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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, as well as estimated data on food balance.

The presented Quarterly Food Security Information Bulletin of Tajikistan was prepared by the Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan with participation of key Ministries and Departments (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Transport, Hydrometeorological Agency under the Committee for Nature and Forestry Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, etc.).

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

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CONTENTS

Introduction 131
Overview 134
CHAPTERI. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS 136
1.1. Gross Domestic Product 136
1.2. Price and Tariff Indices 137
1.3. Foreign trade 137
1.4. Labor market 138
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD 139
2.1. Growth in agricultural production 140
2.1.1 Outlook of agricultural production 140
2.1.2. Crop production 141
2.1.3. Livestock production 143
2.2. Producer prices 144
2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs 146
2.4. Availability of food per capita 147
CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD 148
3.1. Consumer prices 148
3.2. Incomes and Expenditures 151
3.2.1. Incomes 152
3.2.2. Expenditures 152
3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan 153
3.3.1 Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015 153
3.4. Food insecurity: households with spend more than 70% of expenditures on food 154
CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION 155
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population 155
4.2. Food security indicators not related to income 157
4.2.1. Population morbidity 157
4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates 158
METHODOLOGY 161

Appendix 1. Review of hydro-meteorological conditions 164
Appendix 2 PRSP Indicators in the Republic of Tajikistan. 166
Appendix 3. Changes in average wholesale prices in Tajikistan 170
Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices in Tajikistan..... 171
Appendix 5. Food balance..... 173
Appendix 6. Money incomes, expenditures and consumption of households, by decile population groups in the Republic of Tajikistan 181
Appendix 7. Distribution of households and population in them by per capita income in the Republic of Tajikistan 182
Appendix 8. Structure of average monthly expenditures of population in the Republic of Tajikistan..... 183
Appendix 9. Per capita consumption of food in the republic of Tajikistan 187

OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-December 2013 was valued at 40524.5 million somoni, and increased by 7.4% as compared to the similar period of 2012 (in constant prices). GDP deflator in January – December 2013 was 104.3%.
- The value of gross agricultural output in January - December 2013 in all categories of farms increased by 7.6% as compared to 2012 and amounted to 16756.6 mln. somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 11502.5 mln. somoni (increased by 7.6%), and animal products – 5254.1 mln. somoni (increased by 7.5%).
- In January - December 2013 farms of all categories produced 1392644 tons of grain, 1115696 tons of potato, 1490650 tons of vegetables, 495263 tons of melons, 328467 tons of fruits, and 175335 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of crops increased as follows: grain - by 13.0%, potatoes – by 12.6%, vegetables – by 11.1%, melons – by6.5%, fruits – by 4.8%, and grapes - 5.0%.
- In January –December 2013, the imports of food products decreased by 14.2% as compared to January - December 2012, of which the import of wheat decreased by 15.5%, flour – by 32.6%, sugar – by 10.6%, and vegetable oil – by 0.9%.
- At the same time, the imports of potatoes increased by 28.7%, eggs – by 6.4%, fruits and berries – by 90%, milk and dairy products – by 23.5%, and pasta – by 40.0%.
- In January - December 2013, the highest increase in prices (as compared to December 2012) was registered for apples (by 52.5%), carrot (by 43.0%), milk (by 22.2%), live fish (by 12.3%), eggs (by 11.2%), sour-milk products and vodka (by 10.4%), potato (by 10.2%), rice (by 9.4%), pasta (by 7.8%), cabbage (by 4.91%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 4.8%), cotton oil (by 4.3%), mutton (by 3.1%), sand sugar (by 2.1%), and beef (by 1.9%). At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for onion (by 21.1%), light wheat flour (by 11.7%), and pea (by 6.1%).
- According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2013 was 2267.6 thsd. persons, of them 2213.7 thsd. persons (97.6%) were occupied in the economy, and 53.9 thsd. persons (2.4% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.
- In January - December 2013, 12.4 thsd. persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 11.7 thsd. persons (94.4%) were on leave without pay. One thousand persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.0% of

economically active population, and decreased by 0.5% as compared to January - December 2012.

- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January - December 2013 continued to remain labor incomes (49.7%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (8.8%).
- In January - December 2013, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 17% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 156.99 kg per one household member.
- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in December 2013 made up 22.7% as compared to November 2013; as compared to December 2012, the real wages and salaries increased by 18.6%.
- In December 2013, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (284.21 somoni), as well as fishery (450.85 somoni).
- As of the end of December 2013, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 53998.9 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January - December 2013 accounted for 83.4% (45032.7 thsd.somoni).
- The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remains in energy, gas, and water supply industries (39065.9 thsd.somoni or 72.3% of total arrears), in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (6282.0 thsd.somoni or 11.6%), in processing industry (4368.1 thsd.somoni or 8.1%), and in mining industry and quarry mining (1760.4 thsd.somoni or 3.3%).

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-December 2013 was valued at 40524.5 million somoni, and increased by 7.4% as compared to the similar period of 2012 (in constant prices). GDP deflator in January – December 2013 was 104.3%.

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

Table 1: Mainsocio-economicindicators

	2011	2012	2013
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7.8	8.0	8.2
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	30071.1	36163.1	40524.5
of which (in %):			
agriculture	23.8	23.3	21.1
industry	14.6	13.7	13.0
services	49.2	50.6	53.2
GDP per capita (somoni)	3898.1	4579.2	5026.9
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	7.4	7.5	7.4
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	1.2	1.5	0.3
Consumer Price Indices, *in % to the corresponding period of the previous year*	112.5	105.8	105.1
Price Indices for foodstuffs	117.0	103.6	105.4
Price indices for services	106.2	112.9	101.6
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.6096	4.7627	4.7642
Officially registered unemployment rate	2.5	2.4	2.5
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	54.5	52.3	55.4
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	113.3	95.9	99.8
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	442.13	555.29	697.76
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	124.7	125.6	125.6

	2011	2012	2013
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1948.7	-2418.7	-2957.9
Share of food in total imports, %	20.2	20.5	19.4
Share of food in total exports, %	4.4	3.6	4.7

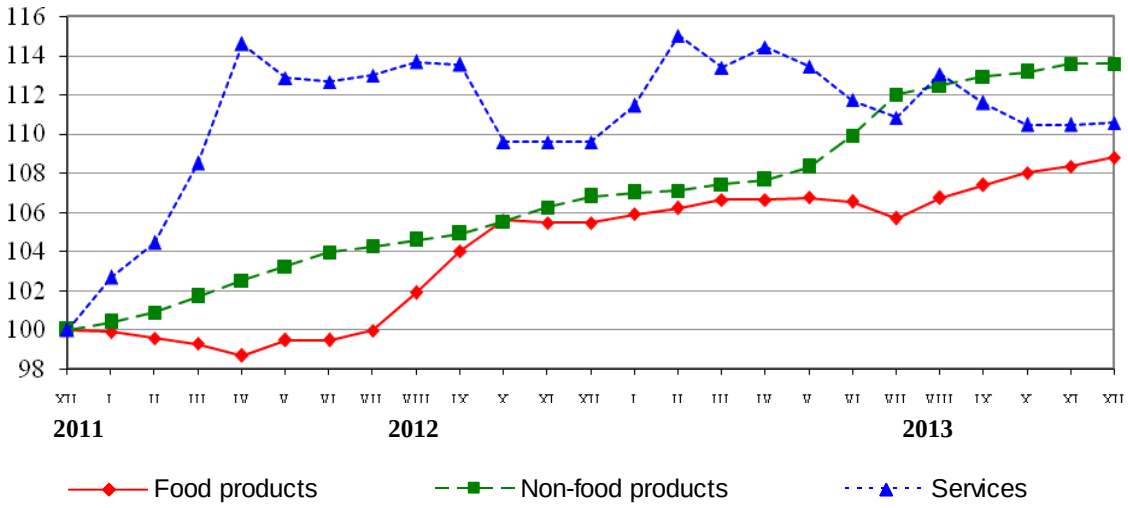
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In December 2013, consumer price index constituted 100.3%, of which for foodstuff – 100.4%, non-food products – 100.0%, and paid services to population – 100.1%.

In 2013, consumer price index constituted 103.7%, of which for foodstuff – 103.2%, non-food products – 106.1%, and paid services to population – 100.8%. The average monthly inflation rate in consumer sector was 0.31% (against 0.53% in the similar period of the previous year).

Graph 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2011).



In January - December 2013, 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 2013, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 5284.7 million USD, which is higher by 146.7 mln.USD (or 2.9%) than in January - December 2012. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at -2957.9 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 99 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 89 far abroad countries.

About 41.9% (2213.8 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 58.1% (3070.9 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted -1744.6 million USD, with other countries of the world -1213.3 million USD.

In January - December 2013, the volume of exports amounted to 1163.4 mln.USD and decreased by 14.4% (or 196.2 mln.USD) as compared to January - December 2012. The volume of imports increased by 9.1% (or 342.9 mln.USD) and amounted to 4121.3 mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (31641.8 thsd.USD) and vegetables (13597.4 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (208404.9 thsd.USD) and flour (106041.0 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in December 2013 was 2267.6 thsd.persons, of them 2213.7 thsd.persons (97.6%) were occupied in the economy, and 53.9 thsd.persons (2.4% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.

As of the end of December 2013, the total number of unemployed registered by employment offices of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment amounted to 53.9 thsd. persons, decreasing by 3.3% as compared to November 2013. Females accounted for 50.3% of total number of registered unemployed (27.1 thsd.persons), and persons aged 15-29 accounted for 61.6% (33.2 thsd.persons). The registered unemployment rate was 2.4% of economically active population.

As of the end of December 2013, the majority of registered unemployed were persons without professional qualification or those who lost qualification due to long break in activity (47.7 thsd. persons or 88.4% of the total number of registered unemployed). Besides, about 60.1% of the registered unemployed have complete or incomplete secondary education (32.4 thsd. persons). The above factors make the process of their employment more difficult.

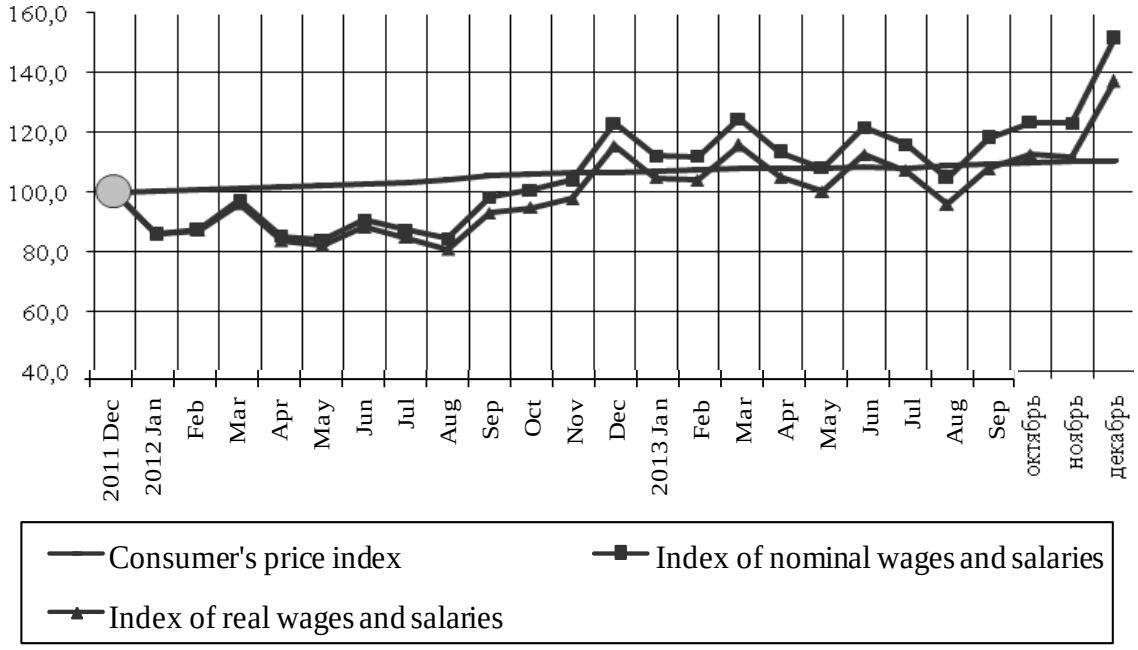
Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January - December 2013, 12.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 11.7 thsd.persons (94.4%) were on leave without pay.One thousand persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.0% of economically active population, and decreased by 0.5% as compared to January - December 2012.

Increase of real wages and salaries in January-December 2013 made up 19.5% as compared to the similar period of 2012.

In December 2013, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (284.21 somoni), as well as fishery (450.85 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in construction (2159.11 somoni), mining industry and quarry mining (1587.23 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (2095.56 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in December 2013 was 755.74 somoni, increasing by 25.0% as compared to December 2012.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation (2611.82 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1888.74 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (902.05 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in December 2013 was 1005.77 somoni, increasing by 20.2% as compared to December 2012.

