



Food Security and Poverty

№2 - 2016

**Statistical Agency under President of the
Republic of Tajikistan**

Editorial board:

Hasansoda G. - Chairman of Editorial Board

- Deputy Chairman of Editorial Board

Members of editorial board: Shokirzoda Sh., Asoev A., Davlatzoda K., Odilov U., Kasimov H., Minakova S., Gafurov Sh., Kulov A., Asmatbekov F., Nadjibulloev A.

Responsible for:

- **sections of the Bulletin**

Vital and Employment Statistics	Kulov A.N.	227-80-88
Social Statistics	Budnikova E.V.	227-94-88
Prices and Tariffs	Nadjibulloev A.	227-94-89
Finances / Gross Domestic Product	Minakova S.	227-98-71
Trade, External Activity	Asmatbekov F.	227-82-66
Agriculture, Nature and Environment Statistics	Hodjaev Z.	227-81-14

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

Economic Analysis and International
Relations Department
Kosimov H.
Tel. 221-23-87
e-mail: stat@tojikiston.com

-publication:

Chief of Central Computer Center
of the Statistical Agency under President
of the Republic of Tajikistan
Odilov U.
Tel: 227-96-09

Introduction

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

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

The main indicators covered by the Bulletin are production of food, food availability and accessibility, areas under crops, agricultural production and productivity, main climatic conditions, health indicators, water supply, prices, and quantitative indicators reflecting situation on food market.

The Appendices to the Bulletin show indicators of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, information on nutritional status of various socio-economic groups of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2016

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	105
Overview.....	108
CHAPTER I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS.....	110
1.1. Gross Domestic Product.....	110
1.2. Price and Tariff Indices.....	111
1.3. Foreign trade.....	111
1.4. Labor market.....	112
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD.....	113
2.1. Growth in agricultural production.....	113
2.1.1 Outlook of agricultural production.....	114
2.1.2. Crop production.....	115
2.1.3. Livestock production.....	116
2.2. Producer prices.....	117
2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs.....	119
2.4. Availability of food per capita.....	120
CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD.....	121
3.1. Consumer prices.....	121
3.2. Incomes and Expenditures.....	124
3.2.1. Incomes.....	124
3.2.2. Expenditures.....	125
3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan.....	125
3.3.1 Food insecurity: households with spend more than 70% of expenditures on food.....	126
CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION.....	126
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population.....	126
4.2. Food security indicators not related to income.....	128
4.2.1. Population morbidity.....	128
4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates.....	129

METHODOLOGY.....	133
Appendix 1. Review of hydro-meteorological conditions	136
Appendix 2. Changes in average wholesale prices in Tajikistan	139
Appendix 3. Changes in average consumer prices in Tajikistan.....	140
Appendix 4. Money incomes, expenditures and consumption of households, by decile population groups in the Republic of Tajikistan	142
Appendix 5. Distribution of households and population in them by per capita income in the Republic of Tajikistan	144
Appendix 6. Structure of average monthly expenditures of population in the Republic of Tajikistan.....	145
Appendix 7. Per capita consumption of food in the republic of Tajikistan	149

OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-June 2016 was valued at 21979.3 million somoni, and increased by 6.6% as compared to the similar period of 2015 (in constant prices).
- The value of gross agricultural output in January – June 2016 in all categories of farms increased by 9.9% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2015 and amounted to 5298.2 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 3099.7 mln.somoni (increased by 15.2%), and animal products – 2198.5 mln.somoni (increased by 3.2%).
- In January – June 2016, farms of all categories produced 65918 tons of meat (slaughtered) (or 103.8% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 337019 tons of milk (102.9%)
- In January – June 2016, the imports of food products decreased by 19.2% as compared to January – June 2015, of which the import of flour decreased by 36.0%, spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products – by 30.4%, milk and dairy products – by 23.8%, fruits and berries – by 33.5%, sugar and confectionery (by 46.4%), eggs - by 25.0%. At the same time, the imports of wheat increased by 17.8%, tea – by 66.7%, and vegetable oil – by 9.9%.
- In January – June 2016, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (1.7 times), pea (by 53.1%), buckwheat (by 31.6%), apples (by 22.6%), sugar (by 20.4%), tea (by 19.0%), cotton oil (by 10.6%), animal oil (by 8.3%), vodka (by 3.8%), and beef (by 2.1%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for cucumber (by 48.1%), tomatoes (by 40.5%), onion (by 35.8%), milk (by 16.5%), cabbage (by 14.3%), eggs (by 4.9%), potato (by 3.1%), rice (by 2.6%), mutton (by 2.5%), and light wheat flour (by 2.1%).
- According to preliminary estimates, the labour force¹ (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2016 was estimated at 2302.7 thsd.persons, of them 2249.3 thsd.persons (97.7%) were occupied in the economy, and 53.4 thsd.persons (2.3% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.
- In January – June 2016, 13.6 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 4.5 thsd.persons (32.9%) were on leave without pay. 0.3 thsd.persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 2.9% of the total labour force, remaining on the level of January – June 2015.
- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January – June 2016

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

continued to remain labor incomes (56.7%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (6.9%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 10.8 times.

- In January – June 2016, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average 73.9 kg per one household member.
- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2016 made up 12.6% as compared to May 2016; as compared to June 2015, the real wages and salaries decreased by 1.3%. Real wages and salaries in January – September 2015 increased by 1.1% as compared to the similar period of 2014. Real wages and salaries in January – June 2016 decreased by 1.2% as compared to the similar period of 2015.
- In June 2016, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (280.51 somoni), as well as fishery (767.02 somoni).
- As of the end of June 2016, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 20053.7 thsd.somoni, of which the arrears for January – June 2016 accounted for 36.7% (7353.8 thsd.somoni).
- The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (5336.2 thsd.somoni or 26.6% of the total arrears), in mining industry and quarry mining (5406.7 thsd.somoni or 27.0%), in processing industry (3861.7 thsd.somoni or 19.3%), and in energy, gas, and water supply industries (727.6 thsd.somoni or 3.6%).

CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-June 2016 was valued at 21979.3 million somoni, and increased by 6.6% as compared to the similar period of 2015 (in constant prices).

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2014	2015	Jan-Jun 2016 ¹
Population, as of the end of period (million)	8.4	8.5	8.6
Nominal GDP (mln. somoni)	45606.6	48401.6	21979.3
of which (in %):			
agriculture	23.5	21.9	12.2
industry	12.0	12.8	16.0
Services and trade	50.5	53.0	58.7
GDP per capita (somoni)	5523.7	5727.01	x
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	6.7	6.0	6.6
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	2.7	0.8	0.9
Consumer Price Indices, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	106.1	105.8	105.7
Price Indices for foodstuffs	107.5	106.8	104.2
Price indices for services	104.3	103.0	104.3
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.9349	6.1645	7.8692
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2.4	2.5	2.4
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	55.5	56.6	54.3
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	103.0	99.6	96.2
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	819.59	879.21	931.30
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	117.5	107.3	104.5
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-3361.3	-2545.0	-1203.4
Share of food in total imports, %	20.5	23.1	20.6
Share of food in total exports, %	4.4	4.8	3.8

¹ preliminary data

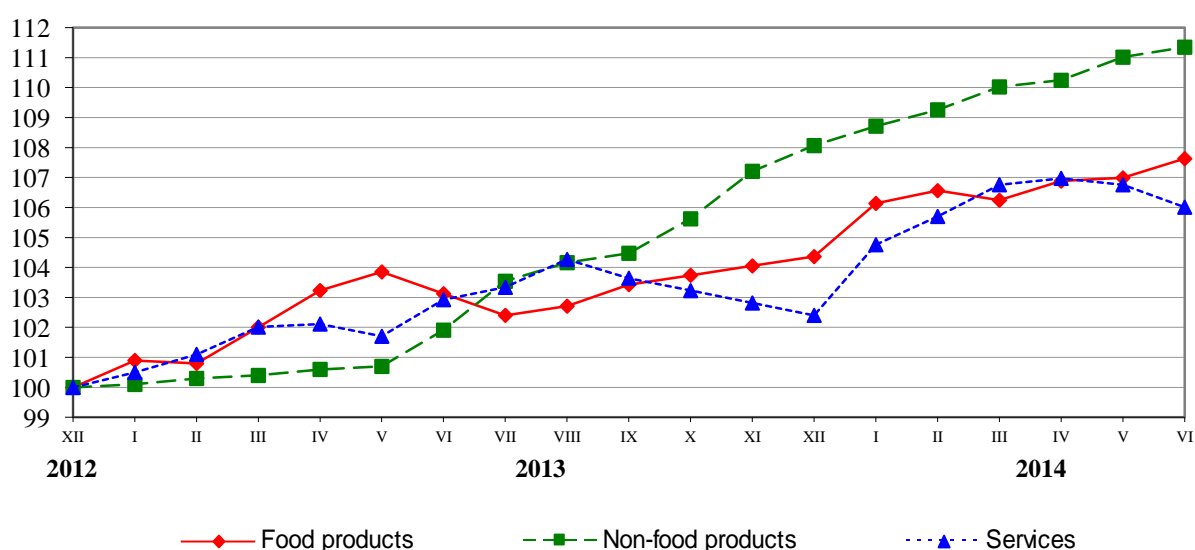
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In June 2016, consumer price index constituted 100.3%, of which for foodstuff – 100.6%, non-food products – 100.3%, and paid services to population – 99.3%.

In January – June 2016, consumer price index constituted 103.1%, of which for foodstuff – 103.0%, non-food products – 103.0%, and paid services to population – 103.4%.

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



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

1.3 Foreign trade

In January – June 2016, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 1939.1 million USD, decreasing by 56.6 mln. USD (or 2.8%) as compared to January – June 2015. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at – 1060.4 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 99 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 89 far abroad countries.

About 48.1% (933.5 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 51.9% (1005.6 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 668.9 million USD, with other countries of the world –391.5 million USD.

In January – June 2016, the volume of exports amounted to 439.4 mln.USD and increased by 4.4% (or 18.7 mln.USD) as compared to January – June 2015. The volume of imports decreased by 4.8% (or 75.3 mln.USD) and amounted to 1499.7 mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (1805.5 thsd.USD) and vegetables (6339.7 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (106673.4 thsd.USD) and flour (17618.4 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the labour force² (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2016 was estimated at 2302.7 thsd.persons, of them 2249.3 thsd.persons (97.7%) were occupied in the economy, and 53.4 thsd.persons (2.3% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

As of the end of June 2016, the total number of unemployed registered by employment agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment amounted to 53.4 thsd. persons, decreasing by 4.2% as compared to May 2016. Females accounted for 53.0% of total number of registered unemployed (28.3 thsd.persons). The registered unemployment rate was 2.3% of the total labour force.

