Food Security and Poverty
№1 - 2012

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

Editorial board:

Mukhammadieva B.Z - Chairman of Editorial Board
Shokirov Sh., Asoev A.A., Norov K.D., Baimatov K.F., Gukasova T.P.,
Abdulloev M.A., Jdanova L.V., Turaev B.T.

Responsible for:
- sections of the Bulletin

Vital and Employment Statistics
Kulov A.N. 227-80-88 abduvali@stat.tj

Social Statistics
Budnikova E.V. 227-94-88 budnikova.srk@inbox.ru

Prices
Turaev B.T. 227-56-28

Household Budgets and Poverty Statistics
Kulov A.N. 221-49-91 abduvali@stat.tj

Finances
Pulatova N.T. 227-98-71

Gross Domestic Product
227-98-71 nuriniso-07@list.ru

Trade, External Activity
Kurbanov T. 223-11-52 tavarali_49@mail.ru

Agriculture, Nature and Environment Statistics
Abdulloev M.A. 227-81-14

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

Economic Analysis and International Relations Department

Gukasova T.P.
Tel. 221-23-87
e-mail: stat@tojikiston.com

-publication:

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

Baimatov K.F.
Tel: 227-96-09
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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.

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

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

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-March 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...
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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

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

<sup>1</sup> preliminary data

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
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 daytime air temperature at -2+3 degrees. In Khudjan, the air temperature fell to -5 degrees at daytime 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 daytime 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water reservoirs</th>
<th>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</th>
<th>Volume of water in 2011</th>
<th>Volume of water in 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mln. cubic meters</td>
<td>in % to total capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayrakkum</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>3414</td>
<td>82,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurek</td>
<td>-774</td>
<td>6064</td>
<td>57,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 March 2012

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2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

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

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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production, thsd.tons</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>1 quarter 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat (slaughtered)</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef and veal</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton and goats meat</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other meat</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>660.8</td>
<td>695.9</td>
<td>130.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, mln.</td>
<td>231.9</td>
<td>254.7</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Productivity**

| 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 livestock products in the first quarter of 2012, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons

- **RRS**: Meat - 6.0, Milk - 27.5, Eggs, mln. - 34.4
- **Khatlon Oblast**: Meat - 15.3, Milk - 46.1
- **Sogd Oblast**: Meat - 20.3, Milk - 54.8
- **GBAO**: Meat - 0.4, Milk - 1.7, Eggs, mln. - 1.2
2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(somoni/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

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

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

*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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>20.28</td>
<td>26.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton oil</td>
<td>7.97</td>
<td>9.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (10 pieces)</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>7.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand sugar</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>6.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light wheat flour</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread made from light wheat flour</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vodka</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>11.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%).
**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).
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st quarter of 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)</td>
<td>172.12</td>
<td>184.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in real incomes (%)</td>
<td>118.4</td>
<td>100.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly salary</td>
<td>427.79</td>
<td>543.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in real salary (%)</td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>118.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)</td>
<td>171.74</td>
<td>183.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in real expenditures (%)</td>
<td>120.9</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10: Share of consumer expenditures for food in the total structure of household expenditures (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Republic of Tajikistan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oblasts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soghd oblast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatlon oblast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerable groups of population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households having 3 and more children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-off 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 2011</th>
<th>March 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetable oil</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread products</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dairy products</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat products</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per one household member per a day</th>
<th>Per one household member per a day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban area</td>
<td>rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st quarter of 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteins, gr.</td>
<td>50.21</td>
<td>47.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which animal, gr.</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>8.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats, gr.</td>
<td>55.18</td>
<td>55.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which animal, gr.</td>
<td>10.51</td>
<td>12.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrate, gr.</td>
<td>373.37</td>
<td>337.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories</td>
<td>2206.83</td>
<td>2075.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which animal, gr.</td>
<td>147.73</td>
<td>166.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

