Food Security and Poverty
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Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

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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 main indicators covered by the 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.

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 and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Transport, Hydrometeorological Agency under the Committee for Nature and Forestry Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, etc.).

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

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CONTENTS

Introduction 113
Overview 116
CHAPTER I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS 118
1.1. Gross Domestic Product 118
1.2. Price and Tariff Indices 119
1.3. Foreign trade 119
1.4. Labor market 120
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD 121
2.1. Growth in agricultural production 121
2.1.1 Outlook of agricultural production 121
2.1.2. Crop production 123
2.1.3. Livestock production 124
2.2. Producer prices 125
2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs 127
2.4. Availability of food per capita 128
CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD 129
3.1. Consumer prices 129
3.2. Incomes and Expenditures 131
3.2.1. Incomes 132
3.2.2. Expenditures 132
3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan 133
3.3.1 Food insecurity: households with spend more than 50% of expenditures on food 135
CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION 135
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population 136
4.2. Food security indicators not related to income 137
4.2.1. Population morbidity 137
4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates 139

METHODOLOGY 142

Appendix 1. Review of hydro-meteorological conditions 145

Appendix 2.Key Target Indicators of the NDS -2030..... 147

Appendix 3. Changes in average wholesale prices in Tajikistan 150

Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices in Tajikistan..... 151

Appendix 5. Money incomes, expenditures and consumption of households, by decile population groups in the Republic of Tajikistan 153

Appendix 6. Distribution of households and population in them by per capita income in the Republic of Tajikistan 155

Appendix 7. Structure of average monthly expenditures of population in the Republic of Tajikistan..... 156

Appendix 8. Per capita consumption of food in the republic of Tajikistan 160

OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-December 2016 was valued at 54471.1 million somoni, and increased by 6.9% as compared to the similar period of 2015 (in constant prices).

- The value of gross agricultural output in January – December 2016 in all categories of farms increased by 5.2% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2015 and amounted to 22234.0 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 15066.6 mln.somoni (increased by 5.1%), and animal products – 7167.4 mln.somoni (increased by 5.5%).

- In January – December 2016, farms of all categories produced 233329 tons of meat (or 107.2% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 917990 tons of milk (103.3%).

- In January – December 2016, the imports of food products decreased by 3.0% as compared to January – December 2015, of which the import of vegetables decreased by 85.6%, flour - by 36.8%, fruits and berries – by 31.0%, milk and dairy products – by 11.3%, sugar and confectionery - by 30.1%, potato – by 89.2%, spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products – by 22.5%. At the same time, the imports of wheat increased by 20.4%, eggs - by 32.1%, tea – by 40.0%, and vegetable oil – by 2.9%.

- In January – December 2016, the highest increase in prices was registered for pea (by 55.4%), apples (by 38.1%), potato (by 35.7%), green tea (by 27.7%), buckwheat (by 26.8%), sand sugar (by 14.9%), cotton oil (by 12.7%), eggs (by 12.1%), animal oil (by 11.9%), vodka (by 10.2%), beef (by 3.2%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for rice (by 9.1%), cabbage (by 4.4%), light wheat flour (by 3.1%), and carrot (by 1.8%).

- According to preliminary estimates, the labour force[1] (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2016 was estimated at 2290.6 thsd.persons, of them 2237.5 thsd.persons (97.7%) were occupied in the economy, and 53.1 thsd.persons (2.3% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January – December 2016 continued to remain labor incomes (54.8%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (6.0%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 10.2 times.

- In January – December 2016, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average 151.49 kg per one household member, which is higher by 1.59 kg than the level of the previous year.

[1] The term "economically active population" was abolished by the decision of 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, "Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization".

- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in December 2016 made up 12.9% as compared to November 2016; as compared to December 2015, the real wages and salaries increased by 9.2%.

- In December 2016, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (404.44 somoni) and fishery (814.80 somoni).

- As of the end of December 2016, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 56019.6 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – December 2016 accounted for 80.3% (44970.1 thsd.somoni).

- The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in construction (36159.4 thsd.somoni or 64.5% of the total arrears), processing industry (4032.5 thsd.somoni or 7.2%), mining industry and quarry mining (6677.5 thsd.somoni or 11.9%), agriculture, hunting, and forestry (4399.0 thsd.somoni or 7.8%).

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-December 2016 was valued at 54471.1 million somoni, and increased by 6.9% as compared to the similar period of 2015 (in constant prices).

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2014	2015	2016 [1]
Population, as of the end of period (million)	8.4	8.5	8.7
Nominal GDP (mln. somoni)	45606.6	48408.7	54471.1
of which (in %):			
agriculture	23.5	22.0	20.7
industry	12.0	13.3	15.1
Services and trade	50.5	52.1	52.9
GDP per capita (somoni)	5523.7	5727.8	6299.6
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	6.7	6.0	6.9
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	2.7	0.8	-1.7
Consumer Price Indices, *in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*	106.1	105.8	105.9
Price Indices for foodstuffs	107.5	106.8	105.0
Price indices for services	104.3	103.0	104.9
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.9349	6.1645	7.8356
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2.4	2.5	2.3
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	55.5	51.1	53.1
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	103.0	92.1	103.9
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	819.59	879.21	960.17
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	117.5	107.3	109.2
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-3361.3	-2545.0	-117.7
Share of food in total imports, %	20.5	23.1	24.7
Share of food in total exports, %	4.4	4.8	2.6

[1] *preliminary data*

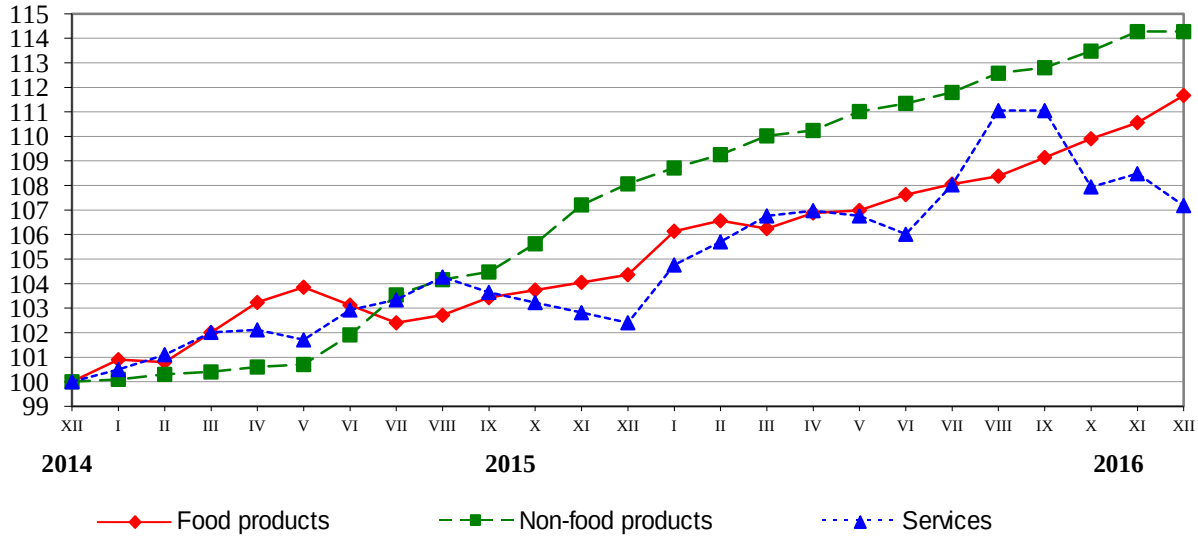
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In December 2016, consumer price index constituted 100.3%, of which for foodstuff – 101.0%, non-food products – 100.0%, and paid services to population – 98.8%.

In January – December 2016, consumer price index constituted 106.1%, of which for foodstuff – 106.8%, non-food products – 105.7%, and paid services to population – 104.5%.

Graph 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2014)



In January – December 2016, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods. More detailed information on prices of food is available in the section 3 "Access to food".

1.3 Foreign trade

In January – December 2016, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 3929.6 million USD, decreasing by 396.6 mln. USD (or 9.2%) as compared to January – December 2015. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at –2132.2 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 110 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 100 far abroad countries.

About 50.1% (1967.9mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 49.9% (1961.7 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 1379.1 million USD, with other countries of the world –753.1 million USD.

In January – December 2016, the volume of exports amounted to 898.7 mln.USD and increased by 0.9% (or 8.1 mln.USD) as compared to January – December 2015. The volume of imports decreased by 11.8% (or 404.7 mln.USD) and amounted to 3030.9 mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (11841.6 thsd.USD) and vegetables (7278.0 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (231431.4 thsd.USD) and flour (28750.5 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

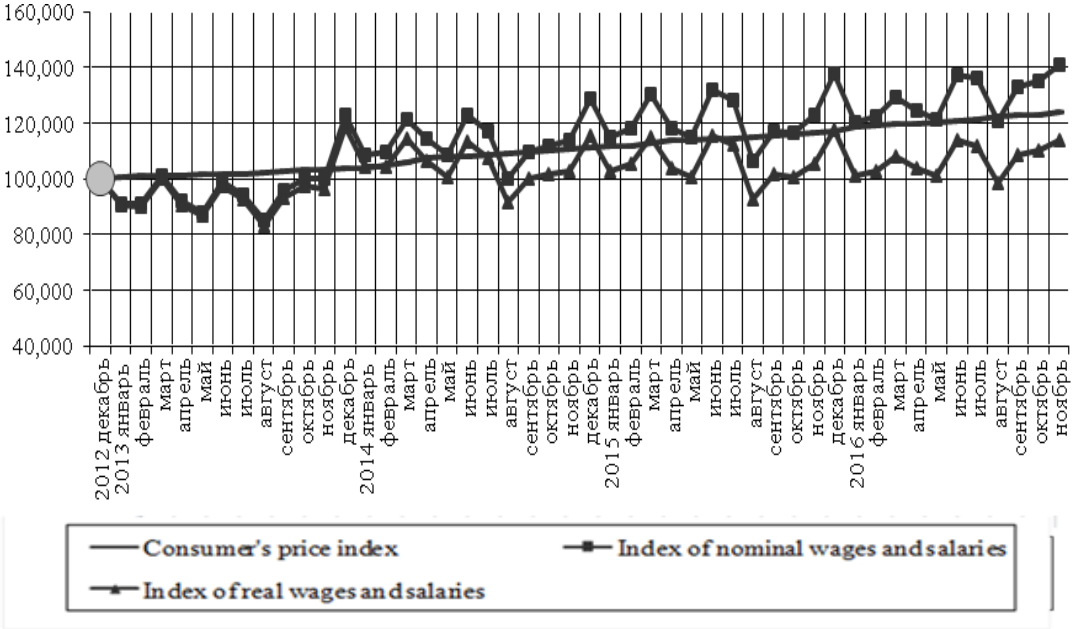
According to preliminary estimates, the labour force[2] (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2016 was estimated at 2290.6 thsd.persons, of them 2237.5 thsd.persons (97.7%) were occupied in the economy, and 53.1 thsd.persons (2.3% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

As of the end of December 2016, the total number of unemployed registered by employment agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment amounted to 53.1 thsd. persons, decreasing by 4.0% as compared to November 2016. Females accounted for 51.5% of total number of registered unemployed (27.4 thsd.persons). The official unemployment rate was 2.3% of the total labour force.

In December 2016, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (404.44 somoni) and fishery (814.80 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (2765.21 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (2236.82somoni), processing industry (1367.94 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (1326.79 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in December 2016 was 1237.90 somoni, increasing by 20.1% as compared to December 2015.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (3203.33 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (2374.46 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (1270.70 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in December 2016 was 1183.91 somoni, increasing by 14.6% as compared to December 2015.

