

# **Food Security and Poverty**

## **№1 - 2012**

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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-March 2012 was valued at 5577.6 million somoni, and increased by 7.2% as compared to the similar period of 2011 (in constant prices).
- The value of gross agricultural output in January-March 2012 in all categories of farms increased by 7.2% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 748.2 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 5.0 mln.somoni (decreased by 7.1%), and animal products – 743.2 mln.somoni (increased by 7.4%)
- As of 1 April of the current year, spring crops were sown on an area of 88.3 thousand ha, or 69% of the areas under spring crops at the corresponding time last year. The area sown to potatoes amounted to 3.1 thsd.ha, which is less by 0.2 thsd.ha than at the corresponding time last year. Similarly, vegetables were sown on 11.0 thsd.ha that is higher by 0.3 thsd.ha than in the corresponding period of the last year.
- Share of food products in the total volume of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 3.4% and 3.4% in the first quarters of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 20.2% and 23.4%, respectively. Import of wheat increased by 2.3 times amounting to 199.9 thsd.tons (against 85.3 thsd.tons in the first quarter of 2011)..
- In March 2012, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to March 2011, except for prices of salt, light wheat flour, onion, and carrot.
- According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in March 2012 was 2161.6 thsd.persons, of them 2105.1 thsd.persons (97.4%) were occupied in the economy, and 56.5 thsd.persons (2.6% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.
- In January – March 2012, 7.8 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 7.3 thsd.persons (93.9%) were on leave without pay. 0.5 thsd.persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.0% of economically active population, and increased by 0.3% as compared to January – March 2011.
- As of the end of March 2012, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 5.3% as compared to the similar period of 2011, and amounted to 11.0 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job increased by 11.6% and amounted to 5.1 thsd. (45.9% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to February 2012, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 4.1%. In March 2012, there were 6.9 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 6.1 persons in March 2011).
- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in March 2012 made up 10.3% as compared to February 2012; as compared to March 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 17.9%. In January – March 2012, the real wages and salaries increased by

18.7% as compared to January-March 2011.

- In March 2012, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (144.78 somoni), as well as fishery (284.87 somoni).
- The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 10016.8 thsd.somoni (50.5% of total arrears) in construction, 3574.7 thsd.somoni (18.0%) in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, and 2680.1 thsd.somoni (13.5%) in processing industry.
- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in the first quarter of 2012 continued to remain labor incomes (51.6%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.4%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 20 times.
- In January-March 2012, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 18.2% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 38.4 kg per one household member.
- In January – December 2011, offices of civil registration registered 223.3 thsd. births (104% as compared to January-December 2010).
- In January – December 2011, the total number of registered deaths was 33.0 thsd., increasing by 3.1% as compared to January – December 2010.
- In January – March 2012, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 8.7% as compared to January – March 2011. In January- March 2012, a number of registered cases of brucellosis decreased by 7%, and tuberculosis – by 27% as compared to January-March 2011; at the same time, a number of registered cases of parasitic diseases increased by 14.8%.

## CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

### 1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-March 2012 was valued at 5577.6 million somoni, and increased by 7.2% as compared to the similar period of 2011 (in constant prices).

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

**Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators**

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	1 quarter 2012
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7.6	7.8	7.8
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	24704.7	30069.3	5577.5
of which (in %):			
agriculture	18.7	23.8	6.9
industry	12.6	12.3	16.8
services	47.9	52.1	61.4
GDP per capita (somoni)	3252.9	3910.1	-
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	6.5	7.4	7.2
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	0.4	0.8	3.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Consumer Price Indices, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	106.5	112.5	106.7
Price Indices for foodstuffs	105.9	117.0	104.8
Price indices for services	108.8	106.2	113.0
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.3790	4.6069	4.7587
Officially registered unemployment rate	2.1	2.5	2.6
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	48.1	47.4	55.4
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	108.2	103.7	111.2
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	354.44	442.06	543.84
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	124.6	129.4	127.1
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1462.6	-1929.5	-589.2
Share of food in total imports, %	18.5	20.2	23.4
Share of food in total exports, %	5.3	4.4	3.4

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

<sup>1</sup> preliminary data

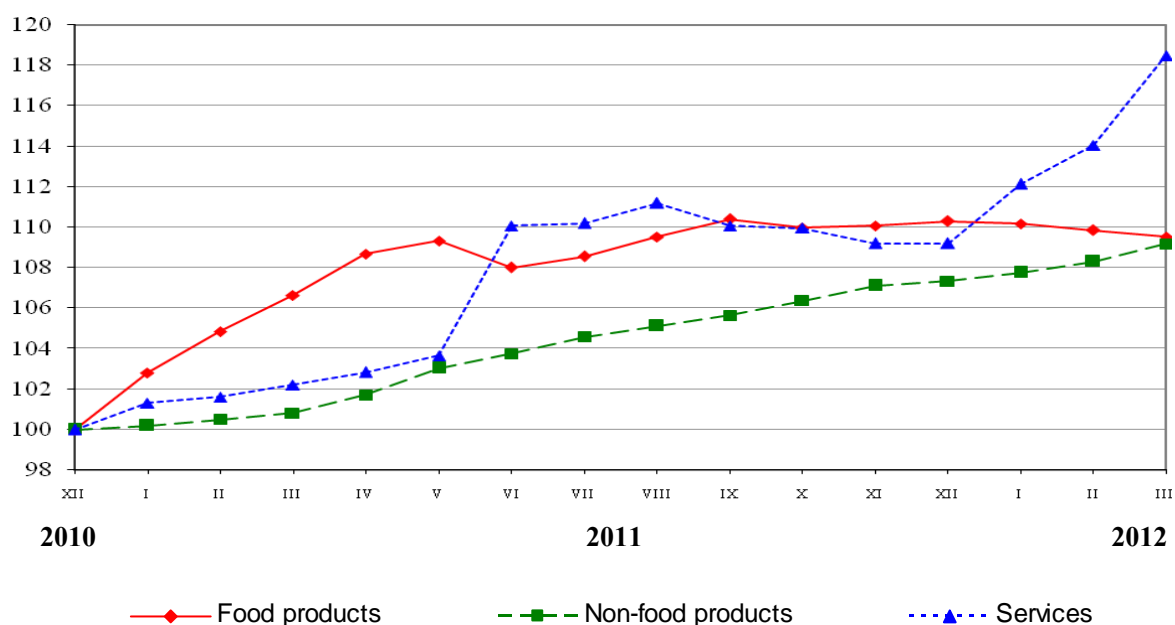


### 1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In March 2012, consumer price index constituted 100.6%, of which for foodstuff – 99.7%, non-food products – 100.8%, and paid services to population – 103.9%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 0.78% (against 0.82% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

In January-March 2012, consumer price index constituted 101.2%, of which for foodstuff – 99.3%, non-food products – 101.7%, and paid services to population – 108.6%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 0.4% (against 1.5% 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 2010).**



**In January-March 2012, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods.** More detailed information on prices of food is available in the section 3 “Access to food”.

### 1.3 Foreign trade

In January-March 2012, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 1245.5 million USD, which is higher by 90.5 mln.USD (or 7.8%) than in January-March 2011. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 589.2 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 79 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 69 far abroad countries.

About 43.6% (543.0 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 56.4% (702.5 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 461.5 million USD, with other countries of the world –127.7 million USD.

In January-March 2012, the volume of exports amounted to 328.2 mln.USD and decreased by 17.7% (or 70.2 mln.USD) as compared to January-March 2011. The volume of imports decreased by 21.3% (or 161.3 mln.USD) and amounted to 917.3 mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (8214 thsd.USD) and vegetables (488 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (41112 thsd.USD) and flour (48349 thsd.USD).

### 1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in March 2012 was 2161.6 thsd.persons, of them 2105.1 thsd.persons (97.4%) were occupied in the economy, and 56.5 thsd.persons (2.6% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.

Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January – March 2012, 7.8 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 7.3 thsd.persons (93.9%) were on leave without pay. 0.5 thsd.persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.0% of economically active population, and increased by 0.3% as compared to January – March 2011.

From the beginning of 2012, 17.0 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is less by 11.6% than in the corresponding period of 2011; of them 47.9% (8.2 thsd.persons) were women, and 51.9% (8.8 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 51.5% (8.8 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, 57.4% (9.8 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification.

As of the end of March 2012, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 5.3% as compared to the similar period of 2011, and amounted to 11.0 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job increased by 11.6% and amounted to 5.1 thsd. (45.9% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to February 2012, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 4.1%. In March 2012, there were 6.9 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 6.1 persons in March 2011).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in March 2012 made up 10.3% as compared to February 2012; as compared to March 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 17.9%. In January – March 2012, the real wages and salaries increased by 18.7% as compared to January-March 2011.

In March 2012, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (144.78 somoni), as well as fishery (284.87 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (1211.56 somoni), mining industry

and quarry mining (1129.90 somoni), and energy, gas, and water supply industries (922.73 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in March 2012 was 496.22 somoni, increasing by 16.8% as compared to March 2011.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (2692.60 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1527.58 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (1010.08 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in March 2012 was 639.39 somoni, increasing by 29.2% as compared to March 2011.

**Graph 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries (December 2010 = 100)**



As of the end of March 2012, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 19839.1 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for January-March 2012 accounted for 63.6% (12613.6 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 10016.8 thsd.somoni (50.5% of total arrears) in construction, 3574.7 thsd.somoni (18.0%) in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, and 2680.1 thsd.somoni (13.5%) in processing industry.

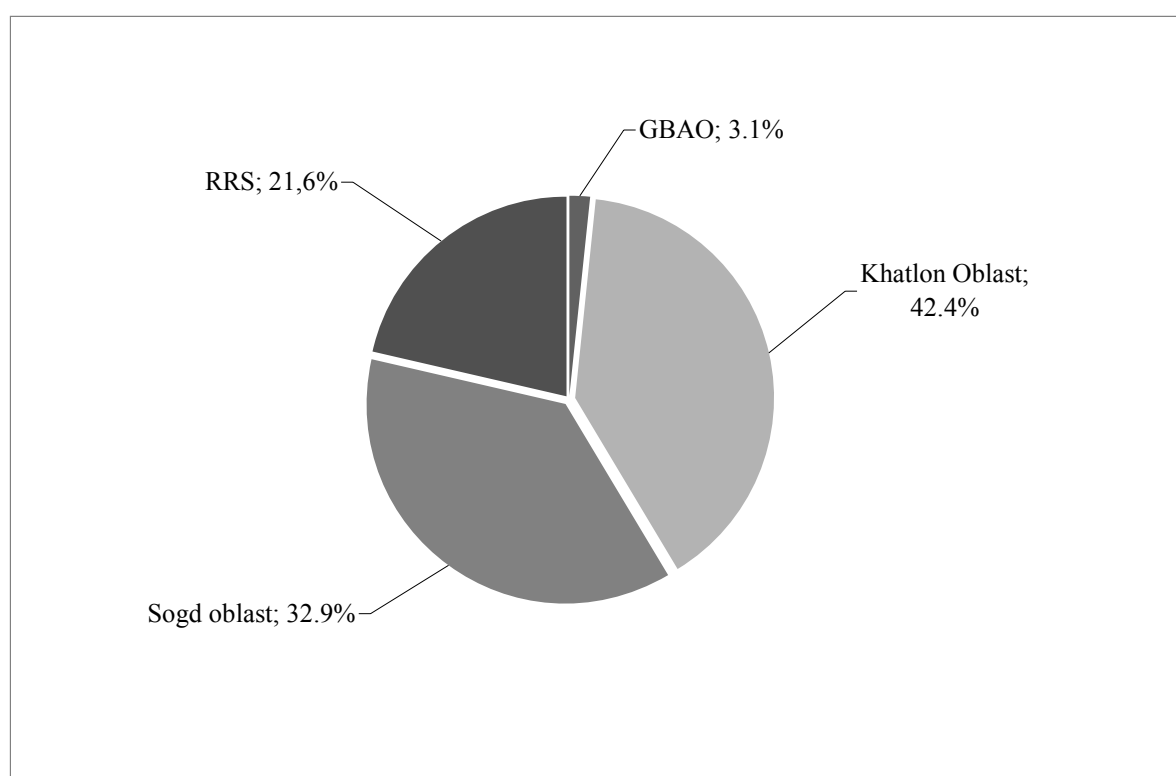
## CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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

### 2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in January-March 2012 in all categories of farms increased by 7.2% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 748.2 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 5.0 mln.somoni (decreased by 7.1%), and animal products – 743.2 mln.somoni (increased by 7.4%).

