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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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Remark: Currently, the data on food balance are being revised with consideration of the recommendations proposed by the Expert from FAO's Statistical Division under the *Support to Strengthening of National. Food Security Information System Project*, implemented by Statistical Agency and FAO.

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-June 2014 was valued at 17879.2 million somoni, and increased by 6.7% as compared to the similar period of 2013 (in constant prices).

- The value of gross agricultural output in January - June 2014 in all categories of farms increased by 6.0% (in constant prices) as compared to the similar period of 2013 and amounted to 4645.2 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 2571.4 mln.somoni (increased by 13.7%), and animal products – 2073.8 mln.somoni (increased by 4.0%).

- In January – July 2014, farms of all categories produced 60520 tons of meat (or 104.9% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 319581 tons of milk (104.0%).

- In January - June 2014, the imports of food products increased by 15.1% as compared to January - June 2013, of which the import of wheat increased by 24.6%, sugar and pastry – by 18.9%, vegetable oil – by 25.0%, milk and dairy products – by 30.9%, pasta – by 17.6%, vegetable and fruit juices – by 75.0%. At the same time, the imports of potatoes, flour, eggs, and vegetables decreased by 34.9%, 9.7%, 46.7%, and 5.5%, respectively.

- In January - June 2014, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 90%), potato (by 44.3%), cabbage (by 41.0%), onion (by 30.9%), apples (by 20.0%), beef (by 11.8%), rice (by 10.4%), mutton (by 6.1%), tea (by 4.9%), light wheat flour (by 2.5%), and cotton oil (by 0.7%). At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for cucumber (by 33.6%), tomato (by 31.8%), milk (by 15.2%), eggs (by 5.0%), and sand sugar (by 1.4%).

- According to preliminary estimates, the labour force[1] (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2014 was estimated at 2276.1 thsd.persons, of them 2218.3 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 57.8 thsd.persons (2.5% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

- In January - June 2014, 14.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.7 thsd.persons (87.9%) were on leave without pay. 0.9 thsd. persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 3.2% of the total labour force, and increased by 0.1% as compared to January - June 2013.

- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January - June 2014 continued to remain labor incomes (53.9%) and receipts from sales of

[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".

agricultural products (6.4%).

- In January - June 2014, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 17.0% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 74.9 kg per one household member.

- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2014 made up 12.9% as compared to May 2014; as compared to June 2013, the real wages and salaries increased by 16.7%. In January – June 2014, the real wages and salaries increased by 16% as compared to January-June 2013.

- In June 2014, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (245.77 somoni), as well as fishery (400.50 somoni).

- As of the end of June 2014, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 47833.0 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January - June 2014 accounted for 68.1% (32567.1 thsd.somoni).

- The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remains in energy, gas, and water supply industries (30919.8 thsd.somoni or 64.6% of total arrears), in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (7710.2 thsd.somoni or 16.1%), in processing industry (3613.8 thsd.somoni or 7.6%), and in mining industry and quarry mining (2533.4 thsd.somoni or 5.3%).

CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-June 2014 was valued at 17879.2 million somoni, and increased by 6.7% as compared to the similar period of 2013 (in constant prices).

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2012	2013	January-June 2014
Population, as of the end of period (million)	8.0	8.2	8.2
Nominal GDP (mln. somoni)	36163.1	40524.5	17879.2
of which (in %):			
agriculture	23.3	21.1	13.2
industry	13.7	13.0	12.6
services	50.6	53.2	57.8
GDP per capita (somoni)	4579.2	5026.9	-
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	7.5	7.4	6.7
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1.6	1.5	3.0[x]
Consumer Price Indices, *in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*	105.8	105.1	105.3
Price Indices for foodstuffs	103.6	105.4	106.0
Price indices for services	112.9	101.6	102.2
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.7627	4.7642	4.8411
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2.4	2.4	2.5
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	52.3	53.9	57.8
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	95.9	103.0	101.7
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	555.29	552.82	838.58
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	125.6	99.5	122.1
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-2418.7	-2957.9	-1850.7
Share of food in total imports, %	20.5	19.4	18.4
Share of food in total exports, %	3.6	4.7	4.3

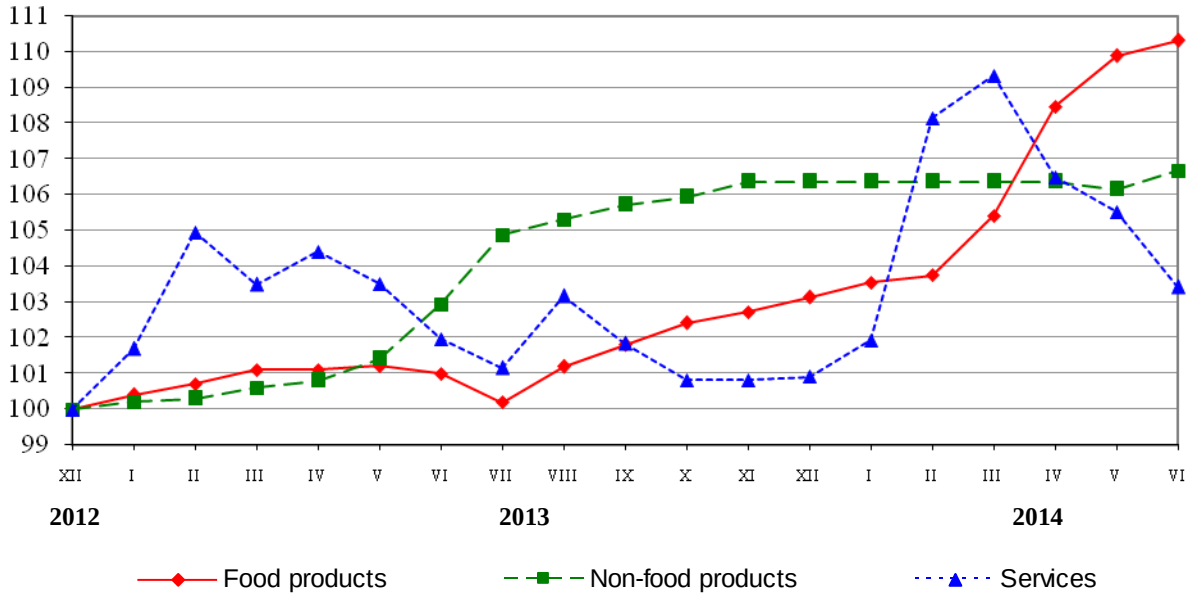
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In June 2014, consumer price index constituted 100.1%, of which for foodstuff – 100.4%, non-food products – 100.5%, and paid services to population – 98.0%.

In January - June 2014, consumer price index constituted 104.5%, of which for foodstuff – 107.0%, non-food products – 100.3%, and paid services to population – 102.4%.

Graph 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2012).



In January - June 2014, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods. More detailed information on prices of food is available in the section 3 "Access to food".

1.3 Foreign trade

In January - June 2014, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 2892.7million USD, which exceeded the level of January – June 2013 by 361.0 mln.USD (or 14.3%). The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at –1850.8million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 86 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 76 far abroad countries.

About 44.9% (1298.2mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 55.1% (1594.5mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted –1005.8million USD, with other countries of the world – 845.0million USD.

In January - June 2014, the volume of exports amounted to 521.0mln.USD and decreased by 14.8% (or 90.6mln.USD) as compared to January – June 2013. The volume of imports increased by 23.5% (or 451.5mln.USD) and amounted to 2371.7mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits and vegetables (12159.4thsd.USD) and vegetables (6176.2thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (111152.0thsd.USD) and flour (40212.1thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the labour force[2] (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2014 was estimated at 2276.1 thsd.persons, of them 2218.3 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 57.8 thsd.persons (2.5% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

As of the end of June 2014, the total number of unemployed registered by employment agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment amounted to 57.8 thsd. persons, decreasing by 1.3% as compared to May 2014. Females accounted for 51.8% of total number of registered unemployed (29.9 thsd.persons), and persons aged 15-29 accounted for 61.6% (35.6 thsd.persons). The registered unemployment rate was 2.5% of the total labour force.

As of the end of June 2014, the majority of registered unemployed were persons without professional qualification or those who lost qualification due to long break in activity (53.6 thsd. persons or 92.7% of the total number of registered unemployed). Besides, about 63.2% of the registered unemployed have complete or incomplete secondary education (36.5 thsd. persons). The above factors make the process of their employment more difficult.

Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January - June 2014, 14.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.7 thsd.persons (87.9%) were on leave without pay. 0.9 thsd. persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 3.2% of the total labour force, and increased by 0.1% as compared to January - June 2013.

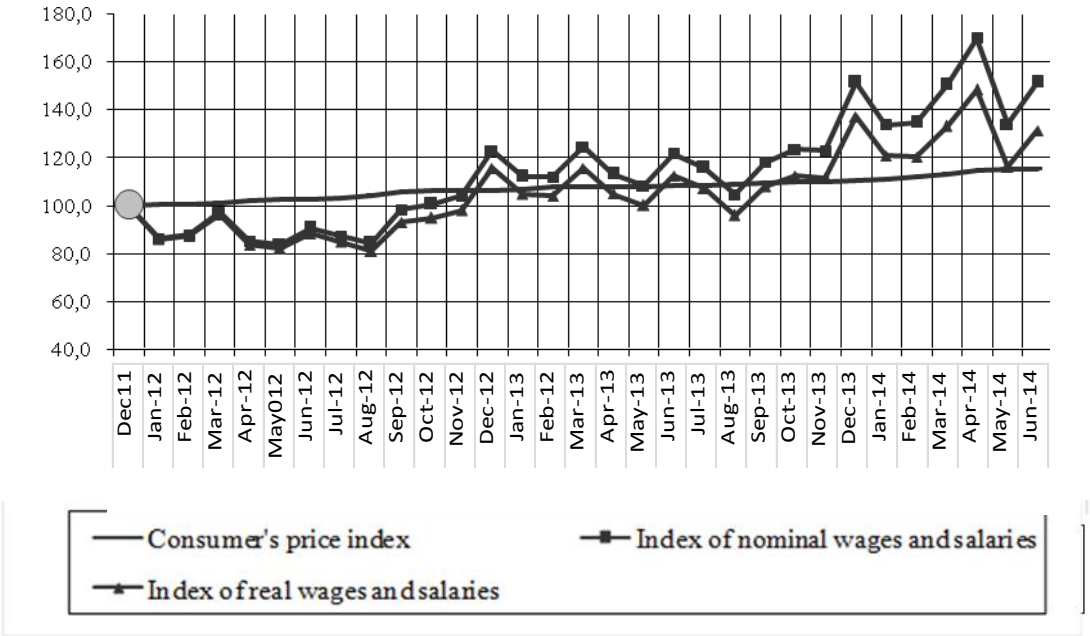
Increase of real wages and salaries in January - June 2014 made up 16% as compared to the similar period of 2013.

