Food Security and Poverty
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Introduction

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

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

The 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.

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

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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.

Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2016

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-December 2015 was valued at 48401.6 million somoni, and increased by 6.0% as compared to the similar period of 2014 (in constant prices).

- The value of gross agricultural output in January – December 2015 in all categories of farms increased by 3.2% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2014 and amounted to 21577.8 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 14623.7 mln.somoni (increased by 1.4%), and animal products – 6954.1 mln.somoni (increased by 7.2%).

- In January – December 2015, farms of all categories produced 217701 tons of meat (slaughtered) (or 109.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 888960 tons of milk (104.0%).

- In January – December 2015, the imports of food products decreased by 1.5% as compared to January – December 2014, of which the import of eggs decreased by 52.5%, vegetables –by 42.7%, flour – by 25.7%, juices and fruits – by 25.6%, milk and dairy products – by 20.7%. At the same time, the imports of wheat increased by 10.8%, sugar and pastry – by 11.4%, vegetable oil – by 15.5%, and potato – by 74.0%.

- In January – December 2015, the highest increase in prices was registered for live fish (by 27.3%), vodka (by 24.9%), buckwheat (by 19.5%), sand sugar and honey (by 19.3%), pasta (by 17.1%),green tea (by 16.8%), milk (by 16.1%), animal oil (by 15.4%), pea (by 15.0%), vegetable oil (by 14.0%), cotton oil (by 13.6%), chocolate sweets (by 12.5%), cucumber (by 12.2%), rice (by 11.5%), light wheat flour (by 7.8%), carrot (by 7.6%), bread made from light wheat flour (by 7.1%), cabbage (by 6.8%), eggs (by 5.3%), and apples (by 4.0%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for potato (by 42.4%), onion (by 37.7%), beef (by 14.4%), and mutton (by 10.4%).

- According to preliminary estimates, the labour force (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2015 was estimated at 2300.1 thsd.persons, of them 2249.0 thsd.persons (97.8%) were occupied in the economy, and 51.1 thsd.persons (2.2% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

- In January – December 2015, 15.5 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.2 thsd.persons (78.5%) were on leave without pay. 0.6 thsd. persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 2.9% of the total labour force, and decreased by 0.5% as compared to January – December 2014.

- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January – December 2015 continued to remain labor incomes (57.1%) and receipts from

sales of agricultural products (6.0%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 12.8 times.

- In January – December 2015, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average to 149.90 kg per one household member, decreasing by 3.15 kg as compared to 2014.

- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in December 2015 made up 11.7% as compared to November 2015; as compared to December 2014, the real wages and salaries increased by 1.9%. Real wages and salaries in January – December 2015 increased by 1.4% as compared to the similar period of 2014.

- In December 2015, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (356.53 somoni), as well as fishery (589.83 somoni).

- As of the end of December 2015, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 18190.3 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – December 2015 accounted for 49.8% (9065.8 thsd.somoni).

- The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (6111.3 thsd.somoni or 33.6% of the total arrears), in mining industry and quarry mining (4462.2 thsd.somoni or 24.5%), in processing industry (4023.0 thsd.somoni or 22.1%), and in energy, gas, and water supply industries (1062.4 thsd.somoni or 5.8%).

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

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2013	2014	2015[1]
Population, as of the end of period (million)	8.2	8.4	8.5
Nominal GDP (mln. somoni)	40525.5	45606.6	48401.6
of which (in %):			
agriculture	20.5	23.5	21.9
industry	12.6	12.0	12.8
Services and trade	54.2	50.5	53.0
GDP per capita (somoni)	5019.1	5523.7	5735.0
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	7.4	6.7	6.0
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1.3	0.3	0.8
Consumer Price Indices, *in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*	105.1	106.1	105.8
Price Indices for foodstuffs	105.4	107.5	106.8
Price indices for services	101.6	104.3	103.0
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.7642	4.9349	6.1645
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2.3	2.4	2.5
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	53.9	55.5	56.6
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	103.0	103.0	99.6
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	694.89	819.59	879.21
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	125.1	117.5	107.3
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-2957.9	-3361.3	-2544.3
Share of food in total imports, %	19.4	20.5	23.1
Share of food in total exports, %	4.7	4.4	4.8

1) Preliminary data

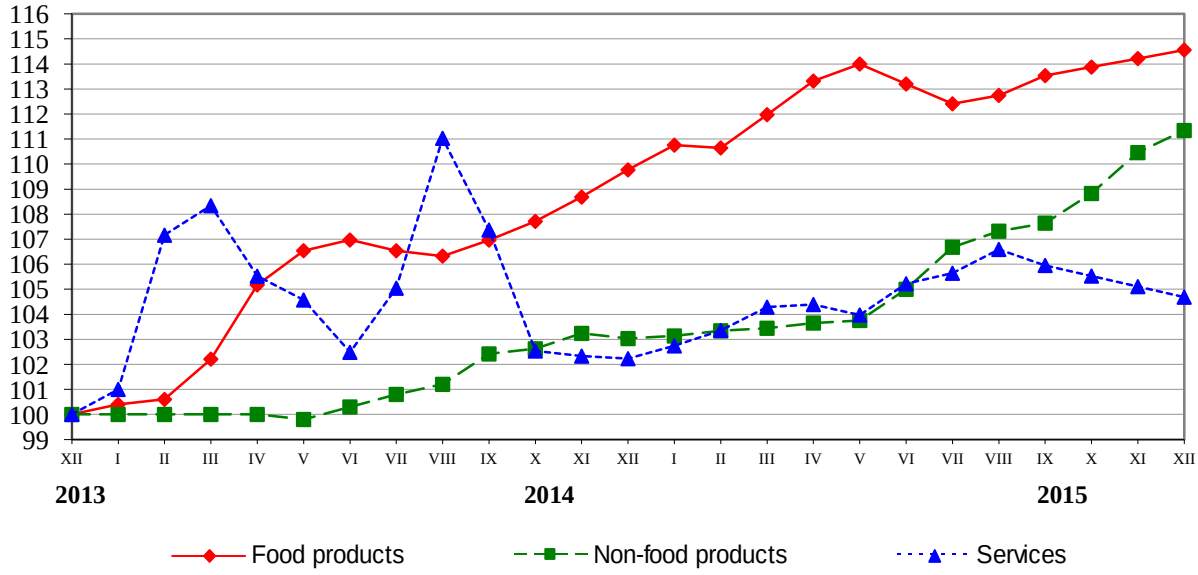
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In December 2015, consumer price index constituted 100.4%, of which for foodstuff – 100.3%, non-food products – 100.8%, and paid services to population – 99.6%.

In 2015, consumer price index constituted 105.1%, of which for foodstuff – 104.3%, non-food products – 107.8%, and paid services to population – 102.3%.

Graph 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2013)



In January – December 2015, 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 2015, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 4325.5 million USD, decreasing by 949.2 mln. USD (or 18.0%) as compared to January – December 2014. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at –2544.3 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 88 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 78 far abroad countries.

About 47.3% (2045.1 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 52.7% (2280.4 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted –1591.7 million USD, with other countries of the world –952.6 million USD.

In January – December 2015, the volume of exports amounted to 890.6 mln.USD and decreased by 8.9% (or 86.7 mln.USD) as compared to January – December 2014. The volume of imports decreased by 20.1% (or 862.5 mln.USD) and amounted to 3434.9 mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (17070.6 thsd.USD) and vegetables (10630.8 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (244541.1 thsd.USD) and flour (57104.0 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the labour force (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2015 was estimated at 2300.1 thsd.persons, of them 2249.0 thsd.persons (97.8%) were occupied in the economy, and 51.1 thsd.persons (2.2% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

As of the end of December 2015, the total number of unemployed registered by employment agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment amounted to 51.1 thsd. persons, decreasing by 10.5% as compared to November 2015. Females accounted for 53.4% of total number of registered unemployed (27.3 thsd.persons). The registered unemployment rate was 2.2% of the total labour force.

As of the end of December 2015, the majority of registered unemployed were persons without professional qualification or those who lost qualification due to long break in activity (43.8 thsd. persons or 85.6% of the total number of registered unemployed). Besides, 60.4% of the registered unemployed have complete or incomplete secondary education (30.9 thsd. persons). The above factors make the process of their employment more difficult.

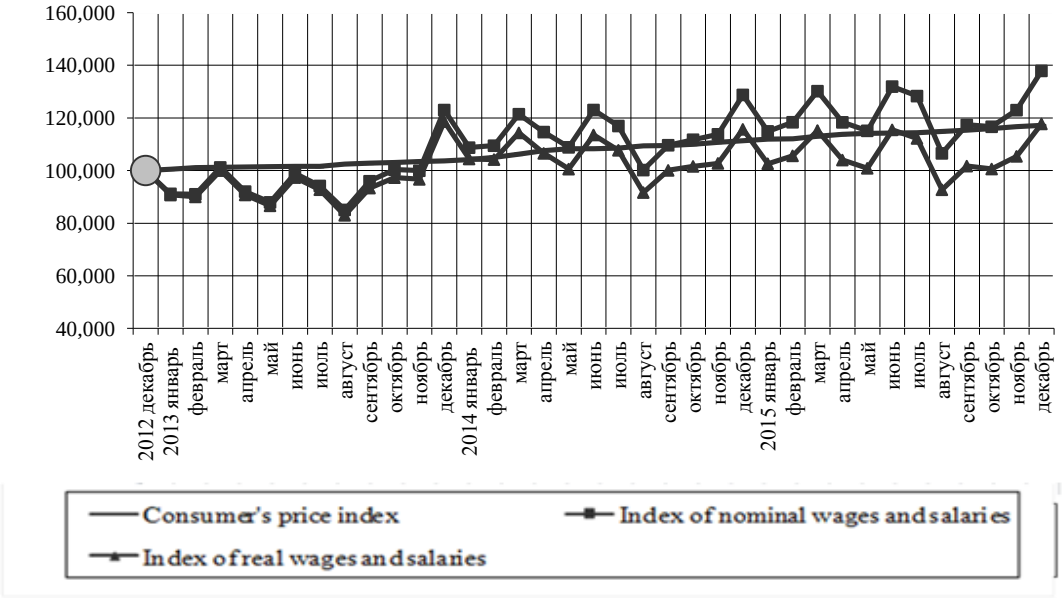
Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January – December 2015, 15.5 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 12.2 thsd.persons (78.5%) were on leave without pay. 0.6 thsd. persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 2.9% of the total labour force, and decreased by 0.5% as compared to January – December 2014.

Real wages and salaries in January – December 2015 increased by 1.4% as compared to the similar period of 2014.

In December 2015, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (356.53 somoni), as well as fishery (589.83 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (2658.47 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (2593.82 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (1454.47 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in December 2015 was 1030.99 somoni, increasing by 22.6% as compared to December 2014.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (2766.48 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1986.07 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (986.17 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in December 2015 was 1033.44 somoni, increasing by 1.1% as compared to December 2014.

