

Food Security and Poverty

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January – June 2011 was valued at 11158519.7 thsd.somoni, and increased by 6.9% as compared to the corresponding period of 2010 (in constant prices).
- The value of gross agricultural output in January-June 2011 in all categories of farms increased by 8.6% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 3018.0 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: animal products– 1289.8 mln.somoni (increased by 5.2%), and plant products – 1728.2 mln.somoni (increased by 11.2%).
- Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 1.2% (against 0.5% in the corresponding period of the previous year).
- In January – June 2011, the imports of food products increased by 1.5% as compared to January- June 2010, of which the import of sugar increased by 17.7%, milk and dairy products – by 72.7%, pasta – by 21.3%, vegetable oil – by 4.2%. Import of wheat increased by 7.0% amounting to 171.8 thsd.tons (against 160.6 thsd.tons in January – June 2010)..
- Import of flour decreased by 6.0% amounting to 146.2 thsd.tons (against 155.6 thsd.tons in January – June 2010). Imports of eggs and potatoes decreased by 100% and 61.5%, respectively, while the import of vegetable decreased by 35.6% or 31.4 thsd.tons.
- In January-June 2011, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 60.1%), cotton oil (by 28.8%), mutton (by 24.0%), beef (by 19.4%), milk (by 16.9%), cabbage (by 13.2%), light wheat flour (by 12.3%), poultry meat (by 11.0%), sausage (by 10.9%), semi-finished meat (by 9.6%), pearled barley (by 9.3%), sand sugar (by 7.9%), sour-milk products and animal oil (by 6.1%), mineral water (by 4.9%), manna groats and curd (by 4.8%), live fish (by 4.6%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 4.0%), canned fish in oil (by 3.8%), potato (by 3.7%), etc.
- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2011 made up 8.5% as compared to May 2011; as compared to June 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 6.2%. In January – June 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 7.8% as compared to January-June 2010.
- **The cost of consumer’s basket**, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2010) amounted to 119.68 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of June 2011, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 244.09 somoni.
- As of the end of June 2011, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 12727.6 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for June 2011 accounted for 49.3% (6271.6 thsd.somoni).

- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January-June 2011 continued to remain labor incomes (49.0%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.8%).
- In January-June 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 3.1% as compared to January – June 2010; in rural areas it increased by 3.6%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 3.5%).
- In January-June 2011, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 22.3% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 79.5 kg per one household member.

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 – June 2011 was valued at 11158519.7 thsd.somoni, and increased by 6.9% 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

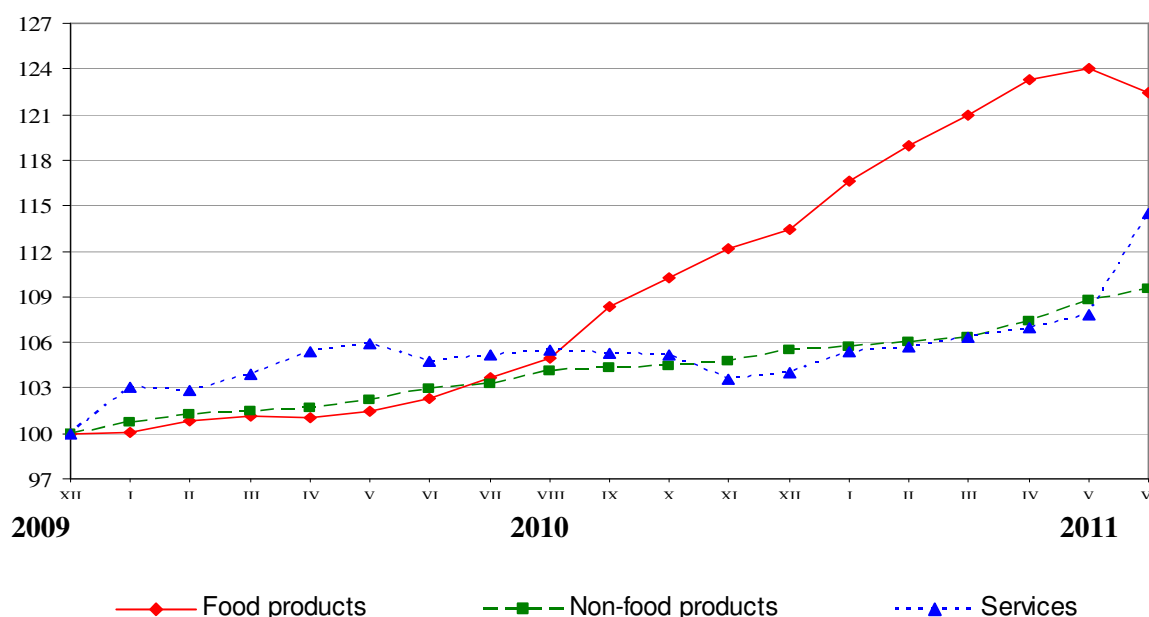
	2009	2010	January – June 2010	January – June 2011
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7,5	7,6	7,6	7,7
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	20622,8	24704,7	9136,9 ¹⁾	11158,5
of which (in %):				
agriculture	18,8	18,7	10,3	13,0
industry	14,3	12,6	13,6	13,1
services	57,0	47,9	55,8	51,1
GDP per capita (somoni)	2761,0	3252,9	1202,2	1449,1
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	3,9	6,5	-	6,9
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1,3	0,4	1,9	1,2
Consumer Price Indices, <i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	106,4	106,5	105,3	113,4
Price Indices for foodstuffs	105,2	105,9	102,8	119,7
Price indices for services	114,5	108,8	111,7	103,3
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4,1437	4,3790	4,3702	4,4780
Officially registered unemployment rate	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,4
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	44,5	48,1	47,7	54,4
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	102,0	108,2	107,2	114,1
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	284,35	354,44	348,12	425,63
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	122,8	124,6	122,5	122,3
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1559,3	-1462,6	-576,5	-841,7
Share of food in total imports, %	17,6	18,5	18,1	19,3
Share of food in total exports, %	6,0	5,3	5,6	4,1

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In January- June 2011, consumer price index constituted 107.1%, of which for foodstuff – 108.0%, non-food products – 103.7%, and paid services to population – 110.0%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 1.2% (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 second 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-June 2011, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan, including electric power and natural gas, was valued at 2214.5 million USD, which is higher by 523.9 mln.USD (or 31.0%) than in January-June 2010. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 841.7 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 91 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 81 far abroad countries.

About 44.3% (981.3 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 55.7% (1233.2 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 795.6 million USD, with other countries of the world –46.1 million USD.

In June 2011, the volume of exports decreased by 1.5% (or 1.4 mln.USD) as compared to May 2011, while the volume of imports decreased by 8.0% (or 22.5 mln.USD).

Major plant products in exports were fruits (13081 thsd.USD) and vegetables (10143 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (51283 thsd.USD) and flour (55450 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2011 was 2152.4 thsd.persons, of them 2098.1 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 54.4 thsd.persons (2.5% 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 – June 2011, 6.3 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 6.1 thsd.persons (96.4%) 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 2.9% of economically active population, remaining on the level of January-June 2010.

From the beginning of 2011, 36.8 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is more by 17.6% than in the corresponding period of 2010; of them 47.5% (17.1 thsd.persons) were women, and 48.5% (17.9 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 59.5% (21.9 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, and 48.8% (18 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification.

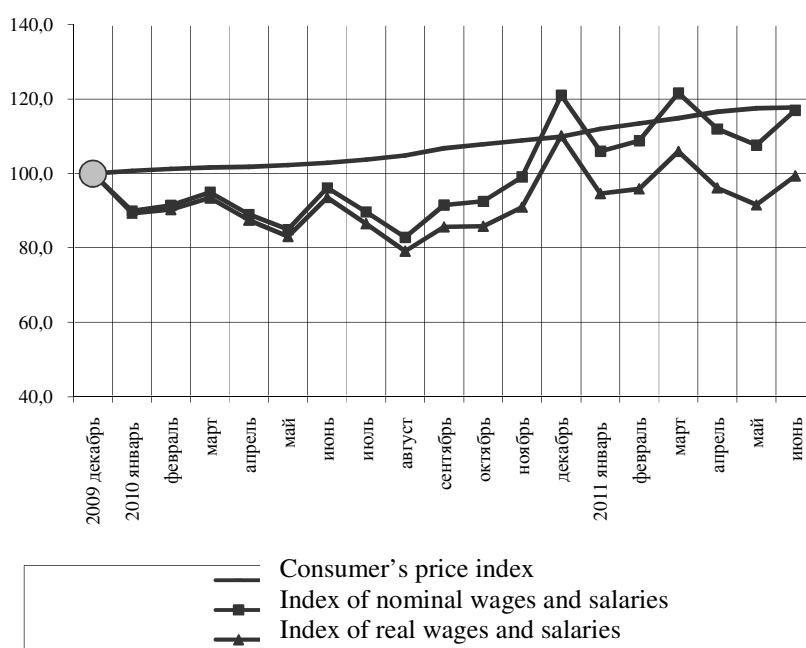
As of the end of June 2011, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 2.4% as compared to the similar period of 2010, and amounted to 12.9 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job decreased by 7.1% and amounted to 4.8 thsd. (37.6% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to May 2011, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 3.6%. In June 2011, there were 5.7 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 4.9 persons in June 2010).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2011 made up 8.5% as compared to May 2011; as compared to June 2010, the real wages and salaries increased by 6.2%. In January – June 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 7.8% as compared to January-June 2010.

In June 2011, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (119.35 somoni), as well as fishery (216.70 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (1131.79 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (1006.41 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (808.46 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in June 2011 was 341.76 somoni, increasing by 25.4% as compared to June 2010.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (1589.98 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1186.64 somoni), hotel and restaurants businesses (716.67 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in June 2011 was 535.58 somoni, increasing by 18.4% as compared to June 2010.

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



As of the end of June 2011, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 12727.6 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for June 2011 accounted for 49.3% (6271.6 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 6323.7 thsd.somoni (49.7% of total arrears) in construction, 3930.7 thsd.somoni (30.9%) in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, and 1683.1 thsd.somoni (13.2%) in processing industry.

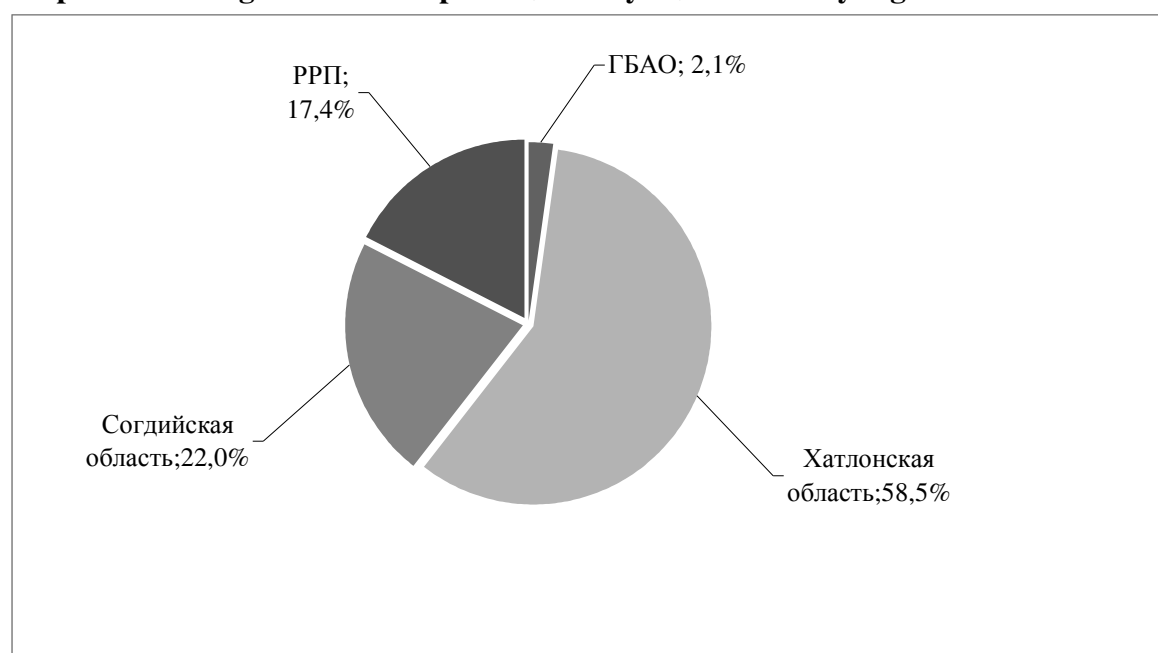
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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-June 2011 in all categories of farms increased by 8.6% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 3018.0 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: animal products– 1289.8 mln.somoni (increased by 5.2%), and plant products – 1728.2 mln.somoni (increased by 11.2%).