Graph 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries (December 2012 = 100)



[1] The term "economically active population" was abolished by the decision of 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, "Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization".

As of the end of December 2016, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 56019.6 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – December 2016 accounted for 80.3% (44970.1 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in construction (36159.4 thsd.somoni or 64.5% of the total arrears), processing industry (4032.5 thsd.somoni or 7.2%), mining industry and quarry mining (6677.5 thsd.somoni or 11.9%), agriculture, hunting, and forestry (4399.0 thsd.somoni or 7.8%). The highest arrears in salary payments in service sector were observed in the area of communal, social and personal services (1303.6 thsd.somoni or 2.3% of the total arrears), operations with immovable assets, rent, and commercial activity (842.1thsd.somoni or 1.5%), healthcare and social services (689.8 thsd.somoni or 1.2%), and educational sector (602.8 thsd.somoni or 1.1%).

CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in January – December 2016 in all categories of farms increased by 5.2% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2015 and amounted to 22234.0 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 15066.6 mln.somoni (increased by 5.1%), and animal products – 7167.4 mln.somoni (increased by 5.5%).

2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

October was characterized by relatively warm weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic exceeded the norm by 1 degree, as follows: +11+17 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +4+12 degrees in mountains (+16 degrees in Darvoz region), and 0-2 degrees below zero in high mountain areas.

The total amount of precipitation was below the norm in the most regions of the republic, as follows: 147-307% of the norm in Soghd oblast, 41-196% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 98-177% in RRS, 74-305% in the western part of GBAO, and 18-250% in the eastern part of GBAO.

Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only at the end of the third decade of the month the water content in Yahsu-Vose river was slightly increased. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (67-110%),

except for Zeravshan – Dupuly river, where the average water discharge exceeded the norm (116%).

November. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 1-2 degrees, except for GBAP (above the nrom by 2-5 degrees) as follows: +4+8 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +1+4 degrees in mountains (+8 degrees in Darvoz region), and 4-7 degrees below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-3, 5-8, 10-18 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS fluctuated from +20+25 degrees to +26+31 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the maximum air temperature war observed on 1-3 November (+20+24 degrees). The average daily air temperature was above the mean annual values by 2-8 degrees.

Gradual decrease of water level in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Yahsu river and rivers of the southern slope of Gissar range where the water level increased from 19 to 22 sm increased due to rains on 21 – 22 November. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (97-118%) except for Karatag-Karatag and Vakhsh-Darband rivers (58-93%).

December. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm except for GBAO (above the norm by 1-3 degrees), as follows: +0-6 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, -+1-6 degrees in mountains, and +12-17 degrees below zero in the high mountainous regions.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-2, 15-17 and 27-31 December in RRS and Khatlon oblast, when the day-time air temperature reached +15-20 degrees in valleys, +8-15 degrees in Sogd oblast. At this, the average daily air temperature was above the norm by 2-6 degrees.

Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only in the third decade of the month the water content in Yahsu, Kizilsu (southern) rivers, as well as the rivers of the southern slope of Gissar range was slightly increased due to rains/snowfalls. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (94-129%), except for Isfara – Tashkurgan and Vakhsh - Garm rivers, where the average water discharge was below the norm (79-82%).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 December 2016

Water reservoirs	*Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters*	*Volume of water in 2016*		*Volume of water in 2015*	
		mln. cubic meters	*in % to total capacity*	*mln. cubic meters*	*in % to total capacity*
Kayrakkum	0.324	3281	78.9	3281.8	78.9
Nurek	0.544	9537	90.8	9536.8	90.8

2.1.2. Crop production
Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2014	2015	2016
Sown area (thsd.ha)	828.5	830.5	837.3
Winter crops	264.7	256.9	259.0
Cereal crops	264.7	256.9	259.0
Spring crops	563.8	573.6	-
Cereal crops	147.9	166.8	164.4
wheat	52.3	62.0	62.5
barley	50.9	54.7	53.6
Industrial crops	207.7	188.6	190.7
Potatoes	35.5	39.8	41.6
Vegetables	48.5	55.4	58.2
Melons	19.4	21.4	20.0
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Cereal crops	1317.8	1392.8	1435.8
Potatoes	853.7	887.4	898.1
Vegetables	1549.5	1667.9	1748.3
Melons	545.7	592.4	594.2

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – December 2016, farms of all categories produced 1435801tons of grains (production increased by 3.1% as compared to the previous year), 284705 tons of cotton (by 5.4%), 898095 tons of potato (by 1.2%), 1748276 tons of vegetables (by 4.8%), 594171 tons of melons (by 0.3%), 364799 of fruits (22.1%), and 214776 tons of grapes (by 5.4%).

Harvesting. As of 1 January 2017, agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have harvested grain and legumes (without maize) from the area of 313111 ha. From the harvested area, 858421 tons of grain were threshed with total yield of 27.5 centners from one hectare. 508901 tons of potatoes were harvested from the area of 22308 ha with average yield of 228.1 centners from one hectare. 770590 tons of vegetables were harvested from the area of 30439 ha, with average yield of 253.2 centners/ha. 403222 tons of melons were harvested from the area of 16683 ha, with average yield of 241.7centners/ha. During the reporting period, production of fruits increased by 70% as compared to the similar period of the previous year (172153 tons), while production of grapes increased by 9.3% (100476 tons).

Spring crops. As of 1 January 2017, spring crops were sown by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 14694 ha. Out of this area, 1543 ha were sown to potatoes (less by 18.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), 10463 ha were sown to vegetables (less by 4.8%), 58 ha were sown to vegetable seeds (less by 39.6 %), and 2630 ha were sown to feed crops (less by 10.1%).

Seed setting. As of 1 January 2017, the agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have set 53112 tons of grain and grain legumes seeds (more by 8.7% as compared to the similar period

of the previous year), including 45398 tons of wheat seeds (more by 6.6%), 7222 tons of maize seeds (more by 18.9%), and 34392 tons of potato seeds (more by 24.8%).

Gardens and vineyards. As of 1 January 2017, new gardens were grown by all categories of farms on the area of 4261 ha, which is less by 0.3% than the level of the previous year. Out of the total area under gardens, 1755 ha were under seed orchard, 2217 ha were under stone fruit crops, 233 ha were under nut crops, 54ha were under subtropical fruits and 2 ha were under citrus fruits. Out of the total area under gardens, 1314 ha are unwatered lands.
During the reporting period, new vineyards were grown on the area of 465 ha, which is 40.5% more than the respective indicator for the previous year. Besides, gardens and vineyards were restored on the area of 825 ha and 90 ha, respectively.

2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 January 2017, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2268.8 thsd.heads (increasing by 80.8 thsd.heads or 3.7% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 213.8 thsd.heads or 4.1%, amounting to 5415.3 thsd.heads. About 92.9% of cattle and 82.0% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

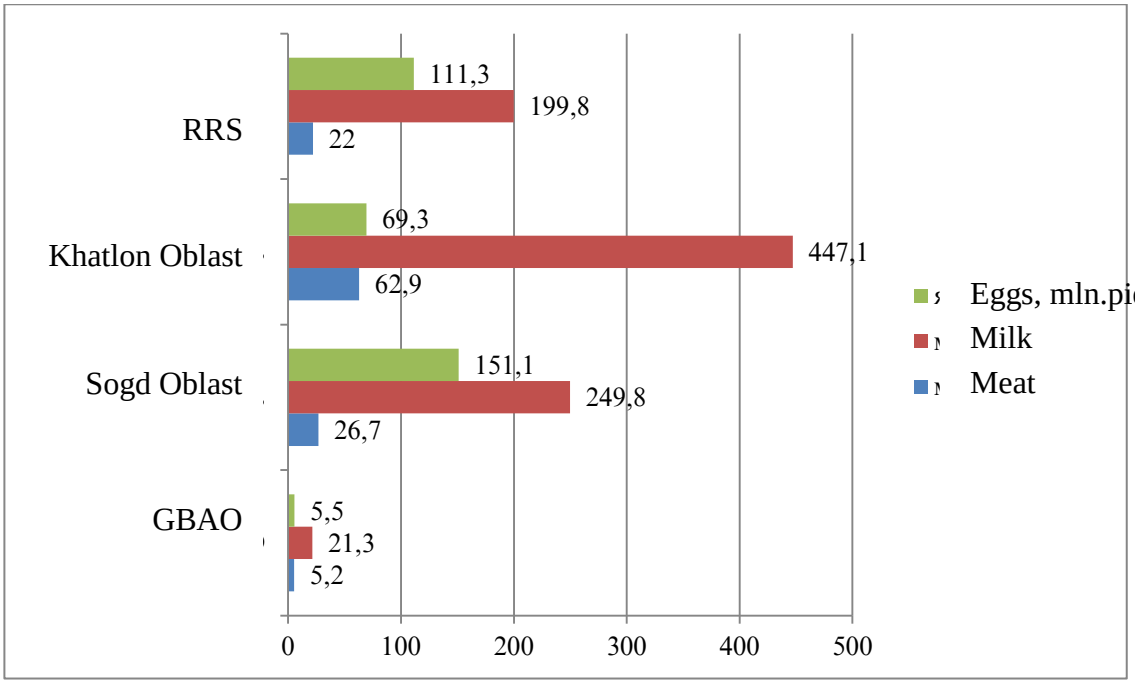
Increase in the number of cattle was observed in farms of Soghd oblast (by 3.8%), Khatlon oblast (by 5.0%), GBAO (by 2.4%), and RRS (by 1.8%).

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

	2014	2015	2016
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	99.4	108.8	116.7
of which:			
Beef and veal	44.2	48.4	51.9
Mutton and goats meat	49.4	54.1	58.0
Poultry	1.5	1.6	1.7
Other meat	4.3	4.7	5.1
Milk	854.7	888.9	917.9
Eggs, mln.	350.0	357.2	337.2
Productivity [1]			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1618	1679	1676
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	223	221	201

[1)] agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms

Graph 3. Production of main live-stock products as of 1 January 2017, in all categories of farms, thsd.tons



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

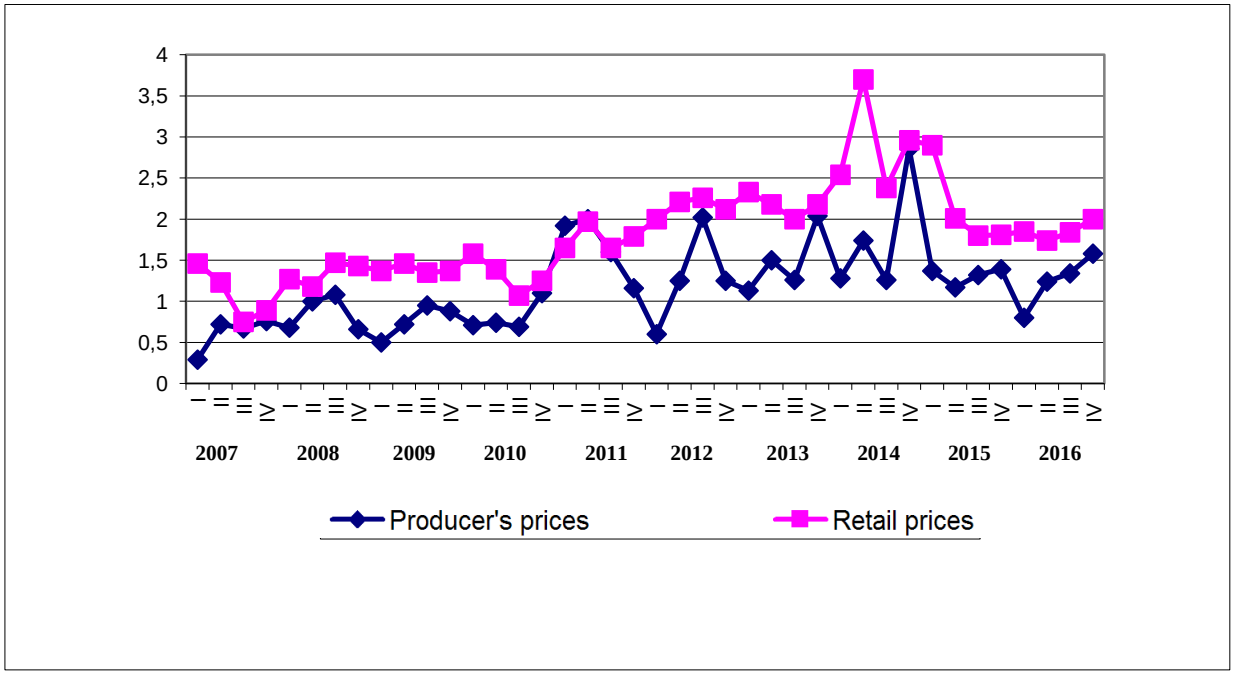
(somoni / kg)