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



As of the end of December 2015, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 18190.3 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – December 2015 accounted for 49.8% (9065.8 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (6111.3 thsd.somoni or 33.6% of the total arrears), in mining industry and quarry mining (4462.2 thsd.somoni or 24.5%), in processing industry (4023.0 thsd.somoni or 22.1%), and in energy, gas, and water supply industries (1062.4 thsd.somoni or 5.8%).

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 2015 in all categories of farms increased by 3.2% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2014 and amounted to 21577.8 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 14623.7 mln.somoni (increased by 1.4%), and animal products – 6954.1 mln.somoni (increased by 7.2%).

2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

October was characterized by warm weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic exceeded the norm by 1-2 degree, except for Shaymak (exceeded the norm by 3 degrees), as follows: +14+17 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +5+12 degrees in mountains (+15 degrees in Darvoz region), and 0-2 degrees below zero in high mountain areas.

The average monthly amount of rains in the most regions of the republic was below the norm, as follows: 91-109% of the norm in valleys and piedmonts of Soghd oblast, 85-105% in valleys and piedmonts of Khatlon oblast, 37-100% of the norm in RRS, 38-84% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO, and 19.6-101% of the norm in the western part of GBAO. At the same time, the average monthly amount of rains in some regions exceeded the norm, as follows: 150% of the norm in Parhar, 137% in Yavan, 174% in Isanbai, 190% in Pendjikent, and 199% in Dushanbe.

The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (47-99%), except for Yahsu – Karbostonak, Yahsu – Vose, Karatag – Karatag, and Zeravshan – Dupuly rivers, where the average water discharge exceeded the norm and the last years' values (100-149%).

November. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm in the most regions of the republic, below the norm by 1 degree in piedmonts, and above the norm by 2-5 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO, as follows: +5+10 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +1+6 degrees in mountains (+8 degrees in Darvoz region), and 2-7 degrees below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 5-8, 14, 17-18, 27-28, and 30 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS reached +18+23 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the maximum air temperature war observed on 6, 9-12, and 16 November (+15+16 degrees). The average daily air temperature was above the mean annual values by 2-4 degrees.

In November, decrease of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (95-176%) and within or below the last year's values (65-83%).

December. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm in the valleys and above the norm by 1.5 degrees in the mountain regions, as follows: +2+5 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, -1-5 degrees below zero in mountains (8 degrees below zero in Darvoz region), and -12-20 degrees below zero in the high mountainous regions of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-5 December, when the day-time air temperature reached 19-22 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS and 14-17 degrees in Soghd oblast. At this, the average daily air temperature was above the mean annual values by 2-7 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS, and by 7-9 degrees in Soghd oblast.

The lowest air temperature in valleys was registered on 8-16 December, when the day-time air temperature fell to 2-7 degrees, and the air temperature at nights was 0-9 degrees below zero. The average daily air temperature was below the mean annual values by 1-6 degrees.

Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only at the end of the first decade and beginning of 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. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (92-220%), except for Isfara – Tashkurgan and Obihingou – Yozgand rivers, where the average water discharge was below the norm (54-74%).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 December 2015

Water reservoirs	*Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters*	*Volume of water in 2015*		*Volume of water in 2014*	
		mln. cubic meters	*in % to total capacity*	*mln. cubic meters*	*in % to total capacity*
Kayrakkum	0.272	2509	60.4	2509.1	60.4
Nurek	0.721	9354	89.1	9353.8	89.0

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2013	**2014**	**2015**
Sown area (thsd.ha)	864.9	828.5	830.5
Winter crops	281.5	264.7	256.9
Cereal crops	281.5	264.7	256.9
Spring crops	583.4	563.8	573.6
Cereal crops	156.0	147.9	166.8
wheat	60.1	52.3	62.0
barley	50.4	50.9	54.7
Industrial crops	223.0	207.7	188.6
Potatoes	44.4	35.5	39.8
Vegetables	50.7	48.5	55.4
Melons	17.4	19.4	21.4
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Cereal crops	1392.7	1317.8	1392.8
Potatoes	1115.7	853.7	887.4
Vegetables	1490.6	1549.5	1667.9
Melons	495.3	545.7	592.4

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – December 2015, farms of all categories produced 1392755 tons of grains (production increased by 5.7% as compared to the previous year), 887399 tons of potato (by 3.9%), 1667855 of vegetables (by 7.6%), 592436 tons of melons (by 8.6%), and 203771 tons of grapes (by 7.9%). At the same time, production of raw cotton decreased by 26.9% as

compared to the similar period of the previous year (amounting to 270041 tons) and production of fruits decreased by 12.5% (299257 tons).

Harvesting. In 2015, agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have harvested grain and legumes from the area of 310936 ha. From the harvested area, 838033 tons of grain (excluding maize) were threshed (from the area of 310922 ha) with total yield of 27.0 centners from one hectare. 498122 tons of potatoes were harvested from the area of 21210 ha with average yield of 234.9 centners from one hectare. 711007 tons of vegetables were harvested from the area of 28224 ha, with average yield of 251.9 centners/ha. 409066 tons of melons were harvested from the area of 18011 ha, with average yield of 227.1 centners/ha. During the reporting period, production of fruits decreased by 19.6% as compared to the similar period of the previous year (103672 tons), while production of grapes increased by 17.1% (91916 tons)

Spring crops. As of 1 January 2016, spring crops were sown by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 15908 ha. Out of this area, 1893 ha were sown to potatoes (more by 3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year),10995 ha were sown to vegetables (more by 14%), and 2924 ha were sown to feed crops (less by 1.0%).

Seed setting. As of 1 January 2016, the agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have set 48878 tons of grain and grain legumes seeds (less by 19.9% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), including 42585 tons of wheat seeds (less by 17.2%).

Gardens and vineyards. As of 1 January 2016, new gardens were grown by all categories of farms on the area of 4273 ha, which is less by 41.8% than the level of the previous year. Out of the total area under gardens, 1797 ha were under seed orchard, 2250 ha were under stone fruit crops, 183 ha were under nut crops, 38 ha were under subtropical fruits and 5 ha were under citrus fruits. Out of the total area under gardens, 1057 ha are unwatered lands.
During the reporting period, new vineyards were grown on the area of 331 ha, which is 43.1% less than the respective indicator for the previous year. Besides, gardens and vineyards were restored on the area of 816 ha and 60 ha, respectively.

2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 January 2016, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2188.0 thsd.heads (increasing by 57.7 thsd.heads or 2.7% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 172.8 thsd.heads or 3.4%., amounting to 5201.4 thsd.heads. About 92.7% of cattle and 81.8% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

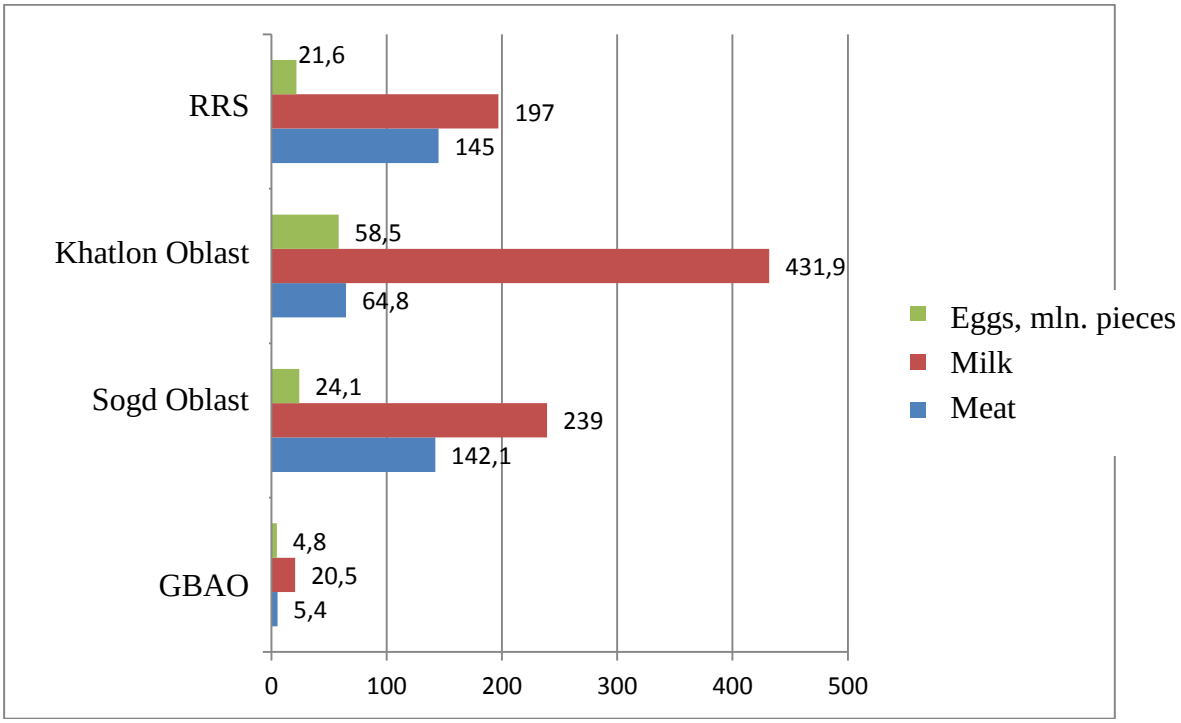
A number of cattle in farms of Khatlon oblast and GBAO increased by 3.2%, Soghd oblast – by 3.0%, and RRS – by 1.5%.

