

**STATE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS  
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY  
IF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

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**Dushanbe - 2007**

**Statistical service is one of the effective methods for establishing the order and evaluation of prospects of economic agents activity. Under the conditions of market economy, it is not possible to insure the sustainable development without proper accounting, work analysis and resource planning.**

**In this respect, and in accordance with legislation, all enterprises, organizations, institutions, and all production and non-production subjects, independently of their form of ownership, have to submit all required complete and accurate reports in due time to the statistical bodies. Thereby, statistical recording is to be indispensable, complete and unexceptional on the whole territory of the republic.**

**Relevant state authorities have to take required actions to bring accounting system into the line with international standards.**

**EMOMALI RAHMON**

## **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.

“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 purpose of the Bulletin is to bring together and systematize available information on food security in Tajikistan; i.e. the availability of food in the republic and outlook for food production, indicators on access to food, food use and utilization. The Bulletin also contains analysis of current food security situation in the Republic.

The base indicators for Food Security 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 State Committee on Statistics with participation of key Ministries and Departments (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health Care, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Hydrometeorological Agency under the Committee for Nature and Forestry Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, etc.). The publication is prepared with technical and financial support of European Commission in the Republic of Tajikistan.

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

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## OVERVIEW

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January - June 2007 was valued at 4788471.1 thsd.somoni, and increased by 7.3% as compared to the corresponding period of 2006 (in constant prices).

Monthly inflation rate in consumer's sector made up 0.58% (against 1.10% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

As of 1 July 2007 as compared to similar date of the previous year production of potatoes increased by 4.1%, vegetables - by 5.7%, melons - by 28.1%, fruits - by 40.8%, and grapes - by 18.2%; at the same time production of grain decreased by 2.4%.

Share of food products in the total value of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 1.7% and 2.0% in the first half of 2006 and 2007, respectively. The share of food products in total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 10.0% and 12.4%, respectively. Imports of wheat increased by 25% amounting to 153.6 thsd.tons (against 123.2 thsd.tons in the first half of 2006).

In the first half of 2007, farms of all categories produced 42.6 thsd. tons of meat (or 108% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), 236.0 thsd.tons of milk (108.1%), and 53.2 mln.eggs (106%).

In June 2007 retail prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to June 2006, except of prices for potato and carrot .

During 2007, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (61 %), cabbage (54.2%), cotton oil (17.8%), beef (14%), mutton (11.5%), light wheat flour (9.9%), pearl barley (9.6%), chocolate sweets (6.6%), filter-tipped cigarettes (5.7%), condensed milk (5.1%), milk (4.7%), semi-smoked sausages (3.7%), apples (3.3%), poultry meat and evaporated milk formula (3.2%), margarine (3.1%), bread made from light wheat flour (3.0%), live fish (1.6%), and animal oil (1.4%).

In the first quarter of 2007, in all regions of Tajikistan consumption of bread and bread products exceeded approved medical norm by 38.5% and amounted on average to 38.1 kg per one household member.

As of the end of June 2007, 67.9 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is by 11.9% less than at the corresponding date of the previous year, and by 0.5% higher than in May 2007. As of the end of June 2007, the majority of officially registered unemployed were the persons without professional qualifications or those who lost their skills due to long idle period (49.3 thsd.persons or 94.1% of total number of unemployed).

Real increase of wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2007 made up 17% as compared to May 2007, and 17.3% as compared to June 2006.

In June 2007, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture and forestry, amounting to 48.27 somoni and 60.20 somoni, respectively.

The cost of *consumer's basket*, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2006) amounted to 54.62 somoni per one household member in prices of end of June 2007, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standard would amount to 119.08 somoni.

As of the end of June 2007, total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 27.5 mln.somoni.

## CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

*The mentioned 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 2007 was valued at 4788471.1 thsd.somoni, and increased by 7.3% as compared to the corresponding period of 2006 (in constant prices).

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

**Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators**

	2005	2006	1 half of 2006	1 half of 2007
Population, as of the end of period (million)	6,9	7,1	7,1	7,1
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	7206,6	9335,2	3524,5	4788,5
of which (in %):				
agriculture	21,4	21,5	13,1	13,3
industry	18,5	21,3	20,8	18,1
services	43,8	40,6	48,4	48,9
GDP per capita (somoni)	1051,2	1335,1	x	x
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	6,7	7,0	7,1	7,3
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	0,1	0,5	0,89	4,9
Consumer Price Indices, <i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	107,8	111,9	109,7	118,3
Price Indices for foodstuffs	108,9	113,6	110,9	120,4
Price indices for services	109,8	118,6	117,5	127,6
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	3,1175	3,2983	3,2179	3,4381
Officially registered unemployment rate	2,0	2,3	2,4	2,4
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	43,6	47,7	48,2	49,5

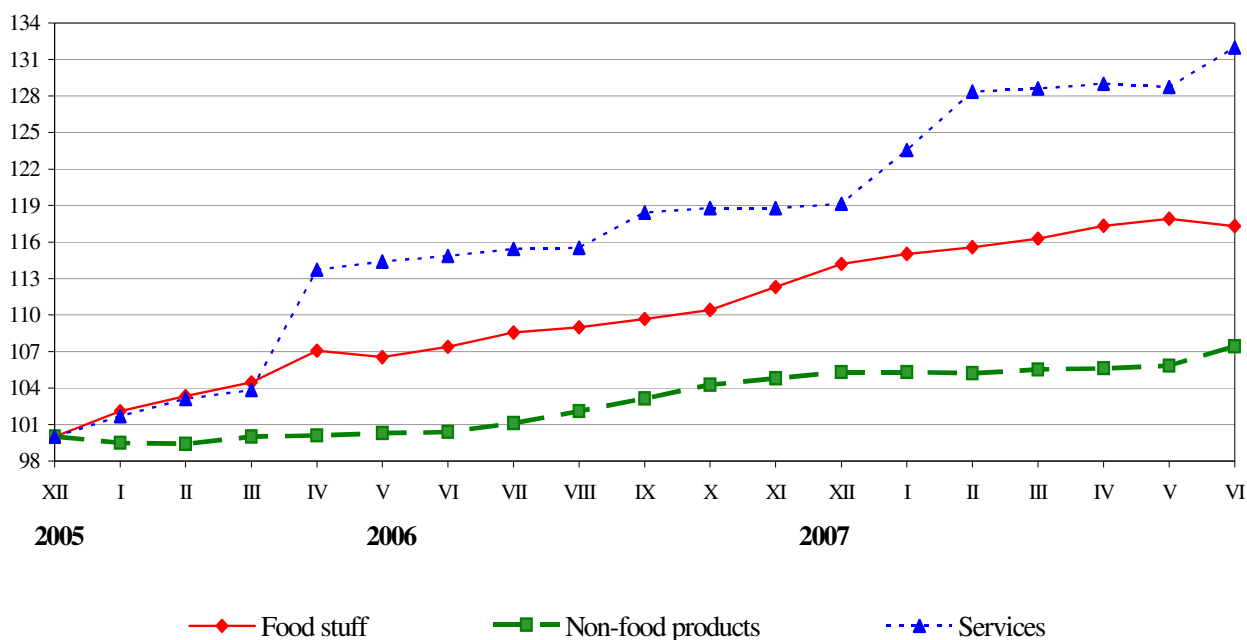
	2005	2006	1 half of 2006	1 half of 2007
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	112,4	112,2	119,0	102,7
Monthly average wages and salaries (somon)	83,58	116,81	107,70	148,53
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	135,2	135,8	132,0	137,9
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-421,3	-326,4	-133,6	-306,1
Share of food in total imports, %	11,7	11,3	10,0	12,4
Share of food in total exports, %	3,3	2,7	1,7	2,0

Source: State Committee on Statistics

## 1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In the first half of 2007, consumer price index constituted 103.5%, of which for foodstuff - 102.6%, non-food products - 101.9%, and paid services to population - 110.8%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer's sector made up 0.58% (against 1.10% in the corresponding 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 2003).**



**During the first half of 2007, 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 2007, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan including electric power and natural gas was valued at 1778.7 million USD, which is higher by 302.1 mln.USD (or 20.5%) than in January-June 2006. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 306.1 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 81 countries, of which 11 CIS countries and 70 far abroad countries.

In January-June 2007, volume of exports amounted to 736.3 mln.USD, which is higher by 9.7% or 64.8 mln.USD than in the similar period of 2006. Volume of imports amounted to 1042.4 mln.USD, which is higher by 29.5% or 237.3 mln.USD than in January-June 2006.

Major plant products in exports were fruits (10190 thsd.USD) and vegetables (7306 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (17744 thsd.USD) and flour (36908 thsd.USD).

### **1.4 Labor market**

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2007 was 2099.9 thsd.persons, of them 2047.5 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 52.4 thsd.persons (2.5% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed. In June 2007, payroll number of employed in enterprises of all forms of ownership amounted to 1049.3 thsd.persons (or 51.2% of total number of employed population). As of the end of June 2007, 67.9 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is by 11.9% less than at the corresponding date of the previous year, and by 0.5% higher than in May 2007.

From the beginning of 2007, 33.1 thsd.persons applied to employment offices for a job (which is less by 6.8% than in 2006). Of them, 46.3% (15.3 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All applied persons were unemployed. 52.1% (17.2 thsd.persons) of them are persons who were looking for a job for the first time, and 48.5% (16.1 thsd.persons) did not have a profession / qualification. As of the end of June 2007, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 12.6% as compared to the similar period of 2006, and amounted to 16.0 thsd places. At the same time, the number of vacancies for blue-collar job decreased by 5.9% and amounted to 7.3 thsd (46.3% of total number of vacancies). As of the end of June 2007, number of unemployed officially registered in employment offices of the Ministry of

Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 52.4 thsd., increasing by 2.4% as compared to the previous month. Females accounted for 54.4% of total number of unemployed (28.5 thsd.persons), and persons aged 15-29 accounted for 51.9% (27.2 thsd.persons).

As of the end of June 2007, the majority of officially registered unemployed were the persons without professional qualifications or those who lost their skills due to long idle period (49.3 thsd.persons or 94.1% of total number of unemployed). Besides, about 70.5% of total number of unemployed have general secondary education and incomplete secondary education (36.9 thsd.persons). In January - June 2007, 14.6 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 10.2 thsd.persons (70.19%) were on leave without pay. 2.2 thsd.persons were working during incomplete working week or working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.1% of economically active population.

In January-June 2007, number of professional trainings for registered unemployed and their engagement in public works through employment offices decreased as compared to the corresponding period of 2006. In January-June 2007, 3.7 thsd. registered unemployed were offered professional training by employment offices (which is less by 26.8% than at the corresponding period of the previous year). 1.4 thsd.persons have completed the training courses.

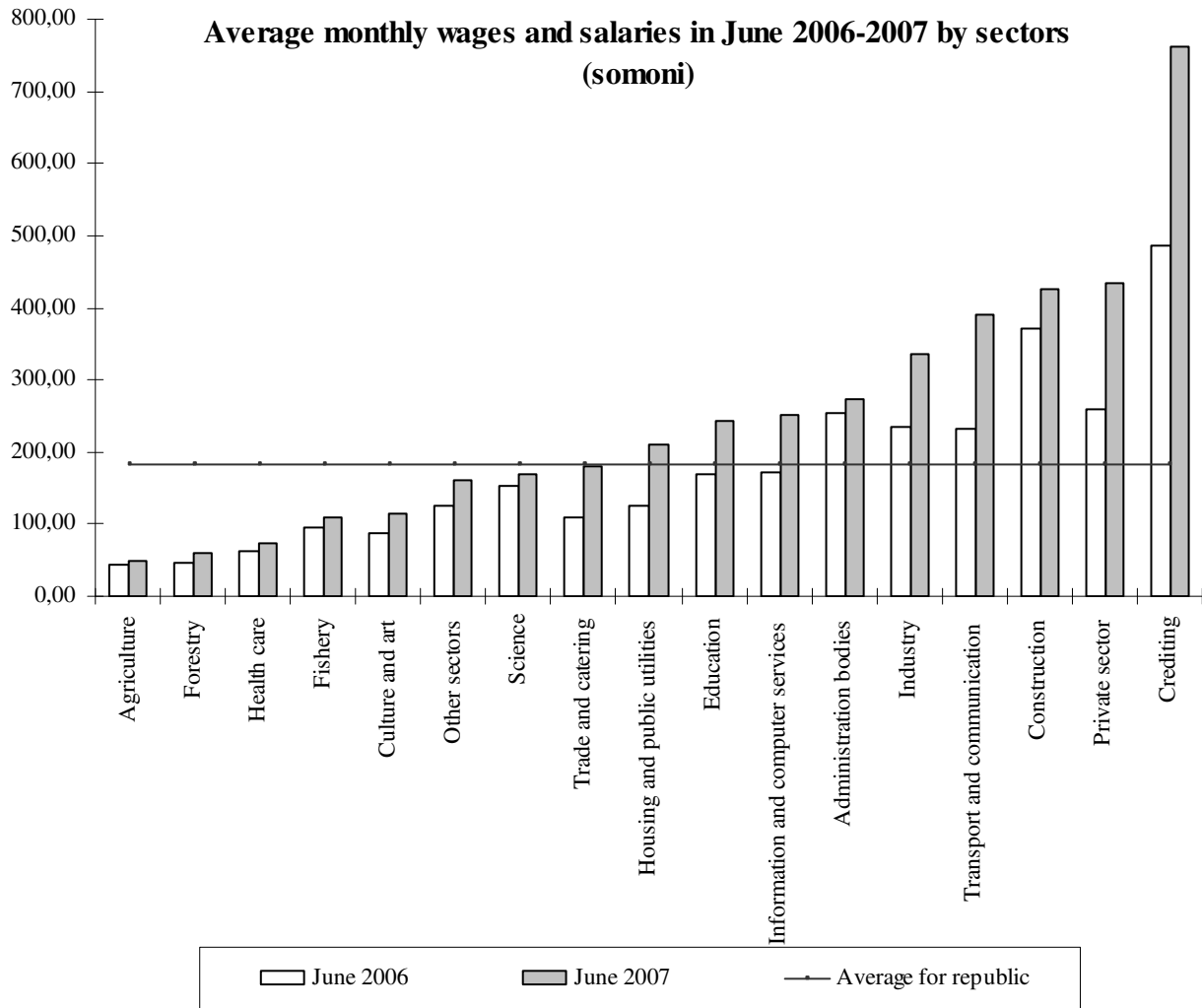
Employment offices provide unemployed population with various career guidance services. As of the end of June 2007, 8.3 thsd. unemployed were provided with such services.