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



As of the end of December 2013, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 53998.9 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January - December 2013 accounted for 83.4% (45032.7 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remains in energy, gas, and water supply industries (39065.9 thsd.somoni or 72.3% of total arrears), in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (6282.0 thsd.somoni or 11.6%), in processing industry (4368.1 thsd.somoni or 8.1%), and in mining industry and quarry mining (1760.4 thsd.somoni or 3.3%).

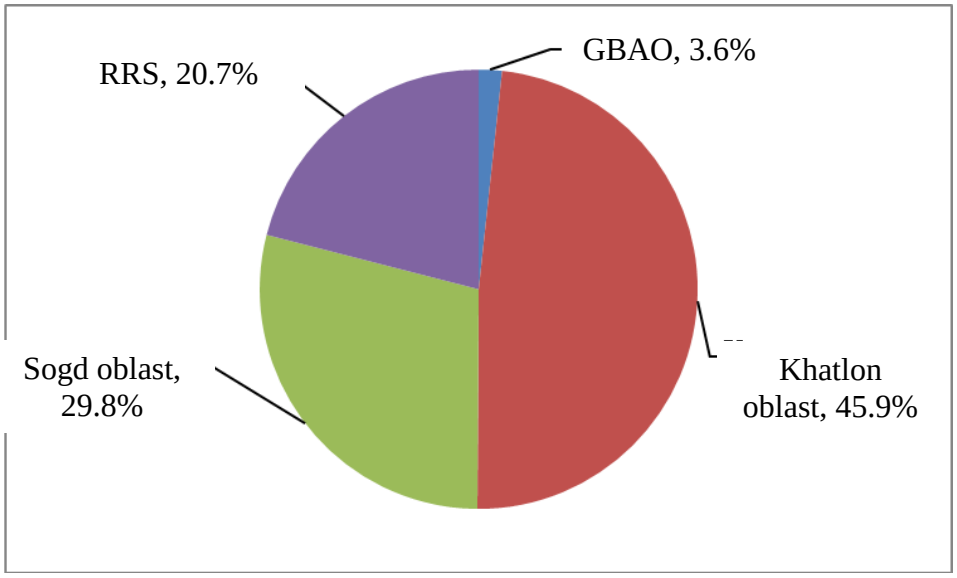
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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 - December 2013 in all categories of farms increased by 7.6% as compared to 2012 and amounted to 16756.6 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 11502.5 mln.somoni (increased by 7.6%), and animal products – 5254.1 mln.somoni (increased by 7.5%).

Graph 3: Gross agricultural output in January - December 2013 by regions



2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

October was characterized by relatively warm weather. The average monthly air temperature in most regions exceeded the norm by 1 degree, while in mountainous and high mountain areas it was within the norm, as follows: 12-15 degrees in valleys and piedmonts,up to +19 degrees in the southern regions of the republic, 6-10 degrees in mountains (+16 degrees in Darvoz region), and -3+1 degrees in high mountain areas. The relatively low air temperature was registered on 22-25 October (-1+6 degrees)
Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm and the last year's values(90-130%), except for Varzob, Tartki, and Isfara rivers (80%).

November. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees in the most regions of the republic (7-14 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, -1+6 degrees in

mountains, +8 degrees in Darvoz region, and -3-9 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO), and below the norm in GBAO (2-3 degrees) and Sogd oblast (1 degree).
The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was above the norm: 80-256% in Khatlon oblast, 80-128% in the western part of GBAO. The heaviest rains were observed on 4, 28-29 November (30-52 mm).
Decrease of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Oksu, and Kyzyl-su rivers, where water content increased by 4-17 sm on 20-21 November due to heavy rains and inflows from Gissar range.

December. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm, except for GBAO (above the norm by 4-6 degrees): +3+6 degrees in valleys and piedmonts,-6+1 degrees in mountains, and 8-16 degrees in high mountain areas.
Decrease of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within the norm (80-110%) and above the last year's values.

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 December 2013

Water reservoirs	*Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters*	*Volume of water in 2013*		*Volume of water in 2012*	
		mln. cubic meters	*in % to total capacity*	*mln. cubic meters*	*in % to total capacity*
Kayrakkum	+338	3070	90.0	2815	67.6
Nurek	-778	9005	85.8	9039	86.0

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Sown area (thsd.ha)	850.4	860.1	864.9
Winter crops	250.7	247.7	281.5
Cereal crops	250.7	247.7	281.5
Spring crops	599.7	612.4	583.4
Cereal crops	176.5	176.6	156.0
wheat	81.0	77.5	60.1
barley	51.0	51.5	50.4
Industrial crops	236.3	231.6	223.0
Potatoes	36.7	41.7	44.4
Vegetables	46.9	49.0	50.7
Melons	17.2	18.4	17.4

	2011	2012	2013
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Cereal crops	1098.2	1232.6	1392.7
Potatoes	863.1	991.0	1115.7
Vegetables	1241.9	1342.4	1490.6
Melons	423.3	465.0	495.3

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January - December 2013 farms of all categories produced 1392644 tons of grain, 1115696 tons of potato, 1490650 tons of vegetables, 495263 tons of melons, 328467 tons of fruits, and 175335 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of crops increased as follows: grain - by 13.0%, potatoes – by 12.6%, vegetables – by 11.1%, melons – by6.5%, fruits – by 4.8%, and grapes - 5.0%.

Harvesting. During the reporting period agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have harvested grain and legumes from the area of 306652 ha. From the harvested area 800200 tons of grain (excluding maize) were threshed (from the area of 306630 ha) with total yield of 26.1 centners from one hectare. 514662 tons of potatoes were harvested from the area of 22377 ha with average yield of 230 centners from one hectare. 521151 tons of vegetables were harvested from the area of 22895 ha, with average yield of 228 centners/ha. 274657 tons of melons were harvested from the area of 13353 ha, with average yield of 206 centners/ha. During the reporting period, 115140 tons of fruits and 67339 tons of grapes were produced, which is higher by 6.0% than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Spring crops. As of 1 January 2014, spring crops were sown by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 12224 ha. Outofthisarea, 955 ha were sown to potatoes (more by 13% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), 8659 ha were sown to vegetables, and 2572 ha were sown to feed crops (lessby 7%).

Seed setting. As of 1 January 2014, the agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms have set 56794 tons of grain and grain legumes seeds (exceeding the indicator for the similar period of the previous year by 13%), including 47997 tons of wheat seeds (exceeding by 7%), 1067 tons of grain maize seeds (exceeding by 100%), and 28851 tons of potato seeds (less by 11%).

Gardens and vineyards. As of 1 January 2014, new gardens were grown by all categories of farms on the area of 9072.7 ha, which is less by 2.3% than the level of the previous year. Out of the total area under gardens, 2505.8ha were under seed orchard, 5301.6ha were under stone fruit crops, 924.1ha were under nut crops, 333.0 ha were under subtropical fruits and 8.2 ha were under citrus fruits. Out of the total area under gardens, 1866.0ha are unaltered lands.

During the reporting period, new vineyards were grown on the area of 696.0 ha, which is 13.7% less than the respective indicator for the previous year. Out of the total area under vineyards, 200.5 ha are un watered lands. Besides, gardens and vineyards were restored on the area of 2279.4 ha and 309.5 ha, respectively.

2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 January 2014, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2095.2thsd.heads (increasing by 49.8thsd.heads or 2.4% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 174.3thsd.heads or 3.7%. About 92.4% of cattle and 82.7% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

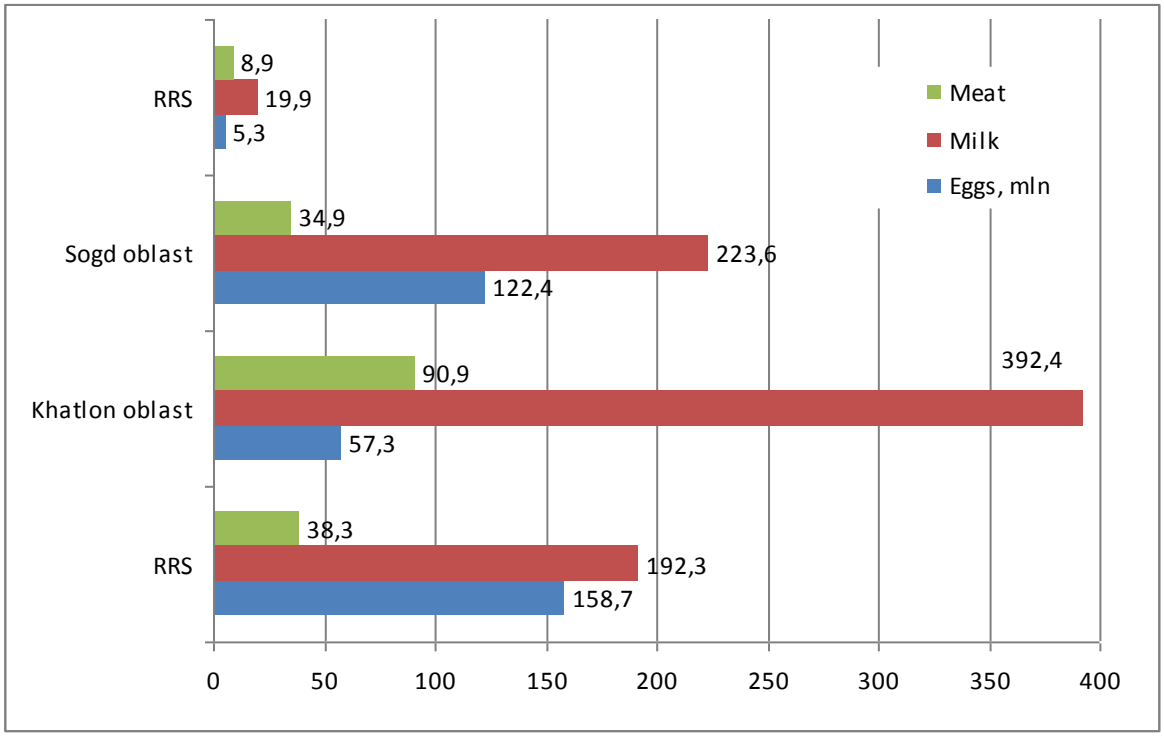
A number of cattle in farms of GBAO increased by 3%, Khatlon oblast – by 1.4%, Sogd oblast – by 3.1%, and RRS – by 3.2%.

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

	2011	2012	2013
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	75.4	81.0	86.5
of which:			
Beef and veal	30.6	36.5	38.5
Mutton and goats meat	37.4	40.1	43.0
Poultry	4.4	1.0	1.4
Other meat	3.0	3.4	3.6
Milk	695.9	778.3	828.2
Eggs, mln.	254.7	291.6	343.7
Productivity [1]			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1437	1506	1520
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	168	191	222

[1)] agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms

Graph 5. Production of main live-stock products as of 1 January 2014, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

(somoni / kg)

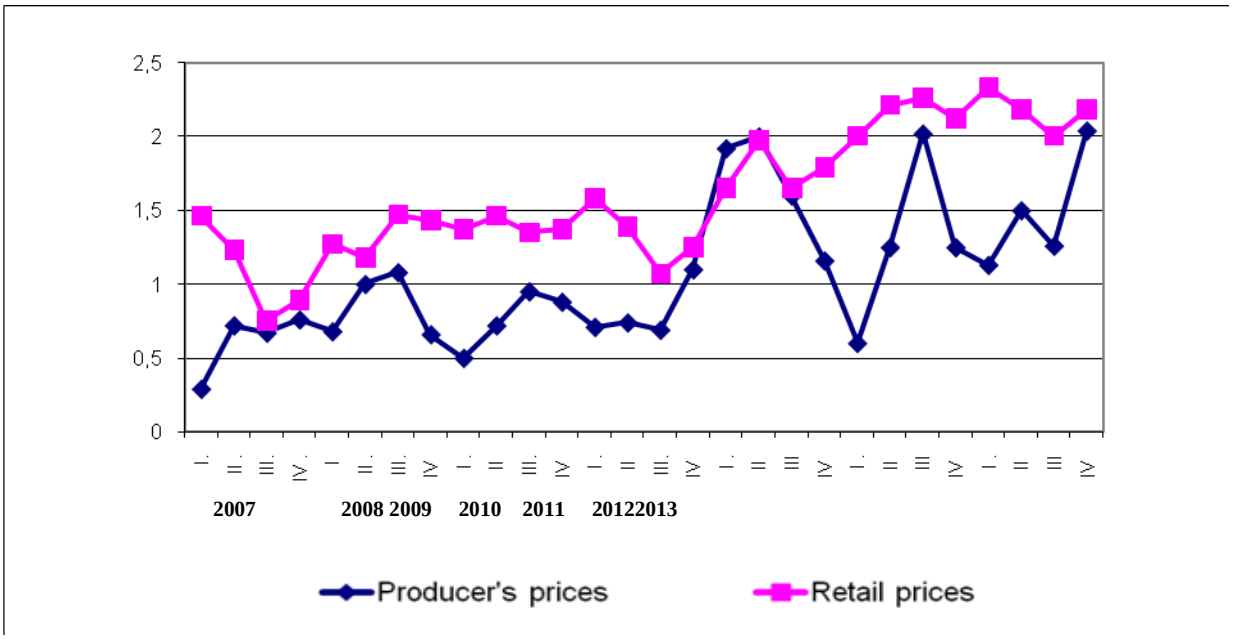
	2011				***2012***				***2013***			
	I q.	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*	*I q.*	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*	*I q.*	*II q.*	*III q.*	*IV q.*
Wheat	1.41	1.90	2.0	1.20	1.20	1.39	1.35	1.33	1.78	1.40	1.34	1.33
Milk	1.24	2.0	2.0	1.50	1.97	1.80	1.43	2.04	2.31	2.0	1.76	1.25
Potatoes	1.92	2.0	1.6	1.16	0.60	1.25	2.02	1.25	1.13	1.50	1.26	2.04

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In 2013, the imports of wheat decreased by 15.5% as compared to 2012.

