

**STATE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS  
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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

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**Dushanbe - 2008**

**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 – September 2008 was valued at 12,374,847.4 thsd.somoni, and increased by 7.2% as compared to the corresponding period of 2007 (in constant prices)
- As of 1 October 2008 production of the following crops has increased as compared to the similar period of the previous year: potatoes – by 5.9%, vegetables – by 0.3%, melons – by 13.6%, and fruits – by 117.2%. At the same time, production of grapes and grain decreased by 85.0% and 0.4%, respectively.
- Imports of food products in January-September of 2008 increased by 10.4% as compared to January-September of 2007. Imports of milk and dairy products increased by 46.9%, vegetable oil - by 50.9%. At the same time, imports of wheat decreased by 25.4% amounting to 153.9 thsd.tons (against 206.4 thsd.tons in January-September of 2007). Imports of flour increased by 24.4% amounting to 409.4 thsd.tons (against 329.1 thsd.tons).
- In September 2008 consumer's prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to December 2007, except of prices for cotton oil, eggs, carrot and apples
- During nine months of 2008, in all regions of Tajikistan consumption of bread and bread products exceeded approved medical norm by 10.4% and amounted on average to 107.6 kg per one household member.
- The cost of *consumer's basket*, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2006) amounted to 90.92 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of September 2008, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 172.34 somoni.
- The highest arrears in salary payments are observed in real sectors: 13484.4 thsd.somoni (68.9% of total arrears) in agriculture, 2712.9 thsd.somoni (13.9%) in industry, and 1257.8 thsd.somoni (6.4%) in construction.
- In January - September 2008, 25.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 11.5 thsd.persons (45.4%) were on leave without pay. Two thousand and eight hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.4% of economically active population.
- In the third quarter of 2008 registration of infection diseases among population increased by 20.7% as compared to the third quarter of 2007. Cases of acute enteric infections account for 90.4% of total number of infection diseases. Number of registered cases of typhoid fever increased by 18.1%, brucellosis – by 26%, while number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 20.5% and tuberculosis – by 8.4%.

## 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 – September 2008 was valued at 12,374,847.4 thsd.somoni, and increased by 7.2% as compared to the corresponding period of 2007 (in constant prices).

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

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

	2006	2007	<i>January-September 2007</i>	<i>January-September 2008<sup>1</sup></i>
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,3
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	9335,2	12779,7	8929,3	12374,8
of which (in %):				
agriculture	21,5	19,8	19,2	20,6
industry	21,3	15,4	15,4	13,1
services	40,6	44,1	46,3	43,8
GDP per capita (somoni)	1335,1	1771,2	x	x
GDP growth , in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	7,0	7,8	7,1	7,2
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	0,6	2,2	3,1	3,6
Consumer Price Indices, <i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>				
Price Indices for foodstuffs	111,9	121,5	119,2	130,8
Price indices for services	113,6	120,7	121,7	140,4
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	118,6	127,1	127,9	125,7
Officially registered unemployment rate	3,2983	3,4426	3,4391	3,4364
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	2,2	2,5	2,5	2,4
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	47,7	51,7	50,9	49,9
	112,2	111,2	106,0	98,0

	2006	2007	January-September 2007	January-September 2008 <sup>1</sup>
Monthly average wages and salaries (somon)	116,26	163,27	150,69	219,33
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	139,1	140,4	139,1	145,6
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-326,4	-987,3	-670,0	-1205,5
Share of food in total imports, %	11,3	11,9	11,3	13,4
Share of food in total exports, %	2,7	3,5	3,2	3,7

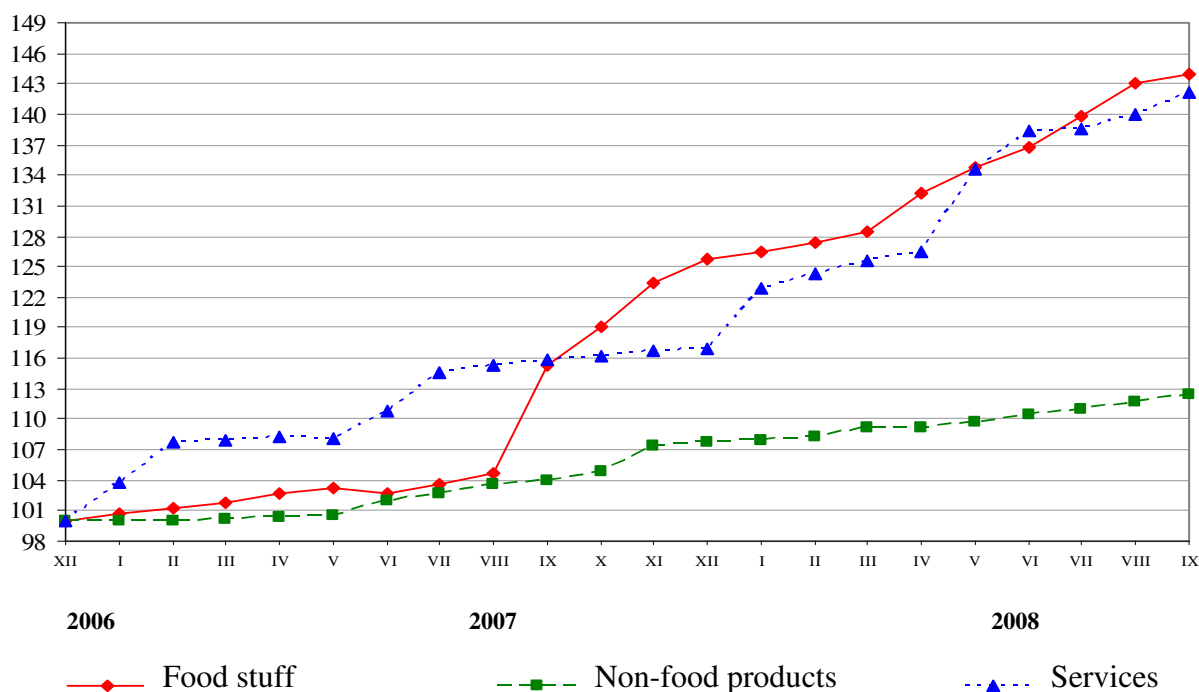
1) – preliminary data

Source: State Committee on Statistics

## 1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In January – September 2008, consumer price index constituted 112.7%, of which for foodstuff – 114.5%, non-food products – 104.4%, and paid services to population – 121.2%. Monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 1.41% (against 1.38% 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 2006).**



**In January-September 2008, 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-September 2008, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan including electric power and natural gas was valued at 3544.1 million USD, which is higher by 685.4 mln.USD (or 24,0%) than in January-September 2007. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at 1250.5 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 92 countries, of which 11 CIS countries and 81 far abroad countries.

About 43,2% (or 1532.3 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 56,8% (or 2011.8 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted 1198.6 million USD, with other countries of the world - 51.9 million USD.

In September 2008 volume of exports increased by 11.9% as compared to August 2008, and volume of imports increased by 20.8%.

Major plant products in exports were fruits (23498 thsd.USD) and vegetables (12151 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (34552 thsd.USD) and flour (111710 thsd.USD).

### **1.4 Labor market**

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in September 2008 was 2105.8 thsd.persons, of them 2058.8 thsd.persons (97.8%) were occupied in the economy, and 47.1 thsd.persons (2.2% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed. The actual number of unemployed population might be higher than the number of unemployed registered by employment offices, due to hidden and unregistered unemployment.

*Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leave or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime.* In January - September 2008, 25.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 11.5 thsd.persons (45.4%) were on leave without pay. Two thousand and eight hundred persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, amounted to 3.4% of economically active population.

From the beginning of 2008, 43.6 thsd.persons applied to employment offices for a job (less by 6.0% than in 2007); of them 40.0% (17.4 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All applied persons were unemployed; of them, 50.1% (21.8 thsd.persons) did not have a profession, and 41.0% (17.9 thsd.persons) didn't have a qualification.

As of the end of September 2008, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 0.7% as compared to the similar period of 2007, and amounted to 15.6 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job increased by 0.5% and amounted to 7.5 thsd. (48.1% of total number of vacancies). As

compared to August 2008, number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices increased by 2.1%. In September 2008 there were 4.2 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 4.5 persons in September 2007).

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in September 2008 made up 14.9% as compared to August 2008. As compared to September 2007, real wages and salaries increased by 9.6%.

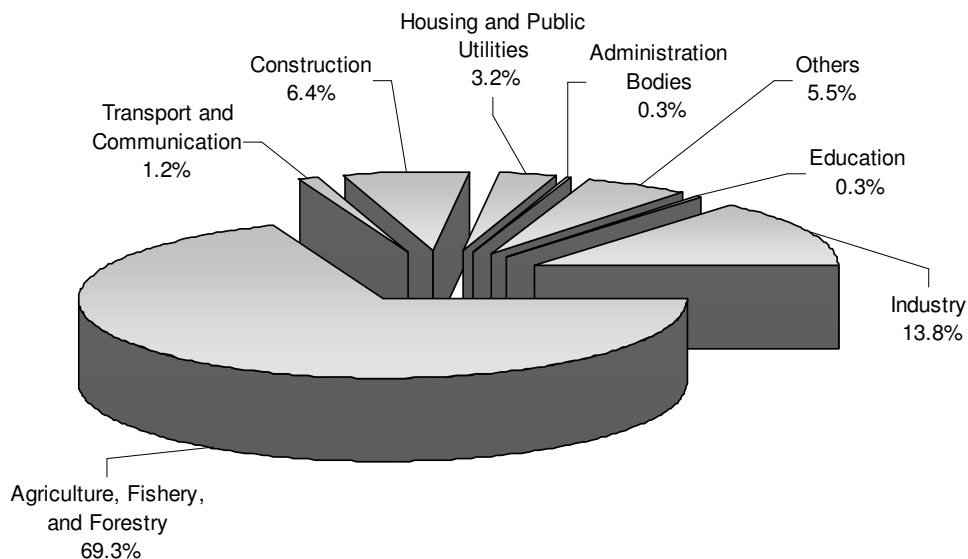
In September 2008, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in forestry and agriculture, amounting to 94.23 somoni and 112.49 somoni, respectively. The highest wages and salaries were observed in construction (697.44 somoni), communication (681.56 somoni), transport (603.21 somoni), and industry (452.56 somoni). Average monthly salary in real sector in September 2008 was 242.01 somoni, increasing by 40% as compared to September 2007.

In non-production sphere, the highest salary remains in the area of finance and crediting (1250.00 somoni in September 2008). Average monthly salary in non-production sphere in September 2008 was 256.07 somoni, increasing by 50% as compared to September 2007.

As of the end of September 2008, total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 19570.9 thsd.somoni, of which arrears for September 2008 accounted for 8.6% (1683.4 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments are observed in real sectors: 13484.4 thsd.somoni (68.9% of total arrears) in agriculture, 2712.9 thsd.somoni (13.9%) in industry, and 1257.8 thsd.somoni (6.4%) in construction.