Real increase of wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2007 made up 17% as compared to May 2007, and 17.3% as compared to June 2006.

In June 2007, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture and forestry, amounting to 48.27 somoni and 60.20 somoni, respectively. The highest wages and salaries were observed in construction (425.92 somoni), communication (413.73 somoni), transport (380.04 somoni), and industry (334.73 somoni). Average monthly salary in real sector in June 2007 was 140.10 somoni, increasing by 34.6% as compared to June 2006.

In non-production sphere, the highest salary remains in the area of finance and crediting (760.53 somoni in June 2007). Average monthly salary in non-production sphere in June 2007 was 218.25 somoni, increasing by 37.3% as compared to June 2006.

**Graph 2:**



As of the end of June 2007, total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 27503.7 thsd.somoni, of which arrears for June 2007 accounted for 14.3% (3934.8 thsd.somoni).

## **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 2007 in all categories of farms increased by 6.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year and amounted to 947.5 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products - 425.1 mln.somoni

(increased by 6.8%), and animal products - 522.4 mln.somoni (increased by 6.3%).

The value of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms in Khatlon Oblast amounted to 520.8 mln.somoni (increased by 7.5%), Soghd Oblast - 229.7 mln.somoni (by 6.2%), regions of the republican subordination - 169.6 mln.somoni (by 4.1%), and GBAO - 27.4 mln.somoni (by 5.1%).

### *2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production*

#### **Climate influence on crop production**

The **April** was characterized by warm and relatively dry weather. At the beginning of the month, day-time air temperature in valleys didn't exceed 14-19 degrees. The hottest weather was registered on 10-13, 15-16, 19-20, 26 and 30 April, when day-time air temperature reached 30-35 degrees in valleys, 23-28 degrees in mountains, and 13-18 degrees in high mountain areas. Not heavy precipitations were registered during 7-14 days. Heavy precipitations were observed on 17 April (20-40 mm for 12 hours in valleys and piedmonts). Monthly average water discharge of the most rivers of the republic exceeded the norm (145-200%) and last years values (135-190%).

In **May**, the average monthly air temperature on the most part of the republic was above the norm by 0.6-1.6 degrees, while in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast it exceeded the norm by 2-2.8 degrees: 18-24 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, 10-16 degrees in mountains, and 5-7 degrees in high mountain areas. Mean daily temperature exceeded the norm by 3-7 degrees.

The coolest weather was observed on 8, 16-21 May, when Central Asian regions faced cold wave from northwest. May was characterized by gradual increase in water content of rivers. Monthly average water discharge of the most rivers of the republic exceeded the norm except for Yahso river, where water content was below the norm (93%).

**June.** The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 0.6-2.8 degrees as follows: 26-30 degrees in valleys, 14-20 degrees in mountain regions, and about 9-11 degrees in high mountain areas. Precipitations in valleys were very seldom, and occurred mainly in the first half of the month.

In June, increase of water content in rivers of GBAO, Vahsh, Pyandj, and rivers of southern slope of Gissar range was observed. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and below the norm (77-113%), and only water discharge of Isfara and Varzob rivers exceeded the norm (120-144%).

**Table 2: Water reservoirs as of 30 June 2007**

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2006</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2007</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Kayrakkum	-0,455	2854	68,6	3320	79,8
Nurek	+0,985	8168	77,7	8421	80,1

**Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest**

	2005	2006	<i>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of</i>		<i>1<sup>st</sup> half of</i>	
			2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Sown area (thsd.ha)</b>	901,1	900,2	306,1	265,4	899,3	889,3
<b>Winter crops</b>	181,2	214,9	147,5	119,6	214,1	191,6
Cereal crops	181,2	214,9	147,5	119,6	214,1	191,6
<b>Spring crops</b>	719,9	685,3	158,6	145,8	685,2	697,7
Cereal crops	214,3	187,0	89,9	93,2	187,8	205,2
wheat	150,1	121,4	69,8	70,6	122,2	132,1
barley	31,3	31,7	16,9	18,9	30,4	36,0
<b>Industrial crops</b>	352,4	294,0	30,5	25,1	294,0	283,4
Potatoes	27,5	27,9	1,8	2,1	27,9	29,7
Vegetables	33,5	35,8	6,1	6,4	35,8	39,1
Melons	9,2	9,1	1,2	1,2	9,1	10,9
<b>Gross harvest, thsd.tons</b>						
Cereal crops	934,9	912,3	-	-	220,3	230,1
Vegetables	718,5	759,7	0,5	0,6	101,9	116,4
Potatoes	551,1	573,7	-	-	85,5	85,5
Melons	170,2	218,2	-	-	16,6	27,0
Fruits	148,3	208,8	-	-	24,5	12,2
Grapes	90,6	107,1	-	-	0,4	0,5

Source: State Committee on Statistics

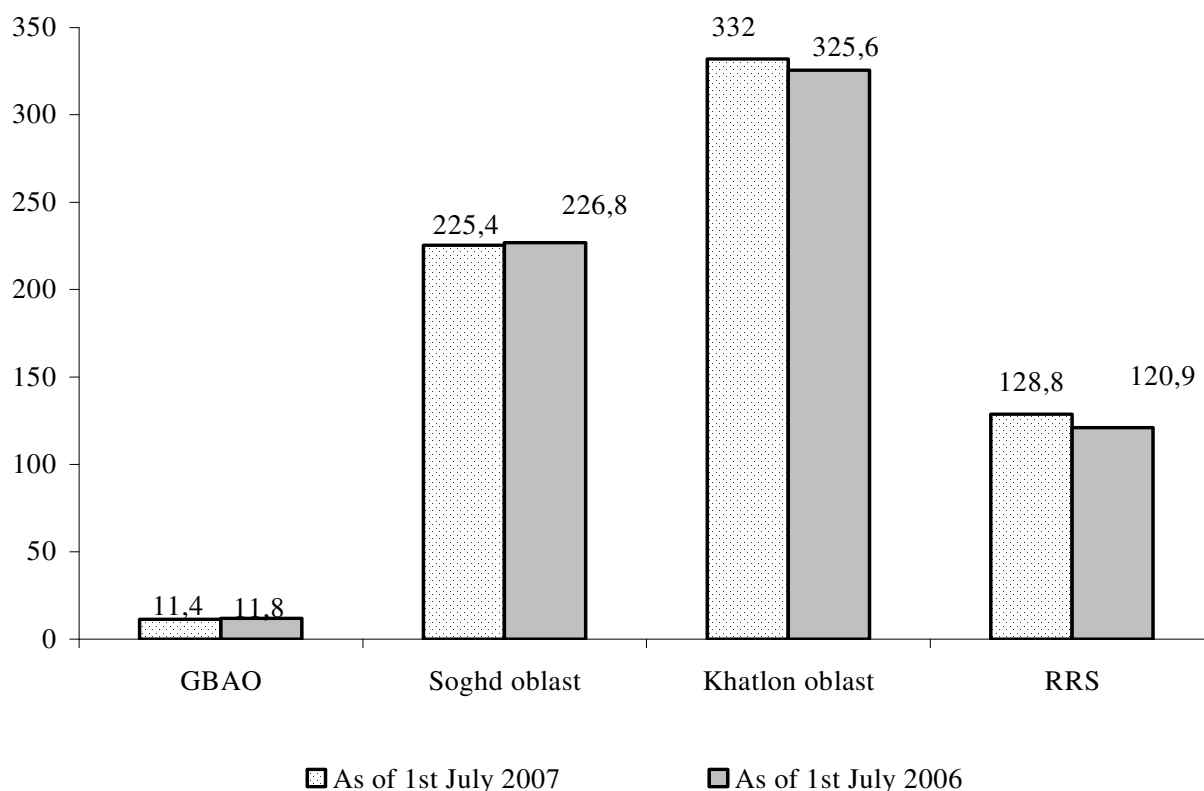
As of 1 July 2007, the share of areas under cereals and leguminous cultures accounted for 44.6% of all sown areas, under technical cultures - 31.9%, of which under cotton - 28.7%, under feed crops - 14.5%, under potatoes, vegetables and melons - 9.0%.

As of 1 July 2007 as compared to similar date of the previous year production of potatoes increased by 4.1%, vegetables - by 5.7%, melons - by 28.1%, fruits - by 40.8%, and grapes - by 18.2%; at the same time production of grain decreased by 2.4%.

### 2.1.2. Spring crops

As of 1 July of the current year, spring crops were sown on an area of 697.7 thousand ha, or 101.8% of the areas under spring crops at the corresponding time last year. Details on spring crops sowing by Oblasts are presented in Graph 2.

**Graph 3: Area under spring crops (thsd.ha)**



The area sown to potatoes amounted to 29.7 thsd.ha, which is higher by 1.8 thsd.ha than at the corresponding time last year. Similarly, vegetables were sown on 39.1 thsd.ha that is by 3.3 ths.ha higher than in the corresponding period of the last year.

### 2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 July 2007, number of cattle in farms of all categories increased by 8.3% as compared to the similar date of the previous year; the number of sheep and goats increased by 5.6%, poultry – by 3.4%. Increase in number of cattle was registered in farms of Khatlon oblast (by 7.8%), GBAO (1.9%), Soghd oblast (5.7%), and RRS (13.9%). Increase in number of poultry was observed in farms of Khatlon oblast (6.3%) and regions of the republican subordination (4.4%).

In the first half of 2007, farms of all categories produced 42.6 thsd. tons of meat (or 108% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), 236.0 thsd.tons of milk (108.1%), and 53.2 mln.eggs (106%).

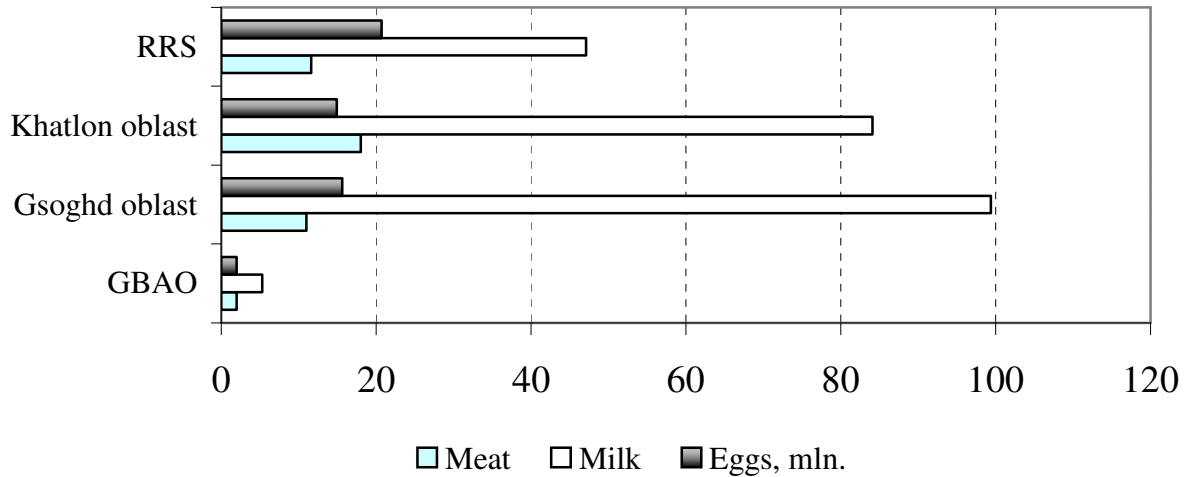
The average milk yield per cow in the first half of 2007 was 715 kg decreasing by 81 kg as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. During the reporting period, in average 38 calves were received from every 100 female cows. The average output of eggs from 1 laying hen was 95 pieces (increasing by 33 pieces as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year). Increase in output of eggs from 1 laying hen was observed in farms of Soghd oblast (by 54 pieces), Rudaki region (by 10 pieces), and Shahrinav region (by 22 pieces).