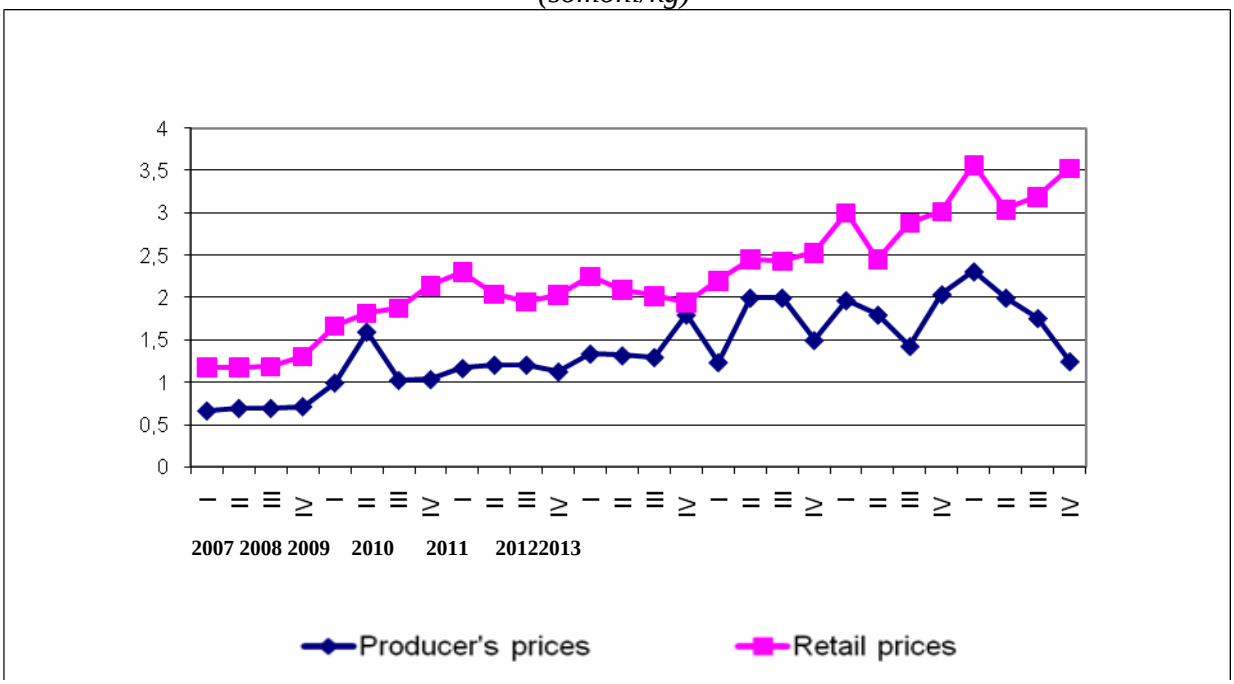
Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato

(somoni/kg)

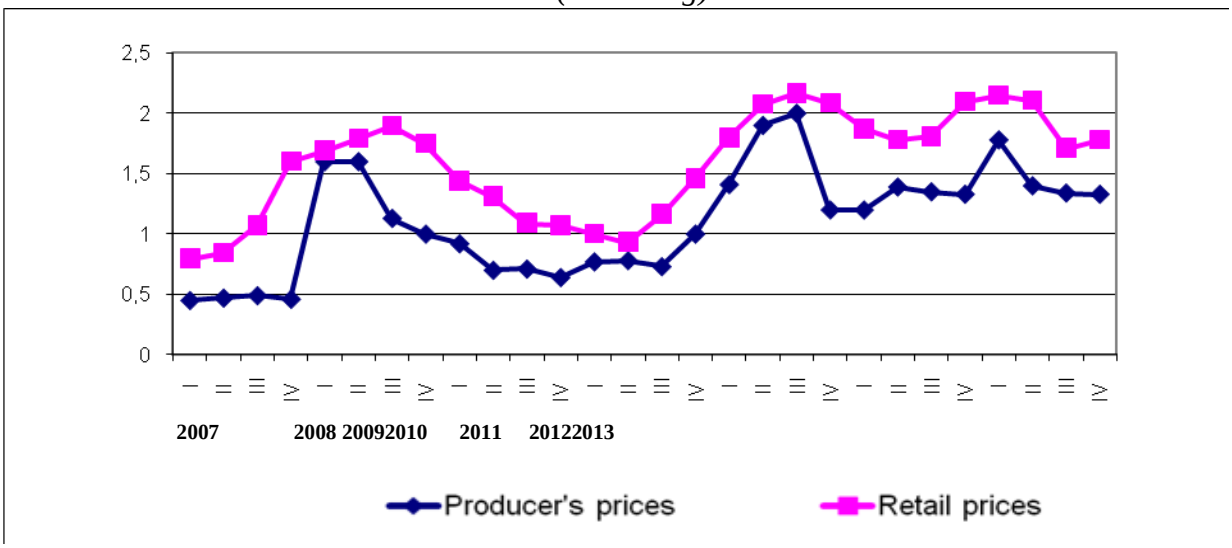


Graph 7. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk

(somoni/kg)



Graph 8. 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 3.6% and 4.7% in January - December of 2012 and 2013, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 20.5% and 19.4%, 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 –December 2013, the imports of food products decreased by 14.2% as compared to January - December 2012, of which the import of wheat decreased by 15.5%, flour – by 32.6%, sugar – by 10.6%, and vegetable oil – by 0.9%. At the same time, the imports of potatoes increased by 28.7%, eggs – by 6.4%, fruits and berries – by 90%, milk and dairy products – by 23.5%, and pasta – by 40.0%.

Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products in January - December of 2012 and 2013

(thsd.tons)

	Exports		**2013 in % to 2012**	*Imports*		**2013 in % to 2012**
	2012	**2013**		**2012**	**2013**	
Food products	169.2	231.0	136.5	1689.0	1448.8	85.8
of which						
wheat	0.0	0.0	-	757.7	640.2	84.5

	Exports		**2013 in % to 2012**	*Imports*		**2013 in % to 2012**
	2012	**2013**		**2012**	**2013**	
flour	0.1	0.0	0.0	360.3	242.9	67.4
sugar	0.0	-	-	119.4	106.9	89.5
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0.0	-	-	31.0	43.4	140.0
vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	-	66.0	65.4	99.1
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	9.8	12.1	123.5
eggs	0.0	-	-	7.8	8.3	106.4
tea	0.0	-	-	5.4	4.4	81.5
potato	-	0.0	-	33.1	42.6	128.7
fresh vegetables	63.0	118.2	187.6	13.8	4.6	33.3
fresh fruits and berries	14.0	18.1	129.3	22.7	42.8	188.5
fruit and vegetable juices	1.0	0.4	40.0	0.8	1.0	125.0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0.0	0.1	-	2.0	1.8	90.0
Share of food products in total volume, %	3.6	4.7	130.6	20.5	19.4	94.6

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)

	2012	2013
Bread products (expressed in grain)	12.84	13.08
Potatoes	2.89	3.22
Vegetables and melons	7.34	6.42
Fruits and berries	2.74	3.30
Sugar and confectionery items	1.13	1.12
Meat and meat products	0.93	1.16
Milk and dairy products	4.83	4.33
Eggs (pieces)	5	5.19
Vegetable oil	1.22	1.29
Fish and fish products	0.01	2.18

Source: Household budget survey

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

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

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

3.1. Consumer prices

In December 2013, the highest increase in prices (as compared to November 2013) was registered for potato (by 6.8%), milk (by 6.1%), onion (by 5.89%), apples (by 4.5%), vodka (by 2.5%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 1.5%), chocolate sweets (by 1.0%), and live fish (by 0.7%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for eggs (by 5.8%), carrot (by 4.9%), rice (by 2.5%), cabbage (by 1.2%), and light wheat flour (by 1.0%),

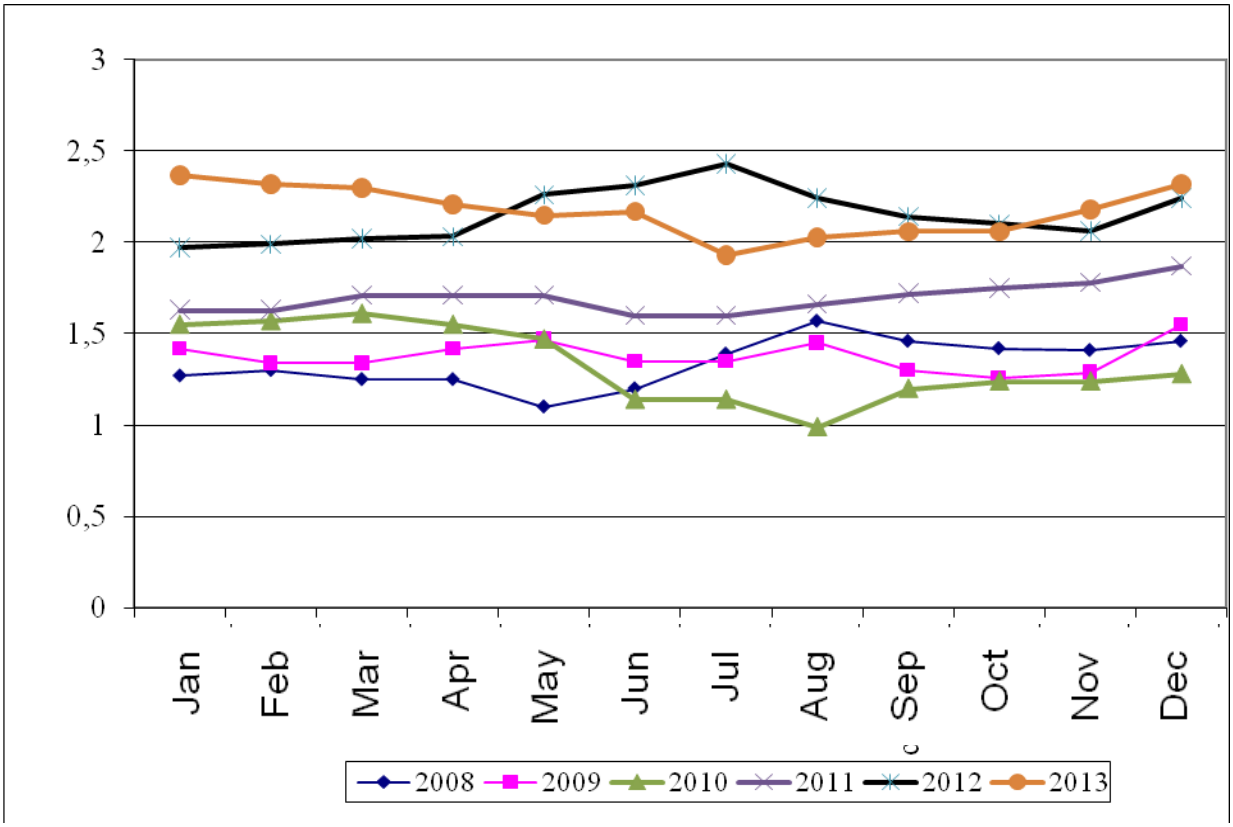
Table 8: Prices for some food products in consumer's sector (average for Republic)

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

	2012		*2013*					
	December	*January*	*March*	*May*	*July*	*October*	*November*	*December*
Beef	30.24	30.24	30.37	30.37	30.07	30.81	30.78	30.78
Animal oil	26.16	26.45	26.46	26.53	26.72	26.96	27.11	27.16
Cotton oil	7.92	7.83	8.07	8.32	8.11	8.27	8.27	8.27
Milk	3.11	3.55	3.39	2.98	3.15	3.26	3.51	3.73
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.86	7.33	6.97	6.29	5.93	7.49	8.10	7.63
Sand sugar	5.10	5.10	5.13	5.18	5.12	5.21	5.21	5.21
Salt	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.81
Light wheat flour	3.20	3.18	3.15	2.93	2.86	2.86	2.85	2.83
Bread made from light wheat flour	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11
Rice	6.35	6.31	6.33	6.47	6.60	7.13	7.13	6.95
Potatoes	2.24	2.37	2.30	2.15	1.93	2.06	2.18	2.32
Onion	1.56	1.67	1.90	1.67	0.99	1.11	1.11	1.18
Carrot	1.06	1.03	0.89	1.62	2.23	1.86	1.59	1.48
Apples	4.55	4.68	5.18	6.55	6.22	6.46	6.78	7.09
Vodka	13.69	14.40	14.40	15.67	15.67	15.52	15.52	15.90