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



2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

April. April was warm. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 1.5-3.2 degrees, as follows: 17-20 degrees in valleys, 6-13 degrees in mountains, 17 degrees in Darvoz district, and -1+2 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

The total amount of precipitations was within 4-38% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 29-50% - in RRS, 25-62% in Sogd oblast, 14-46% in the western part of GBAO, and 21-69% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within the norm (99-130%). Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 58 sm.

May. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was within and above the norm by 1.2 degrees, as follows: 18-26 degrees in valleys, 11-17 degrees in mountains, 21 degrees in Darvoz district, and 4-9 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

The total amount of precipitations was mainly within the norm and amounted to: 58-103% of the norm in Sogd oblast, 140-228% of the norm in Istaravshan and Pendjikent, 36-94% in RRS, 129% in Gissar, and 180% in Djirgatal.

Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within the norm (99-120%) and below the last-year values (40-100%).

June was characterized by hot and dry weather. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees (and within the norm in Dehauz and Djirgatal regions), as follows: 27-30 degrees in valleys, 13-16 degrees in mountains, 21-25 degrees in the western part of GBAO, and 10-11 degrees in high mountain areas.

Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was below and within the norm (70-100%) and below the last year's values (50-110%).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 30 June 2011

Water reservoirs	Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters	Volume of water in 2010		Volume of water in 2011	
		mln. cubic meters	in % to total capacity	mln. cubic meters	in % to total capacity
Kayrakkum	-380	3542,0	85,1	1974	47,4
Nurek	+1437	8869,0	84,3	8515	81,0

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2009	2010	1 st half of 2010	1 st half of 2011
Sown area (thsd.ha)	875,1	839,5	832,1	855,1
Winter crops	297,2	274,2	273,5	247,0
Cereal crops	297,2	274,2	273,5	247,0
Spring crops	577,9	565,3	558,6	608,1
Cereal crops	164,6	185,7	183,1	176,3
wheat	79,9	90,0	89,7	81
barley	39,8	48,2	48,3	50,7
Industrial crops	200,8	194,2	194,2	236,1
Potatoes	29,8	31,7	31,5	36,7
Vegetables	40,8	44,8	44,6	47,0
Melons	19,3	20,9	20,8	17,1
Gross harvest, thsd.tons				
Vegetables	1046,9	1142,6	182,9	223,5
Cereal crops	1294,5	1261,6	352,7	362,5
Potatoes	690,9	760,1	128,7	152,1
Melons	424,6	482,4	75,6	84,8

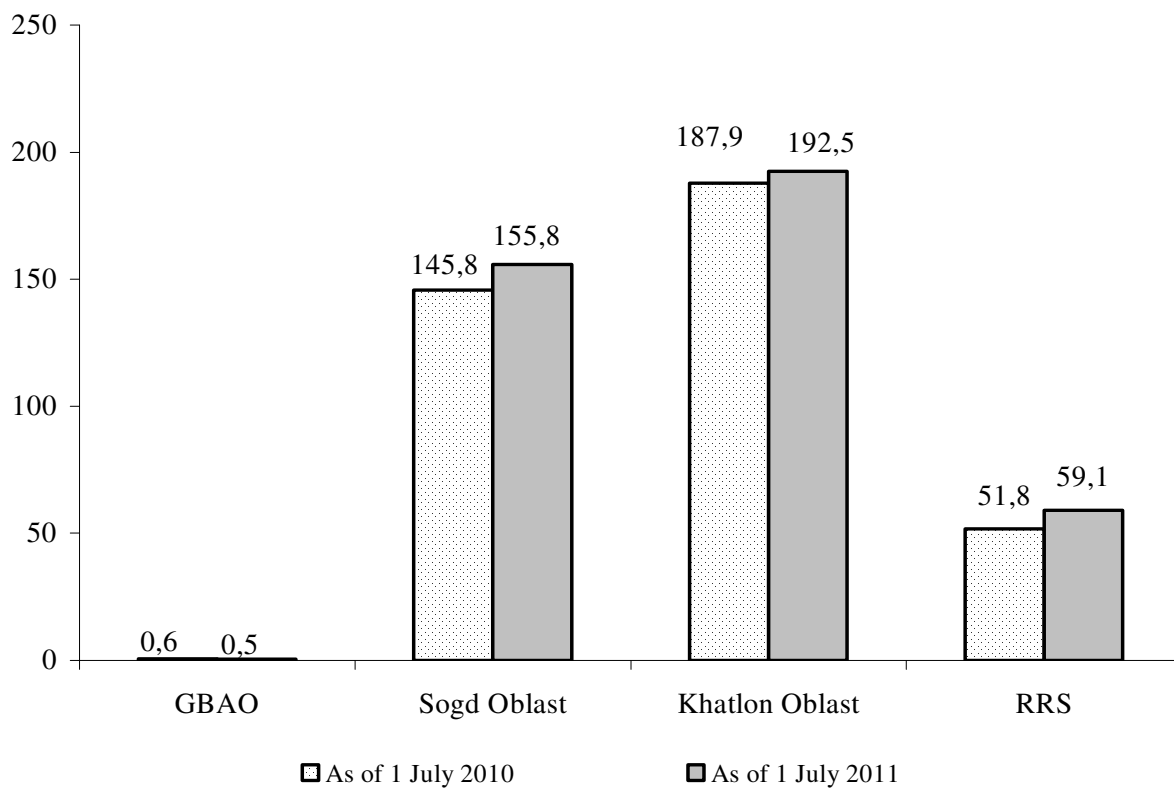
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

As of 1 July 2011, the share of areas under cereals and leguminous cultures accounted for 49.5% of all sown areas, under technical cultures – 27.6%, of which under cotton – 23.9%, under feed crops – 11.1%, under potatoes, vegetables and melons – 11.8%.

2.1.3. Spring crops

As of 1 July of the current year, spring crops were sown on an area of 608,1 thousand ha, or 108,9% 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 36.7 thsd.ha, which is higher by 5.3 thsd.ha than at the corresponding time last year. Similarly, vegetables were sown on 47.0 thsd.ha that is higher by 2.4 thsd.ha than in the corresponding period of the last year.

2.1.4. Livestock production

As of 1 July 2011, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 1915.8 thsd.heads (increasing by 50.5 thsd.heads or 2.7% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 120.4 thsd.heads or 2.7%; poultry – by 107.7 thsd. or 2.5%. About 91.9% of cattle and 81.1% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm

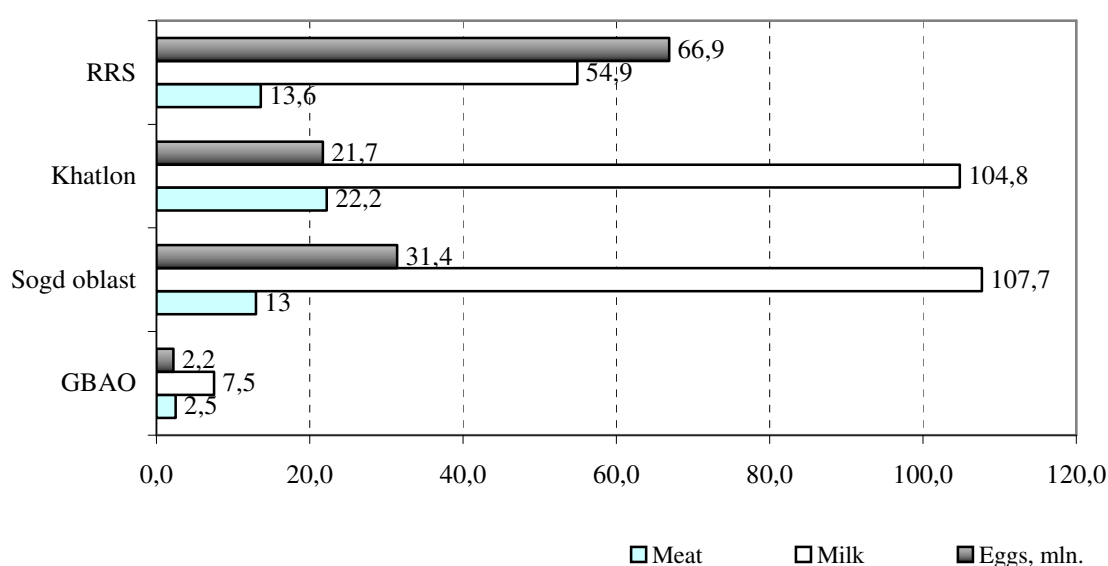
businesses.

In January – June 2011, farms of all categories produced 51325 tons of meat (or 105% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 274907 tons of milk (104%). The total production of eggs amounted to 122266 thsd. pieces, increasing by 18.6% 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 half of 2010	1 st half of 2011
Production, thsd.tons				
Meat (slaughtered)	67,2	71,6	24,4	25,7
of which:				
Beef and veal	30,3	26,0	8,8	9,4
Mutton and goats meat	33,4	36,9	12,6	14,2
Poultry	1,0	1,1	0,6	0,4
Other meat	2,5	3,2	2,4	1,7
Milk	629,7	660,8	264,3	274,9
Eggs, mln.	188,4	231,9	103,1	122,3
Productivity				
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1367	1403	690	718
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	165	163	84	80

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



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

(somon / kg)

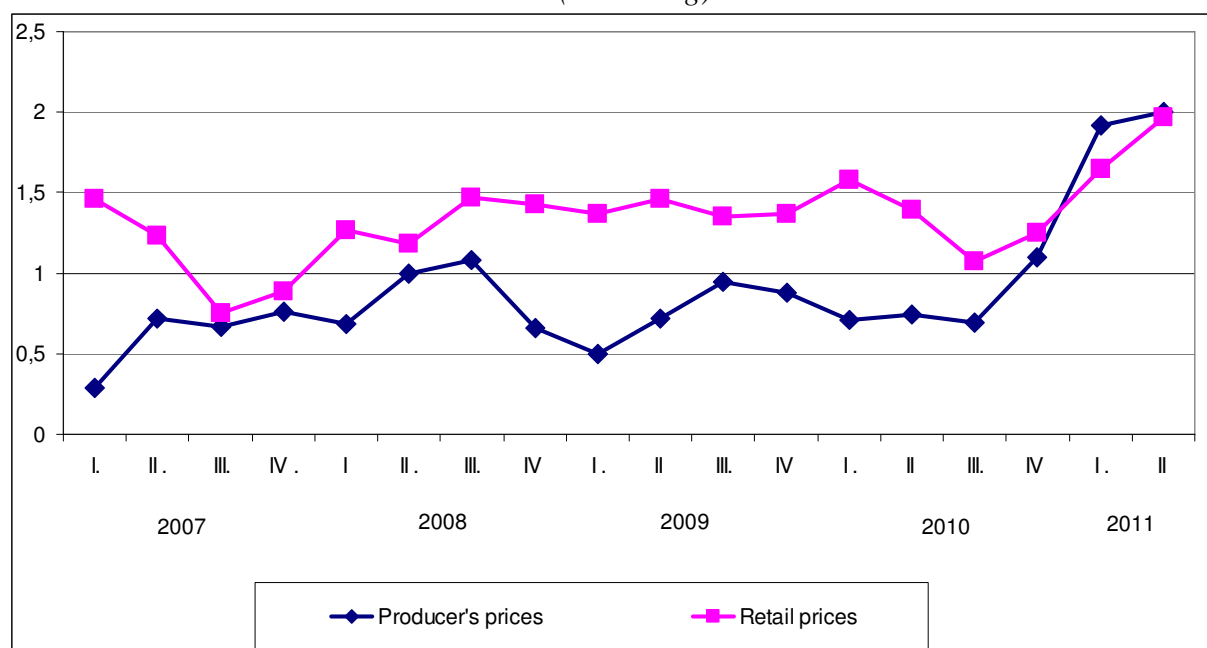
	2010				2011	
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.
Wheat	0,77	0,78	0,73	1,00	1,41	1,90
Milk	1,34	1,32	1,30	1,80	1,24	2,0
Potatoes	0,71	0,74	0,69	1,10	1,92	2,0

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – June 2011, the imports of wheat increased by 7.0% as compared to January – June 2010.

Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato

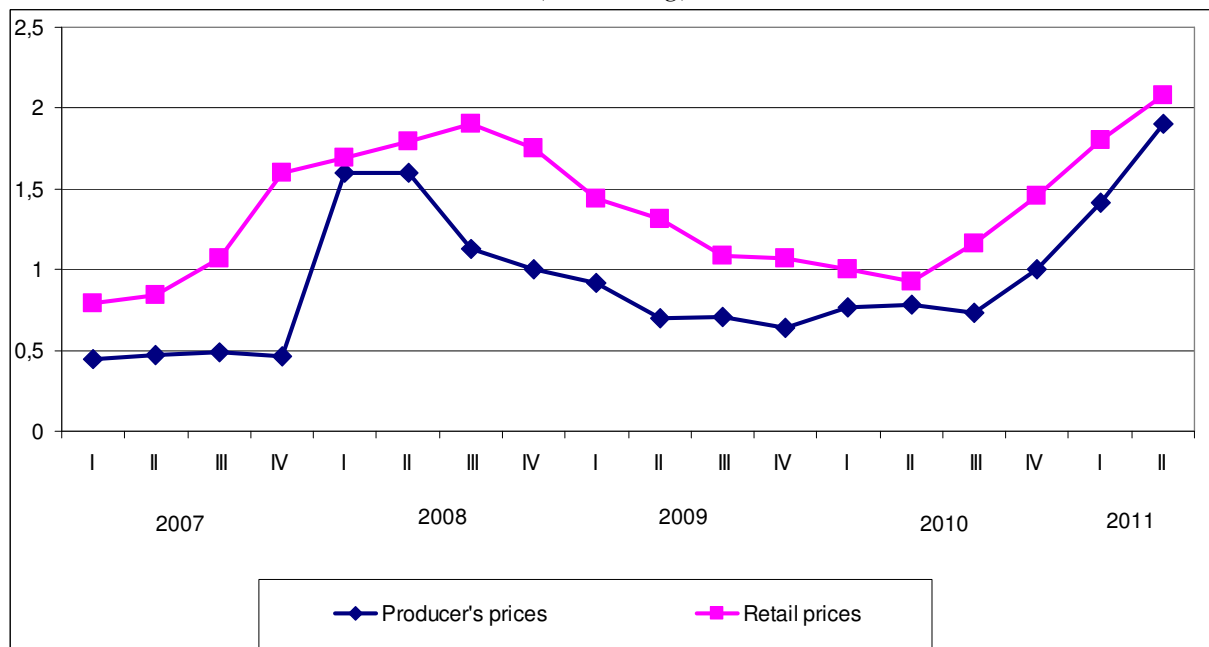
(somon/kg)



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



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



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

2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs

Share of food products in the total volume of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 5.6% and 4.1% in the first halves of 2010 and 2011, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 18.1% and 19.3%, 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 – June 2011, the imports of food products increased by 1.5% as compared to January- June 2010, of which the import of sugar increased by 17.7%, milk and dairy products – by 72.7%, pasta – by 21.3%, vegetable oil – by 4.2%. Import of flour decreased by 6.0% amounting to 146.2 thsd.tons (against 155.6 thsd.tons in January – June 2010). Import of wheat increased by 7.0% amounting to 171.8 thsd.tons (against 160.6 thsd.tons in January – June 2010). Imports of eggs and potatoes decreased by 100% and 61.5%, respectively, while the import of vegetable decreased by 35.6% or 31.4 thsd.tons.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products
(thsd.tons)

	I half of 2010	I half of 2011	I half of 2010	I half of 2011
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	142,5	92,2	549,8	558,1
of which				
wheat	-	-	160,6	171,8
flour	0,0	-	155,6	146,2
sugar	-	-	51,3	60,4
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0,0	-	6,1	7,4
vegetable oil	0,0	0,0	36,0	37,5
milk and dairy products	0,0	-	2,2	3,8
eggs	-	-	2,6	1,3
tea	-	0,0	3,0	3,6
potato	0,1	0,0	25,7	9,9
fresh vegetables	88,2	56,8	0,8	2,7
fresh fruits and berries	4,9	4,3	9,5	9,4
fruit and vegetable juices	2,4	0,8	0,4	0,4
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,5	0,2	0,6	1,4
Share of food products in total volume, %	5,6	4,1	18,1	19,3

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 half of 2010	1 half of 2011
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13,2	13,3
Potatoes	2,7	2,6
Vegetables and melons	6,3	5,4
Fruits and berries	2,0	1,6
Sugar and confectionery items	1,0	1,0
Meat and meat products	0,9	0,9
Milk and dairy products	6,2	5,6
Eggs (pieces)	3	4
Vegetable oil	1,2	1,2
Fish and fish products	0,01	00,1

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

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

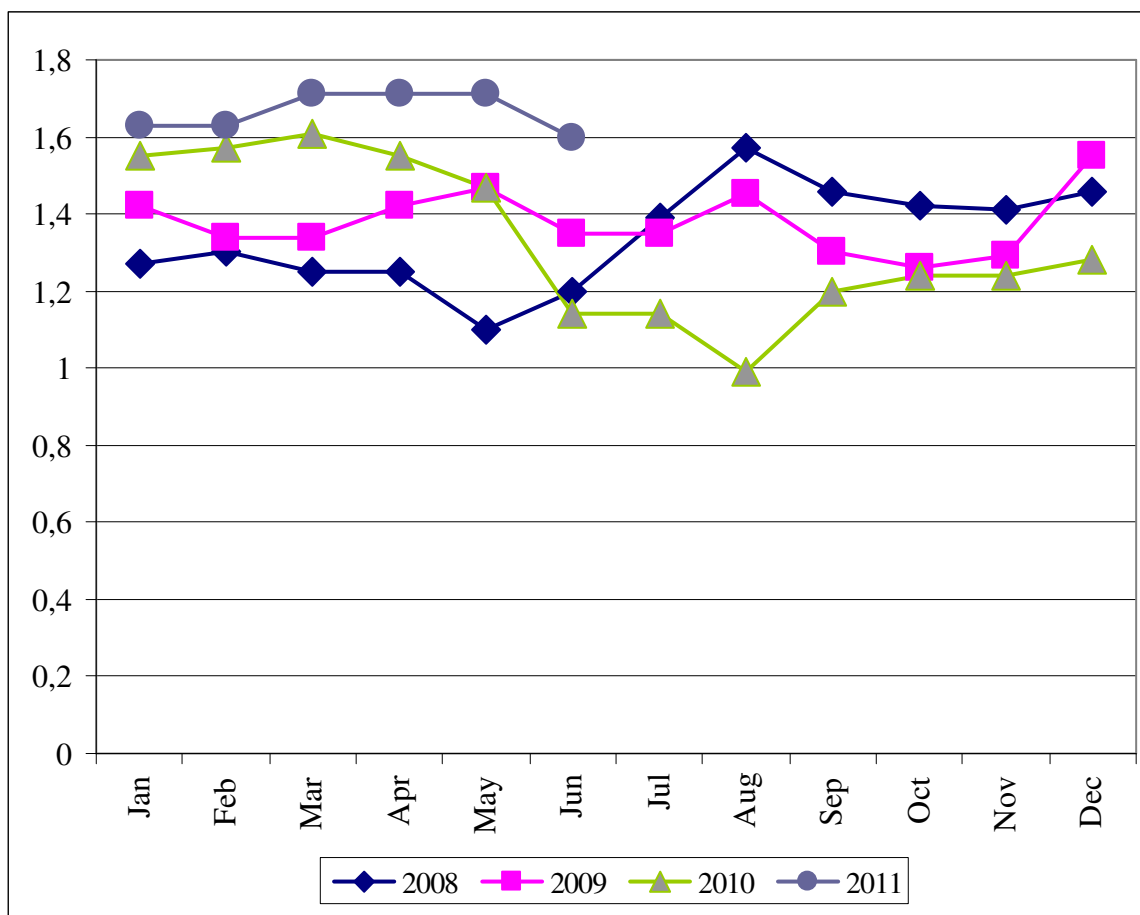
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni; per kg, liter, piece

	2010		2011					
	June	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Beef	17,68	19,85	20,08	20,28	20,28	21,52	23,44	23,70
Animal oil	22,13	20,22	23,80	24,30	24,70	24,90	25,05	25,05
Cotton oil	6,06	7,52	7,52	7,75	7,97	8,37	9,23	9,68
Milk	2,01	2,04	2,04	2,14	2,34	2,45	2,38	2,38
Eggs (10 pieces)	5,58	6,05	5,87	5,87	5,98	5,98	5,92	5,90
Sand sugar	4,47	5,77	5,73	5,73	5,68	5,68	5,71	6,23
Salt	0,74	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76
Light wheat flour	1,70	2,36	2,45	2,54	2,61	2,59	2,61	2,65
Bread made from light wheat flour	2,22	2,29	2,29	2,29	2,29	2,29	2,29	2,29
Rice	5,41	5,15	5,13	5,13	5,14	5,26	5,26	5,44
Potatoes	1,14	1,40	1,63	1,63	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,60
Onion	0,86	1,76	2,14	2,19	2,29	2,42	1,58	1,22
Carrot	2,14	0,95	1,24	1,26	1,40	1,94	2,18	1,71
Apples	4,94	4,46	4,46	4,94	4,94	4,94	6,57	4,66
Vodka	9,88	10,01	10,01	10,10	10,10	10,10	10,34	10,34