174 Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2012
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of registered cases</td>
<td>92433</td>
<td>91467</td>
<td>9889</td>
<td>9031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute enteric infections</td>
<td>66018</td>
<td>65917</td>
<td>3498</td>
<td>2595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial dysentery</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid fever</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute viral hepatitis</td>
<td>9886</td>
<td>11063</td>
<td>2422</td>
<td>3107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>5286</td>
<td>5516</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitic diseases</td>
<td>41951</td>
<td>52120</td>
<td>10429</td>
<td>11972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons under regular medical check-up</th>
<th>of which cases revealed for the first time (new cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children aged 0-14, who suffers from malnutrition</td>
<td>6620</td>
<td>5569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 000 children of this age group</td>
<td>251.2</td>
<td>211.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population suffered from endemic goitre, total</td>
<td>91999</td>
<td>96284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 000 population</td>
<td>1221.8</td>
<td>1264.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which children below 14 years old</td>
<td>39494</td>
<td>36062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 000 children of this age group</td>
<td>1498.8</td>
<td>1368.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population suffered from anemia, total</td>
<td>73134</td>
<td>78428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 000 population</td>
<td>971.3</td>
<td>1029.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which children below 14 years old</td>
<td>24291</td>
<td>24164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 000 children of this age group</td>
<td>921.8</td>
<td>917.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BCG</th>
<th>General Polio-3</th>
<th>DPT3</th>
<th>Measles-1</th>
<th>Hepatitis B-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total in republic</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of social benefits</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children-invalids ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalids from childhood ²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 1st group</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>81.53</td>
<td>99.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 2nd group</td>
<td></td>
<td>79.92</td>
<td>97.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 3rd group</td>
<td>68.92</td>
<td>79.89</td>
<td>94.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalids due to industrial injuries *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 1st group</td>
<td>126.35</td>
<td>155.16</td>
<td>48.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 2nd group</td>
<td>105.30</td>
<td>198.45</td>
<td>309.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 3rd group</td>
<td>136.50</td>
<td>167.25</td>
<td>162.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalids due to occupational disease *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 1st group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 2nd group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 3rd group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalids due to general disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 1st group</td>
<td>121.71</td>
<td>169.40</td>
<td>224.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 2nd group</td>
<td>129.77</td>
<td>174.67</td>
<td>210.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 3rd group</td>
<td>124.64</td>
<td>177.91</td>
<td>211.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly citizens (old-age pension)</td>
<td>84.60</td>
<td>118.97</td>
<td>189.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

somoni
Food Security and Poverty

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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010*</th>
<th>2011*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The total number of disabled persons, who receives disability pensions as well as social pensions and benefits</td>
<td>156716</td>
<td>161341</td>
<td>171447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 1000 population</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>20.22*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The total number of disabled children below 18, who receives social pensions</td>
<td>20348</td>
<td>24013</td>
<td>30133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 10 000 children</td>
<td>64.5*</td>
<td>71.7*</td>
<td>86*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of registered births</th>
<th>Number of registered deaths</th>
<th>Natural population growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>222351</td>
<td>223302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>3932</td>
<td>4072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soghd oblast</td>
<td>65599</td>
<td>64691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatlon oblast</td>
<td>83870</td>
<td>83185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>17320</td>
<td>18344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
<td>51630</td>
<td>53010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per 1000 population

| Tajikistan | 29.4 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 25.0 | 24.4 |
| 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Tajikistan</th>
<th>Population number as of 1.01.2011, thsd.persons</th>
<th>Population number as of 1.01.2012, thsd.persons</th>
<th>in % to the corresponding period of 20119</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7616.4</td>
<td>7800.5</td>
<td>102.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>206.3</td>
<td>208.3</td>
<td>101.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soghd oblast</td>
<td>2251.7</td>
<td>2302.5</td>
<td>102.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatlon oblast</td>
<td>2693.9</td>
<td>2759.6</td>
<td>102.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>730.5</td>
<td>748.0</td>
<td>102.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
<td>1734.0</td>
<td>1782.0</td>
<td>102.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.m³ and amounted to 7942 mln.m³, which is lower by 0.006 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year.

Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.034 mln.m³ and amounted to 3497 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.039 mln.m³ 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.m³ and was lower by 6838 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.074 mln.m³ and was lower by 0.045 mln.m³ 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.m³ and amounted to 6064 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.063 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.009 mln.m³ and amounted to 3414 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.3084 mln.m³ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Indicator 2008</th>
<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of impact</td>
<td>The annual real growth of GDP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget revenues against GDP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tax revenues against GDP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment in main capital against GDP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export of goods and services against GDP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of resources</td>
<td>State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>32.4&lt;sup&gt;1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>26.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1)</sup> all sources of finance
### Improvement of the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship

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

*) preliminary data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Indicator 2008</th>
<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>Indicator 1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of outcome</td>
<td>External trade per GDP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>106.3</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity export growth in money terms</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-94.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export growth of light industry</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>-22.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export growth of fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in intraregional trade volume</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of tourists to Tajikistan</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>2744</td>
<td>6506</td>
<td>2863</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>347.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license</td>
<td>1000 persons</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>0.321</td>
<td>-</td>
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### Promotion of Sustainable Economic Growth (Production Block)

#### Food Security and Development of the Agricultural Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Indicator 2008</th>
<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of outcome</td>
<td>Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>110.6</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>118.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in productivity of labor in agriculture sector</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>101.2</td>
<td>101.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>112.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in average productivity of cotton sector</td>
<td>Centner/ha</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export growth in agriculture sector</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>102.8</td>
<td>108.5</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>117.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in livestock production</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>106.0</td>
<td>107.7</td>
<td>107.0</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>121.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in household incomes</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>107.8</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>123.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>99.0</td>
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### Development of infrastructure, energy and industry

#### Indicators of the transport section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Indicator 2008</th>
<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of outcome</td>
<td>The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks</td>
<td>1000 tons</td>
<td>800.5</td>
<td>937.0</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>1200.9</td>
<td>283.3</td>
<td>820</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The volume of international passenger transportation</td>
<td>1000 passengers</td>
<td>394.7</td>
<td>416.5</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>235.1</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>480</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The volume of internal and external investment for transport projects</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>360.6</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>648.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The indicators of communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Indicator 2008</th>
<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of impact</td>
<td>The volume of services by private companies in money terms</td>
<td>Mln Tajik somoni</td>
<td>648.8</td>
<td>775.2</td>
<td>1675.0</td>
<td>1890.4</td>
<td>290.1</td>
<td>805.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in number of internet users</td>
<td>1000 users</td>
<td>495.6</td>
<td>416.5</td>
<td>1242.8</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2120.3</td>
<td>543.7</td>
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### The indicators of the energy section

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

### The indicators of the industry section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator of outcome</th>
<th>Volume of industrial production</th>
<th>Million somoni</th>
<th>6105.9</th>
<th>6500.9</th>
<th>7082.2</th>
<th>7583.2</th>
<th>1956.7</th>
<th>8737.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of processed cotton fiber</td>
<td>1000 tons</td>
<td>115.7</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of processed leather</td>
<td>1000 pieces</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>263.9</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>521.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of processed wool</td>
<td>tons</td>
<td>161.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>840.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of processed silk</td>
<td>tons</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator of output</td>
<td>Volume of products of the light industry/food</td>
<td>Million somoni</td>
<td>732.0/1</td>
<td>264.6</td>
<td>705.3/1</td>
<td>1360.1</td>
<td>881.9/1</td>
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# SOCIAL BLOCK

## Development of the education system and science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Indicator 2008</th>
<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children covered by primary and universal education</td>
<td>% out of number of concerned children</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>97.6*</td>
<td>94.5*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of impact</td>
<td>Computerization (number of schoolchildren for one computer)</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of new seats for schoolchildren</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>22073</td>
<td>24930</td>
<td>17602</td>
<td>23913</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of constructed schools</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of published books</td>
<td>Million copies</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student/teacher ratio</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
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### Development of the health care system