In June 2014, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (245.77 somoni), as well as fishery (400.50 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (1942.15 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (1771.94 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (1279.68 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in June 2014 was 620.62 somoni, increasing by 18.4% as compared to June 2013.

[2] 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”.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (2110.79 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1732.82 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (953.20 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in June 2014 was 1092.48 somoni, increasing by 25.1% as compared to June 2013.

Graph 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries (December 2011 = 100)



As of the end of June 2014, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 47833.0 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January - June 2014 accounted for 68.1% (32567.1 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remains in energy, gas, and water supply industries (30919.8 thsd.somoni or 64.6% of total arrears), in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (7710.2 thsd.somoni or 16.1%), in processing industry (3613.8 thsd.somoni or 7.6%), and in mining industry and quarry mining (2533.4 thsd.somoni or 5.3%).

CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in January - June 2014 in all categories of farms increased by 6.0% (in constant prices) as compared to the similar period of 2013 and amounted to 4645.2 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 2571.4 mln.somoni (increased by 13.7%), and animal products – 2073.8 mln.somoni (increased by 4.0%).

2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

April. April was characterized by decreased air temperature with rains.

Rains were observed during 9-12 days in valleys and piedmonts, and 11-13 days in mountainous regions. Heavy rains with storms were registered on 4, 6-7, 11-12, and 25 April.Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. The average water discharge in most rivers of the republic was below and within the norm and below the last-year values (60-100%)..

May was characterized by intensive rains and change in air temperature. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 1-2 degrees, except for GBAO (within the norm), as follows: +21+25 degrees in valleys, +10+15 degrees in mountains (+19 degrees in Darvoz), and +3+5 degrees in high mountain areas.

The lowest air temperature was recorded on 19 and 30-31 May, with a day-time air temperature at +18+24 degrees in valleys and +13+17 degrees in mountains. During these days, the average daily air temperature fell below the last year values by 2-6 degrees.

Rains were observed during 1-7 days in valleys and piedmonts, and 6-13 days in mountains and high mountain regions. The heaviest rains and glazed rains were registered on 11-12, 19-21, and 30-31 May.

Decrease of water content was observed in rivers in the Gissar range.The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and below the norm (50-115%) and within the last year's values (100-120%).

June. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm, as follows: 22-28 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, 14-20 degrees in mountains, and 6-10 degrees in high mountain areas. The average monthly air temperature in the southern slopes of Gissar range was below the norm by 1-2 degrees, while in piedmonts of Sogd oblast the average monthly air temperature exceeded the norm by 1-2 degrees.

Rains were observed during 5-6 days in valleys and piedmonts, and 10-13 days in mountains and high mountain regions.

Decrease of water content was observed in Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers. Water content in rivers in the Gissar range fluctuated. Water content in other rivers of the republic gradually increased..

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 June 2014

Water reservoirs	*Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters*	*Volume of water in 2014*		*Volume of water in 2013*	
		mln. cubic meters	*in % to total capacity*	*mln. cubic meters*	*in % to total capacity*
Kayrakkum	-0.339	3080	74.0	1974	47.4
Nurek	-1.583	8683	82.7	8515	81.0

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2012	**2013**	**1st half of 2014**
Sown area (thsd.ha)	860.1	864.9	828.5
Winter crops	247.7	281.5	261.2
Cereal crops	247.7	281.5	261.2
Spring crops	612.4	583.4	567.3
Cereal crops	176.6	156.0	148.7
wheat	77.5	60.1	53.3
barley	51.5	50.4	50.9
Industrial crops	231.6	223.0	207.7
Potatoes	41.7	44.4	36.3
Vegetables	49.0	50.7	48.6
Melons	18.4	17.4	19.4
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Cereal crops	1232.6	1392.7	487.8
Potatoes	991.0	1115.7	137.3
Vegetables	1342.4	1490.6	348.0
Melons	465.0	495.3	128.9

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January-June 2014 farms of all categories produced 487801 tons of grain (or 1.8% higher than in January – June 2013), 137257 tons of potato, 348022 tons of vegetables, 128890 tons of melons, 54959 tons of fruits, and 678 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of the following crops has increased: grain by 1.8%, vegetables – by 23.1%, melons – by 28.9%, and fruits – by 4.1%. At the same time, production of potatoes and grapes decreased by 26.1% and 49.6%, respectively.

Sown areas

As of 1 July 2014, agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms sowed 408722 ha with agricultural crops, of them 104458 ha were sown with cereal crop and leguminous (excluding maize) (or 101% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), 8520 ha – with grain maize (106.2%), 201537 ha - with industrial crops (or 103.4%) (including177620 ha with cotton or 92.8%), 18649 ha - with potatoes (or 83.4%), 24162 ha – with vegetables (or 105.9%), 15616 ha – with melons (or 116.8%), and 35778 ha – with feed crops (or 131.8%).

Harvesting

As of 1 July 2014, agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have harvested grain and legumes (excluding maize) from the area of 122656 ha. From the harvested area, 356631 tons of grain (excluding maize) were threshed (from the area of 107579 ha) with total yield of 33.2centners from one hectare. 58503 tons of potatoes were harvested from the area of 2952 ha with average yield of 198 centners from one hectare. 225019 tons of vegetables were harvested from the area of 9689 ha, with average yield of 232 centners/ha. 101929 tons of melons were harvested from the area of 4757 ha, with average yield of 214 centners/ha. During the reporting period, 26702 tons of fruits and 120 tons of grapes were produced, which is less by 5.6% and 54.4%, respectively, than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 July 2014, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2099.8thsd.heads (increasing by 49.2 thsd.heads or 2.4% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 170.9 thsd.heads or 3.4%, amounting to 5147.6 thsd.heads. About 92.4% of cattle and 80.9% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

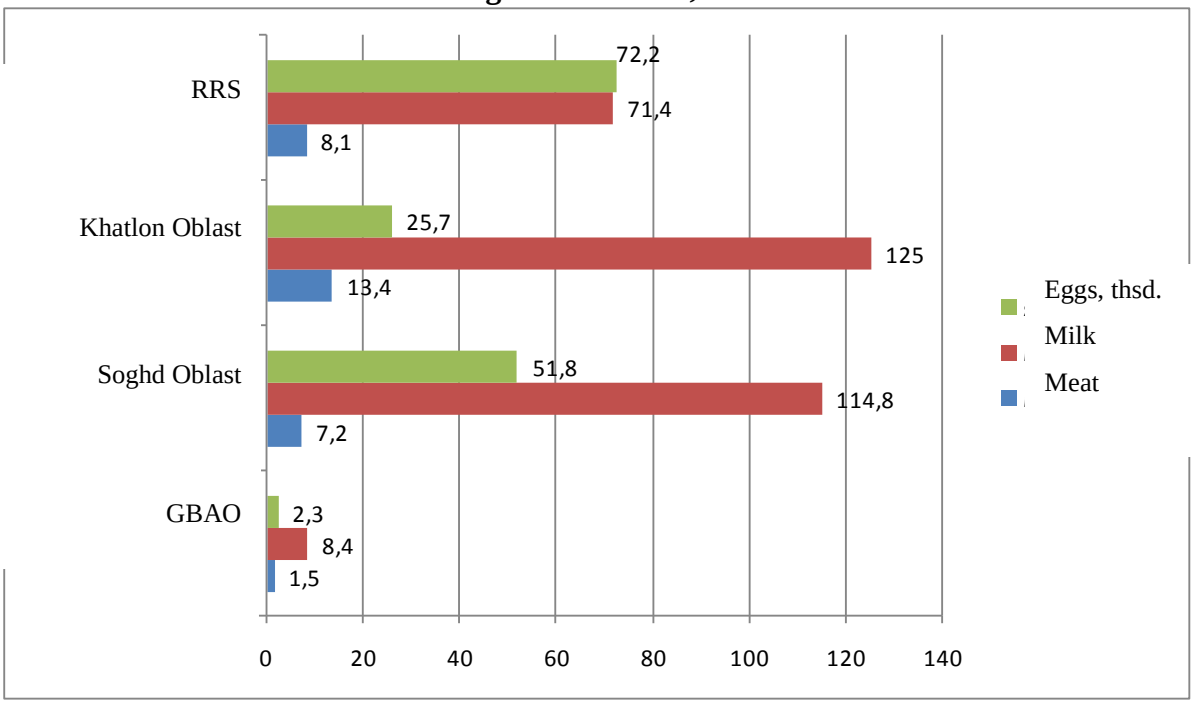
A number of cattle in farms of GBAO increased by 2.3%, Khatlon oblast – by 2%, Sogd oblast – by 1.9%, and RRS – by 3.6%.

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

	2012	2013	I half of 2014
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	81.0	86.5	30.2
of which:			
Beef and veal	36.5	38.5	13.4
Mutton and goats meat	40.1	43.0	15.0
Poultry	1.0	1.4	0.5
Other meat	3.4	3.6	1.3
Milk	778.3	828.2	319.6
Eggs, mln.	291.6	343.7	152.0
Productivity [1]			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1506	1520	794
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	191	222	100

[1)] agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms

Graph 3. Production of main live-stock products as of 1 July 2014, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

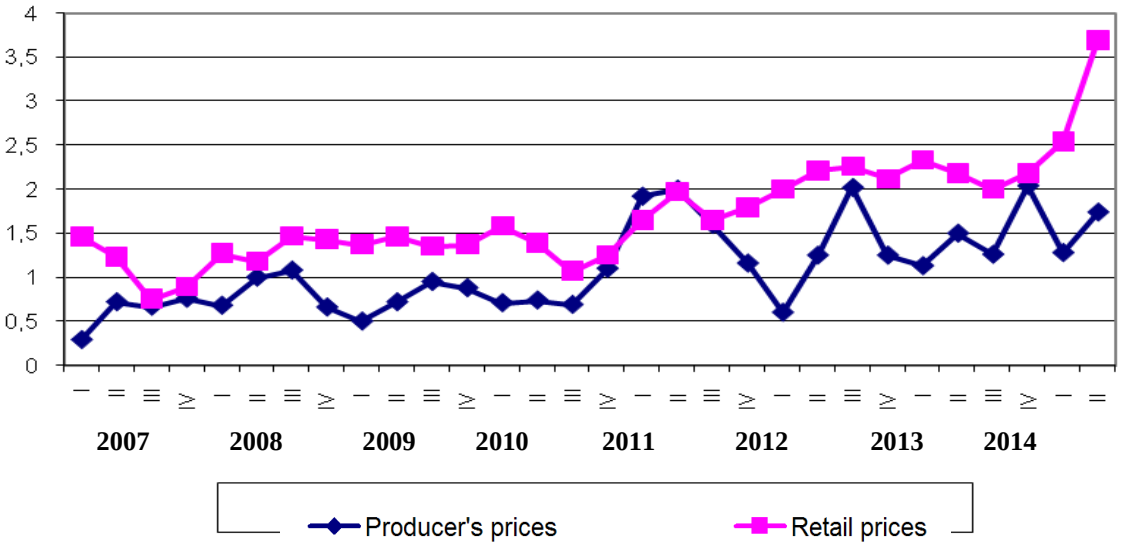
(somoni / kg)