As of the end of June 2016, the majority of registered unemployed were persons without professional qualification or those who lost qualification due to long break in activity (44.1 thsd. persons or 82.6% of the total number of registered unemployed). Besides, 65.0% of the registered unemployed have complete or incomplete secondary education (34.7 thsd. persons). The above factors make the process of their employment more difficult.

Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January – June 2016, 13.6 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 4.5 thsd.persons (32.9%) were on leave without pay. 0.3 thsd. persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 2.9% of the total labour force, remaining on the level of January – June 2015.

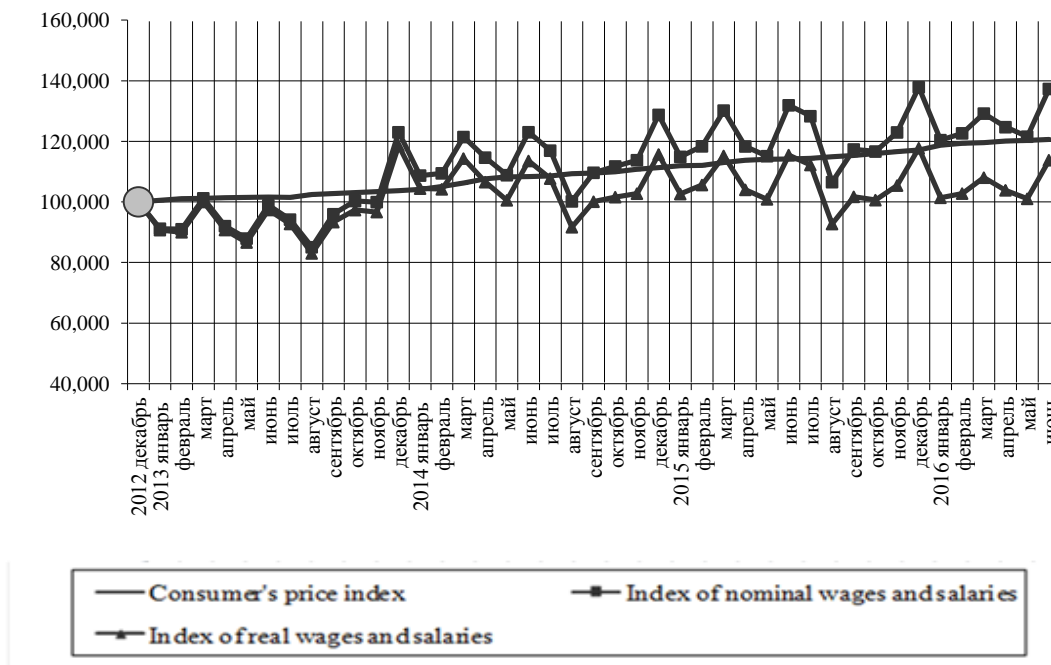
Real wages and salaries in January – June 2016 decreased by 1.2% as compared to the similar period of 2015.

In June 2016, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (280.51 somoni), as well as fishery (767.02 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in mining industry and quarry mining (2363.03 somoni), construction (1969.94 somoni), energy, gas, and water supply industries (1335.97 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in June 2016 was 794.50 somoni, increasing by 8.4% as compared to June 2015.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of transport, warehousing, and communication (2075.72 somoni), financial intermediation (2241.73 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (1133.29 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in June 2016 was 1143.76 somoni, increasing by 1.8% as compared to June 2015.

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

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



As of the end of June 2016, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 20053.7 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – June 2016 accounted for 36.7% (7353.8 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (5336.2 thsd.somoni or 26.6% of the total arrears), in mining industry and quarry mining (5406.7 thsd.somoni or 27.0%), in processing industry (3861.7 thsd.somoni or 19.3%), and in energy, gas, and water supply industries (727.6 thsd.somoni or 3.6%).

CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in January – June 2016 in all categories of farms increased by 9.9% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2015 and amounted to 5298.2 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 3099.7 mln.somoni (increased by 15.2%), and

animal products – 2198.5 mln.somoni (increased by 3.2%).

2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

April. April was characterized by warm and rainy weather. The average monthly air temperature in the most regions of the republic was within or above the norm (by 1 degree), except for GBAO (below the norm by 1-2 degrees), as follows: +13+18 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +3+12 degrees in mountains (+16 degrees in Darvaz), and -3+1 degrees in GBAO.

The total monthly amount of precipitations in most regions of the republic was mainly below the norm, except for GBAO, as follows: 46-139% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 18-135% of the norm in Sogd Oblast, 81-92% - in RRS, and 111-209% - in GBAO.

Gradual increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. Mudflows were observed on the southern Yahsu river, rivers of the Gissar slope (Kafarnigan and Karatang) and Vakhsh river on 17-18 April, as the result of heavy rains. The average water discharge in most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (95-154%), except for Isfara and Kyzylsu-Somonchi rivers (22-37%).

May was characterized by relatively warm weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 1-2 degrees (in piedmonts of Khatlon oblast - by 2-4 degrees), as follows: +16+23 degrees in valleys, +8+16 degrees in piedmonts (+19 degrees in Darvoz), and +2+5 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

The total monthly amount of precipitations in most regions of the republic was mainly above the norm, except for some regions of Khatlon oblast and GBAO, as follows: 48-167% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 150-476% of the norm in Sogd Oblast, 75-300% - in RRS, 151-249% in the western part of GBAO, and 33-130% in the eastern part of GBAO.

High water content in rivers of the republic continued to remain. Significant increase of water content was registered during the second and third decades of the month in the rivers of the Gissar slope, as well as Yahsu, Obihingou and Vakhsh rivers. Mudflows were observed in Obihangov – Tavildara river on 11 and 12 May. The water content in the river increased by 247 sm, which caused destruction of the road. The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (95-237%) except for Isfara, Khorog, and Kyzylsu-Somonchi rivers (40-88%).

June. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was within the norm and above the last-years values by 1-2 degrees, as follows: +26+30 degrees in valleys, +12+16 degrees in mountainous regions of RRS, +23+24 degrees in piedmonts of Khatlon and Sogd oblast, +17+25 degrees in the western part of GBAO, and +9+11 degrees in high mountain areas

The total amount of precipitations on the most part of the republic was above the norm: 105-146% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 0-26% of the norm in the southern part of Khatlon oblast, 117-314% in Sogd oblast, 504% in Iskandirkul, 39% in Kayrakkum, 17-63% in RRS, 89-192%

in the mountainous regions of RRS, 110-208% in GBAO, and 30-64% in Khorog, Darvoz, and Navabad.

Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers (decreased water content), as well as rivers of the Gissar slope (water content fluctuated). The average water discharge in most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (96-166%), except for Karatag and Yahsu rivers (53-83% of the norm).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 30 June 2016

Water reservoirs	Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters	Volume of water in 2016		Volume of water in 2015	
		mln. cubic meters	in % to total capacity	mln. cubic meters	in % to total capacity
Kayrakkum	0.206	3325	80.0	3324	80.0
Nurek	1.433	9253	88.1	9252	88.1

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2014	2015	January-June 2016
Sown area (thsd.ha)	828.5	830.5	836.6
Winter crops	264.7	256.9	258.1
Cereal crops	264.7	256.9	258.1
Spring crops	563.8	573.6	578.5
Cereal crops	147.9	166.8	165.3
wheat	52.3	62.0	63.2
barley	50.9	54.7	53.7
Industrial crops	207.7	188.6	190.6
Potatoes	35.5	39.8	41.6
Vegetables	48.5	55.4	58.4
Melons	19.4	21.4	20.1
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Cereal crops	1317.8	1392.8	586.9
Potatoes	853.7	887.4	181.8
Vegetables	1549.5	1667.9	481.0
Melons	545.7	592.4	154.4

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – June 2016, farms of all categories produced 586926 tons of grains (production increased by 7.3% as compared to the previous year), 181788 tons of potato (by 11.2%), 481004 tons of vegetables (by 17.0%), 154396 tons of melons (by 6.1%), 69397 of fruits (2.3 times), and 1494 tons of grapes (by 21.3%).

Spring crops

As of 1 July 2016, agricultural crops were sown by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 836625 ha (increasing by 6130 ha or 0.7% as compared to the similar date of 2015); of them cereal crops were sown on the area of 423449 ha or 50.6% (increasing by 0.1% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), industrial crops – on 190649 ha or 22.8% (increasing by 1.1%), including cotton – on 162558 ha (increasing by 1.8%), potato – on 41577 ha or 5.0% (increasing by 4.5%), vegetables – on 58352 ha or 7.0% (increasing by 5.3%), melons – on 20069 ha or 2.4% (decreasing by 6.0%), and feed crops – on 102529 ha or 12.2% (increasing by 0.1%).

Out of total sown areas, 14.0% or 117040 ha belong to agricultural enterprises, 65.2% or 545144 ha – to dehkan farms, and 20.8% or 174441 ha – to population.

2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 July 2016, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2220.5 thsd.heads (increasing by 57.4 thsd.heads or 2.7% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 200.2 thsd.heads or 3.8%, amounting to 5503.7 thsd.heads. About 92.7% of cattle and 80.5% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

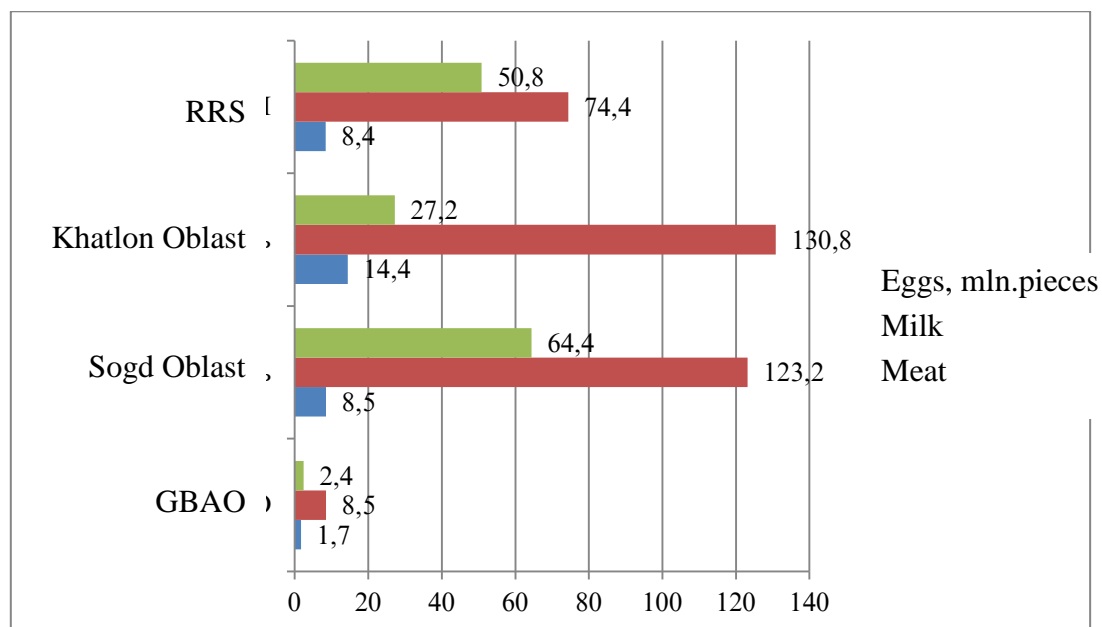
Increase in the number of cattle was observed in farms of Soghd oblast (by 3.5%), Khatlon oblast (by 2.0%), GBAO (bu 1.5%), and RRS (by 2.9%).