**Graph 2: Structure of arrears in salary payments by sectors of economy (in %, as of the end of September 2008, inclusive of arrears for previous years)**



## 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-September 2008 in all categories of farms increased by 7.7% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 5247.8 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 3978.9 mln.somoni (increased by 7.8%), and animal products – 1268.9 mln.somoni (increased by 7.3%).

The value of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms in Khatlon oblast amounted to 2701.3 mln.somoni (increased by 5.6%), Soghd oblast – 1325.2 mln.somoni (by 5.6%), GBAO – 142.7 mln.somoni (by 19.0%), and regions of the republican subordination – 1078.6 mln.somoni (by 14.7%).

#### 2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

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

**July.** The average monthly air temperature in some regions exceeded the norm by 1 degree, as follows: 28-31 degrees in valleys, 15-24 degrees in mountain regions, and 12-14 degrees in high mountain areas. During the month, the average day-time air temperature in valleys was 34-39 degrees. Rainfalls were observed in valleys and some piedmont regions during 1-2 days (while the norm is 1-3 days).

Short-run rains with storms were registered throughout the republic from 18 to 23 July, with wind speed reaching 16-21 m/s. Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed during the month, apart from the third decade, when water content in Vakhsh, Obihingov, and Pyandj rivers was subject to increase.

**August** was characterized by dry and warm weather. Average monthly air temperature in the most regions exceeded the norm by 1-3 degrees, as follows: 24-29 degrees in valleys, 24-26 degrees in piedmont regions, 15-20 degrees in mountains, and 9-12 degrees in high mountain areas. No rainfalls were observed during the month, apart from light rains on 12-13 and 17-18 August in mountain regions and high mountain areas. Total amount of precipitation was below the norm (1-17 mm). August was

characterized by decrease of water content in the rivers of the republic. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was below the norm (55-85%). As compared to the similar period of the previous years, water discharge in rivers of the republic was higher by 25-30%, except for rivers on the Gissar slope where water discharge was below the last-year values by 50-70%.

Average monthly air temperature in **September** in the most regions was within the norm, apart from central and southern regions, where it exceeded the norm by 1-3 degrees (19-24 degrees in valleys, 14-18 degrees in mountain regions, and 5-7 degrees in high mountain areas). Air temperature in agricultural regions was 8-13 degrees at nights and 24-29 degrees during day-time (29-34 degrees in some western regions of GBAO). Relatively cold whether was observed on 5-6 and 20-23 September. During these days, day-time air temperature in valleys fell to 22-29 degrees, and average daily air temperature was below the norm by 1-3 degrees.

In September, decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. Average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was below the norm (50-90%) and below the last-year values (40-80%). Average monthly water discharge in Ehsu-Karabostanak and Obihingov – Tavildara rivers was above the norm and last-year values by 100-120%. During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 85 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 9615 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 832 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 183 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 824 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 29 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year.

**Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 30 September 2008**

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2008</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	- 183	824	19,8	1180	28,3
Nurek	+85	9615,0	91,4	10441	99,4

## 2.1.2. Crop production

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

	2006	2007	9 months of	
			2007	2008
<b>Sown area (thsd.ha)</b>	900,2	891,1	899,3	886,4
<b>Winter crops</b>	214,9	190,7	191,6	205,8
Cereal crops	214,9	190,7	191,6	205,8
<b>Spring crops</b>	685,3	700,4	707,7	680,6
Cereal crops	187,0	206,2	205,2	230,9
wheat	121,4	132,2	132,1	139,9
barley	31,7	36,6	36,0	50,1
<b>Industrial crops</b>	294,0	283,8	283,4	264,8
Potatoes	27,9	29,8	29,7	28,1
Vegetables	35,8	39,1	39,1	37,3
Melons	9,1	11,1	10,9	11,4
<b>Gross harvest, thsd.tons</b>				
Cereals	912,3	931,2	768,1	774,9
Vegetables	759,7	835,1	558,1	617,7
Potatoes	573,7	662,1	360,1	386,8
Melons	218,2	254,2	188,8	213,9
Fruits	208,8	157,2	86,9	156,9
Grape	107,1	116,9	65,0	79,6
<b>Crop yield, centnrs / ha <sup>1</sup></b>				
Cereal crops	20,6	20,5	17,2	17,7
wheat	17,8	18,1	18,1	18,6
maize for grain	30,7	33,1	32,6	33,3
Potatoes	198,5	218,4	186	198
Vegetables	186,9	190,2	171	178
Melons	185,7	189,0	159	166

<sup>1)</sup> Agricultural enterprises and dehqan farms

Source: State Committee on Statistics

As of 1 October 2008 production of the following crops has increased as compared to the similar period of the previous year: potatoes – by 5.9%, vegetables – by 0.3%, melons – by 13.6%, and fruits – by 117.2%. At the same time, production of grapes and grain decreased by 85.0% and 0.4%, respectively.

### ***2.1.3. Livestock production***

As of 1 October 2008, number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 1759.0 thsd.heads (increasing by 271.5 thsd.heads or 18.3% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 61.4 thsd.heads or 18%; poultry – by 1030.6 thsd. or 39.3%. About 91,2% of cattle and 80.2% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

In January – September 2008, farms of all categories produced 81035 tons of meat or 109.1% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. Production of meat increased in farms of GBAO (by 6.9%), Soghd oblast (by 9.9%), Khatlon oblast (by 10.9%), as well as Nurobad region (by 16.3%), Rudaki region (by 16.1%), Shahrinav region (by 16.1%), Rogun region (by 5.7%), and Tavildara region (by 3.1%)

During the reporting period, total production of milk amounted to 410423 tons, increasing by 4.8% as compared to January-September 2007. Production of milk increased in farms of GBAO (by 10.6%), Khatlon oblast (by 9.9%), and Soghd oblast (by 0.1%), as well as Nurobad region (by 15.3%), Tursunzade region (by 6.6%), Tajikabad region (by 3.4%), and Rudaki region (by 2.5%). Population' farm businesses produced 92.3% of total volume of milk produced in the republic: 99.7% in GBAO, 93.3% in Khatlon oblast, 91.2% in Soghd oblast, and 91.6% in RRS.

As of 1 October 2008, total production of eggs amounted to 105213 thsd.pieces, increasing by 28.2% as compared to January-September 2007. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of eggs increased in Khatlon oblast (by 26.4%) and Soghd oblast (by 18.9%), as well as in Gissar region (4.8 times), Vahdat region (3.7 times), Nurobad region (by 33.1%), and Tadjikabad region (by 4.0%).

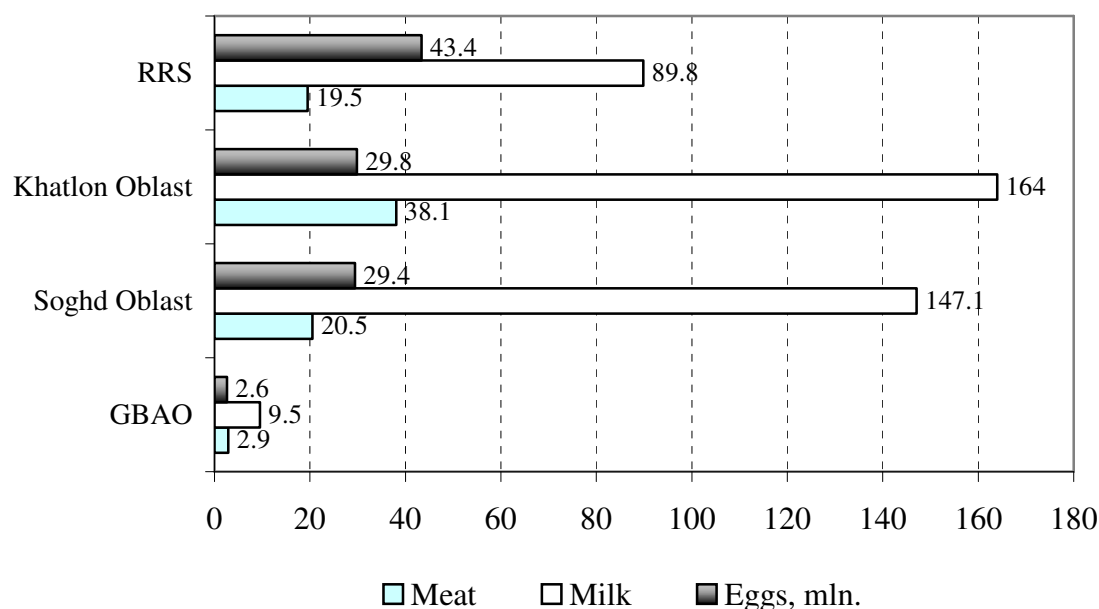
During the reporting period, 21646 calves were received in agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, increase in number of calves received was observed in Rasht region (by 21.1%), Varzob region (by 13.3%), Rogun region (by 5.9%).

As of 1 October 2008, 279073 lambs and goatlings were received in agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms. Decrease in number of received lambs and goatlings was observed in farms of Soghd oblast (by 4.7%), Shahrinav region (by 25.6%), Gissar region (by 14.9%), Tursunzade egion (by 10.2%), and Vahdat region (by 5.5%).

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

	2006	2007	1 half of		9 months of	
			2007	2008	2007	2008
<b>Production, thsd.tons</b>						
Meat (slaughtered)	55,9	59,5	21,3	22,7	37,2	40,5
of which:						
Beef and veal	25,3	26,9	10,0	10,3	16,8	18,3
Mutton and goats meat	27,6	29,4	10,1	11,1	18,4	20,0
Poultry	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,5
Other meat	2,4	2,5	1,0	1,0	1,5	1,7
Milk	544,9	583,6	238,5	248,5	391,5	410,4
Eggs, mln.	104,7	111,2	53,2	61,8	82,1	105,2
<b>Productivity</b>						
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1492	1388	715	693	1070	1045
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	122	118	95	65	90	98

**Graph 3. Production of main live-stock products in all categories of farms in January – September 2008, thsd. tons**



## 2.2. Producer prices

**Table 5: Changes in producer prices**

(*somoni / kg*)