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

	2013	2014	2015
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	86.5	99.4	108.8
of which:			
Beef and veal	38.5	44.2	48.4
Mutton and goats meat	43.0	49.4	54.1
Poultry	1.4	1.5	1.6
Other meat	3.6	4.3	4.7
Milk	828.2	854.7	888.9
Eggs, mln.	343.7	350.0	357.2
Productivity [1]			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1520	1618	1679
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	222	223	221

[1)] agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms

Graph 3. Production of main live-stock products as of 1 January 2016, in all categories of farms, thsd.tons



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

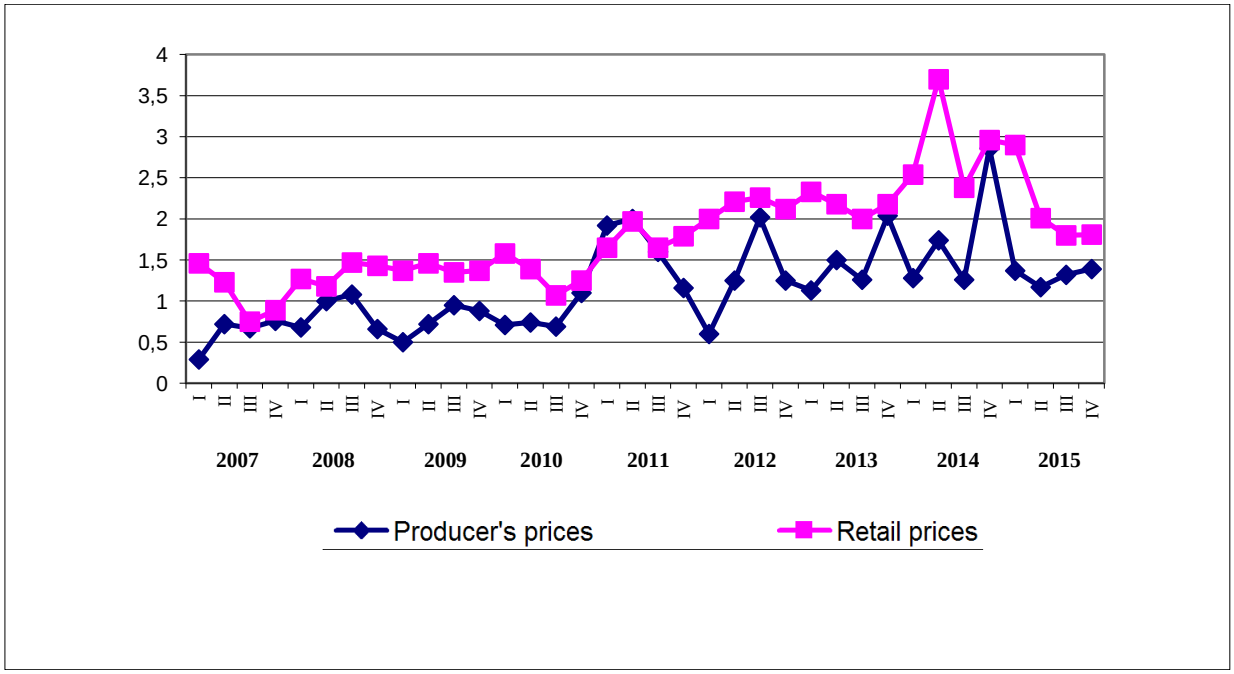
(somoni / kg)

	2013				2014				2015			
	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	1.78	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.85	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.22	1.60	1.50	1.52
Milk	2.31	2.0	2.64	1.25	2.57	2.43	2.40	2.30	1.86	2.48	2.10	2.19
Potatoes	1.13	1.50	1.18	2.04	1.28	1.74	1.26	2.00	1.37	1.17	1.32	1.39

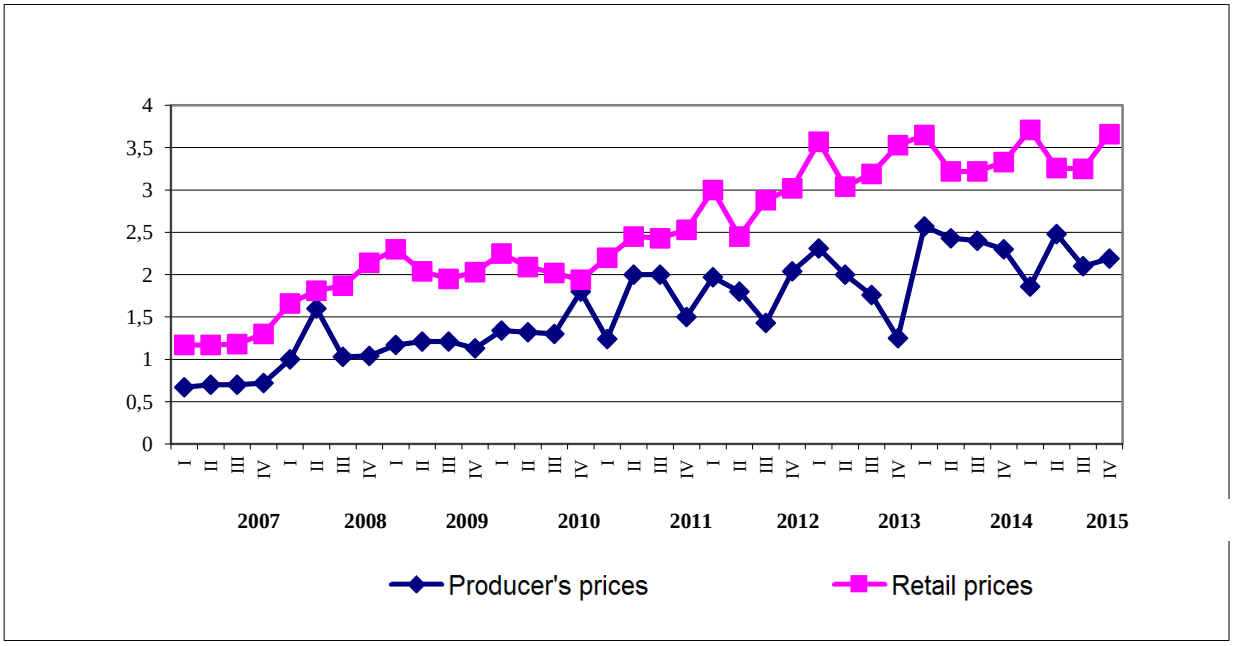
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – December of 2015, the imports of wheat increased by 10.8% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

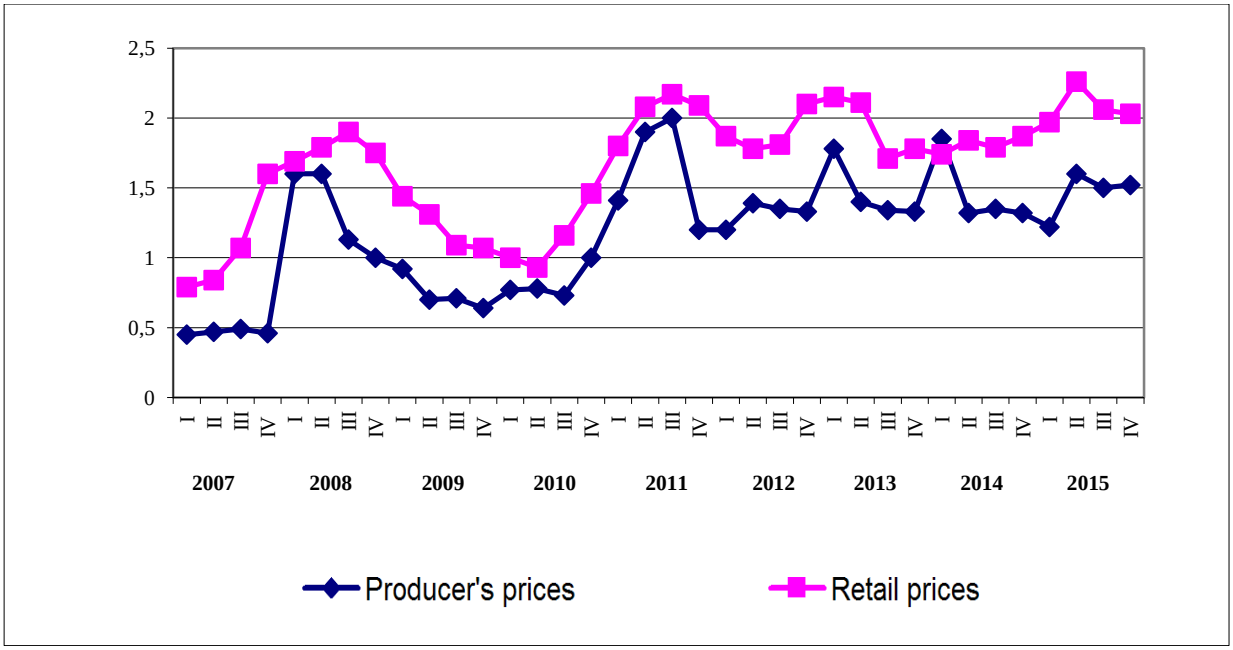
Graph 4. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato (*somoni/kg)*



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 4.4% and 4.8% in January – December of 2014 and 2015, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 20.5% and 23.1%, 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 2015, the imports of food products decreased by 1.5% as compared to January – December 2014, of which the import of eggs decreased by 52.5%, vegetables –by 42.7%, flour – by 25.7%, juices and fruits – by 25.6%, milk and dairy products – by 20.7%.

At the same time, the imports of wheat increased by 10.8%, sugar and pastry – by 11.4%, vegetable oil – by 15.5%, and potato – by 74.0%.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products in January – December of 2014 and 2015

(thsd.tons)

	Exports		**2015** in % to **2014**	*Imports*		**2015** in % to **2014**
	2014	**2015**		**2014**	**2015**	
Food products	186.0	228.0	122.5	1636.4	1612.7	98.5
of which						
wheat	0.0	0.1	-	774.9	858.9	110.8
flour	0.2	0.0	-	189.0	140.4	74.3
sugar and pastry	-	0.0	-	124.9	139.1	111.4
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0.2	0.0	-	36.1	17.3	47.9
vegetable oil	0.2	0.0	-	72.8	84.1	115.5
milk and dairy products	0.0	0.1	-	14.5	11.5	79.3
eggs	-	-	-	5.9	2.8	47.5
tea	0.0	0.0	-	5.5	5.0	90.9
potato	-	0.5	-	29.3	51.0	174.0
fresh vegetables	78.0	119.9	153.7	28.1	16.1	57.3
fresh fruits and berries	11.6	31.4	270.7	46.9	34.9	74.4
fruit and vegetable juices	0.3	0.1	33.3	1.8	1.4	77.8
canned vegetables, tomatoes	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	-
Share of food products in total volume, %	4.4	4.8	109.1	20.5	23.1	112.7

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)

	2014	**2015**
Bread products (expressed in grain)	12.75	12.49
Potatoes	2.78	2.98
Vegetables and melons	6.33	6.67
Fruits and berries	2.79	2.99
Sugar and confectionery items	1.17	1.14
Meat and meat products	1.24	1.22
Milk and dairy products	4.90	4.79
Eggs (pieces)	5.93	6.0
Vegetable oil	1.37	1.31
Fish and fish products	0.04	0.03

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 2015, the highest increase in prices was registered for onion (by 9.9%), pasta (by 8.1%), tomatoes (by 7.9%), concentrated milk (by 5.2%), vegetable oil (by 5.0%), vodka (by 4.8%), buckwheat (by 3.1%), milk (by 2.9%), light wheat flour (by 1.8%), chocolate