**Graph 3: Gross agricultural output in January – March 2012 by regions**



### 2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

#### Climate influence on crop production

**January** was characterized by relatively cold weather and rich precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 1-2 degrees, as follows: +0+2 degrees in valleys, -7-13 degrees in piedmonts, and -17-22 degrees in mountains.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 5-6, 22, and 30-31 January with the average day-time air temperature at -2+3 degrees. In Khudjand, the air temperature fell to -5 degrees at day-time and -6-10 degrees at nights; in Isanboy and Dangara – to -13-15 degrees; in piedmonts and mountains - -17-21 degrees (-8-13 degrees during day-time and -20-27 degrees at nights).

In January, a gradual decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was continued. In the second decade of the month, the average water discharge in Yahsu and Kyzylsu rivers was above the norm. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers of the republic was above the norm (96-225%) and above the last-year values (91-125%).

**February** was characterized by frosts and frequent precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 2-4 degrees, as follows: +2+4 degrees in valleys, -2-43 degrees in piedmonts, and -5-20 degrees in mountains.

In the beginning of the month, the average air temperature was +10+15 degrees. Starting from 3 February, the average air temperature has risen by 4-8 degrees, but starting from 6 February, it decreased to -15 degrees in the southern regions of Khatlon oblast, -2-8 degrees in RRS, and -5-16 degrees in the valleys of Sogd oblast (-13-18 degrees at nights).

Abundant precipitations during the month caused increase in water content of the most rivers. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (98-110%), except for Karbostanak and Zeravshan – Dupuli rivers (130-150% of the last year values).

**March.** The average monthly air temperature was below the norm: 5-10 degrees in valleys, 3-2 degrees in mountains, and -10-16 degrees in high mountain regions. The lowest air temperature was registered on 11-13 and 19-20 March.

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions was above the norm. The heaviest precipitations were observed on 4, 12, 13, and 19 March. Heavy snowfalls were registered on 12 and 19 March in Gissar valley. The total amount of precipitations in Dushanbe on 19 March reached 43 mm. A snow cover depth reached 21 sm for 6 hours, and 32 sm for the day. Starting from March, water content in the rivers of Gissar range started to increase.

**Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 March 2012**

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2011</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2012</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Kayrakkum	-9	3414	82,0	3106	74,6
Nurek	-774	6064	57,8	6001	57,2

### 2.1.2. Crop production

**Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest**

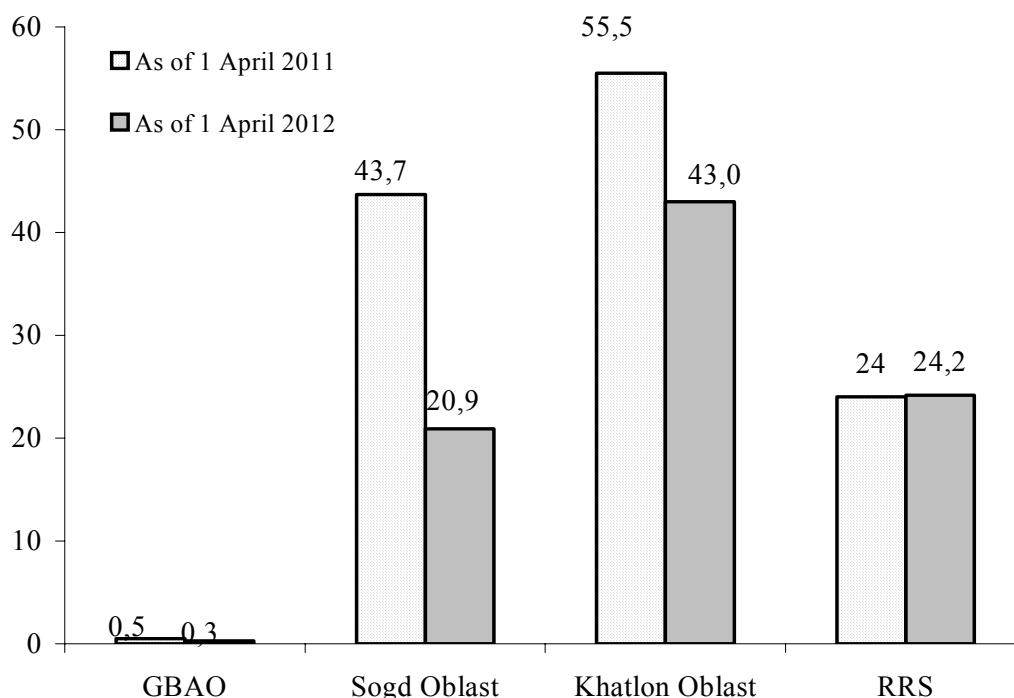
	2010	2011	1 quarter 2012
<b>Sown area (thsd.ha)</b>	839.5	850.4	265
<b>Winter crops</b>	274.2	250.7	177
Cereal crops	274.2	250.7	177
<b>Spring crops</b>	565.3	599.7	88
Cereal crops	185.7	176.5	46
wheat	90.0	81.0	25
barley	48.2	51.0	17
<b>Industrial crops</b>	194.2	236.3	20
Potatoes	31.7	36.7	3
Vegetables	44.8	46.9	11
Melons	20.9	17.2	2
<b>Gross harvest, thsd.tons</b>			
Vegetables	1142.6	1241.9	0.1
Cereal crops	1261.6	1098.2	-
Potatoes	760.1	863.1	-
Melons	482.4	423.3	-

*Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan*

As of 1 April 2012, the share of areas under cereals and leguminous cultures accounted for 52.0% of all sown areas, under technical cultures – 23.2%, of which under cotton – 12.6%, under feed crops – 6.2%, under potatoes, vegetables and melons – 18.6%.

### 2.1.3. Spring crops

As of 1 April of the current year, spring crops were sown on an area of 88.3 thousand ha, or 69% of the areas under spring crops at the corresponding time last year. Details on spring crops sowing by Oblasts are presented in Graph 4.

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

The area sown to potatoes amounted to 3.1 thsd.ha, which is less by 0.2 thsd.ha than at the corresponding time last year. Similarly, vegetables were sown on 11.0 thsd.ha that is higher by 0.3 thsd.ha than in the corresponding period of the last year.

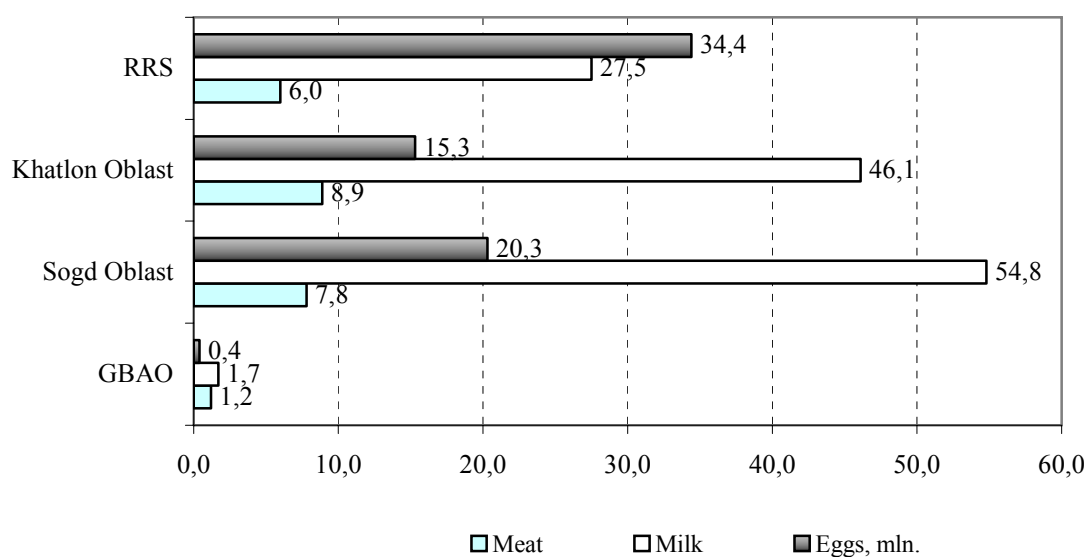
#### 2.1.4. Livestock production

As of 1 April 2012, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 1999.1 thsd.heads (increasing by 97.3 thsd.heads or 5.1% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 184.8 thsd.heads or 4%. About 92.3% of cattle and 81.7% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

In January – March 2012, farms of all categories produced 23911 tons of meat (or 109.1% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 130181 tons of milk (105.6%). The total production of eggs amounted to 70409 thsd. pieces, increasing by 11.1% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

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

	2010	2011	1 quarter 2012
<b>Production, thsd.tons</b>			
Meat (slaughtered)	71.6	75.4	12.0
of which:			
Beef and veal	26.0	30.6	4.9
Mutton and goats meat	36.9	37.4	5.9
Poultry	1.1	4.4	0.6
Other meat	3.2	3.0	0.6
Milk	660.8	695.9	130.2
Eggs, mln.	231.9	254.7	70.4
<b>Productivity</b>			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1403	1437	313
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	163	168	44

**Graph 5. Production of main live-stock products in the first quarter of 2012, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons**



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

	2011				2012
	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>	<i>IV q.</i>	<i>I q.</i>
Wheat	1.41	1.90	2.0	1.20	1.20
Milk	1.24	2.0	2.0	1.50	1.97
Potatoes	1.92	2.0	1.6	1.16	0.60

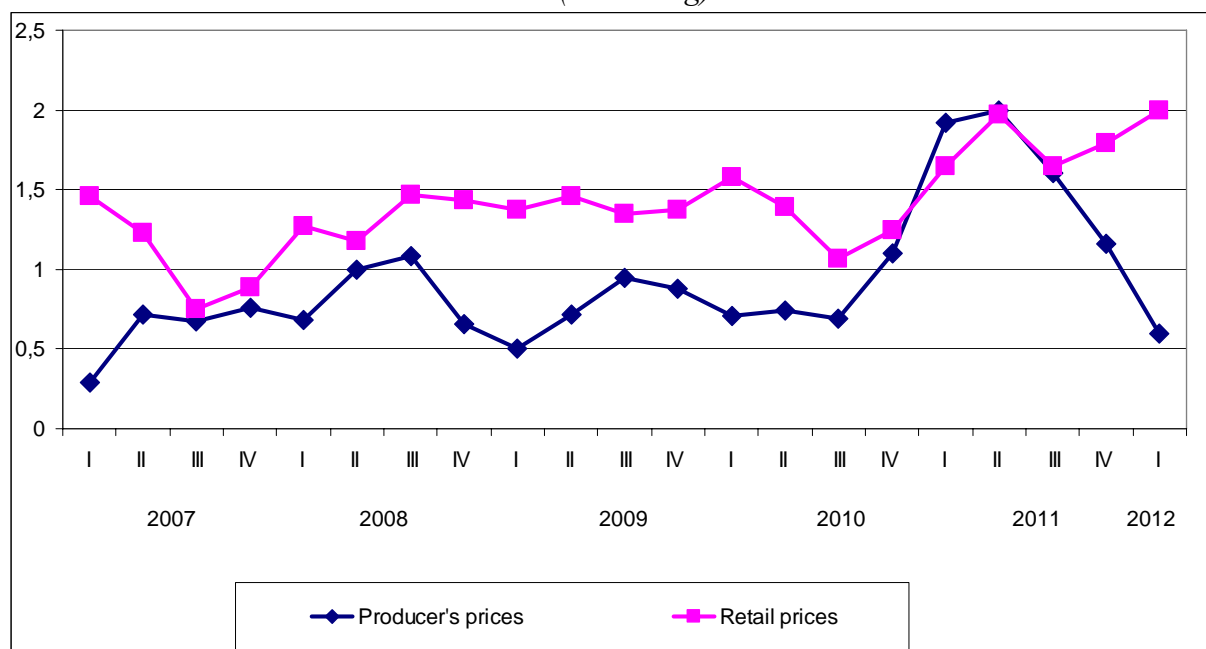
(somon / kg)