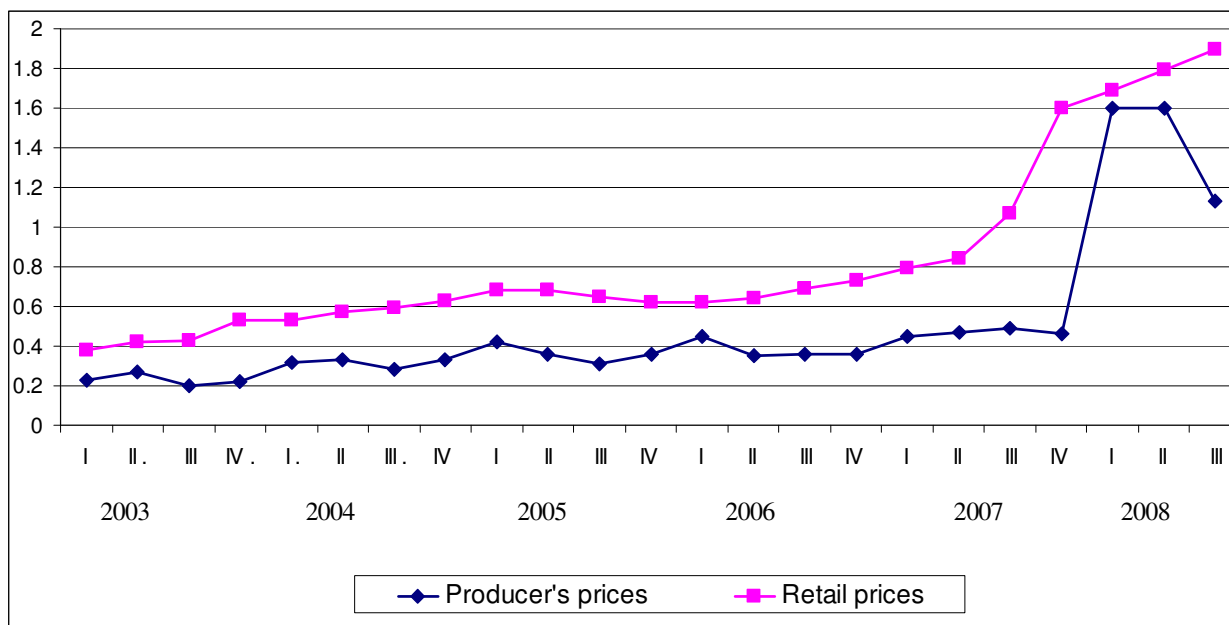
	2006				2007				2008		
	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>	<i>IV q.</i>	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>	<i>IV q.</i>	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>
Wheat	0,44	0,35	0,39	0,39	0,45	0,47	0,49	0,46	1,60	1,60	1,13
Milk	0,51	0,52	0,51	0,54	0,67	0,70	0,70	0,72	1,00	1,60	1,03
Potatoes	0,28	0,35	0,44	0,49	0,29	0,72	0,67	0,76	0,68	1,00	0,87

Source: State Committee on Statistics

In January-September of 2008 the imports of wheat decreased by 25.4% as compared to January-September of 2007.

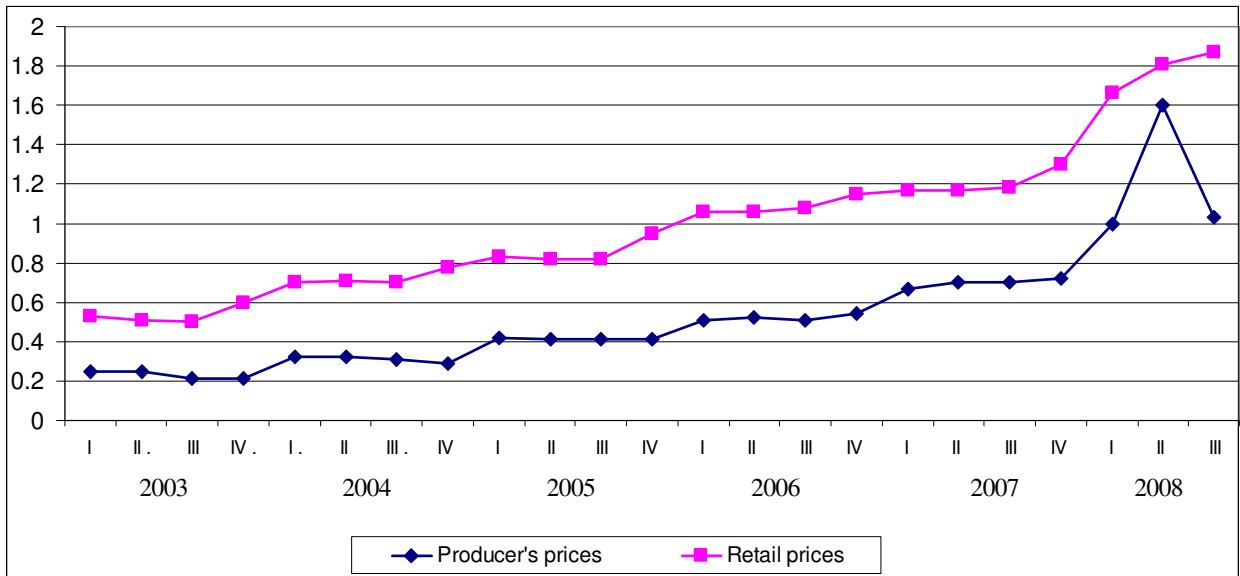
**Graph 4. Trends in producer and retail prices of wheat**

(*somoni/kg*)



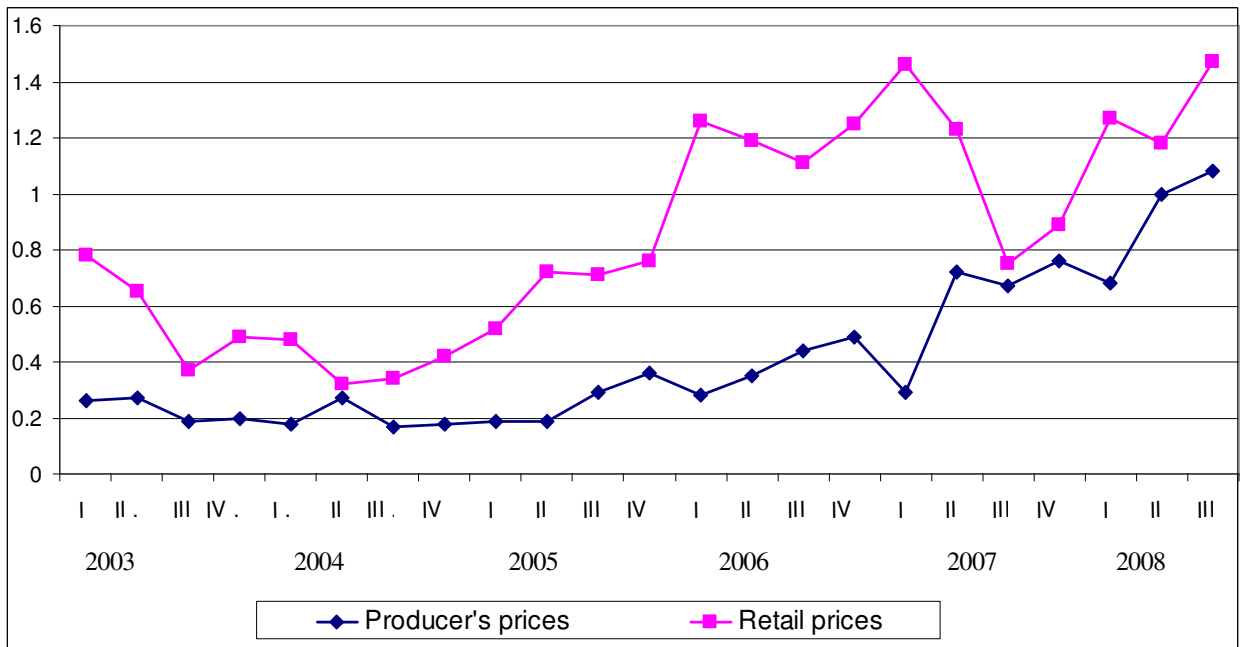
**Graph 5. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk**

(somon/kg)



**Graph 6. 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 3.2% and 3.7% in January - September of 2007 and 2008, respectively. The share of food products in total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 11.3% and 13.4%, 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 January-September of 2008 increased by 10.4% as compared to January-September of 2007. Imports of milk and dairy products increased by 46.9%, vegetable oil - by 50.9%. At the same time, imports of wheat decreased by 25.4% amounting to 153.9 thsd.tons (against 206.4 thsd.tons in January-September of 2007). Imports of flour increased by 24.4% amounting to 409.4 thsd.tons (against 329.1 thsd.tons).

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

(*thsd.tons*)

	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
	<i>January – September of</i> 2007	2008	<i>January – September of</i> 2007	2008
<i>Food products</i>	157,5	148,7	843,0	931,0
of which				
wheat	-	-	206,4	153,9
flour	0,1	0,1	329,1	409,4
sugar	0,0	-	112,3	108,6
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	0,0	-	8,4	11,5
vegetable oil	0,0	0,2	40,3	60,8
milk and dairy products	0,1	-	3,2	4,7
eggs	0,0	0,1	3,4	6,4
tea	0,1	0,0	3,5	5,6
vegetables	84,1	64,7	1,4	0,7
fruits and berries	11,3	11,7	3,2	7,4
fruit and vegetable juices	9,7	6,9	1,5	2,0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	1,4	0,8	0,7	1,2
Share of food products in total volume, %	3,2	3,7	11,3	13,4

## 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>January- September of 2007</b>	<b>January- September of 2008</b>
Bread products (expressed in grain)	11,8	11,9
Potatoes	2,7	2,8
Vegetables and melons	9,8	10,6
Fruits and berries	3,3	4,0
Sugar and confectionery items	0,9	1,0
Meat and meat products	0,7	0,8
Milk and dairy products	5,0	4,9
Eggs (pieces)	2	3
Vegetable oil	0,9	1,1
Fish and fish products	0,01	0,02

*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 September 2008 consumer's prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to December 2007, except of prices for cotton oil, eggs, carrot and apples (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