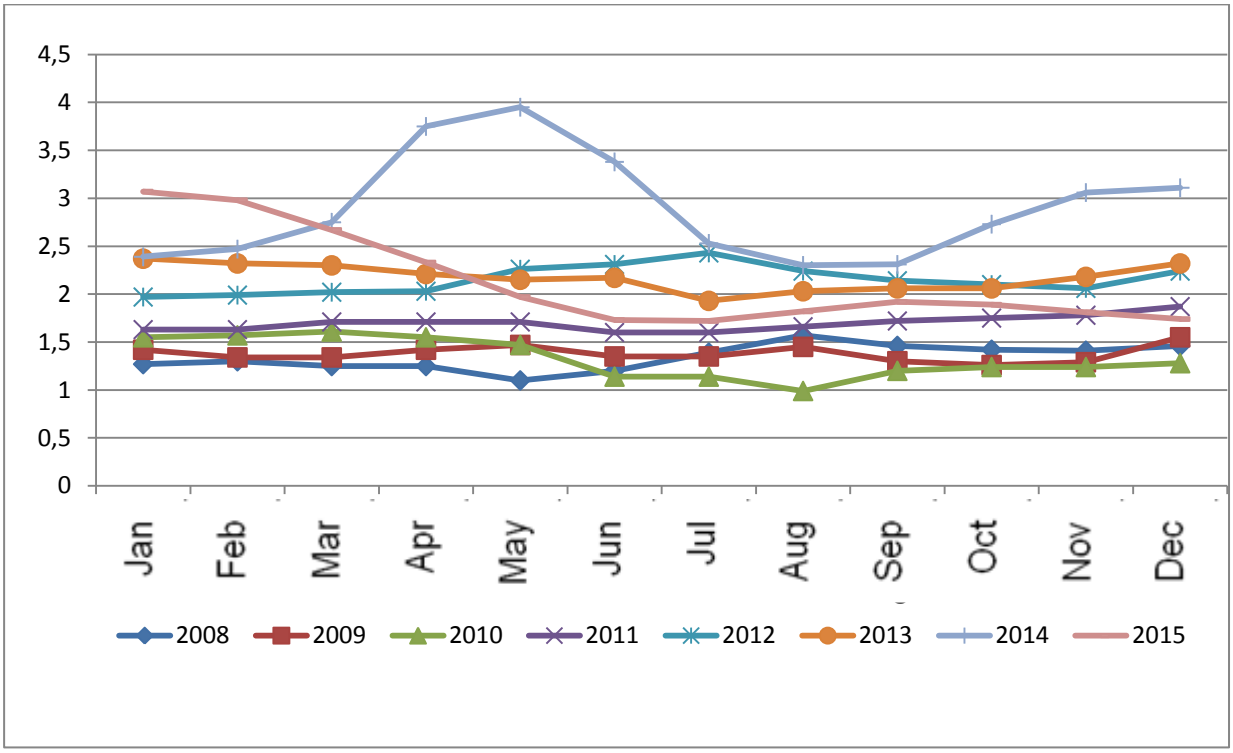
sweets (by 1.5%), sand sugar (by 0.8%), and eggs (by 0.5%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for carrot (by 20.0%), beef (by 7.5%), cabbage (by 6.0%), live fish (by 4.7%), mutton (by 4.2%), potato (by 4.0%), apples (by 2.7%), and rice (by 0.8%); please see Table 8 and Appendix 4 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

	2014	*2015*						
	Dec	*Jan*	*Mar*	*May*	*Jul*	*Sep*	*Nov*	*Dec*
Beef	35.55	35.21	33.51	33.64	33.79	33.63	32.76	30.30
Animal oil	33.06	34.53	34.79	35.13	35.80	36.12	36.54	36.75
Cotton oil	8.37	8.40	8.52	8.99	9.05	9.37	9.51	9.51
Milk	3.33	3.78	3.64	3.19	3.24	3.31	3.76	3.87
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.99	6.94	7.01	6.77	6.70	7.13	7.33	7.36
Sand sugar	5.08	5.08	5.10	5.50	5.85	5.93	6.02	6.07
Salt	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Light wheat flour	3.17	3.20	3.33	3.41	3.43	3.47	3.41	3.41
Bread made from light wheat flour	3.73	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.14	4.14	4.22	4.36
Rice	7.60	7.45	7.55	8.16	8.88	9.02	8.53	8.39
Potatoes	3.12	3.07	2.67	1.97	1.72	1.92	1.81	1.74
Onion	2.57	2.76	3.22	1.75	1.36	1.51	1.45	1.60
Carrot	1.15	1.12	1.00	2.18	1.79	1.91	1.55	1.24
Apples	6.45	7.11	7.89	9.24	7.49	5.66	5.90	5.74
Vodka	15.21	15.21	15.21	15.21	16.67	16.71	16.71	16.85

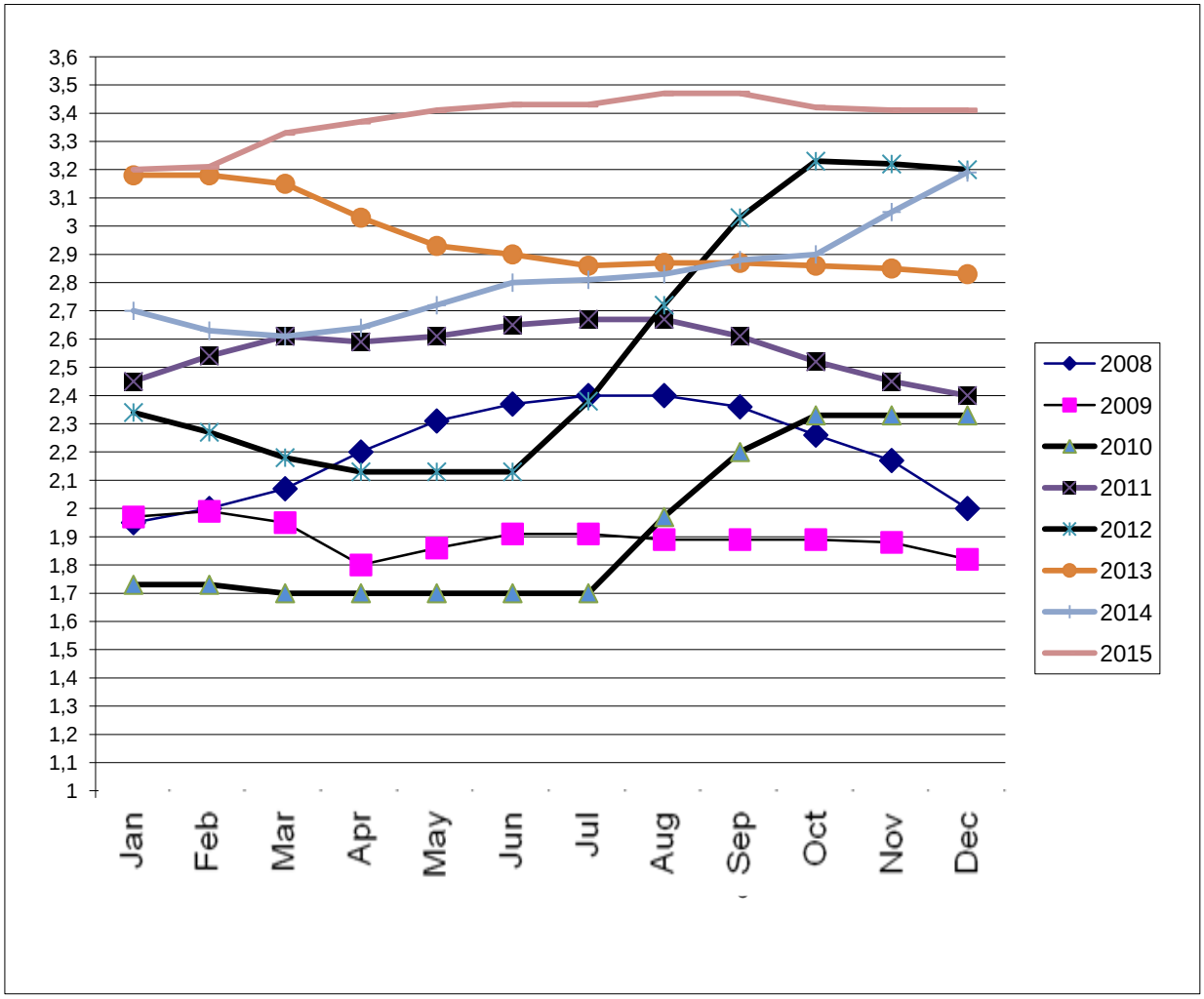
In January – December 2015, the highest increase in prices was registered for live fish (by 27.3%), vodka (by 24.9%), buckwheat (by 19.5%), sand sugar and honey (by 19.3%), pasta (by 17.1%),green tea (by 16.8%), milk (by 16.1%), animal oil (by 15.4%), pea (by 15.0%), vegetable oil (by 14.0%), cotton oil (by 13.6%), chocolate sweets (by 12.5%), cucumber (by 12.2%), rice (by 11.5%), light wheat flour (by 7.8%), carrot (by 7.6%), bread made from light wheat flour (by 7.1%), cabbage (by 6.8%), eggs (by 5.3%), and apples (by 4.0%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for potato (by 42.4%), onion (by 37.7%), beef (by 14.4%), and mutton (by 10.4%).

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. In March 2015, the price of potato was 2.67 somoni per kg, decreasing by 3% as compared to March 2014; by June 2015, the price of potato fell to 1.73 somoni per kg. In September 2015, the price of potato reached 1.92 somoni per kg, increasing by 11% as compared to June 2015. In December 2015, the price of potato slightly decreased to 1.74 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. In April 2014, the price of flour started to increase and reached 2.80 somoni per kg by the end of June 2014, 2.88 somoni in September 2014, 3.19 somoni per kg in December 2014. In 2015, the price of flour continued to increase: 3.33 somoni per kg in March, 3.43 somoni per kg in June, and 3.47 somoni per kg in September 2015. Starting fom November 2015, the price of flour started to decrease and fell to 4.41 somoni per kg in December 2015 (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 2014, the per capita cash income was 276.38 somoni per a month, increasing by 0.2% as compared to 2013. In January – December 2015, the real per capita cash income was 270.82 somoni per a month, decreasing by 7.4% as compared to January – December 2014 (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	2014	**2015**
Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)	276.38	270.82
Growth in real incomes (%)	100.2	92.6
Average monthly salary	819.59	879.21
Growth in real salary (%)	110.7	101.4
Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)	266.16	259.68
Growth in real expenditures (%)	101.8	92.2