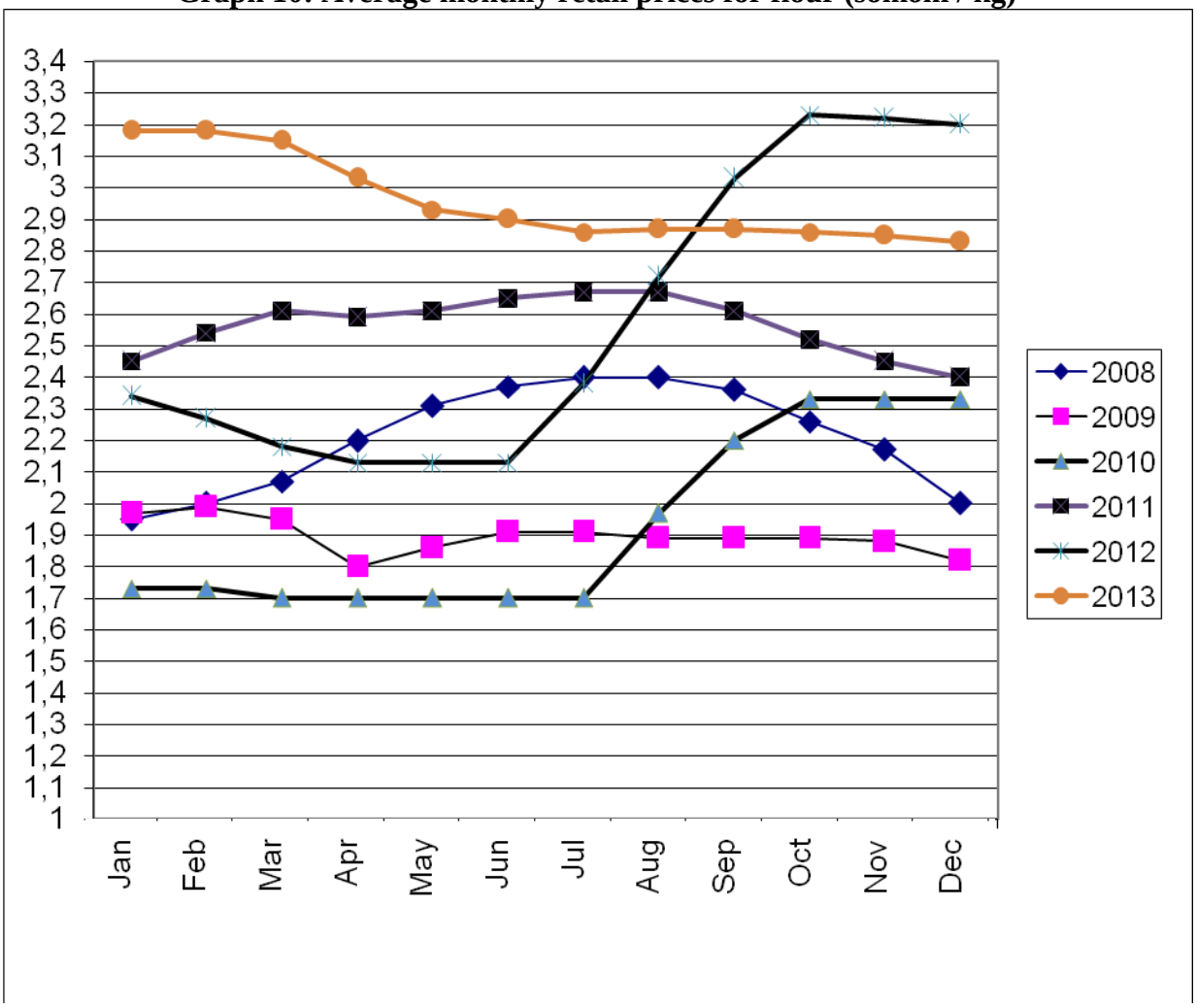
In January - December 2013, the highest increase in prices (as compared to December 2012) was registered for apples (by 52.5%), carrot (by 43.0%), milk (by 22.2%), live fish (by 12.3%), eggs (by 11.2%), sour-milk products and vodka (by 10.4%), potato (by 10.2%), rice (by 9.4%), pasta (by 7.8%), cabbage (by 4.91%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 4.8%), cotton oil (by 4.3%), mutton (by 3.1%), sand sugar (by 2.1%), and beef (by 1.9%). At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for onion (by 21.1%), light wheat flour (by 11.7%), and pea (by 6.1%).

Graphs 9: 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 average price of potato in March 2012 was 2.02 somoni per kg, but by June 2012 it reached 2.31 somoni. During July-September, the price of potato fell to 2.14 somoni per kg, but by December 2012 it again increased to 2.24 somoni per kg. 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 (see Graph 9).

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



Flour. In January - March 2012, the price of flour significantly decreased to 2.18 somoni per kg, and reached 2.13 somoni per kg in June 2012. In the third and fourth quarter of 2012, the price of flour have continuously risen and reached 3.03 somoni per kg by the end of September (by 26.3% higher than in December 2011) and 3.20 somoni per kg by the end of December. In 2013 the price of flour was continuously decreasing, as follows: 3.15 somoni per kg in March 2013, 90 somoni per kg in June 2013, 2.87 somoni per kg in September, and 2.83 somoni per kg in December (see Graph 10).

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 2012, the per capita cash income reached 225.19 somoni per a month, increasing by 14.8% as compared to 2011. In January – December 2013, the per capita cash income was 259.87 somoni per a month, increasing by 9.8% as compared to January - December 2012. (Seetable 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	2012	2013
Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)	225.19	259.87
Growth in real incomes (%)	114.8	109.8
Average monthly salary	555.53	697.76
Growth in real salary (%)	117.7	119.5
Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)	213.85	246.46
Growth in real expenditures (%)	112.4	109.7

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

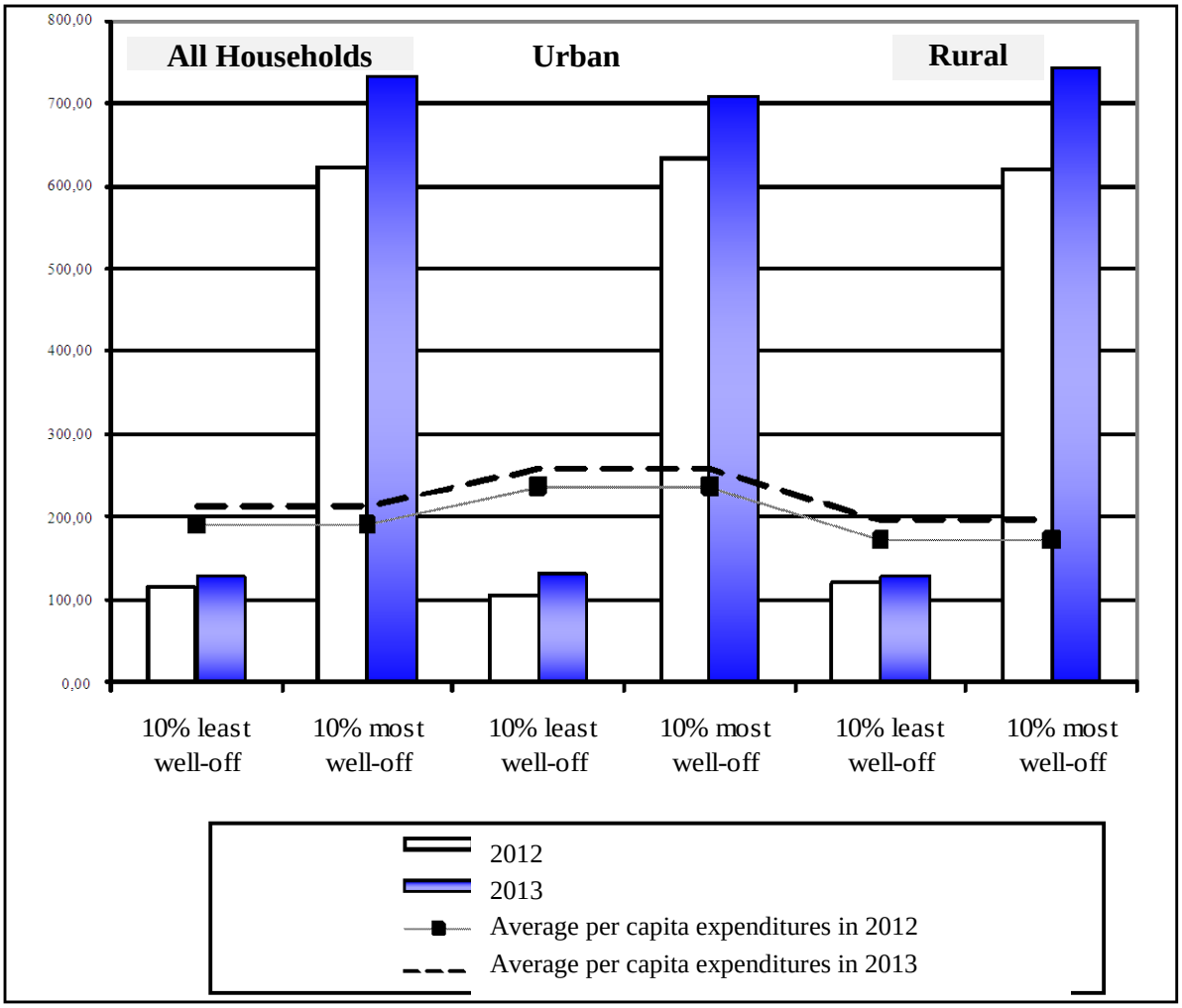
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January - December 2013 continued to remain labor incomes (49.7%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (8.8%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 16 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In January - December of 2012 and 2013, 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 3.9 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January - December of 2012 and 2013



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.

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).

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 2012, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 2.7% as compared to 2011; in rural areas it decreased by 2.9%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased (by 0.9%), while among pensioners it increased by 4.6%.

In 2013, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 2.9% as compared to 2012; in rural areas it decreased by 2.0%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children and pensioner also decreased by 2.9% and 13%, respectively (see Table 10).

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

	2012	2013
Republic of Tajikistan	**57.6**	**55.3**
Urban	59.0	56.1
Rural	56.9	54.9

	2012	2013
Regions		
Dushanbe	61.6	56.4
GBAO	65.8	60.4
Soghd oblast	46.1	46.3
Khatlon oblast	64.6	60.2
RRS	63.6	60.3
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	60.2	57.3
Pensioners	73.1	60.1

More detailed information on expenditures, incomes and deciles is available in Appendix 6.

CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

Use of food refers to the selection, composition, preparation and allocation of food within the family. Utilization of food refers to the ability of human body to take and use food within the body. Food consumption covers knowledge of appropriate diets, and proper allocation of food within the family. The ability of the body to utilize food is affected by its state of health and access to clean drinking water, access to basic health services, etc. The ultimate measure of food security is the nutritional status of the population.

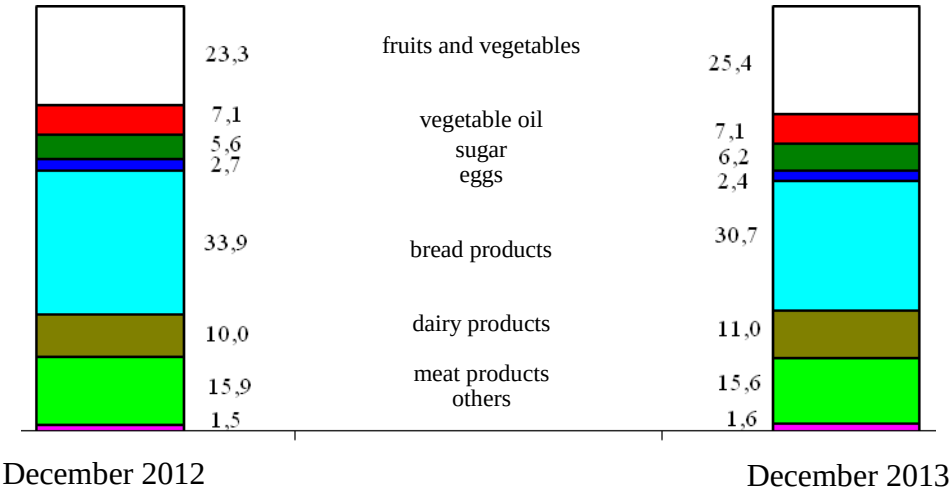
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2012, the average daily calorie intake was 2213.54 Kcal per capita against 2198.03 Kcal per capita in 2011, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In January - December 2013, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2277.45 Kcal per capita against 2198.03 Kcal per capita in January – December 2012.