	2014				2015				2016			
	I q.	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*	*I q.*	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*	*I q.*	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*
Wheat	1.85	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.22	1.60	1.50	1.52	1.42	1.69	1.50	1.38
Milk	2.57	2.43	2.40	2.30	1.86	2.48	2.10	2.19	1.07	2.43	2.50	1.85
Potatoes	1.28	1.74	1.26	2.00	1.37	1.17	1.32	1.39	0.78	1.24	1.34	1.58

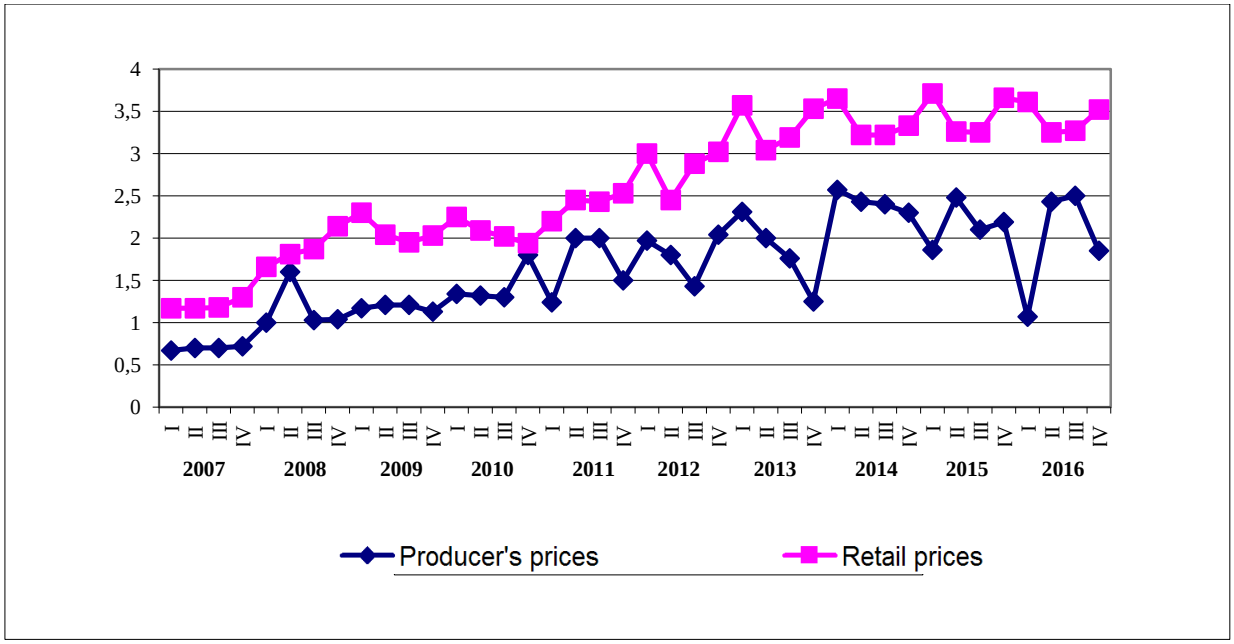
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – December 2016, the imports of wheat increased by 20.4% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

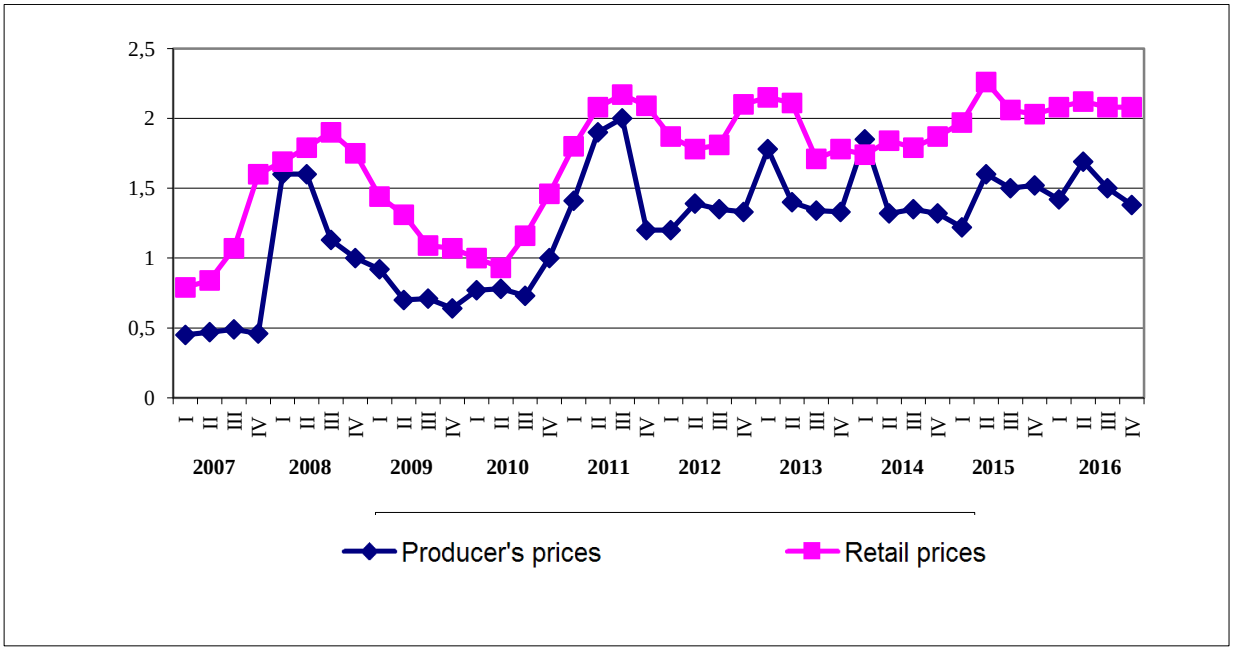
Graph 4. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato (*somoni/kg)*



Graph 5. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk *(somoni/kg)*



Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of wheat *(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 4.8% and 3.4% in January – December 2015 and 2016, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 23.1% and 21.5%, 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), dairy products, eggs, tea and others.

In January – December 2016, the imports of food products decreased by 3.0% as compared to January – December 2015, of which the import of vegetables decreased by 85.6%, flour - by 36.8%, fruits and berries – by 31.0%, milk and dairy products – by 11.3%, sugar and confectionery - by 30.1%, potato – by 89.2%, spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products – by 22.5%. At the same time, the imports of wheat increased by 20.4%, eggs - by 32.1%, tea – by 40.0%, and vegetable oil – by 2.9%.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products in January – December of 2015 and 2016 *(thsd.tons)*

	Exports		2016 in % to 2015	*Imports*		2016 in % to 2015
	2015	2016		2015	2016	
Food products	229.3	182.6	79.6	1614.4	1565.4	97.0
of which						
wheat	0.1	-	-	858.9	1034.1	120.4
flour	0.0	0.2	-	140.4	88.8	63.2
sugar and pastry	0.0	0.08	-	148.9	104.1	69.9
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0.0	0.0	-	17.3	13.4	77.5
vegetable oil	0.0	0.1	-	84.1	86.5	102.9
milk and dairy products	0.1	0.1	100.0	11.5	10.2	88.7
eggs	-	0.0	-	2.8	3.7	132.1
tea	0.0	0.06	-	5.0	7.0	140.0
potato	0.5	0.8	160.0	51.0	5.5	10.8
fresh vegetables	119.9	99.8	83.2	16.0	2.3	14.4
fresh fruits and berries	31.4	22.0	70.1	34.9	24.1	69.0
fruit and vegetable juices	0.1	0.03	30.0	1.4	1.4	100.0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	-	0.05	-	0.0	0.87	-
Share of food products in total volume, %	4.8	3.4	70.8	23.1	21.5	93.1

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

(kg / month)

	January – December 2015	January – December 2016
Bread products (expressed in grain)	12.49	12.62
Potatoes	2.98	3.28
Vegetables and melons	6.67	6.70
Fruits and berries	2.99	2.53
Sugar and confectionery items	1.14	1.19
Meat and meat products	1.22	1.23
Milk and dairy products	4.79	4.96
Eggs (pieces)	6.0	6.0
Vegetable oil	1.31	1.43
Fish and fish products	0.03	0.04

Source: Household Budget Surveys

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

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

3.1. Consumer prices

In December 2016, the highest increase in prices was registered for onion (by 14.3%), potato (by 10.4%), lemons (by 6.5%), apples (by 3.0%), cotton oil (by 2.7%), milk and animal oil (by 2.0%), and green tea (by 1.7%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for carrot (by 10.4%), eggs (by 6.9%), cabbage (by 6.3%), sand sugar (by 3.3%), rice (by 2.0%), and beef (by 1.2%) and (please see Table 8 and Appendix 4 for details).