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

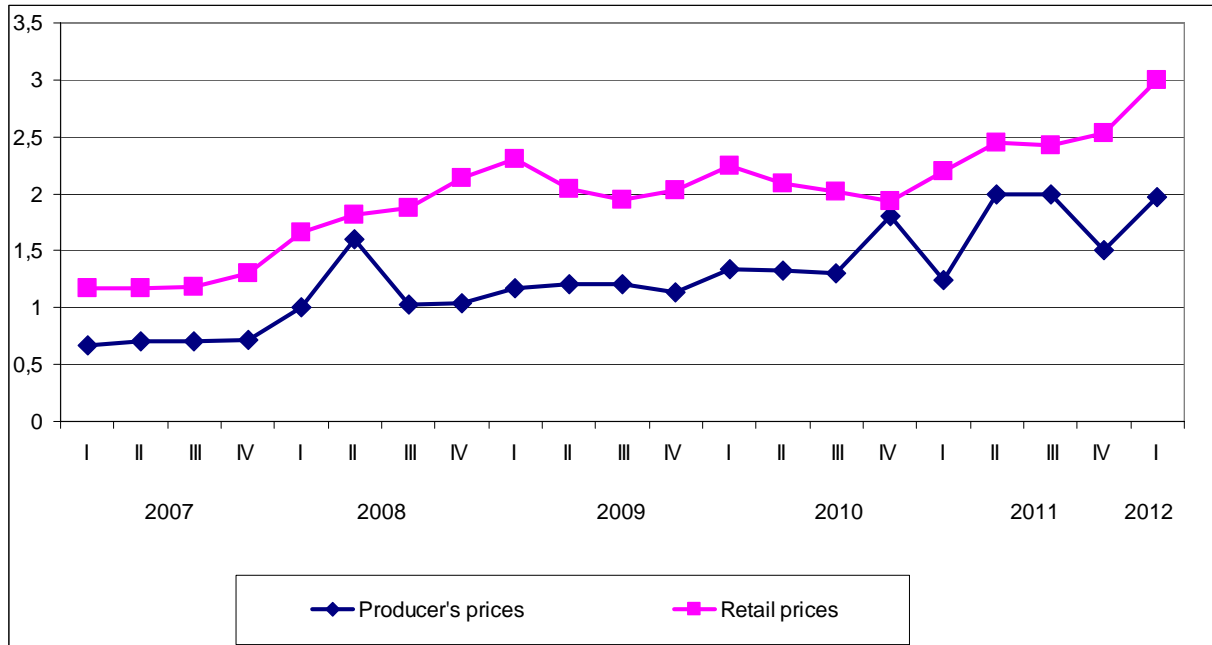
In January – March 2012, the imports of wheat increased by 2.3 times as compared to January – March 2011.

Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato

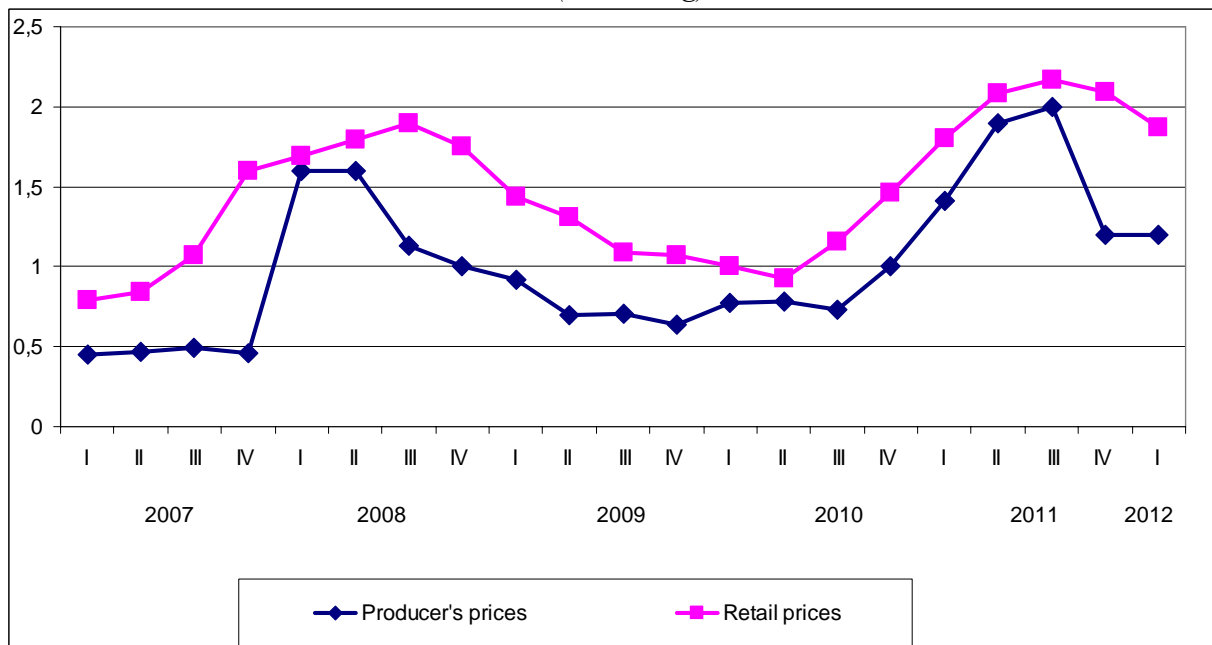
(somon/kg)



**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 3.4% and 3.4% in the first quarters of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 20.2% and 23.4%, 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, potato, flour products (macaroni, noodles, bread, cakes, pastries), milk, eggs, tea and others.

In January – March 2012, the imports of food products increased by 72.5% as compared to January- March 2011, of which the import of potatoes decreased by 2.2 times, eggs – by 2.5 times, fruits – by 43.1%, and pasta – by 56.4%. Import of flour increased by 68.5% amounting to 137.8 thsd.tons (against 81.8 thsd.tons in January – March 2011). Import of wheat increased by 2.3 times amounting to 199.9 thsd.tons (against 85.3 thsd.tons in the first quarter of 2011).

**Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products  
in the first quarters of 2011 and 2012**

			<i>(thsd.tons)</i>	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	35.2	28.0	294.0	507.2
of which				
wheat	-	-	85.3	199.9
flour	-	0.0	81.8	137.8
sugar	-	0.0	39.4	37.7
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	-	-	3.9	6.1
vegetable oil	-	-	17.1	17.4
milk and dairy products	-	0.0	2.0	2.0
eggs	-	-	0.4	1.0
tea	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3
potato	-	-	6.7	14.8
fresh vegetables	12.2	0.8	0.0	9.1
fresh fruits and berries	0.6	22.4	6.5	9.3
fruit and vegetable juices	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8
Share of food products in total volume, %	3.4	3.4	20.2	23.4

#### 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 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13.4	12.8
Potatoes	2.7	2.8
Vegetables and melons	4.4	4.6
Fruits and berries	1.5	1.5
Sugar and confectionery items	1.0	1.0
Meat and meat products	0.9	0.9
Milk and dairy products	5.1	4.5
Eggs (pieces)	4	4
Vegetable oil	1.2	1.2
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01

*Source: Household budget survey*

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

### CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

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

#### 3.1. Consumer prices

In March 2012, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to March 2011, except for prices of salt, light wheat flour, onion, and carrot (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

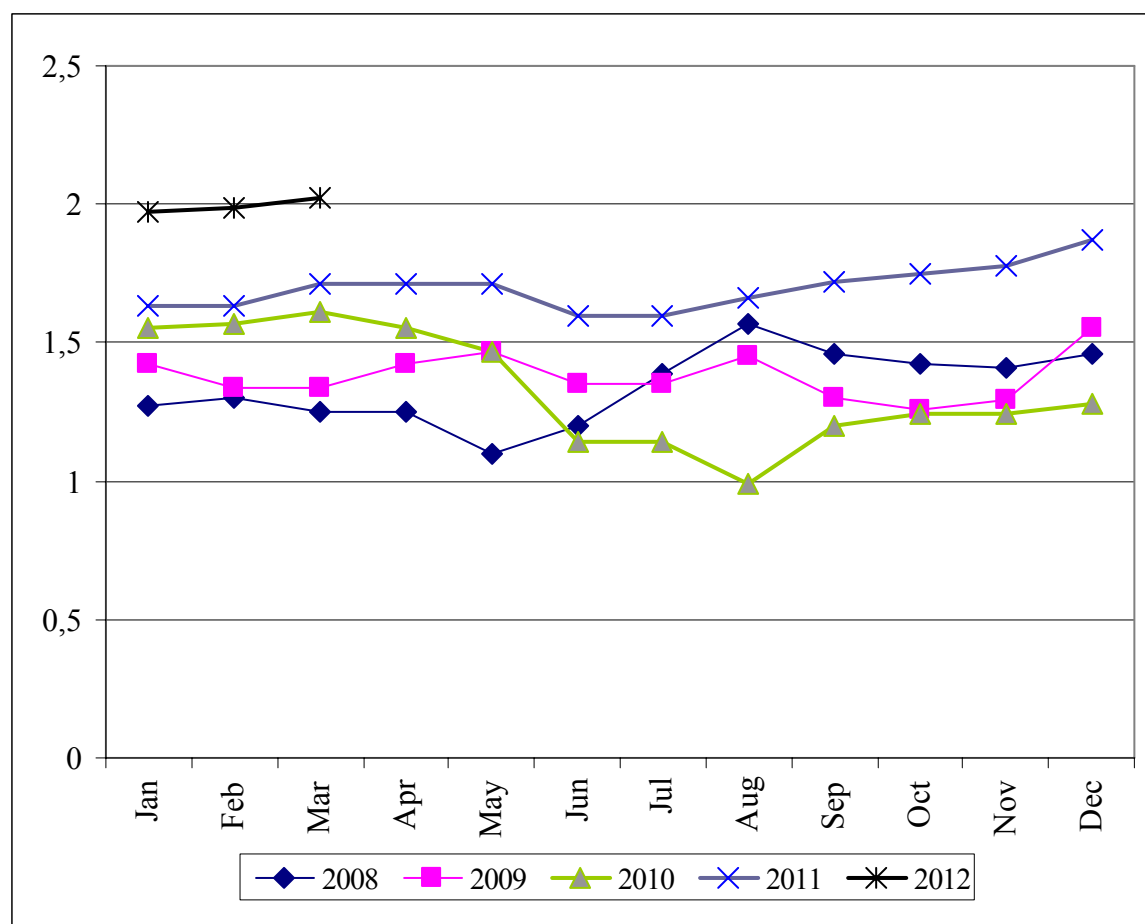
**Table 8: Average prices for some food products in consumer's sector  
(average for Republic)**