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

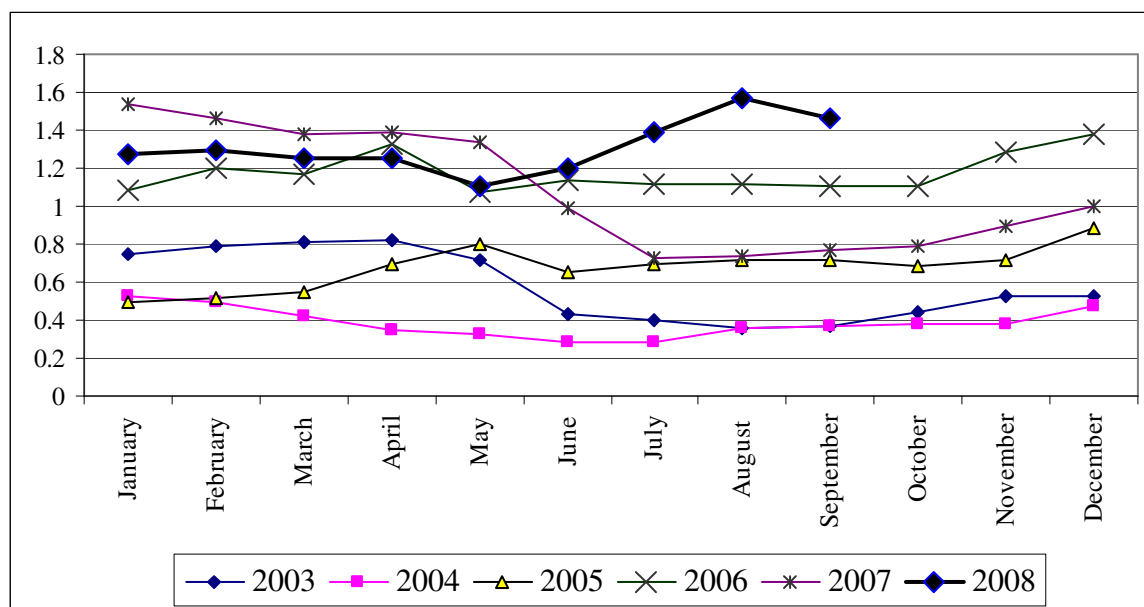
	2008							2007	
	Januar y	March	May	June	July	August	Septem ber	Septem ber	Decembe r
Beef	12,54	13,05	14,86	15,13	15,48	15,75	15,75	12,11	12,54
Animal oil	16,20	18,21	18,49	18,49	18,49	18,66	18,87	13,06	16,20
Cotton oil	7,38	6,93	6,76	6,76	6,75	6,78	6,69	4,81	7,38
Milk	1,51	1,67	1,81	1,80	1,77	1,85	1,90	1,27	1,51
Eggs (10 pieces)	5,44	5,00	4,71	4,89	5,08	5,31	5,41	4,66	5,97
Sand sugar	2,37	2,40	2,46	2,55	2,60	2,62	2,62	2,37	2,37
Salt	0,44	0,44	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,50	0,44	0,44
Light wheat flour	1,95	2,07	2,31	2,37	2,40	2,40	2,36	1,70	1,95
Bread made from light wheat flour	2,15	2,17	2,17	2,17	2,17	2,17	2,17	1,61	2,13
Rice	3,14	3,19	3,98	4,41	5,04	5,66	5,97	2,91	3,11
Potatoes	1,27	1,25	1,20	1,20	1,39	1,57	1,46	0,77	1,24
Onion	0,75	0,71	0,84	0,83	0,76	0,71	0,89	0,61	0,69
Carrot	0,90	0,64	1,47	1,44	1,65	1,62	1,64	0,73	0,84
Apples	2,72	3,23	3,14	2,81	2,26	2,36	2,17	1,92	2,72
Vodka	7,42	7,67	7,67	8,00	7,67	7,67	7,67	6,15	7,38

During 2008, the highest increase in prices was registered for rice (by 73.0%), onion (by 29.6%), semolina (by 26.4%), milk (by 25.8%), beef (by 25.6%), canned vegetables (by 23.3%), mutton (by 23.2%), light wheat flour (by 20.8%), pea (by 20.5%), pearl barley (by 20.3%), semifinished meat (by 19.8%), mash (by 19.4%), by-products (by 17.6%), sour cream (by 17.3%), cabbage (by 16.8%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 16.2%), live

fish (by 13.7%), cookie (by 13.6%), poultry meat (by 11.9%), pasta (by 11.2%), chocolate sweets (by 8.8%), mineral water (by 8.2%), potatoes (by 7.5%), buckwheat (by 7.0%), vodka (by 3.9%), sand sugar (by 10.8%), cooked sausage (by 9.9%), and tea (by 4.6%).

At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for grapes (by 39.6%), apple (by 32.9%), greens (by 30.8%), cotton oil and eggs (by 9.4%).

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

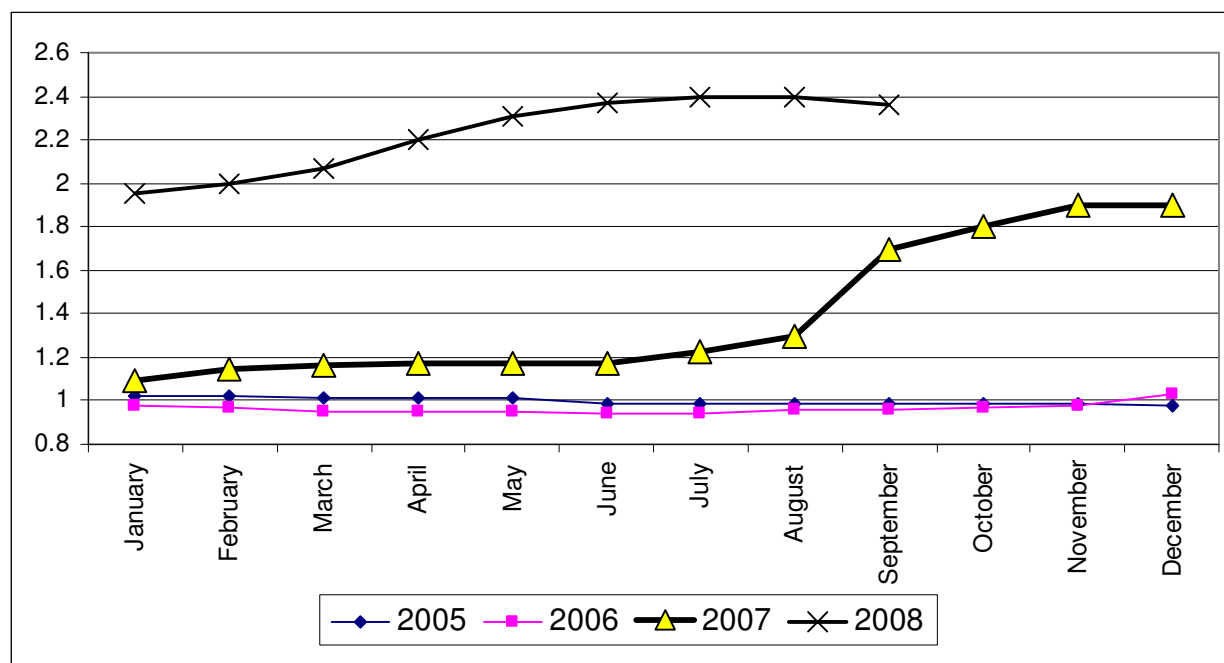


**Potatoes.** Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest. In the first quarter of 2007 prices of potato decreased as compared to December 2006 mainly due to import of potato. In the second and third quarters the prices of potato decreased again as compared to the first quarter due to new harvest (see Graph 8). In the fourth quarter of 2007, the prices increased by 18.7%. In the first quarter of 2008, average price of potato were lower by 13% than in the first quarter of 2007, but higher by 27% than in December 2007. In the second quarter of 2008, average price of potato was at the level of 1.18 somoni per kg, i.e. lower by 7.1% than in the first quarter of 2008. The highest price for potato in 2008 was observed in August - 1.47 somoni per kg (see Graph 7).

**Flour.** In the first quarter of 2007 prices of flour 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, while in the third quarter it reached 1.43 somoni. It should be noted that at the end of September 2007, the price of flour reached 1.7 somoni per kg increasing by 45.3% as compared to the end of September 2007 (see Graph 9). In the fourth quarter, a sharp rise

of prices of flour was recorded, and at the end of December they reached 1.95 somoni per kg (increasing by 14.7% as compared to September 2007). In the first quarter of 2008, average prices of flour reached 2 somoni, increasing by 5.3% as compared to December 2007; in the second quarter the prices of flour continued to increase (by 20.5%); in the third quarter it reached 2.39 somoni per kg (see Graph 8).

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



**Beef.** In March 2007, the prices of beef 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. In September 2007 the prices of beef continued to increase and reached 12.18 somoni per kg by the end of the month. By the end of December 2007 the prices increased up to 12.39 somoni per kg. In the first quarter of 2008, average price of beef was recorded at 12.83 somoni per kg, increasing by 3.1% as compared to December 2007. In the second and third quarters, average price for beef continued to increase and reached 14,8 and 15.71 somoni per kg, respectively.

**Cotton oil.** 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. By the end of September the prices of cotton oil reached 4.6 somoni per a liter. In the fourth quarter, a sharp rise of prices of cotton oil was recorded, and by the end of December they reached 5.83 somoni per a liter (increasing by 26.7% as compared to September 2007). In the first quarter of 2008, average price of cotton oil was 7.23 somoni per a liter, increasing by 11.2% as compared to December 2007; in the second quarter the prices increased by 4%. In the third quarter, the price of cotton oil remained at the level of the second quarter (6.76 somoni per a liter).

## 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 2007 per capita cash income increased by 38.6% as compared to 2006, and amounted to 85.12 somoni. In January-September of 2008 per capita cash income amounted to 129.51 somoni, increasing by 68% as compared to January-September of 2007 (See Table 9).

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

	January-September of 2007	January-September of 2008
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	77,00	129,51
Growth in real incomes (%)	114,0	128,6
Average monthly salary	150,69	219,33
Growth in real salary (%)	116,7	111,3
Average per capita expenditures (somon / month)	75,33	125,81
Growth in real expenditures (%)	112,2	127,7

*Source: Household Budget Survey and current statistical data*

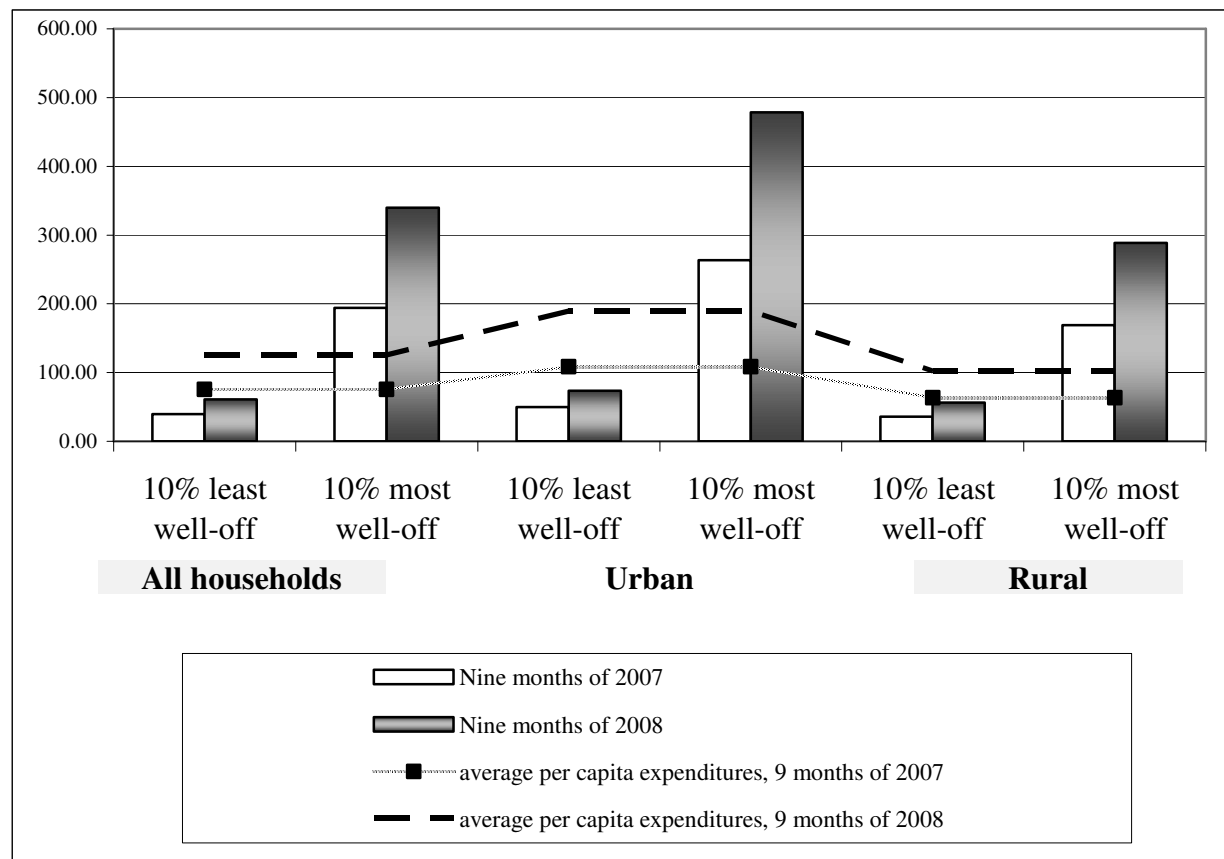
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January-September of 2008 continued to remain labor incomes – 48% and receipts from sales of agricultural products – 10.1%. In January-September of 2008, the gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 11.9 times.