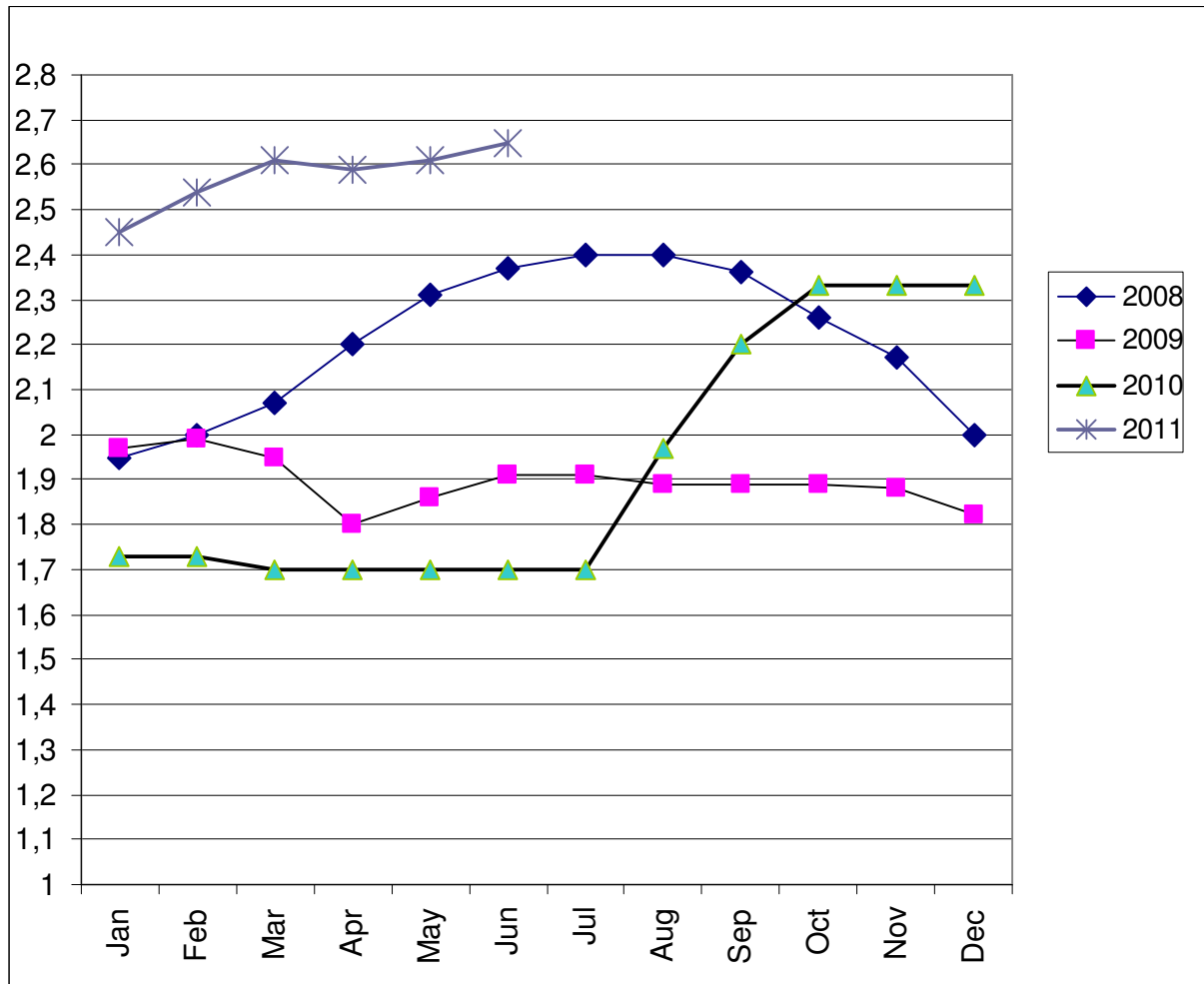
In January-June 2011, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 60.1%), cotton oil (by 28.8%), mutton (by 24.0%), beef (by 19.4%), milk (by 16.9%), cabbage (by 13.2%), light wheat flour (by 12.3%), poultry meat (by 11.0%), sausage (by 10.9%), semi-finished meat (by 9.6%), pearly barley (by 9.3%), sand sugar (by 7.9%), sour-milk products and animal oil (by 6.1%), mineral water (by 4.9%), manna groats and curd (by 4.8%), live fish (by 4.6%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 4.0%), canned fish in oil (by 3.8%), potato (by 3.7%), vodka (by 3.3%), rice (by 3.2%), chocolate sweets (by 2.2%), cookies (by 2.1%), sour cream (by 2.0%), coffee (by 0.8%), pea (by 0.7%), and tobacco products (by 0.6%).

At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for cucumbers (by 70.3%), tomato (by 59.3%), onion (by 30.9%), apples (by 24.8%), and eggs (by 2.5%).

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; in March 2011 it reached 1.71 somoni per kg, and remained on the same level by June 2011 (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, and continued to rise up to 2.65 somoni per kg in June 2011.

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 half of 2011, per capita cash income reached 178.56 somoni, increasing by 12.9% as compared to the first half of 2010. (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	1 half of 2010	1 half of 2011
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	139,52	178,56
Growth in real incomes (%)	102,9	112,9
Average monthly salary	348,12	425,63
Growth in real salary (%)	116,3	107,8
Average per capita expenditures (somon/month)	132,64	175,57
Growth in real expenditures (%)	103,5	116,7

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

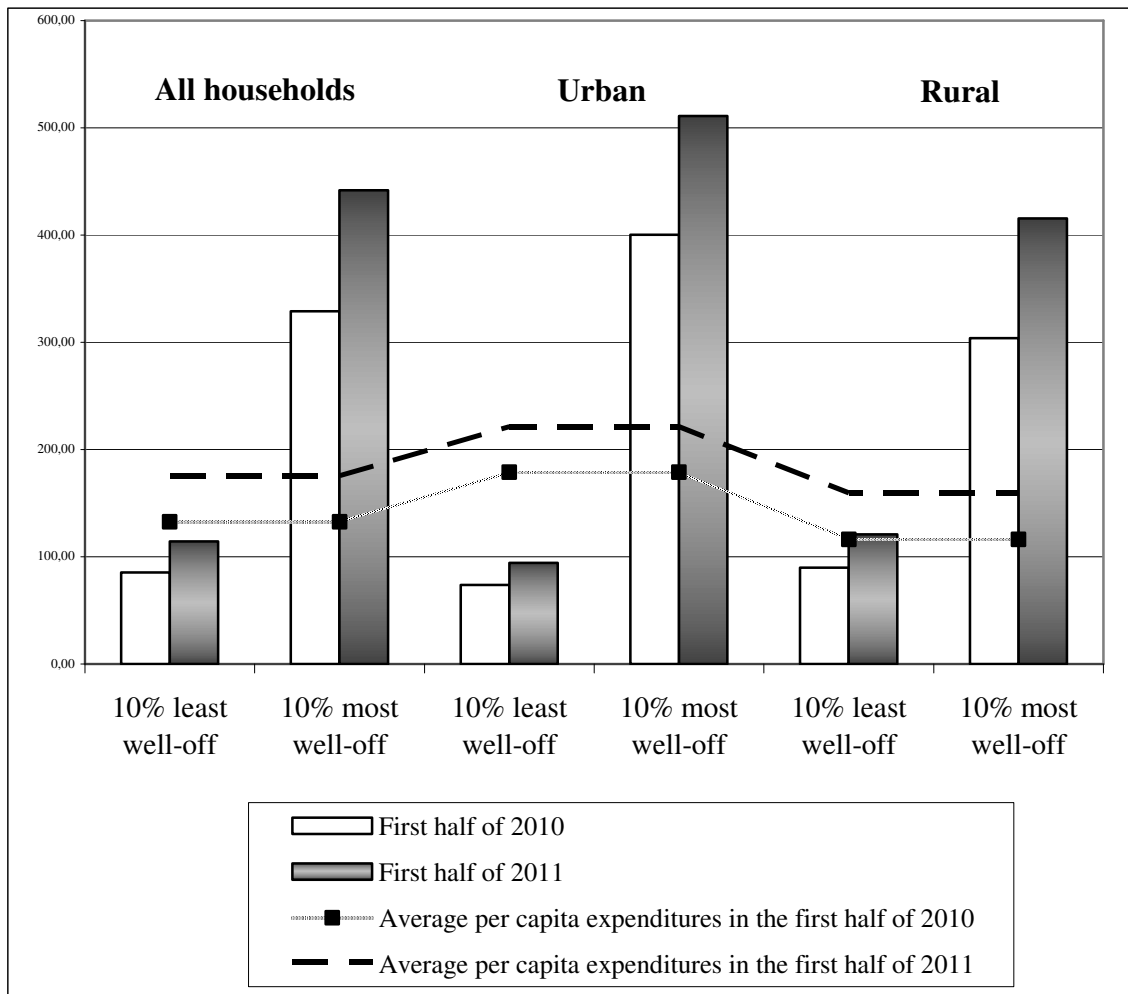
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January-June 2011 continued to remain labor incomes (49.0%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.8%). In January-June 2011, the gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 15.3 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In January-June 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 3.9 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups



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-June 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 3.1% as compared to January – June 2010; in rural areas it increased by 3.6%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 3.5%) (see Table 10).

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

	1 st half of 2010	1 st half of 2011
Republic of Tajikistan	57,7	61,2
Urban	58,8	61,9
Rural	57,1	60,7
Oblasts		
Dushanbe	58,6	62,1
GBO	72,5	72,1
Soghd oblast	45,6	47,6
Khatlon oblast	61,5	67,9
RRS	65,6	66,1
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	60,9	64,6
Pensioners	67,8	66,2

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 half of 2011, the average daily calorie intake per one household member decreased to 2165.26 Kcal per capita against 2202.15 Kcal per capita in the first half of 2010.

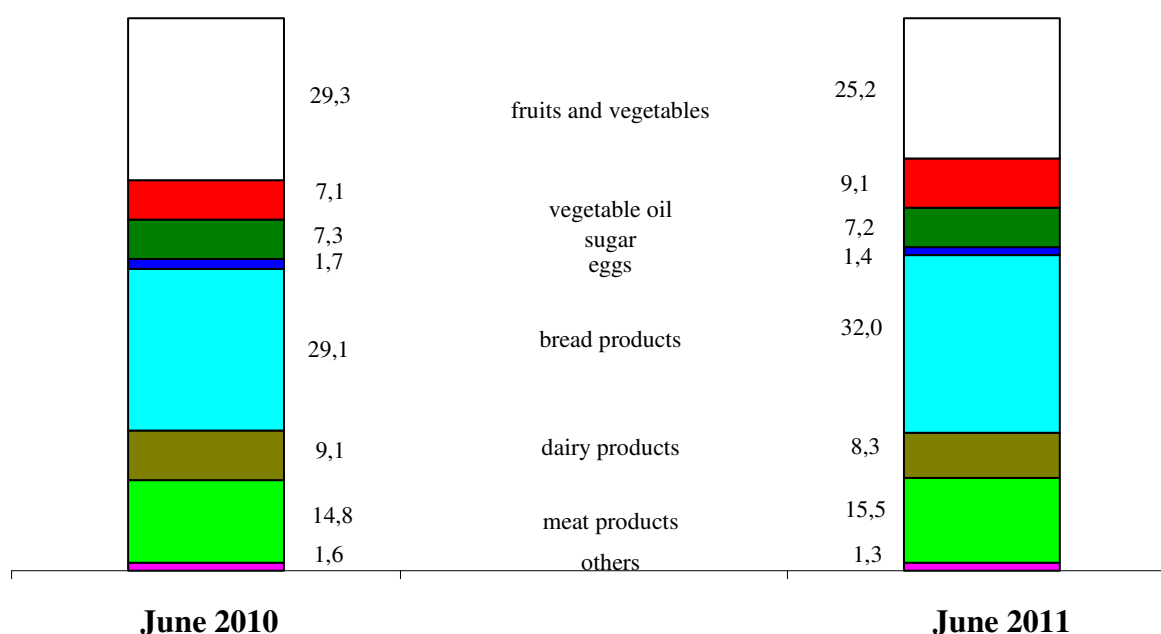
In January-June 2011, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 22.3% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 79.5 kg per one household member.

In January – June 2011, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 15.8 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 32.3 kg, milk and dairy products – 33.7 kg, meat and meat products – 5.5 kg, vegetable oil – 7.1 kg, eggs – 24 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 5.9 kg, and fruits – 9.75 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (38.0%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – June 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 50%, meat and meat products – 2.9 times, eggs – 2.3 times, fruits – 2.9 times.

The cost of consumer's basket, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2010) amounted to 119.68 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of June 2011, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 244.09 somoni.

Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in June 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)

	Per one household member per a day	of which:		Per one household member per a day	of which:	
		urban area	rural area		urban area	rural area
	1 half of 2010			1 half of 2011		
Proteins, gr.	51,72	47,98	53,14	50,29	46,65	49,24
of which animal, gr.	8,56	8,16	8,71	8,20	8,49	8,06
Fats, gr.	54,26	54,92	54,10	53,64	53,11	52,68
of which animal, gr.	10,46	11,47	10,11	10,05	11,17	9,56
Carbohydrate, gr.	372,97	334,84	387,22	366,28	328,61	374,00
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2202,15	2063,16	2255,29	2165,26	2016,13	2175,42
of which animal, gr.	156,87	151,60	158,97	144,04	150,02	142,37

4.2. Food security indicators not related to income

4.2.1 Population morbidity

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

	2010		2011	
	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>
Total number of registered cases	10388	21106	9889	22483
Acute enteric infections	4055	14621	3498	17459
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	137	425	175	376
Typhoid fever	70	104	24	69
Acute viral hepatitis	2538	774	2422	886
Tuberculosis	1264	1489	1375	1642
Brucellosis	130	329	155	384

In the second quarter of 2011, incidence of infection diseases among population increased by 6,5% as compared to the second quarter of 2010. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 78% of the total number of infection diseases, acute viral hepatitis – 4%. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, a number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 11.5%, and typhoid fever – by 43.7%

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of tuberculosis increased by 10.3%, acute viral hepatitis – by 14.5%, and brucellosis – by 16.7% as compared to the second quarter of 2010.

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

(cases)

	2010		2011	
	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>
Total number of registered cases	6119	14335	6161	16573
Acute enteric infections	2497	11045	2481	14407
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	47	170	73	150
Typhoid fever	37	44	7	29
Acute viral hepatitis	2103	500	1991	536
Tuberculosis	83	124	126	161
Brucellosis	15	62	23	61

In the second quarter of 2011, about 87% of all infection diseases fell on the children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections account for 87% 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 increased by 30.4%. At the same time, the number of registered cases of typhoid fever and bacterial dysentery decreased by 34.1% and 11.8%, respectively.

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of acute viral hepatitis increased by 7.2%, tuberculosis– by 29.8%, and brucellosis – decreased by 1.6%, as compared to the second quarter of 2010.

4.2.2. Nutritional status

Table 14: Nutritional status indicators

	<i>Persons under regular medical check-up</i>			<i>of which cases revealed for the first time (new cases)</i>		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Number of children aged 0-14, who suffers from malnutrition	3566	6620	5569	6444	7673	5965
per 100 000 children of this age group	135,0	251,2	211,3	247,3	292,6	226,4
Population suffered from endemic goitre, total	78939	91999	96284	58100	74603	67815
per 100 000 population	1070,5	1221,8	1264,2	796,5	1000,0	890,4
of which children below 14 years old	36088	39494	36062	25763	32847	27771
per 100 000 children of this age group	1376,1	1498,8	1368,5	988,6	1252,5	1053,9
Population suffered from anemia, total	74896	73134	78428	95298	93896	93663
per 100 000 population	1015,7	971,3	1029,7	1306,4	1258,4	1229,8
of which children below 14 years old	23723	24291	24164	24570	25660	26117
per 100 000 children of this age group	955,1	921,8	917,0	942,8	978,5	991,2

Source: Ministry of Health Care of the Republic of Tajikistan

In 2010, the number of newly discovered cases of malnutrition among children of 0-14 years increased by 30%, and was estimated at 211.3 cases per 100 thsd.children (against 251.2 cases per 100 thsd.children in 2009).

Endemic goitre accounts for 73.5% in the total number of registered cases of endocrine system, dyspepsia and metabolic diseases among both adults and children. In 2010, the number of new registered cases of endemic goiter decreased by 9% (890.4 cases per 100 thsd.persons), as compared to 2009 (1000 cases per 100 thsd.persons). In 2010, the number of new cases of

endemic goiter, registered among children aged 0-14, decreased by 15,5% (1053.9 cases per 100 thsd.children), as compared to 2009 (1252,5 cases per 100 thsd.children).

In 2010, the number of newly registered cases of anemia remained at the level of the previous year; the number of newly registered cases of anemia among children aged 0-14 increased by 1.8%.

4.2.3. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – June 2011, offices of civil registration registered 131.7 thsd. births and 17.5 thsd. deaths, of which 1.6 thsd. deaths fell on children below 1 year. About 94.2 thsd. births (or 71.5% of the registered births) were registered within the statutory period.

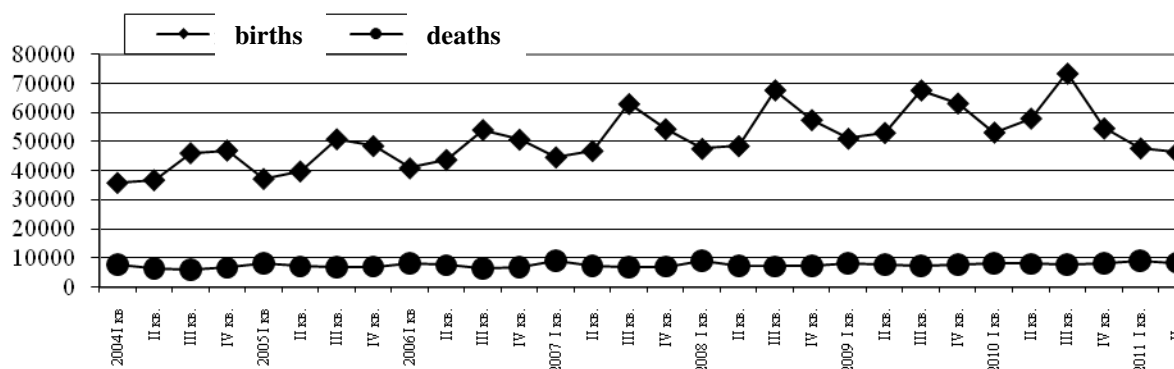
In January – June 2011, the number of registered births increased by 18.3% as compared to the similar period of 2010; a number of births registered within the statutory period increased by 11.2%.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 24.7 and 4.6 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 15: 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
2 quarter	65471	112,7	46393	106,2	8338	104,5	38055	106,6

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, except for Sogd oblast, where the total number of registered births amounted to 27.1 thsd.births, decreasing by 0.8%. The number of births registered within the statutory period in RRS increased by 28.8% amounting to 22.9 thsd. births, in Khatlon oblast – by 7.4% (36.1 thsd.births), in Dushanbe – by 40% (6.3 thsd. births), and in GBAO - by 18.3% (1.8 thsd. births).

Table 16: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – June 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	84706	94202	16175	17458	68531	76744
GBAO	1521	1799	556	536	965	1263
Soghd oblast	27320	27093	5768	6195	21552	20898
Khatlon oblast	33624	36103	5386	5924	28238	30179
Dushanbe	4455	6290	1289	1421	3166	4869
RRS	17786	22917	3176	3382	14610	19535
	<i>Per 1000 population</i>					
Tajikistan	22,5	24,7	4,3	4,6	18,2	20,1
GBAO	13,9	17,5	5,1	5,2	8,8	12,3
Soghd oblast	24,6	24,0	5,2	5,5	19,4	18,5
Khatlon oblast	24,9	26,7	4,0	4,4	20,9	22,4
Dushanbe	12,7	17,3	3,7	3,9	9,0	13,4
RRS	21,1	26,3	3,8	3,9	17,3	22,5

In January – June 2011, the total number of registered deaths was 17.5 thsd., increasing by 7.9% as compared to January – June 2010. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in Dushanbe (by 10.2%, 1.4 thsd.deaths), in RRS (by 6.5%, 3.4 thsd. deaths), in Sogd (by 7.4%, 6.2 thsd. deaths), Khatlon (by 10.0%, 5.9 thsd. deaths) oblasts. In GBAO, the number of registered deaths decreased by 3.6%, amounting to 0.5 ths.deaths.

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – June 2011 was 76.7 thsd.persons (20.1 persons per 1000 population), increasing by 12.0% as compared to January – June 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”.

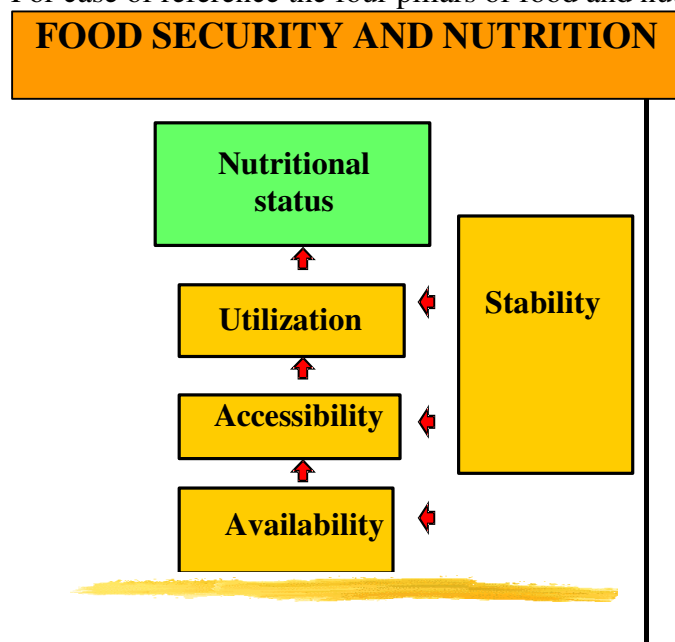
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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 second quarter of 2011***Meteorological conditions*

April. April was warm. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 1.5-3.2 degrees, as follows: 17-20 degrees in valleys, 6-13 degrees in mountains, 17 degrees in Darvoz district, and -1+2 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

The lowest area temperature was recorded on 3-5 April, with average daily air temperature within 3-5 degrees (below the norm): 1-6 degrees in valleys at nights, and 12-18 degrees during day-time.

The lowest area temperature was recorded on 21-27 April, when the day-time air temperature reached 33-38 degrees, and the average daily air temperature was within 9-17 degrees (higher than the last year's values). The weather observed in April 2011 is considered the hottest and driest for the last 50 years (average daily air temperature was recorded at 18-21 degrees).

The total amount of precipitations was within 4-38% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 29-50% - in RRS, 25-62% in Sogd oblast, 14-46% - in the western part of GBAO, and 21-69% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO. The total amount of precipitations in Djirgatal regions was below the norm by 50%, amounting to 24.3 mm.

May. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was within and above the norm by 1.2 degrees, as follows: 18-26 degrees in valleys, 11-17 degrees in mountains, 21 degrees in Darvoz district, and 4-9 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

High air temperature was registered on 1-4, and 14-18 May, when the air temperature reached 33-38 degrees (and 42 degrees in the eastern part of the republic).

Rains were observed during 8-19 days in valleys and piedmonts. Heavy rain were registered on 5 May in Pendjikent region (12 hours, 47 mm), on 6 May in Hovaling region (12 hours, 83 mm), Gissar region (39 m), Dushanbe (37 mm), Chormagzak (29 m), Hushyeri (24 m), as well as on 11 May in Tavildara region (40 mm), Faizabad region (37 m), and Bustanabad (34 mm).

The total amount of precipitations was mainly within the norm and amounted to: 58-103% of the norm in Sogd oblast, 140-228% of the norm in Istaravshan and Pendjikent, 36-94% in RRS, 129% in Gissar, and 180% in Djirgatal. The lowest amount of precipitations was registered in Khatlon oblast (7-47% of the norm in valleys, and 59-77% in piedmonts) and GBAO (11-65%).

June was characterized by hot and dry weather. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees (and within the norm in Dehauz and Djirgatal regions), as

follows: 27-30 degrees in valleys, 13-16 degrees in mountains, 21-25 degrees in the western part of GBAO, and 10-11 degrees in high mountain areas.

The highest recorded air temperature reached 22-27 degrees (below the norm by 1-2 degrees). The rains were observed in some mountain regions on 1-3 and 17-20 June.

High winds (5-14 m/s) were observed on 12, 16, 18, 19, and 25 June, reaching 15-28 m/sec in some regions of the republic: Khudjand (17 m/s), Ayvadj (28), adrushkat (17 /s).