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

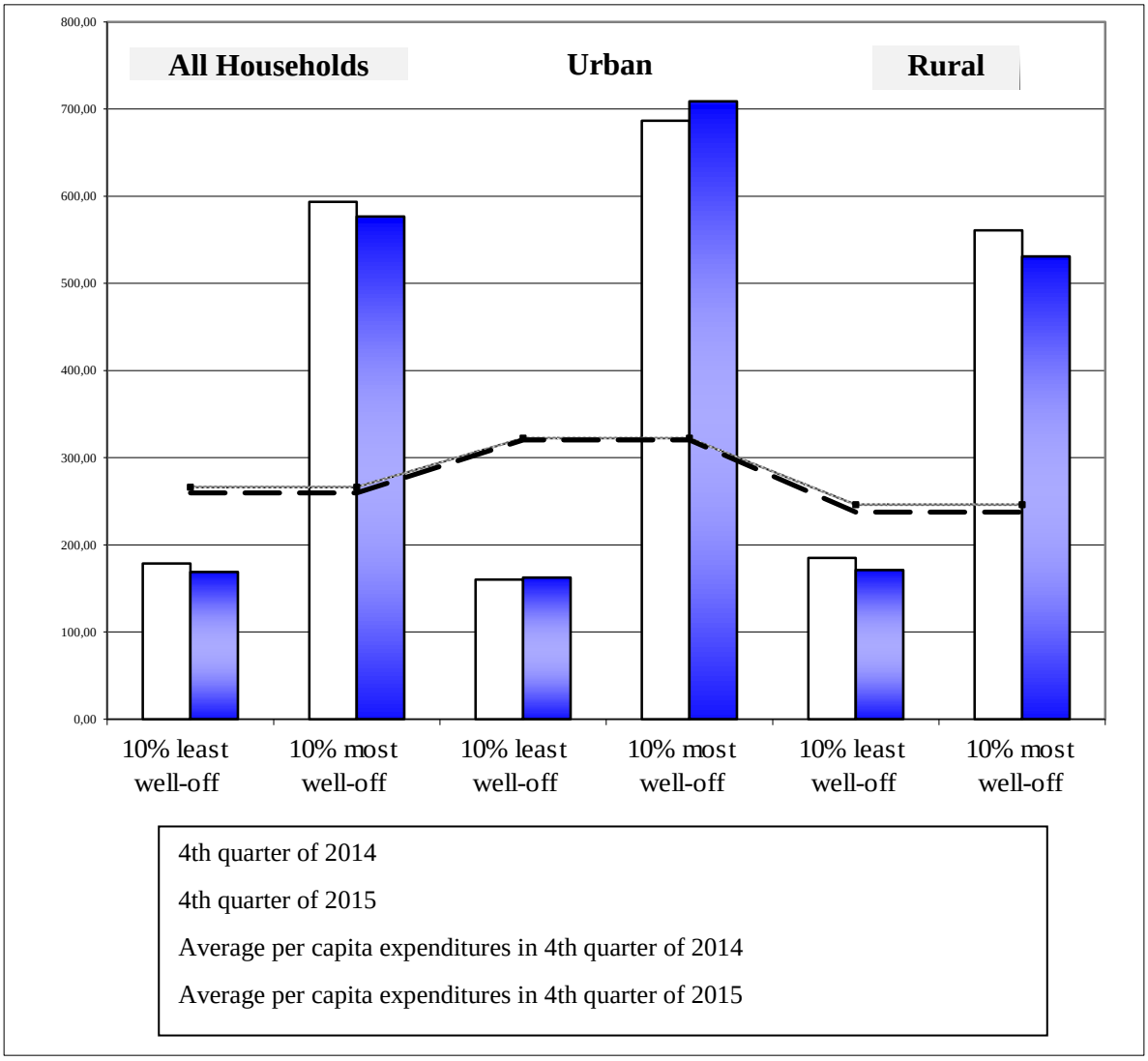
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January – December 2015 continued to remain labor incomes (57.1%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (6.0%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 12.8 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In January – December of 2014 and 2015, 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 3.3 times.

Graph 9: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January – December of 2014 and 2015



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, promote modern 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

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 2014, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 0.8% as compared to 2013; in rural areas it increased by 0.8%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased by 1.7%, while among pensioners it increased by 1.4%.

In January - December of 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 January - December of 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% (see Table 10).

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

	2014	2015
Republic of Tajikistan	**55.6**	**57.3**
Urban	55.3	56.4
Rural	55.7	57.7
Regions		
Dushanbe	54.8	56.7
GBAO	59.0	62.8
Soghd oblast	46.6	50.3
Khatlon oblast	61.4	60.8
RRS	59.6	60.8
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	59.0	59.8
Pensioners	61.5	60.4

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.

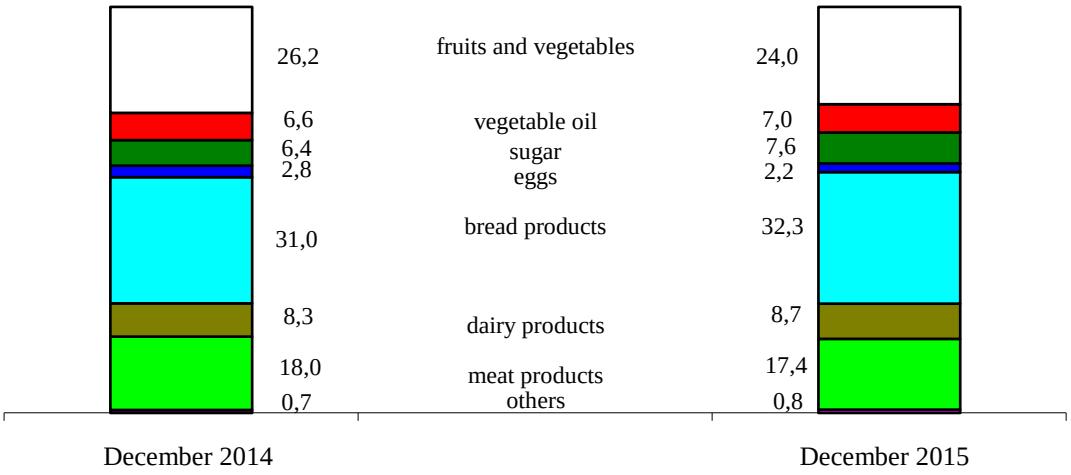
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2014, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2280.14 Kcal per capita against 2277.45 Kcal per capita in 2013, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In January – December of 2015, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2378.25 Kcal per capita against 2280.14 Kcal per capita in January - December of 2014.

In January – December 2015, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average to 149.90 kg per one household member, decreasing by 3.15 kg as compared to 2014. In January – December 2015, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 35.7 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 80.0 kg, milk and dairy products – 57.4 kg, meat and meat products – 14.6 kg, vegetable oil –15.8 kg, eggs – 72 pieces, sugar and confectionery –13.7 kg, and fruits – 35.9 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (33.8 %).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – December 2015, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 42.6 %, meat and meat products – 3.1 times, eggs – 2.0 times, fruits – 2.5 times.

Graph 10: Structure of consumer's basket in December of 2014 and 2015 (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*
	2014			**2015**		
Proteins, gr.	51.90	47.50	53.50	51.39	46.28	53.19
of which animal, gr.	9.79	9.05	10.06	9.66	8.61	10.02
Fats, gr.	61.59	58.83	62.63	59.27	57.20	59.96
of which animal, gr.	14.04	13.95	14.08	14.06	13.30	14.32
Carbohydrate, gr.	373.47	338.89	386.02	368.24	331.28	381.24
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2280.14	2126.58	2336.64	2378.25	2194.52	2442.45
of which animal, gr.	192.34	181.94	196.22	227.90	194.17	239.85

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)

	2014				2015			
	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
Total number of registered cases	8957	14887	32502	13326	9072	13257	37169	17017
Acute enteric infections	2417	10451	29314	7547	2150	9202	33699	10402
of which:								
Bacterial dysentery	85	147	656	171	85	157	470	151
Typhoid fever	16	6	33	41	3	10	124	38
Acute viral hepatitis	3136	708	805	2450	1542	595	1206	3679
Tuberculosis	1002	1390	1042	1191	1071	1421	1060	986
Brucellosis	170	372	248	153	99	348	247	143
Parasitic diseases	10918	15079	11731	9134	8627	10728	10943	9472

In the fourth quarter of 2015, incidence of infection diseases among population increased by 27.7% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2014. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 61.1% of the total number of infection diseases, acute viral hepatitis – 21.6%. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of cases of acute enteric infections increased by 37.8%, acute viral hepatitis – by 50.2%, and parasitic diseases – by 3.7%. At the same time, the number of cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 11.7%, typhoid fever – by 7.3%, brucellosis – by 6.5%, and tuberculosis – by 17.2%.

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

(cases)

	2014				2015			
	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
Total number of registered cases	6054	10976	25343	9735	5966	8920	27624	12762
Acute enteric infections	1795	9018	23915	6115	1613	7203	25798	8211
of which:								

	2014				2015			
	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
Bacterial dysentery	30	67	366	96	37	86	210	92
Typhoid fever	8	3	13	19	1	5	52	12
Acute viral hepatitis	2779	498	647	2159	1256	427	894	3295
Tuberculosis	53	76	62	71	82	87	63	61
Brucellosis	16	29	20	20	14	51	21	11
Parasitic diseases	6368	10255	7809	6284	2991	2313	2190	1972

In the fourth quarter of 2015, incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 increased by 31.1% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2014; infection deceases accounted for 75% of the total number of deceases among children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 64.3% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14, increasing by 34.3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

During the reporting period, cases of acute viral hepatitis accounted for 25.8% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14, increasing by 52.6% as compared to the similar period of 2014.

At the same time, a number of the registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 4.2%, typhoid fever – by 36.8%, tuberculosis – by 14.1%, brucellosis – by 45%, parasitic diseases – by 68.6%.

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

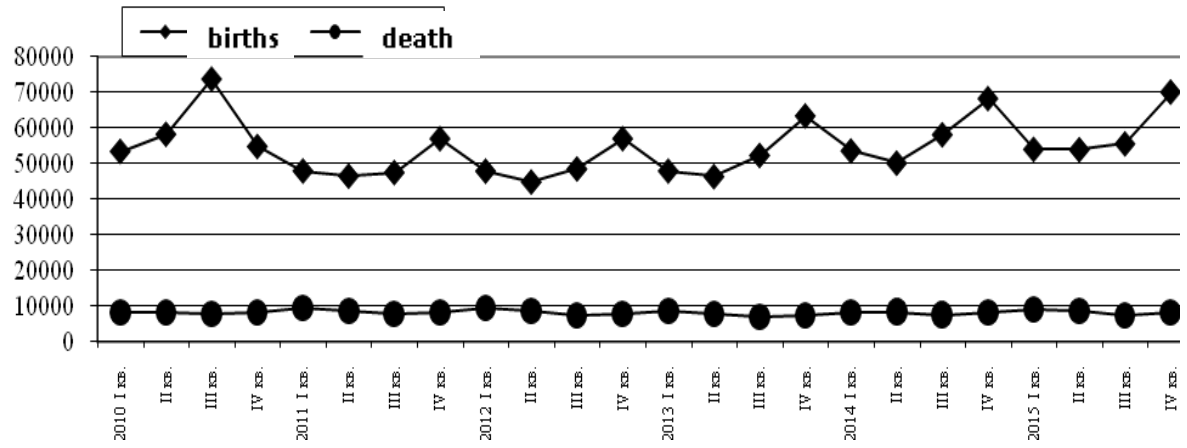
In January – December 2015, offices of civil registration registered 232.9 thsd. births (births registered within the stipulated period, excluding re-registration of births for the previous years) and 32.9 thsd. deaths, of which 3.0 thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 27.6 and 3.9 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2014 and 2015

	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*
2014						
1 quarter	53420	111.8	8115	95.4	45305	115.4
2 quarter	49995	108.1	8277	108.3	41718	108.1
3 quarter	57949	111.1	7472	108.7	50477	111.4
4 quarter	68096	107.7	7929	107.7	60167	107.7
Year 2014	229460	109.6	31793	104.6	197667	110.4
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

Graph 11. Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2010-2015



In January – December 2015, increase in the number of registered births by 1.5% in average was observed in all regions of the republic, except for Soghd oblast. The number of births registered within the statutory period in GBAO increased by 3.6% amounting to 4.8 thsd. births, in Khatlon oblast – by 0.6% (91.8 thsd.births), in Dushanbe – by 9.0% (14.1

thsd.births), in RRS – by 4.2% (54.4 thsd.births). In Soghd oblast the number of births registered within the statutory period decreased by 1.0% (67.7 thsd.births).

Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – December of 2014 and 2015

	Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)		*Number of registered deaths*		*Natural population growth*	
	2014	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*
	Number					
Tajikistan	**229460**	**232908**	**31793**	**32880**	**197667**	**200028**
GBAO	4660	4826	1006	1185	3654	3641
Soghd oblast	68398	67731	11054	11021	57344	56710
Khatlon oblast	91238	91800	10808	11240	80430	80560
Dushanbe	12941	14107	2476	2601	10465	11506
RRS	52223	54444	6449	6833	45774	47611
	Per 1000 population					
Tajikistan	**27.8**	**27.6**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**23.9**	**23.7**
GBAO	21.8	22.4	4.7	5.5	17.1	16.9
Soghd oblast	28.2	27.3	4.6	4.4	23.6	22.8
Khatlon oblast	31.1	30.5	3.7	3.7	27.4	26.8
Dushanbe	16.5	17.7	3.2	3.3	13.4	14.5
RRS	27.5	28.0	3.4	3.5	24.1	24.5

In January – December 2015, the total number of registered deaths was 32.9 thsd., increasing by 3.4% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. Increase in the number of registered deaths (as compared to January – December 2014) was observed in GBAO (by 17.8%, 1.2 ths.deaths), Khatlon oblast (by 4.0%, 11.2 thsd. deaths), Dushanbe - by 5.0% (2.6 thsd. deaths) and RRS (by 5.9%, 6.8 thsd. deaths). The total number of registered deaths in Soghd oblast decreased by 0.3% (11.0 thsd. deaths),

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – December 2015 was 200.0 thsd.persons (23.7 persons per 1000 population) and increased by 1.2% as compared to January – December 2014.

Table 16: Population number

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

	Population number as of 01.01.2016, thsd.persons	*in % to the corresponding period of 2014*
Republic of Tajikistan	**8547.4**	**102.3**
of which in:		
GBAO	216.9	101.2
Soghd oblast	2508.5	102.2
Khatlon oblast	3048.2	102.6
Dushanbe	802.2	101.7
RRS	1971.6	102.6

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".

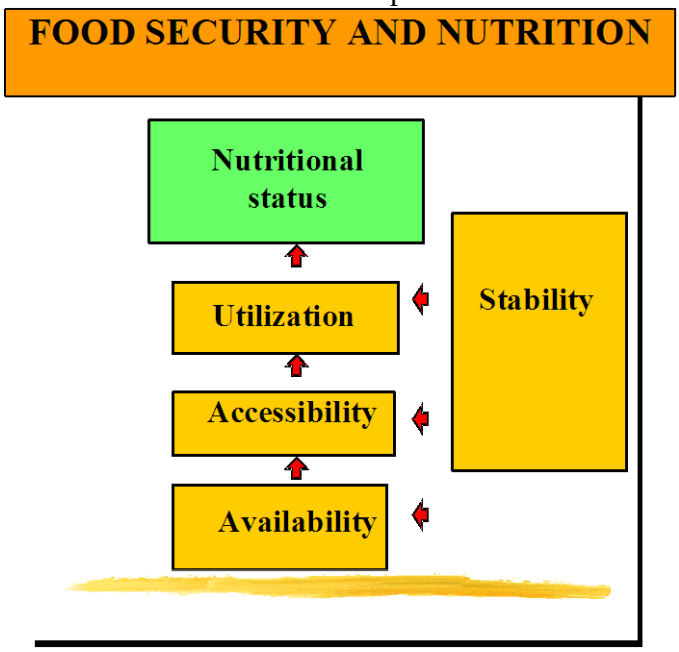
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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 2015

Meteorological conditions

October was characterized by warm weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic exceeded the norm by 1-2 degree, except for Shaymak (exceeded the norm by 3 degrees), as follows: +14+17 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +5+12 degrees in mountains (+15 degrees in Darvoz region), and 0-2 degrees below zero in high mountain areas.

The warmest weather was observed at the first half of the month, when the maximum air temperature reached +27+36 degrees in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS, +21+28 degrees in mountainous regions (+30+32 degrees in Darvaz region). During this period, the average daily air temperature exceeded the norm by 2-5 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the maximum air temperature war observed in the first decade of the month (+26+31 degrees).

The lowest air temperature in Khatlon oblast and RRS was registered on 19-20 October, when the lowest air temperature fell by 10-17 degrees and reached +10+13 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the relatively low air temperature was observed during 6 days, when the day-time air temperature fell to +8+12 degrees, and the average daily air temperature was below the norm by 3-6 degrees.

The wind speed in some regions reached 18-22 m/s on 10-12 October, while hazes were observed in Khatlon oblast and RRS on the same days (on 12 October in Darvaz).

Rains were observed throughout the republic in the second and third decades of the month. The heaviest rains were registered on 18 October: 50 mm in Dushanbe (against the norm of 35 mm), 59 mm in Gushari (against 92.4 mm), 24 mm in Mayhura (against 80.3 mm), 29 mm in Pendjikent (against 26.8 mm).

The average monthly amount of rains in the most regions of the republic was below the norm, as follows: 91-109% of the norm in valleys and piedmonts of Soghd oblast, 85-105% in valleys and piedmonts of Khatlon oblast, 37-100% of the norm in RRS, 38-84% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO, and 19.6-101% of the norm in the western part of GBAO. At the same time, the average monthly amount of rains in some regions exceeded the norm, as follows: 150% of the norm in Parhar, 137% in Yavan, 174% in Isanbai, 190% in Pendjikent, and 199% in Dushanbe.

November. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm in the most regions of the republic, below the norm by 1 degree in piedmonts, and above the norm by 2-5 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO, as follows: +5+10 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +1+6 degrees in mountains (+8 degrees in Darvoz region), and 2-7 degrees below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 5-8, 14, 17-18, 27-28, and 30 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys of Khatlon oblast and RRS reached +18+23 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the maximum air temperature war observed on 6, 9-12, and 16 November (+15+16 degrees). The average daily air temperature was above the mean annual values by 2-4 degrees.

The lowest air temperature was registered on 3-4, 20, 23, and 25 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys fell to 8-11 degrees. In Soghd oblast, the lowest air temperature was registered on 1-5, 15-17, 20, and 22-23 November, when the day-time air temperature in valleys fell by 5-10 degrees. The average daily air temperature was below the mean annual values by 1-4 degrees.

Rains and snowfalls were observed during 5-10 days in valleys and piedmonts (against the norm of 7-13 days per a month), and during 6-9 days in mountains (against the norm of 9-17 days).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was above the norm: 195-211% of the norm in Khatlon oblast (331% in Kurgan-Tube and 292% in Isanbay), 158-204% in Soghd oblast (91% in Khudjand, 325% in Dehavz), 149-216% in RRS (99% in Lyakhsh, 333% in Dushanbe and Gissar), 128-209% in the western part of GBAO (96% in Khorog), and 111-118% in the eastern part of GBAO (308% in Murgab).

December. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm in the valleys and above the norm by 1.5 degrees in the mountain regions, as follows: +2+5 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, -1-5 degrees below zero in mountains (8 degrees below zero in Darvoz region), and -12-20 degrees below zero in the high mountainous regions of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 1-5 December, when the day-time air temperature reached 19-22 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS and 14-17 degrees in Soghd oblast. At this, the average daily air temperature was above the mean annual values by 2-7 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS, and by 7-9 degrees in Soghd oblast.

The lowest air temperature in valleys was registered on 8-16 December, when the day-time air temperature fell to 2-7 degrees, and the air temperature at nights was 0-9 degrees below zero. The average daily air temperature was below the mean annual values by 1-6 degrees.

The total amount of precipitation was below the norm in the most regions of the republic, as follows: 38-121% of the norm in Soghd oblast, 35-99% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 43-90% in RRS, and 18-136% in the western part of GBAO.

Hydrological conditions

October. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only at the end of the second decade and beginning of the third decade of the month the water content in Yahsu river and rivers of the southern slope of Gissar range was slightly increased due to rains. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (47-99%), except for Yahsu – Karbostonak, Yahsu – Vose, Karatag – Karatag, and Zeravshan – Dupuly rivers, where the average water discharge exceeded the norm and the last years' values (100-149%).

During the month, water content in Sarez lake decreased by 83 sm, amounting to 2459 sm. Water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.036 mln.m3 and amounted to 10464 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.045 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.741 mln.m3 and amounted to 2490 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.356 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. The forecast accuracy was 75%.

November. Decrease of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (95-176%) and within or below the last year's values (65-83%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.389 mln.m3 and amounted to 10075 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.167 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.291 mln.m3 and amounted to 2781 mln.m3, which is less by 0.059 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 100%. During the month, water content in Sarez lake decreased by 97 sm, amounting to 2362 sm. The forecast accuracy was 83%.

December. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease, and only at the end of the first decade and beginning of 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. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm (92-220%), except for Isfara – Tashkurgan and Obihingou – Yozgand rivers, where the average water discharge was below the norm (54-74%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.721 mln.m3 and amounted to 9354 mln.m3, which is higher by 0.149 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.272 mln.m3 and amounted to 2509 mln.m3, which is less by 0.468 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. The forecast accuracy was 98%.