### 3.2.2. Expenditures

In January-September of 2007 and 2008, average expenditures of population have risen mainly due to increase in prices (see Appendix 8 and Graph 10).

In the reporting period of 2008 the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 5.6 times.

**Graph 9: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January-September of 2007 and 2008**



### 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 Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2007-2009 (PRS)

The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2007-2009 (PRS), is intended to serve as a medium-range socio-economic development programme for the country. Taking into account available resources and additional needs, it outlines concrete actions to implement institutional and economic reforms that will promote strong and sustainable economic growth and an improvement in the scope and quality of social services aimed at easing the burden of poverty in the country.

Indicators of Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan are given in Appendix 2.

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

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

Share of expenditures for food in the structure of total household's expenditures in 2007 increased from 59.0% to 61.8% in urban area, and decreased from 60.0% to 56.3% in rural area. However, share of expenditures for food among vulnerable groups of population increased up to 70.7%. In January – September of 2008, share of expenditures for food in urban area decreased by 0.5% as compared to January- September of 2007; in rural area it decreased by 0.4%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children decreased by 9.3%, while among pensioners it increased by 10.2% (see Table 11).

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

	<b>January-September of 2007</b>	<b>January-September of 2008</b>
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>59,2</b>	<b>58,7</b>
Urban	61,5	61,0
Rural	57,6	57,2
<b>Oblasts</b>		
Dushanbe	60,7	62,2
GBAO		
Soghd oblast	51,9	49,2
Khatlon oblast	65,3	68,5
RRS	61,2	59,6
<b>Vulnerable groups of population</b>		
Households having 3 and more children	70,0	60,7
Pensioners	56,2	66,4

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

## CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

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

### 4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2007 the average daily calorie intake decreased to 2057.61 Kcal per capita, which is slightly below the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In January – September of 2008, the average daily calorie intake decreased to 1984.61 Kcal per capita.

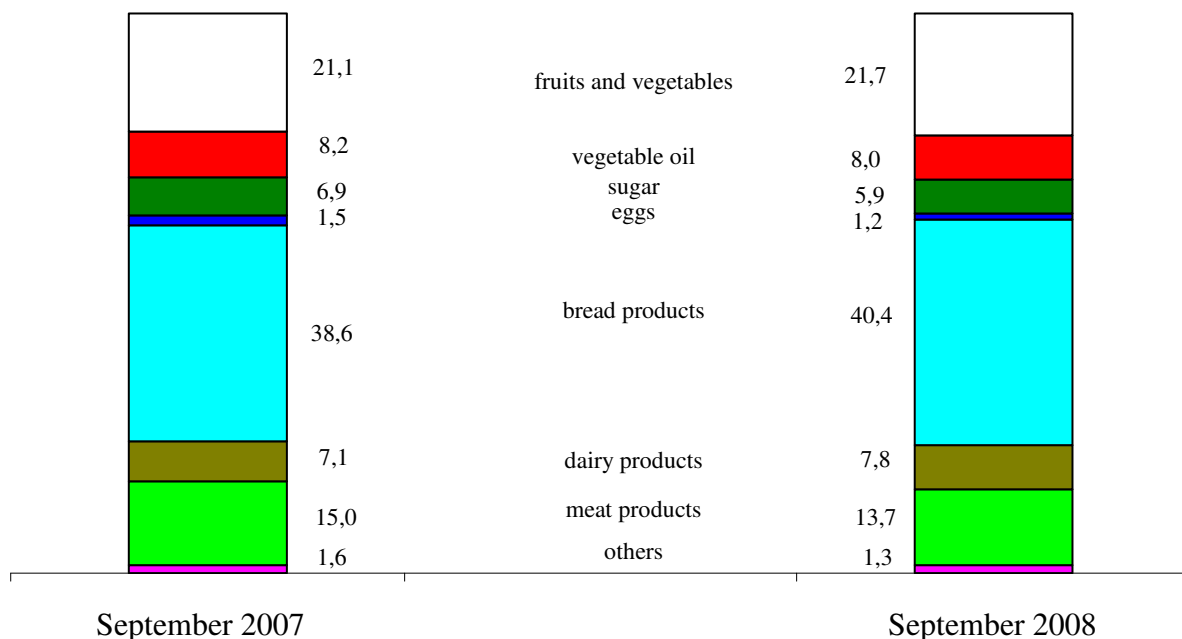
During nine months of 2008, in all regions of Tajikistan consumption of bread and bread products exceeded approved medical norm by 10.4% and amounted on average to 107.6 kg per one household member.

In January – September of 2008, average consumption of potatoes in Tajikistan amounted to 25.1 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 95.5 kg, milk and dairy products – 44.5 kg, meat and meat products – 7.2 kg, vegetable oil – 9.5 kg, eggs - 27 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 8.8 kg, and fruits – 35.9 kg. In total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (40.8%).

It should be noted that consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, during 9 months of 2008 average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 90%, meat and meat products – by 4.3 times, eggs – 2.5 times, fruits – by 3 times.

The cost of *consumer's basket*, at actual consumption (according to household survey 2006) amounted to 90.92 somoni per one household member in prices of the end of September 2008, while the cost of food basket according to rational nutritional standards would amount to 172.34 somoni.

**Graph 10: Structure of consumer's basket in September 2007-2008**  
(as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)



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

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

	<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>January – September of 2007</b>			<b>January – September of 2008</b>		
Proteins, gr.	48,06	43,05	49,87	49,56	48,52	49,97
of which animal, gr.	6,84	6,81	6,85	7,38	8,53	6,95
Fats, gr.	43,56	47,28	42,24	48,55	51,11	47,60
of which animal, gr.	8,13	9,84	7,52	8,67	11,82	7,50
Carbohydrate, gr.	345,46	306,73	359,45	356,20	329,58	366,30
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	1984,61	1875,01	2024,45	2080,41	2028,58	2100,36
of which animal, gr.	123,47	129,60	121,34	131,86	158,22	122,04

## 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)**

	2007			2008		
	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter
Total number of registered cases	9616	25826	36388	8865	20331	43937
Acute enteric infections	3043	19334	30054	2633	15508	39745
of which:						
Bacterial dysentery	192	519	1119	186	354	890
Typhoid fever	240	252	386	78	211	456
Tuberculosis	962	1461	1159	949	1475	1062
Brucellosis	132	442	277	105	358	349

In the third quarter of 2008 registration of infection diseases among population increased by 20.7% as compared to the third quarter of 2007. Cases of acute enteric infections account for 90.4% of total number of infection diseases. Number of registered cases of typhoid fever increased by 18.1%, brucellosis – by 26%, while number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 20.5% and tuberculosis – by 8.4%.

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

(cases)

	2007			2008		
	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter
Total number of registered cases	6450	19752	27873	5721	14804	35423
Acute enteric infections	2325	16500	24446	1838	12844	33615
of which:						
Bacterial dysentery	58	169	469	51	120	463
Typhoid fever	123	101	143	35	98	158
Tuberculosis	60	103	90	63	115	70
Brucellosis	17	78	53	2	50	49

About 81% of all infection diseases fall on children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections account for about 95% of total number of infection diseases among children aged -0-14. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, number of registered cases of typhoid fever increased by 10.5%.

In the third quarter of 2008 decrease in number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery (by 1.3%), brucellosis (by 7.5%), and tuberculosis (by 22.3%) was observed as compared to the third quarter of 2007.

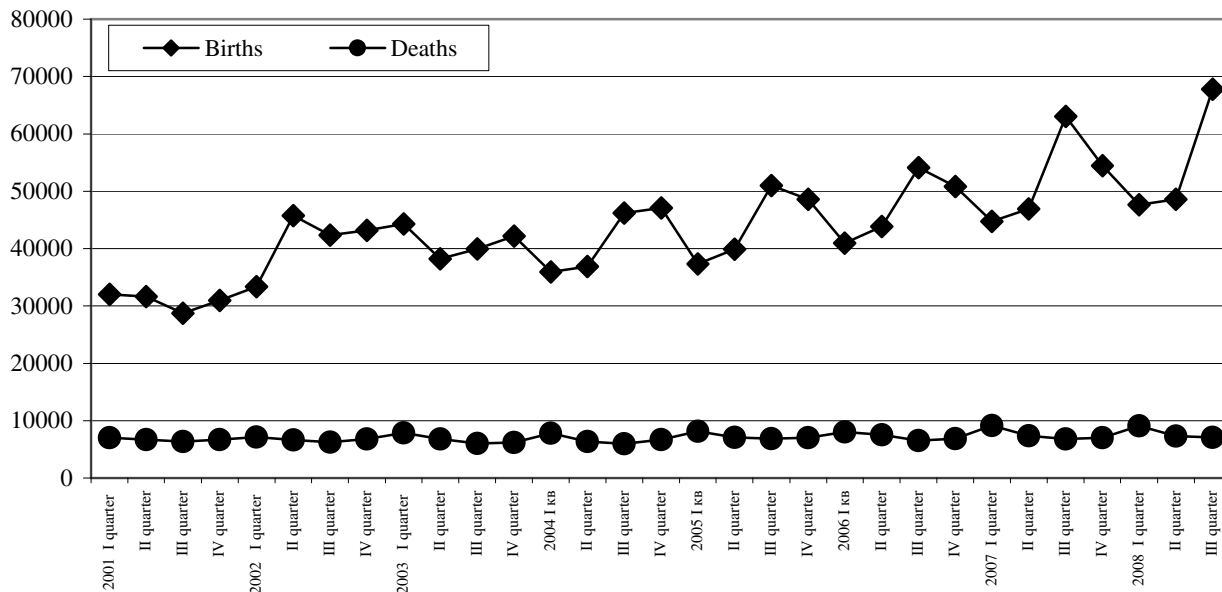
#### 4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January - September 2008, offices of civil registration registered 164.0 thsd. births and 23.5 thsd. deaths, of which 1.8 thsd. deaths fell on children below 1 year. According to preliminary estimates, average birth and mortality rates amounted to 30.1 and 4.3 per 1000 population, respectively.

**Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2007 and 2008**

	<i>Number of births</i>		<i>Number of 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>
<b>2007</b>						
1 quarter	44740	109,2	9166	113,7	35574	108,1
2 quarter	46909	107,0	7383	98,3	39526	108,8
3 quarter	62061	114,6	6807	104,1	55254	116,1
4 quarter	54430	107,1	7045	102,5	47385	107,8
Year	209140	110,2	30401	104,9	178739	111,2
<b>2008</b>						
1 quarter	47650	106,5	9114	99,4	38536	108,3
2 quarter	48567	103,5	7288	98,7	41279	104,4
3 quarter	67787	107,5	7077	104,0	60710	107,9

**Graph 11. Number of births and deaths registered by offices of civil registration in 2001-2008**



According to preliminary estimates, natural population growth in January – September of 2008 reached 140.5 thsd.persons (25.8 persons per 1000 population), increasing by 7.0% as compared to January – September of 2007.

### *Population number*

The below Table 15 shows population number as of 1 October 2008, including registered births, deaths, and migration:

	<i>Population number as of 1 October 2008, thsd.persons</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	7345,1	102,3
of which in:		
GBAO	218,2	99,1
Soghd oblast	2159,7	101,9
Khatlon oblast	2637,6	102,6
Dushanbe	689,4	102,4
RRS	1640,2	102,6

## METHODOLOGY

### 1. Methodology of food security analysis

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

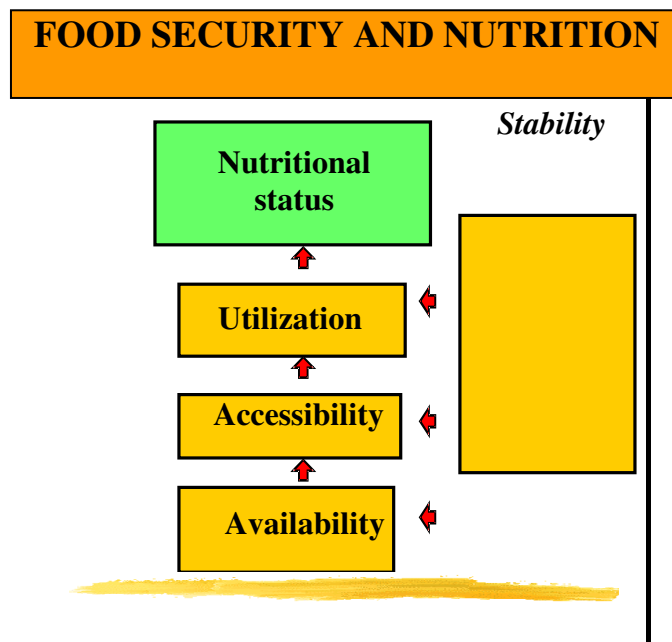
**Availability** physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

**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 third quarter of 2008

#### *Meteorological conditions*

**July.** The average monthly air temperature in some regions exceeded the norm by 1 degree, as follows: 28-31 degrees in valleys, 15-24 degrees in mountain regions, and 12-14 degrees in high mountain areas. During the month, the average day-time air temperature in valleys was 34-39 degrees. The highest temperature was recorded during the periods from 11 to 15 and from 28 to 31 July, with daily air temperature exceeding the norm by 2-4 degrees (39-44 degrees). The lowest temperatures was recorded from 20 to 25 July, decreasing to 32-37 degrees. Rainfalls were observed in valleys and some piedmont regions during 1-2 days (while the norm is 1-3 days).

Total amount of precipitation in Khatlon oblast was 1.1-9.7 mm (against 0.3-2.2 mm of the norm), in Soghd oblast – 1-25 mm (against 4-29 mm), in RRS – 3-12 mm (against 2-28 mm), and in GBAO – 1-4 mm (against 3-15 mm).

Dust-storms and mists were observed in regions of the republican subordination during the period from 6-8 July. Short-run rains with storms were registered throughout the republic from 18 to 23 July, with wind speed reaching 16-21 m/s.

**August** was characterized by dry and warm weather. Average monthly air temperature in the most regions exceeded the norm by 1-3 degrees, as follows: 24-29 degrees in valleys, 24-26 degrees in piedmont regions, 15-20 degrees in mountains, and 9-12 degrees in high mountain areas.

During the month, night time air temperature in valleys reached 14-23 degrees, in southern regions – 27 degrees. Day time air temperature was 35-40 degrees. The warmest weather was observed in the first decade of the month (up to 40-42 degrees throughout the republic and up to 44 degrees in southern regions), when average daily air temperature exceeded the norm by 3-4 degrees. The lowest temperature was observed during the periods from 10-13, 16-22, and 29-31 August, when day-time air temperature was 32-37 degrees, and average monthly air temperature exceeded the norm by 1 degree.

No rainfalls were observed during the month, apart from light rains on 12-13 and 17-18 August in mountain regions and high mountain areas. Total amount of precipitation was below the norm (1-17 mm).

Average monthly air temperature in **September** in the most regions was within the norm, apart from central and southern regions, where it exceeded the norm by 1-3 degrees (19-24 degrees in valleys, 14-18 degrees in mountain regions, and 5-7 degrees in high mountain areas).

The warmest weather was registered on 1-4, 10-18, and 26-30 September, when air temperature in valleys reached 33-38 degrees during day-time and from 11-16 to 16-21 degrees at nights. Air temperature in agricultural regions was 8-13 degrees at nights and 24-29 degrees during day-time (29-34 degrees in some western regions of GBAO). Relatively cold weather was observed on 5-6 and 20-23 September. During these days, day-time air temperature in valleys fell to 22-29 degrees, and average daily air temperature was below the norm by 1-3 degrees. No rainfalls were observed in Khatlon regions and valleys of Soghd regions. The total amount of precipitations was 11-28% of the norm in the regions of the republican subordination, 139-415% of the norm in mountainous regions of Soghd oblast, 9-34% of the norm in the western part of GBAO, and 182% of the norm in the eastern part of GBAO.

Wind speed reached 15-20 m/s on 3-5, 18-20, and 27-30 September in Anzob pass, Rushan and Rasht districts, as well as Khudjand city. The mist was observed on 29 September in the southern part of the republic.

### ***Hydrological conditions***

**July.** Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed during the month, apart from the third decade, when water content in Vakhsh, Obihingov, and Pyandj rivers was subject to increase. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was below and within the last-year values (40-90%). During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 928 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 8306 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 998 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 83 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 1771 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 291 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Forecasts were proved by 100%.

**August** was characterized by decrease of water content in the rivers of the republic. Average monthly water discharge of the most rivers was below the norm (55-85%). As compared to the similar period of the previous years, water discharge in rivers of the republic was higher by 25-30%, except for rivers on the Gissar slope where water discharge was below the last-year values by 50-70%. During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1224 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 9530 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 651 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 764 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 1007 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 48 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Forecasts were proved by 80%.

In **September**, decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. Average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was below the norm (50-90%) and below the last-year values (40-80%). Average monthly water discharge in Ehsu-

Karabostanak and Obihingov – Tavildara rivers was above the norm and last-year values by 100-120%.

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 85 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 9615 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 832 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 183 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 824 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 29 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year.

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

**July.** No avalanches were forecasted and observed during the month due to lack of snow and snowfalls.

**August.** No avalanches and mudflows were forecasted and observed due to lack of snow and heavy rains in mountains.

**September.** No avalanches were forecasted and observed during the month due to lack of snow and snowfalls.

**Attachment 2. Main PRS monitoring indicators for 2007 - 2009**  
**Macroeconomic Development**  
**(data of State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan)**

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Outcome indicators	Average annual growth in GDP	%	6,7	7,0	7,8		7,0
	State budget deficit as a proportion of GDP	%	0,1	0,4	2,2		1,0
	State budget revenues as a proportion of GDP	%	19,6	19,5	29,5 <sup>1</sup>		20,7
	Tax receipts as a proportion of GDP	%	16,5	16,8	17,9		18,6
	Average annual inflation rate	%	7,1	12,5	19,7		6,0
	Gross investment in fixed capital as a proportion of GDP	%	9,5	13,0	17,8		20,0
Input indicators	Exports of goods and services as a proportion of GDP	%	43,9	57,9	48,7		47,5
	State budget spending as a proportion of GDP	%	19,5	19,1	27,3 <sup>1</sup>		21,7

<sup>1</sup> - all sources of financing

**Improvement of the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship**

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Impact indicators	Private sector as a proportion of GDP	%	43	42,3	43,0		55
Outcome indicators	Growth in the number of registered businesses (as of the end of reporting period)	%	100	108,7	118,4		125
	Annual growth in gross private investment attracted (excluding investment in the primary sector)	%	100				115
	Growth in FDI	%	100				110

**Regional cooperation and integration into the global economy**

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Outcome indicators	Foreign trade turnover as a proportion of GDP	%	103,9	120,5	105,7		113,0
	Growth in electricity exports, in monetary terms	%	-8,7	-6,7	21,6		15,0
	Growth in exports of light industrial products	%	-5,5	-9,8	3,3		10,0
	Growth in exports of fruits and vegetables	%	18,2	26,6	39,5		20,0

	Growth in intra-regional trade	%	10,4	10,8	5,3	30,0
	Increase in tourists visiting the Republic of Tajikistan	thous. people	0,3	0,6	0,5	300,0
Output indicators	Growth in gross agricultural output	%	103,1	105,4	106,5	120,0

#### Food security and development of the agricultural sector

Outcome indicators	Average cotton yield	centners/hectare	15,6	17,0	16,9	23,0
	Increase in exports of agricultural products	%	101,3	133,0	148,8	130,0
	Increase in rural household income	%	100,0			115
Output indicators	Number of <i>dekhon</i> farms by gender of head of farm (men/women)	thous. people	20,1/3,0 <sup>1</sup>	21,6/3,3 <sup>1</sup>	23,1/3,4	-

<sup>1</sup> -adjusted

#### Development of infrastructure, energy and industry

##### Transportation indicators

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Outcome indicators	Road transport freight turnover	million tons-km	1828,5	1808,8	2584,6		2016,2
	Road transport passenger turnover	million pass-km	5313,2	5550,0	5881,0		2439,8
	Number of foreign airlines operating in Tajikistan	unit	13	23	23		20