	2012				***2013***				***2014***	
	I q.	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*	*I q.*	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*	*I q.*	*II q.*
Wheat	1.20	1.39	1.35	1.33	1.78	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.85	1.32
Milk	1.97	1.80	1.43	2.04	2.31	2.0	2.64	1.25	2.57	2.43
Potatoes	0.60	1.25	2.02	1.25	1.13	1.50	1.18	2.04	1.28	1.74

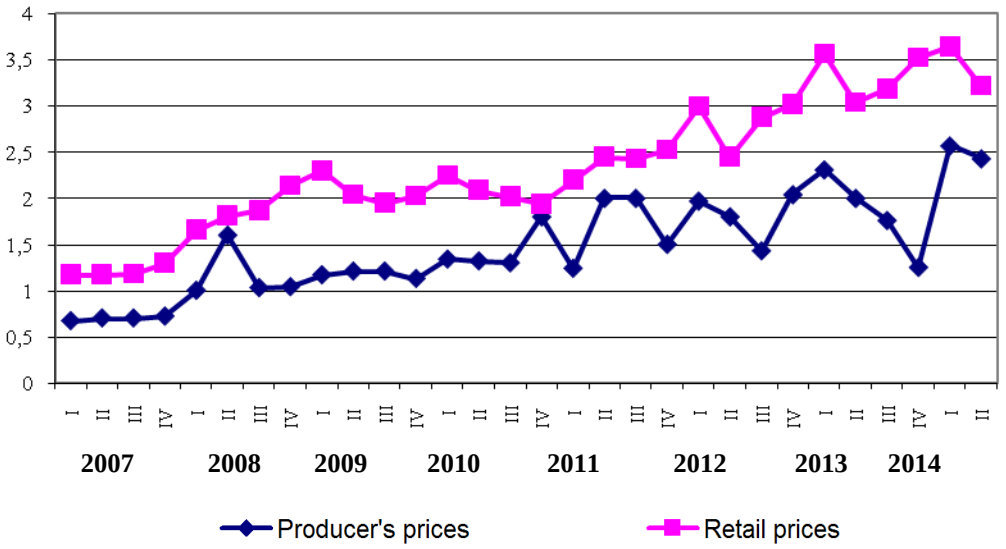
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In the first half of 2014, the imports of wheat increased by 24.6% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

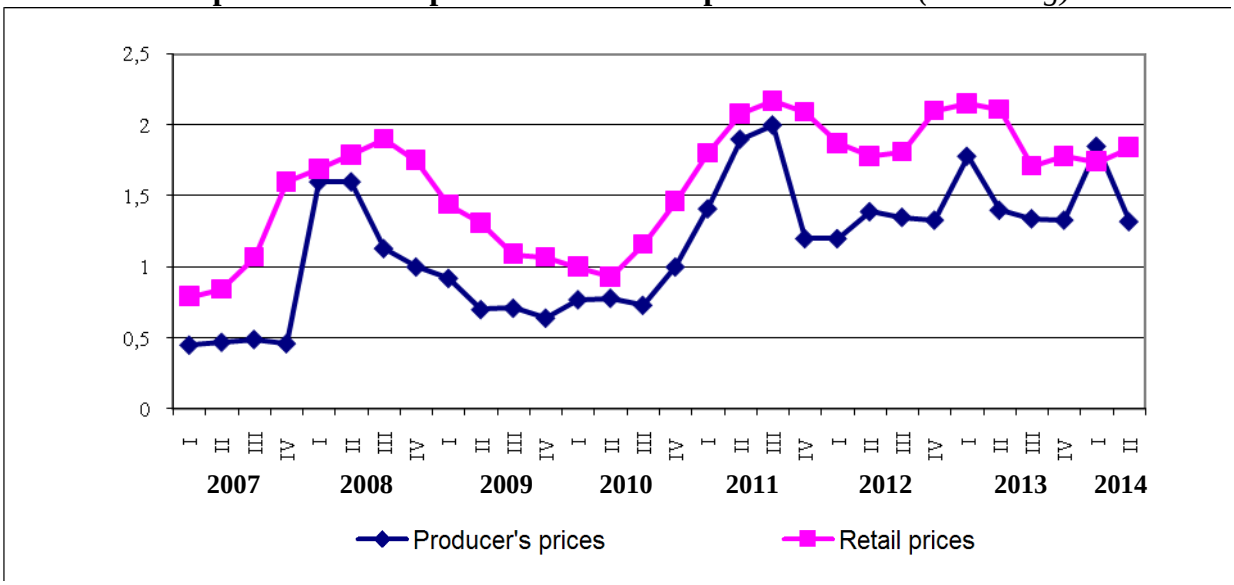
Graph 4. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato (*somoni/kg)*



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 4.3% and 4.% in January –June of 2013 and 2014, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 20.1% and 18.4%, 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), dairy products, eggs, tea and others.

In January - June 2014, the imports of food products increased by 15.1% as compared to January - June 2013, of which the import of wheat increased by 24.6%, sugar and pastry – by 18.9%, vegetable oil – by 25.0%, milk and dairy products – by 30.9%, pasta – by 17.6%, vegetable and fruit juices – by 75.0%.

At the same time, the imports of potatoes, flour, eggs, and vegetables decreased by 34.9%, 9.7%, 46.7%, and 5.5%, respectively.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products in January – June of 2013 and 2014

(thsd.tons)

	Exports		2014 in % to 2013	*Imports*		2014 in % to 2013
	2013	**2014**		**2013**	**2014**	
Food products	115.0	105.8	92.0	700.1	805.8	115.1
of which						
wheat	-	0.0	-	298.4	371.8	124.6
flour	-	0.2	-	107.6	97.2	90.3
sugar and pastry	0.0	0.0	-	55.4	65.9	118.9
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	-	0.2	-	17.6	20.7	117.6
vegetable oil	0.0	0.1	-	30.8	38.5	125.0
milk and dairy products	0.0	0.0	-	5.5	7.2	130.9
eggs	-	-	-	4.5	2.4	53.3
tea	-	0.0	-	2.0	3.3	165.0
potato	-	-	-	41.5	27.0	65.1
fresh vegetables	65.0	60.5	93.0	5.5	5.2	94.5
fresh fruits and berries	23.9	40.9	171.1	24.9	26.0	104.4
fruit and vegetable juices	0.2	0.1	50.0	0.4	0.7	175.0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0.2	-	-	1.8	0.5	27.8
Share of food products in total volume, %	4.4	4.3	97.7	20.1	18.4	91.5

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)

	1 half of 2013	1 half of 2014
Bread products (expressed in grain)	12.7	12.5
Potatoes	2.8	2.5
Vegetables and melons	6.8	6.5
Fruits and berries	1.7	1.8
Sugar and confectionery items	1.0	1.0
Meat and meat products	1.0	1.0
Milk and dairy products	5.6	6.0
Eggs (pieces)	5	6
Vegetable oil	1.2	1.2
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01

Source: Household budget survey

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

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

3.1. Consumer prices

In June 2014, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 9.7%), beef (by 6.0%), eggs (by 5.3%), rice and sugar (by 4.2%), light wheat flour (by 3.0%), mutton (by 2.4%), and vegetable oil (by 2.2%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for cabbage (by 17.3%), potato (by 14.3%), onion (by 13.4%), cucumber (by 12.1%), and apples (by 3.8%); please see Table 8 and Appendix 4 or details.

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

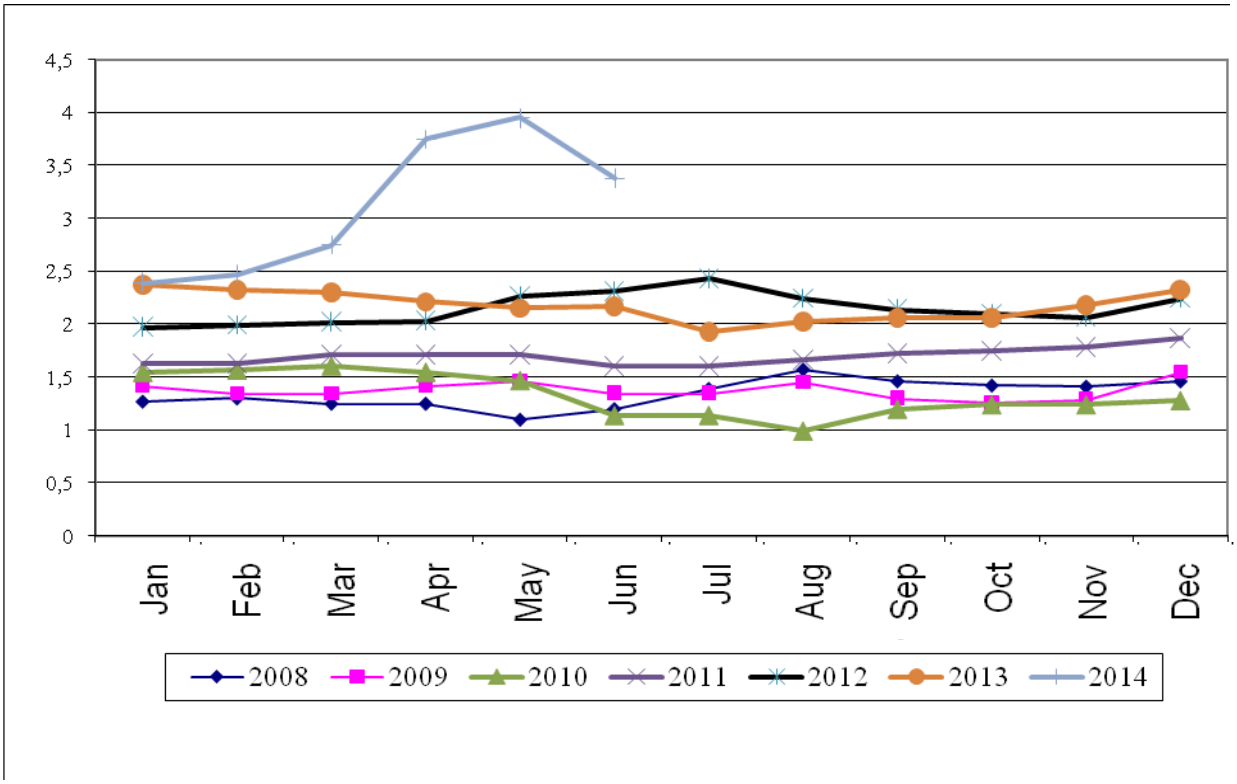
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni; per kg, liter, piece

	2013 г.		*2014 г.*					
	Jun	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*
Beef	30.37	30.72	30.72	30.86	31.20	31.83	32.40	34.35
Animal oil	26.57	27.70	27.97	30.19	30.10	30.21	30.55	30.79
Cotton oil	8.32	8.21	8.21	7.99	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.27
Milk	3.08	3.72	3.61	3.67	3.61	3.32	3.16	3.16
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.26	7.40	7.02	6.74	6.56	6.51	6.68	7.03
Sand sugar	5.18	4.99	4.99	4.78	4.78	4.71	4.72	4.92
Salt	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Light wheat flour	2.90	2.73	2.70	2.63	2.61	2.64	2.72	2.80

	2013 г.		*2014 г.*					
	Jun	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*
Bread made from light wheat flour	3.11	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41
Rice	6.47	6.82	6.82	6.85	6.85	6.86	7.23	7.53
Potatoes	2.17	2.34	2.39	2.47	2.75	3.75	3.95	3.38
Onion	1.33	1.17	1.25	1.52	1.84	2.21	1.77	1.53
Carrot	2.15	1.46	1.32	1.60	1.73	1.91	2.52	2.76
Apples	5.64	7.11	7.28	7.35	7.57	7.81	8.42	8.11
Vodka	15.67	15.99	15.99	15.99	15.99	15.99	15.99	15.99

In January - June 2014, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 90%), potato (by 44.3%), cabbage (by 41.0%), onion (by 30.9%), apples (by 20.0%), beef (by 11.8%), rice (by 10.4%), mutton (by 6.1%), tea (by 4.9%), light wheat flour (by 2.5%), and cotton oil (by 0.7%). At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for cucumber (by 33.6%), tomato (by 31.8%), milk (by 15.2%), eggs (by 5.0%), and sand sugar (by 1.4%).