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

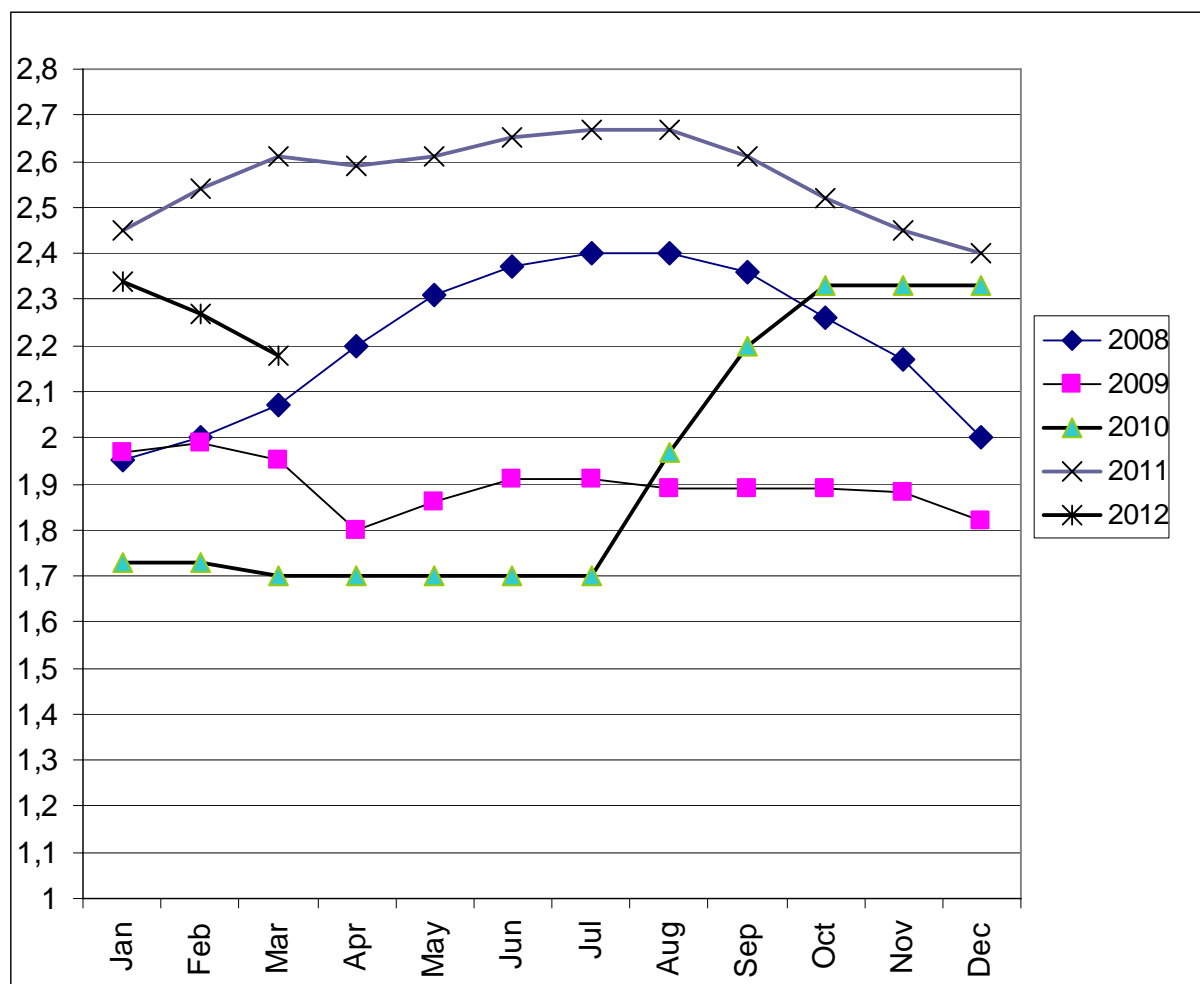
	2011		2012		
	Mar	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Beef	20.28	26.69	26.53	26.57	27.18
Animal oil	24.70	25.62	26.41	26.46	26.39
Cotton oil	7.97	9.44	9.26	9.07	8.87
Milk	2.34	2.57	2.82	2.98	3.14
Eggs (10 pieces)	5.98	7.43	7.50	7.81	7.62
Sand sugar	5.68	6.03	5.87	5.69	5.57
Salt	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75
Light wheat flour	2.61	2.40	2.34	2.27	2.18
Bread made from light wheat flour	2.29	2.43	2.87	2.87	2.87
Rice	5.14	7.05	7.14	7.18	7.19
Potatoes	1.71	1.87	1.97	1.99	2.02
Onion	2.29	1.81	1.93	1.93	1.94
Carrot	1.40	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.39
Apples	4.94	3.89	4.01	4.57	4.95
Vodka	10.10	11.66	13.17	13.10	13.10

In January-March 2012, the highest decrease in prices was registered for buckwheat (by 14.0%), light wheat flour (by 8.8%), sand sugar (by 7.7%), and cotton oil (by 5.8%).

At the same time, the highest increase in prices was registered for cabbage (by 27.4%), milk (by 22.0%), potato (by 8.0%), onion (by 6.9%), pea (by 6.3%), sour-milk products (by 6.2%), apples and carrot (by 4.9%), mutton (by 4.2%), live fish (by 3.8%), rice (by 2.9%), eggs (by 2.6%), coffee (by 2.5%), beef (by 2.1%).

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

**Potatoes.** Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest. The average price of potato in the first quarter of 2010 was the highest one for the last four years (1.58 somoni per kg). In June 2010, the price of potato decreased to 1.14 somoni per kg, but in September rose again and reached 1.2 somoni per kg. In December 2011, the price of potato was 1.87 (increasing by 36% as compared to December 2010; in March 2012, it reached 2.02 somoni per kg (see Graph 9)

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

**Flour.** In January – July 2010 the price of flour was stable at the level of 1.70 somoni per kg. In August the prices of flour started to rise and reached 1.97 somoni in August and 2.20 somoni per kg in September 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the price of flour continued to rise and reached 2.33 somoni per kg. In the first quarter 2011, the price of flour reached its maximum of 2.61 somoni per kg, and continued to rise up to 2.65 somoni per kg in June 2011. The price of flour in September 2011 was 2.61 somoni per kg, while in December 2011 it was 2.40 somoni per kg (by 1.7% higher than in December 2010). In January-March 2012, the price of flour significantly decreased to 2.18 somoni per kg.

### 3.2. Incomes and expenditures

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

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

### 3.2.1. Incomes

In 2011, the per capita cash income reached 196.08 somoni per a month, increasing by 22.2% as compared to 2010. In the first quarter of 2012, the per capita cash income was 184.69 somoni per a month, increasing by 7.3% as compared to the first quarter of 2011. (See table 9).

**Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures**

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	172.12	184.68
Growth in real incomes (%)	118.4	100.2
Average monthly salary	427.79	543.84
Growth in real salary (%)	109.0	118.7
Average per capita expenditures (somon/month)	171.74	183.45
Growth in real expenditures (%)	120.9	99.7

*Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data*

The most important sources of cash incomes of households in the first quarter of 2012 continued to remain labor incomes (51.6%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (9.4%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 20 times.

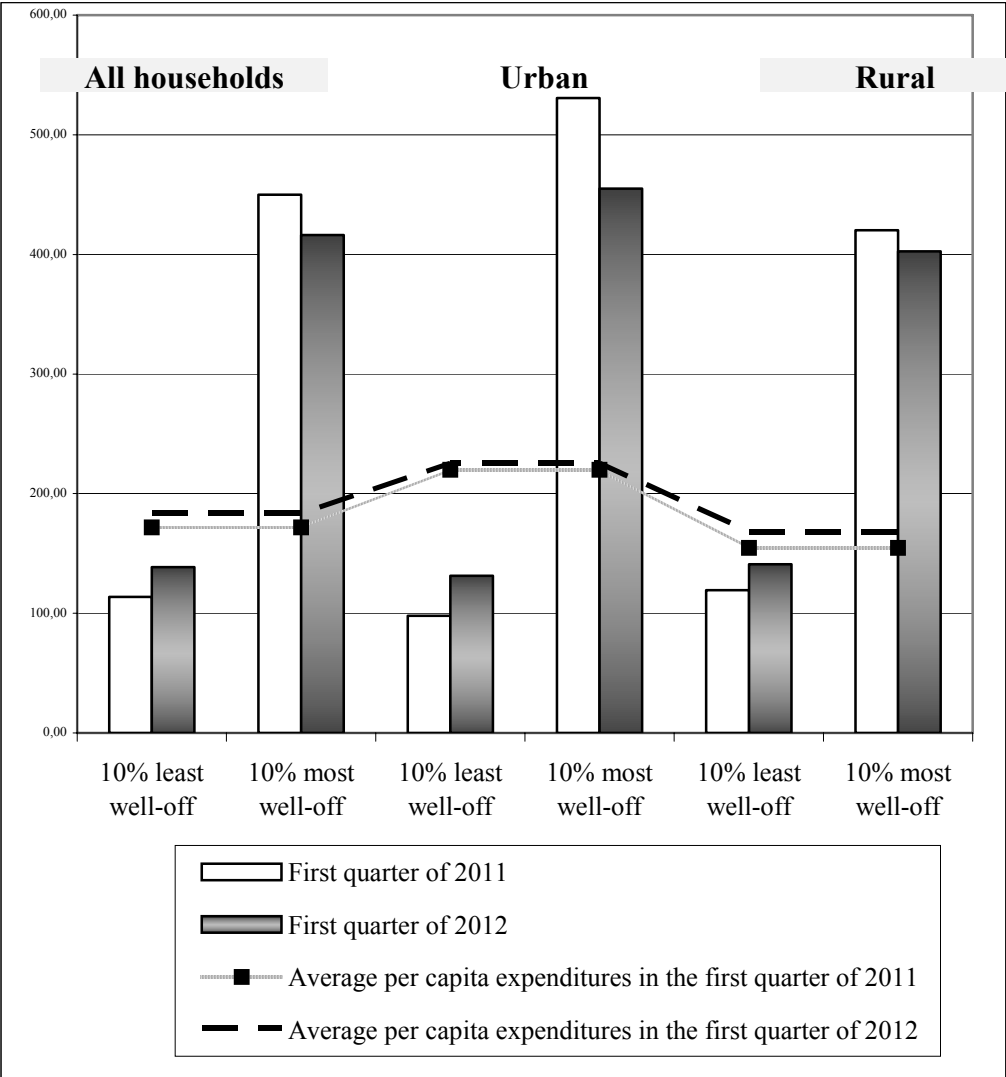
### 3.2.2. Expenditures

In the first quarters of 2011 and 2012, 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 times.



**Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in the first quarters of 2011 and 2012**



**3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan**

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 3.1% as compared to 2010; in rural areas it increased by 3.5%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 4.6%). In the first quarter of 2012, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 0.8% as compared to the first quarter of 2011; in rural areas it decreased by 0.2%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased (by 1.7%) (see Table 10).