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

	2014	2015	January – June 2016
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	99.4	108.8	33.0
of which:			
Beef and veal	44.2	48.4	14.7
Mutton and goats meat	49.4	54.1	16.4
Poultry	1.5	1.6	0.5
Other meat	4.3	4.7	1.4
Milk	854.7	888.9	337.0
Eggs, mln.	350.0	357.2	144.8
Productivity¹			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1618	1679	824
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	223	221	104

¹⁾ agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms

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



2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

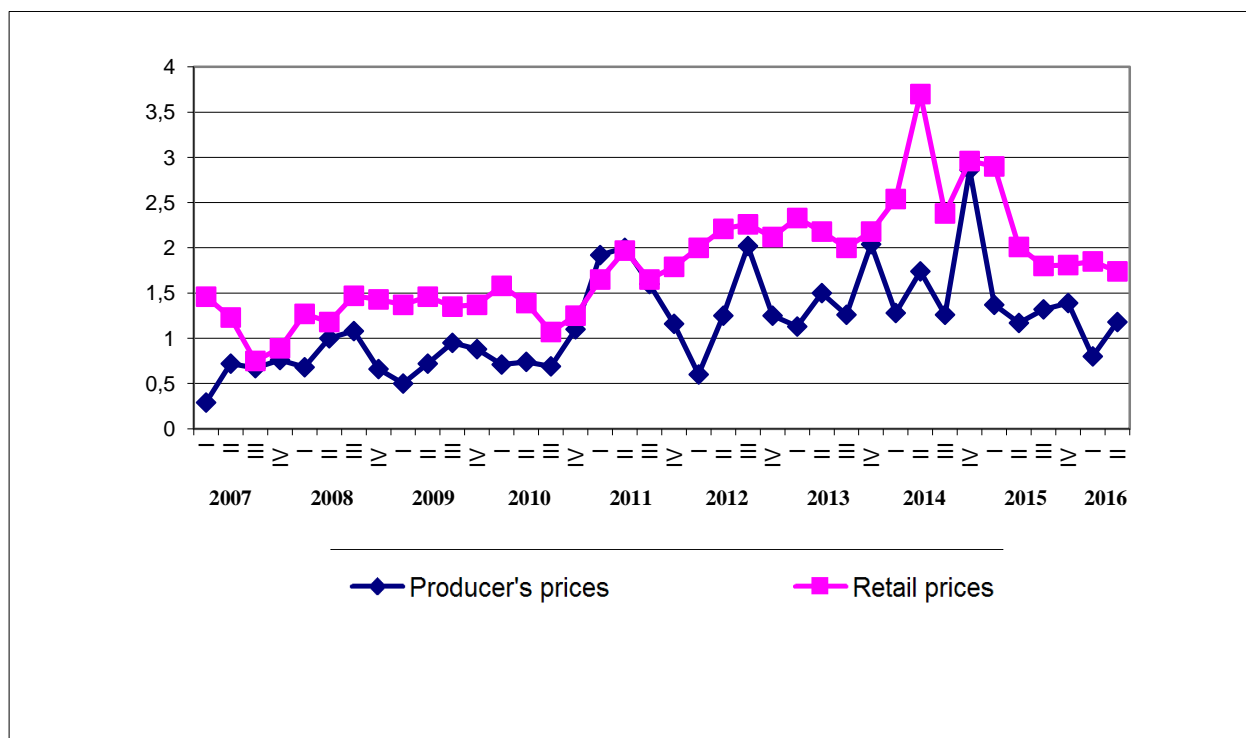
(somon / kg)

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

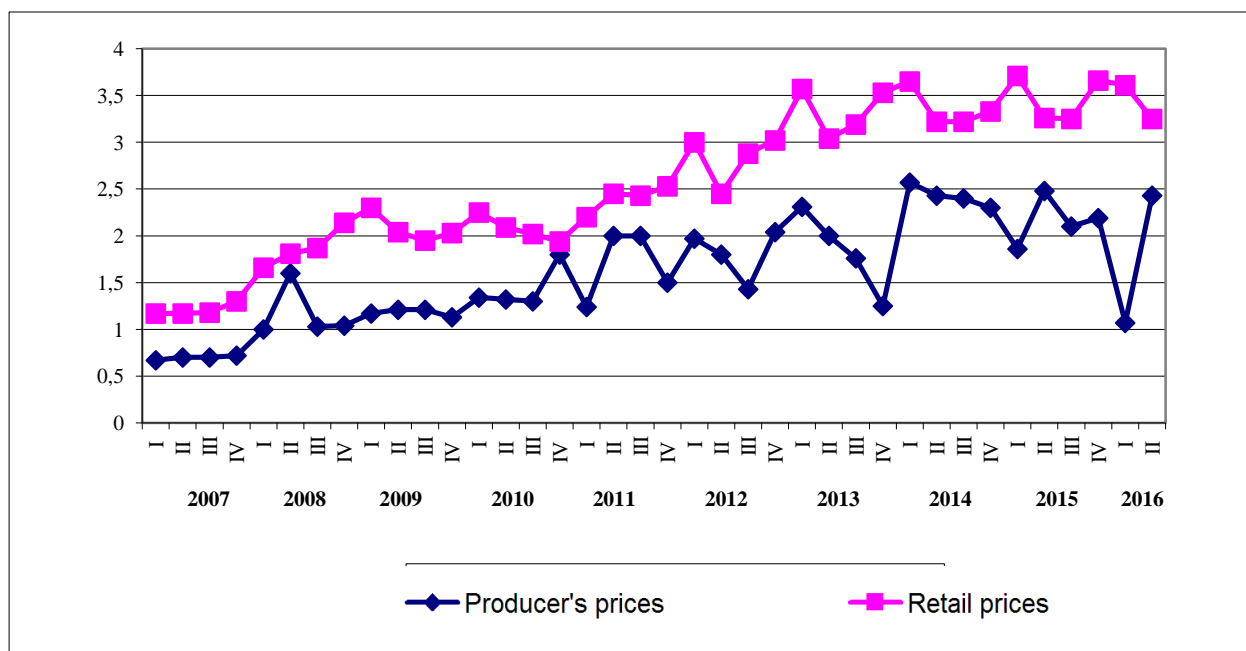
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January – June 2016, the imports of wheat increased by 17.8% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

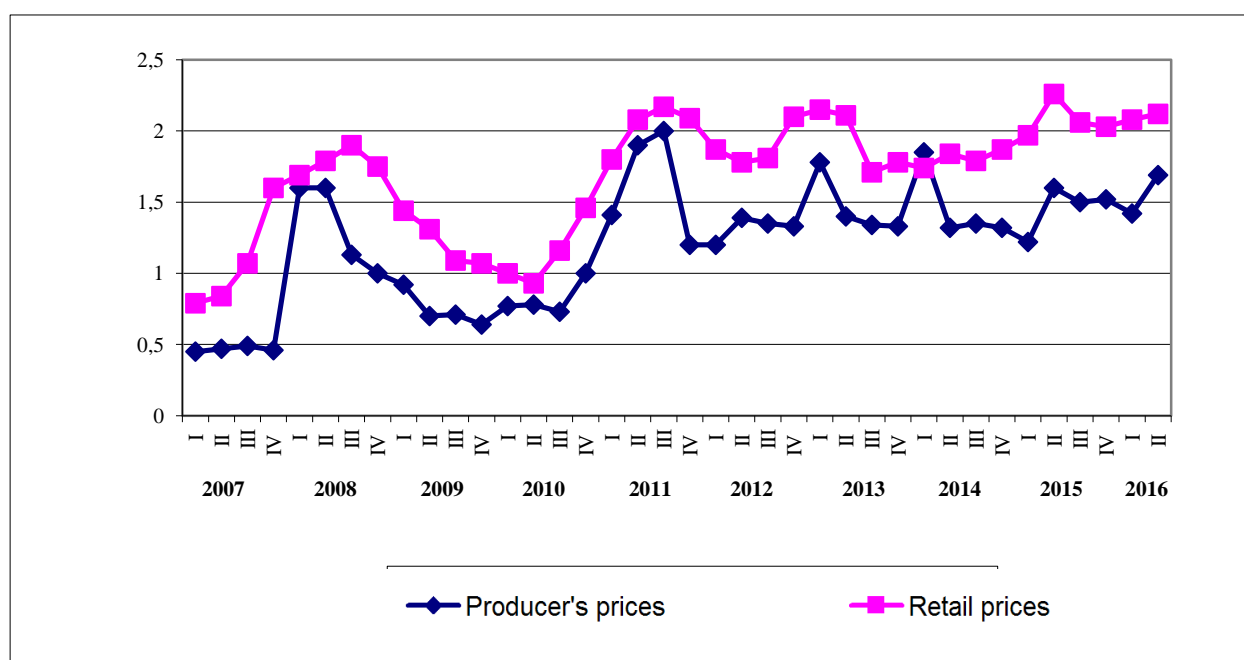
Graph 4. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato (somon/kg)



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



Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of wheat (somon/kg)



The given graphs show that the changes in retail prices are higher than in producer's ones. This trend is specific for all types of agricultural products (see Appendices 3 and 4).

2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs

Share of food products in the total volume of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 4.0% and 3.8% in January – June 2015 and 2016, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 25.5% and 20.6%, respectively.

The major food products imported to the Republic of Tajikistan were wheat and flour (the greatest share), as well as sugar, vegetable oil, vegetables, fruits, potato, flour products (macaroni, noodles, bread, cakes, pastries), dairy products, eggs, tea and others.

In January – June 2016, the imports of food products decreased by 12.0% as compared to January – June 2015, of which the import of flour decreased by 35.9%, spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products – by 30.4%, milk and dairy products – by 23.6%, fruits and berries – by 33.5%, sugar and confectionery (by 46.4%), eggs - by 25.0%. At the same time, the imports of wheat increased by 17.8%, tea – by 66.7%, and vegetable oil – by 9.9%.

**Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products
in January – June of 2015 and 2016**

(thsd.tons)

	<i>Exports</i>		2016 in % to 2015	<i>Imports</i>		2016 in % to 2015
	2015	2016		2015	2016	
<i>Food products</i>	132.5	115.2	86.9	827.6	728.1	88.0
of which						
wheat	0.0	-	-	395.5	466.0	117.8
flour	0.0	0.0	-	77.8	49.9	64.1
sugar and pastry	0.0	-	-	88.1	47.2	53.6
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0.0	0.0	-	9.2	6.4	69.6
vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	-	38.3	42.1	109.9
milk and dairy products	0.0	0.0	-	5.5	4.2	76.4
eggs	-	0.0	-	1.2	0.9	75.0
tea	0.0	0.0	-	1.8	3.0	166.7
potato	0.5	0.1	20.0	50.9	5.5	10.8
fresh vegetables	91.2	88.2	96.7	14.8	1.6	10.8
fresh fruits and berries	35.9	6.2	17.3	21.8	14.5	66.5
fruit and vegetable juices	0.0	0.0	-	0.6	0.5	83.3
canned vegetables, tomatoes	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	-
Share of food products in total volume, %	4.0	3.8	95.0	25.5	20.6	80.8

2.4. Availability of food per capita

The availability of food per capita is calculated using a food balance. A food balance shows for each basic food commodity, the total physical availability and utilization of that foodstuff over a given period of time, usually 1 year. **Total physical availability** is the sum of stocks at the beginning of the period, production and imports of that commodity in a given period of time. **Total utilization** covers use for human consumption + use as animal seed + seed + losses + exports + stocks at the end of the period. In any one period, the availability and utilization of the same commodity must balance. Drawn up over a succession of years, food balances usually reveal a trend in total availability, imports, exports, and the availability of food for human consumption and for feed use. Dividing the annual amount of food available for human consumption by the population gives a key indicator of availability: the average availability of food per capita per year. This measure of food availability is a national average, which takes no account of households' access (i.e. ability to produce, purchase or otherwise obtain) to food.

Table 7: Consumption of foodstuff per capita*(kg / month)*

	January-June 2015	January-June 2016
Bread products (expressed in grain)	12.0	12.3
Potatoes	2.7	3.1
Vegetables and melons	6.9	8.2
Fruits and berries	1.7	2.1
Sugar and confectionery items	1.0	1.1
Meat and meat products	1.0	1.1
Milk and dairy products	6.1	6.4
Eggs (pieces)	6	6.6
Vegetable oil	1.3	1.4
Fish and fish products	0.02	0.02

Source: Household Budget Surveys

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

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

3.1. Consumer prices

In June 2016, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (by 40.5%), pea (by 12.5%), sand sugar (by 4.7%), buckwheat (by 3.1%), bean (by 2.9%), rice (by 0.9%), vegetable oil (by 0.8%), tea (by 0.7%), and beef (by 0.4%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for tomatoes (by 32.4%), apples (by 12.9%), onion (by 10.5%), cucumber (by 9.0%), cabbage (by 4.3%), potato (by 1.5%), eggs (by 0.4%), and milk (by 0.3%) (please see Table 8 and Appendix 4 for details).

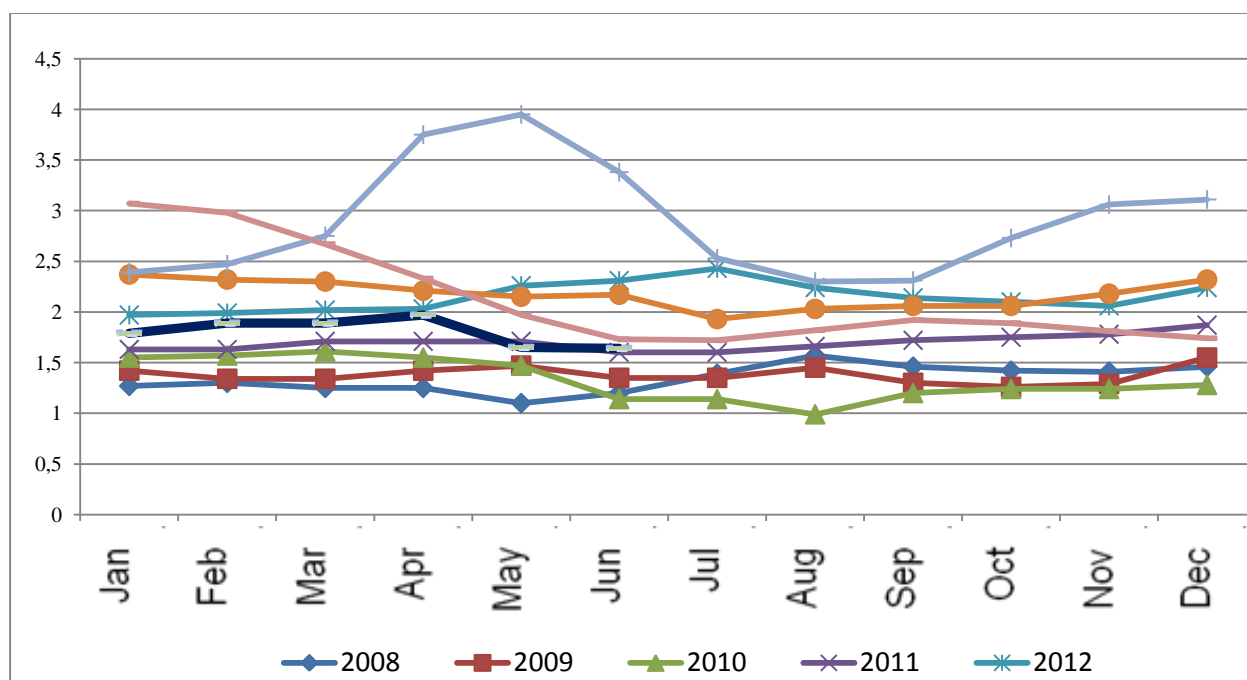
Table 8: Prices for some food products in consumer's sector (average for Republic)
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni / Diram; per kg, liter, piece

	2015		2016			
	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>
Beef	33.79	30.30	29.97	30.83	30.83	30.95
Animal oil	35.38	36.75	37.25	38.45	39.07	39.12
Cotton oil	9.05	9.51	10.18	10.29	10.46	10.55
Milk	3.26	3.87	3.78	3.46	3.24	3.23
Eggs (10 pieces)	6.67	7.36	7.27	7.03	7.03	7.00
Sand sugar	5.72	6.07	6.83	6.57	6.98	7.30

	2015		2016			
	Jun	Dec	Jan	Mar	May	Jun
Salt	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.92
Light wheat flour	3.43	3.41	3.55	3.10	3.15	3.15
Bread made from light wheat flour	4.00	4.36	4.36	4.30	4.23	4.23
Rice	8.45	8.39	8.18	8.24	8.11	8.13
Potatoes	1.73	1.69	1.79	1.89	1.65	1.64
Onion	1.33	1.60	1.78	1.74	1.15	1.03
Carrot	2.09	1.24	1.04	0.93	1.48	2.09
Apples	7.65	5.74	5.70	6.85	8.08	7.04
Vodka	15.21	16.85	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67

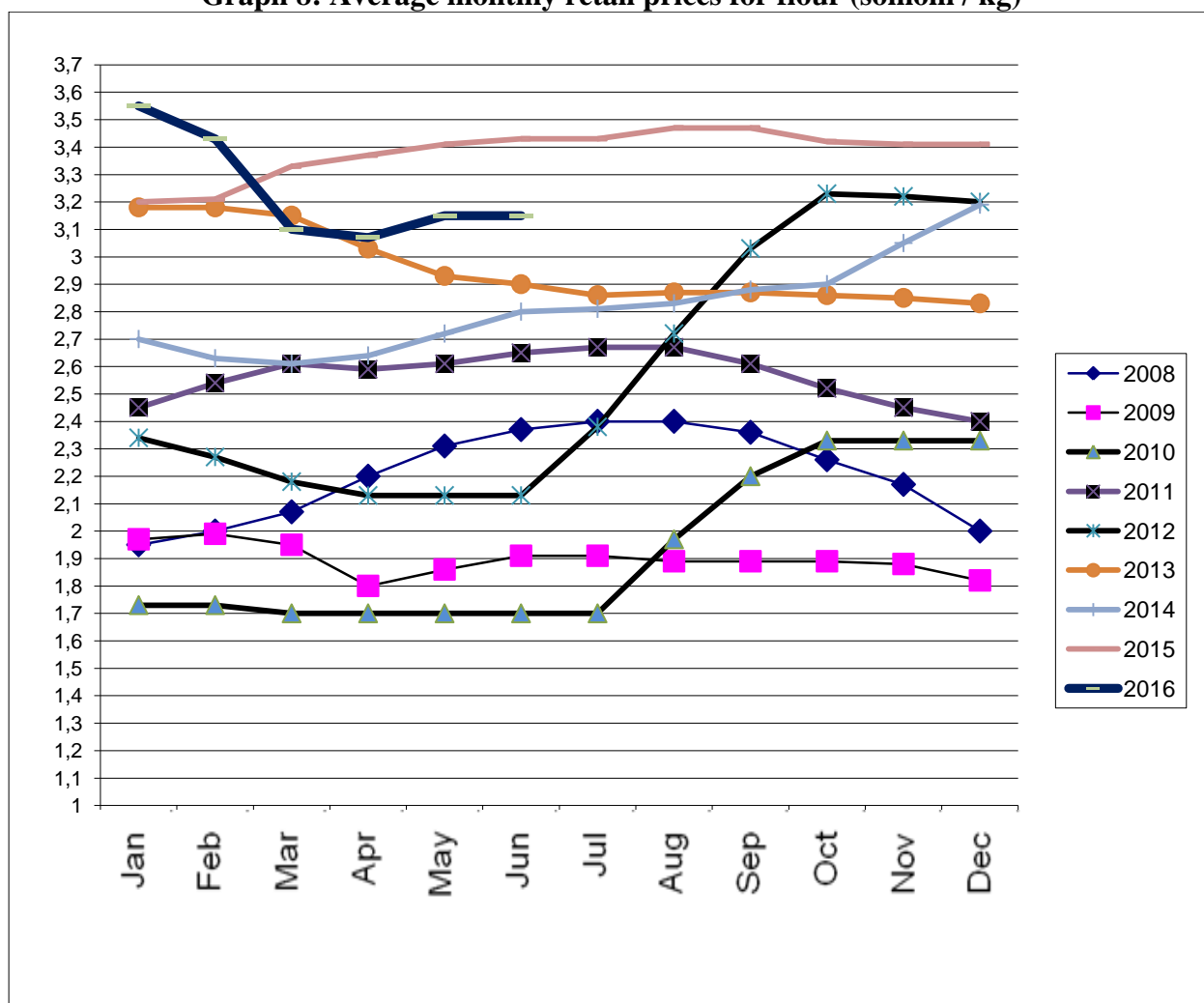
In January – June 2016, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (1.7 times), pea (by 53.1%), buckwheat (by 31.6%), apples (by 22.6%), sugar (by 20.4%), tea (by 19.0%), cotton oil (by 10.6%), animal oil (by 8.3%), vodka (by 3.8%), and beef (by 2.1%). At the same time, a decrease in prices was registered for cucumber (by 48.1%), tomatoes (by 40.5%), onion (by 35.8%), milk (by 16.5%), cabbage (by 14.3%), eggs (by 4.9%), potato (by 3.1%), rice (by 2.6%), mutton (by 2.5%), and light wheat flour (by 2.1%).