Hydrological conditions

April. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within the norm (99-130%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 147 mln.m³ and amounted to 6147 mln.m³, which is lower by 607 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 750 mln.m³ and amounted to 2580 mln.m³, which is lower by 770 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 58 sm. Forecast accuracy was 75%.

May. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within the norm (99-120%) and below the last-year values (40-100%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 931 mln.m³ and amounted to 7078 mln.m³, which is lower by 737 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 227 mln.m³ and amounted to 2344 mln.m³, which is lower by 1158 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 34 sm. Forecast accuracy was 95%.

June. Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was below and within the norm (70-100%) and below the last year's values (50-110%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1437 mln.m³ and amounted to 8515 mln.m³, which is lower by 354 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 380 mln.m³ and amounted to 1974 mln.m³, which is lower by 1568 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 13 sm. Forecast accuracy was 75%.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

April. 3 mudflows with total duration of 7 days were forecasted. Mudflows were registered, as follows:

- a number of mudflows were observed in the southern slope of Gissar range on 7-8 April
- a number of mudflows were registered in Kulyab, Muminobad, and Shurobad regions, and some regions of republican subordination; no damages were reported

- a number of mudflows were registered in Istaravshan region (djamoats Nofarodj, Nidjoni, and Komunizm) on 11 April; some damages were reported.
- mudflow in Ganchinskiy region destroyed a bridge
- mudflow in Dahana djamoat of Kulyab district caused damages to school No.44
- mudflow in Shurobad region destroyed a bridge on Obinieb river (km 267 of Dushanbe – Horog motor road).

May. 7 mudflows with total duration of 27 days were forecasted; the forecasts were proved by 100%.

Mudflows were registered, as follows:

- mudflow in Sedji settlement of Navabad regin (GBAO), 2-3 May; caused losses to 0.5 ha of irrigable land
- mudflow in Vosse region fully destroyed 28 houses and 2 bridges; caused damages to 303 households; and washed out 1.1 thsd.ha of irrigated lands
- mudflow in Muminobad caused death of one person, damaged 278 houses, of the 30 houses were fully destroyed; damaged 7 bridges and 7 km of motor road.
- mudflow in Shurobad caused death of 7 persons
- mudflow in Ganchinsky region (Hushekat settlement) fully destroyed 8 houses, caused damages to 7 houses, 2 bridges, 300 meters of electrical lines, 2 km of motor roads, library, shop, and mosque.

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

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 half of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The annual real growth of GDP	%	7,9	3,9	6,5	6,9	7,0
	Budget revenues against GDP	%	19,7	20,3	20,0	35,5 ¹⁾	23,5
	Current revenues against GDP	%	18,6	17,7	19,3	26,8	19,0
	Inflation rate	%	11,8	5,0	9,8	7,1	7,0
	Investment in main capital against GDP	%	24,5	18,1	17,9	17,3	17,5
	Export of goods and services against GDP	%	34,9	26,2	21,2	¹⁾ 36,0	27,8
Indicator of resources	State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)	%	28,7	27,4	26,1	34,3 ¹⁾	26,6

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

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 half 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 half of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	External trade per GDP	%	90,7	79,8	68,3	88,9 ¹⁾	70,7
	Electricity export growth in money terms	%	0,2	2,2	-94,6	-29,2	18,4
	Export growth of light industry	%	-	-0,8	83,1	69,7	10
	Export growth of fruits and vegetables	%	22,5	4,6	8,5	-35,0	4,8
	Growth in intraregional trade volume	%	13,5	12,5	10,2	9,2	14,0
	Number of tourists to Tajikistan	persons	491	1337	1279	907	347,3
	To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license	1000 persons	11,0	15,5	18,9	x	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 half of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector	%	100,0	110,6	106,8	108,6	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	86,1	117,4
	Growth in livestock production	%	100,0	106,0	107,7	105,2	121,0
	Growth in household incomes	%	100,0	101,7	107,8	112,9	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	98,0	99,0

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

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 half of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks	1000 tons	800,5	937,0	908	470	820
	The volume of international passenger transportation	1000 passengers	394,7	416,5	429	82,7	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 half 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	840,2	805,9
	Growth in number of internet users	1000 users	495,6	416,5	1242,8	1778	543,7

The indicators of the energy section

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 half of 2011	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in electricity generation capacities	mWt	683	9	27,91	x	6044,6
	Coal production	1000 t	198,5	176,1	199,7	73,5	220,0
	Oil production	1000 t	25,8	26,2	27,0	14,8	28,8
	Gas production	Mln m3	16,1	19,9	22,8	13,6	24,5
	Number of constructed small HPPs	number	27	10	2	x	100
	Increase in electricity tariffs		cent	1,41	1,81	2,1	-

The indicators of the industry section

Indicator of outcome	Volume of industrial production	Million somoni	6105,9	6500,9	7082,2	3753,7	8737,2
	Volume of processed cotton fiber	1000 tons	115,7	92,2	95,2	16,9	26,1
	Volume of processed leather	1000 pieces	-	56,3	45,3	106,9	521,0
	Volume of processed wool	tons	161,2	11,0	-	-	840,0
	Volume of processed silk	tons	42,3	27,4	19,0	7,7	4,5
	Volume of products of the light industry/food	Million somoni	732,0/ 1264,6	705,3/ 1360,1	881,9/ 1782,6	396,4/ 1103,1	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 half of 2011	Indicator 2012
	Children covered by primary and universal education	% out of number of concerned children	98,1	98,5	97,6*	x	98,0
Indicator of impact	Computerization (number of schoolchildren for one computer)	Person		76	40	x	20,0
	Number of new seats for schoolchildren	Number	22073	24930	17602	885	60000
	Number of constructed schools	Number	149	114	83	6	500
	Number of published books	Million copies	1,3	0,7	1,1	x	
	Student/teacher ratio	Person	17,0	18	18,1	x	20,0

Development of the health care system

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	1 half 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	538	3500
	Malaria affected people	per 100.000 people	4,3	2,2	1,4	0,2	18,0
	Tuberculosis rate (WHO estimates)		83,5	78,5	77,5	39,6	130,0
	Helminthic infection rate		497,5	588,5	547,7	334,2	250,0
	Measles affected		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,03	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 half 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 of impact	Forested area	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,3
	Expansion of natural reserves	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,6

Promotion of gender equality

Indicator of outcome	Percentage of women among public workers	%	75,9/24,1	38,9	39,2	-	70/30
	Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools	%	72/28	71/29	71/29		70/30
	Gender inequality in wages	%	61.3	59,7	56,0	-	50,0
	Number of registered crimes disaggregated by gender (overall/ by women)	persons	11658/ 1376	total 12408	total 12562	9820	

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

	I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter									
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	
	Potatoes															
GBAO	-	2,20	-	-	1,8	2,70	1,89	0,85	1,85	1,80	1,83	1,27				
Soghd Oblast	0,40	0,32	0,68	0,45	0,44	1,02	0,77	0,79	0,44	0,26	0,55	0,64				
Khatlon Oblast	0,53	-	-	0,77	0,77	1,10	0,97	0,89	0,57	0,91	0,82	0,78				
RRS	0,54	1,76	1,2	0,64	0,87	1,19	0,73	0,70	0,77	0,74	1,78	0,76				
Average in the Republic	0,68	0,71	0,92	0,72	0,74	1,11	0,87	1,07	0,70	0,66	0,88	0,79				
	Milk															
GBAO	1,16	-	3,0	1,80	2,50	3,06	2,52	1,79	2,64	2,50	2,39	2,21				
Soghd Oblast	0,82	0,89	0,99	0,93	0,94	1,03	0,92	0,88	0,92	0,92	0,75	0,79				
Khatlon Oblast	0,74	0,79	1,41	0,86	0,89	0,95	0,58	1,11	0,82	0,58	0,91	0,82				
RRS	1,66	1,75	1,60	1,53	1,68	1,83	1,33	1,51	1,65	1,38	1,52	1,66				
Average in the Republic	1,0	1,34	1,28	1,21	1,32	1,47	1,03	1,21	1,30	1,04	1,13	1,16				
	Wheat															
GBAO	-	-	-	0,61	-	2,10	1,47	1,77	1,72	1,90	1,91	1,77				
Soghd Oblast	0,85	0,60	0,91	0,57	0,54	1,29	1,05	0,54	0,55	0,94	0,56	0,58				
Khatlon Oblast	1,32	1,07	2,10	0,72	0,82	1,58	1,13	0,76	0,78	1,00	0,64	0,78				
RRS	1,41	0,80	1,40	0,74	0,68	1,32	1,26	0,74	0,72	1,50	0,77	0,76				
Average in the Republic	0,96	0,77	1,41	0,70	0,78	1,50	1,13	0,71	0,73	0,46	0,64	0,71				

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2009 – 2011 (somoni / kg)

	2010		I quarter			II quarter		
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Potatoes								
Dushanbe	1,53	1,45	1,52	1,77	1,67	1,53	1,52	2,00
Soghd Oblast	1,18	1,10	1,06	1,18	1,40	1,43	1,29	1,95
Khatlon Oblast	1,46	1,43	1,53	1,80	1,88	1,42	1,37	1,95
Average in the Republic	1,39	1,32	1,37	1,58	1,65	1,46	1,39	1,97
Milk								
Dushanbe	2,67	2,74	3,00	2,90	2,67	2,67	2,87	3,00
Soghd Oblast	1,66	1,63	1,89	1,78	1,66	1,60	1,65	2,15
Khatlon Oblast	1,91	1,85	2,00	2,07	2,26	1,85	1,75	2,20
Average in the Republic	2,08	2,08	2,30	2,25	2,20	2,04	2,09	2,45
Flour of 1st grade								
Dushanbe	1,98	2,02	1,99	1,80	2,60	1,97	1,80	2,68
Soghd Oblast	1,76	1,77	1,92	1,57	2,42	1,66	1,50	2,45
Khatlon Oblast	1,96	2,04	1,99	1,80	2,58	1,95	1,80	2,72
Average in the Republic	1,90	1,94	1,97	1,72	2,53	1,96	1,70	2,59
Wheat								
Dushanbe	1,62	1,36	1,83	1,37	2,18	1,70	1,23	2,53
Soghd Oblast	0,91	0,92	1,05	0,76	1,59	0,96	0,72	1,74
Khatlon Oblast	1,15	1,17	1,43	0,87	1,64	1,27	0,94	1,97
Average in the Republic	1,23	1,14	1,44	1,00	1,80	1,31	0,93	2,08
Rice								
Dushanbe	7,34	6,15	6,50	6,23	5,87	7,33	6,17	6,00
Soghd Oblast	5,74	4,95	4,85	5,00	4,60	5,86	5,00	4,71
Khatlon Oblast	6,01	5,28	5,72	6,00	5,07	6,04	5,00	5,37
Average in the Republic	6,36	5,46	5,69	5,74	5,18	6,41	5,36	5,36
Sand sugar								
Dushanbe	3,64	4,95	2,88	5,07	5,78	3,55	4,48	5,95
Soghd Oblast	3,46	4,75	2,76	4,72	5,55	3,23	4,47	5,73
Khatlon Oblast	3,54	4,91	2,76	4,79	5,80	3,37	4,45	5,93
Average in the Republic	3,55	4,87	2,80	4,86	5,71	3,38	4,47	5,87