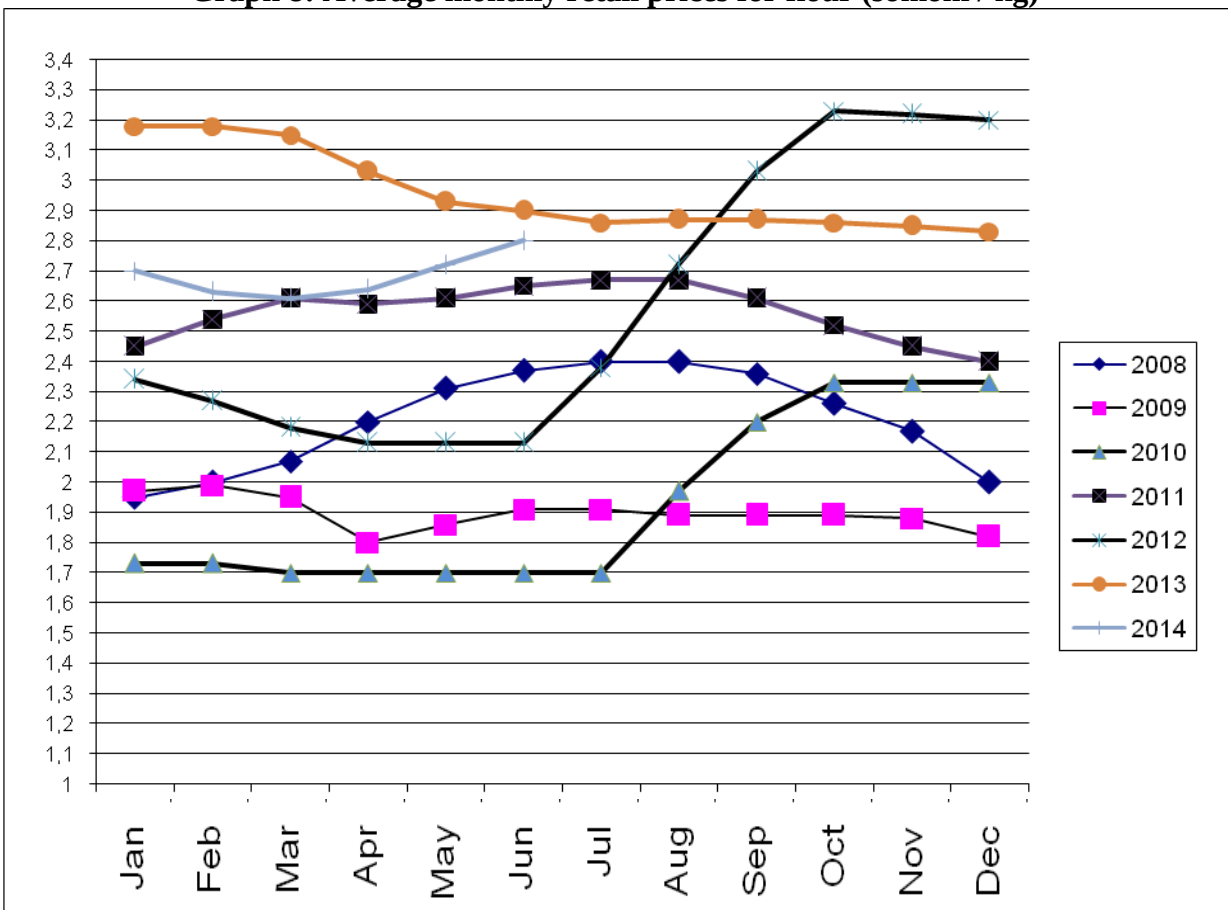
Graphs 7: Average monthly retail prices for potatoes (somoni / kg)



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. The price of potato in March 2013 was 2.3 somoni per

kg and decreased to 2.17 somoni per kg by June 2013 and to 2.06 somoni per kg by September 2013. By the end of December 2013, the price of potato increased by 12.6% as compared to September 2013 and reached 2.32 somoni per kg. In March 2014, the price of potato reached 2.75 somoni per kg, increasing by 17.2% as compared to December 2013; by June 2014, the price further increased to 3.38 somoni per kg (see Graph 7).

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



Flour. In 2013 the price of flour was continuously decreasing, as follows: 3.15 somoni per kg in March 2013, 2.90 somoni per kg in June 2013, 2.87 somoni per kg in September, and 2.83 somoni per kg in December. In 2014, the price of flour continued to decrease and reached 2.61 somoni per kg in March 2014. In April 2014, the price of flour started to increase and reached 2.80 somoni per kg by the end of June 2014 (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 2013, the per capita cash income reached 259.87 somoni per a month, increasing by 15.4% as compared to 2012. In January – June 2014, the per capita cash income was 248.16 somoni per a month, increasing by 3.6% as compared to January - June 2013. (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	1 half of 2013	**1 half of 2014**
Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)	239.57	248.16
Growth in real incomes (%)	113.4	98.4
Average monthly salary	686.70	838.58
Growth in real salary (%)	123.0	116.0
Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)	224.88	233.02
Growth in real expenditures (%)	110.8	98.4

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

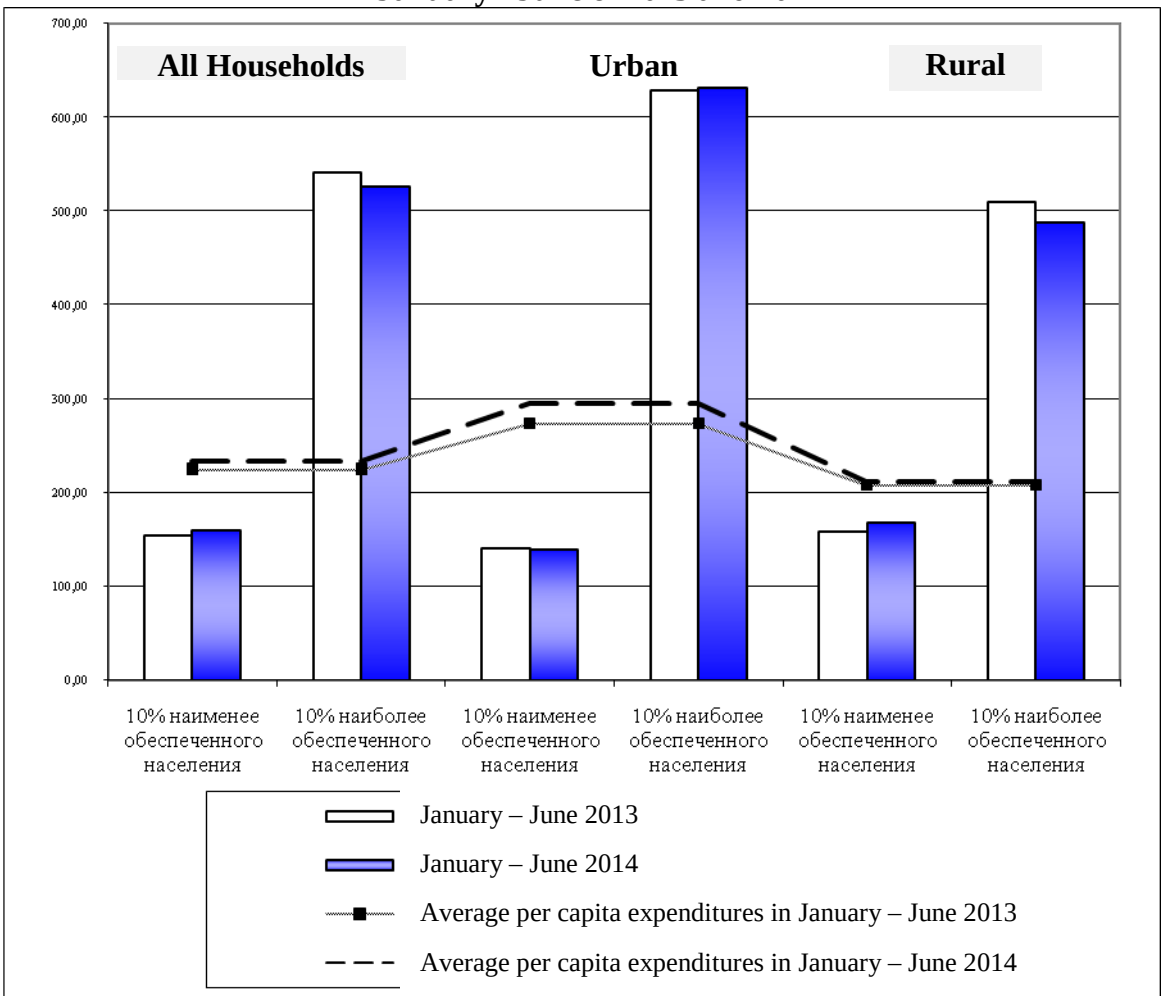
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January - June 2014 continued to remain labor incomes (53.9%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (6.4%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 15 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In January - June of 2013 and 2014, 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 3.3 times.

Graph 9: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January - June of 2013 and 2014



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 Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015

Even though the "Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015" years is a concluding phase of a decade of implementation of the "National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015", it considers many issues related to achievement of many strategic objectives, such as reform of public administration, maintaining rule of law, demographic projection and planning, regulation of labour migration, development of private sector, supporting middle class.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has specified its national priorities in these strategic papers and its actions are directed to achieve these strategic objectives as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Drawing on lessons learned from the implementation of the PRS-3 for 2010–2012, a number of necessary actions and amendments were introduced to the Living Standards Improvement Strategy for 2013-2015. For example, for enhancing the coordination among ministries and agencies, local governments and international organizations, the needed changes for the monitoring system of the new strategy were introduced. The actions of this strategy became more focused with concrete, measurable and realistic indicators and the number of actions and indicators was reduced compared to previous strategies.