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

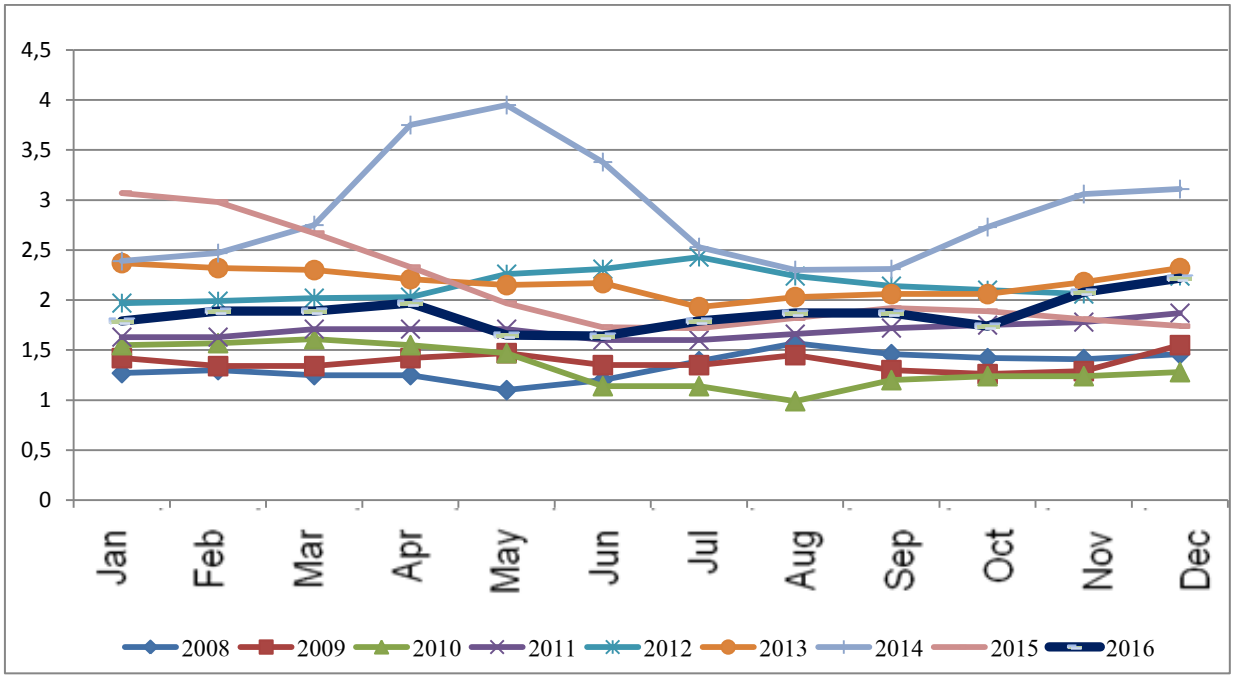
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni / Diram; per kg, liter, piece

	2015	*2016*					
	Dec	*Jan*	*Mar*	*Jul*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*
Beef	30.30	29.97	30.83	31.14	31.78	31.63	31.26
Animal oil	36.75	37.25	38.45	39.12	40.24	40.24	40.75
Cotton oil	9.51	10.18	10.29	10.53	10.58	10.47	10.75
Milk	3.87	3.78	3.46	3.26	3.53	3.52	3.58
Eggs (10 pieces)	7.36	7.27	7.03	7.02	8.54	8.86	8.25
Sand sugar	6.07	6.83	6.57	7.12	7.35	7.21	6.97
Salt	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93

	2015	*2016*					
	Dec	*Jan*	*Mar*	*Jul*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*
Light wheat flour	3.41	3.55	3.10	3.12	3.11	3.11	3.11
Bread made from light wheat flour	4.36	4.36	4.30	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23
Rice	8.39	8.18	8.24	8.14	8.20	7.41	7.14
Potatoes	1.69	1.79	1.89	1.79	1.74	2.08	2.22
Onion	1.60	1.78	1.74	1.04	1.29	1.40	1.60
Carrot	1.24	1.04	0.93	2.67	1.56	1.36	1.22
Apples	5.74	5.70	6.85	6.57	7.58	7.69	7.92
Vodka	16.85	16.67	16.67	17.00	17.19	17.19	17.34

In January – December 2016, the highest increase in prices was registered for pea (by 55.4%), apples (by 38.1%), potato (by 35.7%), green tea (by 27.7%), buckwheat (by 26.8%), sand sugar (by 14.9%), cotton oil (by 12.7%), eggs (by 12.1%), animal oil (by 11.9%), vodka (by 10.2%), beef (by 3.2%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for rice (by 9.1%), cabbage (by 4.4%), light wheat flour (by 3.1%), and carrot (by 1.8%).

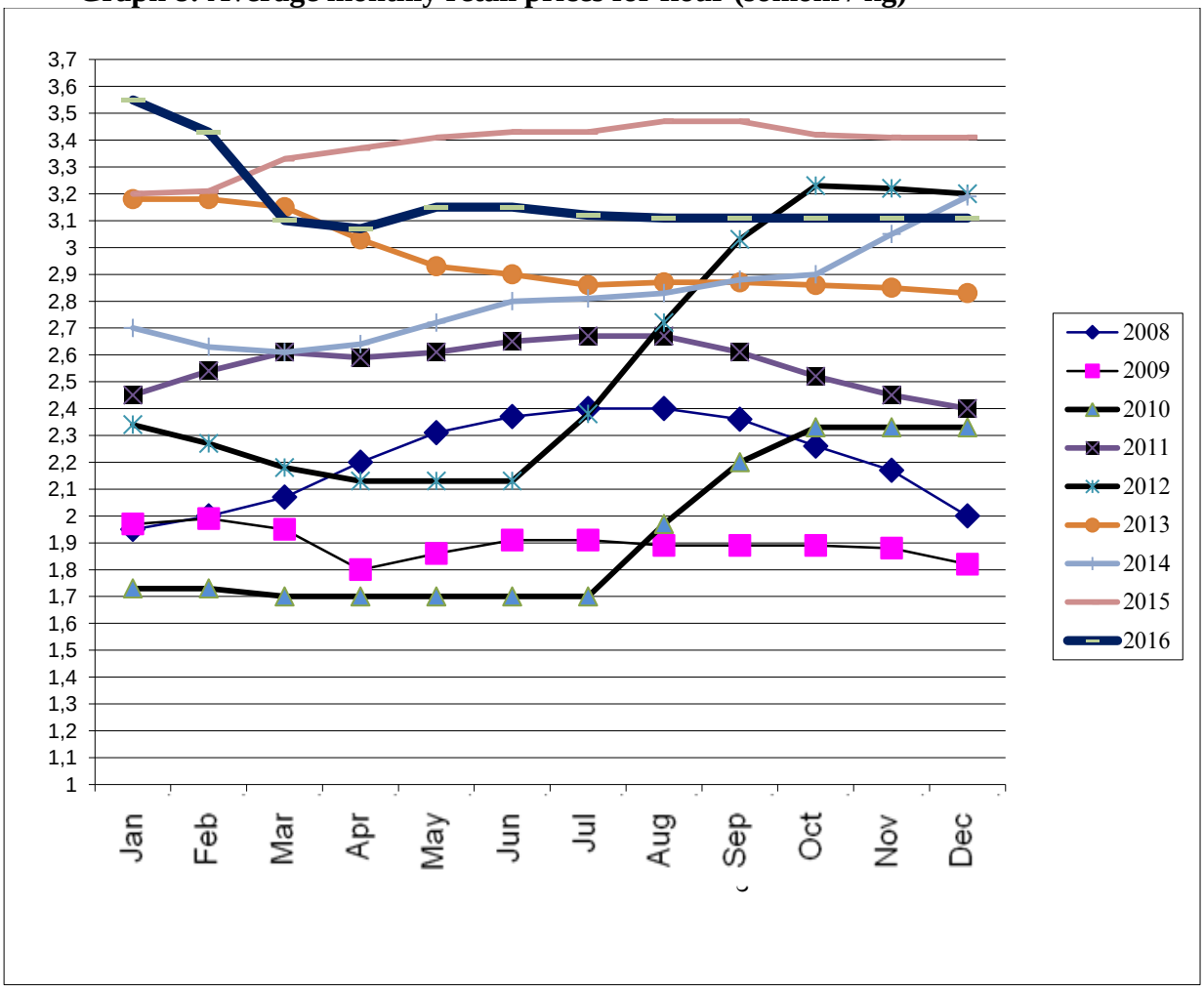
Graphs 7: Average monthly retail prices for potatoes (somoni / kg)



Potatoes. Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest. In March 2016, the price of potatoes decreased by 20.3% as compared to March 2015 and amounted to 1.89 somoni per kg, decreasing further to

1.64 somoni per kg by June 2016. In September 2016, the price of potato was lower by 3,0% than in September 2015 (1.87 somoni per kg). In December 2016, the price of potato was 2.22 somoni per kg increasing by 31.4% as compared to December 2015 (see Graph 7).

Graph 8: Average monthly retail prices for flour (somoni / kg)



Flour. In March 2016 the price of flour decreased by 7.0% as compared to March 2015 and amounted to 3.10 somoni per kg. In June 2016 the price of four decreased by 8.26% as compared to June 2015 and amounted to 3.15 somoni per kg. During the period from September to December 2016, the price of flour remained almost unchanged at the level of 3.11 somoni per kg (see Graph 8).

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 January – December 2016, the real per capita cash income increased by 4.3% as compared to January – December 2015 and amounted to 299.20 somoni per a month (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	January – December 2015	**January – December 2016**
Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)	270.82	299.20
Growth in real incomes (%)	92.6	104.3
Average monthly salary	879.21	960.17
Growth in real salary (%)	101.4	103.1
Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)	259.68	286.24
Growth in real expenditures (%)	92.2	104.1

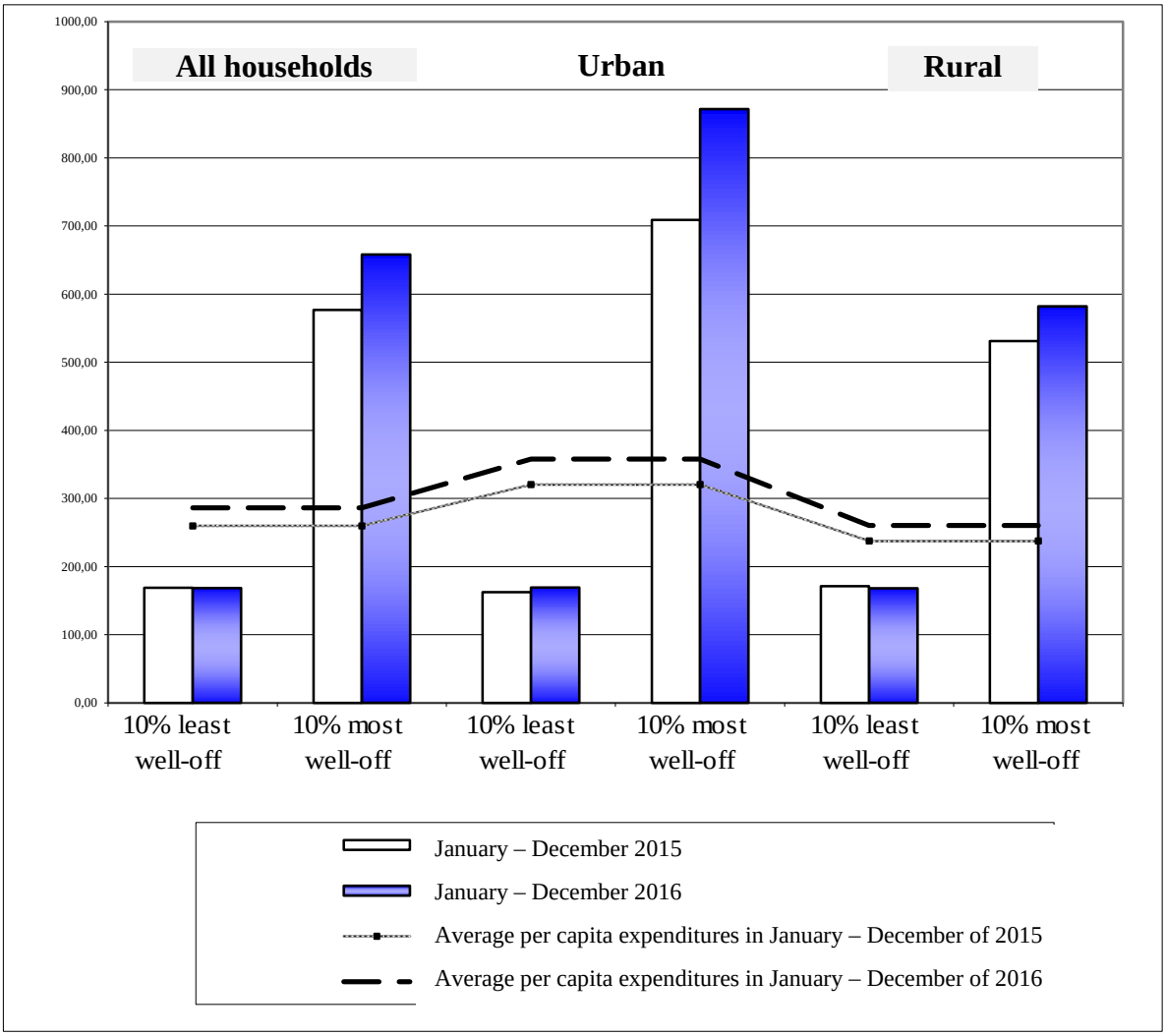
Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January – December 2016 continued to remain labor incomes (54.8%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (6.0%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 10.2 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In January – December of 2015 and 2016, the average expenditures of population have risen mainly due to increase in prices (see Appendix 8 and Graph 9).
In the reporting period, the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 3.9 times.