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

	2005	2006	<i>I quarter of</i>		<i>I half of</i>	
			2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Production, thsd.tons</b>						
Meat (slaughtered)	53,7	55,9	7,7	8,1	19,8	21,3
of which:						
Beef and veal	24,3	25,3	3,5	3,7	9,0	9,7
Mutton and goats meat	26,5	27,6	3,8	4,0	9,8	10,4
Poultry	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4
Other meat	2,3	2,4	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,8
Milk	533,0	544,9	101,5	104,3	226,1	236,0
Eggs, mln.	98,7	104,7	24,1	26,6	49,2	53,2
<b>Productivity</b>						
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1597	1502	354	317	796	715
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	123	122	31	30	62	95

*Source: State Committee on Statistics*

**Graph 4. Production of main live-stock products  
in all categories of farms in the first half of 2007, thsd. tons**



## 2.2. Producer prices

**Table 5: Changes in producer prices**

(somoni / kg)

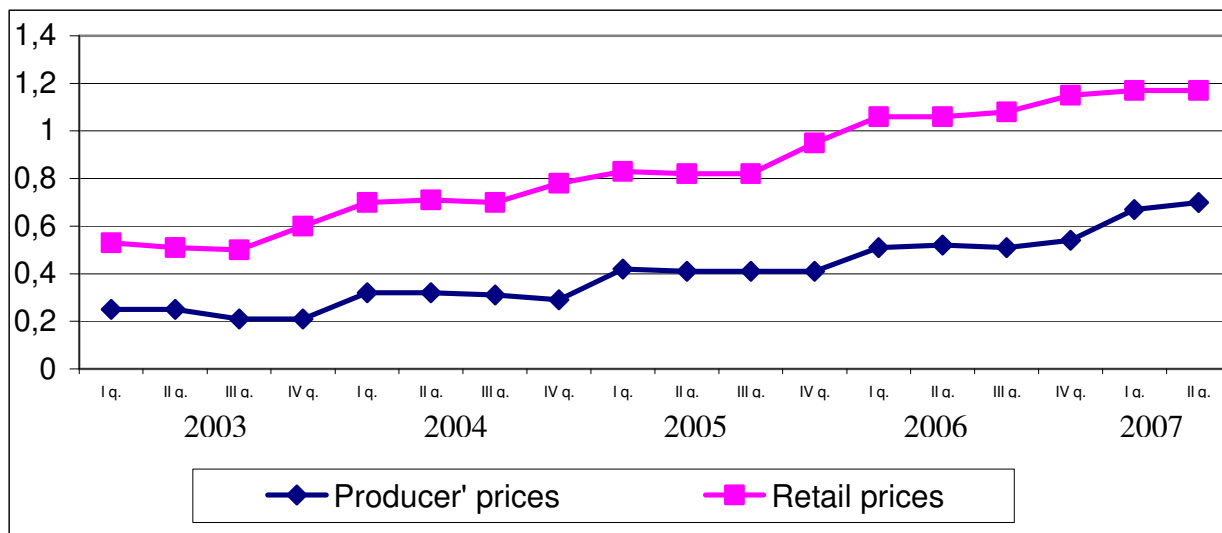
	2005				2006				2007	
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.
Wheat	0,42	0,34	0,31	0,36	0,44	0,35	0,39	0,39	0,45	0,47
Milk	0,42	0,41	0,41	0,41	0,51	0,52	0,51	0,54	0,67	0,70
Potatoes	0,13	0,19	0,29	0,36	0,28	0,35	0,44	0,49	0,29	0,72

Source: State Committee on Statistics

In the first half of 2007, the imports of wheat increased by 25% as compared to the first half of 2006.

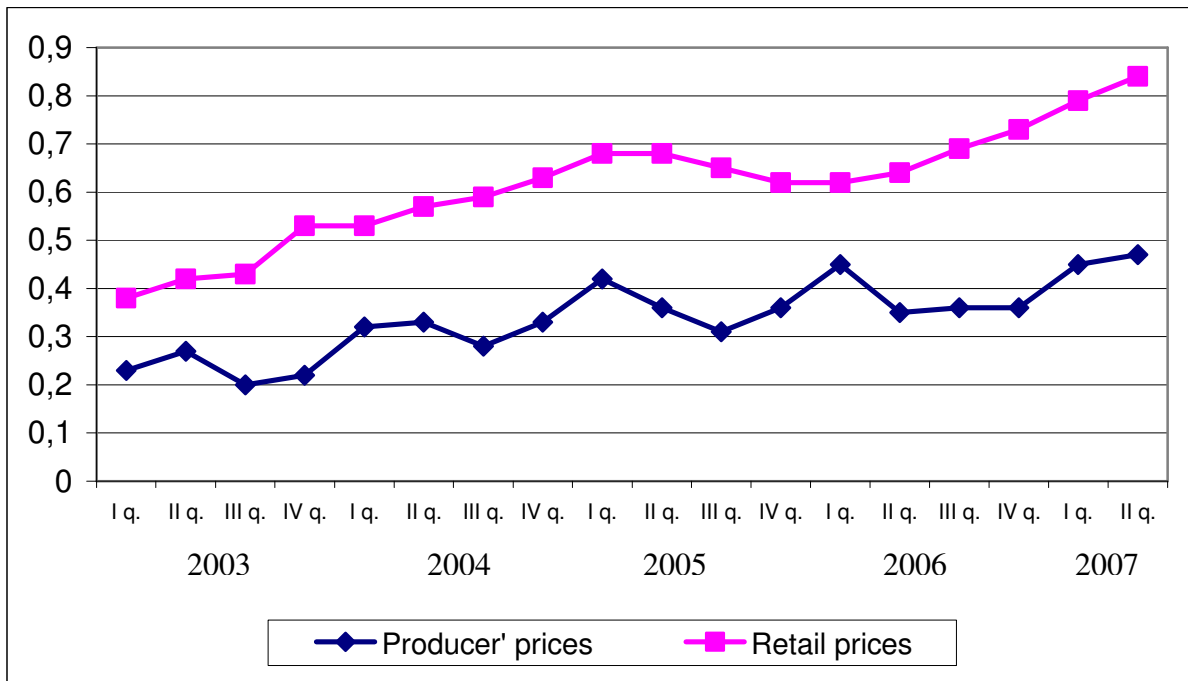
**Graph 5. Trends in producer and retail prices of wheat**

(somoni/kg)



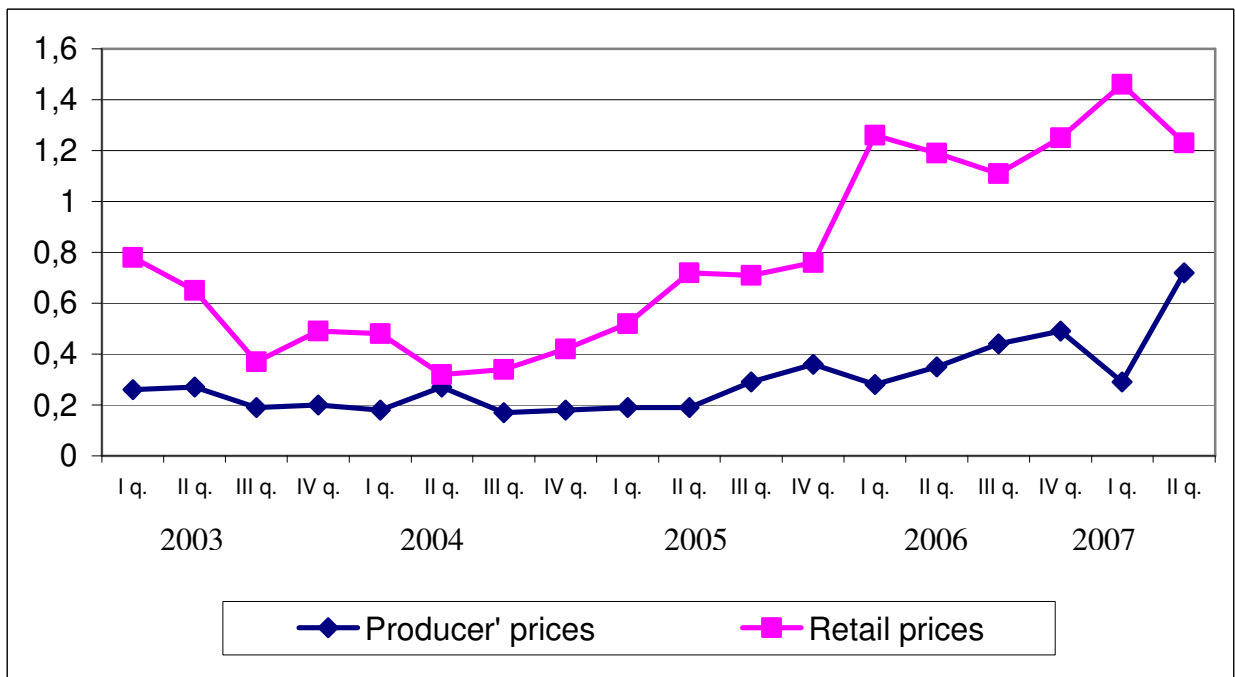
**Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk**

(somon/kg)



**Graph 7. Trends in producer and retail prices of potatoes**

(somon/kg)



The given graphs show that change in retail prices is 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 value of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 1.7% and 2.0% in the first half of 2006 and 2007, respectively. The share of food products in total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 10.0% and 12.4%, respectively.

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

Imports of food products in the first half of 2007 increased by 22% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. Imports of milk and dairy products increased by 47%, vegetable oil - by 13%, sugar - by 12%. Imports of wheat increased by 25% amounting to 153.6 thsd.tons (against 123.2 thsd.tons in the first half of 2006), and imports of flour increased by 30% amounting to 247.0 thsd.tons (against 189.3 thsd.tons).

**Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products**

(thsd.tons)

	<i>1 half of 2006</i>	<i>1 half of 2007</i>	<i>1 half of 2006</i>	<i>1 half of 2007</i>
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	43,3	90,6	496,3	606,7
of which				
wheat			123,2	153,6
flour			189,3	247,0
sugar			64,3	71,9
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products			5,3	5,8
vegetable oil			21,9	54,8
milk and dairy products			1,5	2,2
eggs			4,7	2,0
tea			2,9	2,0
vegetables	8,4	43,1	0,4	1,1
fruits and berries	2,9	2,5	1,0	2,4
fruit and vegetable juices	6,8	6,9	1,0	1,1
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,6
Share of food products in total volume, %	1,7	2,0	10,0	12,4

## 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)

	<b>I quarter of 2006</b>	<b>I quarter of 2007</b>
Bread products (expressed in grain)	12,7	12,7
Potatoes	2,4	2,3
Vegetables and melons	5,3	4,8
Fruits and berries	1,6	2,2
Sugar and confectionery items	0,8	0,9
Meat and meat products	0,6	0,7
Milk and dairy products	4,1	4,4
Eggs (pieces)	2	2
Vegetable oil	1,0	1,0
Fish and fish products	0,0	0,0

*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's prices

In June 2007 retail prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to June 2006, except of prices for potato and carrot (See Table 9, Appendix 4).