In order to ensure an effective implementation of the "Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015" poverty reduction shall include lifting the poor into the middle class.

Other aims include improving the well-being of the population and their standards of living, reducing the poverty rate, increasing the middle-class and developing the social and economic sectors.

The concept of the middle class has been widely discussed in international social, economic and political debates during recent years. The sustainable development of the middle-class in the country would guarantee economic and social development, ensure effective management practices in all sectors, promotemodern reforms and implement the country's national and strategic priorities

In aspiring to the middle class, individuals will attempt to save money, and will pursue secondary and higher education. They will be capable of supporting the state government, the rule of law, rights to property, infrastructure, and quality education as well as a sustainable economy.

Therefore, rapid and sustainable growth of the middle-class depends on economic development and poverty reduction.

The common indicator of the middle class is based on an average consumption level in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The livelihood indicators, based on per capita consumption, are consolidated and identified through surveys of household budgets in Eastern European and Central Asian countries, thus showing the expenditure ratio in these countries.

Gross consumption indicators in all these countries are reflected in a single system of welfare measures using calculation coefficients in proportion to international purchasing power. Based on consumption distribution of households to relevant equal groups in all countries of Eastern

Europe, a household is set as indicator limit identifying the middle class.

Consequently, the international middle class is defined as representing a household whose per capita daily expenditure is valued at US$5.6 to US$11.6 in terms of purchase power parity (PPP).

With regard to the globally accepted common indicator of middle-class status and based on the consumption gap in Eastern European and Central Asian countries, the middle-class population in Tajikistan is calculated by using relevant calculation coefficients in relation to PPP, and the marginal indicator of the middle class is calculated in national currency.

The main monitoring indicators of the "Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015" are given in Appendix 2.

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

In 2013, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 1.4% as compared to 2012; in rural areas it decreased by 1.6%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased by 0.5%, while among pensioners this indicator increased by 0.1%.

In the first half of 2014, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 1.4% as compared to the first half of 2013; in rural areas it decreased by 0.1%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased by 0.2%, while among pensioners it increased by 3.8% (see Table 10).

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

	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014
Republic of Tajikistan	**57.4**	**56.9**
Urban	57.6	56.2
Rural	57.2	57.3
Regions		
Dushanbe	58.5	56.3
GBAO	63.9	61.3
Soghd oblast	49.8	47.7
Khatlon oblast	62.6	63.0
RRS	62.2	63.3
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	59.3	59.1
Pensioners	68.1	64.3

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.

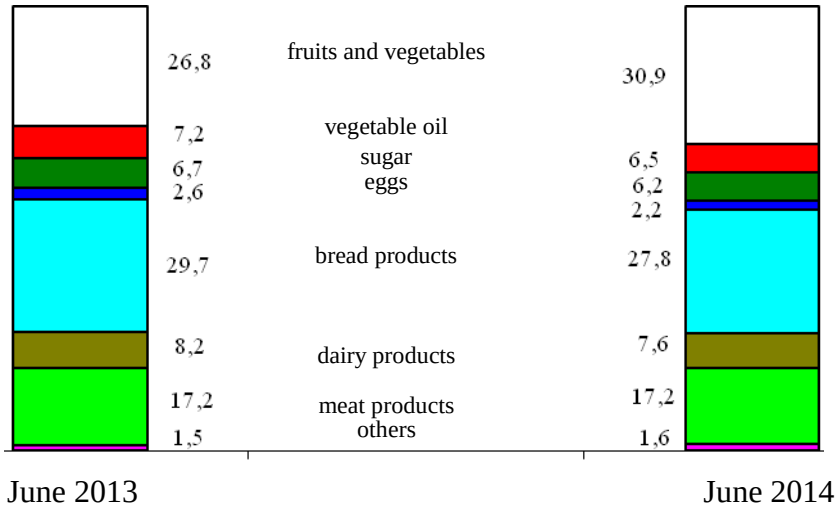
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

In 2013, the average daily calorie intake was 2277.45 Kcal per capita against 2198.03 Kcal per capita in 2012, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In January - June 2014, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2181.37 Kcal per capita against 2181.66 Kcal per capita in January – June 2013.

In January - June 2014, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 17.0% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 74.9 kg per one household member. In the first half of 2014, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 14.8kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 38.7kg, milk and dairy products – 36.3kg, meat and meat products – 6.1kg, vegetable oil –7.7kg, eggs – 34 pieces, sugar and confectionery –6.2 kg, and fruits – 10.8kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (33.7%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – June 2014, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 40%, meat and meat products – 2.7 times, eggs – 2.3 times, fruits – 2.7 times.

Graph 10: Structure of consumer's basket in June of 2013 and 2014 (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*
	I half of 2013			**I half of 2014**		
Proteins, gr.	51.27	46.97	52.80	51.44	46.59	53.15
of which animal, gr.	9.46	8.14	9.93	10.14	8.52	10.71
Fats, gr.	56.13	53.06	57.22	58.21	56.62	58.77
of which animal, gr.	12.51	11.97	12.70	13.63	12.76	13.94
Carbohydrate, gr.	364.15	329.76	376.43	358.51	325.40	370.15
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2181.66	2018.45	2240.23	2181.37	2039.51	2231.21
of which animal, gr.	180.79	156.83	189.30	195.73	167.69	205.64

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)*

	2013		2014	
	1 quarter	2 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter
Total number of registered cases	8866	17814	8957	14887
Acute enteric infections	2789	12578	2417	10451
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	54	293	85	147
Typhoid fever	27	36	16	6
Acute viral hepatitis	2732	1109	3136	708
Tuberculosis	1130	1480	1002	1390
Brucellosis	101	317	170	372
Parasitic diseases	11662	19085	10918	15079

In January – June 2014, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 16.4% as compared to January – June 2013. Cases of acute enteric infections and acute viral hepatitis accounted for 70.2% and 4.6% of the total number of infection diseases, respectively. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by more than 50%, typhoid fever – by 83.3%, acute viral hepatitis – by 36.2%, and parasitic diseases - by 21%. At the same time, the number of cases of brucellosis increased by 17.4% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

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

	2013		2014	
	1 quarter	2 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter
Total number of registered cases	5920	13116	6054	10976
Acute enteric infections	2120	10526	1795	9018
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	22	98	30	67
Typhoid fever	4	13	8	-
Acute viral hepatitis	2386	834	2779	498
Tuberculosis	66	126	53	76
Brucellosis	9	44	16	29
Parasitic diseases	7598	10381	6368	10255

In the second quarter of 2014, cases of infection diseases accounted for 73.7% of the total number of diseases among children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 82.2% 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 among children aged 0-14 decreased by 14.3%, tuberculosis – by 39.7%, brucellosis – by 34.1%, bacterial dysentery – by 31.6%, parasitic diseases – by 1.2%.

4.2.5. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – June 2014, offices of civil registration registered 103.4thsd. births[3] (excluding re-registration of births for the previous years) and 16.4thsd. deaths, of which 1.3thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

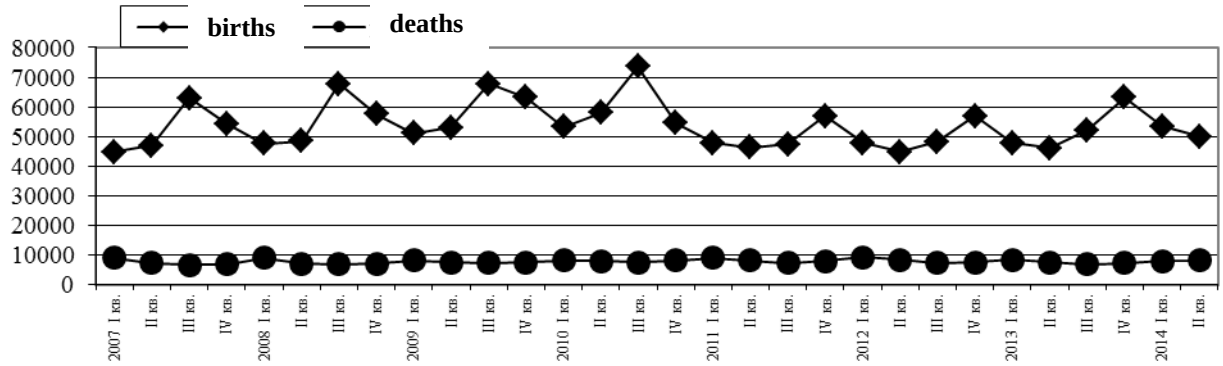
According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 25.3 and 4.0 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2013 and 2014

	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*
2013						
1 quarter	47783	100,0	8507	91,5	39276	102,1
2 quarter	46231	103,3	7643	89,0	38588	106,8
3 quarter	52171	107,9	6877	93,3	45294	110,5
4 quarter	63232	111,2	7361	96,0	55871	113,6
Year 2013	209417	105,9	30388	92,3	179029	108,6
2014						
1 quarter	53420	111,8	8115	95,4	45305	115,4
2 quarter	49995	108,1	8277	108,3	41718	108,1

[3]Births registered duringthecalendaryear(accordingtothemethodology for calculation of population number and demographical indicators).

Graph 11.Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2007-2014



Increase in the number of registered births was observed in all regions of the republic. The number of births registered within the statutory period in GBAO increased by 5.1% amounting to 2.3thsd. births, in Sogdoblast – by 6.5% (28.1thsd.births), in Khatlon oblast – by 9.6% (40.8thsd.births), in RRS – by 13.6% (25.9thsd. births), and in Dushanbe - by 16.8% (6.3thsd. births).

Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – June of 2013 and 2014

	Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)		*Number of registered deaths*		*Natural population growth*	
	2013	*2014*	*2013*	*2014*	*2013*	*2014*
	Number					
Tajikistan	**94014**	**103415**	**16150**	**16392**	**77864**	**87023**
GBAO	2234	2348	531	526	1703	1822
Sogd oblast	26402	28111	5588	5850	20814	22261
Khatlon oblast	37272	40847	5350	5374	31922	35473
Dushanbe	5355	6253	1281	1305	4074	4948
RRS	22751	25856	3400	3337	19351	22519
	Per 1000 population					
Tajikistan	23,5	25,3	4,0	4,0	19,5	21,3
GBAO	21,3	22,2	5,1	5,0	16,2	17,2
Sogd oblast	22,5	23,4	4,8	4,9	17,7	18,5
Khatlon oblast	26,3	28,1	3,8	3,7	22,5	24,4
Dushanbe	14,1	16,1	3,4	3,4	10,7	12,8
RRS	24,8	27,5	3,7	3,5	21,1	23,9

In January – June 2014, the total number of registered deaths was 16.4thsd. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in Sogd oblast (by 4.7%,5.8thsd. deaths), Khatlon oblast (by 0.4%, 5.4thsd. deaths), and Dushanbe (by 1.9%,1.3thsd. deaths). Decrease in the number of registered deaths was observed in GBAO (by 0.9%,526 deaths) and RRS (by 1.8%, 3.3thsd. deaths).