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

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>
Urban	60.9	60.1
Rural	59.8	59.6
<b>Oblasts</b>		
Dushanbe	63.0	63.6
GBAO	72.6	67.1
Soghd oblast	47.4	47.6
Khatlon oblast	67.7	68.1
RRS	65.5	65.8
<b>Vulnerable groups of population</b>		
Households having 3 and more children	63.1	61.4
Pensioners	63.5	74.4

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.*

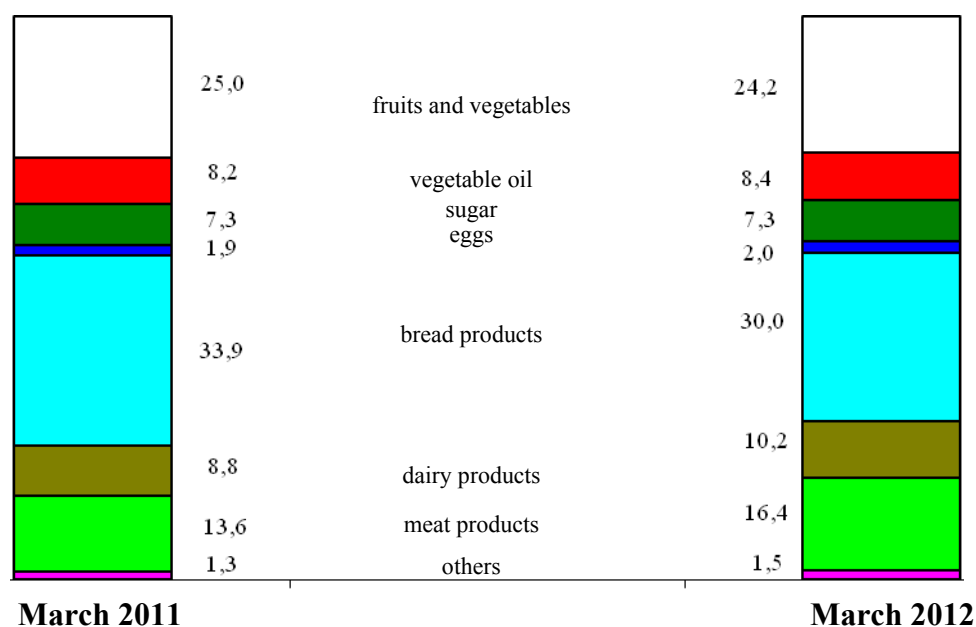
### 4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2011, the average daily calorie intake was 2213.54 Kcal per capita against 2209.05 Kcal per capita in 2010, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In the first quarter of 2012, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2139.25 Kcal per capita against 2206.83 Kcal per capita in the first quarter of 2011.

In January-March 2012, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 18.2% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 38.4 kg per one household member. The average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 8.4 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 13.8 kg, milk and dairy products – 13.5 kg, meat and meat products – 2.7 kg, vegetable oil – 3.6 kg, eggs – 12 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 3 kg, and fruits – 4.5 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (35.3%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – March 2012, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 20%, meat and meat products – 2.7 times, eggs – 2 times, fruits – 2.2 times.

**Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in March of 2011 and 2012  
(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	в which of which: том числе:	
		urban area	rural area		urban area	rural area
	<b>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011</b>			<b>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012</b>		
Proteins, gr.	50.21	47.14	50.21	47.14	50.21	47.14
of which animal, gr.	7.73	8.63	7.73	8.63	7.73	8.63
Fats, gr.	55.18	55.45	55.18	55.45	55.18	55.45
of which animal, gr.	10.51	12.73	10.51	12.73	10.51	12.73
Carbohydrate, gr.	373.37	337.29	373.37	337.29	373.37	337.29
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2206.83	2075.13	2206.83	2075.13	2206.83	2075.13
of which animal, gr.	147.73	166.46	147.73	166.46	147.73	166.46

## 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	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
Total number of registered cases	92433	91467	9889	9031
Acute enteric infections	66018	65917	3498	2595
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	1656	1476	175	132
Typhoid fever	559	404	24	14
Acute viral hepatitis	9886	11063	2422	3107
Tuberculosis	5286	5516	1375	1141
Brucellosis	924	1011	155	144
Parasitic diseases	41951	52120	10429	11972

In January – March 2012, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 8.7% as compared to January – March 2011. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 29% of the total number of infection diseases.

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of acute enteric infections decreased by 25.8%, typhoid fever – by 41.7%, and bacterial dysentery - by 24.6%.

Cases of acute viral hepatitis accounted for 34.4% of the total number of infection diseases in the first quarter of 2012, and increased by 28.3% as compared to the first quarter of 2011.

In January- March 2012, a number of registered cases of brucellosis decreased by 7%, and tuberculosis – by 27% as compared to January-March 2011; at the same time, a number of registered cases of parasitic diseases increased by 14.8%.

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

(cases)

	2010	2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
Total number of registered cases	67135	68698	6161	5959
Acute enteric infections	51617	53506	2481	1823
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	697	720	73	52
Typhoid fever	236	175	7	8
Acute viral hepatitis	8334	9350	1991	2724
Tuberculosis	408	485	126	65
Brucellosis	157	154	23	11
Parasitic diseases	27678	33840	6775	7798

During the reporting period, incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 decreased by 3.3%.

Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 31% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, a number of the registered cases of acute enteric infections decreased by 26.5%, of which bacterial dysentery - by 28.8%, tuberculosis – by 52.2%, and brucellosis - by 48.4%.

AT the same time, incidence of typhoid fever among children aged 0-14 increased by 14.3%, parasitic diseases – by 15.1%, and acute viral hepatitis – by 36.8%.

**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>		
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011*</i>
Number of children aged 0-14, who suffers from malnutrition	6620	5569	4527	7673	5965	6069
per 100 000 children of this age group	251.2	211.3	166.5	292.6	226.4	223.2
<b>Population suffered from endemic goitre, total</b>	91999	96284	103709	74603	67815	60936
per 100 000 population	1221.8	1264.2	1345.4	1000.0	890.4	790.5
of which children below 14 years old	39494	36062	38459	32847	27771	23664
per 100 000 children of this age group	1498.8	1368.5	1414.7	1252.5	1053.9	870.4
<b>Population suffered from anemia, total</b>	73134	78428	88156	93896	93663	90284
per 100 000 population	971.3	1029.7	1143.6	1258.4	1229.8	1171.2
of which children below 14 years old	24291	24164	27485	25660	26117	26565
per 100 000 children of this age group	921.8	917.0	1011.0	978.5	991.2	977.2

*Source: Ministry of Health Care of the Republic of Tajikistan*

In 2011, the number of newly discovered cases of malnutrition among children of 0-14 years

decreased by 20.9%, and was estimated at 223.2 cases per 100 thsd.children (against 292.6 cases per 100 thsd.children in 2010).

Endemic goitre accounts for 68.9% in the total number of registered cases of endocrine system, dyspepsia and metabolic diseases among both adults and children. In 2011, the number of new registered cases of endemic goiter decreased by 18.3% (790.5 cases per 100 thsd.persons), as compared to 2010. In 2011, the number of new cases of endemic goiter, registered among children aged 0-14, decreased by 28% (870.4 cases per 100 thsd.children).

In 2011, a number of the newly registered cases of anemia decreased by 3.8% as compared to 2009; a number of the newly registered cases of anemia among children aged 0-14 increased by 3.5%.

#### 4.2.2 Immunization

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

**Table 15. Percentage of children below 1 year immunized against vaccine-controlled diseases in the Republic of Tajikistan**

	<i>BCG</i>		<i>General Polio-3</i>		<i>DPT3</i>		<i>Measles-1</i>		<i>Hepatitis B-3</i>	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total in republic	98	95	95	97	93	96	97	97	98	96

*Source: Republican Immunoprophylaxis Center*

#### 4.2.3. Breastfeeding of children

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

**Table 16. Breastfeeding of children during the first year of life**

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of children exclusively breastfed during:				
0-4 months	142852	157111	156621	182629
as percentage of the total number of children aged 1 year in the reporting period	88.0	89.2	81.5	85.2
0-7 months	93051	98415	98666	130895
as percentage of the total number of children aged 1 year in the reporting period	57.3	55.9	51.3	61.0

Source: Ministry of Health Care of the Republic of Tajikistan

#### 4.2.4 Social Protection in the Republic of Tajikistan

**Table 16: Social benefits by types**

<i>Types of social benefits</i>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Children-invalids <sup>1</sup>	60.00	81.53	99.27
Invalids from childhood <sup>2</sup>	53.56	65.46	91.45
of which:			
of 1 <sup>st</sup> group	60.74	79.92	97.72
of 2 <sup>nd</sup> group	68.92	79.89	94.15
of 3 <sup>rd</sup> group	20.30	28.64	48.63
Invalids due to industrial injuries *	126.35	155.16	48.63
of 1 <sup>st</sup> group	105.30	198.45	309.86
of 2 <sup>nd</sup> group	136.50	167.25	162.45
of 3 <sup>rd</sup> group	115.51	125.01	436.37
Invalids due to occupational disease *	165.42	235.93	151.51
of 1 <sup>st</sup> group	137.65	186.88	254.47
of 2 <sup>nd</sup> group	172.27	239.67	193.09
of 3 <sup>rd</sup> group	127.82	217.93	261.70
Invalids due to general disease	121.71	169.40	224.73
of 1 <sup>st</sup> group	129.77	174.67	210.39
of 2 <sup>nd</sup> group	124.64	177.91	211.25
of 3 <sup>rd</sup> group	109.28	142.45	217.37
Elderly citizens (old-age pension)	84.60	118.97	189.33

*somoni*



<i>Types of social benefits</i>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Elderly citizens in high-mountainous regions <sup>3</sup>	229.37	339.98	141.88
Women born 5 and more children	73.57	104.05	358.42
Mothers - invalids from childhood	62.86	65.61	123.98
Children in case of loss of bread-winner	51.08	68.32	70.49
Orphans <sup>4</sup>	102.93	149.04	93.52

Source: Ministry of labour and social protection of population

- 1) Minimum size of disability benefits for children aged 0-18
  - 2) Average size of monthly social benefits
  - 3) Persons who worked and lives permanently in Murgab region of GBAO
  - 4) Receiving surverior's pensions
- \*) the categories as appear from 2008

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

**Table 18. Number of disabled persons registered in social protection bodies  
(at the end of each year, persons)**

	2009	2010*	2011*
The total number of disabled persons, who receives disability pensions as well as social pensions and benefits	156716	161341	171447
per 1000 population	21	21*	20.22*
<i>including:</i>			
The total number of disabled children below 18, who receives social pensions	20348	24013	30133
per 10 000 children	64.5*	71.7*	86*

<sup>1</sup>) estimate

**The average size of social benefit to disabled children in 2011 was 91.45 somoni.**

#### 4.2.5. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – December 2011, offices of civil registration registered 223.3 thsd. births (104% as compared to January-December 2010).

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 28.6 and 4.2 per 1000 population, respectively.

Increase in the number of registered births was observed in GBAO (3.6% or 4.1 thsd.births), RRS (2.7% or 53 thsd.births, and Dushanbe – 5.9% or 18.3 thsd.births)

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

	<i>Number of registered births</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>
	<i>Number</i>					
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>222351</b>	<b>223302</b>	<b>33327</b>	<b>32952</b>	<b>189024</b>	<b>190350</b>
GBAO	3932	4072	1195	1085	2738	2987
Soghd oblast	65599	64691	11176	11569	54423	53122
Khatlon oblast	83870	83185	11358	11409	72512	71776
Dushanbe	17320	18344	2521	2580	14799	15764
RRS	51630	53010	7046	6309	44584	46701
	<i>Per 1000 population</i>					
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>
GBAO	18.0	19.5	5.4	5.2	12.6	14.3
Soghd oblast	29.4	28.1	5.0	5.0	24.4	23.1
Khatlon oblast	31.1	30.1	4.2	4.1	26.9	26.0
Dushanbe	24.1	24.5	3.5	3.4	20.6	21.1
RRS	30.2	29.7	4.1	3.5	26.1	26.2

In January – December 2011, the total number of registered deaths was 33.0 thsd., increasing by 3.1% as compared to January – December 2010. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in Dushanbe (by 2.3%, 2.6 thsd.deaths), in RRS (by 0.6%, 6.3 thsd. deaths), in Sogd (by 4.5%, 11.6 thsd. deaths), Khatlon (by 4.5%, 11.4 thsd. deaths) oblasts. In GBAO, the number of registered deaths decreased by 9.6%, amounting to 1.1 thsd.deaths.