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



Potatoes. Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest. In March 2015, the price of potato was 2.67 somoni per kg, decreasing by 3% as compared to March 2014; by June 2015, the price of potato fell to 1.73 somoni per kg. In September 2015, the price of potato reached 1.92 somoni per kg, increasing by 11% as compared to June 2015. In December 2015, the price of potato slightly decreased to 1.74 somoni per kg. In March 2016, the price of potatoes decreased by 20.3% as compared to March 2015 and amounted to 1.89 somoni per kg, decreasing further to 1.64 somoni per kg by June 2016 (see Graph 7).

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



Flour. In 2013 the price of flour was continuously decreasing. In April 2014, the price of flour started to increase and reached 2.80 somoni per kg by the end of June 2014, 2.88 somoni in September 2014, 3.19 somoni per kg in December 2014. In 2015, the price of flour continued to

increase: 3.33 somoni per kg in March, 3.43 somoni per kg in June, and 3.47 somoni per kg in September 2015. Starting from November 2015, the price of flour started to decrease and fell to 4.41 somoni per kg in December 2015. In March 2016 the price of four decreased by 7.0% as compared to March 2015 and amounted to 3.1 somoni per kg. In June 2016 the price of four decreased by 8.26% as compared to June 2015 and amounted to 3.15 somoni per kg (see Graph 8).

3.2. Incomes and expenditures

The source of information on household incomes and expenditures are the Household Budget Surveys. Starting from January 2009, the surveys are being conducted on a quarterly basis with coverage of 3000 households; while in 2008, the surveys were conducted monthly with coverage of 925 households. The following information is being collected: demographic information / family composition; housing and infrastructure; consumption, including domestically manufactured items; economic activity in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

3.2.1. Incomes

In January- June 2016, the nominal per capita cash income was 276.38 somoni per a month, increasing by 4.8% as compared to January- June 2015. At the same time, the real per capita cash income decreased by 0.7% as compared to January- June 2015 and amounted to 267.38 somoni per a month (See Table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	January – June 2015	January – June 2016
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	255.17	267.38
Growth in real incomes (%)	96.7	99.1
Average monthly salary	891.52	931.30
Growth in real salary (%)	100.01	98.8
Average per capita expenditures (somon/month)	244.23	254.52
Growth in real expenditures (%)	98.6	98.6

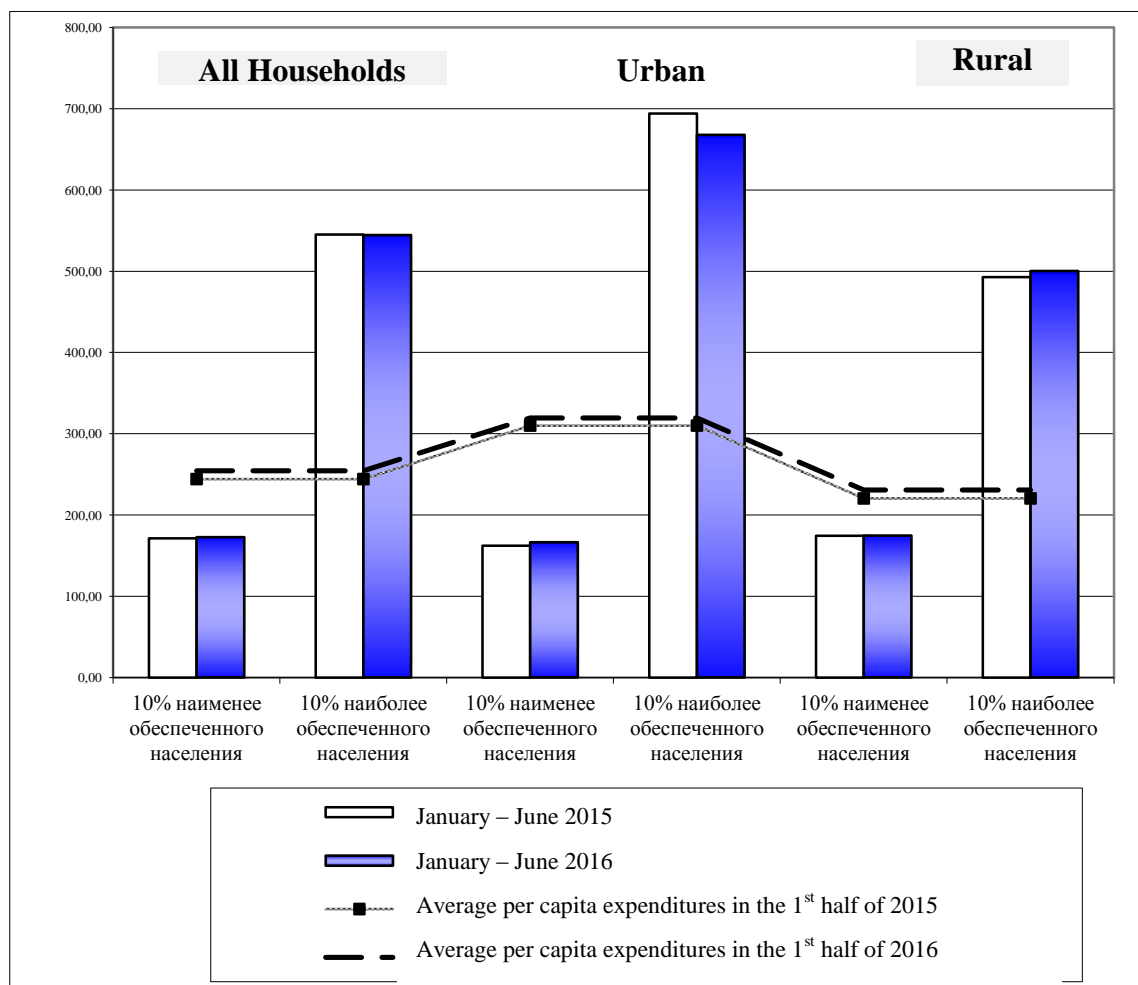
Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January – June 2016 continued to remain labor incomes (56.7%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (6.9%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 10.8 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In the reporting period, the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 3.2 times.

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



3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

Poverty and food & nutrition insecurity are closely related and form a vicious circle. Food and nutrition insecurity is defined as “When people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation, and inappropriate care and feeding practice are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic (persistent), seasonal or transitory.

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

Food insecurity means a situation when people have no regular physical, economic or social access to adequate quantities of qualitative and safe food required for their nutrition, which meets their preferences for an active and healthy life.

In January – June of 2016, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 0.2% as compared to January – June of 2015; in rural areas it decreased by 0.8%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased by 2.5%, while among pensioners this indicator decreased by 4.0% (see Table 10).

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

	January – June 2015	January – June 2016
Republic of Tajikistan	58.7	58.1
Urban	56.3	56.1
Rural	59.9	59.1
Regions		
Dushanbe	58.3	54.7
GBAO	63.2	60.8
Soghd oblast	53.3	51.5
Khatlon oblast	60.9	61.7
RRS	64.2	63.7
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	60.5	58.0
Pensioners	60.1	56.1

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

CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

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

4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

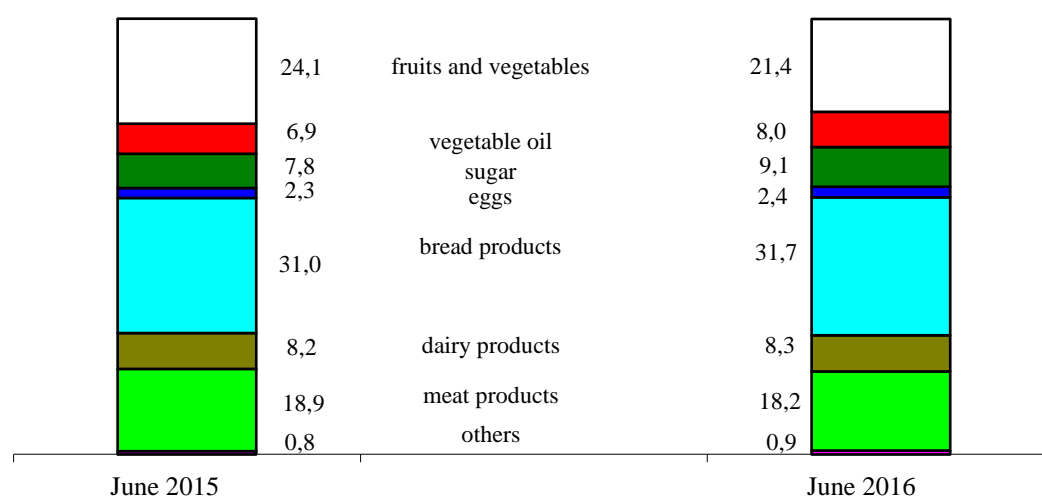
One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2015, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2378.25 Kcal per capita against 2280.1 Kcal per capita in January - December of

2014, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In January – June 2016, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2390.4 Kcal per capita against 2289.3 Kcal per capita in January – June of 2015.

In January – June 2016, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average 73.9 kg per one household member. In January – June 2016, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 18.6 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 49.2 kg, milk and dairy products – 38.8 kg, meat and meat products – 6.4 kg, vegetable oil –7.4 kg, eggs – 40 pieces, sugar and confectionery –6.6 kg, and fruits – 12.8 kg. In the total structure of household’s expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (33.8 %).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – June 2016, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 40%, meat and meat products – by 170%, eggs – by 150%, fruits – by 140%.