Graph 9: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January – December of 2015 and 2016



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.

National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period to 2030 (hereinafter - the NDS-2030) was developed according to the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Tajikistan Law «On state forecasts, concepts, policies and programs of socio-economic development» and in line with the long-term country

development objectives and priorities, referred to in the Address of the Founder of Peace and National Accord, the Leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Emomali Rahmon to the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2014 and 2015.

NDS-2030 also takes into consideration the Republic of Tajikistan's international commitments on the Agenda of the XXI century and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), approved at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

The main focus of SDGs is the concept of sustainable human development. Therefore, complete eradication of poverty, replacement of unsustainable and promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns, and protection and sustainable use of natural resources to ensure further economic and social development are the main objectives and crucial conditions for sustainable human development.

National consultations on SDGs Agenda revealed the main priorities of the country's development after 2015 and economic ideology, basic principles and a set of measures, specified in NDS-2030, are intended to implement these priorities. These priorities are the following: (1) education; (2) health care; (3) employment; (4) inequality; (5) combating corruption; (6) food security and nutrition; (7) good governance; (8) social welfare; (9) prevention of potential conflicts; (10) energy security, environmental protection and management of demographic processes.

Ensuring country's sustainable development involves the selection of scientifically grounded basic principles of the future development of the national economy and society. The following three basic principles of future development have been taken as a basis for NDS-2030 development system approach:

(1) Prevention or prediction (reduction) of vulnerability in future development;

(2) Industrialization or more efficient use of national resources;

(3) Innovation or development through the integration of new developments into country's social and economic mainstreams.

Domestic policies should be aimed at reducing potential external threats vulnerability of the country's economy, exploring and developing effective mechanisms and internal sources for sustainable economic development, ensuring stable economic growth, productive employment, sustainable access to energy resources and favorable business environment. The economic potential of the country should be considered as the material basis of national security. In this respect, the rational use of human and natural capital, and strengthening institutional capacity of development towards better efficiency, diversification and competitiveness of the national economy, will determine the industrial future development and ensure the transition from agrarian-industrial based economy to the industrial-agrarian based economy.

The basis of preventive, industrial and innovative development of the country will also be the natural capital. A large potentials of hydropower resources, fresh water, favorable land and climate, flora, significant human resources, rich reserves of mineral resources and subsoil resources create conditions to boost the development of export-oriented and import-

substituting industries, development of modern mining and processing industries, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, environmentally sound agroindustrial products.

Key benchmarks of NDS-2030 are given in Attachment 2.

3.3.1. 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 2015, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 1.7% as compared to 2014; in rural areas it increased by 2.0%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased by 0.8%, while among pensioners this indicator decreased by 1.1%.

In January – December of 2016, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 2.4% as compared to January – December of 2015; in rural areas it increased by 1.4%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased by 4.7%, while among pensioners this indicator decreased by 0.4% (see Table 10).

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

	January – December 2015	**January – December 2016**
Republic of Tajikistan	**57.3**	**55.5**
Urban	56.4	54.0
Rural	57.7	56.3
Regions		
Dushanbe	56.7	55.0
GBAO	62.8	58.3
Soghd oblast	50.3	48.1
Khatlon oblast	60.8	60.1
RRS	60.8	59.8
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	59.8	55.1
Pensioners	60.4	60.0

More detailed information on expenditures, incomes and deciles is available in Appendix 5.

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.

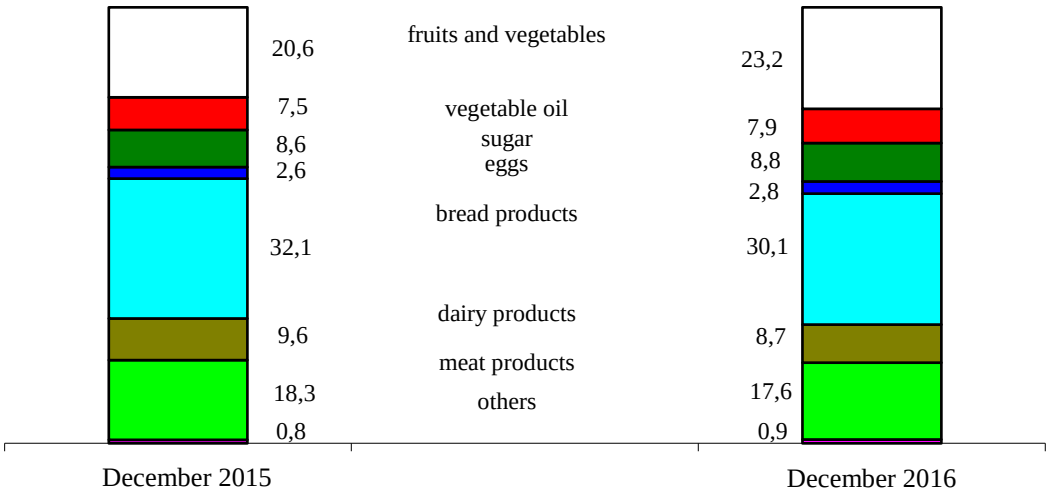
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2016, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2433.16 Kcal per capita against 2378.25 Kcal per capita in January - December of 2015, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day).

In January – December 2016, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average 151.49 kg per one household member, which is higher by 1.59 kg than the level of the previous year. In January – December 2016, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 39.1 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 80.4 kg, milk and dairy products – 59.5 kg, meat and meat products – 14.8 kg, vegetable oil –17.1 kg, eggs – 68 pieces, sugar and confectionery –14.3 kg, and fruits – 30.4 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (32.0 %).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – December 2016, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 46.1 %, meat and meat products – by 210%, eggs – by 130%, fruits – by 160%.

Graph 10: Structure of consumer's basket in December of 2015 and 2016 (as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)



Appendix 8 shows the detailed information on per capita food consumption in households of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Table 11: Nutritional values of foods consumed per a day (excluding beer and wine)

	Per one household member per a day	*of which:*		*Per one household member per a day*	*of which:*	
		urban area	*rural area*		*urban area*	*rural area*
	2015			**2016**		
Proteins, gr.	51.39	46.28	53.19	51.71	47.63	53.24
of which animal, gr.	9.66	8.61	10.02	9.75	9.34	9.91
Fats, gr.	59.27	57.20	59.96	62.86	59.95	63.98
of which animal, gr.	14.06	13.30	14.32	14.92	15.44	386.11
Carbohydrate, gr.	368.24	331.28	381.24	372.27	334.81	6.81
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2378.25	2194.52	2442.45	2433.16	2255.70	2499.55
of which animal, gr.	227.90	194.17	239.85	233.53	224.77	236.92

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)

	2015				**2016**			
	Q1[1]	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Total number of registered cases	6028	13257	37169	17017	7224	13777	28393	19767
Acute enteric infections	2086	9202	33699	10402	1889	9079	23223	10335
of which:								
Bacterial dysentery	79	157	470	151	43	154	276	103
Typhoid fever	9	10	124	38	3	17	13	12
Acute viral hepatitis	1036	595	1206	3679	1819	1001	3097	5206
Tuberculosis	1036	1421	1060	986	909	1322	902	1372
Brucellosis	102	348	247	143	150	327	244	216
Parasitic diseases	8102	10728	10943	9472	8700	13542	10382	10185

*) Adjusted

In the fourth quarter of 2016, incidence of infection diseases among population increased by

16.2% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 52.3% of the total number of infection diseases and decreased by 0.6%. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of cases of acute viral hepatitis increased by 41.5% (from 3679 to 5206 cases) and accounted for 26.3% of the total number of infection diseases. During the reporting perod, a number of cases of tuberculosis increased by 39.1% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2015, brucellosis – by 51%, and parasitic diseases – by 7.5%. At the same time, the number of cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 31.8%, and typhoid fever - by 68.4%.

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

(cases)

	2015				2016			
	Q1[1]	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Total number of registered cases	3805	8920	27624	12762	4711	9524	21306	13978
Acute enteric infections	1617	7203	25798	8211	1290	7161	17807	7598
of which:								
Bacterial dysentery	38	86	210	92	14	74	145	52
Typhoid fever	7	5	52	12	0	0	2	6
Acute viral hepatitis	828	427	894	3295	1561	825	2825	4719
Tuberculosis	94	87	63	61	51	78	71	71
Brucellosis	15	51	21	11	18	33	20	17
Parasitic diseases	1898	2313	2190	1972	1687	3124	2823	2064

*) Adjusted

In the fourth quarter of 2016, incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 increased by 9.5% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2015; infection deceases accounted for 70.7% of the total number of deceases among children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 54.4% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14, decreasing by 7.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

During the reporting period, cases of acute viral hepatitis increased by 43.2% as compared to the similar period of 2015, brucellosis – by 54.5%, tuberculosis – by 16.4%, parasitic diseases – by 4.7 %.

At the same time, a number of the registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 43.5% as compared to the similar period of 2015, typhoid fever –by 50.0%.

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

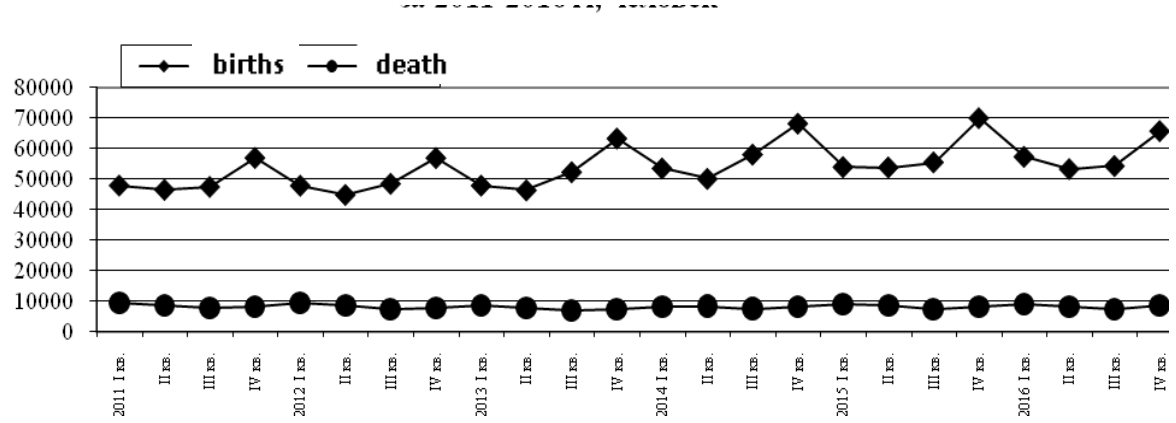
In January – December 2016, offices of civil registration registered 230.3 thsd. births[3] (births registered within the stipulated period, excluding re-registration of births for the previous years) and 33.0 thsd. deaths, of which 2.6 thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 26.6 and 3.8 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2015 and 2016

	Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)		*Number of registered deaths*		*Natural population growth*	
	Number	*in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*	*Number*	*in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*	*Number*	*in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*
2015						
1 quarter	53851	100.8	8720	107.5	45131	99.6
2 quarter	53743	107.5	8620	104.1	45123	108.2
3 quarter	55414	95.6	7309	97.8	48105	95.3
4 quarter	69900	102.6	8231	103.8	61669	102.5
Year 2015	232908	101.5	32880	103.4	200028	101.2
2016						
1 quarter	57237	106.3	9087	104.2	48150	106.7
2 quarter	53207	99.0	8047	93.4	45160	100.1
3 quarter	54217	97.8	7403	101.3	46814	97.3
4 quarter	65659	93.9	8496	103.2	57163	92.7
Year 2016	230320	98.9	33033	100.5	197287	98.6

Graph 11. Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2011-2016



[3]Registration of births within a calendar year

In January – December 2016, decrease in the number of registered births (births registered within the stipulated period) was observed in GBAO and Sogd oblast. The number of births registered within the statutory period in GBAO decreased by 4.4% amounting to 4.6 thsd. births, in Sogd obalst – by 5.4% (64.1 thsd.births). In Dushanbe and RRS the number of births registered within the statutory period increased by 3.8% and 1.3%, respectively (14.6 and 55.2 thsd.births).

Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – December of 2015 and 2016

	Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)		*Number of registered deaths*		*Natural population growth*	
	2015	*2016*	*2015*	*2016*	*2015*	*2016*
	Number					
Tajikistan	**232908**	**230320**	**32880**	**33033**	**200028**	**197287**
GBAO	4826	4613	1185	1073	3641	3540
Sogd oblast	67731	64085	11021	11048	56710	53037
Khatlon oblast	91800	91829	11240	11394	80560	80435
Dushanbe	14107	14643	2601	2627	11506	12016
RRS	54444	55150	6833	6891	47611	48259
	Per 1000 population					
Tajikistan	**27.6**	**26.6**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**23.7**	**22.8**
GBAO	22.4	21.1	5.5	4.9	16.9	16.2
Sogd oblast	27.3	25.3	4.4	4.4	22.8	20.9
Khatlon oblast	30.5	29.8	3.7	3.7	26.8	26.1
Dushanbe	17.7	18.1	3.3	3.2	14.5	14.8
RRS	28.0	27.6	3.5	3.5	24.5	24.2

In January – December 2016, the total number of registered deaths was 33.0thsd., increasing by 0.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. The total number of registered deaths in Khatlon oblast increased by 1.4% (amounting to 11.4 thsd.deaths), in Dushanbe – by 1.0% (2.6 thsd.deaths), in RRS – by 0.8% (by 6.9 thsd.deaths), and in Sogd oblast – by 0.2% (11.0 thsd.deaths). At the same time, decrease in the number of registered deaths by 9.5% was observed in GBAO (1.1 thsd.deaths).

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – December 2016 was 197.3 thsd.persons (22.8 persons per 1000 population) and decreased by 1.4% as compared to January – December 2015.

Table 16: Population number

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

	Population number as of 01.01.2017, thsd.persons	*in % to the corresponding period of 2016*
Republic of Tajikistan	**8742.2**	**102.2**
GBAO	219.9	101.2
Sogd oblast	2560.5	102.0
Khatlon oblast	3123.1	102.5
Dushanbe	816.8	101.8
RRS	2021.9	102.5

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".

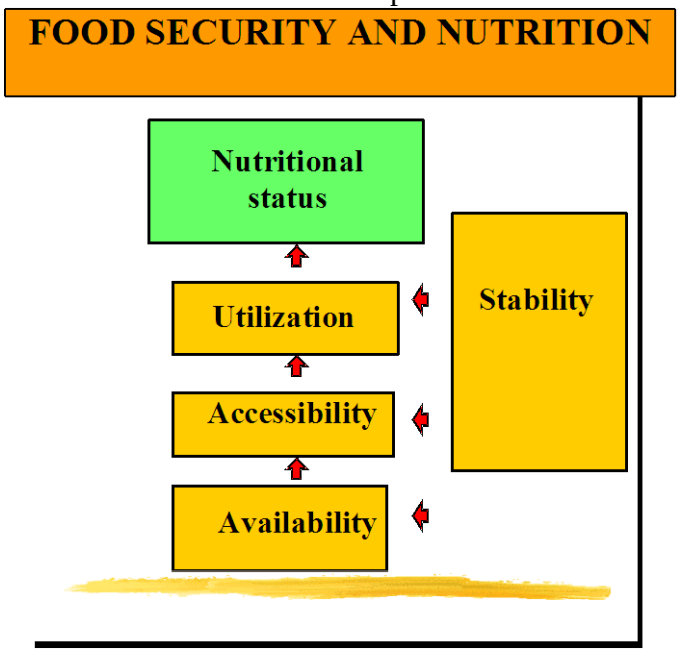
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of abbreviations

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

Appendix 1

Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in the fourth quarter of 2016

Meteorological conditions

October was characterized by relatively warm weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic exceeded the norm by 1 degree, as follows: +11+17 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +4+12 degrees in mountains (+16 degrees in Darvoz region), and 0-2 degrees below zero in high mountain areas.

The warmest and relatively dry weather was observed throughout the month in valleys: relativeluy warm weather in Khatlon oblast, +28+38 degrees in RRS, +25+27 degrees during evenings in Sogd oblast, +20+25 degrees in mountainous regions (+28+32 degrees in Darvoz), and +4+5 degrees in high mountain areas .

The total amount of precipitation was below the norm in the most regions of the republic, as follows: 147-307% of the norm in Soghd oblast, 41-196% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 98-177% in RRS, 74-305% in the western part of GBAO, and 18-250% in the eastern part of GBAO.

November. The average monthly air temperature was below the norm by 1-2 degrees, except for GBAP (above the nrom by 2-5 degrees) as follows: +4+8 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +1+4 degrees in mountains (+8 degrees in Darvoz region), and 4-7 degrees below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-3, 5-8, 10-18 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS fluctuated from +20+25 degrees to +26+31 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the maximum air temperature war observed on 1-3 November (+20+24 degrees). The average daily air temperature was above the mean annual values by 2-8 degrees.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 19-29 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys fell to 8-13 degrees, air temperature at nights fluctuated from 0-5 degrees to 10-19 degrees below zero. Day-time air temperature in vvalleys was falling to 0-5 degrees below zero. The average daily air temperature was below the mean annual values by 9-13 degrees.

The heaviest rains wand snowfalls цere observed on 25-26 November. On 26 November snow cover depth was 16-40 mm in Khatlon oblast, 16-40 sm in RRS (61 sm in Anzob), 2-10 sm in Sogd oblast (22 sm in Shahristan).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was above the norm: 172-313% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 111-336% in Soghd oblast, 96-205% in, 8-74% in the western part of GBAO, and 105-685% in the eastern part of GBAO.

December. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm except for GBAO (above the norm by 1-3 degrees), as follows: +0-6 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, -+1-6 degrees in mountains, and +12-17 degrees below zero in the high mountainous regions.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-2, 15-17 and 27-31 December in RRS and Khatlon oblast, when the day-time air temperature reached +15-20 degrees in valleys, +8-15 degrees in Sogd oblast. At this, the average daily air temperature was above the norm by 2-6 degrees.

The lowest air temperature was registered at the end of the month, when the day-time air temperature fell to +6-9 degrees and the air temperature at nights was 0-5 degrees below zero. The average daily air temperature was below the norm by 1-5 degrees.

The total amount of precipitation was mainly below the norm in the most regions of the republic as follows: 26-130% of the norm in Soghd oblast, 52-112% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 68-119% in RRS, and 36-120% in the western part of GBAO, and 26% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO.

Hydrological conditions

October. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only at the end of the third decade of the month the water content in Yahsu-Vose river was slightly increased. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (67-110%), except for Zeravshan – Dupuly river, where the average water discharge exceeded the norm (116%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.108 mln.m3 and amounted to 10466 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.002 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.659 mln.m3 and amounted to 2933 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.443 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. The forecast accuracy was 73%.

November. Gradual decrease of water level in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Yahsu river and rivers of the southern slope of Gissar range where the water level increased from 19 to 22 sm increased due to rains on 21 – 22 November. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (97-118%) except for Karatag-Karatag and Vakhsh-Darband rivers (58-93%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.385 mln.m3 and amounted to 10081 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.006 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.024 mln.m3 and amounted to 2957 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.176 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 75%.

December. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only in the third decade of the month the water content in Yahsu, Kizilsu (southern) rivers, as well as the rivers of the southern slope of Gissar range was slightly increased due to rains/snowfalls. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (94-129%), except for Isfara – Tashkurgan and Vakhsh - Garm rivers, where the average water discharge was below the norm (79-82%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.544 mln.m3 and amounted to 9537 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.200 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.324 mln.m3 and amounted to 3281 mln.m3, which is less by 0.772mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. The forecast accuracy was 83%.

Attachment 2. Key Target Indicators of the NDS-2030

NDS Indicator	Unit	2015	2016[1)]	Industrial scenario		
				2020	2025	2030
Population number (as of the end of the year)	thsd.persons	8551.2 (as of 01.01.2016)	8742.2 (as of 01.01.2017)	9500	10490	11580
Real GDP growth rate on average per year	%	6.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.8
				6-7		
GDP per capita	somoni	5728	6299	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13.0	12.2	22	26	28
The share of private investment in GDP	%	4.6	3.5	10	15	18
The share of industry in GDP	%	13.3	15.1	12.5-13.2	16	20-20.5
Including:						
- Extractive industry	%	1.7	2.7	11-12	11-11.5	9-10
- Processing industry	%	8.7	9.1	72-74	74-75	76-75.5
- Production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2.9	3.3	15-16	14.0-14.5	14-14.5
The share of agriculture in GDP	%	22.0	20.7	21	20.1	19-19.5
The share of services in GDP (excluding construction)	%	52,1	52,9	37-37.5	34-34.2	28.5-29.5
Net indirect taxes in GDP	%	12.6	11.3	12.6	12.5	12.5
Electricity generation, total	bln. kW. hour	17.1	17.1	26.2	37.5	40.7

NDS Indicator	Unit	2015	2016[1)]	Industrial scenario		
				2020	2025	2030
Electric power generation at HPP	bln. kW. hour	16.8	16.5	24.5	34.4	37.6
Electricity generation per capita	thous. kW. hour / person.	2.02	1.9	2.78	3.64	3.67
The growth of industrial production (in % to 2015)	%	111.2	116.0	160	260	400
Oil extraction	thous. tons	24.6	25.1	25.0	30.0	36.0
Gas production	thous. m3	4102	3290	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	mln. tons	1.0	1.4	4.05	6.9	10.3
Cargo turnover	bln. t. Km	6.0	5.9	7.9	9.2	12.3
Passenger traffic	billion. passengers. km	9.2	9.2	13.2	15.5	20.6
Life expectancy at birth, including	years	73.5	…	75.7	77.8	80.0
- Men		71.7	…	73.8	75.9	78.0
- Women		75.5	…	77.7	80.0	82.2
The share of persons with vocational education among the working population, including women	%	26	…	Not less than 30	Not less than 50	Not less than 60
of them women		20	…	Not less than 24	Not less than 40	Not less than 50

NDS Indicator	Unit	2015	2016[1)]	Industrial scenario		
				2020	2025	2030
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1.8	3.1	5		
The ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	62	…	65	70	75
Coverage of children from three to six years old with pre-school education	% of the age group	12	…	30	40	50
The average number of years of study in school	years	9.6	…	10	11	12
Total expenditure on science	% of GDP	0.15	0.12	Not less than 0,8	Not less than 1,2	Not less than 1,5
The growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6.3	…	6		
The level of housing provision	m2 / person	12	…	13	15	17
The poverty rate	%	31	30.3	20	18	15
The extreme poverty rate	%	15.7	14.0	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69 out of 155 countries	…	Not less than 60	Not less than 55	Not less than 50
Gender Development Index	group	3d group according to the level of development	…	In the 2d group according to the level of development	In the 2d group according to the level of development	In the 2d group according to the level of development
The share of employment in the informal sector	%	40	…	37	35	30