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – December 2011 was 190.4 thsd.persons (24.4 persons per 1000 population), increasing by 0.7% as compared to January – December 2010.

#### Table 20: Population number

The below Table shows the population number, including registered births, deaths, and migration:

Food Security and Poverty

	<i>Population number as of 1.01.2011, thsd.persons</i>	<i>Population number as of 1.01.2012, thsd.persons</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of 2011/9</i>
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	7616.4	7800.5	102.4
of which in:			
GBAO	206.3	208.3	101.0
Soghd oblast	2251.7	2302.5	102.3
Khatlon oblast	2693.9	2759.6	102.4
Dushanbe	730.5	748.0	102.4
RRS	1734.0	1782.0	102.8

**METHODOLOGY**

**1. Methodology of food security analysis**

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

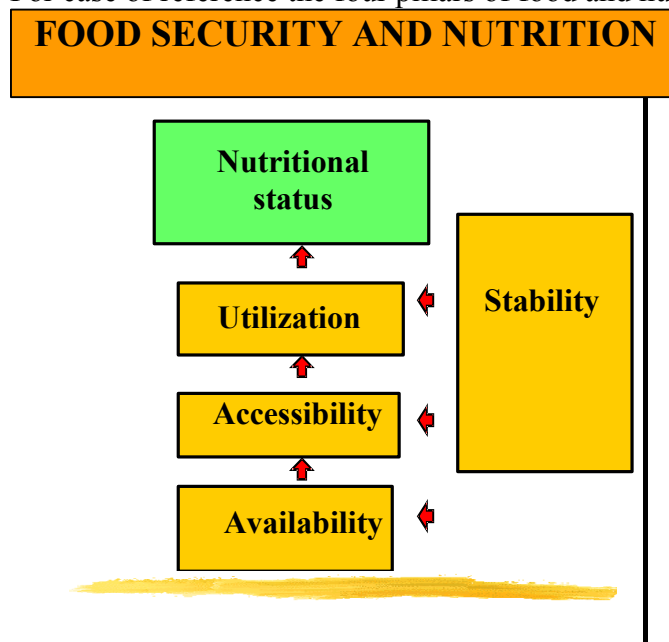
**Availability** physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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

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

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

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



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

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

## **2. Food balance methodology**

Food balances for basic foodstuffs are compiled in natural terms.

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

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

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

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

## Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of abbreviations

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

Appendix 1

**Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of  
the Republic of Tajikistan in the first quarter of 2012**

*Meteorological conditions*

**January** was characterized by relatively cold weather and rich precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 1-2 degrees, as follows: +0+2 degrees in valleys, -7-13 degrees in piedmonts, and -17-22 degrees in mountains.

The warmest weather was observed on 2-3, 12, 14, and 28-29 January. During these days the average daily air temperature was above the norm by 3-4 degrees, reaching +10+13 degrees in valleys.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 5-6, 22, and 30-31 January with the average day-time air temperature at -2+3 degrees. In Khudjand, the air temperature fell to -5 degrees at day-time and -6-10 degrees at nights; in Isanboy and Dangara – to -13-15 degrees; in piedmonts and mountains - -17-21 degrees (-8-13 degrees during day-time and -20-27 degrees at nights); in Djirgatal district - -14-18 degrees at day-time and -28 degrees at nights; in the eastern part of GBAO - -11-21 degrees at day-time and -32-45 degrees at nights; in Bulunkul - -20-25 degrees during day-time and -37-53 degrees at nights.

**February** was characterized by frosts and frequent precipitations. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 2-4 degrees, as follows: +2+4 degrees in valleys, -2-43 degrees in piedmonts, and -5-20 degrees in mountains.

In the beginning of the month, the average air temperature was +10+15 degrees. Starting from 3 February, the average air temperature has risen by 4-8 degrees, but starting from 6 February, it decreased to -15 degrees in the southern regions of Khatlon oblast, -2-8 degrees in RRS, and -5-16 degrees in the valleys of Sogd oblast (-13-18 degrees at nights).

**March.** The average monthly air temperature was below the norm: 5-10 degrees in valleys, 3-2 degrees in mountains, and -10-16 degrees in high mountain regions.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-3, 15, 17, 22, 24, and 25-31 March (+18+26 degrees in valleys during day-time). During these days, the average daily air temperature was above the norm by 3-6 degrees.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 11-13 and 19-20 March. The period from 19 to 20 March was characterized by heavy precipitations in the southern part of the republic, rains and snowfalls in valleys, and snowfalls in RRS and Sogd oblast. During these days, a snow cover depth reached 25-35 sm in valleys and 100-220 sm in mountain regions. A day-time air temperature decreased by 12-16 degrees (0-4 degrees at daytime, 2-5 degrees below zero at nights, and 8-11 degrees – the average daily air temperature).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions was above the norm. The heaviest precipitations were observed on 4, 12, 13, and 19 March. Heavy snowfalls were registered on 12 and 19 March in Gissar valley. The total amount of precipitations in Dushanbe on 19 March reached 43 mm. A snow cover depth reached 21 sm for 6 hours, and 32 sm for the day.

### ***Hydrological conditions***

In **January**, a gradual decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was continued. In the second decade of the month, the average water discharge in Yahsu and Kyzylsu rivers was above the norm. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers of the republic was above the norm (96-225%) and above the last-year values (91-125%), except for Vandj river (68% of the norm).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 1.079 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 7942 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is lower by 0.006 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year.

Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.034 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 3497 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.039 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 93%.

**February.** Abundant precipitations during the month caused increase in water content of the most rivers. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (98-110%), except for Karbostanak and Zeravshan – Dupuli rivers (130-150% of the last year values).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 1.104 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and was lower by 6838 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.074 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and was lower by 0.045 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 62 sm. Forecast accuracy was 83%.

Starting from **March**, water content in the rivers of Gissar range started to increase. An average monthly water discharge of the most rivers of the republic was within the norm (80-98%), except for Isfara and Zeravshan river (above the last year values).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.774 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 6064 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.063 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.009 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 3414 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.3084 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez Lake decreased by 72 sm. Forecast accuracy was 80%.

### ***Review of avalanches and mudflows***

**January.** Five avalanches with total duration of 12 days were forecasted; the forecast accuracy was 100%.

**February.** Six avalanches with total duration of 18 days were forecasted; the forecast accuracy was 100%. Avalanches were mainly observed in the southern part of Gissar range, in Rasht, Tavildara, Darvoz, and Rushan valleys (GBAO), and Varzob canyon.

**March.** Six avalanches with total duration of 28 days were forecasted; the forecast accuracy was 100%. In total, 340 avalanches were registered.

Avalanches were mainly observed in the southern part of Gissar range, in Rasht, Tavildara, Darvoz, and Rushan valleys (GBAO), and Varzob canyon. From 8 to 13 March, heavy snowfalls in GBAO (Manem, Bedurd, Vojshohroh valleys), on Horog-Navabad motor road (from km 2 to km 7), in Enur valley (18, 24-25 km), Posun settlement of Nurobad – Tavildara motor road caused light and heavy avalanches, which temporary blocked road traffic.



**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	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The annual real growth of GDP	%	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.4	7.2	7.0
	Budget revenues against GDP	%	19.7	20.3	20.0	21.6	32.0	23.5
	Tax revenues against GDP	%	18.7	17.7	18.0	19.5	29.7	19.0
	Inflation rate	%	11.8	5.0	9.8	9.3	1.2	7.0
	Investment in main capital against GDP	%	24.5	18.1	17.9	16.1	11.4	17.5
	Export of goods and services against GDP	%	34.9	26.2	21.2	26.3	36.2	27.8
Indicator of resources	State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)	%	28.7	27.4	26.1	27.5	32.4 <sup>1)</sup>	26.6

<sup>1)</sup> all sources of finance

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

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Private sector share against GDP	%	46.8	47.5	48.3	46.2*	-	66
	Annual growth of investment (excluding the investment for primary sector)	%	100	82.2	111.5	105.0	-	125

\*) preliminary data

**Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy**

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	External trade per GDP	%	90.7	79.8	68.3	77.5	106.3	70.7
	Electricity export growth in money terms	%	0.2	2.2	-94.6	18.8	94.3	18.4
	Export growth of light industry	%	-	-0.8	83.1	1.9	-22.0	10
	Export growth of fruits and vegetables	%	22.5	4.6	8.5	16.3	-8.0	4.8
	Growth in intraregional trade volume	%	13.5	12.5	10.2	8.9	18.2	14.0
	Number of tourists to Tajikistan	persons	2744	6506	2863	2000	36	347.3
	To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license	1000 persons	11.0	15.5	18.9	0.321	-	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	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector	%	100.0	110.6	106.8	107.9	107.2	118.1
	Growth in productivity of labor in agriculture sector	%	100.0	105.0	101.2	101.2	-	112.0
	Growth in average productivity off cotton sector	Centner /ha	15.6	17.8	17.5	20.4	-	25
	Export growth in agriculture sector	%	100.0	102.8	108.5	83.7	83.9	117.4
	Growth in livestock production	%	100.0	106.0	107.7	107.0	107.4	121.0
	Growth in household incomes	%	100.0	101.7	107.8	108.6	-	123.0
	Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands	%	96.6	97.0	97.0	97.3	-	98.6
	Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands	%	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	-	99.0

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

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks	1000 tons	800.5	937.0	908	1200.9	283.3	820
	The volume of international passenger transportation	1000 passengers	394.7	416.5	429	235.1	49.5	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	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The volume of services by private companies in money terms	Mln Tajik somoni	648.8	775.2	1675.0	1890.4	290.1	805.9
	Growth in number of internet users	1000 users	495.6	416.5	1242.8	1942	2120.3	543.7

**The indicators of the energy section**

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in electricity generation capacities	mWt	683	9	27.9	-	-	6044.6
	Coal production	1000 t	198.5	176.1	199.7	236.7	20.2	220.0
	Oil production	1000 t	25.8	26.2	27.0	28.7	6.7	28.8
	Gas production	Mln m3	16.1	19.9	22.8	18.8	4.2	24.5
	Number of constructed small HPPs	number	27	10	2	8	-	100
	Increase in electricity tariffs	cent	1.41	1.81	2.1	2.1	-	3.12

**The indicators of the industry section**

Indicator of outcome	Volume of industrial production	Million somoni	6105.9	6500.9	7082.2	7583.2	1956.7	8737.2
	Volume of processed cotton fiber	1000 tons	115.7	92.2	95.2	103.5	32.2	26.1
	Volume of processed leather	1000 pieces	-	56.3	45.3	263.9	91.7	521.0
	Volume of processed wool	tons	161.2	11.0	-	165	-	840.0
	Volume of processed silk	tons	42.3	27.4	19.0	22.7	0.2	4.5
Indicator of output	Volume of products of the light industry/food	Million somoni	732.0/1264.6	705.3/1360.1	881.9/1782.6	1403.1/2146.6	397.1/525.5	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	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
	Children covered by primary and universal education	% out of number of concerned children	98.1	98.5	97.6*	94.5*	-	98.0
Indicator of impact	Computerization (number of schoolchildren for one computer)	Person		76	40	19	-	20.0
	Number of new seats for schoolchildren	Number	22073	24930	17602	23913	100	60000
	Number of constructed schools	Number	149	114	83	69	1	500
	Number of published books	Million copies	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	-	
	Student/teacher ratio	Person	17.0	18	18.1	18	-	20.0