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



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

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

	<i>Per one household member per a day</i>	<i>of which:</i>		<i>Per one household member per a day</i>	<i>of which:</i>	
		<i>urban area</i>	<i>rural area</i>		<i>urban area</i>	<i>rural area</i>
	January – June 2015			January – June 2016		
Proteins, gr.	50.70	46.55	52.24	52.90	49.34	54.24
of which animal, gr.	10.22	8.57	10.83	10.91	9.27	11.52
Fats, gr.	57.75	54.99	58.79	61.87	59.92	62.65
of which animal, gr.	14.02	12.90	14.44	15.32	14.44	15.65
Carbohydrate, gr.	350.14	320.73	361.00	362.95	338.65	372.11
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2289.29	2131.18	2348.03	2390.40	2270.41	2436.44
of which animal, gr.	238.44	194.77	254.32	254.41	213.90	269.26

4.2. Food security indicators not related to income

4.2.1 Population morbidity

Table 12. Population morbidity caused by some specific infection diseases*(cases)*

	2015		2016	
	1 quarter *	2 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter
Total number of registered cases	6028	13257	7224	13777
Acute enteric infections	2086	9202	1889	9079
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	79	157	43	154
Typhoid fever	9	10	3	17
Acute viral hepatitis	1036	595	1819	1001
Tuberculosis	1036	1421	909	1322
Brucellosis	102	348	150	327
Parasitic diseases	8102	10728	8700	13542

*) Adjusted

In the second quarter of 2016, incidence of infection diseases among population increased by 3.9% as compared to the second quarter of 2015. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 65.9% of the total number of infection diseases and decreased by 1.3%. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of cases of typhoid fever increased by 70% (from 10 to 17 cases), parasitic diseases – by 26.2%, acute viral hepatitis - by 70%, accounting for 7.3% of the total number of diseases. At the same time, the number of cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 1.9%, tuberculosis – by 7.0%, and brucellosis – by 6.0%.

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

(cases)

	2015		2016	
	1 quarter*	2 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter
Total number of registered cases	3805	8920	4711	9524
Acute enteric infections	1617	7203	1290	7161
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	38	86	14	74
Typhoid fever	7	5	0	0
Acute viral hepatitis	828	427	1561	825
Tuberculosis	94	87	51	78
Brucellosis	15	51	18	33
Parasitic diseases	1898	2313	1687	3124

*) Adjusted

In the second quarter of 2016, incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 increased by 6.8% as compared to the second quarter of 2015; infection diseases accounted for 69.1% of the total number of diseases among children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 75.2% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14, decreasing by 0.6% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

During the reporting period, cases of acute viral hepatitis increased by 90% as compared to the similar period of 2015, parasitic diseases – by 35.1%. At the same time, a number of the registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 14%, typhoid fever – by 36.8%, tuberculosis – by 10.3%, brucellosis – by 35.3%,

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – June 2016, offices of civil registration registered 110.4 thsd. births³ (births registered within the stipulated period, excluding re-registration of births for the previous years) and 17.1 thsd. deaths, of which 1.4 thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

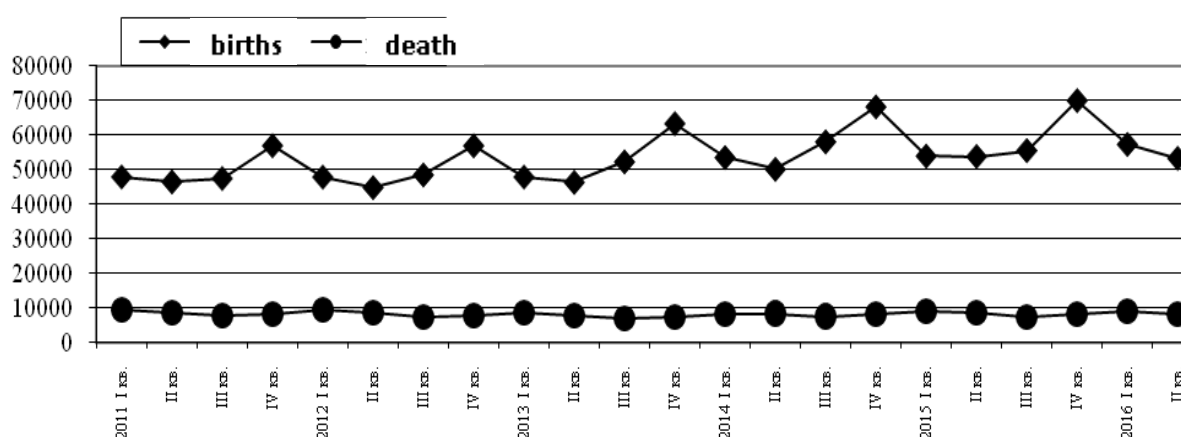
³ Registration of births within a calendar year

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 25.7 and 4.0 per 1000 population, respectively.

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

	<i>Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>
2015						
1 quarter	53851	100.8	8720	107.5	45131	99.6
2 quarter	53743	107.5	8620	104.1	45123	108.2
3 quarter	55414	95.6	7309	97.8	48105	95.3
4 quarter	69900	102.6	8231	103.8	61669	102.5
Year 2015	232908	101.5	32880	103.4	200028	101.2
2016						
1 quarter	57237	106.3	9087	104.2	48150	106.7
2 quarter	53207	99.0	8047	93.4	45160	100.1

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



In January – June 2016, increase in the number of registered births (births registered within the stipulated period) was observed in all regions of the republic, except for Sogd oblast. The number of births registered within the statutory period in GBAO increased by 9.6% amounting to 2.5 thsd. births, in Khatlon oblast – by 2.3% (43.6 thsd.births), in Dushanbe – by 14.1% (7.6

thsd.births), in RRS – by 6.3% (27.9 thsd.births). In Sogd oblast the number of births registered within the statutory period decreased by 3.2% (28.8 thsd.births).

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

	<i>Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	<i>человек</i>					
Tajikistan	107594	110444	17340	17134	90254	93310
GBAO	2260	2478	632	550	1628	1928
Sogd oblast	29743	28798	5805	5774	23938	23024
Khatlon oblast	42672	43646	5832	5904	36840	37742
Dushanbe	6680	7623	1338	1329	5342	6294
RRS	26239	27899	3733	3577	22506	24322
	<i>Per 1000 population</i>					
Tajikistan	25.7	25.7	4.1	4.0	21.6	21.7
GBAO	21.1	22.8	5.9	5.1	15.2	17.7
Sogd oblast	24.2	22.9	4.7	4.6	19.5	18.3
Khatlon oblast	28.6	28.5	3.9	3.8	24.7	24.6
Dushanbe	17.0	19.0	3.4	3.3	13.6	15.7
RRS	27.2	28.1	3.9	3.6	23.3	24.5

In January – June 2016, the total number of registered deaths was 17.1 thsd., decreasing by 1.2% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. Decrease in the number of registered deaths (as compared to January – June 2015) was observed in GBAO (by 13.0%, 550 deaths), Sogd oblast (by 0.5%, 5.8 thsd. deaths), Dushanbe - by 0.7% (1.3 thsd. deaths) and RRS (by 4.2%, 3.6 thsd. deaths). The total number of registered deaths in Khatlon oblast increased by 1.2% (5.9 thsd. deaths) as compared to January – June 2015.

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – June 2016 was 93.3 thsd.persons (21.7 persons per 1000 population) and increased by 3.4% as compared to January – June 2015.

Table 16: Population number

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

	<i>Population number as of 01.07.2016, thsd.persons</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of 2015</i>
Republic of Tajikistan	8640.7	102.4
GBAO	218.9	101.5
Sogd oblast	2532.7	102.2
Khatlon oblast	3083.9	102.6
Dushanbe	807.8	101.9
RRS	1997.4	102.6

METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology of food security analysis

“Food and nutrition security is achieved if adequate food (quantity, safety, quality, social - cultural acceptance) is available and accessible for and satisfactory used and utilized by all individuals at all time to live a healthy and active life”.

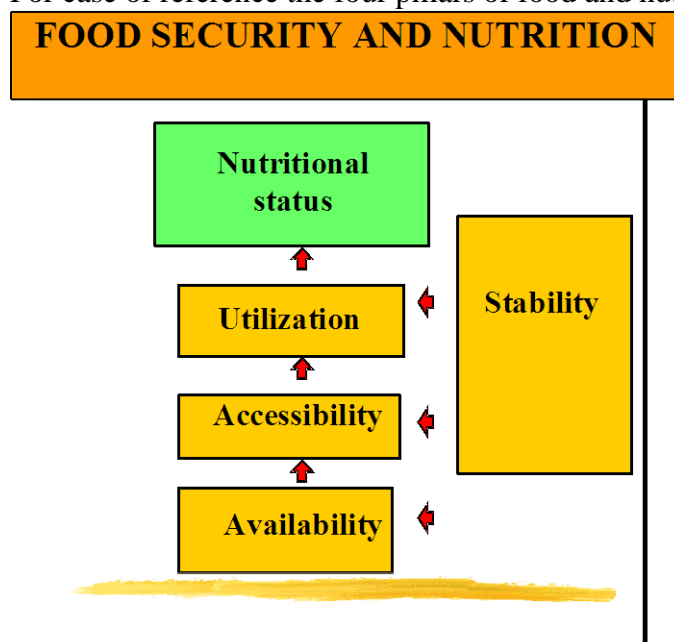
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

Access: all households and household members have sufficient resources to obtain appropriate food (*through* production, purchase or donation)

Use and utilization: adequate knowledge, health and sanitation to enable the human body to digest and utilize that food

Stability: continuous ensuring of availability of, access to and appropriate use and utilization of food. If not, individuals will suffer from chronic or transitory food insecurity

For case of reference the four pillars of food and nutrition security are pictured below:



All four dimensions need to be fulfilled if there is to be food and nutrition security. As individuals and households live in a society, the 4 dimensions of FNS need to co-exist at all levels, from the individual and household level (**micro level**), to the community (village, rayon, oblast) level, representing the **meso level**, and the nation and global level (**macro level**).

To monitor food security it is necessary to select relevant indicators and to measure these indicators at regular intervals.

2. Food balance methodology

Food balances for basic foodstuffs are compiled in natural terms.

In the course of the compilation of the food balance, the closing stocks as of December 31 in one year become the opening stocks on January 1 in the following year. With regard to imports and exports of products, the official data was used, in respect of production - preliminary data.

Seed use is calculated on areas sown with agricultural crops as well as actual amount of seeds used for 1 ha. The calculation of lost was made according to the official norms.

In order to determine the number of eggs for the incubation the actual number of poultry offspring as well as norms on the number of chicken from the eggs laid for incubation.

The calculation of the volume of food products consumed by population as well as expenses on animal feeding was based on the data obtained during the survey of 3000 households. The calculation of meat consumption also included the meat consumed in the course of observing national traditions (funeral, weddings, religious feasts, etc.)