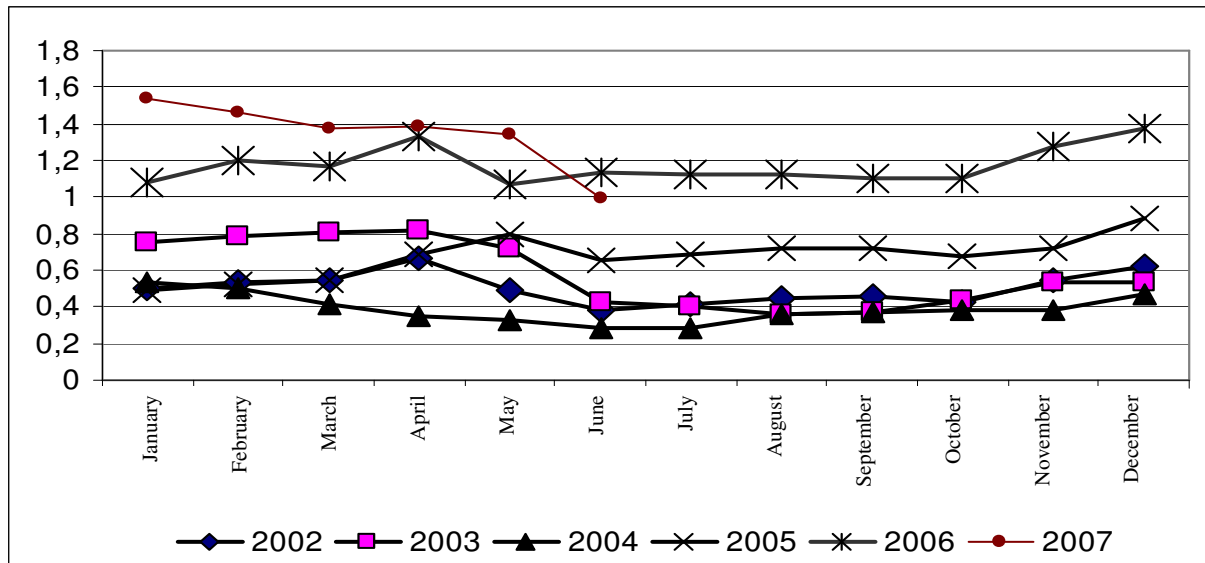
**Table 8: Average prices for some food products in consumer's sector  
(average for Republic)**

	2007						2006	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	June	December
Beef	9,93	9,93	10,24	10,80	11,10	11,32	7,81	9,93
Animal oil	13,24	13,14	13,09	13,09	13,16	12,93	12,09	13,14
Cotton oil	3,16	3,25	3,26	3,31	3,55	3,82	2,58	3,22
Milk	1,06	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,10	0,77	1,03
Eggs (10 pieces)	4,48	4,24	4,12	4,05	4,29	4,25	2,61	4,66
Sand sugar	2,46	2,40	2,37	2,34	2,34	2,33	2,53	2,46
Salt	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,40	0,46
Light wheat flour	1,09	1,15	1,16	1,17	1,17	1,17	0,94	1,06
Bread made from light wheat flour	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,24	1,25	1,25	1,00	1,16
Rice	3,03	2,79	2,69	2,70	2,71	2,73	2,73	3,05
Potatoes	1,55	1,46	1,38	1,39	1,34	0,99	1,14	1,43
Onion	0,92	0,93	0,92	0,93	0,79	0,77	0,50	0,91
Carrot	0,46	0,49	0,76	0,79	0,96	0,93	0,98	0,46
Apples	1,51	1,54	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,96	1,64	1,51
Vodka	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,99	6,12	5,88	5,99

During 2007, the highest increase in prices was registered for carrot (61 %), cabbage (54.2%), cotton oil (17.8%), beef (14%), mutton (11.5%), light wheat flour (9.9%), pearl barley (9.6%), chocolate sweets (6.6%), filter-tipped cigarettes (5.7%), condensed milk (5.1%), milk (4.7%), semi-smoked sausages (3.7%), apples (3.3%), poultry meat and evaporated milk formula (3.2%), margarine (3.1%), bread made from light wheat flour (3.0%), live fish (1.6%), and animal oil (1.4%).

At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for potato (32.6%), onion (15.5%), rice (10.2%), eggs (8.8%), sand sugar (5.0%), pea (4.9%), pasta (1.5%), semolina (0.8%), and buckwheat (0.2%).

**Graphs 8: 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 the first quarter of 2007 prices for potato decreased as compared to December 2006 mainly due to import of potato. In the second quarter the prices of potato decreased again (by 15.8% as compared to the first quarter) due to new harvest (see Graph 7).

**Flour.** From the third quarter of 2006, the prices of flour started to increase and amounted to 1.06 somoni per kg in December. In the first quarter of 2007 prices continued to increase and reached 1.16 somoni per kg by the end of March 2007. Total increase in prices of flour for three months was 9.2%. In the second quarter of 2007, the price of flour was 1.17 somoni per kg.

**Beef.** During 2006, the prices of beef were subject to increase, and by the end of 2006 reached 9.93 somoni per kg. As compared to December 2005 the prices increased by 32.2%. In March 2007, the prices reached 10.24 somoni per kg, increasing by 3.1% as compared to December 2006; and in June the prices reached 11.32 somoni per kg.

**Cotton oil.** During 2006, the price of cotton oil was also subject to increase. Thus, in January 2006, the price of cotton oil was 2.66 somoni per a liter, while by the end of 2006 it reached 3.22 somoni per a liter. As compared to December 2005, the price cotton oil increased by 19.7%. In March 2007, average price of cotton oil was 3.26 somoni per a liter, while in June it increased by 17.2% reaching 3.82 somoni per a liter.

**Carrot.** Consumer prices of carrot in March 2007 amounted to 0.76 somoni per kg, increasing by 65.2% as compared to December 2006; in June as compared to March 2007 the prices increased by 22.4% and reached 0.93 somoni.

### 3.2. Incomes and expenditures

The source of information on household incomes and expenditures is the Household Budget Survey which is conducted on the basis of a monthly survey of 925 households and is comprised of the following: demographic information on the composition of the family, housing and infrastructure, volume of consumption in the family including domestically manufactured items, economic activity in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

#### 3.2.1. Incomes

In the first quarter of 2007 as compared to the first quarter of 2006, per capita cash income increased by 38.8% and amounted to 64.75 somoni. (See Table 10).

**Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures**

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	46,65	64,75
Growth in real incomes (%)	117,4	117,5
Average monthly salary	98,75	146,52
Growth in real salary (%)	113,5	125,6
Average per capita expenditures (somon / month)	47,22	67,85
Growth in real expenditures (%)	119,2	121,7

*Source: Household Budget Survey and current statistical data*

The most important sources of cash incomes of households in the first quarter of 2007 continued to remain labor incomes - 53.4% and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 14.4%. In the first quarter of 2007, the gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 10.8 times.

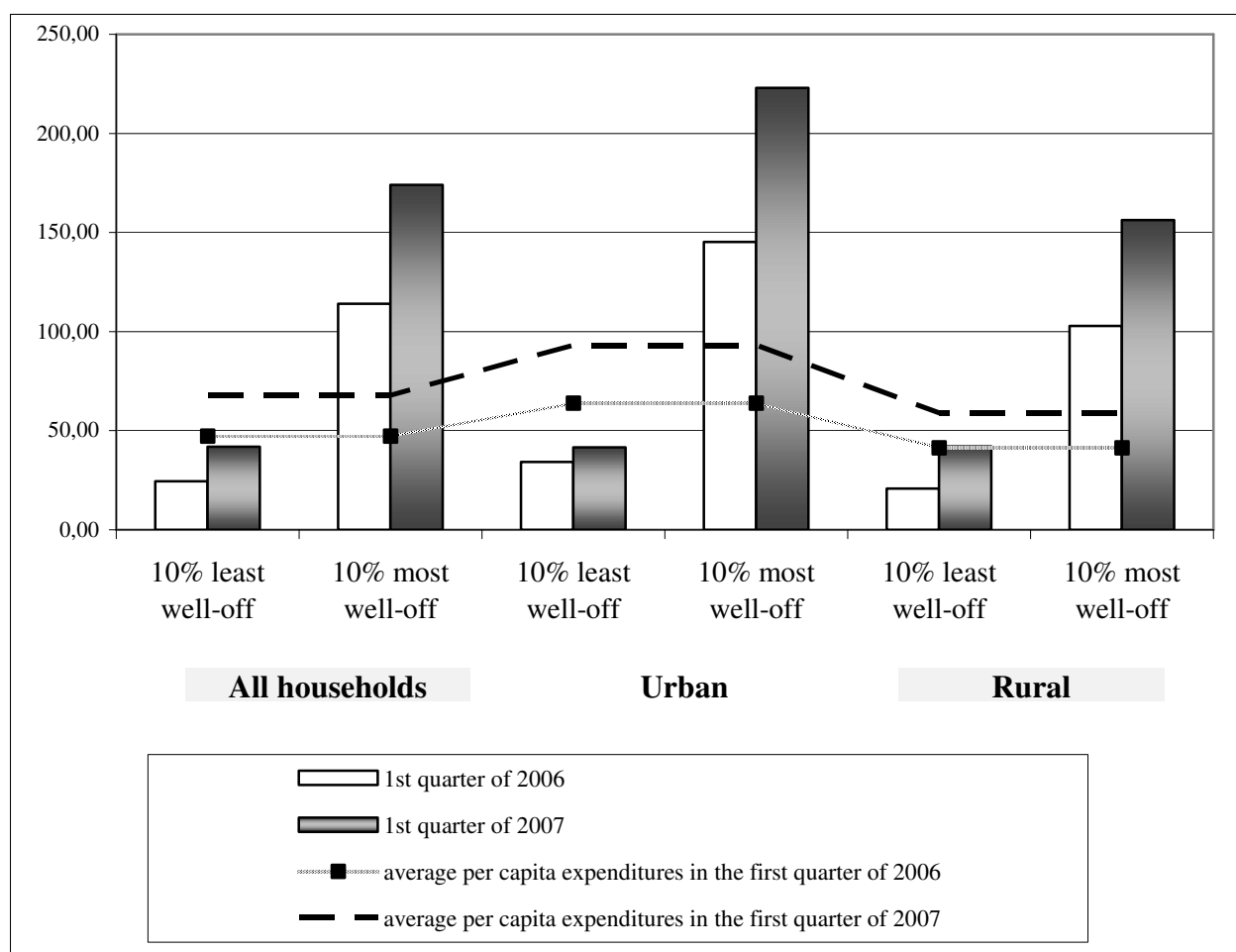
**As of the end of June 2007**, total arrears in salary payments for the republic made up 27.5 mln.somon.

### 3.2.2. Expenditures

In the first quarters of 2006 and 2007, average expenditures of population have risen mainly due to increase in prices (see Appendix 10 and Graph 8).

The gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles decreased from 4.7 times in the first quarter of 2006 to 4.1 times in the first quarter of 2007.

**Graph 9: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in the first quarters of 2006 and 2007**



### 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 National survey on nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and women of reproductive age in the Republic of Tajikistan**

A national survey on nutritional status of mothers and children (2006) was conducted by Republican Nutritional Center of the Ministry of Health in four oblasts of Tajikistan during the period from 21 April to 25 June 2006, with advisory and financial support from international agency “Action against Hunger”, Aga Khan Foundation , World Food Program, and European Commission.

The following indicators were examined:

- Body weight if mothers
- Retardation of growth among children (low height for age )
- Acute undernutrition among children ( low weight for height )
- General malnutrition (incidence of low weight and height for age)

Besides, certain information on women’ awareness on nutrition issues and implementation of nutritional programs in the republic (such as Prevention of iron, iodine, and vitamin A deficiency) was gathered.

#### ***Consumption of iodized salt***

Consumption of iodized salt (15PPM) by households was the following: 28% in 2003 (according to MSS-T) , 47% in 2005 (according to MICS/UNICEF), and 58% in 2006 (according to National nutritional survey).

The assessment of iodine content in salt consumed by household shows that

- 1,26% of households didn’t have salt at home during survey
- 29% of households use salt with iodine content of 15 PPM
- 57.6% of population consume qualitative iodized salt
- iodine content of 40% of salt consumed by households in Khatlon oblast, Dushanbe, and RRS was  $\geq 15$  PPM
- As compared to 2003, improvement of salt iodization by 27% was observed in Khatlon oblast (against 13%).

#### **Chronic malnutrition (Stunting )**

Stunting (chronic malnutrition) is a short height of a child in relation to his age. Healthy diet is the main factor for surviving, health, and development of existing and subsequent generations. Those children having healthy diet are usually advanced pupils, well-developed and will be able to raise and educate their children, while bad diet and infectious diseases may cause problems in child's physical and intellectual growth and development

In 2006, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months in Tajikistan was 20.7%, while according to National Nutritional Survey 2001 it was 37.5%, which mean decrease in delayed growth by 16.7%. Prevalance of chronic malnutrition by regions of Tajikistan is the following: Dushanbe and RRS - 22.8%, Soghd oblast - 21.3%, GBAO - 20.8%, and Khatlon oblast - 18.1%. More than 5% of children in Dushanbe, RRS, Soghd oblast, and GBAO suffer from severe chronic malnutrition.

Children aged 6-11 months are less affected by chronic malnutrition (9.2%) in contradistinction from children aged 36-47 months (35%). Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children of other age groups varies between 22 and 30%.

### **Acute malnutrition**

About 7% of children aged 6-59 months in Tajikistan suffer from acute malnutrition. Prevalence of acute malnutrition is more significant among children aged 6-17 months in Dushanbe and RRS (14.7%), against 5.2% among children of the same age group in Soghd oblast. The results of National Nutritional Survey 2006 reveal significant interrelation between nutritional status of mothers and decrease in weight of children aged 6-59 months. In Khatlon oblast, prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 12-23 months is 18 times higher than among children of 48-59 months.