**Development of the health care system**

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
	Child mortality under 5 years old	Per 1000 born alive	53.0	...	50	...	-	37.0
	Child mortality under 1 year old	Per 1000 born alive	46.0	...	34	...	-	35.0
	Maternal mortality	per 100.000 born alive	70.0	...	86	...	-	60.0
	Number of HIV affected people	Person	1422	1853	2857	3846	238	3500
	Malaria affected people	per 100.000 people	4.3	2.2	1.4	1.0*	0.0	18.0
	Tuberculosis rate (WHO estimates)		83.5	78.5	77.5	71.0*	14.6	130.0
	Helmintic infection rate		497.5	588.5	547.7	671.3*	153.5	250.0
	Measles affected		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04*	0.0	0.0
Indicator of output	Proportion of children under 1 year age and elder covered by vaccination	%	95.0	93.0	93.0		-	96.0

**Improvement of social welfare**

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Poverty rate	%	53.5 (2007)	46.7	x	x	x	41.4
	Extreme poverty rate	%	17.1 (2007)	13.8	x	x	x	11.3

**Promotion of environmental sustainability**

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Forested area	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3
	Expansion of natural reserves	%	100.0	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	46.1	-	70/30
	Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools	%	72/28	71/29	71/29	72/28	-	70/30
	Gender inequality in wages	%	61.3	59.7	56.0	-	-	50.0
	Number of registered crimes disaggregated by gender (overall/ by women)	persons	11658/ 1376	всего 12408	всего 12562	всего 16854	всего 2734	-



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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	<b>Potatoes</b>											
GBAO	2.20	-	-	-	1.8	2.70	0.85	1.85	2.5	1.83	1.27	2.48
Soghd Oblast	0.32	0.68	0.57	0.45	0.44	1.02	0.79	0.44	1.3	0.55	0.64	0.84
Khatlon Oblast	-	-	-	0.77	0.77	1.10	0.89	0.57	2.0	0.82	0.78	1.25
RRS	1.76	1.2	-	0.64	0.87	1.19	0.70	0.77	1.4	1.78	0.76	1.04
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0.71	0.92	1.18	0.72	0.74	1.11	1.07	0.70	1.6	0.88	0.79	1.16
	<b>Milk</b>											
GBAO	-	3.0	3.0	1.80	2.50	3.06	1.79	2.64	2.9	2.39	2.21	3.15
Soghd Oblast	0.89	0.99	1.11	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.88	0.92	2.1	0.75	0.79	0.49
Khatlon Oblast	0.79	1.41	1.35	0.86	0.89	0.95	1.11	0.82	2.0	0.91	0.82	1.15
RRS	1.75	1.60	2.50	1.53	1.68	1.83	1.51	1.65	1.7	1.52	1.66	1.98
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1.34	1.28	1.97	1.21	1.32	1.47	1.21	1.30	2.0	1.13	1.16	1.5
	<b>Wheat</b>											
GBAO	-	-	-	0.61	-	2.10	1.77	1.72	2.4	1.91	1.77	2.50
Soghd Oblast	0.60	0.91	0.70	0.57	0.54	1.29	0.54	0.55	2.2	0.56	0.58	1.12
Khatlon Oblast	1.07	2.10	2.64	0.72	0.82	1.58	0.76	0.78	2.0	0.64	0.78	1.24
RRS	0.80	1.40	2.21	0.74	0.68	1.32	0.74	0.72	1.7	0.77	0.76	1.13
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0.77	1.41	1.17	0.70	0.78	1.50	0.71	0.73	2.0	0.64	0.71	1.20

## APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2009 – 2012 (somon / kg)

				I quarter			
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Potatoes</b>							
Dushanbe	1.53	1.45	1.78	1.52	1.77	1.67	2.27
Soghd Oblast	1.18	1.10	1.60	1.06	1.18	1.40	1.62
Khatlon Oblast	1.46	1.43	1.92	1.53	1.80	1.88	2.11
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Milk</b>							
Dushanbe	2.67	2.74	2.94	3.00	2.90	2.67	3.83
Soghd Oblast	1.66	1.63	2.03	1.89	1.78	1.66	2.10
Khatlon Oblast	1.91	1.85	2.24	2.00	2.07	2.26	3.08
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>Flour of 1<sup>st</sup> grade</b>							
Dushanbe	1.98	2.02	2.64	1.99	1.80	2.60	2.42
Soghd Oblast	1.76	1.77	2.39	1.92	1.57	2.42	1.95
Khatlon Oblast	1.96	2.04	2.66	1.99	1.80	2.58	2.41
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.26</b>
<b>Wheat</b>							
Dushanbe	1.62	1.36	2.43	1.83	1.37	2.18	2.20
Soghd Oblast	0.91	0.92	1.76	1.05	0.76	1.59	1.51
Khatlon Oblast	1.15	1.17	1.93	1.43	0.87	1.64	1.89
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Rice</b>							
Dushanbe	7.34	6.15	6.39	6.50	6.23	5.87	8.50
Soghd Oblast	5.74	4.95	5.33	4.85	5.00	4.60	6.45
Khatlon Oblast	6.01	5.28	5.60	5.72	6.00	5.07	6.75
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>7.23</b>
<b>Sand sugar</b>							
Dushanbe	3.64	4.95	6.33	2.88	5.07	5.78	5.83
Soghd Oblast	3.46	4.75	6.07	2.76	4.72	5.55	5.46
Khatlon Oblast	3.54	4.91	6.33	2.76	4.79	5.80	5.81
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.70</b>

Food Security and Poverty

				I quarter			
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Onion</b>							
Dushanbe	1.59	1.32	1.89	2.42	1.40	2.26	2.20
Soghd Oblast	1.19	0.90	1.56	1.95	0.74	1.83	1.47
Khatlon Oblast	1.46	1.21	1.94	2.51	1.23	2.49	2.11
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1.41	1.14	1.79	2.29	1.12	2.19	1.92
<b>Cotton oil</b>							
Dushanbe	6.05	6.22	9.26	6.05	6.05	7.78	9.50
Soghd Oblast	5.80	6.49	9.25	5.63	6.02	8.07	9.01
Khatlon Oblast	5.64	5.89	8.85	5.29	5.75	7.43	8.81
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	5.83	6.20	9.12	5.66	5.94	7.76	9.11
<b>Mutton</b>							
Dushanbe	18.07	20.34	25.00	18.00	18.67	22.33	30.33
Soghd Oblast	19.68	20.16	27.27	19.39	20,00	21.61	31.41
Khatlon Oblast	17.49	19.33	25.11	17.08	18.40	21.55	28.94
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	18.42	19.94	25.79	15.28	19.00	21.83	30.26
<b>Beef</b>							
Dushanbe	17.43	19.96	24.61	17.07	18.50	21.67	28.42
Soghd Oblast	15.05	19.68	22.95	14.83	15.49	19.26	25.46
Khatlon Oblast	15.83	18.07	23.87	15.75	16.37	20.00	26.60
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	16.10	18.24	23.81	15.88	16.79	20.31	26.83
<b>Chicken meet</b>							
Dushanbe	14.30	14.43	16.26	14.83	14.32	14.88	18.50
Soghd Oblast	12.15	12.20	13.30	12.00	12.64	11.96	13.27
Khatlon Oblast	13.57	13.32	14.01	13.49	13.25	13.34	14.67
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	13.34	13.31	14.52	13.44	13.40	13.39	15.48
<b>Eggs (10 pieces)</b>							
Dushanbe	6.53	6.48	6.91	5.83	6.67	6.37	8.32
Soghd Oblast	5.15	5.58	5.95	4.55	6.15	5.50	6.83
Khatlon Oblast	5.87	5.90	6.45	5.27	6.43	5.93	7.88
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	5.85	5.99	6.43	5.22	6.42	5.93	7.68

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

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

## Food Security and Poverty

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

## FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 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
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>	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	-
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	447.8	446.1	472.8	512.6	244.8	185.2	203.9	200.3	137.3	223.9	405.7	207.0	15.4	29.5	130.6	77.8	21.0	21.7	65.2	22.4
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	52.6	34.8	378.1	258.1	83.5	36.1	142	263.2	317.9	276.1	845.4	638.4	5.3	10.7	2.9	2.8	181.3	193.6	161.5	169.9

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	189.1	195.0	219.8	225.7	549.0	551.8	558.0	589.3	4.9	11.3	2.5	6.5	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	150.9	164.1	326.2	242.0
2.	Food production in the country (+)	10.0	24.0	10.1	9.3	118.8	145.4	177.2	219.3	50.0	53.0	59.9	69.0	2.9	1.5	-	-	100.0	87.0	-	501
3.	Food imports (+)	15.8	20.3	15.0	18.7	1.3	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	21.8	14.2	16.7	22.3	136.8	298.7	139.4	154.2
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	19.9	19.5	19.2	28.7	117.3	140.1	149.0	140.2	44.6	63.4	57.4	65.9	26.3	15.9	16.6	16.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	195.0	219.8	225.7	22.5	551.8	558.0	589.3	670.5	11.3	2.5	6.5	11.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	6.9	164.1	326.2	242.0	673.6

## FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2011, BY QUARTERS

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



## Food Security and Poverty

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

## FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2012, 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	365.0				712.8				1457.6				218.3				205.8			
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-				-				1.1				-				-			
3.	Food imports (+)	224.0				14.8				7.0				9.2				37.7			
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>	589.3				727.6				1465.7				227.5				243.5			
4.	Used for seed (-)	9.0				18.5				-				-				-			
5.	Used as fodder (-)	1.1				-				15.0				-				-			
6.	Losses (-)	1.5				4.3				72.8				15.5				-			
7.	Food exports (-)	0.1				-				0.9				0.9				-			
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	291.9				64				105.0				34.7				23.0			
9.	Other utilization (-)	5.0				2				-				-				-			
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	308.6				82.8				193.6				51.1				23.0			
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	280.7				644.8				1272.1				176.4				220.5			

## 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	282.6				869.3				36.1				11.6				1304.0			
2.	Food production in the country (+)	12.0				130.0				70.0				-				15.3			
3.	Food imports (+)	15.1				0.1				16.7				22.0				0.3			
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>	<b>309.7</b>				<b>999.4</b>				<b>122.8</b>				<b>33.6</b>				<b>1457.3</b>			
4.	Used for seed (-)	-				-				-				-				-			
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-				39.0				7.0				-				-			
6.	Losses (-)					29.0				3.7				0.9				44.0			
7.	Food exports (-)	-				-				-				-				-			
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	20.5				100.8				69.8				25.4				225.0			
9.	Other utilization (-)	-				20.0				21.0				-				72.8			
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	<b>20.5</b>				<b>188.8</b>				<b>101.5</b>				<b>26.3</b>				<b>341.8</b>			
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	289.2				810.6				21.3				7.3				1115.5			