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – June 2014 was 87.0thsd.persons (21.3persons per 1000 population) and increased by 11.8% as compared to January - June 2013.

Table 16: Population number

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

	Population number as of 01.07.2014, thsd.persons	*in % to the corresponding period of 2013*
Republic of Tajikistan	**8246,8**	**102,3**
of which in:		
GBAO	213,5	100,9
Sogd oblast	2421,6	102,2
Khatlon oblast	2933,8	102,5
Dushanbe	779,9	101,7
RRS	1898,0	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".

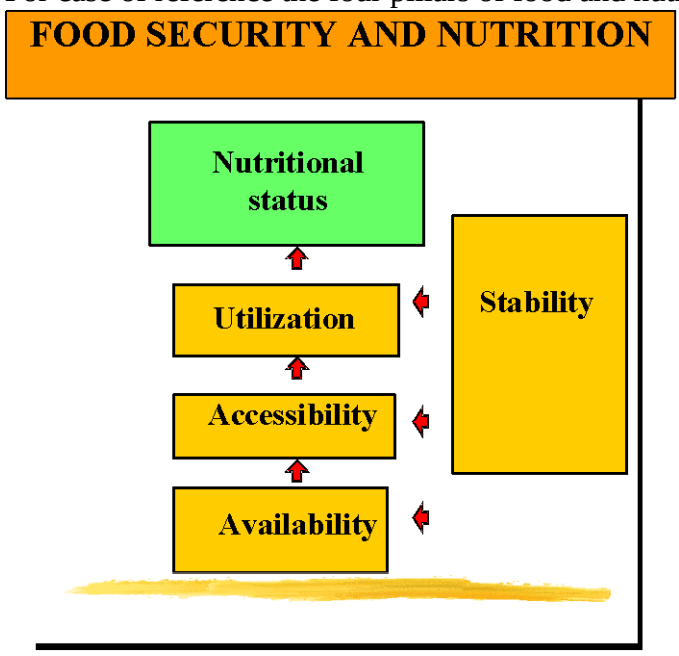
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of abbreviations

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

Appendix 1

Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in the second quarter of 2014

Meteorological conditions

April. April was characterized by decreased air temperature with rains. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was within the norm, except for Sogd oblast (below the norm by 1-2 degrees) and Djavshangoz and Bulunkul regions of GBAO (above the norm by 1-2 degrees), as follows: +13+18 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +4+11 degrees in mountains (+14 degrees above zero in Darvaz), and -2+1 degrees in high mountain areas.

The lowest air temperature was recorded on 4-7 and 25 April (+8+10 degrees): +13+16 degrees in valleys of RRS, +16+19 degrees in valleys of Khatlon oblast, and +9+12 degrees in valleys of Sogd oblast. The warmest weather was recorded in the third decade of the month with a day-time air temperature within 27-31 degrees (up to 34 degrees in the southern part of the republic).

Rains were observed during 9-12 days in valleys and piedmonts, and 11-13 days in mountainous regions. Heavy rains with storms were registered on 4, 6-7, 11-12, and 25 April. The total amount of precipitations was mainly below the norm, as follows: 100-146% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 42-169% of the norm in Sogd Oblast, 51-187% in RRS, 35-157% in the western part of GBAO, and 5-51% in the eastern part of GBAO. At the same time, the total amount of precipitation in a number of regions exceeded the norm: 169% in Pendjikent, 146% in Parhar, 187% in Lyahsh, and 157% in Darvaz.

May was characterized by intensive rains and change in air temperature. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 1-2 degrees, except for GBAO (within the norm), as follows: +21+25 degrees in valleys, +10+15 degrees in mountains (+19 degrees in Darvoz), and +3+5 degrees in high mountain areas.

The lowest air temperature was recorded on 19 and 30-31 May, with a day-time air temperature at +18+24 degrees in valleys and +13+17 degrees in mountains. During these days, the average daily air temperature fell below the last year values by 2-6 degrees.

The warmest weather was recorded on 1-8, 10-11, 16-19, 20-21, and 23-29 May with day-time air temperature within +31+36 degrees (up to +38 degrees in the southern part of the republic).

Rains were observed during 1-7 days in valleys and piedmonts, and 6-13 days in mountains and high mountain regions. The heaviest rains and glazed rains were registered on 11-12, 19-21, and 30-31 May. Heavy rain were registered on 1 May in Tavildara region (39 mm), Lyahsh

(37 mm), Kalai Labi-ob (26 mm), Rasht (18 mm), Bustonobod (11 mm); 11 May in Faizabad region (86 mm), Hovaling (21 mm), Sanglohe (17 mm), Darvaz (23 mm), Rushan (22 mm), and Horog (21 mm); 23 May in Darvaz region (23 mm); 30 May in Bustonobod (64 mm), Dushanbe (53 mm), Gushari (39 mm), Dangara (38 mm), Rasht (36 mm), Tavildara (35 mm), Sangloh (34 mm), Faizabad (25 mm), Gissar (24 mm), Mayhura (22 mm), Chormagzak (21 mm), Pendjikent (21 mm), Parhar (22 mm), Esanboy (22 mm), Hovaling (22 mm), Yavan (20 mm), Gandjina (16 mm). During rainfalls, the wind speed in some regions reached 13-18 m/s.

The total amount of precipitation was mainly within the norm and amounted to: 59-106% of the norm in Khatlon oblast (170% of the norm in Parhar), 11-68% of the norm in Sogd Oblast (107% of the norm in Pendjikent), 3-82% in RRS (123% of the norm in Lyahsh), and 86-126% of the norm in GBAO (exceeded the norm).

June. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm, as follows: 22-28 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, 14-20 degrees in mountains, and 6-10 degrees in high mountain areas. The average monthly air temperature in the southern slopes of Gissar range was below the norm by 1-2 degrees, while in piedmonts of Sogd oblast the average monthly air temperature exceeded the norm by 1-2 degrees.

The highest air temperature was recorded in the third decade of the month: in RRS +37+40 degrees during day-time and +16+21 degrees at nights; in Sogd oblast + 37+42 degrees during day-time and +20+25 degrees at nights; in Khatlon oblast + 39+45 degrees during day-time and +20+25 degrees at nights. In mountainous regions, the highest air temperature reached +27+33 degrees: in Rasht and Darvaz +36+37 degrees during day-time and +9+14 degrees at nights; in high mountains +18+23 degrees during day-time and +2+7 degrees at nights.
Rains were observed during 5-6 days in valleys and piedmonts, and 10-13 days in mountains and high mountain regions. Heavy rains and glazed rains were registered on 1, 4, and 17 June: 33 mm in Gushari (against the norm of 37.9 mm), 19 mm in Yavan (against the monthly norm of 7.6 mm), 47 mm in Hovaling (against the norm of 10.5 mm), 16 mm in Tavildara (against the norm of 44 mm), and 23 mm in Bustonobad (against the norm of 33.2 mm).

The total amount of precipitations in the major regions of the republic was above the norm: 27-345% of the norm in Sogd oblast, 34-223% - in Khatlon oblast (581 mm in Yavan), 176-354% - in piedmonts, 173% - in valleys of RRS, 87-523% - in the western part of GBAO, and 5-82% - in the eastern part of GBAO.

Hydrological conditions

April. Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. The average water discharge in most rivers of the republic was below and within the norm and below the last-year values (60-100%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0,099 mln.m3 and amounted to 6141 mln.m3, which is lower by 0,020 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir amounted to 3478 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.056 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 30%.

May. Decrease of water content was observed in rivers in the Gissar range. Water content in other rivers of the republic gradually increased. On 31 May, water content in Yahsu river (Vose settlement), Kyzylsu river (Somonchi settlement), and Kafarnigan river (Tartki settlement) increased by 50-60 sm due to heavy rains. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and below the norm (50-115%) and within the last year's values (100-120%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0,959 mln.m3 and amounted to 7100 mln.m3, which is higher by 0,189 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0,060 mln.m3 and amounted to 3418 mln.m3, remaining on the level of the previous year. Water content of Sarez lake decreased by 66 sm. Forecast accuracy was 90%.

June. Decrease of water content was observed in Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers. Water content in rivers in the Gissar range fluctuated. Water content in other rivers of the republic gradually increased.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1,583 mln.m3 and amounted to 8683 mln.m3, which is higher by 0,319 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0,339 mln.m3 and amounted to 3080 mln.m3, which is higher by 0,206 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water content of Sarez lakedecreased by 11 sm. Forecast accuracy was 85%.

Appendix 2. The Main Monitoring Indicators of the "Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015"

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2012	Indicator of 2013	Indicator for the first half of 2014	Indicator of 2015
I. FUNCTIONAL SECTION: STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATIONS					
1.1 Strengthening public management					
1.2 Ensuring Macroeconomic Development					
1.2.1. Annual average inflation rate (annual)	%	6.4	3.7	4.5	7.0
1.2.4. The annual real growth of GDP (annual)	%	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.5
1.2.5 State budget revenues in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	26.8	28.5	33.7[x)]	27.2
1.2.7. State budget expenditure in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	25.2	28.2	30.7	28.3
1.3 Ensuring improvement of the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship					
1.3.2. Growth of small-and medium –sized enterprise	%	115.5	123	135.8	140
1.3.5. Growth in foreign direct investment	%	2.4 times	-12.8	186.4	130
1.5 Integration to World Economy: tourism development					
1.5.1 Number of tourists that entered Tajikistan	%	-18.5	12.3	12.3	110
II. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
2.1 Development of energy and industry					
2.1.3. Increase electricity generation capacity	thsd. kWt	6167.7	6180.0	…	6694
2.1.4. Number of constructed HPPs	No.	3	1	6	70
2.1.5. Increase in average electricity tariffs	%	22	x	x	-

[x)] *all sources of financing*

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2012	Indicator of 2013	Indicator for the first half of 2014	Indicator of 2015
2.1.6. Increase oil processing	%	49.4	-8.8	-15.5	-
2.1.7. Coal production	1000 t	411.8	515.5	237.0	267.0
2.1.8. Oil production	t	29918	27319	11783.3	29430
2.1.9.Gasproduction	1000 m^3	11170	3928	1261	21600
2.1.10. Volume of processed cotton fibre	1000 t.	134.5	111.6	14.2	16000
2.1.12. Volume of processed wool	t	-	-	-	508
2.1.13. Volume of processed silk	t	20.8	14.1	-	264.7
2.1.14. Volume of products of the light industry	TJS million	1568.9	1358.9	306.5	1483.6
2.2 Development of infrastructure: transport and communications					
2.2.1. Development of international cargo transportation (net weight)	%	2.8	2.6	1.8	-
2.2.7. Coverage of population with landline telephone communication (density of landline telephones per 100 people)	Amount of the phones to 100 people	3.7	3.7	3.2	(8600000 population) 17.44
2.2.9. Increase the number of clients subscribed to landlines	1000 clients	289.6	268.0	268.0	1500.0
2.2.10. The volume of provision of communications services by involving the private operators	TJS million	1699.2	2640.0	1262.8	2900.0
2.2.11. Increase the number of Internet users taking into consideration mobile Internet users	1000 users	3675.7	3815.2	3816.2	3000.0
***2.3* Ensure food security: agriculture development, water supply and land use**					
2.3.1. Increase gross agricultural product	%	110.4	107.6	106.0	130
2.3.3. Increase average cotton productivity	Centre/ha	21.3	20.6	-	25
2.3.4. Increase export of agricultural product	%	100.2	116.3	82.1	118