In January - December 2013, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 17% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 156.99 kg per one household member. In January – December 2013, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 38.7 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 77.0 kg, milk and dairy products – 52.0 kg, meat and meat products – 13.9 kg, vegetable oil –14.5 kg, eggs – 62 pieces, sugar and confectionery –13.5 kg, and fruits – 39.5 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (35.1 %).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – December 2013, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 36.9%, meat and meat products – 3.0 times, eggs – 2.7 times, fruits – 2.6 times.

Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in December of 2012 and 2013 (as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)



Appendix 9 shows the detailed information on per capita food consumption in households of the Republic of Tajikistan.

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

	Per one household member per a day	*of which:*		*Per one household member per a day*	*of which:*	
		urban area	*rural area*		*urban area*	*rural area*
	2012			**2013**		
Proteins, gr.	51.10	46.94	52.59	51.91	46.55	53.78
of which animal, gr.	8.36	7.82	8.55	8.89	8.17	9.14
Fats, gr.	54.81	53.32	55.33	58.29	54.52	59.58
of which animal, gr.	9.22	9.29	9.19	12.38	12.19	12.44
Carbohydrate, gr.	371.33	334.03	384.76	381.45	335.20	397.55
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2198.03	2038.65	2255.14	2277.45	2061.43	2352.30
of which animal, gr.	141.43	128.55	146.06	170.96	158.67	175.18

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)*

	2012	2013[1]	2012				2013[1]			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total number of registered cases	78200	88051	9031	16987	34668	17514	8866	17814	42799	18572
of which:										
Acute enteric infections	53666	59331	2595	12143	30253	8675	2789	12578	36333	7631
of which:										
Bacterial dysentery	1055	1206	132	235	559	129	54	293	676	183
Typhoid fever	225	189	14	23	82	106	27	36	59	67
Acute viral hepatitis	11508	15239	3107	1080	1794	5527	2732	1109	3609	7789
Tuberculosis, new cases	5064	4894	1141	1587	1236	1100	1130	1480	1215	1069
Brucellosis	841	905	144	365	249	83	101	317	302	185
Parasitic diseases	50738	55758	11972	14916	12223	11627	11662	19085	14556	10455

[1]*) preliminary data*

In January - December 2013, incidence of infection diseases among population increased by 12.6% as compared to January – December 2012. Cases of acute enteric infections and viral hepatitis accounted for 67.4% and 17.3% of the total number of infection diseases, respectively. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of cases of viral hepatitis increased by 32.4% and parasitic diseases - by 9.9% (reaching 55.8 thousand cases). At the same time, the number of cases of tuberculosis and typhoid fever decreased by 3.4% and 16%, respectively.

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

(cases)

	2012	2013[1]	2012				2013[1]			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total number of registered cases	60866	71395	5959	12364	28675	13868	*5920*	*13116*	*37452*	*14907*
of which:										
Acute enteric infections	45611	52148	1823	10279	26426	7083	*2120*	*10526*	*33264*	6238
of which:										
Bacterial dysentery	528	410	52	103	302	71	22	98	205	85
Typhoid fever	79	74	8	12	22	37	4	13	23	34
Acute viral hepatitis	10069	13756	2724	727	1461	5157	2386	834	3272	7264
Tuberculosis, new cases	313	333	65	90	82	76	66	126	76	65
Brucellosis	96	111	11	52	21	12	9	44	33	25
Parasitic diseases	30913	33494	7798	9269	7690	6156	7598	10381	8769	6746

[1]*) preliminary data*

In 2013, about 81.1% of all infection diseases fell on the children aged 0-14. Besides, children aged 0-14 accounted for 88% and 90.3% of all patients suffered from acute enteric infections and acute viral hepatitis, respectively. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of cases of parasitic diseases increased by 8.3%.

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – December 2013, offices of civil registration registered 209.4 thsd. births (births registered within the stipulated period, excluding re-registration of births for the previous years) and 30.4 thsd. deaths, of which 3.1 thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 25.9 and 3.8 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2012 and 2013

	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*
2012						
1 quarter	47765	99.9	9295	101.9	38470	99.4
2 quarter	44733	96.4	8590	103.0	36143	95.0
3 quarter	48374	102.1	7374	98.3	41000	102.8
4 quarter	56854	100.0	7669	96.0	49185	100.6
Year 2012	197726	99.6	32928	99.9	164798	99.6
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

Graph 13.Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2006-2013

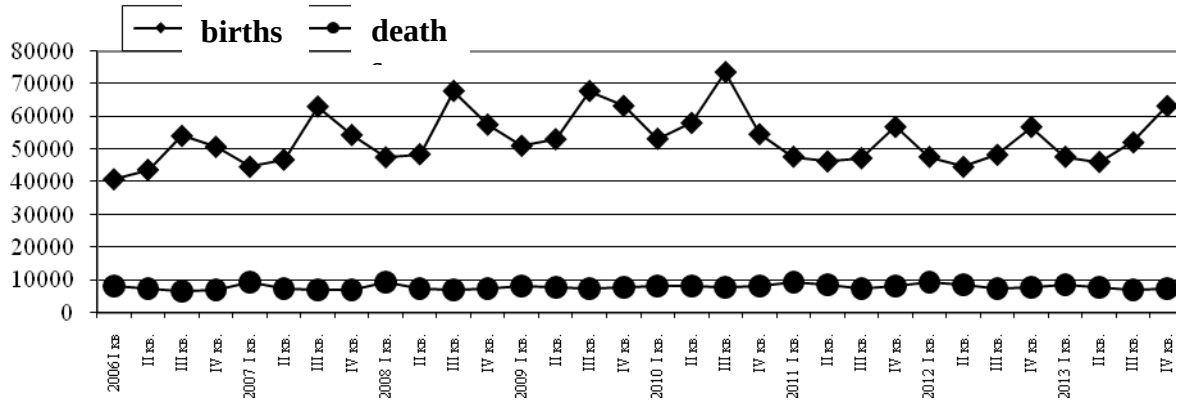


Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – December of 2012 and 2013

	Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)		*Number of registered deaths*		*Natural population growth*	
	2012	*2013*	*2012*	*2013*	*2012*	*2013*
	Number					
Tajikistan	**197726**	**209417**	**32928**	**30388**	**164798**	**179029**
GBAO	3687	4289	1218	1051	2469	3238
Sogd oblast	63409	64642	11430	10809	51979	53833
Khatlon oblast	75599	82815	11250	9770	64349	73045
Dushanbe	10889	11083	2652	2490	8237	8593
RRS	44142	46588	6378	6268	37764	40320
	Per 1000 population					
Tajikistan	**25.1**	**25.9**	**4.2**	**3.8**	**20.9**	**22.2**
GBAO	17.6	20.3	5.8	5.0	11.8	15.3
Sogd oblast	27.3	27.2	4.9	4.6	22.4	22.7
Khatlon oblast	27.0	28.9	4.0	3.4	23.0	25.5
Dushanbe	14.4	14.4	3.5	3.2	10.9	11.2
RRS	24.4	25.1	3.5	3.4	20.9	21.8

In January – December 2013, the total number of registered deaths was 30.4 thsd., decreasing by 7.7% as compared to January – December 2012. Decrease in the number of registered deaths was observed in GBAO (by 13.7%, 1.1 thsd. deaths), in Sogd oblast (by 5.4%, 10.8 thsd. deaths), in Khatlon oblast (by 13.2%, 9.8 thsd. deaths), in Dushanbe (by 6.1%, 2.5 thsd. deaths), and in RRS (by 1.7%, 6.3 thsd. deaths).

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – December 2013 was 179.0 thsd.persons (22.2 persons per 1000 population) and increased by 8.6% as compared to January - December 2012.

Table 16: Population number

	Population number as of 01.01.2014, thsd.persons	*in % to the corresponding period of 2012*
Republic of Tajikistan	**8160.4**	**102.2**
of which in:		
GBAO	212.2	101.0
Sogd oblast	2399.3	102.1
Khatlon oblast	2899.5	102.4
Dushanbe	775.7	101.5
RRS	1873.6	102.3

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".

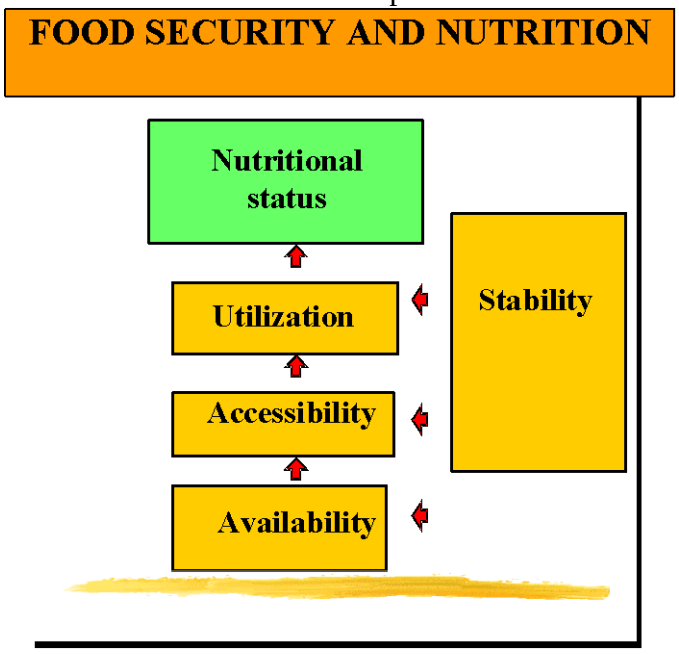
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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 in take 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 2013

Meteorological conditions

October was characterized by relatively warm weather. The average monthly air temperature in most regions exceeded the norm by 1 degree, while in mountainous and high mountain areas it was within the norm, as follows: 12-15 degrees in valleys and pied monts, up to +19 degrees in the southern regions of the republic, 10-16 degrees in mountains (+16 degrees in Darvoz region), and -3+1 degrees in high mountain areas.

The relatively low air temperature was registered on 22-25 October (-1+6 degrees). The total amount of precipitation on the most territory of the republic was below the norm, except for Shaymak and Murgab regions (140-364% of the norm), as follows: 9-14% in Khatlon oblast, 2-37% in RRS, 15-61% in Sogd oblast, 6-83% - in western part of GBAO, and 11-94% in the eastern part of GBAO.

November. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees in the most regions of the republic (7-14 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, -1+6 degrees in mountains, +8 degrees in Darvoz region, and -3-9 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO), and below the norm in GBAO (2-3 degrees) and Sogd oblast (1 degree).

The relatively warm weather was registered on 1-3 and 6-15 November, with the day-time air temperature reaching 19-27 degrees in Khatlon oblast and RRS, 15-20 degrees in Sogd oblast, and 1-6 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The coldest weather was observed during 20-26 and 28-30 November: -3+2 degrees at nights and +8+13 degrees at day-time in valleys; and -1-6 degrees at nights and +3+8 degrees at day-time in valleys of Sogd oblast. The average daily air temperature in the most regions was below the norm by 2-4 degrees.

Rains and snowfalls were observed during 4-8 days in valleys and piedmonts (against the norm of 7-13 days per a month), and during 9-17 days in mountains (against the norm of 13-24 days).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was above the norm: 80-256% in Khatlon oblast, 80-128% in the western part of GBAO. The heaviest rains were observed on 4, 28-29 November (30-52 mm).

December. The average monthly air temperature was within the norm, except for GBAO (above the norm by 4-6 degrees): +3+6 degrees in valleys and piedmonts,-6+1 degrees in mountains, and 8-16 degrees in high mountain areas.

The relatively warm weather was recorded in valleys of RRS and Khatlon oblast on 1-4, 6-10, and 12-30 December. During these days, a day-time air temperature reached +15+20 degrees in valleys and +8+15 degrees in valleys of Sogd oblast, while the average daily air temperature was above the norm by 2-6 degrees. The lowest air temperature was registered at the end of the month (-3+2 degrees at day-time, -5-11 degrees - at nights, and 2-8 degrees – average daily).
The total amount of precipitation was above the norm in the most regions of the republic except for GBAO, as follows: 100-205% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 84-233% in Sogd

oblast, 67-166% in RRS and southern slope of Gissar range, 18-76% in GBAO.High winds (15-20 m/s) were registered in some parts of the republic. The total amount of precipitations in valleys of RRS, Khatlon and Sogd oblasts was within 35-104 mm (against 12-69 mm in 2012), in mountain regions of the republic, Sogd oblast and western part of GBAO – 26-109 mm (against 6-155 mm in 2012), and in the eastern part of GBAO – 1-9 mm (against 2-7 mm in 2012).

Hydrologicalconditions

October. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and above the norm and the last year's values(90-130%), except for Varzob, Tartki, and Isfara rivers (80%).