1) preliminary data

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	3.50	1.80	3.0	2.0	2.66	3.46	2.20	3.29
Soghd Oblast	0.98	1.39	0.78	1.10	0.90	0.95	1.1	1.14	1.15	1.29	1.00	1.13
Khatlon Oblast	-	1.16	1.30	1.52	1.19	1.47	2.0	1.39	1.53	2.0	1.38	1.82
RRS	2.50	1.0	1.31	2.34	0.99	0.98	2.1	1.46	1.35	2.0	1.76	1.62
Average in the Republic	1.28	1.37	0.80	1.74	1.17	1.18	2.0	1.32	1.34	2.86	1.39	1.38
	Milk											
GBAO	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.84	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.50
Soghd Oblast	1.47	1.68	1.62	1.40	1.44	1.75	1.5	1.57	2.34	1.48	1.51	1.51
Khatlon Oblast	1.79	1.90	2.0	1.78	1.81	2.45	1.6	1.87	2.75	1.5	1.98	2.18
RRS	2.88	1.87	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.72	2.8	2.83	2.74	2.80	2.73	2.69
Average in the Republic	2.57	1.86	1.07	2.43	2.48	2.43	2.3	2.10	2.50	2.30	2.19	1.85
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.52	2.00
Soghd Oblast	1.30	1.31	1.36	1.20	1.30	1.54	1.2	1.2	1.34	1.17	1.22	1.35
Khatlon Oblast	2.22	1.04	-	1.53	1.71	1.88	1.6	1.7	1.81	1.56	1.71	1.55
RRS	1.72	1.35	1.71	1.26	1.42	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.28	1.13	1.50	1.25
Average in the Republic	1.85	1.22	1.42	1.32	1.60	1.69	1.4	1.50	1.50	1, 32	1.52	1.38

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2014 – 2016 (somoni / kg)

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Potatoes															
Dushanbe	2.99	2.29	1.95	2.80	3.15	1.98	3.70	2.10	1.88	2.40	1.97	1.92	3.07	1.93	2.03
Soghd Oblast	2.76	1.95	1.68	2.28	2.73	1.61	3.77	2.08	1.64	2.24	1.43	1.65	2.75	1.57	1.80
Khatlon Oblast	2.93	2.16	1.94	2.53	2.83	1.94	3.62	1.86	1.70	2.49	2.01	1.94	3.07	1.93	2.17
Average in the Republic	2.89	2.13	1.86	2.54	2.90	1.85	3.70	2.01	1.74	2.38	1.80	1.84	2.96	1.81	2.00
Milk															
Dushanbe	3.96	3.90	3.74	4.50	4.33	4.00	3.67	3.43	3.50	3.67	3.57	3.50	4.00	4.27	3.97
Soghd Oblast	3.00	3.01	2.96	3.00	3.00	3.03	3.00	3.00	2.92	3.00	3.00	2.92	3.00	3.05	2.98
Khatlon Oblast	3.11	3.51	3.53	3.43	3.81	3.79	3.00	3.36	3.33	3.00	3.20	3.39	3.00	3.67	3.62
Average in the Republic	3.36	3.47	3.41	3.65	3.71	3.61	3.22	3.26	3.25	3.22	3.25	3.27	3.33	3.66	3.52
Flour of 1st grade															
Dushanbe	2.91	3.86	3.16	2.76	3.38	3.40	2.82	3.48	3.29	2.93	3.57	3.15	3.12	5.00	3.0
Soghd Oblast	2.64	3.65	2.90	2.41	3.08	3.14	2.56	3.26	3.02	2.69	3.28	2.87	2.90	4.98	2.87
Khatlon Oblast	2.89	3.72	3.15	2.76	3.26	3.36	2.78	3.45	3.33	2.90	3.50	3.12	3.11	4.67	3.13
Average in the Republic	2.81	3.74	3.07	2.64	3.24	3.30	2.72	3.39	3.21	2.84	3.45	3.05	3.04	4.88	3.03
Wheat															
Dushanbe	2.20	2.40	2.47	2.23	2.09	2.50	2.30	2.61	2.47	2.11	2.40	2.45	2.15	2.50	2.45
Soghd Oblast	1.71	1.95	1.85	1.51	2.03	1.88	1.66	2.18	1.89	1.78	1.97	1.80	1.87	1.77	1.84
Khatlon Oblast	1.57	1.87	1.96	1.66	1.78	1.87	1.55	2.00	2.01	1.47	1.81	2.00	1.60	1.81	1.95
Average in the Republic	1.81	2.07	2.09	1.74	1.97	2.08	1.84	2.26	2.12	1.79	2.06	2.08	1.87	2.03	2.08
Rice															
Dushanbe	8.88	9.73	10.03	8.00	9.00	10.50	8.83	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.73	10.20	9.17	10.30	9.23
Soghd Oblast	6.53	7.52	6.73	5.68	6.93	6.89	6.00	7.67	6.64	7.28	8.37	6.89	7.15	7.12	6.49
Khatlon Oblast	6.83	7.66	7.28	6.85	6.66	7.31	6.85	7.30	7.39	6.90	8.45	7.43	6.72	8.23	6.98
Average in the Republic	7.41	8.31	8.01	6.84	7.53	8.23	7.23	8.16	8.08	7.89	8.98	8.17	7.68	8.55	7.57
Sand sugar															
Dushanbe	5.02	5.70	6.95	5.08	5.25	6.67	5.00	5.48	7.00	5.00	6.02	7.03	5.00	6.05	7.0
Soghd Oblast	4.83	5.59	6.85	4.64	5.02	6.63	4.68	5.52	6.79	5.00	5.84	6.97	4.99	5.99	7.01
Khatlon Oblast	4.86	5.57	7.14	4.83	5.00	6.73	4.69	5.47	7.01	4.93	5.78	7.42	4.98	6.03	7.38
Average in the Republic	4.90	5.62	6.98	4.85	5.08	6.68	4.79	5.49	6.93	4.98	5.88	7.14	4.99	6.02	7.16

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Onion															
Dushanbe	2.15	2.10	1.47	1.80	3.10	1.87	1.93	1.90	1.35	2.30	1.70	1.27	2.57	1.72	1.40
Soghd Oblast	1.83	1.78	1.32	1.01	2.70	1.42	1.66	1.97	1.26	2.19	1.25	0.99	2.48	1.21	1.22
Khatlon Oblast	2.17	1.98	1.50	1.77	3.04	1.99	1.90	1.86	1.20	2.36	1.41	1.21	2.62	1.61	1.62
Average in the Republic	2.05	1.96	1.40	1.53	2.95	1.76	1.83	1.91	1.27	2.28	1.45	1.15	2.55	1.51	1.41
Cotton oil															
Dushanbe	9.40	10.27	11.28	9.25	9.60	11.03	9.33	10.2	11.23	9.50	10.57	11.50	9.50	10.70	11.33
Soghd Oblast	7.69	8.71	10.26	7.38	8.04	10.00	7.64	8.52	10.16	7.83	8.95	10.23	7.92	9.33	10.64
Khatlon Oblast	7.58	8.10	9.89	7.65	7.74	9.75	7.53	7.95	9.97	7.60	8.16	9.95	7.53	8.55	9.90
Average in the Republic	8.22	9.02	10.48	8.09	8.46	10.26	8.17	8.89	10.45	8.31	9.23	10.56	8.31	9.53	10.62
Mutton															
Dushanbe	36.63	36.50	33.21	34.67	37.33	33.50	36.00	37.00	33.33	37.83	36.33	33.00	38.00	35.33	33.00
Soghd Oblast	35.57	35.95	33.23	34.70	36.00	33.11	34.58	36.00	32.78	36.67	36.05	33.35	36.62	35.73	33.67
Khatlon Oblast	35.29	34.95	32.14	32.77	35.96	32.46	34.20	35.50	32.04	37.03	35.04	32.03	37.14	33.39	32.04
Average in the Republic	35.83	35.80	32.86	34.04	36.44	33.02	34.93	36.17	32.72	37.08	35.81	32.79	37.25	34.82	32.90
Beef															
Dushanbe	36.04	35.50	32.79	33.50	36.50	32.50	35.17	36.00	32.50	37.83	35.67	33.33	37.67	33.83	32.83
Soghd Oblast	30.82	32.05	30.62	28.59	32.58	29.67	30.16	32.15	30.13	32.16	32.15	31.17	32.38	31.32	31.52
Khatlon Oblast	33.86	32.68	30.10	30.74	33.36	29.49	33.23	32.86	30.00	35.68	33.14	30.47	35.79	31.36	30.42
Average in the Republic	33.57	33.41	31.17	30.94	34.15	30.55	32.85	33.67	30.88	35.22	33.65	31.66	35.28	32.17	31.59
Chicken meet															
Dushanbe	17.00	17.00	19.42	17.00	18.50	18.00	17.00	17.00	20.00	17.00	17.00	20.0	17.00	17.00	19.67
Soghd Oblast	12.73	13.09	13.98	13.06	16.52	13.66	12.45	13.00	13.91	12.49	13.00	14.09	12.91	13.38	14.24
Khatlon Oblast	14.09	15.24	15.00	14.27	18.12	15.00	13.69	15.24	15.00	14.10	15.24	15.00	14.30	15.24	15.00
Average in the Republic	14.60	15.11	16.13	14.77	17.71	15.55	14.38	15.08	16.30	14.53	15.08	16.36	14.74	15.21	16.30
Eggs (10 pieces)															
Dushanbe	7.59	7.40	7.84	7.33	7.50	7.60	7.43	7.33	7.43	7.93	7.29	7.60	7.67	7.50	8.73
Soghd Oblast	6.32	6.30	6.92	6.17	6.28	6.50	6.08	6.05	6.33	6.63	6.06	6.58	6.39	6.82	8.27
Khatlon Oblast	6.96	7.15	7.45	6.82	7.07	7.26	6.72	6.88	7.03	7.20	7.12	6.90	7.09	7.52	8.61
Average in the Republic	6.95	6.95	7.40	6.77	6.95	7.12	6.74	6.75	6.93	7.25	6.82	7.03	7.05	7.28	8.54

APPENDIX 5. MONEY INCOMES, EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, BY DECILE POPULATION GROUPS (according to sampling household budget survey)

	All households				of which:							
					Urban				Rural			
	the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Money incomes , somoni	60.66	82.25	777.51	840.94	115.42	123.67	867.13	946.28	41.71	67.61	746.48	803.16
of which:												
labor incomes	33.92	47.65	335.53	335.57	87.04	95.14	542.38	512.34	15.54	30.82	263.86	272.95
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	11.42	13.22	28.11	29.23	11.55	12.90	37.23	33.94	11.37	13.34	24.95	27.56
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.82	2.09	104.09	114.37	-	-	2.68	8.18	1.10	2.84	139.24	151.91
other incomes (including remittances)	14.50	18.88	309.78	362.44	16.84	14.10	284.85	391.83	13.70	20.60	318.43	351.67
Expenditures, somoni	168.88	168.49	576.74	658.11	162.43	169.23	708.92	871.61	171.09	168.12	530.95	582.05
of which:												
consumer expenditures	155.38	157.80	492.40	541.26	153.06	160.42	623.28	700.84	156.16	156.77	447.06	484.50
purchase of foods, including public catering	99.92	101.68	221.85	226.67	94.95	99.40	286.93	302.87	101.63	102.47	199.30	199.61
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	32.41	33.79	189.17	226.03	29.51	31.87	230.04	267.85	33.41	34.42	175.01	211.03
services	22.97	22.18	80.55	87.93	28.58	29.12	106.11	129.66	21.03	19.69	71.70	73.17
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.07	0.14	0.83	0.63	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.47	0.09	0.19	1.05	0.69

