	0.33	0.50	0.54		0.20
400.01 and more	2.20	1.15	31.22	12.95	4.86	3.47	0.58	1.31	3.25	0.41	0.70	0.78

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 1st quarter of 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	18486	29	139	284	530	2018	2383	629	727	551	476
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon):												
below 60.00	18.91	23.63	7.41	3.10	6.39	7.37	24.52	21.58	10.03	17.15	25.14	38.18
60.01-80.00	13.15	15.03	0.00	2.33	2.26	7.97	16.72	15.13	10.20	15.62	16.82	18.59
80.01-100.00	12.78	13.64	11.11	1.55	7.14	11.75	14.50	13.27	12.17	11.72	16.27	13.54
100.01-120.00	10.47	10.46	7.41	5.43	10.90	12.15	10.31	10.70	11.35	12.27	9.95	8.48
120.01-140.00	7.73	7.19	3.70	6.98	8.65	10.36	7.05	7.80	9.21	10.60	5.06	5.05
140.01-160.00	6.44	5.72	7.41	6.20	8.27	6.77	6.07	5.98	7.40	5.86	6.69	3.64
160.01-180.00	5.59	4.99	0.00	3.88	8.65	7.17	4.98	5.18	6.58	5.44	4.88	3.43
180.01-200.00	4.13	3.50	3.70	7.75	6.02	5.98	3.21	3.50	4.77	3.49	3.80	1.62
200.01-220.00	4.03	3.54	0.00	7.75	4.14	7.17	3.06	3.71	4.44	5.44	1.99	2.22
220.01-240.00	2.71	2.16	3.70	4.65	5.26	3.98	1.97	2.32	4.28	2.23	1.99	0.40
240.01-260.00	2.44	1.90	3.70	3.88	4.89	3.78	1.68	2.11	3.29	1.95	2.17	0.81
260.01-280.00	2.07	1.65	0.00	3.88	4.14	2.99	1.48	1.69	3.13	1.53	1.27	0.61
280.01-300.00	1.66	1.14	7.41	7.75	2.26	2.99	0.79	1.10	1.64	1.39	0.36	0.81
300.01-320.00	1.39	0.96	7.41	3.88	4.14	1.99	0.64	1.05	1.81	1.12	0.90	0.20
320.01-340.00	1.05	0.72	3.70	4.65	3.38	1.20	0.49	0.84	1.97	0.28	0.72	0.40
340.01-360.00	0.75	0.46	7.41	3.88	1.88	0.80	0.35	0.67	1.48	0.70	0.18	0.20
360.01-380.00	0.58	0.42	3.70	2.33	1.13	1.00	0.30	0.34	0.66	0.14	0.54	0.00
380.01-400.00	0.41	0.23	3.70	2.33	1.13	0.60	0.05	0.21	0.49	0.14	0.00	0.20
400.01 and more	3.73	2.65	18.52	17.83	9.40	3.98	1.83	2.82	5.10	2.93	1.27	1.62

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

(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	<i>I quarter 2010</i>			<i>I quarter 2011</i>		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	13.08	11.61	13.62	13.41	12.36	13.81
Potatoes	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.66	2.70	2.64
Vegetables and melons	4.82	4.68	4.87	4.40	4.61	4.32
Fruits and berries, including dry	1.59	1.84	1.50	1.46	1.68	1.39
Sugar and confectionary	0.93	0.92	0.93	1.00	0.98	1.01
Meat and meat products	0.89	1.22	0.77	0.95	1.33	0.81
Fish products	-	0.02	-	0.01	0.02	-
Milk and dairy products	5.52	5.24	5.62	5.15	5.04	5.19
Eggs (pieces)	4	5	3	4	5	3
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.19	1.15	1.20