During October, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.172 mln.m3 and amounted to 10349mln.m3, remaining at the level of the previous year. Water level in Kayrakkum reservoir increased by 0.324 mln.m3 and amounted to 2278mln.m3, which is higher by 0.220 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 60%.

November. Decrease of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Oksu, and Kyzyl-su rivers, where water content increased by 4-17 sm on 20-21 November due to heavy rains and inflows from Gissar range. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (60-100%) and below the last year's values (75-95%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0.566mln.m3 and amounted to 9783 mln.m3, which is lower by 0.083 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kayrakkum reservoir increased by 0.454 mln.m3 and amounted to 2732mln.m3, which is higher by 0.382 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 75%.

December. Decrease of water discharge in rivers of the republic was observed. The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within the norm (80-110%) and above the last year's values.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by 0.778 mln.m3 and amounted to 9005mln.m3, which is lower by 0.034 mln.m3 than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kayrakkum reservoir increased by 0.338 mln.m3 and amounted to 3070mln.m3. Forecast accuracy was 85%.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

No mudflows were forecasted and registered in December. One avalanche was forecasted, the forecast accuracy was 100%.

Heavy snowing in Rushan region of GBAO on 16-17 December caused a number of small-scale avalanches. No victims or destruction were reported.

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

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2011	Indicator of 2012	Indicator for 2013	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)	%	9.3	6.4	3.7	7.0
1.2.4. The annual real growth of GDP (annual)	%	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5
1.2.5 State budget revenues in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	28.2	26.5	28.5	27.2
1.2.7. State budget expenditure in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	27.4	25.1	28.2	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	%	117.5	115.5	123	140
1.3.5. Growth in foreign direct investment	%	100	2.4times	-12.8	130
1.5 Integration to World Economy: tourism development					
1.5.1 Number of tourists that entered Tajikistan	%	100	-18.5	…	110
II. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
2.1 Development of energy and industry					
2.1.3.Increase electricity generation capacity	kWt	5079	6167.7	…	6694
2.1.4.Number of constructed HPPs	No.	30	3	1	70
2.1.5.Increase in average electricity tariffs	%	-	22	22	-
2.1.6. Increase oil processing	%	8.9	49.4	-8.8	
2.1.7. Coal production	1000 t	236.3	411.8	515.5	267.0

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2011	Indicator of 2012	Indicator for 2013	Indicator of 2015
2.1.8.Oil production	t	28663	29918	27319	29430
2.1.9.Gasproduction	1000 m^3	18846	11170	3928	21600
2.1.10. Volume of processed cotton fibre	1000 t.	103.9	134.5	111.6	16000
2.1.12. Volume of processed wool	t	165	-	-	508
2.1.13. Volume of processed silk	t	22.7	20.8	14.1	264.7
2.1.14. Volume of products of the light industry	TJS million	1419.3	1568.9	1377.9	1483.6
2.2 Development of infrastructure: transport and communications					
2.2.1. Development of international cargo transportation (net weight)	%	2.3	2.8	2.6	-
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	3.7	(8600000 population) 17.44
2.2.9. Increase the number of clients subscribed to landlines	1000 clients	288.9	289.6	268.0	1500.0
2.2.10. The volume of provision of communications services by involving the private operators	TJS million	1990.9	1699.2	2640.0	2900.0
2.2.11. Increase the number of Internet users taking into consideration mobile Internet users	1000 users	1942.0	3675.7	3815.2	3000.0
***2.3*Ensure food security: agriculture development, water supply and land use**					
2.3.1. Increase gross agricultural product	%	100 (14853.3 mln)	110.4	107.6	130
2.3.3. Increase average cotton productivity	Centre/ha	100	21.3	20.6	25
2.3.4. Increase export of agricultural product	%	100	100.2	116.3	118
III. SOCIAL SECTOR: ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL					
3.1 Strengthening social protection and creating employment					
3.1.1. Poverty rate	%	42	-	-	32

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2011	Indicator of 2012	Indicator for 2013	Indicator of 2015
3.1.10. Number of unemployed people provided with jobs	%	112.1	133.3	107.1	160.0
3.2 Development of education and science					
3.2.1. Pre-school education coverage	%	9.1	10.2	…	15
3.2.2. Children covered by primary and universal education	%	97.3	97.6	91.2*(estimate)*	**
3.2.5.Providing students with books	%	80	-	-	95
3.2.6.Number of student per teacher	person	21	18	17	23
3.2.7.Number of persons covered by vocational training in primary vocational education institutions	person	23857	23238	…	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	1.8	1.9	2.3
3.3.2. Mortality of children under 5 years old	Per 1000 births	23.3	21.1	…	18.0
3.3.3. Infant mortality under 1 years old	Per 1000 births	18.3	18.0	…	14.0
3.3.4. Maternal mortality	Per 100 000 births	37.0[1)]	33.3[1)]	…	30.0
3.3.5.Increase the number of doctor paramedical personnel	Amount	15 973 36 848	16268 38635	…	19 160 45 691
3.3.6. Measles rate	per 100 000 persons	0.007	0.1	0.0[*]	0
3.3.7. Helminthes infection rate	per 100 000 persons	280	642.3	688[*]	200.0
3.3.10. Number of HIV/AIDS-affected people	People	3846	4674	5500	6200
3.3.12. Reduction in tuberculosis death rate	per 100 000 persons	8.9	5.1	...	5.5

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Indicator of 2011	Indicator of 2012	Indicator for 2013	Indicator of 2015
3.3.13. Proportion of deliveries assisted by health care professionals	%	89.0	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	%	94.0	95.0	x	96.2
3.4.2. Population's access to clean drinking water in rural areas	%	50.0	71.0	x	56.0
3.5 Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development					
3.5.4. Wastes –sources of permanent and mobile pollution of atmosphere	%	100.0	99.5	…	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	15/85	15/85	30/70

[1)]According to the Center on medical statistics of the Ministry of Health Care
*- *estimate*

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	-	-	1.8	2.70	2.70	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.48	2.64	2.50
Soghd Oblast	0.68	0.57	0.87	0.44	1.02	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.78	0.84	0.80	1.40
Khatlon Oblast	-	-	1.70	0.77	1.10	1.50	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.25	1.44	1.60
RRS	1.2	-	2.32	0.87	1.19	1.84	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.04	1.27	1.70
Average in the Republic	0.92	1.18	1.50	0.74	1.11	1.59	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.16	1.25	1.60
	Milk											
GBAO	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.50	3.06	3.72	2.9	3.3	4.0	3.15	3.40	3.90
Soghd Oblast	0.99	1.11	1.40	0.94	1.03	2.59	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.49	1.34	2.60
Khatlon Oblast	1.41	1.35	1.78	0.89	0.95	2.93	2.0	1.4	0.43	1.15	1.61	3.00
RRS	1.60	2.50	2.87	1.68	1.83	2.35	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.98	2.52	2.50
Average in the Republic	1.28	1.97	2.32	1.32	1.47	2.71	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	0.91	0.70	1.18	0.54	1.29	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.12	1.04	1.11
Khatlon Oblast	2.10	2.64	2.23	0.82	1.58	1.32	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.24	1.45	1.21
RRS	1.40	2.21	2.19	0.68	1.32	1.71	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.13	1.37	1.20
Average in the Republic	1.41	1.17	1.78	0.78	1.50	1.43	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.20	1.33	1.33

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2012 – 2013 (somoni / kg)

			I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IVquarter	
	2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**
	Potatoes									
Dushanbe	2.32	2.22	2.27	2.43	2.50	2.07	2.32	2.03	2.20	2.33
Soghd Oblast	1.85	2.08	1.62	2.22	1.83	2.38	2.08	1.85	1.88	1.85
Khatlon Oblast	2.27	2.23	2.11	2.35	2.29	2.11	2.39	2.11	2.29	2.35
Average in the Republic	2.15	2.17	2.00	2.33	2.21	2.18	2.26	2.00	2.12	2.18
	Milk									
Dushanbe	3.60	3.90	3.83	4.25	3.61	3.50	3.33	3.67	3.61	4.17
Soghd Oblast	2.45	2.85	2.10	2.70	2.60	2.71	2.51	3.00	2.59	3.00
Khatlon Oblast	2.91	3.24	3.08	3.75	2.86	2.91	2.81	2.90	2.87	3.41
Average in the Republic	2.98	3.33	3.00	3.57	3.02	3.04	2.88	3.19	3.02	3.53
	Flour of 1st grade									
Dushanbe	2.68	3.02	2.42	3.25	2.26	3.02	2.78	2.90	3.25	2.90
Soghd Oblast	2.36	2.77	1.95	2.95	1.87	2.78	2.53	2.70	3.09	2.64
Khatlon Oblast	2.70	3.07	2.41	3.28	2.26	3.04	2.81	2.98	3.30	2.98
Average in the Republic	2.58	2.95	2.26	3.16	2.13	2.95	2.71	2.86	3.21	2.84
	Wheat									
Dushanbe	2.14	2.12	2.20	2.42	1.90	2.30	2.15	1.80	2.32	1.97
Soghd Oblast	1.83	1.86	1.51	1.97	2.07	2.03	1.68	1.77	2.04	1.65
Khatlon Oblast	1.71	1.83	1.89	2.07	1.37	2.00	1.60	1.55	1.96	1.71
Average in the Republic	1.89	1.94	1.87	2.15	1.78	2.11	1.81	1.71	2.10	1.78
	Rice									
Dushanbe	7.68	7.60	8.50	7.23	7.60	7.50	7.33	7.67	7.30	8.00
Soghd Oblast	6.17	5.93	6.45	5.63	6.31	5.65	6.03	6.11	5.87	6.31
Khatlon Oblast	6.51	6.59	6.75	6.20	6.62	6.37	6.39	6.77	6.26	7.00
Average in the Republic	6.78	6.70	7.23	6.35	6.84	6.51	6.58	6.85	6.48	7.10
	Sand sugar									
Dushanbe	5.57	5.22	5.83	5.28	5.60	5.17	5.48	5.17	5.37	5.25
Soghd Oblast	5.28	4.99	5.46	4.98	5.49	5.00	5.20	4.99	4.98	5.00
Khatlon Oblast	5.43	5.25	5.81	5.08	5.56	5.23	5.28	5.35	5.05	5.35
Average in the Republic	5.43	5.15	5.70	5.11	5.55	5.13	5.32	5.17	5.13	5.20

			I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter	
	2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**
	Onion									
Dushanbe	1.77	1.55	2.20	1.92	1.90	1.77	1.37	1.14	1.60	1.37
Soghd Oblast	1.35	1.19	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.54	1.29	0.98	1.22	0.80
Khatlon Oblast	1.71	1.51	2.11	1.97	1.68	1.71	1.38	1.10	1.65	1.24
Average in the Republic	1.61	1.41	1.92	1.78	1.67	1.67	1.35	1.07	1.49	1.13
	Cotton oil									
Dushanbe	9.06	9.10	9.50	8.83	9.25	9.33	8.72	8.97	8.75	9.25
Soghd Oblast	8.22	7.73	9.01	7.52	8.42	7.80	7.96	7.80	7.47	7.80
Khatlon Oblast	8.30	7.81	8.81	7.63	8.56	7.81	8.10	7.88	7.74	7.91
Average in the Republic	8.53	8.21	9.11	7.99	8.74	8.31	8.26	8.22	7.99	8.32
	Mutton									
Dushanbe	31.23	33.13	30.33	32.17	31.77	33.00	30.83	33.33	32.00	34.00
Soghd Oblast	32.89	34.17	31.49	33.89	32.29	29.93	33.90	34.32	33.89	34.43
Khatlon Oblast	30.39	31.97	28.94	31.78	30.50	26.11	30.63	32.00	31.48	32.26
Average in the Republic	31.51	33.09	30.26	32.60	31.52	27.09	31.79	33.22	32.46	33.56
	Beef									
Dushanbe	30.84	33.04	28.42	33.00	30.67	33.00	31.27	32.67	33.00	33.50
Soghd Oblast	27.00	28.41	25.46	28.41	26.12	28.41	28.00	28.41	28.41	28.41
Khatlon Oblast	28.64	30.15	26.60	29.74	29.25	30.00	29.04	31.13	29.65	30.72
Average in the Republic	28.83	30.53	26.83	30.38	28.68	30.47	29.44	30.40	30.35	30.88
	Chicken meet									
Dushanbe	17.00	16.38	18.50	15.67	18.50	16.66	16.00	16.00	15.00	17.17
Soghd Oblast	13.14	13.80	13.27	13.97	13.01	14.12	13.09	13.68	13.19	13.41
Khatlon Oblast	14.93	15.39	14.67	15.39	14.64	15.39	15.01	15.39	15.39	15.39
Average in the Republic	15.02	15.19	15.48	15.01	15.38	15.39	14.70	15.02	14.53	15.32
	Eggs (10 pieces)									
Dushanbe	7.42	7.21	8.32	7.58	7.33	7.00	6.58	6.17	7.45	8.10
Soghd Oblast	6.19	6.20	6.83	6.42	5.82	5.36	5.64	5.80	6.47	7.22
Khatlon Oblast	6.75	7.24	7.88	7.50	6.69	6.66	5.97	6.90	6.46	7.89
Average in the Republic	6.79	6.89	7.68	7.17	6.61	6.34	6.06	6.29	6.80	7.74

APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2010-2013

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	406.1	258.1	365.0	1144.7	311.7	263.2	712.8	1457.6	453.7	638.4	1457.6	1995.1	13.5	2.8	218.3	236.5	183.3	169.9	205.8	193.7
2.	Food production in the country (+)	1261.0	1098.0	1232.6	1392.6	760.0	863.0	990.2	1115.6	1157.8	1582.0	1806.9	1985.8	225.0	416.4	428.1	329.3	-	-	4.6	-
3.	Food imports (+)	470.3	471.0	1220.9	1112.3	25.7	12.6	33.1	42.7	0.8	4.4	13.8	4.6	17.6	19.0	22.7	42.8	116.9	126.1	129.1	122.8
	Availability (1-3) (+)	2137.4	1826.8	1218.5	3649.6	1097.4	1138.8	1736.1	2615.9	1612.3	2224.0	3278.3	3985.5	256.1	438.2	669.1	608.6	300.2	296.0	339.5	316.5
4.	Used for seed (-)	109.7	68.2	96.7	94.0	312.7	118.0	138.5	254.0	-	0.3	2.7	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	46.5	90.2	320.5	539	-	-	-	77.5	82.0	1.4	62.3	273.4	-	-	-	41.0	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	21.5	26.3	47.7	159	141.0	57.5	89.9	82.5	3.7	27.4	544.8	209.3	14.0	-	143.1	90.5	-	0.1	0.3	24
7.	Food exports (-)	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	-	0.1	-	199.1	84.3	63.0	118.2	17.9	14.8	14.0	18.1	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	1701.4	1277.0	1182.3	1280.7	311.9	251.0	278.7	292.1	634.1	653.3	574.5	760.6	186.4	205.1	239.6	210.9	86.8	90.1	95.5	102.3
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	26.0	83	68.1	-	13.2	285.0	55.0	-	35.9	163.2	35.0	-	35.9	79.3	43.5	-	50.0	44.0
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	1879.3	1461.5	1673.8	2156.6	834.2	426.0	520.4	991.1	973.9	766.7	1283.2	1604.7	253.3	219.9	432.6	439.8	130.3	90.2	145.8	170.3
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	258.1	365.3	1144.7	1493.0	263.2	712.8	1457.6	1624.8	638.4	1457.6	1995.1	2350.8	2.8	218.3	236.5	168.8	169.9	205.8	193.7	146.2

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	189.1	225.0	282.6	336.9	549.0	697.3	922.9	855.0	4.9	107.1	131.6	215.8	2.9	6.9	11.6	6.5	150.9	473.6	1304.0	2155.3
2.	Food production in the country (+)	53.4	75.4	81.1	86.5	660.7	696.0	778.1	828.2	231.9	254.8	291.6	343.7	4.4	2.3	19.4	15.7	688	843.2	1113.0	1723.0
3.	Food imports (+)	69.8	66.5	60.7	64.0	34.2	38.8	39.7	39.3	101.6	63.5	131.5	138.5	75.0	88.0	79.4	79.4	729.1	1096.0	1427.2	2558
	Availability (1-3) (+)	312.3	366.9	424.4	487.4	1243.9	1432.1	1740.7	1722.5	338.4	425.4	554.7	698	82.3	97.2	110.4	101.6	1568	2413.0	3844.2	6436.3
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	29.8	6.3	189.1	74.3	-	1.4	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.1	30	1.6	-	12.8	6	-	-	1.5	0.3	-	-	199.6	139.0
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	82.3	84.25	87.5	99.8	504.3	479.0	432.3	477.8	209.7	292.4	286.2	466.1	75.4	85.6	115.4	95.5	894.4	1109.0	1200.0	1623.3
9.	Other utilization (-)	5	-	-	5	12.5	24.1	119.2	110.2	20.0	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289.3	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	87.3	84.3	87.5	104.8	546.6	509.2	885.7	692.3	231.3	293.8	338.9	472.1	75.4	85.6	116.9	95.8	894.4	1109.0	1688.0	1762.3
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	225.0	282.6	336.9	382.6	697,3	922,9	855,0	1030,2	107,1	131,6	215,8	225,9	6.9	11.6	6.5	5.8	473.6	1304	2155.3	4674

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

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

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	225.0	233.8	242.3	260.0	670.5	686.8	681.4	760.3	11.6	57.9	37.5	32	6.9	20.0	11.8	12.9	473.6	640.1	614.6	779.6
2.	Food production in the country (+)	11	14.7	20.6	29.1	123.2	152	192	229.5	63.4	58.9	64.1	68.4	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	137.6	29.2	172.9	503.5
3.	Food imports (+)	19.6	14.3	17.8	14.8	12.4	8.1	9.2	9.1	10.9	14.3	17.8	20.5	20	17.5	26.6	23.9	212.9	175.3	219	489.2
	Availability (1-3) (+)	**255.6**	**262.8**	**280.7**	**303.9**	**806.1**	**846.9**	**882.6**	**998.9**	**85.9**	**131.1**	**119.4**	**120.9**	**28.9**	**37.6**	**38.5**	**36.9**	**824.1**	**844.6**	**1006.5**	**1772.3**
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6		1.9	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	21.8	20.5	20.65	21.3	118.2	140	122	98.5	27.8	93.2	87.4	84	8.9	25.8	25.6	25.3	184	230	227.0	468
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	**21.8**	**20.5**	**20.7**	**21.3**	**119.3**	**165.5**	**122.3**	**100.4**	**28.0**	**93.6**	**87.4**	**84.4**	**8.9**	**25.8**	**25.6**	**25.3**	**184.0**	**230.0**	**227.0**	**468.0**
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	**233.8**	**242.3**	**260.0**	**282.6**	**686.8**	**681.4**	**760.3**	**898.5**	**57.9**	**37.5**	**32**	**36.5**	**20.0**	**11.8**	**12.9**	**11.6**	**640.1**	**614.6**	**779.6**	**1304.3**

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2012, BY QUARTERS

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	365.0	466.3	749.5	1109.0	712.8	637.2	604.2	1004.5	1457.6	1270.1	1366.0	1763.9	218.3	174.7	170.1	221.6	205.8	222.0	230.3	209.1
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	372.3	622.0	238.3	-	163.0	502.9	324.3	0.8	334.4	977.1	494.6	-	47.4	286.3	94.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
3.	Food imports (+)	420.7	260.0	269.9	270.3	14.8	12.9	2.0	3.4	7.0	6.2	0.4	0.2	9.2	2.2	2.3	9.0	39.1	30.2	41.1	18.7
	Availability (1-3) (+)	785.7	1098.6	1641.4	1617.6	727.6	813.1	1109.1	1332.2	1465.4	1610.7	2343.5	2258.7	227.5	224.3	458.7	325.0	246.1	253.3	272.6	228.9
4.	Used for seed (-)	9.0	3.4	16.4	67.9	18.5	115.5	2.0	2.5	-	0.7	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	1.1	30.7	187.0	101.7	-	-	-	-	15.0	16.4	20.5	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	1.5	3.4	19.0	23.8	4.3	26.1	27.1	32.4	72.8	80.1	293.0	98.9	15.5	15.4	93.3	18.9	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.	Food exports (-)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.9	26.0	32.1	4.0	0.9	3.0	3.5	6.6	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	302.7	304.5	302.8	272.3	65.6	65.1	71.4	76.6	106.6	121.5	202.1	144.3	36.4	35.8	109.4	58.0	24.1	22.9	23.4	25.1
9.	Other utilization (-)	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.2	4.0	5.0	-	-	30.9	5.0	-	-	30.9	5.0	-	-	40.0	10.0
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	319.4	349.1	532.4	472.9	90.4	208.9	104.6	116.5	195.3	244.7	579.6	263.6	52.8	54.2	237.1	88.5	24.1	23.0	63.5	35.2
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	466.3	749.5	1109.0	1144.7	637.2	604.2	1004.5	1215.7	1270.1	1366.0	1763.9	1995.1	174.7	170.1	221.6	236.5	222.0	230.3	209.1	193.7

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	282.6	288.3	297.4	311.0	869.3	816.4	788.6	769.8	36.1	16.6	41.2	78.5	11.6	9.1	0.5	6.0	1304	1679.7	1812.0	2076.4
2.	Food production in the country (+)	12.0	15.4	22.0	31.7	130.0	160.0	207.5	280.6	70.4	63.7	84.5	73.0	4.5	1.1	1.4	12.4	153.0	41.0	214.0	705.0
3.	Food imports (+)	15.1	14.8	13.5	17.3	11.0	7.6	12.4	8.7	18.3	25.8	42.9	44.5	22.0	18.6	21.9	16.9	339.8	195.4	169.7	722.3
	Availability (1-3) (+)	309.7	318.5	332.9	360	110.3	984	1008.5	1059.1	124.8	106.1	168.6	196	38.1	28.8	22.8	23.3	1796.8	1916.1	2195.7	3503.7
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	39.0	37.9	47.7	64.5	7.0	4.2	5.1	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	29.0	28.2	37.4	50.5	3.7	2.2	4.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	44.0	39.1	47.5	69.0
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	21.4	21.1	21.9	23.1	105.9	104.7	121.9	99.8	86.5	51.3	80.0	68.4	28.1	29.1	28.6	29.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	20.0	24.6	31.7	42.9	11.0	7.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	72.8	64.8	71.5	289.3
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	21.4	21.1	21.9	23.1	193.9	195.4	238.7	257.7	108.2	64.9	90.1	75.7	29.0	29.3	28.8	29.8	117.1	104.1	119.3	490.1
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	288.3	297.4	311.0	336.9	816.4	788.6	769.8	801.4	16.6	41.2	78.5	120.3	9.1	0.5	6.0	6.5	1679.7	1812.0	2076.4	3354.1

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2013, BY QUARTERS

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	1144.7	1013	1211.9	1607.5	1457.6	1310.4	1117	1445.5	1995.1	1764.9	1685.3	1896.1	236.5	204.3	207.6	203.5	193.7	181.0	195.2	169.0
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	479.2	636.3	277.1	-	185.7	572.0	357.9	1.3	381.4	745.3	857.8	-	52.8	177.0	99.5	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	254.3	250.8	204.5	402.7	23.0	18.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.5	18.6	6.3	3.2	14.7	18.6	44.9	26.9	32.4
	Availability (1-3) (+)	1399.0	1743.0	2052.7	2287.3	1480.6	1514.6	1689.3	1804.3	1997.8	2148.7	2430.9	2754.4	255.1	263.4	387.8	317.7	212.3	225.9	222.1	201.4
4.	Used for seed (-)	11.0	35.0	6.0	42.0	15.2	224.4	10.6	3.8	-	50.5	13.7	15.8	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	32.0	86.0	71.0	350	4.4	5.0	42.0	26.1	30.0	107.5	63.2	72.7	-	10.5	15.5	15.0	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	14.0	40.0	40.9	64.1	12.0	15.0	34.0	21.5	60.0	38.1	51.7	59.5	7.7	2.6	38.7	41.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
7.	Food exports (-)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	4.6	60.4	39.3	13.9	2.2	5.0	2.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	307.9	349.9	306.0	316.9	68.6	68.2	77.2	78.1	123.3	163.9	318.0	155.4	40.9	37.7	93.4	79.8	25.3	24.7	25.1	27.2
9.	Other utilization (-)	21.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	70.0	85	80.0	50.0	15.0	43.0	48.9	56.3	-	-	34.0	45.3	-	-	22	22
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	386.0	531.1	445.2	794.3	170.2	397.6	243.8	179.5	232.9	463.4	534.8	373.6	50.8	55.8	184.3	189.8	31.3	30.7	53.1	55.2
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	1013.0	1211.9	1607.5	1493.0	1310.4	1117	1445.5	1624.8	1764.9	1685.3	1896.1	2380.8	204.3	207.6	203.5	127.9	181.0	195.2	169.0	146.2

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	336.9	324.8	334.0	370.5	771.5	796.4	835.0	894.6	-	0.4	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	2155.3	2522.6	2841	3032.7
2.	Food production in the country (+)	12.8	16.1	46.6	11.0	141.3	165.9	216.8	304.2	75.0	72.5	88.6	107.6	3.5	0.4	1.7	10.1	194.3	118.2	266.0	1144.5
3.	Food imports (+)	14.8	16.6	14.4	18.2	13.3	7.4	9.7	8.9	40.6	34.0	32.8	31.1	16.9	20.9	16.4	25.2	602.0	628.2	303.0	1024.8
	Availability (1-3) (+)	364.5	357.5	395.0	399.7	926.1	969.7	1061.5	1207.7	115.6	106.9	121.4	138.7	26.9	21.3	18.1	35.3	2951.6	3269	3410	5202
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3.0	-	-	3	-	-	-	0.3	69	70	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	23.7	23.5	24.5	28.0	108.6	134.6	129.7	104.9	112.2	106.9	121.4	125.6	26.9	21.3	18.1	29.2	360	358	377.3	528.0
9.	Other utilization (-)	5.0	-	-	-	21.0	-	37.1	52.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	39.7	23.5	24.5	28.0	129.7	134.7	166.9	261	115.2	106.9	121.4	128.6	26.9	21.3	18.1	29.5	429.0	428	377.3	528.0
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	324.8	334	370.5	371.7	796.4	835.0	894.6	946.7	0.7	-	-	10.1	-	-	-	5.8	1837.1	2155.5	2347.2	4674