### 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.*

The results of the Household Budget Survey show that the share of expenditures for food in the structure of total household's expenditures in 2006 accounted for less than 60% and decreased by 5.9% as compared to 2005. The share of expenditures for food in urban area decreased by 8.8%, and in rural area - by 1.4%. At the same time, pensioners spent for food 69.4% of total consumer expenditures (Table 11). The same situation was observed in the first quarter of 2007, when share of expenditures for food in urban area increased from 59.6% to 62.9%, and in rural area decreased from 60.2% to 55.3%.

**Table 10: Share of consumer expenditures for food in total structure of household expenditures, in per cent**

	I quarter of 2006	I quarter of 2007
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>59,9</b>	<b>58,1</b>
Urban	59,6	62,9
Rural	60,2	55,3
<b>Oblasts</b>		
Dushanbe	56,5	62,5
GBAO		
Soghd oblast	54,7	50,0
Khatlon oblast	67,5	62,7
RRS	60,4	60,9
<b>Vulnerable groups of population</b>		
Households having 3 and more children	61,8	58,7
Pensioners	67,1	70,3

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 good refers to the ability of the human body to take and use food within the body. Food use covers knowledge of appropriate diets, and proper allocation of food. 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

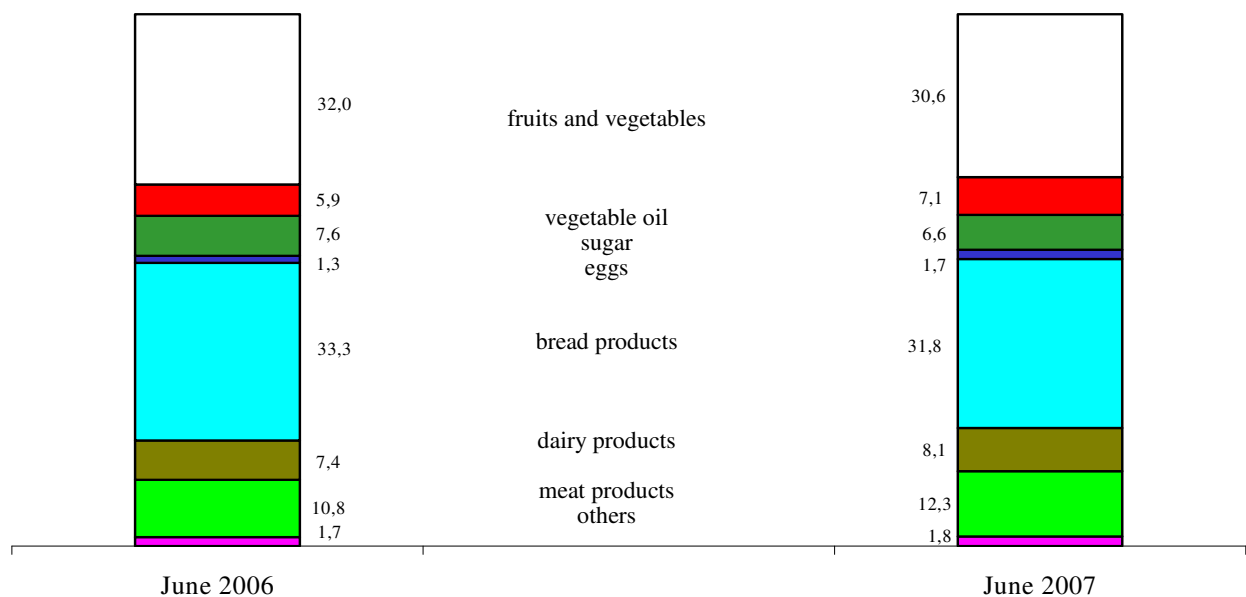
One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. The average daily calorie intake in 2005 was 2106.53 Kcal per capita, which is higher the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In 2006, the average daily calorie intake increased to 2219.09 Kcal per capita, while in the first quarter it decreased to 2074.78 Kcal per capita.

In the first quarter of 2007, in all regions of Tajikistan consumption of bread and bread products exceeded approved medical norm by 38.5% and amounted on average to 38.1 kg per one household member.

In the first quarter of 2007, average consumption of potatoes in Tajikistan amounted to 6.8 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 14.5 kg, milk and dairy products – 13.1 kg, meat and meat products – 2.2 kg, vegetable oil – 3.03 kg, eggs - 6 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 2.7 kg, and fruits – 6.5 kg. In total structure of household’s expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (36.8%).

The cost of *consumer’s basket*, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2006) amounted to 54.62 somoni per one household member in prices of end of June 2007, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standard would amount to 119.08 somoni.

**Graph 10: Structure of consumer’s basket in June 2006-2007  
(as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)**



Appendix 9 shows the detailed information on per capita food consumption in the

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>
	<b>I quarter of 2006</b>			<b>I quarter of 2007</b>		
Proteins, gr.	46,67	37,48	50,01	47,46	39,80	50,19
of which animal, gr.	5,94	4,92	6,32	6,44	6,52	6,42
Fats, gr.	46,00	44,05	46,72	46,97	49,39	46,09
of which animal, gr.	7,21	7,38	7,15	7,85	9,87	7,12
Carbohydrate, gr.	354,31	287,51	378,54	356,82	295,63	378,56
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2045,83	1764,51	2148,13	2074,78	1853,22	2153,24
of which animal, gr.	106,78	94,42	111,28	113,94	125,75	109,69

## 4.2. Food security indicators not related to income

### 4.2.1 Population morbidity

The greatest number of cases of infectious diseases falls on spring and summer periods when population consumes more water and fresh vegetables and fruits. In this period, incidence of tuberculosis and brucellosis, caused by infected animal food is increasing.

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

(cases)

	2006		2007	
	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter
Total number of registered cases	10851	21963	9616	25826
Acute enteric infections	5450	16662	3043	19334
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	274	481	192	519
Typhoid fever	233	254	240	252
Tuberculosis	833	1266	962	1461
Brucellosis	263	641	132	442

In the second quarter of 2007 incidence of infection diseases among population increased

by 17.6% as compared to the second quarter of 2006. Cases of acute enteric infections account for about 75% of total number of infection diseases. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, number of cases of acute enteric infections increased by 16%. Number of cases of typhoid fever slightly decreased (by 0.8%), while cases of cases of bacterial dysentery increased by 7.9%.

During the reporting period, increase in number of cases of tuberculosis by 15.4% as compared to the second quarter of 2006 was observed.

In the second quarter of 2007 as compared to the second quarter of 2006, number of cases of brucellosis decreased by 31%.

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

(cases)

	2006		2007	
	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter
Total number of registered cases	7457	15822	6450	19752
Acute enteric infections	4515	13690	2325	16500
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	105	171	58	169
Typhoid fever	87	94	123	101
Tuberculosis	44	102	60	103
Brucellosis	28	87	17	78

Number of cases of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 accounts for more than 76% of total number of cases of infection diseases among population. Cases of acute enteric infections account for more than 83% of total number of infection diseases. As compared to the similar period of 2006, number of cases of bacterial dysentery and brucellosis slightly decreased (by 1.2% and 10.3%, respectively). At the same time, number of cases of typhoid fever and tuberculosis increased by 7.4% and 1%, respectively.

## 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”.

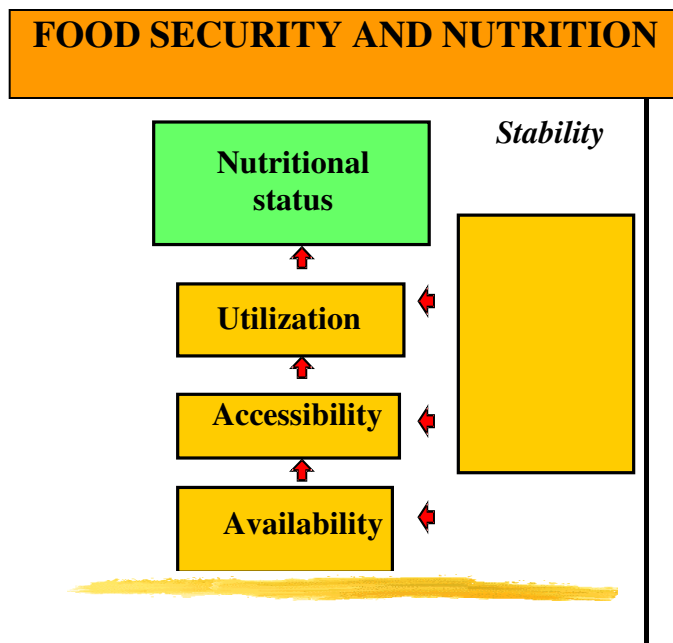
**Availability** physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

**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 (vil-

lage, 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 925 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 during the second quarter of 2007

#### *Meteorological conditions*

The **April** was characterized by warm and relatively dry weather. The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 2.7-4.7 degrees as follows: 19-21 degrees in valleys, 15-17 degrees in piedmonts, 4-17 degrees in mountain regions, and about 0 degrees in high mountain areas.

The hottest weather was registered on 10-13, 15-16, 19-20, 26 and 30 April, when day-time air temperature reached 30-35 degrees in valleys, 23-28 degrees in mountains, and 13-18 degrees in high mountain areas, while air temperature at nights reached 15-20 degrees in valleys and 7-12 degrees in mountains. Mean daily temperature was above the norm by 4-8 degrees.

At the beginning of the month, day-time air temperature in valleys didn't exceed 14-19 degrees. The coldest weather was registered on 1 April, when air temperature in valleys fell to 7-12 degrees during day-time, and 1-6 degrees at nights. Mean daily air temperature during this period was below the norm by 4-7 degrees.

During the rest period of the month, the maximum air temperature in valleys fluctuated between 22 and 29 degrees, while air temperature at nights was within 12-17 degrees. In mountain regions daily air temperature was within 16-21 degrees, while air temperature at nights fluctuated between 5 degrees below zero and 3 above zero. Not heavy precipitations were registered during 7-14 days. Heavy precipitations were observed on 17 April (20-40 mm for 12 hours in valleys and piedmonts).

In **May**, the average monthly air temperature on the most part of the republic was above the norm by 0.6-1.6 degrees, while in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast it exceeded the norm by 2-2.8 degrees: 18-24 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, 10-16 degrees in mountains, and 5-7 degrees in high mountain areas.

The warmest weather was registered on 1, 3, 14-15, and 28-30 May, when day-time air temperature reached 33-38 degrees in valleys, 26-31 degrees in mountains. During this period, air temperature at nights was 17-22 degrees, while mean daily temperature exceeded the norm by 3-7 degrees.

The coolest weather was observed on 8, 16-21 May, when Central Asian regions faced cold wave from northwest. During that periods, daily temperature fell to 16-20 degrees in valleys, 26 degrees in the southern regions, and 12-17 degrees in mountains, with mean daily temperature below the norm by 3-8 degrees. During the rest period of the month, daily air temperature was 29-34 degrees in valleys and 20-25 degrees in mountain areas.

**June.** The average monthly air temperature throughout the republic was above the norm by 0.6-2.8 degrees as follows: 26-30 degrees in valleys, 14-20 degrees in mountain regions, and about 9-11 degrees in high mountain areas.

Maximum temperature in valleys didn't exceed 30-35 degrees in first decade of the June, while the coolest weather was observed on 5 June, when mean daily temperature in valleys was 22-25 degrees (below the norm by 3-4 degrees).

During second half of the month the weather was warm with day-time temperature of 33-38 degrees all over the republic and 40-43 degrees in the southern regions. The hottest weather was observed during the period from 21 to 23 June when day-time temperature exceeded the norm by 4-5 degrees.

Precipitations in valleys were very seldom, and occurred mainly in the first half of the month.

### ***Hydrological conditions***

In **April**, increase of water content of all rivers of the republic was observed due to high temperature conditions.

Monthly average water discharge of the most rivers of the republic exceeded the norm (145-200%) and last years values (135-190%).

During the month, content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0.491 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 6479 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.352 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.039 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 3492 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.093 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year .

**May** was characterized by gradual increase in water content of rivers. Monthly average water discharge of the most rivers of the republic exceeded the norm except for Yahso river, where water content was below the norm (93%). As compared to the previous years, water content of rivers was within and below the norm (93-111%). Water content of Gunt river was 47%.

During the month, content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0.590 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 7100 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.426 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.24 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 3438 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.221 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year .

In **June**, increase of water content in rivers of GBAO, Vahsh, Pyandj, and rivers of southern slope of Gissar range was observed. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was within and below the norm (77-113%), and only water discharge of Isfara and Varob rivers exceeded the norm (120-144%). As compared to the previous years, water content of rivers was within and above the norm (92-131%).

During the month, content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0.985 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 8168 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 1.050 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous

year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.455 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 2854 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 0.295 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year .

### ***Review of avalanches and mudflows***

In total, 2 avalanches with total duration of 6 days were forecasted for **April**. Small-scale wet avalanches were registered in the basin of Varzob river SLS Mayhura region.