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

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2013	Indicator of 2014	Indicator of 2015	Projection for 2015
I. FUNCTIONAL SECTION: STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATIONS					
1.2 Ensuring Macroeconomic Development					
1.2.1. Inflation rate (annual)	%	3.7	7.4	5.1	7.0
1.2.4. The annual GDP growth	%	7.4	6.7	6.0	7.5
1.2.5 State budget revenues in proportion to GDP	%	30.3	29.3	33.2	27.2
1.2.7. State budget expenditure in proportion to GDP	%	28.6	29.0	32.4	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	%	123	143.2	140.2	140
1.3.5. Growth in foreign direct investment	%	-12.8	10.6	24.8	130
1.5 Integration to World Economy: tourism development					
1.5.1 Number of tourists that entered Tajikistan (services of travel companies)	%	12.3	21.2	-9.9	110
II. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
2.1 Development of energy and industry					
2.1.3. Increase electricity generation capacity (availability)	thsd. kWt	6180.0	6268.7	…	6694
2.1.4. Number of constructed HPPs	No.	1	8	8	70
2.1.5. Increase in average electricity tariffs	%	x	14.5	14.5	-
2.1.6. Increase oil processing	%	-8.8	-5.6	0.5	-

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2013	Indicator of 2014	Indicator of 2015	Projection for 2015
2.1.7. Coal production	1000 t	515.5	878.1	1042.5	267.0
2.1.8. Oil production	t	27319	24508	24630	29430
2.1.9. Gas production	1000 m^3	3928	3216	4102	21600
2.1.10. Volume of processed cotton fibre	1000 t.	111.6	105.0	97.9	16000
2.1.12. Volume of processed wool	t	-	-	-	508
2.1.13. Volume of processed silk	t	14.1	14.8	23.7	264.7
2.1.14. Volume of products of the light industry	TJS million	1358.9	1280.8	1287.7	1483.6
2.2 Development of infrastructure: transport and communications					
2.2.1. Development of international cargo transportation (net weight)	%	2.6	1.8	1.4	-
2.2.7. Coverage of population with landline telephone communication (density of landline telephones per 100 people)	Amount of the phones to 100 people	3.2	3.2	3.2	(8600000 persons). 17.44
2.2.9. Increase in number of clients subscribed to landlines	1000 clients	268.0	268.3	267.2	1500.0
2.2.10. The volume of provision of communications services by involving the private operators	TJS million	2640.0	2734.1	2716.6	2900.0
2.2.11. Increase the number of Internet users taking into consideration mobile Internet users (as of the end of period)	1000 users	3815.2	3816.5	3420.3	3000.0
***2.3* Ensure food security: agriculture development, water supply and land use**					
2.3.1. Increase gross agricultural product	%	107.6	104.5	103.2	130
2.3.3. Increase average cotton productivity	Centre/ha	20.6	21.0	17.3	25
2.3.4. Increase export of agricultural product	%	116.3	-21.1	22.8	118

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2013	Indicator of 2014	Indicator of 2015	Projection for 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[6]	32.0[7]	31.3	32
3.1.10. Number of unemployed people provided with jobs	%	107.1	102.7	-	160.0
3.2 Development of education and science					
3.2.1. Pre-school education coverage	%	8.8	8.4	10.5	15
3.2.2. Children covered by primary and universal education	%	91.8*	92.9	94.5	**
3.2.6. Number of student per teacher	person	17	17	16.2	23
3.2.7. Number of persons covered by vocational training in primary vocational education institutions	person	21593	21743	…	35000
3.3 Development of health care and ensuring of the population health					
3.3.1. Total health care expenditure in proportion to GDP	%	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3
3.3.2. Mortality of children under 5 years old	Per 1000 births	43.0[3]	x	x	18.0
3.3.3. Infant mortality under 1 years old	Per 1000 births	34[3]	x	x	14.0
3.3.4. Maternal mortality	Per 100 000 births	44.0[4]	x	x	30.0
3.3.5. Increase the number of doctor paramedical personnel	Amount	16649 40063	17352 43105	…	19 160 45 691
3.3.6. Measles rate	per 100 000 persons	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0
3.3.7. Helminthic infection rate	per 100 000 persons	688	561	469	200.0

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2013	Indicator of 2014	Indicator of 2015	Projection for 2015
3.3.10. Number of HIV/AIDS-affected people	People	5500	6558	…	6200
3.3.12. Reduction in tuberculosis death rate	per 100 000 persons	5.8	6.2	…	5.5
3.3.13. Proportion of deliveries assisted by health care professionals	%	79.0[3]	x	…	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	%	94.1[3]	x	x	96.2
3.4.2. Population's access to clean drinking water in rural areas	%	70.6[3]	x	x	56.0
3.5 Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development					
3.5.4. Wastes –sources of permanent and mobile pollution of atmosphere	%	79.3[5]	87.8[5]	89.5	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	x	x	30/70

1) preliminary data

2) According to the Center on medical statistics of the Ministry of Health Care

3) According to МДИ-2012

4) WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA estimates for 2013

5) excluding mobile sources

6) Household budget surveys for quarters 3 and 4 of 2012 and quarters 1 and 2 of 2013

7) Household budget surveys for 2014

**) estimate*

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	-	-	2.70	-	3.50	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.50	3.46	2.20
Soghd Oblast	0.87	0.98	1.39	2.0	1.10	0.90	0.78	1.1	1.14	1.40	1.29	1.00
Khatlon Oblast	1.70	-	1.16	1.50	1.52	1.19	1.4	2.0	1.39	1.60	2.0	1.38
RRS	2.32	2.50	1.0	1.84	2.34	0.99	1.2	2.1	1.46	1.70	2.0	1.76
Average in the Republic	1.50	1.28	1.37	1.59	1.74	1.17	1.2	2.0	1.32	1.60	2.86	1.39
	Milk											
GBAO	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.72	3.84	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.90	4.0	3.7
Soghd Oblast	1.40	1.47	1.68	2.59	1.40	1.44	1.4	1.5	1.57	2.60	1.48	1.51
Khatlon Oblast	1.78	1.79	1.90	2.93	1.78	1.81	0.43	1.6	1.87	3.00	1.5	1.98
RRS	2.87	2.88	1.87	2.35	2.85	2.83	2.2	2.8	2.83	2.50	2.80	2.73
Average in the Republic	2.32	2.57	1.86	2.71	2.43	2.48	1.76	2.3	2.10	2.80	2.30	2.19
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.27	2.0	2.52
Soghd Oblast	1.18	1.30	1.31	2.0	1.20	1.30	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.11	1.17	1.22
Khatlon Oblast	2.23	2.22	1.04	1.32	1.53	1.71	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.21	1.56	1.71
RRS	2.19	1.72	1.35	1.71	1.26	1.42	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.20	1.13	1.50
Average in the Republic	1.78	1.85	1.22	1.43	1.32	1.60	1.3	1.4	1.50	1.33	1, 32	1.52

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2014 – 2015 (somoni / kg)

			I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Potatoes										
Dushanbe	2.99	2.29	2.80	3.15	3.70	2.10	2.40	1.97	3.07	1.93
Soghd Oblast	2.76	1.95	2.28	2.73	3.77	2.08	2.24	1.43	2.75	1.57
Khatlon Oblast	2.93	2.16	2.53	2.83	3.62	1.86	2.49	2.01	3.07	1.93
Average in the Republic	2.89	2.13	2.54	2.90	3.70	2.01	2.38	1.80	2.96	1.81
Milk										
Dushanbe	3.96	3.90	4.50	4.33	3.67	3.43	3.67	3.57	4.00	4.27
Soghd Oblast	3.00	3.01	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05
Khatlon Oblast	3.11	3.51	3.43	3.81	3.00	3.36	3.00	3.20	3.00	3.67
Average in the Republic	3.36	3.47	3.65	3.71	3.22	3.26	3.22	3.25	3.33	3.66
Flour of 1st grade										
Dushanbe	2.91	3.86	2.76	3.38	2.82	3.48	2.93	3.57	3.12	5.00
Soghd Oblast	2.64	3.65	2.41	3.08	2.56	3.26	2.69	3.28	2.90	4.98
Khatlon Oblast	2.89	3.72	2.76	3.26	2.78	3.45	2.90	3.50	3.11	4.67
Average in the Republic	2.81	3.74	2.64	3.24	2.72	3.39	2.84	3.45	3.04	4.88
Wheat										
Dushanbe	2.20	2.40	2.23	2.09	2.30	2.61	2.11	2.40	2.15	2.50
Soghd Oblast	1.71	1.95	1.51	2.03	1.66	2.18	1.78	1.97	1.87	1.77
Khatlon Oblast	1.57	1.87	1.66	1.78	1.55	2.00	1.47	1.81	1.60	1.81
Average in the Republic	1.81	2.07	1.74	1.97	1.84	2.26	1.79	2.06	1.87	2.03
Rice										
Dushanbe	8.88	9.73	8.00	9.00	8.83	9.50	9.50	10.73	9.17	10.30
Soghd Oblast	6.53	7.52	5.68	6.93	6.00	7.67	7.28	8.37	7.15	7.12
Khatlon Oblast	6.83	7.66	6.85	6.66	6.85	7.30	6.90	8.45	6.72	8.23
Average in the Republic	7.41	8.31	6.84	7.53	7.23	8.16	7.89	8.98	7.68	8.55
Sand sugar										
Dushanbe	5.02	5.70	5.08	5.25	5.00	5.48	5.00	6.02	5.00	6.05
Soghd Oblast	4.83	5.59	4.64	5.02	4.68	5.52	5.00	5.84	4.99	5.99
Khatlon Oblast	4.86	5.57	4.83	5.00	4.69	5.47	4.93	5.78	4.98	6.03
Average in the Republic	4.90	5.62	4.85	5.08	4.79	5.49	4.98	5.88	4.99	6.02

			I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Onion										
Dushanbe	2.15	2.10	1.80	3.10	1.93	1.90	2.30	1.70	2.57	1.72
Soghd Oblast	1.83	1.78	1.01	2.70	1.66	1.97	2.19	1.25	2.48	1.21
Khatlon Oblast	2.17	1.98	1.77	3.04	1.90	1.86	2.36	1.41	2.62	1.61
Average in the Republic	2.05	1.96	1.53	2.95	1.83	1.91	2.28	1.45	2.55	1.51
Cotton oil										
Dushanbe	9.40	10.27	9.25	9.60	9.33	10.2	9.50	10.57	9.50	10.70
Soghd Oblast	7.69	8.71	7.38	8.04	7.64	8.52	7.83	8.95	7.92	9.33
Khatlon Oblast	7.58	8.10	7.65	7.74	7.53	7.95	7.60	8.16	7.53	8.55
Average in the Republic	8.22	9.02	8.09	8.46	8.17	8.89	8.31	9.23	8.31	9.53
Mutton										
Dushanbe	36.63	36.50	34.67	37.33	36.00	37.00	37.83	36.33	38.00	35.33
Soghd Oblast	35.57	35.95	34.70	36.00	34.58	36.00	36.67	36.05	36.62	35.73
Khatlon Oblast	35.29	34.95	32.77	35.96	34.20	35.50	37.03	35.04	37.14	33.39
Average in the Republic	35.83	35.80	34.04	36.44	34.93	36.17	37.08	35.81	37.25	34.82
Beef										
Dushanbe	36.04	35.50	33.50	36.50	35.17	36.00	37.83	35.67	37.67	33.83
Soghd Oblast	30.82	32.05	28.59	32.58	30.16	32.15	32.16	32.15	32.38	31.32
Khatlon Oblast	33.86	32.68	30.74	33.36	33.23	32.86	35.68	33.14	35.79	31.36
Average in the Republic	33.57	33.41	30.94	34.15	32.85	33.67	35.22	33.65	35.28	32.17
Chicken meet										
Dushanbe	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Soghd Oblast	12.73	13.09	13.06	16.52	12.45	13.00	12.49	13.00	12.91	13.38
Khatlon Oblast	14.09	15.24	14.27	18.12	13.69	15.24	14.10	15.24	14.30	15.24
Average in the Republic	14.60	15.11	14.77	17.71	14.38	15.08	14.53	15.08	14.74	15.21
Eggs (10 pieces)										
Dushanbe	7.59	7.40	7.33	7.50	7.43	7.33	7.93	7.29	7.67	7.50
Soghd Oblast	6.32	6.30	6.17	6.28	6.08	6.05	6.63	6.06	6.39	6.82
Khatlon Oblast	6.96	7.15	6.82	7.07	6.72	6.88	7.20	7.12	7.09	7.52
Average in the Republic	6.95	6.95	6.77	6.95	6.74	6.75	7.25	6.82	7.05	7.28