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of abbreviations

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

Appendix 1

Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in the second quarter of 2016**Meteorological conditions**

April. April was characterized by warm and rainy weather. The average monthly air temperature in the most regions of the republic was within or above the norm (by 1 degree), except for GBAO (below the norm by 1-2 degrees), as follows: +13+18 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +3+12 degrees in mountains (+16 degrees in Darvaz), and -3+1 degrees in GBAO.

The lowest air temperature (+10+17 degrees during daytime) was recorded on 1-2 April. The average daily air temperature in valleys during this period was below the norm by 1-4 degrees. The warmest weather was observed on 27-30 April (the air temperature in valleys reached +28+33 degrees). During this period, the average daily air temperature exceeded the norm by 2-5 degrees.

Rains were observed during 4-11 days. Heavy rains were observed on 9 April with the total amount of precipitation for 12 hours reaching 50 mm in Yavan, 25 mm in Darband, 30 mm in Faizabad, 36 mm in Chormagzak, and 24 mm in Bustonobad.

The total monthly amount of precipitations in most regions of the republic was mainly below the norm, except for GBAO, as follows: 46-139% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 18-135% of the norm in Sogd Oblast, 81-92% - in RRS, and 111-209% - in GBAO.

May was characterized by relatively warm weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 1-2 degrees (in piedmonts of Khatlon oblast - by 2-4 degrees), as follows: +16+23 degrees in valleys, +8+16 degrees in piedmonts (+19 degrees in Darvoz), and +2+5 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

In May, the highest air temperature reached 30-37 degrees, the average daily air temperature exceeded the norm by 2-5 degrees, the air temperature in valleys during nights was 10-15 degrees (15-20 degrees in Sogd and Khatlon oblast). The lowest air temperature was recorded on 3-4, 12, and 14 May in valleys, and 2, 10, 14, 18 and 26 May in Sogd oblast, when the air temperature fell to +23+26 degrees (within the norm); the average daily air temperature in valleys was below the norm by 1-3 degrees.

Rains were observed during 2-14 days (10-18 days in mountains). Heavy rains in many regions of the republic were observed during the periods of 3-4 and 11-12 May, with wind speed reaching 13-18m/s in some regions. The relatively heavy rains were observed on:

- 3 May in Rasht (12 hours, 65 mm), Husheri (62 mm), and Tavildara (42 mm)
- 11 May in Chormagzak (28 mm during night), Lyhsh (26mm), Tavildara (96 mm), and
- 12 May in Faizabad (100 mm during night), Darband (61 mm), Rasht (40 mm), Hushyeri (33 mm), Bustonobad (50 mm), and Tavildara (44 mm).

The analysis showed that in May 2016 Faizabad and Tavildara faced the heaviest (and unexpected) rains starting from 1980 (100 mm for four hours in Faizabad and 94 mm in Tavildara), which caused a number of mudflows.

The total monthly amount of precipitations in most regions of the republic was mainly above the norm, except for some regions of Khatlon oblast and GBAO, as follows: 48-167% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 150-476% of the norm in Sogd Oblast, 75-300% - in RRS, 151-249% in the western part of GBAO, and 33-130% in the eastern part of GBAO.

June. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was within the norm and above the last-years values by 1-2 degrees, as follows: +26+30 degrees in valleys, +12+16 degrees in mountainous regions of RRS, +23+24 degrees in piedmonts of Khatlon and Sogd oblast, +17+25 degrees in the western part of GBAO, and +9+11 degrees in high mountain areas

The highest air temperature was recorded on 6-14, 26, and 29-30 June with the maximum air temperature reaching +37+40 degrees in valleys and +43 degrees in the southern regions. The lowest air temperature was observed on 15-16 and 21-22 June in Khatlon oblast and RRS, when the day-time air temperature decreased by 8-10 degrees reaching +27+32 degrees. In Sogd oblast the lowest air temperature was observed on 3-4, 15-17, and 22 June (+25+30 degrees during day-time).

Storms were observed on 2-5, 20-22, and 30 June in some regions of the republic (on 16 June in GBAO). Dust haze were registered in valleys and piedmonts of Khatlon oblast and RRS on 4-5, 11-15, and 22-29 June. Rains were registered during 3-4 days in Khatlon oblast and RRS, 3-6 days in Sogd oblast, 6-18 days in mountainous regions, 6-13 days in mountains of RRS and western part of GBAO (1 days in Khorog), and 5-8 days in the eastern part of GBAO.

The total amount of precipitations on the most part of the republic was above the norm: 105-146% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 0-26% of the norm in the southern part of Khatlon oblast, 117-314% in Sogd oblast, 504% in Iskandirkul, 39% in Kayrakkum, 17-63% in RRS, 89-192% in the mountainous regions of RRS, 110-208% in GBAO, and 30-64% in Khorog, Darvoz, and Navabad.

Hydrological conditions

April. Gradual increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. Mudflows were observed on the southern Yahsu river, rivers of the Gissar slope (Kafarnigan and Karatang) and Vakhsh river on 17-18 April, as the result of heavy rains. The average water discharge in most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (95-154%), except for Isfara and Kyzylsu-Somonchi rivers (22-37%).

During the month, the water content of Nurek reservoir decreased by на 0.376 mln.m³ and amounted to 6368 mln.m³, which is lower by 0.332 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.124 mln.m³ and amounted to 3478 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.019 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 80%.

May. High water content in rivers of the republic continued to remain. Significant increase of water content was registered during the second and third decades of the month in the rivers of the Gissar slope, as well as Yahsu, Obihingou and Vakhsh rivers. Mudflows were observed in

Obihangov – Tavildara river on 11 and 12 May. The water content in the river increased by 247 sm, which caused destruction of the road.

The average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and above the norm (95-237%) except for Isfara, Khorog, and Kyzylsu-Somonchi rivers (40-88%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1.453 mln.m³ and amounted to 7821 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.060 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.052 mln.m³ and amounted to 3531 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.034 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 86%.

June. Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers (decreased water content), as well as rivers of the Gissar slope (water content fluctuated). The average water discharge in most rivers of the republic was within and above the norm (96-166%), except for Karatag and Yahsu rivers (53-83% of the norm).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1.433 mln.m³ and amounted to 9253 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.443 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.206 mln.m³ and amounted to 3325 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.206 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year.

Review of avalanches and mudflows

April. Two mudflows were forecasted with the total duration of 4 days. In fact, 2 mudflows were registered. Increase in water content of some rivers was observed as the result of heavy rains on 17-18 and 20-21 April. Mudflows were observed in Guli Surh settlement of Dukoni Djamoat (Nurek town) on 21 April 2016.

May. Four mudflows were forecasted with the total duration of 8 days. In fact, 22 mudflows were registered. Heavy rains resulted in mudflows in many regions of the republic on 11-14 May, causing the significant damages. Thus, the mudflow on 11-12 May in Sangvor region destroyed roads, pedestrian and motor bridges. Increase in water content of Pyandj river during a night from 11 to 12 May resulted in full destruction of the motor road in Guldara area of Darvoz region.

June. No mudflows or avalanches were forecasted / registered.

APPENDIX 2. CHANGES IN AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES (SUPPLY) IN TAJIKISTAN (somon / kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	Potatoes											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	3.50	1.80	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.50	3.46	2.20
Soghd Oblast	0.98	1.39	0.78	1.10	0.90	0.95	0.78	1.1	1.14	1.40	1.29	1.00
Khatlon Oblast	-	1.16	1.30	1.52	1.19	1.47	1.4	2.0	1.39	1.60	2.0	1.38
RRS	2.50	1.0	1.31	2.34	0.99	0.98	1.2	2.1	1.46	1.70	2.0	1.76
Average in the Republic	1.28	1.37	0.80	1.74	1.17	1.18	1.2	2.0	1.32	1.60	2.86	1.39
	Milk											
GBAO	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.84	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.90	4.0	3.7
Soghd Oblast	1.47	1.68	1.62	1.40	1.44	1.75	1.4	1.5	1.57	2.60	1.48	1.51
Khatlon Oblast	1.79	1.90	2.0	1.78	1.81	2.45	0.43	1.6	1.87	3.00	1.5	1.98
RRS	2.88	1.87	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.72	2.2	2.8	2.83	2.50	2.80	2.73
Average in the Republic	2.57	1.86	1.07	2.43	2.48	2.43	1.76	2.3	2.10	2.80	2.30	2.19
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.27	2.0	2.52
Soghd Oblast	1.30	1.31	1.36	1.20	1.30	1.54	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.11	1.17	1.22
Khatlon Oblast	2.22	1.04	-	1.53	1.71	1.88	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.21	1.56	1.71
RRS	1.72	1.35	1.71	1.26	1.42	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.20	1.13	1.50
Average in the Republic	1.85	1.22	1.42	1.32	1.60	1.69	1.3	1.4	1.50	1.33	1, 32	1.52

APPENDIX 3. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2014 – 2016 (somon / kg)

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

Food Security and Poverty

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

**APPENDIX 4. 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:							
	the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		Urban				Rural			
	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016
Money incomes , somoni	53.66	69.12	740.95	746.23	110.46	120.83	839.75	802.48	33.71	50.88	706.34	725.73
of which:												
labor incomes	30.72	39.80	325.23	324.35	83.33	94.21	523.55	515.56	12.24	20.57	255.41	256.03
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	10.17	12.02	29.00	28.78	10.63	12.92	38.92	32.32	10.01	11.70	25.51	27.51
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.39	1.65	105.74	123.76		0	1.01	8.14	0.52	2.24	142.69	165.00
other incomes (including remittances)	12.38	15.65	280.98	270.70	16.50	13.69	276.27	246.47	10.94	16.37	282.73	279.05
Expenditures, somoni	171.29	172.68	545.09	544.57	162.18	166.43	694.27	667.90	174.48	174.65	492.67	500.33
of which:												
consumer expenditures	156.45	159.47	463.43	471.65	154.51	156.49	615.29	605.06	157.11	160.30	410.04	423.83
purchase of foods, including public catering	101.18	100.09	209.11	210.01	94.85	97.53	273.81	273.66	103.40	100.90	186.36	187.25
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	29.34	34.04	173.68	175.29	28.28	27.27	222.13	206.28	29.71	36.36	156.65	164.00
services	25.85	25.21	80.03	85.85	31.37	31.68	119.06	124.91	23.91	22.87	66.30	71.97
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.07	0.13	0.61	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.21	0.09	0.17	0.73	0.61