Four mudflows were forecasted for April with total duration of 11 days. The forecasts were proved by 100%. All mudflows were caused by rain precipitations.

The most significant damages were caused by mudflows occurred in many regions of Tajikistan on 16-17 April. Dwelling houses and land lots were harmed in Sangtuda settlement of Rudaki region. Small section of Dushanbe - Vahdat road was washed out (11 km from region's center). Hodjakatagan, Machiton, Zafarobod, and Pistamazor settlements of Vahdat region were harmed by mudflows. Tursunzade region was the one which suffered most of all in Hissar valley. In total 150 families (1000 persons) of djamoat Rabot, Devak, Chare, Surh, Huksnobod, Shirkent, Okmazor, Rabot, Gulhas, Anjir, and Karoni settlements suffered from mudflows. Twenty one dwelling houses as well as road bridge on Shirkent river were fully destroyed. Some institutions and secondary school were damaged. One child was missed, sox persons were hospitalize in central regional hospital. On 17 April, 250 households of djamoat Eri of Pendjikent region suffered from mudflow.

One girl was victimized in Degrez settlement of djamoat Childuztaron of Muminobad region in Khatlon oblast. On 16 April, 0.6 ha of arable lands and 400 meters of irrigation channel were washed flooded by mudflow in Gunt basin (GBAO). Ishkashim region suffered from mudflows most of all. The total amount of damage was 2.294 mln.somoni: 756 damaged housing dwellings, 15 fully destroyed dwellings, 30 damaged secondary and infant schools, 4 of them were completely destroyed.

**May.** In view of lack of snow cover and snowfalls, no avalanche warning was given in May. Road traffic through Anzob pass was opened since 20 May, and through Huburabad pass since 25 May.

Since there were no continuous and intensive rains, no mudflows were forecasted for May. However, on 24 May one small mudflow was registered on 214 km of Dushanbe-Tavildara road and washed out a roadway. No victims or destructions were registered.

In view of lack of snow cover and snowfalls, no avalanches were forecasted or happened in June. Since there were no continuous and intensive rains, no mudflows were forecasted or happened in June.

## Appendix 2

### PRSP Indicators in the Republic of Tajikistan

Sector	Goals	Indicators	Indicators of SCS						
			1990 <sup>0</sup>	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2007 <sup>1</sup>
Complete PRS	Increase real incomes in the country	GDP per capita (USD)	-	178,2	236,7	309,6	337,5	404,8	-
	Improved level of living of poorest stratum of population	Employment rate among able-bodied population (%)	-	55,6	51,7	55,3	54,3	53,0	-
Macroeconomic management	Sequent macroeconomic management oriented to reaching economic growth required for increase of population incomes	Real GDP growth (%)	98,4*	103,7	111,0	110,3	106,7	107,0	107,3
		Inflation rate (%)	-	26,3	13,7	5,7	7,1	12,5	18,3
		Credits provided by bank sector (as percentage of GDP)	...	3,6	3,3	7,4	7,3	5,6	-
		Share of private sector in GDP (%)	-	29,3	39,1	39,8	41,5	42,7	-
		Direct foreign investment (in % to GDP)	x	0,2	1,7	1,1	2,4	13,7	-
		State revenues (in % to GDP)	46,8	18,6	17,3	17,9	19,6	19,5	15,6
		Public expenditures (in % to GDP)	43,4	17,6	16,2	17,7	19,5	19,1	11,1
		Public expenditures for health sector (in % to GDP)	4,8	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,1	0,4
		Public expenditures for education (in % to GDP)	10,4	2,1	2,41	2,7	3,5	3,4	0,9
		Public expenditures for social protection and insurance <sup>3)</sup> (in % to GDP)	-	0,2 <sup>2)</sup>	2,3	2,6	3,2	3,4	0,8
		Public expenditures for environment protection (in % to GDP)	0,03	-	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,03

Sector	Goals	Indicators	Indicators of SCS						1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2007 <sup>1</sup>
			1990 <sup>0</sup>	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	
		Public expenditures for agriculture (in % to GDP)			0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
		Public expenditures for irrigation (in % to GDP)			0,2	0,1	0,12	0,27	0,38
		Public expenditures for infrastructure (transport and communication) <sup>4</sup> (in % to GDP)			1,2	1,4	1,1	0,9	0,7
		Average monthly salary in public sector as compared to private sector (%)		64,5	146,9	126,5	166,6	171,0	-
		Registered unemployment rate		3,0	2,4	2,0	2,0	2,3	2,4
		Population incomes, according to households' survey, per one household member (somon)			35,38	44,42	55,48	75,86	-
Reforms in public administration	Creation of effective judicial service	Average salary of judge (somon)		20,9	50,34	54,36	91,16	158,52	-
Social protection	Guaranteed incomes of poor populations, ensuring effectiveness of targeted assistance	Number of employed per one pensioner (persons)	2,2	3,10	3,53	3,59	3,84	...	-
		Average monthly pension (somon)	x	3,53	13,07	16,92	27,51	42,33	-
		Number of pensioners receiving disability pension (thsd.persons)	48,0	67,8	78,2	79,1	84,1	86,9	-
Education	Increase of literacy rate and level of general education of population	Coverage by primary education ratio [7-10 years old (1-4 forms)]	90,9	97,4	99,6	99,2	99,0	98,0	-
		Coverage by basic education ratio [7-15 years old (1-9 forms)]	94,8	89,1	95,4	95,4	95,6	95,8	-

Sector	Goals	Indicators	Indicators of SCS						1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2007 <sup>1</sup>	
			1990 <sup>0</sup>	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006		
	Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	Coverage by secondary education ratio [16-17 years old (10-11 forms)]	x	35,7	42,0	46,1	46,4	47,6	-	
		Number of pupils per 1 teacher								
		Schools	14	15,1	16,2	17	17	17	-	
		institutions of higher educations-								
		specialised secondary educational establishment	12,8	13,4	16,0	16,2	17,4	17,3		
			11,5	11	11,1	11,0	13	11		
	Eliminate gender disparity in access to education	Proportion of boys and girls in primary school:	boys	51,2	52,6	52,0	51,8	52,0	51,9	-
			girls	48,8	47,4	48,0	48,2	48,0	48,1	-
		in secondary school:	boys	49,8	59,6	60,5	60,7	61,1	61,1	-
			girls	50,2	40,4	39,5	39,3	38,9	38,9	-
Health care		Improved quality of public health services and	Maternal mortality	42,9	44,2	37,7	39,0	33,1	43,4	...
			Infant mortality	40,4	12,9	10,9	11,5	11,7	...	...

Sector	Goals	Indicators	Indicators of SCS						
			1990 <sup>0</sup>	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2007 <sup>1</sup>
	improved access of poor population to health services	Mortality of children under 5 years old	61,0	20,8	17,0	16,5	16,4	...	...
		Share of births delivered with assistance of skilled medical personnel, %	-	66,6	71,4	75,1	76,2	78,3	-
		Percentage of children aged 1 year who received DPT vaccinations	86,8	98,7	96,3	96,0	94,5	96,4	-
		Number of HIV cases	-	-	119	317	506	626	-
		Number of tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	44,4	42,1	66,5	66,6	60,1	57,8	34,0
		Number of malaria cases per 100000 population	-	222,0	71,6	48,4	29,1	1,8	2,6
		Number of typhoid fever and paratyphoid ABC per 100000 population	48,0	122,0	48,9	38,5	29,4	20,5	6,9
		Number of measles cases per 100000 population	130,4	3	33	0,3	0	0,004	0,03
Agriculture and Irrigation	Ensure effective use of land and water, as well as fair access of poor population to land and water	Share of population engaged in agricultural sector, %	-	64,4	67,6	66,6	67,5	67,2	-
		Wages and salary in agricultural sector, somoni	-	5,38	27,00	35,63	38,39	42,99	35,53
Development of private sector	Create favorable conditions for private sector functioning								
		Receipt of funds from privatization by state budget, mln.somoni	-	17,7	21,7	35,9	43,5	...	...
Infrastructure	Ensure access to steady and	Number of telephone lines per 100 residents	-	3,51	3,65	3,83	3,29	3,33	4,3

Sector	Goals	Indicators	Indicators of SCS						
			1990 <sup>0</sup>	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2007 <sup>1</sup>
e	satisfactory infrastructure public services for the poorest stratum of population	Number of mobile (cell) phones per 100 residents	-	...	0,73	2,5	5,9	12,6	20,7
		Number of Internet users per 1000 inhabitants	-	...	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,7
		Share of population having continuous access to potable water (urban and rural)	-	44%	-	-	-	-	-
Environment and tourism	Eliminate serious environmental threats to population health and safety of ecosystem	CO <sub>2</sub> emission per capita, and use of destroying chlorine and fluorine containing compounds (metric tons of ozone depleters)	-	0,007	0,002	0,001	0,001	...	...
	Promote establishing of positive image of the country as well as development of tourism	Number of tourists, of which foreigners	-	/-	/887	/401	/318	/572	/240

<sup>0</sup> – reference year for MDG

<sup>1</sup> – preliminary data of SCS

<sup>2</sup> - social security

<sup>3</sup> - social protection and social insurance

<sup>4</sup> – data on energy are reflected in item on «данные по энергетике отражены в статье «Fuel and energy complex»

\* - for 1992

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

	I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2005	2006
<b>Potatoes</b>										
GBAO	-	-	-	0,30	-	-	0,30	-	0,40	-
Soghd Oblast	0,12	0,25	0,50	0,13	0,23	0,61	0,10	0,30	0,31	0,54
Khatlon Oblast	0,43	0,38	-	0,30	0,35	0,73	0,43	0,37	0,31	0,42
RRS	0,30	0,64	1,05	0,29	0,70	0,91	0,37	0,50	0,40	0,42
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,13	0,28	0,29	0,19	0,35	0,72	0,29	0,44	0,36	0,49
<b>Milk</b>										
GBAO	-	-	-	0,50	1,0	1,60	-	-	-	0,54
Soghd Oblast	0,39	0,45	0,60	0,38	0,45	0,64	0,37	0,43	0,37	1,00
Khatlon Oblast	0,17	0,24	0,50	0,19	0,27	0,48	0,21	0,30	0,23	0,45
RRS	0,61	0,74	0,84	0,57	0,73	0,87	0,58	0,72	0,61	0,46
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,42	0,51	0,67	0,41	0,52	0,70	0,41	0,51	0,41	0,54
<b>Wheat</b>										
GBAO	-	0,44	-	-	0,19	-	0,60	0,50	0,60	0,50
Soghd Oblast	0,39	0,43	0,49	0,38	0,37	0,51	0,30	0,42	0,37	0,38
Khatlon Oblast	0,62	0,54	0,57	0,29	0,33	0,56	0,28	0,33	0,30	0,37
RRS	0,54	0,48	0,62	0,46	0,47	0,61	0,60	0,45	0,46	0,46
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,42	0,44	0,45	0,34	0,35	0,54	0,31	0,39	0,36	0,39

**APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN IN 2005-2006 (somoni / kg)**

	2005	2006	I quarter		II quarter	
			2005	2006	2005	2006
<b>Potatoes</b>						
Dushanbe	0,77	1,25	0,62	1,25	1,52	1,23
Soghd Oblast	0,53	1,13	0,32	1,29	1,29	1,20
Khatlon Oblast	0,74	1,23	0,62	1,25	1,58	1,13
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,68	1,20	0,52	1,26	1,46	1,19
<b>Milk</b>						
Dushanbe	1,44	1,80	1,37	1,80	1,57	1,77
Soghd Oblast	0,60	0,71	0,60	0,71	1,00	0,67
Khatlon Oblast	0,53	0,75	0,52	0,68	0,93	0,73
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,86	1,09	0,83	1,06	1,17	1,06
<b>Flour of 1<sup>st</sup> grade</b>						
Dushanbe	1,04	0,99	1,05	1,00	1,16	0,98
Soghd Oblast	0,92	0,93	0,95	0,90	1,08	0,89
Khatlon Oblast	1,04	0,97	1,05	0,99	1,16	0,96
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1,00	0,96	1,02	0,96	1,13	0,94
<b>Wheat</b>						
Dushanbe	0,74	0,78	0,65	0,75	0,87	0,78
Soghd Oblast	0,56	0,58	0,59	0,48	0,82	0,49
Khatlon Oblast	0,66	0,65	0,70	0,65	0,70	0,65
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,65	0,67	0,65	0,62	0,79	0,64
<b>Rice</b>						
Dushanbe	2,24	2,87	1,67	2,57	3,13	2,80
Soghd Oblast	1,91	2,49	1,44	2,23	2,54	2,44
Khatlon Oblast	1,94	2,52	1,44	2,23	2,89	2,54
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2,03	2,63	1,52	2,34	2,85	2,59
<b>Sugar</b>						
Dushanbe	1,68	2,44	1,53	2,20	2,42	2,50
Soghd Oblast	1,67	2,41	1,54	2,18	2,42	2,50
Khatlon Oblast	1,67	2,39	1,53	2,18	2,39	2,46
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1,68	2,42	1,54	2,19	2,41	2,49