##### Communications sector indicators

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Impact indicators	Growth in communications sector as a proportion of GDP	%	1,13	2,3	0,7		1,56
Outcome indicators	Density of telephone subscribers	per 1000 population	33	34	34		-

**Energy indicators**

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Impact indicators	Electricity generating capacities	thsd.kW	4071	4065	4386		6169,56
	Coal production	thous. tons	98,5	102,7	164,5		148,56
	Oil production	thous. tons	21,7	22,4	25,9		29,3
	Gas production	thous. tons	29,4	20,0	17,4		30,5
Output indicators	Number of small HPPs built	units	9	18	...		17

**Industry indicators**

Outcome indicators	Labour productivity	%	100	99,6	111,5		116	
	Industrial output	%	100	105,5	115,9		125,6	
	Number of people employed in industry	%	100	97,5	98,0		120,5	
	Increase (decrease) in production of cotton fibre	%	85,9	88,2	113,6			
	Increase (decrease) in volume of processed tobacco	%	205,2	65,3	138,6		110	
	Gross output of light and food industry	%	100/	91,7/	105,0/		130/	
	Investment in the sector		%	100	107,1	132,8		125
			%	100				130

**Development of education and science****Education**

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Outcome indicators	Children covered by primary and general basic education	% of total number of children of the relevant age	95,6	95,8	96,6		98,0
	Output indicators	Number of new pupils' places built	14641	19993	16256		92200
Number of schools built		number	51	60	59		120

### Development of the health care system

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Impact indicators	Mortality rate among children under the age of 5	Per 1,000 live births	79 (MICS-3)	x	x	x	75
	Infant mortality		65 (MICS-3)	x	x	x	62
	Maternal mortality	Per 100,000 people	97 (MICS-3)	x	x	x	70
	Number of HIV infections (on an accrual basis)	Persons	506	710	1049		not more 2500
	Incidence of malaria	Per 100,000 people	29,1	16,8	8,6		20
	Incidence of parasitic diseases		74,4 323,3	74,7 346,9	64,9 441,2		145 not more 292,9
Outcome indicators	Incidence of measles		0	0,004	0,033		0
	Immunization coverage of children up to 1 year of age and older	%	93	95	94		95
	Proportion of births attended by qualified medical personnel		86,3	89,4	85,9		90

### Improvement of social welfare

Impact indicators	Poverty rate	%	64	x	53	x	52
	Extreme poverty rate	%	18	x	17	x	10
	Workers trained	%	100	104,3	97,2		145
	Job placement of unemployed	%	100	103,6	107,3		150

### Expansion of access to water supply, sanitation and housing and municipal services

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Impact indicators	Proportion of urban population with regular access to high-quality water sources	%	93 (MICS)	x	x	x	96
	Proportion of rural population with regular access to high-quality water sources	%	49 (MICS)	x	x	x	51
	Urban population with access to basic sanitary and hygiene conditions	%	20 (MICS)	x	x	x	47

	Rural population with access to basic sanitary and hygiene conditions	%	5 (MICS)	x	x	x	37
Output indicators	Proportion of urban population with access to housing and municipal services	%	35	x	x	x	75
	Proportion of rural population with access to housing and municipal services	%	5	x	x	x	20
	Proportion of housing that is dilapidated, unsafe and in need of major renovation	%	0,09	0,08	0,005		
Input indicators	State budget spending on water supply, sanitation and housing and municipal services	% of GDP	1,1	1,1	1,7		2

### Promotion of environmental sustainability

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Impact indicators	Area of land covered by forest as a percentage of total land area	%	100	100	100		105
	Discharge of waste water into surface water and groundwater sources	%	100	...	...		93,0/91,0
	Point and non-point air pollution	thsd.tonns	204,7	251,2	...		-

### Promotion of gender equality

Type of indicator	Name	Unit of measure	Value in 2005	Value in 2006	Value in 2007	Value in Jan-Sep of 2008	Value in 2009
Outcome indicators	Proportion women in total number of civil service employees	%	22,8	23,4	23		35
	Proportion of women in management positions in executive government bodies	%	100	68,3	52,8		111
	Ratio of males to females enrolled at higher education institutions	%	73/27	73/27	72/28		65\35
	Gender gap in wages	%	55	...	56,6		49
	Women as a proportion of the economically active population	%	19	...	...		25
	Number of crimes registered	number	12074	11223	12115		36

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

	I quarter		II quarter		III quarter		IV quarter						
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Potatoes</b>													
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	1,00	-	-	-	1,89	0,40	-	1,60
Soghd Oblast	0,25	0,50	0,64	0,23	0,61	0,47	0,30	0,49	0,77	0,31	0,31	0,54	0,47
Khatlon Oblast	0,38	-	0,78	0,35	0,73	1,10	0,37	0,79	0,97	0,31	0,42	0,68	0,68
RRS	0,64	1,05	0,77	0,70	0,91	0,76	0,50	0,51	0,73	0,40	0,42	0,42	0,47
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,28	0,29	0,68	0,35	0,72	0,89	0,44	0,67	0,87	0,36	0,49	0,76	0,76
<b>Milk</b>													
GBAO	-	-	1,5	1,0	1,60	2,20	-	1,49	2,52	-	0,54	1,54	1,54
Soghd Oblast	0,45	0,60	0,85	0,45	0,64	0,84	0,43	0,66	0,92	0,37	1,00	0,66	0,66
Khatlon Oblast	0,24	0,50	0,51	0,27	0,48	0,72	0,30	0,44	0,58	0,23	0,45	0,45	0,45
RRS	0,74	0,84	1,40	0,73	0,87	1,28	0,72	0,89	1,33	0,61	0,46	0,92	0,92
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,51	0,67	1,0	0,52	0,70	0,99	0,51	0,70	1,03	0,41	0,54	0,72	0,72
<b>Wheat</b>													
GBAO	0,44	-	-	0,19	-	-	0,50	-	1,47	0,60	0,50	-	-
Soghd Oblast	0,43	0,49	0,86	0,37	0,51	1,00	0,42	0,47	1,05	0,37	0,38	0,50	0,50
Khatlon Oblast	0,54	0,57	1,26	0,33	0,56	1,11	0,33	0,50	1,13	0,30	0,37	0,36	0,36
RRS	0,48	0,62	1,82	0,47	0,61	1,01	0,45	0,53	1,26	0,46	0,46	0,62	0,62
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,44	0,45	1,61	0,35	0,54	1,08	0,39	0,49	1,13	0,36	0,39	0,46	0,46

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN IN 2006-2008 (somoni / kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
<b>Potatoes</b>									
Dushanbe	1,25	1,11	1,30	1,23	1,28	1,27	1,23	0,73	1,50
Soghd Oblast	1,13	1,00	1,12	1,20	1,16	1,02	1,20	0,66	1,34
Khatlon Oblast	1,23	1,15	1,39	1,13	1,25	1,26	1,13	0,85	1,57
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1,20	1,08	1,27	1,19	1,23	1,18	1,19	0,75	1,47
<b>Milk</b>									
Dushanbe	1,80	1,60	2,10	1,77	1,50	2,00	1,77	1,60	2,27
Soghd Oblast	0,71	1,01	1,53	0,67	1,05	1,86	0,67	0,98	1,65
Khatlon Oblast	0,75	1,01	1,35	0,73	0,95	1,56	0,73	0,97	1,70
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1,09	1,21	1,66	1,06	1,17	1,81	1,06	1,18	1,87
<b>Flour of 1<sup>st</sup> grade</b>									
Dushanbe	0,99	1,41	2,03	0,98	1,18	2,27	0,98	1,44	2,37
Soghd Oblast	0,93	1,36	1,97	0,89	1,10	2,30	0,89	1,38	2,42
Khatlon Oblast	0,97	1,42	2,02	0,96	1,22	2,30	0,96	1,41	2,37
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,96	1,40	2,01	0,94	1,17	2,29	0,94	1,41	2,39
<b>Wheat</b>									
Dushanbe	0,78	1,15	1,93	0,78	0,90	2,00	0,78	1,10	2,10
Soghd Oblast	0,58	1,03	1,24	0,49	0,77	1,71	0,49	1,05	1,73
Khatlon Oblast	0,65	1,06	1,73	0,65	0,85	1,76	0,65	1,07	1,93
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	0,67	1,08	1,69	0,64	0,84	1,79	0,64	1,07	1,90
<b>Rice</b>									
Dushanbe	2,87	3,15	3,77	2,80	3,00	4,23	2,80	3,10	5,83
Soghd Oblast	2,49	2,62	2,72	2,44	2,55	3,34	2,44	2,69	5,61
Khatlon Oblast	2,52	2,82	3,11	2,54	2,66	3,71	2,54	2,78	5,31
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2,63	2,86	3,20	2,59	2,74	3,76	2,59	2,85	5,58
<b>Sugar</b>									
Dushanbe	2,44	2,39	2,40	2,50	2,35	2,48	2,50	2,38	2,60
Soghd Oblast	2,41	2,35	2,36	2,50	2,33	2,46	2,50	2,31	2,67
Khatlon Oblast	2,39	2,37	2,40	2,46	2,34	2,46	2,46	2,35	2,58
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2,42	2,37	2,39	2,49	2,34	2,47	2,49	2,35	2,61