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2012	Indicator of 2013	Indicator for the first half of 2014	Indicator of 2015
III. SOCIAL SECTOR: ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL					
3.1 Strengthening social protection and creating employment					
3.1.1. Poverty rate	%	-	35.6[5]	35.6[5]	32
3.1.10. Number of unemployed people provided with jobs	%	133.3	107.1	-	160.0
3.2 Development of education and science					
3.2.1. Pre-school education coverage	%	8.0	8.8	-	15
3.2.2. Children covered by primary and universal education	%	97.6	91.2*	-	**
3.2.5. Providing students with books	%	-	-	-	95
3.2.6. Number of student per teacher	person	18	17	-	23
3.2.7. Number of persons covered by vocational training in primary vocational education institutions	person	23238	21593	-	35000
3.3 Development of health care and ensuring of the population health					
3.3.1. Total health care expenditure in proportion to GDP	%	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3
3.3.2. Mortality of children under 5 years old	Per 1000 births	21.1	43.0[2]	x	18.0
3.3.3. Infant mortality under 1 years old	Per 1000 births	18.0	34[2]	x	14.0
3.3.4. Maternal mortality	Per 100 000 births	33.3[1)]	44.0[3]	x	30.0
3.3.5. Increase the number of doctor paramedical personnel	Amount	16268 38635	16649 41091	-	19 160 45 691
3.3.6. Measles rate	per 100 000 persons	0.1	0.0*	0.02	0
3.3.7. Helminthic infection rate	per 100 000 persons	642.3	688*	315	200.0

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2012	Indicator of 2013	Indicator for the first half of 2014	Indicator of 2015
3.3.10. Number of HIV/AIDS-affected people	People	4674	5500	-	6200
3.3.12. Reduction in tuberculosis death rate	per 100 000 persons	5.1	...	-	5.5
3.3.13. Proportion of deliveries assisted by health care professionals	%	92.7	…	-	90
3.4 Ensuring population's access to clean water, sanitation and communal services					
3.4.1. Population's access to clean water in urban areas	%	95.0	x	x	96.2
3.4.2. Population's access to clean drinking water in rural areas	%	71.0	x	x	56.0
3.5 Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development					
3.5.4. Wastes –sources of permanent and mobile pollution of atmosphere	%	99.5	79.3[4]	x	97.3
3.6 Promotion of gender equality					
3.6.1. Number of women and men at the Assemblies of People's Deputies in the local areas;	%	15/85	15/85	x	30/70

1) According to the Center on medical statistics of the Ministry of Health Care
2) According to МДИ-2012
3)WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA estimates for 2013
4) excluding mobile sources
5)Household budget surveys for quarters 3 and 4 of 2012 and quarters 1 and 2 of 2013

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	-	-	2.70	2.70	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.48	2.64	2.50
Soghd Oblast	0.57	0.87	0.98	1.02	2.0	1.10	1.3	1.1	0.78	0.84	0.80	1.40
Khatlon Oblast	-	1.70	-	1.10	1.50	1.52	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.25	1.44	1.60
RRS	-	2.32	2.50	1.19	1.84	2.34	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.04	1.27	1.70
Average in the Republic	1.18	1.50	1.28	1.11	1.59	1.74	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.16	1.25	1.60
	Milk											
GBAO	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.06	3.72	3.84	2.9	3.3	4.0	3.15	3.40	3.90
Soghd Oblast	1.11	1.40	1.47	1.03	2.59	1.40	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.49	1.34	2.60
Khatlon Oblast	1.35	1.78	1.79	0.95	2.93	1.78	2.0	1.4	0.43	1.15	1.61	3.00
RRS	2.50	2.87	2.88	1.83	2.35	2.85	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.98	2.52	2.50
Average in the Republic	1.97	2.32	2.57	1.47	2.71	2.43	2.0	1.4	1.76	1.5	20.4	2.80
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	2.10	2.0	-	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.50	2.30	2.27
Soghd Oblast	0.70	1.18	1.30	1.29	2.0	1.20	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.12	1.04	1.11
Khatlon Oblast	2.64	2.23	2.22	1.58	1.32	1.53	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.24	1.45	1.21
RRS	2.21	2.19	1.72	1.32	1.71	1.26	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.13	1.37	1.20
Average in the Republic	1.17	1.78	1.85	1.50	1.43	1.32	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.20	1.33	1.33

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2012 – 2014 (somoni / kg)

			I quarter			II quarter		
	2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
	Potatoes							
Dushanbe	2.32	2.22	2.27	2.43	2.80	2.50	2.07	3.70
Soghd Oblast	1.85	2.08	1.62	2.22	2.28	1.83	2.38	3.77
Khatlon Oblast	2.27	2.23	2.11	2.35	2.53	2.29	2.11	3.62
Average in the Republic	2.15	2.17	2.00	2.33	2.54	2.21	2.18	3.70
	Milk							
Dushanbe	3.60	3.90	3.83	4.25	4.50	3.61	3.50	3.67
Soghd Oblast	2.45	2.85	2.10	2.70	3.00	2.60	2.71	3.00
Khatlon Oblast	2.91	3.24	3.08	3.75	3.43	2.86	2.91	3.00
Average in the Republic	2.98	3.33	3.00	3.57	3.65	3.02	3.04	3.22
	Flour of 1st grade							
Dushanbe	2.68	3.02	3.83	3.25	2.76	2.26	3.02	2.82
Soghd Oblast	2.36	2.77	2.10	2.95	2.41	1.87	2.78	2.56
Khatlon Oblast	2.70	3.07	3.08	3.28	2.76	2.26	3.04	2.78
Average in the Republic	2.58	2.95	3.00	3.16	2.64	2.13	2.95	2.72
	Wheat							
Dushanbe	2.14	2.12	2.20	2.42	2.23	1.90	2.30	2.30
Soghd Oblast	1.83	1.86	1.51	1.97	1.51	2.07	2.03	1.66
Khatlon Oblast	1.71	1.83	1.89	2.07	1.66	1.37	2.00	1.55
Average in the Republic	1.89	1.94	1.87	2.15	1.74	1.78	2.11	1.84
	Rice							
Dushanbe	7.68	7.60	8.50	7.23	8.00	7.60	7.50	8.83
Soghd Oblast	6.17	5.93	6.45	5.63	5.68	6.31	5.65	6.00
Khatlon Oblast	6.51	6.59	6.75	6.20	6.85	6.62	6.37	6.85
Average in the Republic	6.78	6.70	7.23	6.35	6.84	6.84	6.51	7.23
	Sand sugar							
Dushanbe	5.57	5.22	5.83	5.28	5.08	5.60	5.17	5.00
Soghd Oblast	5.28	4.99	5.46	4.98	4.64	5.49	5.00	4.68
Khatlon Oblast	5.43	5.25	5.81	5.08	4.83	5.56	5.23	4.69
Average in the Republic	5.43	5.15	5.70	5.11	4.85	5.55	5.13	4.79

			I quarter			II quarter		
	2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
	Onion							
Dushanbe	1.77	1.55	2.20	1.92	1.80	1.90	1.77	1.93
Soghd Oblast	1.35	1.19	1.47	1.45	1.01	1.43	1.54	1.66
Khatlon Oblast	1.71	1.51	2.11	1.97	1.77	1.68	1.71	1.90
Average in the Republic	1.61	1.41	1.92	1.78	1.53	1.67	1.67	1.83
	Cotton oil							
Dushanbe	9.06	9.10	9.50	8.83	9.25	9.25	9.33	9.33
Soghd Oblast	8.22	7.73	9.01	7.52	7.38	8.42	7.80	7.64
Khatlon Oblast	8.30	7.81	8.81	7.63	7.65	8.56	7.81	7.53
Average in the Republic	8.53	8.21	9.11	7.99	8.09	8.74	8.31	8.17
	Mutton							
Dushanbe	31.23	33.13	30.33	32.17	34.67	31.77	33.00	36.00
Soghd Oblast	32.89	34.17	31.41	33.89	34.70	32.29	34.02	34.58
Khatlon Oblast	30.39	31.97	28.94	31.74	32.77	30.50	31.87	34.20
Average in the Republic	31.51	33.09	30.26	32.60	34.04	31.52	32.96	34.93
	Beef							
Dushanbe	30.84	33.04	28.42	33.00	33.50	30.67	33.00	35.17
Soghd Oblast	27.00	28.41	25.46	28.41	28.59	26.12	28.41	30.16
Khatlon Oblast	28.64	30.15	26.60	29.74	30.74	29.25	30.00	33.23
Average in the Republic	28.83	30.53	26.83	30.38	30.94	28.68	30.47	32.85
	Chicken meet							
Dushanbe	17.00	16.38	18.50	15.67	17.00	18.50	16.66	17.00
Soghd Oblast	13.14	13.80	13.27	13.97	13.06	13.01	14.12	12.45
Khatlon Oblast	14.93	15.39	14.67	15.39	14.27	14.64	15.39	13.69
Average in the Republic	15.02	15.19	15.48	15.01	14.77	15.38	15.39	14.38
	Eggs (10 pieces)							
Dushanbe	7.42	7.21	8.32	7.58	7.33	7.33	7.00	7.43
Soghd Oblast	6.19	6.20	6.83	6.42	6.17	5.82	5.36	6.08
Khatlon Oblast	6.75	7.24	7.88	7.50	6.82	6.69	6.66	6.72
Average in the Republic	6.79	6.89	7.68	7.17	6.77	6.61	6.34	6.74

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 richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population	
	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014
Money incomes , somoni	46.55	48.84	793.00	750.16	93.84	104.16	737.69	763.31	59.41	29.27	812.87	745.56
of which:												
labor incomes	24.11	23.84	235.39	289.87	62.51	71.19	392.73	443.97	20.87	7.09	179.59	235.28
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	6.70	9.86	24.75	27.17	9.07	11.19	40.88	34.79	11.70	9.39	19.03	24.47
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.37	0.31	175.49	121.96	-	-	2.39	5.08	0.99	0.41	237.01	163.40
other incomes (including remittances)	15.37	14.83	357.38	311.17	22.26	21.78	301.69	279.47	25.84	12.38	377.25	322.42
Expenditures, somoni	154.53	159.92	541.35	525.27	141.31	139.09	628.84	631.02	158.22	167.26	510.44	487.84
of which:												
consumer expenditures	142.78	145.50	456.37	451.19	131.84	128.50	569.51	571.93	145.73	151.50	416.29	408.44
purchase of foods, including public catering	87.36	89.02	190.88	200.54	85.87	81.18	259.58	270.91	87.33	91.79	166.53	175.61
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	33.02	32.72	186.21	175.54	21.26	25.65	192.63	186.74	37.20	35.21	183.99	171.58
services	22.34	23.66	78.44	74.40	24.69	21.67	116.64	113.84	21.5	24.36	64.90	60.43
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.06	0.10	0.81	0.72	0.03	0.00	0.66	0.44	0.14	0.13	0.86	0.82