	2005	2006	I quarter		II quarter	
			2005	2006	2005	2006
<b>Onion</b>						
Dushanbe	0,49	0,74	0,64	0,72	1,03	0,52
Soghd Oblast	0,30	0,51	0,34	0,38	0,68	0,42
Khatlon Oblast	0,47	0,70	0,65	0,68	1,05	0,52
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,42	0,65	0,54	0,60	0,92	0,49
<b>Cotton oil</b>						
Dushanbe	2,81	2,89	2,82	2,80	3,30	2,80
Soghd Oblast	2,75	2,75	2,82	2,55	3,39	2,73
Khatlon Oblast	2,61	2,67	2,60	2,56	3,04	2,65
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2,71	2,77	2,74	2,64	3,24	2,69
<b>Mutton</b>						
Dushanbe	8,40	10,17	8,25	9,00	12,33	8,25
Soghd Oblast	8,60	10,64	8,43	9,42	13,00	8,19
Khatlon Oblast	7,63	8,99	7,67	8,13	10,97	7,37
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	8,21	10,00	8,12	8,85	12,10	7,93
<b>Beef</b>						
Dushanbe	7,63	9,44	7,00	8,50	11,17	7,27
Soghd Oblast	6,61	8,18	6,47	7,30	9,63	6,21
Khatlon Oblast	6,59	7,85	6,40	7,02	9,57	6,30
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	6,94	8,49	6,62	7,61	10,12	6,59
<b>Chicken meat</b>						
Dushanbe	6,22	6,82	6,22	6,38	7,50	6,22
Soghd Oblast	5,89	6,77	5,64	6,22	7,11	5,53
Khatlon Oblast	6,33	6,86	6,33	6,59	7,26	6,33
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	6,15	6,80	6,06	6,33	7,29	6,03
<b>Eggs (10 pieces)</b>						
Dushanbe	3,13	3,11	3,03	2,80	4,50	2,93
Soghd Oblast	2,72	2,99	2,82	2,88	3,93	2,23
Khatlon Oblast	3,04	2,95	3,00	2,65	4,42	3,00
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2,97	3,04	2,95	2,87	4,28	2,72

**APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2003-2006**

	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				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	223,2	215,7	121,8	423,9		87,8	234,9	264,7	403,8	15,9	95,0	21,6	192,2	32,3	13,0	3,3	2,5	10,4	47,4	20,6	81,9				
2.	Food production in the country (+)	660,2	679,0	618,5	633,1	473,3	527,2	555,1	573,4	721,5	829,8	888,8	759,2	117,3	237,6	237,6	237,6	315,8	0,4	1,6	1,9	2,5				
3.	Food imports (+)	353,3	276,8	725,5	675,5	0,9	0,6	0,5	11,5	0,3	2,4	39,7	1,2	0,3	4,8	5,6	9,8	95,8	109,1	123,2	140,9					
	<b>Availability (1-3)</b> <b>(+)</b>	1236,7	1171,5	1465,8	1732,5	562,0	762,7	820,3	988,7	737,7	927,2	950,1	952,6	149,9	255,4	246,5	328,1	106,6	158,1	145,7	225,3					
4.	Used for seed (-)	60,0	107,2	140	64	104,0	162,2	84,0	112,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	4,0	4,0	-	-	-	98,8	-	-	95,0	-	-	-	-	13,0	-	-	-	-					
6.	Losses (-)	12,0	12,1	5,0	6,0	25,0	30,0	31,0	30,0	78,0	100,0	1,7	95,0	7,0	9,1	1,2	4,9	-	-	-	-					
7.	Food exports (-)	0,3	-	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,01	44,2	90,6	37,5	31,2	55,1	57,9	37,6	29,5	-	-	0,028	-					
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	908,7	927	891,4	1007,5	197,8	304,5	300,0	325,0	520,5	715,0	717,8	720,0	74,8	172,4	205,2	268,8	59,2	109,6	59,8	77,0					
9.	Other utilization (-)	40,0	3,4	1,2	2,0	-	1,0	1,2	1,5	-	-	0,9	1,0	-	12,7	-	9,0	-	27,9	4,0	30,0					
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	1021	1049,7	1041,9	1083,6	327,1	498,0	416,5	567,3	642,7	905,6	757,9	942,2	136,9	252,1	244,0	325,2	59,2	137,5	63,8	107,0					
10	Stocks at the end of the period	215,7	121,8	423,9	648,9	234,9	264,7	403,8	421,4	95,0	21,6	192,2	10,4	13,0	3,3	2,5	2,9	47,4	20,6	81,9	118,3					

	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						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006		
1.																						
	Stocks at the beginning of the period	0,2	8,7	0,6	3,3																	
2.	Food production in the country (+)	49,1	48,2	53,5	111,7	459,1	489,5	533,0	544,8													
3.	Food imports (+)	3,6	6,2	12,4	14,9	0,8	1,6	12,4	2,8													
	<b>Availability (1-3)</b> <b>(+)</b>	52,9	63,1	66,5	129,9	461,8	491,7	546,0	548,5													
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	0,0	-	0,1	-	0,0													
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	44,2	62,5	63,2	123,9	461,2	489,0	543,5	545,6	98,0	127,2	176,5	260,0	37,0	60,2	69,8	66,8	434	324,0	449,3	360,4	
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	2,0	-	2,0	1,6	2,0	-	0,8	0,4	0,4	-	-	3,5	4,0	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	44,2	62,5	63,2	125,3	461,2	491,1	545,1	547,6	98,0	128,0	176,9	264,4	37,0	60,2	73,5	70,8	434	324,0	449,3	360,4	
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	8,7	0,6	3,3	4,0	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,9	3,3	1,0	1,2	1,5	0,9	5,0	10,4	5,0	11,0	6,7	4,9	1,0	

**FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2006, 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	421,9	320,5	361,7	581,7	403,8	327,2	243,5	421,8	192,2	52,5	3,3	154,5	2,5	-	0,6	39,8	81,9	90,8	89	43,1
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	220,3	412,8	-	-	85,4	228,9	259,1	0,5	121,1	382,4	255,2	-	24,7	154,3	136,8	-	1,2	-	1,3
3.	Food imports (+)	229,2	14,4	82,5	349,4	-	7,3	0,5	3,7	0,1	0,8	0,1	0,2	5,0	1,1	0,8	2,9	22,9	18,5	10,1	89,4
	<b>Availability (1-3)</b> (+)	653,1	555,2	857,0	931,1	403,8	419,9	472,9	684,6	192,8	174,4	385,8	409,9	7,5	25,8	155,7	179,5	104,8	110,5	99,1	133,8
4.	Used for seed (-)	81,0	-	-	162,0	-	111,7	-	0,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	4,0	-	-	-	98,8	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	13,0	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	6,0	24,0	12,0	16	-	11,6	-	15	68,4	-	-	-	4,9	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0,1	-	-	0,005	65,1	-	-	7,7	23,1	0,4	-	21,9	6,7	0,9	-	0,003	0,001	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	251,6	193,0	274,9	288,0	52,6	93,6	-	162,6	128,7	163,4	111,6	235,7	7,5	3,3	106,2	157,8	13,6	50,0	17,5	5,9
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	0,5	0,3	1,2	-	-	-	1,5	-	-	-	-	7,5	-	3,0	-	0,4	-	20	9,6
	<b>Consumption (4-9)</b> (-)	332,6	193,5	275,3	461,2	76,6	176,4	51,1	263,2	140,3	171,1	231,3	399,5	-	25,2	115,9	176,6	14,0	50,0	56,0	15,5
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	320,5	361,7	581,7	469,9	327,2	243,5	421,8	421,4	52,5	3,3	154,5	10,4	-	0,6	39,8	2,9	90,8	60,5	43,1	118,3

	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	3,3	5,1	15,3	15,9	0,9	24,0	36	24,7	1,2	28,9	9,2	0,7	10,4	8,4	3,8	-3,8	4,9	-	-	-
2.	Food production in the country (+)	15,4	24,1	14,9	57,3	101,5	124,6	148,3	170,4	24,1	25,1	29,5	26	8,0	2,8	0,7	11,5	-	0,1	0,1	171,9
3.	Food imports (+)	-	10,7	3,4	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,6	1,1	36,8	-	-	123,2	9,5	12,4	10,9	9,6	-	68	36,7	79,7
	<b>Availability (1-3)</b>	18,7	39,9	33,6	74	103,0	149,1	152,5	196,2	62,1	54	38,7	149,9	27,9	23,6	15,4	17,3	4,9	68,1	36,8	251,6
4.	Used for seed (-)																				
5.	Used as fodder (-)																				
6.	Losses (-)												0,5								
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0,085			-	0,016			-	-	-		-	0,003	0,01		-	-	-	
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	13,6	24,5	16,7	69	78,0	112,1	125,2	195,3	33,2	44,8	38,0	147,5	19,5	19,8	9,2	8,3	4,9	68,1	36,8	250,6
9.	Other utilization (-)			1,0	1	1,0	1,0	2					0,4				4				
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	13,6	24,6	17,7	70	79,0	113,1	127,8	195,3	33,2	44,8	38	148,4	19,5	19,8	19,2	12,3	4,9	68,1	36,8	250,6
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	5,1	15,3	15,9	4,0	24,0	36,0	24,7	0,9	28,9	9,2	0,7	1,5	8,4	3,8	-3,8	5,0	-	-	-	1,0

**FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2007, 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.	I q.	II q.	I q.	II q.	I q.	II q.	I q.	II q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	469,9	201,7	421,4	378,7	10,4	-	2,9	0,1	118,3	371,9
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	230,1	-	85,5	0,6	115,8	-	12,2	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	2,7	221,7	13,9	10,2	0,1	0,8	2,2	-	28,2	43,7
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>	472,6	653,5	435,3	474,4	11,3	116,6	5,1	12,3	146,5	175,6
4.	Used for seed (-)		17,0		12,0		0,5		0,3		-
5.	Used as fodder (-)				0,4		0,5		0,1		-
6.	Losses (-)				0,4		1,0		0,7		-
7.	Food exports (-)			-		10,0	32,7	2,2	0,6	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	270,9	260,1	56,6	62,2	1,3	33,0	2,8	10,0	14,6	13,5
9.	Other utilization (-)				75,0		67,7		11,7		13,5
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>										
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	201,7	376,4	378,7	399,4	0,0	48,9	0,1	0,6	131,9	162,1

	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.	I q.	II q.	I q.	II q.	I q.	II q.	I q.	II q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	4,0	6,8	0,9	21,8	1,5	4,0	5,0	0,5	1,0	-
2.	Food production in the country (+)	16,2	13,2	104,3	131,7	26,6	26,6	-	-	-	0,1
3.	Food imports (+)	1,2	1,1	0,6	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,5	1,9	0,1	0,1
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>	21,4	21,1	105,8	154,5	29,1	32,3	6,5	2,4	1,1	0,2
4.	Used for seed (-)										
5.	Used as fodder (-)										
6.	Losses (-)						0,1				
7.	Food exports (-)	-		-							
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	14,6	15,5	84,0	134,5	25,1	22,5	6,0	2,4	1,1	0,2
9.	Other utilization (-)						22,6		2,4		0,2
	<b>Consumption (4- 9) (-)</b>										
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	6,8	5,6	21,8	20,0	4,0	9,7	0,5	-	0,0	-

**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			Urban			Rural				
	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006	the poorest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007	the richest 10% of population 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007
<b>Money incomes, somoni</b>	14,56	17,50	127,77	188,04	27,97	38,62	151,47	227,44	9,62	9,97	119,01	173,81		
of which:														
labor incomes	11,09	13,85	60,09	67,27	23,87	32,57	111,21	158,87	6,38	7,18	44,43	34,29		
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	1,40	1,78	2,41	5,25	2,05	1,99	5,46	12,28	1,16	1,71	1,30	2,72		
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0,78	0,30	21,67	34,42			1,06	9,36	29,58	0,40		43,44		
<b>Expenditures, somoni</b>	24,40	41,94	114,21	173,96	34,21	41,58	145,19	222,91	20,79	42,06	102,89	156,30		
of which:														
consumer expenditures	22,58	38,71	99,83	146,36	33,44	40,73	126,84	191,45	18,59	37,98	89,96	130,11		
purchase of foods, including public catering	15,84	24,99	41,49	59,39	24,69	32,73	60,48	99,84	12,58	29,23	34,55	44,82		
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	3,22	10,08	40,60	64,75	3,41	3,34	44,58	53,70	3,15	12,48	39,15	68,71		
services	3,47	3,53	17,32	21,21	5,34	4,63	21,56	37,12	2,78	3,14	15,77	15,48		
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,06	0,10	0,42	1,01	0,01	0,02	0,22	0,78	0,07	0,13	0,49	1,09		
<b>Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg</b>														
Bread and bread products	10,65	10,84	16,27	15,89	7,81	8,33	12,54	12,03	11,71	11,73	17,59	17,25		
Potatoes	1,88	1,61	3,01	2,80	1,55	1,98	3,67	3,37	2,00	1,47	2,77	2,59		
Vegetables and melons	3,66	3,40	8,32	6,30	3,44	3,62	5,93	5,34	3,75	3,32	9,16	6,64		
Fruits and berries, including dry	0,36	0,62	1,20	2,45	0,36	0,57	1,47	2,13	0,36	0,64	1,11	2,55		
Meat and meat products	0,39	0,49	1,11	1,72	0,42	0,52	1,55	2,24	0,37	0,48	0,95	1,53		
Milk and dairy products	1,86	2,38	6,24	6,62	1,82	2,49	7,13	9,10	1,88	2,34	5,92	5,74		
Fish and fish products			0,02	0,03			0,04	0,12			0,01			
Eggs (pieces)	2	1	3	4	2	1	4	5	2	1	2	4		
Sugar and confectionery	0,58	0,58	1,12	1,22	0,61	0,68	1,25	1,47	0,58	0,55	1,07	1,14		
Vegetable oil and other fats	0,75	0,74	1,31	1,33	0,83	0,87	1,31	1,35	0,72	0,70	1,30	1,32		

**APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2006-2007** (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	925	5446	925	5446
	Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):			
below 15,00	13,9	15,5	14,1	15,8
15,01-20,00	7,4	8,1	7,5	8,3
20,01-25,00	6,3	7,3	6,4	7,5
25,01-30,00	7,9	9,5	7,9	9,6
30,01-35,00	7,0	7,9	7,0	7,8
35,01-40,00	8,1	8,4	8,7	9,0
40,01-45,00	7,2	7,6	7,7	8,0
45,01-50,00	6,7	6,4	6,6	6,3
50,01-55,00	5,2	4,9	5,2	4,6
55,01-60,00	4,5	4,3	4,3	4,0
60,01-65,00	3,4	2,9	3,3	2,9
65,01-70,00	2,4	2,2	2,4	2,1
70,01-75,00	2,3	2,0	2,3	2,0
75,01-80,00	2,1	1,8	2,1	1,7
80,01-85,00	2,2	1,7	1,7	1,2
85,01-90,00	1,2	0,9	1,2	0,9
90,01-95,00	0,8	0,5	0,9	0,7
95,01-100,00	1,4	1,1	1,4	1,1
100,01 and more	10,0	7,0	9,3	6,5

	Distribution by money income in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	925	5469	925	5469
	Including those with monthly per capita income (somoni):			
below 20,00	15,6	18,0	15,8	18,1
20,01-30,00	11,5	13,3	11,8	13,7
30,01-40,00	9,9	11,3	10,3	11,7
40,01-50,00	11,4	12,2	11,8	12,6
50,01-60,00	9,6	10,1	9,1	9,4
60,01-70,00	6,6	6,4	7,1	6,8
70,01-80,00	7,7	7,2	7,8	7,3
80,01-90,00	4,6	4,1	4,4	3,8
90,01-100,00	4,2	3,4	3,8	3,0
100,01-110,00	2,5	2,1	2,2	1,9
110,01-120,00	2,0	1,5	2,5	1,8
120,01-130,00	2,1	1,6	2,1	1,7
130,01-140,00	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,0
140,01-150,00	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,7
150,01-160,00	1,0	0,6	1,0	0,7
160,01-170,00	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,8
170,01-180,00	1,3	0,9	1,0	0,7
180,01-190,00	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,5
190,01 and more	5,5	4,0	5,0	3,8

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

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006					1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007				
	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		
<b>Money expenditures</b>	<b>47,22</b>	<b>63,79</b>	<b>41,22</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>67,85</b>	<b>93,12</b>	<b>58,89</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>
of which:										
<b>Consumer expenditures</b>	<b>43,17</b>	<b>58,61</b>	<b>37,57</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>91,9</b>	<b>61,23</b>	<b>84,76</b>	<b>52,83</b>	<b>90,2</b>	<b>89,7</b>
including:										
on foods	25,88	34,91	22,60	59,9	59,6	35,56	53,35	29,21	58,1	62,9
on nonfoods	11,01	14,31	9,82	25,5	24,4	16,92	17,17	16,83	27,6	31,9
including:										
clothes, footwear, fabrics	3,73	5,61	3,06	33,9	39,2	5,17	6,95	4,53	30,6	40,5
furniture and cultural and household appliances	1,83	3,97	1,06	16,6	27,7	1,82	3,01	1,39	10,8	17,5
medicines	0,86	1,29	0,71	7,8	9,0	1,29	2,06	1,01	7,6	12,0
building materials	1,11	0,18	1,14	10,1	1,3	2,62	0,50	3,38	15,5	2,9
fuel	0,37	0,12	0,46	3,4	0,8	0,60	0,43	0,67	3,5	2,5
tobacco goods, makhorka	0,22	0,22	0,22	2,0	1,5	0,23	0,19	0,24	1,4	1,1
alcoholic beverages	0,14	0,05	0,17	0,3	0,1	0,21	0,12	0,24	0,3	0,1
services	6,14	9,34	4,98	14,2	15,9	8,54	14,12	6,55	13,9	16,7
of which:										

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006					1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007					
	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
housing and communal services	1,48	2,88	0,97	24,1	30,8	19,5	3,45	1,00	19,2	24,4	15,3
including payments for :											
dwelling space	0,06	0,17	0,02	4,1	5,9	2,1	0,31	0,05	7,3	9,0	5,0
communal services	1,42	2,71	0,95	95,9	94,1	97,9	3,14	0,95	92,7	91,0	95,0
o/w electric energy	0,70	1,14	0,54	49,3	42,1	56,8	1,65	0,51	53,3	52,5	53,7
personal services	0,70	0,62	0,73	11,4	6,6	14,7	0,87	0,49	6,9	6,2	7,5
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0,08	0,15	0,05	11,4	24,2	6,8	0,19	0,04	13,6	21,8	8,2
cultural and educational services	0,12	0,12	0,11	2,0	1,3	2,2	0,16	0,13	1,6	1,1	2,0
payments for education	0,26	0,69	0,10	4,2	7,4	2,0	1,09	0,13	4,6	7,7	2,0
payments for medical services	0,24	0,58	0,11	3,9	6,2	2,2	0,93	0,34	5,9	6,6	5,2
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,0
transport services	2,99	3,56	2,77	48,7	38,1	55,6	5,55	4,15	52,9	39,3	63,4
communication services	0,21	0,70	0,04	3,4	7,5	0,8	1,33	0,19	5,7	9,4	2,9
legal services	0,09		0,12	1,5	0,0	2,4	0,06	0,09	0,9	0,4	1,4
<b>Taxes, due, and other payments</b>	<b>0,95</b>	<b>2,96</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>4,29</b>	<b>0,37</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>0,6</b>
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>3,10</b>	<b>2,22</b>	<b>3,43</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>4,07</b>	<b>5,69</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>9,7</b>

Continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in the first quarter of 2006**

(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
<b>Total number</b>	925		24	43	71	134	653	774	172	218	194	190

of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :

below 10,00	5,30	6,75				1,49	7,20	6,33	4,07	3,67	7,21	10,53
10,01-15,00	7,89	9,02			2,82	5,22	9,80	8,79	8,72	8,26	4,64	13,68
15,01-20,00	8,86	10,25	16,67	2,32	2,82	5,22	10,41	9,56	8,14	6,88	8,25	15,26
20,01-25,00	10,49	13,12	12,50	4,65		2,99	13,48	11,76	4,07	6,88	19,07	16,84
25,01-30,00	9,72	11,13		2,32	2,82	5,97	12,10	11,11	9,88	9,63	11,34	13,68
30,01-35,00	10,59	10,93		6,98	8,45	8,21	11,94	11,24	10,47	8,72	13,40	12,63
35,01-40,00	8,54	8,36	8,33	2,33	4,23	11,94	8,73	9,17	9,88	10,09	10,31	6,32
40,01-45,00	5,95	5,51		9,30	8,45	4,48	5,97	5,94	9,30	6,42	4,64	3,68
45,01-50,00	5,95	5,22		2,33	9,86	9,70	5,21	5,68	4,65	9,17	6,19	2,10
50,01-55,00	3,79	3,36		2,33	4,22	5,97	3,52	3,62	3,49	5,50	4,12	1,05
55,01-60,00	3,35	2,70	4,17	6,98	4,22	6,72	2,30	2,45	2,33	3,67	3,61	
60,01-65,00	2,38	2,02	4,17		7,04	4,48	1,53	2,07	2,91	3,21	1,55	0,53
65,01-70,00	2,49	1,71	8,33	16,28	1,41	2,24	1,53	1,55	2,33	2,76	1,05	
70,01-75,00	1,73	1,21	4,17	2,33	2,82	5,97	0,61	1,16	4,07	0,92		
75,01-80,00	1,52	1,12	4,17	2,32	4,22	2,24	0,92	1,42	2,33	1,83	0,51	1,05
80,01-85,00	1,29	1,01		2,32	5,63	1,49	0,77	1,29	1,16	1,83	0,51	1,59
85,01-90,00	1,08	0,70	8,33	4,65	1,41	0,75	0,61	0,65	1,74	0,92		
90,01-95,00	1,73	0,99	12,50	11,63	2,82	1,49	0,61	0,91	1,74	0,92	0,51	0,53
95,01 and more	7,35	4,89	16,66	20,93	26,76	13,43	2,76	5,30	8,72	8,72	3,09	0,53

Continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in the first quarter of 2007**

(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
<b>Total number</b>	925	5470	23	44	64	138	656	778	198	211	179	190

of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :

below 20,00	5,30	7,26		2,27		0,73	7,17	6,30	3,03	3,32	6,14	13,16
20,01-30,00	13,07	15,78	8,70	4,55	4,69	5,80	16,16	14,52	10,61	8,53	13,97	25,79
30,01-40,00	12,00	14,08	8,70	9,09	3,12	5,80	14,48	12,60	6,57	12,32	12,29	19,47
40,01-50,00	15,89	16,97	13,03	2,27	10,94	10,87	18,45	17,09	12,63	14,22	27,37	15,26
50,01-60,00	12,00	11,94	13,03	4,55	3,12	12,32	13,26	12,85	14,14	15,64	12,85	8,42
60,01-70,00	9,50	8,78	8,70		17,19	13,04	8,69	9,64	10,10	15,16	6,14	6,32
70,01-80,00	6,38	6,10		4,55	3,12	9,42	6,40	6,17	8,59	6,16	6,70	3,16
80,01-90,00	6,16	5,05	13,04	6,82	12,50	8,70	4,73	5,53	7,57	6,63	5,59	2,10
90,01-100,00	3,03	2,34	4,35	4,55	4,69	7,97	1,68	2,44	5,55	1,90	0,56	1,58
100,01-110,00	2,70	2,12		4,55	6,25	5,07	1,83	2,44	4,04	3,32	1,12	1,05
110,01-120,00	2,49	1,72	8,70	6,82	4,69	3,62	1,53	1,67	1,52	2,37	2,23	0,53
120,01-130,00	1,41	0,99	4,35	2,27	6,25	0,73	0,91	1,41	3,54	0,95	0,56	0,53
130,01-140,00	1,73	1,24		6,82	1,56	3,62	1,06	1,16	2,02	1,90		0,53
140,01-150,00	1,41	1,06	4,35	6,82	1,56	1,45	0,91	1,16	1,52	0,95	1,12	1,05
150,01-160,00	1,41	0,79	4,35	11,35	1,56	1,45	0,60	0,90	1,52	0,95	1,12	
160,01-170,00	0,22	0,11		2,27		0,73		0,13	0,50			
170,01-180,00	0,97	0,62		4,55	3,13	2,16	0,31	0,52	0,50	0,47	1,12	
180,01-190,00	0,76	0,35	4,35	4,55	3,13	1,45		0,39	0,50	0,95		
190,01 and more	3,57	2,70	4,35	11,35	12,50	5,07	1,83	3,08	5,55	4,26	1,12	1,05

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

(per month, kg)

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2006			1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	12,68	10,10	13,62	12,70	10,23	13,58
Potatoes	2,38	2,21	2,44	2,27	2,40	2,23
Vegetables and melons	5,31	4,45	5,63	4,83	4,45	4,97
Fruits and berries, including dry	1,59	0,97	1,81	2,15	1,38	2,42
Sugar and confectionary	0,84	0,89	0,82	0,89	0,97	0,86
Meat and meat products	0,64	0,74	0,61	0,74	1,05	0,63
Fish products	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01
Milk and dairy products	4,09	3,26	4,40	4,35	4,26	4,37
Eggs (pieces)	2	2	2	2	3	2
Vegetable oil and margarine	1,03	0,97	1,04	1,01	1,06	1,00

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY  
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