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

	All households				of which:							
	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		Urban				Rural			
	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population	
	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012	I quarter 2011	I quarter 2012
<b>Money incomes , somoni</b>	32.42	29.48	559.32	583.47	75.62	76.24	597.57	571.60	16.59	12.89	545.28	587.64
of which:												
labor incomes	20.61	18.84	160.20	180.14	57.52	60.13	302.45	322.76	7.10	4.20	107.93	129.68
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	6.23	5.41	13.73	16.28	9.14	7.86	18.37	29.46	5.16	4.54	12.03	11.62
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.92	0.26	122.26	128.98	-	-	8.90	-	1.25	0.35	163.92	174.60
other incomes (including remittances)	4.66	4.97	263.13	258.07	8.96	8.25	267.85	219.38	3.08	3.80	261.40	271.74
<b>Expenditures, somoni</b>	113.67	138.45	449.84	416.27	98.02	131.23	530.61	455.14	119.36	140.91	420.18	402.49
of which:												
consumer expenditures	106.62	127.94	360.52	344.05	91.81	124.36	462.69	410.34	111.99	129.13	322.98	320.58
purchase of foods, including public catering	67.49	82.39	144.96	154.10	66.40	86.62	200.33	199.35	67.87	80.84	124.61	138.08
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	28.43	23.67	167.74	133.83	13.11	17.85	183.24	130.60	34.02	25.72	162.06	134.96
services	10.58	21.79	46.86	55.25	12.26	19.86	78.00	79.47	9.96	22.46	35.41	46.68
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.12	0.09	0.96	0.87	0.04	0.03	1.12	0.92	0.14	0.11	0.90	0.86
<b>Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg</b>												
Bread and bread products	12.48	12.89	15.60	14.65	9.71	10.81	14.12	12.37	13.49	13.60	16.15	15.46
Potatoes	2.29	2.85	3.66	3.51	1.79	2.47	3.49	3.37	2.46	2.98	3.72	3.56
Vegetables and melons	3.19	4.02	6.37	5.92	2.56	3.71	6.25	5.26	3.42	4.12	6.42	6.16
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.66	0.80	1.96	1.74	0.55	0.86	2.53	2.38	0.70	0.77	1.75	1.51
Meat and meat products	0.62	0.62	1.88	1.67	0.52	0.68	2.51	2.08	0.65	0.60	1.65	1.52
Milk and dairy products	3.38	2.97	7.65	6.05	2.10	1.98	8.27	5.40	3.84	3.31	7.43	6.28
Fish and fish products	0.01	-	0.02	0.04	0.01	-	0.06	0.07	0.01	-	0.01	0.03
Eggs (pieces)	3	3	7	6	3	3	9	7	3	3	7	5
Sugar and confectionery	0.87	0.96	1.35	1.27	0.61	0.82	1.42	1.23	0.97	1.0	1.33	1.28
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.04	1.08	1.51	1.54	0.80	0.96	1.45	1.41	1.13	1.12	1.53	1.58

**APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2011 AND 2012 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)**

	Distribution by money income in 2011			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	18486	3000	18486
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
below 80.00	20.5	24.0	21.4	25.1
80.01-100.00	9.6	11.0	9.5	10.8
100.01-120.00	10.1	11.2	10.4	11.4
120.01-140.00	8.9	9.7	8.7	9.5
140.01-160.00	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
160.01-180.00	6.7	6.4	7.1	6.7
180.01-200.00	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.6
200.01-220.00	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.9
220.01-240.00	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
240.01-260.00	3.2	2.5	3.6	2.9
260.01-280.00	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.8
280.01-300.00	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
300.01-320.00	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1
320.01-340.00	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2
340.01-360.00	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
360.01-380.00	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
380.01-400.00	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6
400.01-420.00	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
4200.01 and more	6.7	4.8	6.1	4.5

	Distribution by money income in 2012			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	18945	3000	18945
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
below 80.00	16.7	19.5	16.9	19.6
80.01-100.00	9.3	11.2	9.9	11.9
100.01-120.00	8.6	9.9	8.7	9.8
120.01-140.00	8.7	9.4	9.2	9.9
140.01-160.00	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.2
160.01-180.00	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.6
180.01-200.00	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.5
200.01-220.00	5.9	5.1	6.1	5.2
220.01-240.00	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1
240.01-260.00	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9
260.01-280.00	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.2
280.01-300.00	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.0
300.01-320.00	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.8
320.01-340.00	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.7
340.01-360.00	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
360.01-380.00	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
380.01-400.00	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
400.01-420.00	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
4200.01 and more	8.1	5.6	7.8	5.5

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

	1st quarter of 2011						1st quarter of 2012					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
<b>Money expenditures</b>	<b>171.74</b>	<b>219.82</b>	<b>154.51</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>183.45</b>	<b>225.35</b>	<b>168.32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
of which:												
<b>Consumer expenditures</b>	<b>153.89</b>	<b>202.47</b>	<b>136.43</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>167.33</b>	<b>209.54</b>	<b>152.12</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>90.4</b>
including:												
for foods	92.58	123.24	81.55	60.2	60.9	59.8	100.00	125.85	90.69	59.8	60.1	59.6
for nonfoods	41.89	47.44	39.95	27.2	23.4	29.3	43.66	47.22	42.33	26.1	22.5	27.8
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	10.73	16.64	8.58	25.6	35.1	20.0	12.60	18.23	10.59	28.9	38.6	25.0
furniture and cultural and household appliances	5.39	8.64	4.21	12.9	18.2	10.5	5.98	6.90	5.64	13.7	14.6	13.3
medicines	3.24	4.28	2.87	7.7	9.0	7.3	3.98	4.76	3.70	9.1	10.1	8.7
building materials	8.80	1.42	11.53	21.0	3.0	28.9	5.30	2.65	6.23	12.1	5.6	14.7
fuel	1.81	1.23	2.03	4.3	2.6	5.1	4.20	3.81	4.33	9.6	8.1	10.2
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.30	0.14	0.36	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.30	0.15	0.35	0.7	0.3	0.8
alcoholic beverages	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.26	0.18	0.28	0.1	0.1	0.2
services	19.23	31.62	14.73	12.5	15.6	10.8	23.41	36.29	18.82	14.0	17.3	12.4
of which:												
housing and communal services	7.59	14.42	5.09	39.5	45.6	34.6	8.43	18.39	4.90	36.0	50.7	26.0
including payments for :												
dwelling space	0.28	0.52	0.18	3.7	3.6	1.2	0.27	0.73	0.11	3.2	4.0	2.2

	1st quarter of 2011						1st quarter of 2012					
	Per 1 house- hold member, somon / month	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member, in %	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member , somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house- hold member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
communal services	7.31	13.90	4.91	96.3	96.4	96.5	8.16	17.66	4.79	96.8	96.0	97.8
o/w electric energy	5.02	9.49	3.39	68.7	68.3	69.0	5.40	11.59	3.20	66.2	65.6	66.8
personal services	1.41	1.46	1.40	7.3	4.6	9.5	1.39	1.46	1.36	5.9	4.0	7.2
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.21	0.39	0.14	14.9	26.7	10.0	0.20	0.18	0.20	14.4	12.3	14.7
cultural and educational services	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1
payments for education	0.90	1.88	0.54	4.7	6.0	3.7	0.95	1.97	0.58	4.1	5.4	3.1
payments for medical services	0.31	0.30	0.32	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.77	1.02	0.68	3.3	2.8	3.6
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.08	0.14	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
transport services	6.37	9.40	5.27	33.1	29.7	35.8	8.76	9.17	8.60	37.4	25.3	45.7
communication services	2.35	3.33	1.99	12.2	10.5	13.5	2.87	3.67	2.58	12.3	10.1	13.7
legal services	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Taxes, due, and other payments</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>15.91</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES  
in the 1st quarter of 2011 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %**

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which, households, having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
<b>Total number</b>	3000	18486	29	139	284	530	2018	2383	629	727	551	476

of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon) :

below 80.00	18.9	23.6	7.4	3.1	6.4	7.4	24.5	21.6	10.0	17.2	21.5	38.2
80.01-100.00	13.1	15.0	-	2.3	2.2	8.0	16.7	15.1	10.2	15.6	16.8	18.6
100.01-120.00	12.8	13.6	11.1	1.6	7.1	11.7	14.5	13.3	12.2	11.7	16.3	13.6
120.01-140.00	10.5	10.5	7.4	5.4	10.9	12.1	10.3	10.7	11.3	12.3	10.0	8.5
140.01-160.00	7.7	7.2	3.7	7.0	8.7	10.3	7.1	7.8	9.2	10.6	5.0	5.1
160.01-180.00	6.4	5.7	7.4	6.2	8.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	7.4	5.9	6.7	3.6
180.01-200.00	5.6	5.0	-	3.9	8.7	7.1	5.0	5.2	6.6	5.4	4.9	3.4
200.01-220.00	4.1	3.5	3.7	7.8	6.0	6.0	3.1	3.5	4.8	3.5	3.8	1.6
220.01-240.00	4.0	3.5	-	7.8	4.1	7.2	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.4	2.0	2.2
240.01-260.00	2.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	5.3	4.0	2.0	2.3	4.3	2.2	2.0	0.4
260.01-280.00	2.4	1.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	3.8	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.0	2.1	0.8
280.01-300.00	2.1	1.7	-	3.9	4.1	3.0	1.5	1.7	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.6
300.01-320.00	1.7	1.1	7.4	7.8	2.3	3.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.8
320.01-340.00	1.4	1.0	7.4	3.9	4.1	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2
340.01-360.00	1.1	0.7	3.7	4.6	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.4
360.01-380.00	0.8	0.5	7.4	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
380.01-400.00	0.6	0.4	3.7	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	-
400.01-420.00	0.4	0.2	3.7	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.2
420.01 and more	3.7	2.7	18.6	17.7	9.4	4.0	1.8	2.8	5.1	3.0	1.3	1.6



**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES  
in the 1st quarter of 2012 (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
<b>Total number</b>	3000	18945	27	131	284	477	2041	2424	649	739	526	510

of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon) :

below 80.00	11.6	14.8	7.4	-	3.2	4.6	15.2	13.4	5.2	10.3	14.8	26.5
80.01-100.00	12.7	15.5	-	2.3	5.3	5.2	16.4	14.5	8.3	12.4	19.0	26.0
100.01-120.00	11.7	13.2	-	3.8	4.2	8.0	14.3	13.0	10.2	13.9	12.5	15.7
120.01-140.00	11.7	12.3	7.4	1.5	7.4	10.9	13.2	12.6	11.2	14.1	13.7	11.2
140.01-160.00	10.1	9.9	3.7	4.6	9.9	10.9	10.3	10.3	11.7	11.2	9.9	7.6
160.01-180.00	7.9	7.3	11.1	4.6	6.0	10.7	7.6	8.1	10.6	8.4	8.0	4.7
180.01-200.00	5.5	4.5	-	6.1	9.9	7.5	4.2	4.6	5.5	4.6	6.1	2.0
200.01-220.00	5.5	4.8	-	6.1	9.9	8.0	4.4	4.9	6.9	4.7	3.4	3.9
220.01-240.00	4.4	3.7	7.4	9.2	5.3	7.1	3.4	4.0	5.4	4.7	3.4	1.6
240.01-260.00	3.2	2.7	-	7.6	5.3	5.0	2.3	2.8	4.2	3.7	1.1	1.8
260.01-280.00	2.3	1.8	-	6.9	4.6	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.3	0.6
280.01-300.00	2.0	1.4	3.7	6.9	4.2	3.6	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.4
300.01-320.00	1.7	1.2	3.7	7.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.8
320.01-340.00	1.7	1.2	-	5.3	4.6	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.0
340.01-360.00	1.0	0.7	7.4	5.3	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6
360.01-380.00	0.8	0.5	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
380.01-400.00	0.8	0.7	-	0.8	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	-
400.01-420.00	0.5	0.5	-	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
420.01 and more	4.9	3.3	44.5	18.3	10.2	7.3	2.3	3.5	6.5	3.9	2.3	0.4

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

(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	<i>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011</i>			<i>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>of which:</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>of which:</b>	
		<b>Urban area</b>	<b>Rural area</b>		<b>Urban area</b>	<b>Rural area</b>
Bread products	13.41	12.36	13.81	12.80	11.42	13.29
Potatoes	2.66	2.70	2.64	2.78	2.90	2.73
Vegetables and melons	4.40	4.61	4.32	4.59	4.65	4.58
Fruits and berries, including dry	1.46	1.68	1.39	1.54	1.66	1.50
Sugar and confectionary	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.02	0.96	1.04
Meat and meat products	0.95	1.33	0.81	0.90	1.21	0.80
Fish products	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.02	0.01
Milk and dairy products	5.15	5.04	5.19	4.48	3.58	4.81
Eggs (pieces)	4	5	3	4	5	3
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.19	1.15	1.20	1.19	1.10	1.20

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