Food Security and Poverty

	All households				of which:								
					Urban				Rural				
	the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		
	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	1 st half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg													
Bread and bread products	11.68	11.49	13.71	13.78	9.67	9.42	12.54	11.88	12.38	12.22	14.13	14.46	
Potatoes	2.53	2.73	3.51	3.83	2.22	2.53	3.61	3.71	2.64	2.80	3.47	3.87	
Vegetables and melons	5.37	5.95	8.25	9.09	4.44	4.86	9.65	10.15	5.70	6.32	7.76	8.69	
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.70	0.79	1.87	1.90	0.68	0.89	2.47	2.43	0.70	0.75	1.65	1.71	
Meat and meat products	0.67	0.71	1.91	1.93	0.62	0.00	2.47	2.37	0.69	0.73	1.70	1.77	
Milk and dairy products	4.60	4.54	8.48	7.91	2.21	2.21	7.72	7.35	5.44	5.36	8.75	8.10	
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	
Eggs (pieces)	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	
Sugar and confectionery	1.00	0.98	1.41	1.45	0.79	0.79	1.42	1.43	1.08	0.00	1.41	1.45	
Vegetable oil and other fats	1.12	1.17	1.67	1.69	1.01	1.05	1.55	1.57	1.16	1.22	1.71	1.74	

**APPENDIX 5. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
IN JANUARY – JUNE of 2015 AND 2016** (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in January – June of 2015			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2952	17119	2952	17119
including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 120.00	17.8	21.8	18.1	22.1
120.01-160.00	12.6	14.6	12.8	14.8
160.01-200.00	12.3	13.3	13.1	14.3
200.01-240.00	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.0
240.01-280.00	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.0
280.01-320.00	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.6
320.01-360.00	5.6	4.8	5.5	4.7
360.01-400.00	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.0
400.01-440.00	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.0
440.01-480.00	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7
480.01-520.00	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7
520.01-560.00	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2
560.01-600.00	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.1
600.01-640.00	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
640.01-680.00	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
680.01-720.00	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5
720.01-760.00	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
760.01-800.00	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
800.01 and above	3.6	2.2	3.3	2.1

	Distribution by money income in January – June of 2016			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2952	17119	2952	17119
including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 120.00	14.5	17.7	14.9	18.1
120.01-160.00	11.7	14.0	11.8	14.2
160.01-200.00	12.5	14.0	13.0	14.4
200.01-240.00	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.7
240.01-280.00	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.9
280.01-320.00	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.0
320.01-360.00	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.4
360.01-400.00	4.7	4.0	4.7	3.9
400.01-440.00	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.0
440.01-480.00	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.2
480.01-520.00	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.1
520.01-560.00	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.4
560.01-600.00	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
600.01-640.00	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
640.01-680.00	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
680.01-720.00	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
720.01-760.00	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
760.01-800.00	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
800.01 and above	3.8	2.4	3.5	2.1

APPENDIX 6. STRUCTURE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
 (according to sampling household budget survey)

	January – June of 2015						January – June of 2016					
	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	244.23	310.06	220.38	100	100	100	254.52	319.38	230.88	100	100	100
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	222.40	285.28	199.63	91.06	92.01	90.58	232.99	296.30	209.94	91.54	92.77	90.93
including:												
for foods	130.46	160.59	119.53	58.66	56.29	59.88	135.39	166.22	124.13	58.11	56.10	59.13
for nonfoods	54.81	69.29	49.57	24.64	24.29	24.83	60.15	72.20	55.75	25.82	24.37	26.56
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	18.01	24.06	15.82	32.86	34.72	31.91	19.48	24.73	17.56	32.39	34.25	31.50
furniture and cultural and household appliances	6.75	9.64	5.71	12.32	13.91	11.52	6.85	8.28	6.33	11.39	11.47	11.35
medicines	7.79	11.00	6.63	14.21	15.88	13.38	9.21	3.79	7.96	15.31	5.25	14.28
building materials	6.92	6.87	6.93	12.63	9.91	13.98	8.04	12.7	9.14	13.37	17.59	16.39
fuel	1.68	5.97	2.07	3.07	8.62	4.18	1.02	0.63	1.16	1.70	0.87	2.08
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.30	0.24	0.32	0.55	0.35	0.65	0.34	0.22	0.38	0.57	0.30	0.68
alcoholic beverages	0.25	0.08	0.32	0.46	0.12	0.65	0.004	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.00
services	35.19	54.72	28.14	15.82	19.18	14.10	37.25	57.84	29.82	15.99	19.52	14.20
of which:												
housing and communal services	12.14	21.91	8.62	34.50	40.04	30.63	12.68	22.87	9.01	34.04	39.54	30.21
including payments for :												

	January – June of 2015						January – June of 2016					
	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
dwelling space	0.3	0.77	0.13	2.47	3.51	1.51	0.50	1.09	0.28	3.94	4.77	3.11
communal services	11.84	21.14	8.49	97.53	96.49	98.49	12.18	21.78	8.73	96.06	95.23	96.89
o/w electric energy	7.27	13.62	4.98	61.40	64.43	58.66	7.21	14.09	4.74	59.20	64.69	54.30
personal services	2.87	2.67	2.97	8.16	4.88	10.55	2.87	2.91	11.85	7.70	5.03	39.74
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.62	0.53	0.65	21.60	19.85	21.89	0.72	0.63	0.75	25.09	21.65	6.33
cultural and educational services	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.11	0.27	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.30
payments for education	2.25	4.91	1.30	6.39	8.97	4.62	3.35	4.91	2.79	8.99	8.49	9.36
payments for medical services	2.00	2.18	1.94	5.68	3.98	6.89	2.16	3.08	1.82	5.80	5.33	6.10
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.03	0.25	0.54	0.05	0.84
transport services	10.46	14.44	9.01	29.72	26.39	32.02	10.69	15.39	8.99	28.70	26.61	30.15
communication services	4.41	6.30	3.73	12.53	11.51	13.26	4.20	6.31	3.44	11.28	10.91	11.54
legal services	0.17	0.03	0.22	0.48	0.05	0.78	0.26	0.19	0.29	0.70	0.33	0.97
Taxes, due, and other payments	6.05	14.34	3.07	2.48	4.62	1.39	6.06	14.60	2.99	2.38	4.57	1.30
Other expenditures	15.78	10.44	17.68	6.46	3.37	8.02	15.47	8.48	17.95	6.08	2.66	7.77

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

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which households having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	17379	22	109	270	498	2053	658	771	554	463	2446
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 80.00	16.5	21.5	0.0	2.5	3.5	5.7	21.7	18.9	7.2	14.6	21.2	38.2
80.01-100.00	17.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	13.2	21.5	19.6	17.7	18.1	20.5	23.5
100.01-120.00	15.5	15.9	0.0	5.0	9.3	15.2	17.3	16.5	12.0	18.7	20.7	14.1
120.01-140.00	13.1	13.1	0.0	5.0	11.1	14.7	13.7	13.5	14.5	14.4	13.9	10.4
140.01-160.00	9.3	8.5	3.8	5.9	8.7	13.8	8.6	9.1	11.7	10.4	8.4	4.8
160.01-180.00	7.1	5.9	0.0	14.3	10.7	10.3	5.5	6.4	9.1	7.1	5.8	2.6
180.01-200.00	5.0	4.1	7.7	7.6	11.4	7.3	3.5	4.2	6.6	5.0	3.0	1.4
200.01-220.00	3.7	3.0	7.7	9.2	8.7	4.2	2.5	3.2	5.0	3.4	2.1	1.8
220.01-240.00	2.3	1.6	3.8	8.4	6.2	3.1	1.2	1.7	3.4	1.6	1.2	0.4
240.01-260.00	2.1	1.4	3.8	9.2	5.9	3.3	0.9	1.5	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.4
260.01-280.00	1.3	0.9	3.8	4.2	3.1	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.4
280.01-300.00	1.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	5.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2
300.01-320.00	0.9	0.5	19.2	6.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.2
320.01-340.00	0.7	0.4	7.7	3.4	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
340.01-360.00	0.5	0.3	11.5	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0
360.01-380.00	0.4	0.3	3.8	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2
380.01-400.00	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
400.01-420.00	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
420.01 and above	1.9	1.3	26.9	9.2	3.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.4

continued

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

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which, households, having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	17559	26	119	289	455	2065	2470	656	742	570	502
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon) :												
Below 120.00	11.5	15.6	0.0	0.9	2.0	5.7	14.9	13.2	5.5	10.7	12.0	26.4
120.01-160.00	15.2	17.7	0.0	1.8	4.4	7.7	19.4	17.0	10.1	14.2	18.6	26.4
160.01-200.00	16.5	17.9	3.4	1.8	12.4	12.8	18.9	17.8	15.6	18.0	19.7	17.9
200.01-240.00	13.9	13.7	0.0	6.1	10.7	16.6	14.3	14.5	16.1	14.9	15.6	10.9
240.01-280.00	10.0	9.7	0.0	5.3	7.7	12.1	10.3	10.3	11.1	11.5	10.2	7.8
280.01-320.00	8.1	7.1	6.9	9.6	12.4	9.6	7.1	8.0	11.3	9.4	7.4	3.3
320.01-360.00	5.7	4.8	6.9	6.1	11.1	7.7	4.4	5.1	7.0	5.2	5.7	2.4
360.01-400.00	4.7	3.8	3.4	11.4	7.4	7.2	3.4	3.9	5.6	4.3	3.8	1.5
400.01-440.00	2.8	2.1	3.4	6.1	6.7	3.4	1.8	2.3	4.6	2.0	1.3	1.1
440.01-480.00	2.3	1.7	0.0	8.8	5.0	3.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	0.7
480.00-520.00	1.9	1.4	3.4	7.9	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.0
520.01-560.00	1.1	0.7	3.4	5.3	2.3	2.8	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.4
560.01-600.00	1.3	0.8	6.9	7.0	3.4	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.4
600.01-640.00	0.8	0.5	6.9	1.8	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
640.01-680.00	0.7	0.4	3.4	4.4	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0
680.01-720.00	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2
720.01-760.00	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
760.01-800.00	0.3	0.2	6.9	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
800.01 and above	2.2	1.3	41.4	9.6	4.0	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.5

APPENDIX 7. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	January – June of 2015			January – June of 2016		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	12.0	10.9	12.5	12.3	11.3	12.7
Potatoes	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.0
Vegetables and melons	6.9	8.7	6.3	8.2	9.4	7.8
Fruits and berries, including dry	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2
Sugar and confectionary	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Meat and meat products	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
Fish products	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
Milk and dairy products	6.1	3.9	6.9	6.5	4.3	7.3
Eggs (pieces)	6	7	6	6	7	7
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

/ Edited by Hasanzoda G.K.. - Director
of the Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
of the Republic of Tajikistan
734025 Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Bokhtar Street, 17