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator types</th>
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<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child mortality under 5 years old</td>
<td>Per 1000 born alive</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child mortality under 1 year old</td>
<td>Per 1000 born alive</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>per 100.000 born alive</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>…</td>
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<td>77.5</td>
<td>71.0*</td>
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<td>671.3*</td>
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<td>0.04*</td>
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<td>Indicator of output</td>
<td>Proportion of children under 1 year age and elder covered by vaccination</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
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## Improvement of social welfare

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<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
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<td>Indicator of impact</td>
<td>Poverty rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>53.5 (2007)</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Extreme poverty rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.1 (2007)</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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## Promotion of environmental sustainability

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<th>Indicator 2009</th>
<th>Indicator 2010</th>
<th>Indicator 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
<th>Indicator 2012</th>
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<td>100.0</td>
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<td>Expansion of natural reserves</td>
<td>%</td>
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## Promotion of gender equality

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<th>Percentage of women among public workers</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>75.9/24.1</th>
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<th>39.2</th>
<th>46.1</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>70/30</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>71/29</td>
<td>71/29</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender inequality in wages</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>persons</td>
<td>11658/1376</td>
<td>всего</td>
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### APPENDIX 3. CHANGES IN AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES (SUPPLY) IN TAJIKISTAN (somoni / kg)

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

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### Food Security and Poverty

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<td>6.67</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>8.32</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2012
### APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2008-2011

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)</th>
<th>Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons</th>
<th>Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons</th>
<th>Eggs, million</th>
<th>Vegetable oil, thousand tons</th>
<th>Fish and fish products, tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stocks at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>189.1</td>
<td>225.0</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>134.3</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Food imports (+)</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability (1-3) (+)</td>
<td>153.3</td>
<td>268.8</td>
<td>312.3</td>
<td>366.9</td>
<td>842.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Used for seed (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used as fodder (-)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Losses (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>7. Food exports (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
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<td>78.7</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>84.25</td>
<td>399.4</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumption (4-9) (-)</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>403.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Stocks at the end of the period</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>189.1</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>282.6</td>
<td>439.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2012**
## FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2010 BY QUARTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)</th>
<th>Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons</th>
<th>Potatoes fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
<td>III q.</td>
<td>IV q.</td>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stocks at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>406.1</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>378.1</td>
<td>311.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>352.6</td>
<td>665.4</td>
<td>243.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>3. Food imports (+)</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>150.7</td>
<td>149.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Availability (1-3) (+)</td>
<td>500.4</td>
<td>480.9</td>
<td>850.9</td>
<td>770.7</td>
<td>328.3</td>
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<td>5. Used for seed (-)</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Used as fodder (-)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Losses (-)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Food exports (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
<td>428.3</td>
<td>424.3</td>
<td>422.3</td>
<td>426.5</td>
<td>77.9</td>
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<td>34.8</td>
<td>378.1</td>
<td>258.1</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)</td>
<td>Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons</td>
<td>Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons</td>
<td>Eggs, million</td>
<td>Vegetable oil, thousand tons</td>
<td>Fish and fish products, tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
<td>III q.</td>
<td>IV q.</td>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stocks at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>549.0</td>
<td>551.8</td>
<td>558.0</td>
<td>589.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td>118.8</td>
<td>145.4</td>
<td>177.2</td>
<td>219.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability (1-3) (+)</td>
<td>214.9</td>
<td>239.3</td>
<td>244.9</td>
<td>253.7</td>
<td>669.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Used for seed (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used as fodder (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Losses (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Food exports (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
<td>116.0</td>
<td>139.1</td>
<td>136.0</td>
<td>113.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Other utilization (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (4-9) (+)</td>
<td>117.3</td>
<td>140.1</td>
<td>149.0</td>
<td>140.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Stocks at the end of the period</td>
<td>551.8</td>
<td>558.0</td>
<td>589.3</td>
<td>670.5</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2011, BY QUARTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)</th>
<th>Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons</th>
<th>Potatoes fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
<td>III q.</td>
<td>IV q.</td>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stocks at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>132.8</td>
<td>405.6</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>227.7</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Food imports (+)</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>194.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability (I-3) (+)</td>
<td>346.0</td>
<td>461.6</td>
<td>740.0</td>
<td>828.2</td>
<td>269.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used as fodder (-)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Losses (-)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Food exports (-)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>292.8</td>
<td>375.1</td>
<td>61.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Other utilization (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (4-9) (+)</td>
<td>335.4</td>
<td>328.8</td>
<td>334.4</td>
<td>462.9</td>
<td>136.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Stocks at the end of the period</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>132.8</td>
<td>405.6</td>
<td>365.3</td>
<td>133.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Food Security and Poverty

#### Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic foodstuffs</th>
<th>Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons</th>
<th>Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons</th>
<th>Eggs, million</th>
<th>Vegetable oil, thousand tons</th>
<th>Fish and fish products, tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
<td>III q.</td>
<td>IV q.</td>
<td>I q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stocks at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>225.0</td>
<td>233.8</td>
<td>242.3</td>
<td>260.0</td>
<td>670.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>123.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Food imports (+)</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability (1-3) (+)</td>
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<td>262.8</td>
<td>280.7</td>
<td>303.9</td>
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<td>4. Used for seed (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used as fodder (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Losses (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Food exports (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>20.65</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>118.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Other utilization (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (4-9) (-)</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>119.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Stocks at the end of the period</td>
<td>233.8</td>
<td>242.3</td>
<td>260.0</td>
<td>282.6</td>
<td>676.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Food Balance of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012, by Quarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)</th>
<th>Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons</th>
<th>Potatoes fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons</th>
<th>Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I q.</td>
<td>II q.</td>
<td>III q.</td>
<td>IV q.</td>
<td>I q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stocks at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>365.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1457.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Food imports (+)</td>
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<td>14.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>37.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Availability (1-3) (+)</td>
<td>589.3</td>
<td>727.6</td>
<td>1465.7</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>243.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used for seed (-)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Used as fodder (-)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Losses (-)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Food exports (-)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
<td>291.9</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<td>10. Stocks at the end of the period</td>
<td>280.7</td>
<td>644.8</td>
<td>1272.1</td>
<td>176.4</td>
<td>220.5</td>
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## Basic Foodstuffs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic foodstuffs physical quantities</th>
<th>Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons</th>
<th>Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons</th>
<th>Eggs, million</th>
<th>Vegetable oil, thousand tons</th>
<th>Fish and fish products, tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock at the beginning of period</td>
<td>282.6</td>
<td>869.3</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>1304.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production in the country (+)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food imports (+)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability (1-3) (+)</td>
<td>309.7</td>
<td>999.4</td>
<td>122.8</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>1457.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used for seed (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used as fodder (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses (-)</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food exports (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability for consumption by the population (+)</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>100.8</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>225.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other utilization (-)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (4-9) (-)</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>188.8</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>341.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks at the end of the period</td>
<td>289.2</td>
<td>810.6</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1115.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX 6. MONEY INCOMES, EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, BY DECILE POPULATION GROUPS (according to sampling household budget survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All households</th>
<th>Urban of which:</th>
<th>Rural of which:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the poorest 10% of population</td>
<td>the richest 10% of population</td>
<td>the poorest 10% of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money incomes, somoni</td>
<td>32.42</td>
<td>29.48</td>
<td>559.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor incomes</td>
<td>20.61</td>
<td>18.84</td>
<td>160.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)</td>
<td>6.23</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>13.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>122.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other incomes (including remittances)</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>263.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures, somoni</td>
<td>113.67</td>
<td>138.45</td>
<td>449.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumer expenditures</td>
<td>106.62</td>
<td>127.94</td>
<td>360.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchase of foods, including public catering</td>
<td>67.49</td>
<td>82.39</td>
<td>144.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption</td>
<td>28.43</td>
<td>23.67</td>
<td>167.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>services</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td>21.79</td>
<td>46.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchase of alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and berries, including dry</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and meat products</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and dairy products</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>7.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and fish products</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (pieces)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar and confectionery</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oil and other fats</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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 %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution by money income in 2011</th>
<th>Total income</th>
<th>Disposable income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of households surveyed</td>
<td>Population in them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>18486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below 80.00</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.01-100.00</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.01-120.00</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.01-140.00</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.01-160.00</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160.01-180.00</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.01-200.00</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.01-220.00</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.01-240.00</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240.01-260.00</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260.01-280.00</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280.01-300.00</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300.01-320.00</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320.01-340.00</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340.01-360.00</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360.01-380.00</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380.01-400.00</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400.01-420.00</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4200.01 and more</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution by money income in 2012</th>