	All households				of which:							
					Urban				Rural			
	the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	11.41	11.36	13.72	13.71	9.70	9.42	12.34	11.98	12.00	12.04	14.21	14.32
Potatoes	2.63	2.71	3.75	3.96	2.40	2.58	3.64	3.73	2.70	2.75	3.78	4.04
Vegetables and melons	6.72	6.94	12.11	11.32	5.39	5.74	12.57	12.50	7.16	7.36	11.95	10.89
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.81	0.77	2.01	2.00	0.98	0.88	2.38	2.48	0.76	0.73	1.88	1.83
Meat and meat products	0.66	0.65	2.02	2.00	0.61	0.64	2.39	2.41	0.67	0.66	1.88	1.86
Milk and dairy products	4.52	13.25	7.99	7.42	2.10	2.25	7.06	7.52	5.35	17.17	8.33	7.39
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.04
Eggs (pieces)	5	4	10	9	4	4	11	12	5	4	10	9
Sugar and confectionery	0.97	0.93	1.41	1.44	0.79	0.76	1.42	1.42	1.03	0.98	1.41	1.45
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.11	1.13	1.65	1.69	1.03	1.00	1.51	1.54	1.14	1.17	1.70	1.74

APPENDIX 6. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN JANUARY – DECEMBER of 2015 AND 2016 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in January – December of 2015			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	17650	3000	17650
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 120.00	15.5	18.9	15.7	19.1
120.01-160.00	11.4	13.4	11.7	13.8
160.01-200.00	11.9	13.2	12.6	13.9
200.01-240.00	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.5
240.01-280.00	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.5
280.01-320.00	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.3
320.01-360.00	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.4
360.01-400.00	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.3
400.01-440.00	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.2
440.01-480.00	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.1
480.01-520.00	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.8
520.01-560.00	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.4
560.01-600.00	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
600.01-640.00	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
640.01-680.00	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
680.01-720.00	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
720.01-760.00	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
760.01-800.00	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
800.01 and above	4.1	2.6	3.8	2.4

	Distribution by money income in January – December of 2016			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	17861	3000	17861
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 120.00	10.6	13.0	10.9	13.4
120.01-160.00	10.3	12.7	10.5	12.9
160.01-200.00	11.8	13.7	12.3	14.1
200.01-240.00	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.4
240.01-280.00	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5
280.01-320.00	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.6
320.01-360.00	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.0
360.01-400.00	5.5	4.9	5.3	4.7
400.01-440.00	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.4
440.01-480.00	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.6
480.01-520.00	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.4
520.01-560.00	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7
560.01-600.00	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
600.01-640.00	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0
640.01-680.00	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8
680.01-720.00	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7
720.01-760.00	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
760.01-800.00	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
800.01 and above	5.5	3.5	5.1	3.2

APPENDIX 7. STRUCTURE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget survey)

	January – December of 2015						January – December of 2016					
	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Money expenditures	**259.68**	**320.42**	**237.64**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**286.24**	**357.85**	**260.13**	**100**	**100**	**100**
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	**238.00**	**294.59**	**217.47**	**91.7**	**91.9**	**91.5**	**259.30**	**322.89**	**236.10**	**90.59**	**90.23**	**90.76**
including:												
for foods	136.34	166.03	125.56	57.3	56.4	57.7	143.98	174.24	132.92	55.53	53.96	56.30
for nonfoods	62.85	74.58	58.58	21.3	34.3	63.9	76.32	87.63	72.14	29.43	27.14	30.55
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	23.43	30.13	21.01	37.3	40.4	35.9	26.67	32.54	24.52	34.94	37.13	33.99
furniture and cultural and household appliances	7.95	10.32	7.09	12.6	13.8	12.1	9.26	12.79	7.98	12.13	14.60	11.06
medicines	7.68	6.32	5.04	12.2	8.5	8.6	9.15	12.98	7.76	11.99	14.81	10.76
building materials	8.24	5.48	9.21	13.1	7.3	15.7	9.91	5.81	11.36	12.98	6.63	15.75
fuel	3.47	1.26	4.25	5.5	1.7	7.3	3.46	1.21	4.29	4.53	1.38	5.95
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.31	0.20	0.34	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.34	0.24	0.38	0.45	0.27	0.53
alcoholic beverages	0.30	0.08	0.38	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.24	0.13	0.28	0.31	0.15	0.39
services	35.04	52.64	28.69	14.7	17.9	13.2	38.76	60.91	30.77	14.95	18.86	13.03
of which:												
housing and communal services	11.80	23.03	11.60	33.7	43.8	40.4	12.61	22.14	9.19	32.53	36.35	29.87
including payments for :												

	January – December of 2015						January – December of 2016					
	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
dwelling space	0.28	0.83	0.09	2.4	3.6	0.8	0.40	0.97	0.20	3.17	4.38	2.18
communal services	11.52	22.2	11.51	97.6	96.4	99.2	12.21	21.17	8.99	96.83	95.62	97.82
o/w electric energy	6.81	12.50	4.76	59.1	56.3	41.4	6.92	13.02	4.72	56.67	61.50	52.50
personal services	4.71	9.70	6.75	40.9	43.7	58.6	15.80	25.23	12.40	40.76	41.42	40.30
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.62	0.59	0.63	13.2	6.1	9.3	0.71	0.57	0.76	4.49	2.26	6.13
cultural and educational services	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.13
payments for education	2.95	5.13	2.17	8.4	9.7	7.6	3.52	6.00	2.63	9.08	9.85	8.55
payments for medical services	2.05	2.41	1.92	5.9	4.6	6.7	2.18	2.89	1.92	5.62	4.74	6.24
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.11	0.23	0.06	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.64	0.36	0.81
transport services	9.91	13.55	8.59	28.3	25.7	29.9	11.67	17.76	9.47	30.11	29.16	30.78
communication services	4.38	6.06	3.77	12.5	11.5	13.1	4.28	6.38	3.52	11.04	10.47	11.44
legal services	0.21	0.13	0.24	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.46	0.28	0.58
Taxes, due, and other payments	**5.84**	**14.13**	**2.86**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**1.2**	**6.87**	**15.23**	**3.86**	**2.40**	**4.26**	**1.48**
Other expenditures	**15.84**	**11.7**	**17.31**	**6.1**	**3.7**	**7.3**	**20.06**	**19.73**	**20.17**	**7.01**	**5.51**	**7.75**

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in January – December of 2015 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which households having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	17860	20	100	262	451	2129	2551	643	798	602	508
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 120.00	10.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	13.8	1.1	10.6	8.5	12.1	26.2
120.01-160.00	15.5	18.6	0.0	2.0	5.0	9.1	19.3	2.7	18.7	15.0	18.6	28.3
160.01-200.00	16.8	18.1	0.0	4.0	4.6	10.9	20.6	3.4	23.8	19.2	22.4	19.3
200.01-240.00	14.1	14.3	0.0	4.0	9.5	18.8	14.6	3.8	21.5	17.3	16.1	10.0
240.01-280.00	10.1	9.6	5.0	6.0	9.2	12.0	10.2	2.9	15.2	12.3	10.1	4.7
280.01-320.00	8.2	7.1	5.0	9.0	13.7	12.9	6.7	2.7	11.5	9.3	7.6	3.3
320.01-360.00	5.8	4.9	0.0	3.0	11.5	9.1	4.7	2.2	6.5	5.3	4.5	2.2
360.01-400.00	3.8	3.1	15.0	6.0	9.2	4.7	2.8	1.3	3.9	3.1	2.3	1.8
400.01-440.00	3.9	3.0	0.0	18.0	9.2	4.2	2.5	1.3	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.6
440.01-480.00	2.4	1.9	0.0	6.0	4.6	4.0	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
480.00-520.00	1.6	1.1	10.0	5.0	4.6	2.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4
520.01-560.00	1.3	0.9	5.0	6.0	5.0	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.0
560.01-600.00	1.2	0.8	5.0	6.0	3.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
600.01-640.00	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2
640.01-680.00	0.5	0.3	10.0	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
680.01-720.00	0.4	0.3	5.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
720.01-760.00	0.4	0.3	10.0	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
760.01-800.00	0.3	0.1	5.0	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
800.01 and above	1.6	0.9	25.0	11.0	6.1	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.0

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in January – December of 2016 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which, households, having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	17860	20	100	262	451	2129	2551	643	798	602	508
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 120.00	7.7	10.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.9	10.4	8.9	4.6	6.6	9.3	16.7
120.01-160.00	14.0	17.4	0.0	0.7	4.6	6.0	18.2	16.1	8.0	14.4	16.7	27.1
160.01-200.00	15.8	18.1	3.6	2.0	6.7	11.1	19.3	17.5	14.5	14.9	18.9	22.9
200.01-240.00	12.1	12.3	3.6	2.0	6.4	12.2	13.7	13.0	11.4	14.1	13.7	12.4
240.01-280.00	9.7	9.4	3.6	5.4	8.8	12.5	9.5	9.8	11.8	9.4	10.6	7.0
280.01-320.00	8.7	7.7	3.6	6.8	11.3	11.4	8.0	8.6	10.3	9.7	9.6	4.1
320.01-360.00	6.5	5.6	0.0	8.2	6.4	9.1	5.8	6.1	6.3	9.0	5.5	2.8
360.01-400.00	5.1	4.3	3.6	6.1	6.7	8.9	4.0	4.7	7.6	4.4	4.5	1.9
400.01-440.00	4.4	3.3	7.1	12.2	6.4	6.9	3.0	3.7	6.9	4.0	2.5	0.9
440.01-480.00	2.5	1.9	0.0	7.5	4.6	4.7	1.5	2.1	3.5	2.1	1.7	0.8
480.00-520.00	2.2	1.7	3.6	4.1	6.4	2.7	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.3	0.9
520.01-560.00	2.4	1.8	3.6	5.4	6.7	3.1	1.4	1.9	3.3	1.6	1.8	0.6
560.01-600.00	1.6	1.2	0.0	4.1	4.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.7	0.4
600.01-640.00	0.9	0.6	0.0	4.8	3.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6
640.01-680.00	0.6	0.5	3.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
680.01-720.00	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
720.01-760.00	0.8	0.5	7.1	6.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
760.01-800.00	0.5	0.3	3.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
800.01 and above	4.1	2.5	53.6	17.0	11.0	3.6	1.6	2.3	3.5	3.0	2.0	0.4

APPENDIX 8. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	January – December of 2015			January – December of 2016		
	Total	**of which:**		**Total**	**of which:**	
		Urban area	**Rural area**		**Urban area**	**Rural area**
Bread products	12.49	11.20	12.95	12.62	11.26	13.12
Potatoes	2.98	3.32	2.85	3.28	3.58	3.15
Vegetables and melons	6.67	6.39	6.77	6.70	6.86	6.65
Fruits and berries, including dry	2.99	2.65	3.11	2.53	2.39	2.59
Sugar and confectionary	1.14	1.09	1.16	1.19	1.12	1.22
Meat and meat products	1.22	1.29	1.19	1.23	1.42	1.16
Fish products	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
Milk and dairy products	4.79	3.60	5.21	4.96	4.16	5.25
Eggs (pieces)	6	7	6	6	7	5
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.31	1.30	1.32	1.43	1.35	1.46

FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

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