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

	All households				of which:							
					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	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Money incomes , somoni	48.24	51.97	735.48	829.61	85.31	102.83	710.73	778.02	34.72	34.18	744.24	847.43
of which:												
labor incomes	28.21	27.82	211.12	260.17	63.64	71.69	364.71	414.57	15.29	12.47	155.16	205.97
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	7.57	7.78	17.36	23.47	9.68	9.38	29.51	37.55	6.79	7.22	12.93	18.53
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.32	0.23	154.43	163.67	-	-	9.49	1.33	0.44	0.31	207.12	220.52
other incomes (including remittances)	12.14	16.15	352.57	382.30	11.98	21.75	307.01	324.58	12.20	14.19	369.03	402.42
Expenditures, somoni	131.34	157.98	522.97	611.40	133.0	145.78	605.24	687.91	130.70	162.31	492.85	584.40
of which:												
consumer expenditures	122.41	144.69	441.04	506.76	124.99	133.91	548.98	624.72	121.44	148.52	401.61	465.26
purchase of foods, including public catering	79.84	90.10	181.92	201.18	86.88	87.44	256.37	271.01	77.26	91.07	154.77	176.65
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	26.54	33.94	185.64	221.44	21.23	23.80	195.62	233.77	28.46	37.50	181.95	217.05
services	15.97	20.59	72.67	83.05	16.83	22.64	96.43	119.35	15.65	19.88	64.00	70.31
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.06	0.06	0.80	1.08	0.05	0.02	0.57	0.59	0.06	0.07	0.89	1.25
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	11.70	11.52	14.42	14.41	10.10	10.14	12.83	13.47	12.27	11.99	15.01	14.75
Potatoes	2.73	2.82	3.65	3.86	2.27	2.27	3.83	3.96	2.89	3.01	3.58	3.82
Vegetables and melons	5.66	5.98	10.76	11.49	5.04	4.61	10.74	12.09	5.88	6.45	10.76	11.27
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.70	0.71	1.80	1.86	0.73	0.66	2.61	2.37	0.70	0.72	1.49	1.68
Meat and meat products	0.57	0.62	1.75	1.86	0.61	0.53	2.52	2.36	0.56	0.66	1.47	1.68
Milk and dairy products	3.42	3.58	6.82	6.50	1.57	1.56	6.62	6.71	4.09	4.27	6.89	6.42
Fish and fish products	-	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.0	-	0.03	0.03
Eggs (pieces)	3.0	0.03	8.0	0.08	3	0.03	9	0.10	3	0.03	7	0.08
Sugar and confectionery	0.87	0.96	1.33	1.34	0.77	0.79	1.41	1.43	0.91	1.02	1.31	1.31
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.0	1.09	1.58	1.63	0.97	1.00	1.53	1.49	1.02	1.12	1.60	1.68

APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN JANUARY-DECEMBER OF 2012 AND 2013 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in 2012			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2956	17200	2956	17200
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 80.00	10.7	12.8	11.0	13.2
80.01-100.00	6.9	8.5	7.1	8.7
100.01-120.00	8.0	9.3	8.3	9.6
120.01-140.00	8.4	9.2	8.6	9.4
140.01-160.00	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.4
160.01-180.00	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6
180.01-200.00	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5
200.01-220.00	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.6
220.01-240.00	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2
240.01-260.00	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.8
260.01-280.00	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8
280.01-300.00	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
300.01-320.00	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2
320.01-340.00	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.9
340.01-360.00	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4
360.01-380.00	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
380.01-400.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
400.01-420.00	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1
420.01 and more	12.6	9.4	12	9.0

	Distribution by money income in 2013			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2954	17275	2954	17275
including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):				
Below 120.00	19.1	23.3	19.6	23.9
120.01-160.00	12.3	13.9	13.0	14.6
160.01-200.00	13.2	14.1	13.2	14.1
200.01-240.00	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6
240.01-280.00	9.5	8.8	9.3	8.6
280.01-320.00	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.2
320.01-360.00	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.6
360.01-400.00	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.4
400.01-440.00	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4
440.01-480.00	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5
480.01-520.00	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.6
520.01-560.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
560.01-600.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
600.01-640.00	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
640.01-680.00	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
680.01-720.00	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
720.01-760.00	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
760.01-800.00	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
800.01 and more	4.3	3.1	4.1	2.9

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

	2012						2013					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Money expenditures	**213.85**	**260.10**	**197.29**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**246.45**	**294.85**	**229.29**	**100**	**100**	**100**
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	**195.90**	**242.16**	**179.30**	**91.6**	**93.1**	**90.9**	**223.13**	**272.65**	**205.57**	**90.5**	**92.5**	**89.7**
including:												
for foods	112.81	142.94	101.99	57.6	59.0	56.9	123.34	153.08	112.8	55.3	56.1	54.9
for nonfoods	56.25	60.89	54.65	28.7	25.1	30.5	66.92	70.11	65.77	30.0	25.7	32.0
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	18.11	25.00	15.63	32.2	41.1	28.6	21.59	29.18	18.9	32.3	41.6	28.7
furniture and cultural and household appliances	7.40	9.98	6.48	13.2	16.4	11.9	8.53	12.31	7.19	12.7	17.6	10.9
medicines	4.65	5.54	4.33	8.3	9.1	7.9	5.89	7.54	5.31	27.3	25.8	28.1
building materials	9.61	4.30	11.57	17.1	7.1	21.2	12.36	5.25	14.87	18.5	7.5	22.6
fuel	3.97	2.60	4.48	7.1	4.3	8.2	3.7	1.48	4.48	5.5	2.1	6.8
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.3	0.17	0.34	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
alcoholic beverages	0.25	0.16	0.29	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.29	0.19	0.32	0.4	0.3	0.5
services	26.57	38.17	22.38	14.1	16.0	12.9	32.58	49.27	26.67	14.6	18.1	13.0
of which:												
housing and communal services	9.50	16.41	6.98	42.3	43.0	31.2	11.97	20.26	9.03	36.7	41.1	33.9
including payments for :												

	2012						2013					
	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	0.41	1.20	0.20	4.3	7.3	2.9	0.52	2.17	0.16	4.3	10.7	1.8
communal services	9.09	15.21	6.78	95.7	92.7	97.1	11.45	18.09	8.87	95.7	89.3	98.2
o/w electric energy	5.16	9.12	3.72	56.8	60.0	54.9	6.12	10.87	4.44	51.1	53.7	49.2
personal services	1.75	1.55	1.82	6.6	4.1	8.1	2.12	2.18	2.1	6.5	4.4	7.9
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.39	0.34	0.41	22.3	21.9	22.5	0.48	0.56	0.46	22.6	25.7	21.9
cultural and educational services	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.04
payments for education	1.40	2.29	1.08	5.3	6.0	4.8	1.9	4.29	1.06	5.8	8.7	4.0
payments for medical services	1.06	1.42	0.93	4.0	3.7	4.2	1.31	2.13	1.02	4.0	4.3	3.8
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.2	0.2	0.2
transport services	9.28	11.37	8.54	31.9	29.8	38.2	10.57	13.1	9.68	32.4	26.6	36.3
communication services	3.15	4.35	2.78	11.9	11.4	12.4	4.15	6.06	3.48	12.7	12.3	13.0
legal services	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.12	0.1	0.49	0.4	0.2	1.8
Taxes, due, and other payments	**4.37**	**9.77**	**2.40**	**2.0**	**3.8**	**1.2**	**5.28**	**11.92**	**2.92**	**2.1**	**4.0**	**1.3**
Other expenditures	**13.58**	**8.17**	**15.59**	**6.4**	**3.1**	**7.9**	**18.04**	**10.28**	**20.8**	**7.3**	**3.5**	**9.1**

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 2012 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which, households, having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	17399	22	92	278	449	2114	2554	689	772	567	526
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 80.00	3.8	5.6	-	0.0	0.7	0.9	5.0	4.3	1.0	2.2	4.2	11.8
80.01-100.00	7.2	9.2	-	1.1	2.5	2.0	9.3	7.9	3.2	5.8	10.2	14.4
100.01-120.00	10.6	12.6	-	1.1	2.2	3.1	13.8	11.4	6.4	9.2	13.4	19.2
120.01-140.00	11.3	12.6	4.5	1.1	5.4	5.8	13.8	12.3	8.3	11.8	15.9	14.4
140.01-160.00	10.9	11.5	9.1	1.1	5.4	8.7	12.5	11.6	10.0	13.2	11.3	11.8
160.01-180.00	9.2	9.3	4.5	1.1	5.0	10.5	9.8	9.6	8.7	11.0	11.1	6.8
180.01-200.00	8.0	7.7	-	3.3	7.2	10.2	7.9	8.3	9.4	9.1	7.9	6.1
200.01-220.00	6.3	5.8	-	8.7	6.5	8.2	5.9	6.4	9.4	6.5	5.8	3.0
220.01-240.00	5.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	7.2	10	4.3	5.3	7.3	5.7	4.6	2.5
240.01-260.00	3.9	3.5	4.5	7.6	6.1	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.2
260.01-280.00	3.6	2.9	4.5	3.3	6.8	5.8	2.7	3.0	4.4	3.9	2.5	0.4
280.01-300.00	3.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	7.2	4.9	2.6	3.2	4.4	3.9	2.3	1.7
300.01-320.00	2.2	1.6	9.1	6.5	4.7	3.8	1.3	1.8	3.2	1.9	1.4	0.4
320.01-340.00	1.8	1.4	-	7.6	2.5	3.1	1.1	1.4	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.6
340.01-360.00	1.9	1.5	-	9.8	4.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
360.01-380.00	1.5	1.2	9.1	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.4
380.01-400.00	0.9	0.6	4.5	3.3	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
400.01-420.00	0.8	0.5	-	4.3	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.0
420.01 and more	7.5	5.2	45.5	28.3	19.8	12.2	3.6	5.7	7.9	6.7	2.5	1.7

continued

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in 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	2955	17460	16	98	274	456	2113	2545	662	811	567	505
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 120.00	13.7	18.5	0.0	3.1	2.2	3.9	17.9	15.4	7.3	12.8	13.6	32.1
120.01-160.00	18.1	20.8	12.5	0.0	5.8	11.0	22.1	19.9	11.9	16.8	25.9	28.7
160.01-200.00	18.0	18.4	6.3	10.2	9.5	15.1	20.2	19.2	18.1	19.7	23.1	15.4
200.01-240.00	14.0	13.2	6.3	7.1	11.7	18.9	13.7	14.5	15.1	16.5	14.8	9.9
240.01-280.00	10.5	9.4	6.3	8.2	15.7	14.0	9.2	10.1	14.0	10.7	9.0	5.0
280.01-320.00	6.2	5.3	6.3	10.2	11.3	7.5	5.1	5.7	9.2	6.7	3.5	1.8
320.01-360.00	4.0	3.2	12.5	8.2	8.0	5.7	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.4	2.5	1.8
360.01-400.00	4.0	3.2	0.0	5.1	6.6	6.4	3.1	3.5	5.7	3.9	2.5	1.2
400.01-440.00	2.4	1.8	12.5	11.2	6.6	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.8
440.01-480.00	2.4	1.7	18.8	7.1	5.5	3.5	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.0
480.00-520.00	1.4	1.0	0.0	3.1	4.4	2.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
520.01-560.00	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.0	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
560.01-600.00	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.1	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.8
600.01-640.00	0.7	0.5	6.3	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
640.01-680.00	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
680.01-720.00	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
720.01-760.00	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
760.01-800.00	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
800.01 and more	1.7	1.1	12.5	11.2	3.3	3.1	0.7	1.2	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.0

APPENDIX 9. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	2012			2013		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	12.84	11.54	13.30	13.08	11.51	13.63
Potatoes	2.89	3.0	2.84	3.22	3.54	3.11
Vegetables and melons	7.34	7.53	7.27	5.91	6.34	5.92
Fruits and berries, including dry	2.74	2.01	3.01	3.29	2.20	3.68
Sugar and confectionary	1.13	1.0	1.35	1.12	1.04	1.15
Meat and meat products	0.93	1.20	0.83	1.16	1.23	1.13
Fish products	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.02
Milk and dairy products	4.83	3.38	5.36	4.33	3.45	4.64
Eggs (pieces)	5	5	4	5	6	5
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.22	1.20	1.23	1.29	1.23	1.32

FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

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