<th>Total income</th>
<th>Disposable income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of households surveyed</td>
<td>Population in them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>18945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below 80.00</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.01-100.00</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.01-120.00</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.01-140.00</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.01-160.00</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160.01-180.00</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.01-200.00</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.01-220.00</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.01-240.00</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240.01-260.00</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260.01-280.00</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280.01-300.00</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300.01-320.00</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320.01-340.00</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340.01-360.00</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360.01-380.00</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380.01-400.00</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400.01-420.00</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4200.01 and more</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 8. STRUCTURE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st quarter of 2011</th>
<th>1st quarter of 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per 1 household member, somoni / month</td>
<td>of which:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban area</td>
<td>Rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money expenditures</td>
<td>171.74</td>
<td>219.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer expenditures</td>
<td>153.89</td>
<td>202.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for foods</td>
<td>92.58</td>
<td>123.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for nonfoods</td>
<td>41.31</td>
<td>47.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothes, footwear, fabrics</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>16.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furniture and cultural and household appliances</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>8.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicines</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building materials</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuel</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco goods, makhorka</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>services</td>
<td>19.23</td>
<td>31.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>housing and communal services</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>14.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including payments for :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwelling space</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st quarter of 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per 1 household member, somoni/month</td>
<td>of which:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban area</td>
<td>Rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communal services</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>13.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o/w electric energy</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>9.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal services</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural and educational services</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payments for education</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payments for medical services</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transport services</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>9.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communication services</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legal services</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, due, and other payments</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditures</td>
<td>14.08</td>
<td>9.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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 %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of households surveyed</th>
<th>Population in them</th>
<th>Households consisting of:</th>
<th>Households having children below 16</th>
<th>of which, households, having</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>3 person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number</strong></td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>18486</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below 80.00</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.01-100.00</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.01-120.00</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.01-140.00</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.01-160.00</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160.01-180.00</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.01-200.00</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.01-220.00</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.01-240.00</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240.01-260.00</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260.01-280.00</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280.01-300.00</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300.01-320.00</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320.01-340.00</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340.01-360.00</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360.01-380.00</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380.01-400.00</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400.01-420.00</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420.01 and more</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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 %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Households consisting of:</th>
<th>Households of which households having</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>households surveyed</td>
<td>in them</td>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>18945</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly per capita expenditures</th>
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### APPENDIX 9. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget surveys)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; quarter of 2011</th>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; quarter of 2011</th>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; quarter of 2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of which:</td>
<td>of which:</td>
<td>of which:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban area</td>
<td>Rural area</td>
<td>Urban area</td>
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<td>Bread products</td>
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<td>12.80</td>
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<td>Fruits and berries, including dry</td>
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<td>1.02</td>
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<td>Eggs (pieces)</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</table>
FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

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