	All households				of which:							
					Urban				Rural			
	the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population	
	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014	1st half of 2013	1st half of 2014
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	11.68	11.68	14.62	14.10	10.28	9.66	14.28	12.47	12.18	12.33	14.75	14.68
Potatoes	2.73	2.48	3.67	3.49	2.26	1.99	4.10	3.67	2.90	2.63	3.52	3.43
Vegetables and melons	4.78	4.97	8.94	8.16	3.74	3.96	10.12	9.75	5.14	5.31	8.52	7.60
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.63	0.67	1.78	1.82	0.58	0.57	2.40	2.33	0.64	0.71	1.55	1.64
Meat and meat products	0.60	0.67	1.78	1.83	0.53	0.49	2.42	2.36	0.63	0.73	1.55	1.65
Milk and dairy products	3.66	3.86	7.12	7.79	1.68	1.52	6.87	7.86	4.37	4.67	7.21	7.77
Fish and fish products	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Eggs (pieces)	3	4	8	9	0.03	3	10	10	0.03	4	0.08	8
Sugar and confectionery	0.94	0.98	1.34	1.35	0.78	0.74	1.38	1.47	1.00	1.06	1.32	1.31
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.08	1.14	1.65	1.64	0.99	1.02	1.58	1.49	1.11	1.18	1.67	1.70

APPENDIX 6. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN JANUARY-JUNE OF 2013 AND 2014(according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in the first half of 2013			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2952	17119	2952	17119
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 120.00	22.4	27.3	22.9	27.9
120.01-160.00	13.9	15.4	14.6	16.1
160.01-200.00	13.6	14.2	13.7	14.2
200.01-240.00	11.4	11.0	11.7	11.2
240.01-280.00	9.3	8.4	9.1	8.2
280.01-320.00	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.1
320.01-360.00	4.9	4.2	4.8	4.2
360.01-400.00	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.6
400.01-440.00	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.2
440.01-480.00	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.2
480.01-520.00	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.1
520.01-560.00	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
560.01-600.00	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1
600.01-640.00	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
640.01-680.00	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
680.01-720.00	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
720.01-760.00	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
760.01-800.00	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
800.01 and above	3.5	2.5	3.4	2.4

	Distribution by money income in the first half of 2014			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2952	17119	2952	17119
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 120.00	19.8	24.6	20.3	25.1
120.01-160.00	12.6	14.2	13.0	14.6
160.01-200.00	12.9	13.4	13.3	13.8
200.01-240.00	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2
240.01-280.00	9.1	8.7	9.5	8.9
280.01-320.00	7.4	6.9	7.1	6.7
320.01-360.00	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.6
360.01-400.00	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.4
400.01-440.00	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3
440.01-480.00	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.1
480.01-520.00	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.3
520.01-560.00	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.2
560.01-600.00	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
600.01-640.00	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
640.01-680.00	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
680.01-720.00	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
720.01-760.00	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
760.01-800.00	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
800.01 and above	3.7	2.4	3.5	2.3

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

	1st half of 2013						1st half of 2014					
	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	**224.88**	**273.48**	**207.67**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**233.02**	**294.73**	**211.12**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	**204.30**	**253.16**	**187.00**	**90.8**	**92.6**	**90.1**	**212.63**	**273.60**	**191.02**	**91**	**92.8**	**90.5**
including:												
for foods	117.23	145.91	107.08	57.4	57.6	57.3	120.99	153.68	109.40	56.9	56.2	57.3
for nonfoods	52.52	56.85	50.99	25.7	22.5	27.3	55.80	64.66	52.63	26.2	23.6	27.6
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	15.35	21.41	13.20	7.5	8.5	7.1	18.54	25.42	16.11	8.7	9.3	8.3
furniture and cultural and household appliances	6.38	9.19	5.38	3.1	3.6	2.9	7.21	10.08	6.20	3.4	3.7	3.2
medicines	5.38	6.85	4.86	2.6	2.7	2.6	7.10	10.92	5.75	3.3	4.0	3.0
building materials	10.98	4.68	13.22	5.4	1.8	7.1	7.03	2.71	8.53	3.3	1.0	4.5
fuel	2.19	1.75	2.35	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.28	1.52	2.55	1.1	1.0	1.3
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.33	0.19	0.38	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.30	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
alcoholic beverages	0.25	0.18	0.28	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	,1	,4	0.1
services	31.84	48.46	25.94	15.6	19.1	13.9	33.10	53.63	25.87	15.6	19.6	13.5
of which:												

	1st half of 2013						1st half of 2014					
	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**
housing and communal services	10.42	19.61	7.16	5.1	7.7	3.8	12.30	22.96	8.55	5.8	8.4	4.5
including payments for :												
dwelling space	0.5	1.27	0.23	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.33	0.21	0.2	0.5	0.1
communal services	9.92	18.34	6.93	4.9	7.2	3.7	11.80	21.61	8.34	5.5	2.9	4.4
o/w electric energy	6.27	11.94	4.26	3.1	4.7	2.3	6.50	13.03	4.21	3.0	4.8	2.2
personal services	1.84	2.6	2.23	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.09	2.33	2.00	1.0	0.9	1.0
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.49	0.73	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.50	0.48	0.51	0.2	0.2	0.3
cultural and educational services	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0
payments for education	1.89	4.41	1	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.94	4.56	1.02	1.0	1.7	0.5
payments for medical services	1.34	2.23	1.02	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.40	3.10	0.78	0.7	1.1	0.4
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.02	0.09	0.1	2.0	2.0
transport services	11.28	12.91	10.7	5.5	5.1	5.7	10.24	12.86	9.31	4.8	4.7	4.9
communication services	4.11	5.92	3.47	2.0	2.3	1.9	4.30	6.07	3.68	2.0	4.7	4.9
legal services	0.17	0.03	0.21	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.10	0.03	0.2	0.0	0.0
Taxes, due, and other payments	4.9	10.96	2.75	2.4	4.3	1.5	5.5	12.58	3.08	2.6	4.6	1.6
Other expenditures	15.68	9.36	17.92	7.7	3.7	9.6	14.89	8.55	17.02	6.4	2.9	8.1

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in the first half of 2013 (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	17478	25	110	271	478	2116	2561	686	818	552	505
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 80.00	19.9	25.2	0.0	4.1	7.2	6.8	25.0	22.1	12.5	16.3	24.0	41.8
80.01-100.00	20.2	22.4	18.8	2.1	5.7	14.0	24.1	21.8	14.3	21.4	27.6	25.7
100.01-120.00	17.9	17.7	0.0	9.3	11.8	19.0	18.9	19.2	18.5	21.5	20.4	15.5
120.01-140.00	12.0	10.9	0.0	6.2	14.4	16.3	11.1	11.5	14.1	13.4	10.5	6.2
140.01-160.00	8.6	7.6	12.5	15.5	11.0	10.4	7.7	8.3	11.5	9.0	7.0	4.2
160.01-180.00	5.5	4.4	6.3	11.3	11.8	9.0	3.7	4.5	8.0	4.5	3.4	1.0
180.01-200.00	4.3	3.3	12.5	6.2	12.2	5.0	3.0	3.7	5.5	4.5	1.9	2.0
200.01-220.00	2.8	2.3	0.0	7.2	5.7	4.5	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.5	1.4	1.4
220.01-240.00	2.2	1.6	0.0	6.2	4.2	5.0	1.2	1.7	4.0	1.2	0.9	0.4
240.01-260.00	1.1	0.7	18.8	5.2	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2
260.01-280.00	1.1	1.0	-	3.1	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.4
280.01-300.00	0.8	0.6	-	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4
300.01-320.00	0.7	0.4	6.3	5.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	-
320.01-340.00	0.4	0.3	6.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	-	0.4
340.01-360.00	0.2	0.1	-	2.1	0.8	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	-
360.01-380.00	0.4	0.3	6.3	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-
380.01-400.00	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.2	0.6	-	-	-
400.01-420.00	0.2	0.1	-	1.0	1.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	-
420.01 and above	1.5	1.1	12.5	9.3	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.4

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in the first half of 2014 (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	17379	22	109	270	498	2053	658	771	554	463	2446
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 120.00	19.0	24.7	0.0	2.8	3.0	8.2	24.7	10.0	16.6	23.5	43.8	21.5
120.01-160.00	17.6	19.8	4.5	2.8	7.8	13.3	20.9	14.0	19.5	23.8	23.3	19.7
160.01-200.00	16.2	16.2	0.0	5.5	11.5	15.7	17.8	16.7	20.1	17.7	11.0	16.9
200.01-240.00	12.4	11.5	9.1	2.8	10.7	16.7	12.1	14.9	13.1	10.6	9.7	12.4
240.01-280.00	8.7	7.7	4.5	15.6	13.0	8.6	7.8	12.0	8.9	7.8	3.9	8.5
280.01-320.00	6.0	5.3	4.5	7.3	10.4	7.0	5.2	8.1	4.4	5.6	3.2	5.4
320.01-360.00	4.6	3.7	4.5	8.3	9.3	7.4	3.1	5.8	5.2	2.3	1.5	4.0
360.01-400.00	3.1	2.3	13.6	7.3	6.7	4.2	1.9	4.0	1.8	2.3	0.6	2.3
400.01-440.00	2.4	1.9	4.5	7.3	2.6	3.8	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.9
440.01-480.00	1.9	1.4	4.5	1.8	5.6	3.6	1.0	3.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.6
480.00-520.00	1.5	1.0	0.0	8.3	4.4	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8
520.01-560.00	1.2	1.0	9.1	3.7	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.1
560.01-600.00	1.0	0.7	0.0	2.8	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7
600.01-640.00	0.5	0.3	9.1	2.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
640.01-680.00	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
680.01-720.00	0.4	0.3	9.1	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
720.01-760.00	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
760.01-800.00	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
800.01 and above	2.0	1.4	22.7	11.0	4.4	2.4	0.9	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.6

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

(per month, kg)

	1 half of 2013			1 half of 2014		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	12.7	11.4	13.2	12.5	11.1	13.0
Potatoes	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.47	2.7	2.4
Vegetables and melons	6.7	7.9	6.3	6.4	7.8	6.0
Fruits and berries, including dry	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.53	1.9
Sugar and confectionary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Meat and meat products	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
Fish products	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
Milk and dairy products	5.6	3.6	6.2	6.0	4.0	6.8
Eggs (pieces)	5	6	5	6	6	6
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

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