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	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Money incomes , somoni	56.11	60.66	812.58	777.51	113.48	115.42	797.49	867.13	36.09	41.71	817.75	746.48
of which:												
labor incomes	29.07	33.92	301.18	335.53	82.01	87.04	475.30	542.38	10.59	15.54	240.45	263.86
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	11.05	11.42	24.95	28.11	11.75	11.55	33.14	37.23	10.81	11.37	22.10	24.95
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.51	0.82	111.08	104.09	-	-	2.54	2.68	0.69	1.10	148.90	139.24
other incomes (including remittances)	15.48	14.50	375.37	309.78	19.72	16.84	286.51	284.85	14.00	13.70	406.30	318.43
Expenditures, somoni	178.47	168.88	593.44	576.74	160.17	162.43	686.46	708.92	184.85	171.09	560.94	530.95
of which:												
consumer expenditures	161.94	155.38	502.81	492.40	148.91	153.06	628.88	623.28	166.48	156.16	459.65	447.06
purchase of foods, including public catering	98.10	99.92	223.96	221.85	91.74	94.95	288.14	286.93	99.96	101.63	201.56	199.30
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	40.75	32.41	200.15	189.17	30.95	29.51	218.19	230.04	44.17	33.41	193.83	175.01
services	23.13	22.97	78.70	80.55	25.85	28.58	122.55	106.11	22.19	21.03	63.41	71.70
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.12	0.07	0.72	0.83	0.00	0.03	0.37	0.20	0.17	0.09	0.84	1.05

	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	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	11.46	11.41	13.98	1372	9.75	9.70	12.64	12.34	12.06	12.00	14.44	14.21
Potatoes	2.63	2.63	3.56	3.75	2.18	2.40	3.77	3.64	2.79	2.70	3.49	3.78
Vegetables and melons	6.32	6.72	11.13	12.11	5.21	5.39	12.26	12.57	6.71	7.16	10.75	11.95
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.81	0.81	2.03	2.01	0.82	0.98	2.34	2.38	0.81	0.76	1.92	1.88
Meat and meat products	0.67	0.66	2.03	2.02	0.57	0.61	2.34	2.39	0.71	0.67	1.92	1.88
Milk and dairy products	3.93	4.52	7.53	7.99	1.88	2.10	7.45	7.06	4.64	5.35	7.55	8.33
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05
Eggs (pieces)	4	5	9	10	0.03	4	10	11	4	5	8	10
Sugar and confectionery	0.98	0.97	1.38	1.41	0.76	0.79	1.54	1.42	1.05	1.03	1.32	1.41
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.13	1.11	1.64	1.65	1.04	1.03	1.53	1.51	1.16	1.14	1.67	1.70

APPENDIX 6. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2014 AND 2015 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in 2014			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	3000	17613	3000	17613
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 120.00	16.0	19.9	16.3	20.4
120.01-160.00	11.1	12.9	11.4	13.3
160.01-200.00	11.8	12.6	12.3	13.0
200.01-240.00	10.2	10.7	10.5	10.9
240.01-280.00	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.1
280.01-320.00	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.6
320.01-360.00	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.2
360.01-400.00	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.1
400.01-440.00	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.0
440.01-480.00	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.5
480.01-520.00	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.7
520.01-560.00	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5
560.01-600.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
600.01-640.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
640.01-680.00	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
680.01-720.00	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
720.01-760.00	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
760.01-800.00	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
800.01 and above	4.9	3.3	4.6	3.1

	Distribution by money income in 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

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

	2014						2015					
	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	**266.16**	**322.43**	**246.10**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**259.68**	**320.42**	**237.64**	**100**	**100**	**100**
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	**242.09**	**300.71**	**221.25**	**87.60**	**89.54**	**86.70**	**238.00**	**294.59**	**217.47**	**91.7**	**91.9**	**91.5**
including:												
for foods	134.53	166.21	123.26	55.57	55.27	55.71	136.34	166.03	125.56	57.3	56.4	57.7
for nonfoods	68.64	77.51	65.45	28.35	25.78	29.58	62.85	74.58	58.58	21.3	34.3	63.9
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	26.14	34.16	23.30	38.08	44.07	35.60	23.43	30.13	21.01	37.3	40.4	35.9
furniture and cultural and household appliances	9.06	12.03	8.01	13.20	15.52	12.24	7.95	10.32	7.09	12.6	13.8	12.1
medicines	7.31	10.78	6.09	10.65	13.91	9.30	7.68	6.32	5.04	12.2	8.5	8.6
building materials	9.75	3.58	11.89	14.20	4.62	18.17	8.24	5.48	9.21	13.1	7.3	15.7
fuel	3.90	1.81	4.63	5.68	2.34	7.07	3.47	1.26	4.25	5.5	1.7	7.3
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.34	0.23	0.38	0.50	0.30	0.58	0.31	0.20	0.34	0.5	0.3	0.6
alcoholic beverages	0.24	0.10	0.29	0.35	0.13	0.44	0.30	0.08	0.38	0.5	0.1	0.6
services	34.63	55.08	27.44	14.30	18.32	12.40	35.04	52.64	28.69	14.7	17.9	13.2
of which:												
housing and communal services	12.29	21.41	9.09	35.49	38.87	33.13	11.80	23.03	11.60	33.7	43.8	40.4
including payments for :												

	2014						2015					
	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	0.44	1.21	0.18	3.58	5.65	1.98	0.28	0.83	0.09	2.4	3.6	0.8
communal services	11.85	20.2	8.91	96.42	94.35	98.02	11.52	22.2	11.51	97.6	96.4	99.2
o/w electric energy	6.31	11.96	4.33	53.25	59.21	48.60	6.81	12.50	4.76	59.1	56.3	41.4
personal services	5.54	8.24	4.58	41.99	43.28	41.07	4.71	9.70	6.75	40.9	43.7	58.6
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.64	0.65	0.64	4.40	2.73	5.68	0.62	0.59	0.63	13.2	6.1	9.3
cultural and educational services	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.20	0.25	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.3	0.3	0.2
payments for education	2.38	5.41	1.31	6.87	9.82	4.77	2.95	5.13	2.17	8.4	9.7	7.6
payments for medical services	1.72	3.30	1.68	4.97	5.99	6.12	2.05	2.41	1.92	5.9	4.6	6.7
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.11	0.23	0.06	0.3	0.4	0.2
transport services	10.58	14.08	9.34	30.55	25.56	34.04	9.91	13.55	8.59	28.3	25.7	29.9
communication services	4.55	6.53	3.86	13.14	11.86	14.07	4.38	6.06	3.77	12.5	11.5	13.1
legal services	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.24	0.6	0.2	0.8
Taxes, due, and other payments	**5.70**	**13.40**	**3.00**	**2.06**	**3.99**	**1.18**	**5.84**	**14.13**	**2.86**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**1.2**
Other expenditures	**18.37**	**8.32**	**21.85**	**10.34**	**10.46**	**13.30**	**15.84**	**11.7**	**17.31**	**6.1**	**3.7**	**7.3**

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in 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	17613	24	119	278	459	2077	2441	665	734	565	477
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 120.00	11.8	16.3	0.0	0.8	2.9	3.1	15.7	13.5	6.5	7.9	16.3	28.7
120.01-160.00	15.3	18.1	4.2	1.7	4.3	8.1	19.2	17.1	12.2	15.0	18.8	25.2
160.01-200.00	14.7	15.8	0.0	5.0	6.1	12.2	17.1	15.9	13.1	16.9	17.7	16.1
200.01-240.00	12.3	11.9	4.2	6.7	9.4	14.8	12.5	12.7	11.9	13.2	14.7	10.7
240.01-280.00	9.7	9.1	0.0	2.5	9.0	12.2	9.8	10.0	11.6	11.0	10.3	6.1
280.01-320.00	7.6	6.8	4.2	5.9	10.4	9.2	7.0	7.4	9.2	9.9	6.0	2.5
320.01-360.00	6.0	5.1	0.0	6.7	10.8	8.3	4.9	5.7	7.5	6.4	4.4	3.4
360.01-400.00	4.7	3.8	4.2	8.4	8.6	6.5	3.5	3.9	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.1
400.01-440.00	3.6	2.7	12.5	11.8	7.2	4.4	2.4	2.8	4.8	3.1	1.6	1.0
440.01-480.00	2.5	2.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	0.4
480.00-520.00	1.8	1.5	4.2	3.4	4.0	3.1	1.2	1.6	3.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
520.01-560.00	1.8	1.3	8.3	5.9	4.0	2.8	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.6
560.01-600.00	1.5	1.1	0.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.0	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.4	0.2
600.01-640.00	1.0	0.6	8.3	3.4	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2
640.01-680.00	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
680.01-720.00	0.6	0.4	8.3	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4
720.01-760.00	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
760.01-800.00	0.5	0.2	8.3	0.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
800.01 and above	3.6	2.3	29.2	21.0	7.2	4.8	1.5	2.3	3.9	3.1	0.9	0.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in 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

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

(per month, kg)

	2014			2015		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	12.75	11.45	13.23	12.49	11.20	12.95
Potatoes	2.77	3.06	2.68	2.98	3.32	2.85
Vegetables and melons	6.33	6.38	6.33	6.67	6.39	6.77
Fruits and berries, including dry	2.79	2.84	2.77	2.99	2.65	3.11
Sugar and confectionary	1.17	1.13	1.18	1.14	1.09	1.16
Meat and meat products	1.24	1.34	1.20	1.22	1.29	1.19
Fish products	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Milk and dairy products	4.90	3.93	5.24	4.79	3.60	5.21
Eggs (pieces)	6	7	6	6	7	6
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.37	1.32	1.38	1.31	1.30	1.32

FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

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