	2009	2010	I quarter			II quarter		
			2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Onion								
Dushanbe	1,59	1,32	2,42	1,40	2,26	1,73	1,27	1,76
Soghd Oblast	1,19	0,90	1,95	0,74	1,83	1,58	1,00	1,79
Khatlon Oblast	1,46	1,21	2,51	1,23	2,49	1,63	1,10	1,71
Average in the Republic	1,41	1,14	2,29	1,12	2,19	1,65	1,12	1,74
Cotton oil								
Dushanbe	6,05	6,22	6,05	6,05	7,78	6,05	6,05	2,25
Soghd Oblast	5,80	6,49	5,63	6,02	8,07	5,64	6,43	2,43
Khatlon Oblast	5,64	5,89	5,29	5,75	7,43	5,59	5,75	8,70
Average in the Republic	5,83	6,20	5,66	5,94	7,76	5,73	6,08	9,19
Mutton								
Dushanbe	18,07	20,34	18,00	18,67	22,33	18,30	20,00	24,23
Soghd Oblast	19,68	20,16	19,39	20,00	21,61	19,71	20,00	26,19
Khatlon Oblast	17,49	19,33	17,08	18,40	21,55	17,33	19,04	25,18
Average in the Republic	18,42	19,94	18,16	19,00	21,83	18,45	19,68	25,23
Beef								
Dushanbe	17,73	19,96	17,07	18,50	21,67	17,40	19,33	22,83
Soghd Oblast	15,05	19,68	14,83	15,49	19,26	14,82	15,76	21,78
Khatlon Oblast	15,83	18,07	15,75	16,37	20,00	15,86	17,89	23,89
Average in the Republic	16,10	18,24	15,88	16,79	20,31	16,03	17,66	22,83
Chicken meat								
Dushanbe	14,30	14,43	14,83	14,32	14,88	14,30	14,40	15,32
Soghd Oblast	12,15	12,20	12,00	12,64	11,96	12,21	12,24	12,22
Khatlon Oblast	13,57	13,32	13,49	13,25	13,34	13,60	13,34	14,01
Average in the Republic	13,34	13,31	13,44	13,40	13,39	13,37	13,32	13,85
Eggs (10 pieces)								
Dushanbe	6,53	6,48	5,83	6,67	6,37	6,17	6,33	6,42
Soghd Oblast	5,15	5,58	4,55	6,15	5,50	4,55	5,50	5,53
Khatlon Oblast	5,87	5,90	5,27	6,43	5,93	5,48	5,17	5,93
Average in the Republic	5,85	5,99	5,22	6,42	5,93	5,40	5,67	5,96

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

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons			Potatoes fresh, thousand tons			Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons			Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons			Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010				
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	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	2007	2008	2009	2010		
1.		10,1	31,1	65,8	189,1		0,9	235	439,3	549		1,5		5		2,9		1			150,9	
2.		59,5	64,4	134,3	53,4	583,6	601	629,7	660,7	660,7	111,2	151	188,4	231,9	7,4	4,5	4,4	169,1	261,1	400	688	
3.		34,9	57,8	68,7	69,8	4,9	6,7	6,8	7,4	7,4	105	107	8	6,1	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	1217,1	217,7	258	217,7	242,9	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	504,3	217	233,9	181,5	209,7	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	12,5	0,4	0,4	15,3	20	-	11,7	-	-	-	0,2	-	
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	73,4	87,5	79,7	87,3	354,4	403,4	526,8	546,6	546,6	217,7	236,7	212,8	231,3	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	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

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	65,8	85,3	94,8	95,9	439,3	447,5	461,8	472,0	21,3	5,0	6,5	8,4	-	3,6	5,3	4,0	-	17,1	106,0	47,1
2.	Food production in the country (+)	19,0	13,4	9,8	92,1	113,9	142,6	165,8	207,4	44,7	44,5	55,0	44,2	3,4	0,9	0,2	-	100	100	100	100
3.	Food imports (+)	21,3	14,4	10,8	22,2	1,2	1,4	0,6	3,6	2,8	1,6	1,3	2,3	21,0	16,5	16,1	15,1	140,7	92,5	64,9	227,4
	Availability (1-3) (+)	106,1	113,1	115,4	210,2	554,4	591,5	628,2	683,0	68,8	51,1	62,8	54,9	24,4	21,0	21,6	19,1	240,7	209,6	270,9	374,5
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	0,4	0,4	-	-	18,4	26,0	-	-	8,0	8,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0,1	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	20,8	18,3	19,0	20,6	106,9	129,7	116,7	108,0	63,8	44,6	31,1	42,0	20,8	15,7	5,9	16,2	223,6	103,6	223,6	223,6
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,1	-	-	-	15,3	-	-	-	11,7	-	-	-	0,2	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	20,8	18,3	19,5	21,1	106,9	129,7	156,2	134,0	63,8	44,6	54,4	50	20,8	15,7	17,6	16,2	223,6	103,6	223,8	223,6
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	85,3	94,8	95,9	189,1	447,5	461,8	472,0	549,0	5,0	6,5	8,4	4,9	3,6	5,3	4,0	2,9	17,1	106,0	47,1	150,9

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

Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1. Stocks at the beginning of the period	406,1	52,6	34,8	378,1	311,7	83,5	36,1	142	453,7	317,9	276,1	845,4	13,5	5,3	10,7	2,9	183,3	181,3	193,6	161,5
2. Food production in the country (+)	-	352,6	665,4	243,0	-	128,7	309,8	321,5	1,1	181,7	975	-	-	32,6	121,3	71,1	-	-	-	-
3. Food imports (+)	94,3	75,7	150,7	149,6	16,6	9,1	-	-	0,4	0,4	-	-	7,2	2,3	1,5	6,6	19,0	34,0	33,1	30,8
Availability (1-3) (+)	500,4	480,9	850,9	770,7	328,3	221,3	345,9	463,5	455,2	500	1251,1	845,4	20,7	40,2	133,5	80,6	202,3	215,3	226,7	192,3
4. Used for seed (-)	14,7	13,0	36,0	46,0	74,7	78	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Used as fodder (-)	2,7	5,8	11,0	27,0	-	-	-	-	-	22,0	30,0	30,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Losses (-)	2,1	3,0	3,4	13,0	24	27	45	45	0,2	0,5	1,0	2,0	-	-	-	7	7,0	-	-	-
7. Food exports (-)	-	-	0,1	0,1	0,1	-	0,2	0,2	29,3	58,9	46,8	64,1	3,4	1,5	1,6	11,4	-	-	-	-
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	428,3	424,3	422,3	426,5	77,9	80,2	78,2	75,1	107,8	142,5	272,9	110,9	12,0	28,0	87,0	59,4	21,0	21,7	21,7	22,4
9. Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	68,1	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	35,0	-	-	-	43,5	-
Consumption (4-9) (-)	447,8	446,1	472,8	512,6	244,8	185,2	203,9	200,3	137,3	223,9	405,7	207,0	15,4	29,5	130,6	77,8	21,0	21,7	65,2	22,4
10. Stocks at the end of the period	52,6	34,8	378,1	258,1	83,5	36,1	142	263,2	317,9	276,1	845,4	638,4	5,3	10,7	2,9	2,8	181,3	193,6	161,5	169,9

Food Security and Poverty

	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	1,5	2,0	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	165,7			263,2	133,7			638,4	526,2			2,8	0,5			169,9	187,7		
2. Food production in the country (+)	-	362,5			-	152,1			1,2	223,5			-	37,3			-	-		
3. Food imports (+)	243,0	88,5			6,7	3,2			-	2,7			6,5	2,9			40,8	22,5		
Availability (1-3) (+)	501,1	616,7			269,9	289,0			639,6	752,4			9,3	40,7			210,7	210,2		
4. Used for seed (-)	22,6	2,5			75,1	40,7			-	0,3			-	-			-	-		
5. Used as fodder (-)	2,7	23,0			-	-			-	1,4			-	-			-	-		
6. Losses (-)	2,1	2,5			-	9,2			0,2	2,5			-	-			-	-		0,1
7. Food exports (-)	0,1	-			-	-			12,2	44,6			0,6	3,7			-	-		
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	307,9	300,8			61,1	60,2			101,0	147,2			8,2	36,1			23,0	21,9		
9. Other utilization (-)	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		
Consumption (4-9) (-)	335,4	328,8			136,2	110,1			113,4	196,0			8,8	39,8			23,0	22,0		
10. Stocks at the end of the period	165,7	287,9			133,7	178,9			526,2	556,4			0,5	0,9			187,7	188,2		

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs physical quantities)				Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1. Stocks at the beginning of the period	225,0	233,8			670,5	676,4			11,6	47,4			6,9	20,0			673,6	627,4						
2. Food production in the country (+)	11,0	14,7			123,2	151,7			63,4	58,9			2,0	0,1			137,6	29,2						
3. Food imports (+)	19,6	14,3			2,0	1,8			0,4	0,9			20,0	17,5			0,2	0,2						
Availability (1-3) (+)	255,6	262,8			795,7	829,9			75,4	107,2			28,9	37,6			811,4	656,8						
4. Used for seed (-)	-	-			-	-				-			-	-			-	-						
5. Used as fodder (-)	-	-			1,1	1,6			0,2	0,4			-	-			-	-						
6. Losses (-)	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-						
7. Food exports (-)	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-						
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	21,8	20,5			118,2	139,8			27,8	93,2			8,9	25,8			184,0	230,0						
9. Other utilization (-)	-	-			-	24,1			-	-			-	-			-	-						
Consumption (4-9) (-)	21,8	20,5			119,3	165,5			28,0	93,6			8,9	25,8			184,0	230,0						
10. Stocks at the end of the period	233,8	242,3			676,4	664,4			47,4	13,6			20,0	11,8			627,4	426,8						

**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 half 2010	I half 2011	I half 2011	I half 2010	I half 2011	I half 2011	I half 2010	I half 2011	I half 2010	I half 2011	I half 2010	I half 2011
Money incomes, somoni	27,72	37,22	426,31	568,52	54,96	79,24	449,15	560,42	16,61	21,60	418,31	570,53
of which:												
labor incomes	17,46	22,94	143,20	165,31	40,77	58,67	291,69	300,39	7,79	9,74	90,43	115,03
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	4,81	6,29	9,53	13,81	7,28	8,62	15,69	22,26	3,85	5,40	7,34	10,66
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0,94	0,85	94,40	132,77			1,42	5,18	1,37	1,16	127,50	179,76
other incomes (including remittances)	4,51	7,14	179,18	256,63	6,92	11,95	140,35	232,58	3,60	5,30	193,04	265,08
Expenditures, somoni	85,51	114,23	329,08	441,86	73,69	94,43	400,28	510,93	89,76	120,75	303,85	415,53
of which:												
consumer expenditures	80,54	106,44	272,63	357,81	69,38	87,67	346,00	455,36	84,55	112,63	242,62	321,09
purchase of foods, including public catering	49,02	70,20	109,34	150,63	45,94	65,87	165,80	210,30	50,13	71,32	89,29	128,29
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	19,94	24,65	114,06	154,63	12,95	10,37	109,94	168,44	22,45	29,72	115,56	149,25
services	11,49	11,46	48,72	51,72	10,49	11,40	69,82	75,57	11,85	11,42	41,23	42,80
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,09	0,13	0,51	0,83		0,03	0,43	1,05	0,12	0,17	0,54	0,75
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	12,24	12,29	15,18	14,95	10,73	9,78	12,82	14,03	12,94	13,21	16,04	15,28
Potatoes	2,20	2,31	3,61	3,55	1,90	1,81	3,52	3,19	2,47	2,49	3,65	3,68
Vegetables and melons	3,96	3,59	8,55	8,05	3,16	3,20	9,63	8,08	3,67	3,73	8,16	8,03
Fruits and berries, including dry	0,76	0,60	1,68	1,75	0,31	0,48	2,32	2,47	0,77	0,65	1,45	1,48
Meat and meat products	0,64	0,58	1,59	1,71	0,37	0,47	2,30	2,15	0,55	0,62	1,33	1,44
Milk and dairy products	3,82	4,06	8,33	7,89	1,29	1,85	9,60	8,13	4,56	4,87	7,87	7,78
Fish and fish products		0,01	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,05	0,06			0,01	0,01
Eggs (pieces)	3	3	6	7	1	2	9	9	3	3	5	6
Sugar and confectionery	0,76	0,85	1,34	1,26	0,60	0,59	1,41	1,31	0,84	0,95	1,31	1,24
Vegetable oil and other fats	0,99	1,01	1,53	1,47	0,81	0,81	1,56	1,39	1,04	1,09	1,51	1,50

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

	Distribution by money income in January – June of 2010			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2951	17136	2951	17136
Including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 60,00	17,6	21,1	18,2	22,1
60,01-80,00	12,5	15,0	12,7	15,3
80,01-100,00	12,2	13,3	12,3	13,4
100,01-1200,00	10,0	10,3	9,9	10,2
120,01-140,00	7,2	6,9	7,5	7,1
140,01-160,00	7,2	6,5	7,0	6,1
160,01-180,00	4,9	4,4	4,9	4,4
180,01-200,00	3,8	3,5	4,0	3,6
200,01-220,00	4,2	3,6	4,1	3,4
220,01-240,00	3,3	2,8	3,4	2,8
240,01-260,00	2,6	2,1	2,5	1,9
260,01-280,00	2,0	1,6	1,9	1,5
280,01-300,00	1,9	1,5	1,6	1,2
300,01-320,00	1,3	1,0	1,2	0,9
320,01-340,00	1,2	1,0	1,3	0,9
340,01-360,00	1,1	0,8	1,1	0,8
360,01-380,00	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,5
380,01-400,00	0,9	0,5	0,7	0,4
400,01 and more	5,4	3,6	5,0	3,5

	Distribution by money income in January-June of 2011			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2952	16815	2952	16815
Including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 80,00	17,8	21,0	18,4	21,7
80,01-100,00	9,5	11,0	9,7	11,2
100,01-120,00	9,8	10,9	10,3	11,5
120,01-140,00	9,1	9,9	9,0	9,7
140,01-160,00	7,9	8,0	7,9	8,0
160,01-180,00	7,0	6,7	7,1	6,9
180,01-200,00	6,1	5,9	6,2	6,0
200,01-220,00	4,9	4,4	4,9	4,3
220,01-240,00	4,6	4,1	4,3	3,9
240,01-260,00	3,2	2,6	3,5	2,9
260,01-280,00	3,1	2,6	2,7	2,2
280,01-300,00	2,2	1,7	2,1	1,6
300,01-320,00	1,9	1,5	1,8	1,3
320,01-340,00	1,6	1,1	1,5	1,1
340,01-360,00	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,8
360,01-380,00	1,1	0,9	1,2	0,9
380,01-400,00	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,6
400,01-420,00	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,7
420,01 and more	7,1	5,2	6,6	4,9

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

	1 st half of 2010				1 st half of 2011					
	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area	
Money expenditures	132,64	178,79	116,05	100,0	100,0	175,57	221,08	159,29	100,0	100,0
of which:										
Consumer expenditures	118,99	161,36	103,75	89,7	90,3	157,85	203,94	141,31	89,9	92,2
including:										
for foods	68,62	94,84	59,20	57,7	58,8	96,53	126,35	85,81	61,2	61,9
for nonfoods	32,10	37,16	30,27	27,0	23,0	41,07	46,34	39,25	26,0	22,7
of which:										
clothes, footwear, fabrics	9,06	13,97	7,29	7,6	8,7	10,95	16,82	8,81	6,9	8,2
furniture and cultural and household appliances	4,31	7,38	3,20	3,6	4,6	6,03	9,31	4,84	3,8	4,6
medicines	3,06	4,61	2,50	2,6	2,9	3,27	4,01	3,01	2,1	2,0
building materials	4,28	1,28	5,37	3,6	0,8	8,71	2,66	10,96	5,5	1,3
fuel	0,83	0,43	0,99	0,7	0,3	1,42	0,99	1,59	9,0	0,5
tobacco goods, makhorka	0,27	0,17	0,31	0,2	0,1	0,28	0,14	0,33	0,2	0,1
alcoholic beverages	0,17	0,09	0,19	0,1	0,1	0,21	0,19	0,22	0,1	0,1
services	18,10	29,27	14,09	15,2	18,1	20,04	31,07	16,03	12,7	15,2
of which:										
housing and communal services	5,89	11,03	4,03	4,9	6,8	7,02	12,46	5,03	4,4	6,1
including payments for :										

Food Security and Poverty

	1 st half of 2010				1 st half of 2011						
	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	Urban area	Rural area	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	Urban area	Rural area
		Urban area	Rural area				Urban area	Rural area			
dwelling space	0,17	0,30	0,12	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,56	0,13	0,2	0,3	0,1
communal services	5,72	10,73	3,91	4,8	6,6	3,5	11,90	4,90	4,3	5,8	3,5
o/w electric energy	4,05	7,34	2,87	3,4	4,5	2,8	7,84	3,22	2,8	3,8	2,3
personal services	1,66	2,23	1,24	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,69	1,36	0,9	0,8	1,0
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0,32	0,63	0,20	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,46	0,27	0,2	0,2	0,1
cultural and educational services	0,04	0,06	0,04				0,06				
payments for education	0,82	1,61	0,53	0,7	1,0	0,5	1,83	0,52	0,6	0,9	0,4
payments for medical services	0,78	1,50	0,52	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,44	0,61	0,4	0,2	0,4
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0,01		0,02				0,06	0,06			
transport services	6,60	8,15	6,03	5,5	5,1	5,8	7,44	6,31	4,7	5,2	4,5
communication services	2,15	3,89	1,52	1,8	2,4		2,40	2,06	1,5	1,6	1,4
legal services	0,08	0,03	0,10	0,1		0,1	0,02	0,01			
Taxes, due, and other payments	3,27	7,64	1,70	2,5	4,2	1,5	8,36	2,31	2,2	3,8	1,5
Other expenditures	10,38	9,79	10,60	7,8	5,5	9,1	13,79	15,67	7,9	4,0	9,8

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES IN 1st half 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	2951	17136	29	100	257	473	2092	2469	648	743	579	499
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon):												
below 60.00	17,89	22,85		1,00	4,28	6,55	23,13	20,09	8,64	15,21	21,93	40,08
60,01-80,00	17,08	19,26	3,45	4,00	6,23	7,61	21,32	18,71	13,43	17,77	23,83	21,04
80,01-100,00	14,81	15,37	6,90	4,00	7,78	13,32	16,64	16,00	15,43	17,77	16,93	13,03
100,01-120,00	11,45	10,95	6,90	9,00	9,34	11,84	11,78	11,46	9,57	14,40	13,13	7,62
120,01-140,00	7,62	7,16	3,45	2,00	11,28	9,51	7,06	7,49	10,19	8,08	6,04	4,81
140,01-160,00	6,40	5,48	6,90	11,00	10,69	9,73	4,86	5,79	8,95	6,06	3,97	3,41
160,01-180,00	4,34	3,86		4,00	7,39	5,50	3,77	4,01	5,40	4,31	3,11	2,81
180,01-200,00	3,05	2,66	6,90	2,00	5,06	4,23	2,58	2,75	3,40	2,83	2,94	1,60
200,01-220,00	3,19	2,71	6,90	7,00	3,50	4,86	2,58	3,16	4,78	2,96	2,59	2,00
220,01-240,00	2,91	2,19	3,45	8,00	5,45	4,86	1,91	2,31	3,55	2,29	2,07	1,00
240,01-260,00	2,03	1,50		3,00	2,72	5,71	1,05	1,62	2,16	2,42	1,04	0,40
260,01-280,00	1,36	1,00	6,90	3,00	1,95	2,54	0,86	1,17	2,48	0,94	0,52	0,20
280,01-300,00	1,66	1,19		6,00	3,89	4,23	0,57	1,34	2,62	1,35	0,52	0,60
300,01-320,00	1,36	0,85	6,90	9,00	3,50	2,11	0,52	1,01	2,16	1,08	0,17	0,40
320,01-340,00	0,95	0,65	3,45	5,00	2,33	1,69	0,38	0,69	1,54	0,67		0,40
340,01-360,00	0,61	0,33	3,45	5,00	2,72	0,85	0,10	0,24	0,46	0,40		
360,01-380,00	0,34	0,23	3,45	2,00	0,78	0,63	0,14	0,28	0,31	0,40	0,35	
380,01-400,00	0,41	0,27		1,00	1,56	1,06	0,10	0,28	0,46	0,40	0,17	
400,01 and more	2,54	1,48	31,03	14,00	9,34	3,17	0,67	1,58	4,17	0,67	0,69	0,60

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 1st half 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	2952	16815	24	109	258	467	2094	2473	653	729	569	522
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon):												
below 80.00	13,74	17,60	4,17	1,83	3,88	3,00	18,07	15,57	5,82	11,39	16,52	32,57
80,01-100,00	13,54	15,36	4,17	3,67	4,65	9,42	16,17	14,84	7,35	12,89	20,91	20,31
100,01-120,00	12,53	13,86	4,17	0,92	6,98	8,35	14,83	13,83	10,11	14,40	17,05	14,18
120,01-140,00	11,24	11,67	4,17	1,83	6,59	12,42	12,11	11,65	11,94	13,03	10,90	10,15
140,01-160,00	8,87	8,50	8,33	9,17	7,75	8,99	8,92	8,94	11,18	8,50	8,26	7,47
160,01-180,00	6,97	6,78	4,17	4,59	6,59	8,14	6,91	7,32	8,58	9,33	5,80	4,60
180,01-200,00	6,16	5,14	4,17	7,34	11,63	7,92	5,05	5,46	9,34	5,62	4,75	1,15
200,01-220,00	5,45	4,90	8,33	5,50	5,04	7,71	4,96	5,30	7,35	5,62	4,75	2,87
220,01-240,00	3,42	2,90	0,00	6,42	4,65	4,50	2,91	3,11	3,83	3,98	2,28	1,92
240,01-260,00	3,45	2,79	4,17	7,34	5,04	5,57	2,58	2,79	3,98	4,12	1,05	1,34
260,01-280,00	2,54	1,89	8,33	2,75	6,98	4,28	1,57	2,14	3,68	2,33	1,76	0,38
280,01-300,00	2,34	1,66	4,17	8,26	5,81	4,07	1,19	1,58	3,22	1,37	0,88	0,57
300,01-320,00	1,69	1,32	4,17	4,59	3,49	3,43	0,91	1,54	2,30	1,92	1,05	0,57
320,01-340,00	1,15	0,78	4,17	4,59	2,33	2,14	0,57	0,89	1,53	0,82	1,05	0,00
340,01-360,00	0,98	0,68	4,17	7,34	2,33	1,07	0,48	0,77	1,68	0,41	0,35	0,57
360,01-380,00	0,68	0,45	4,17	1,83	1,94	1,71	0,24	0,40	1,23	0,14	0,18	0,00
380,01-400,00	0,74	0,54	4,17	4,59	0,78	1,07	0,43	0,53	1,23	0,14	0,35	0,38
400,01-420,00	0,74	0,64	0,00	2,75	1,16	0,64	0,57	0,61	0,92	0,69	0,35	0,38
420,01 and more	3,76	2,53	20,83	14,68	12,40	5,57	1,53	2,75	4,75	3,29	1,76	0,57

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

	(per month, kg)					
	<i>1 half of 2010</i>			<i>1 half of 2011</i>		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
Urban area		Rural area	Urban area		Rural area	
Bread products	13,2	11,7	13,7	13,3	12,2	13,5
Potatoes	2,77	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,7
Vegetables and melons	6,3	7,7	5,8	5,4	5,9	5,2
Fruits and berries, including dry	2,0	1,6	2,1	1,6	1,5	1,7
Sugar and confectionary	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Meat and meat products	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,9	1,3	0,8
Fish products	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,03	
Milk and dairy products	6,2	4,9	6,6	5,6	4,7	5,9
Eggs (pieces)	3	5	3	4	5	3
Vegetable oil and margarine	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2