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter					
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008			
	<b>Onion</b>											
Dushanbe	0,74	0,86	0,88	0,72	1,03	0,88	0,63	0,87	0,97	0,63	0,80	0,88
Soghd Oblast	0,51	0,61	0,40	0,38	0,68	0,40	0,49	0,89	0,62	0,49	0,54	0,72
Khatlon Oblast	0,70	0,78	0,90	0,68	1,05	0,90	0,55	0,75	0,89	0,55	0,67	0,78
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>0,60</b>	<b>0,92</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>0,56</b>	<b>0,84</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>0,56</b>	<b>0,67</b>	<b>0,80</b>
	<b>Cotton oil</b>											
Dushanbe	2,89	4,33	7,43	2,80	3,30	7,43	2,75	3,60	6,73	2,75	4,57	6,90
Soghd Oblast	2,75	4,42	7,51	2,55	3,39	7,51	2,46	3,83	7,22	2,46	4,64	7,01
Khatlon Oblast	2,67	4,05	6,75	2,56	3,04	6,75	2,52	3,30	6,34	2,52	4,02	6,39
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>2,77</b>	<b>4,26</b>	<b>7,23</b>	<b>2,64</b>	<b>3,24</b>	<b>7,23</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>3,57</b>	<b>6,76</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>4,41</b>	<b>6,76</b>
	<b>Mutton</b>											
Dushanbe	10,17	13,54	16,00	9,00	12,33	16,00	9,83	14,00	18,17	9,83	13,33	18,00
Soghd Oblast	10,64	14,04	15,89	9,42	13,00	15,89	9,80	13,27	17,34	9,80	14,89	18,71
Khatlon Oblast	8,99	12,42	14,27	8,13	10,97	14,27	8,53	12,34	17,29	8,53	12,83	17,33
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>10,00</b>	<b>13,33</b>	<b>15,39</b>	<b>8,85</b>	<b>12,10</b>	<b>15,39</b>	<b>9,39</b>	<b>13,20</b>	<b>17,60</b>	<b>9,39</b>	<b>13,68</b>	<b>18,01</b>
	<b>Beef</b>											
Dushanbe	9,44	12,42	14,23	8,50	11,17	14,23	8,58	12,83	16,00	8,58	12,33	16,50
Soghd Oblast	8,18	10,79	12,00	7,30	9,63	12,00	7,47	9,96	13,75	7,47	11,57	14,88
Khatlon Oblast	7,85	10,92	12,16	7,02	9,57	12,16	7,23	10,79	14,64	7,23	11,48	15,73
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>8,49</b>	<b>11,37</b>	<b>12,80</b>	<b>7,61</b>	<b>10,12</b>	<b>12,80</b>	<b>7,76</b>	<b>11,19</b>	<b>14,80</b>	<b>7,76</b>	<b>11,79</b>	<b>15,71</b>
	<b>Chicken meet</b>											
Dushanbe	6,82	8,27	12,00	6,38	7,50	12,00	6,22	7,83	13,83	6,22	8,33	14,00
Soghd Oblast	6,77	8,28	10,67	6,22	7,11	10,67	6,78	7,54	11,17	6,78	8,43	11,67
Khatlon Oblast	6,86	7,31	9,26	6,59	7,26	9,26	6,33	7,26	10,17	6,33	7,26	12,84
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>6,80</b>	<b>7,95</b>	<b>10,64</b>	<b>6,33</b>	<b>7,29</b>	<b>10,64</b>	<b>6,44</b>	<b>7,54</b>	<b>11,72</b>	<b>6,44</b>	<b>8,01</b>	<b>12,84</b>
	<b>Eggs (10 pieces)</b>											
Dushanbe	3,11	5,00	5,73	2,80	4,50	5,73	2,87	4,83	4,80	2,87	5,00	5,33
Soghd Oblast	2,99	4,21	4,76	2,88	3,93	4,76	2,42	3,54	4,52	2,42	4,26	4,97
Khatlon Oblast	2,95	4,61	5,27	2,65	4,42	5,27	2,64	4,31	5,07	2,64	4,37	5,48
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	<b>3,04</b>	<b>4,61</b>	<b>5,25</b>	<b>2,87</b>	<b>4,28</b>	<b>5,25</b>	<b>2,64</b>	<b>4,23</b>	<b>4,80</b>	<b>2,64</b>	<b>4,54</b>	<b>5,26</b>

**APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2004-2007**

	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			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007		
1.																						
	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		
2.																						
	679,0	618,5	633,1	640,3	527,2	555,1	573,4	659,9	829,8	888,8	759,2	828,6	237,6	237,6	315,8	273,7	1,6	1,9	2,5	-		
3.																						
	276,8	725,5	675,5	816,1	0,6	0,5	11,5	25,9	2,4	39,7	1,2	14,6	4,8	5,6	9,8	11,6	109,1	123,2	140,9	145,4		
	<b>Availability (1-3) (+)</b>																					
	1171,5	1465,8	1732,5	2105,3	762,7	820,3	988,7	1107,2	927,2	950,1	952,6	853,6	255,4	246,5	328,1	288,2	158,1	145,7	225,3	263,7		
4.																						
	107,2	140	64	43,5	162,2	84,0	112,0	113,0	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	-	0,3	-	-	-	-		
5.																						
	-	4,0	4,0	4,0	-	-	98,8	0,4	-	-	95,0	3,5	-	-	13,0	0,1	-	-	-	-		
6.																						
	12,1	5,0	6,0	6,0	30,0	31,0	30,0	0,4	100,0	1,7	95,0	4	9,1	1,2	4,9	10,2	-	-	-	-		
7.																						
		0,3	0,1	-	0,3	0,3	0,01	1,3	90,6	37,5	31,2	103,3	57,9	37,6	29,5	31,1	-	0,028	-	-		
8.																						
	927	891,4	1007,5	1221	304,5	300,0	325,0	425,0	715,0	717,8	720,0	551,3	172,4	205,2	268,8	268,8	109,6	59,8	77,0	212,4		
9.																						
	3,4	1,2	2,0	-	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,5	-	0,9	1,0	157,7	12,7	-	9,0	16,1	27,9	4,0	30,0	51,3		
	<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>																					
	1049,7	1041,9	1083,6	1084,5	498,0	416,5	567,3	404,6	905,6	757,9	942,2	820,3	252,1	244,0	325,2	286,1	137,5	63,8	107,0	263,7		
10																						
	121,8	423,9	648,9	1020,8	264,7	403,8	421,4	702,6	21,6	192,2	10,4	33,3	3,3	2,5	2,9	2,1	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					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007		
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	8,7	0,6	3,3	10,1	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,5	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,5	0,9	0,9	5,0	10,4	5,0	5,0	11,0	6,7	4,9	4,9	1,0				
2.	Food production in the country (+)	48,2	53,5	55,9	59,5	489,5	533,0	544,8	583,6	77,7	98,7	104,7	111,2	33,2	23,0	20,4	23,7	146,7	178,5	172,1	169,1	173	269,0	184,4	250,0						
3.	Food imports (+)	6,2	12,4	14,9	34,9	1,6	12,4	2,8	4,9	48,0	78,4	160,0	105,0	36,1	56,0	42,4	5,5	173	269,0	184,4	250,0										
	<b>Availability (1-3)</b> (+)	63,1	66,5	74,1	104,5	491,7	546,0	548,5	589,4	129,0	178,1	265,9	217,7	65,2	83,9	75,8	34,2	330,7	454,2	361,4	420,1										
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0,0	-	0,1	-	0,0	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0	-	-			
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	62,5	63,2	62,0	99,5	489,0	543,5	545,6	586,4	127,2	176,5	263,5	216	60,2	69,8	66,8	26,0	324,0	449,3	360,4	419,3										
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,6	2,0	2,0	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,4	-	3,5	4,0	4,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	<b>Consumption (4-9)</b> (-)	62,5	63,2	64,0	101,5	491,1	545,1	547,6	588,6	128,0	176,9	264,4	216,7	60,2	73,5	70,8	30,0	324,0	449,3	360,4	419,3										
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	0,6	3,3	10,1	3,0	0,6	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,0	5,0	10,4	5,0	4,2	6,7	4,9	1,0	0,8										

**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.	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	648,9	380,7	697,3	742,4	421,4	278,7	299,4	447,2	10,4	-	48,9	80,0	2,9	0,1	0,6	22,0	118,3	371,9	162,1	170,0
2. Food production in the country (+)	-	372,0	236,4	31,9	-	85,5	228,8	345,6	0,5	121,0	382,5	324,6	-	12,2	93,1	168,4	-	-	-	-
3. Food imports (+)	2,7	221,7	51,7	540,0	13,9	10,2	0,3	1,5	0,1	0,8	13,7	-	2,2	-	9,4	-	28,2	43,7	40,5	33,0
<b>Availability (1-3)</b>																				
(+)	651,6	974,4	985,4	1314,3	435,3	374,4	528,5	794,3	11,3	116,6	445,1	404,6	5,1	12,3	103,1	190,4	146,5	175,6	202,6	203
4. Used for seed (-)		17,0	-	26,5	100,0	12,0		1,0		0,5	-	-		0,3	-	-				
5. Used as fodder (-)				4,0		0,4		-		0,5	1,0	2,0		0,1	-	-				
6. Losses (-)				6,0		0,4				1,0	1,0	2,0		0,7	1,0	8,5				
7. Food exports (-)	-	-	-	6,0	-		1,3	-	10,0	32,7	41,1	19,5	2,2	0,6	1,4	26,9	-	-	-	-
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	270,9	260,1	243,0	251,0	56,6	62,2	80,0	89,2	1,3	33,0	252	265	2,8	10,0	14,0	141,2	14,6	13,5	16,3	168
9. Other utilization (-)							1,5			67,7	70,0	20			64,7	11,7		13,5	16,3	168
<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	270,9	277,1	243,0	293,5	156,6	75,0	81,3	91,7			365,1	308,5	5,0	11,7	81,1	188,3			32,6	168
10. Stocks at the end of the period	380,7	697,3	742,4	1020,8	278,7	209,4	447,2	702,6	0,0	48,9	80,0	96,1	0,1	0,6	22,0	2,1	131,9	162,1	170,0	35,0

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	10,1	6,8	5,6	5,4	0,9	21,8	20,0	16,1	1,5	4,0	9,7	16,2	5,0	0,5	-	-	1,0	-	-	-
2. Food production in the country (+)	16,2	13,2	24,0	6,1	104,3	131,7	156,0	191,6	26,6	26,6	29,0	29,0	6,8	2,9	2,1	11,9	61,4	31,2	33,3	43,2
3. Food imports (+)	1,2	1,1	1,1	31,5	0,6	1,0	0,1	3,2	1,0	1,7	0,7	101,6	1,5	1,9	1,2	0,9	84	42	106	18
<b>Availability (1-3)</b>																				
(+)	27,5	21,1	30,7	43	105,8	154,5	176,1	210,9	29,1	32,3	39,4	146,8	6,5	2,4	1,6	12,8	146,4	73,2	139,3	61,2
4. Used for seed (-)																				
5. Used as fodder (-)																				
6. Losses (-)										0,1	0,1	0,3								
7. Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	-	-	-	0,3					-	-	-	-
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	20,7	15,5	25,3	38,0	84,0	134,5	160,0	207,9	25,1	22,5	23,1	145,2	6,0	2,4	1,6	12,8	146,4	73,2	139,3	60,4
9. Other utilization (-)				2,0				2						2,4	1,6	12,8				
<b>Consumption (4-9) (-)</b>	20,7	15,5	25,3	40	84	134,5	160,0	210,1	25,8	22,6	23,2	145,8					146,4	73,2	139,3	60,4
10. Stocks at the end of the period	6,8	5,6	5,4	3,0	21,8	20,0	16,1	0,8	4,0	9,7	16,2	1,0	0,5	-	-	-	0,0	-	-	0,8

**FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2008, 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	1020,8	866	1090,9		702,6	631,6	672,1		33,3	3,8	90,5		2,1	0,9	4,2				15	43,5		
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	240	534,9		-	89,3	297,5		0,6	168,6	448,5		-	28,5	128,4							
3.	Food imports (+)	91,8	268,4	200		10,1	16,2	0,6		0,1	0,2	0,7		5,0	1,3	1,2				29,0	38,9	46,1	
	<b>Availability (1-3)</b>																						
	(+)	1112,6	1374,4	1825,8		712,7	737,0	970,2		34,0	172,6	539,7		7,1	30,7	133,8				29,0	53,9	89,6	
4.	Used for seed (-)		86,1	40			-	-			0,1	0,2				0,2							
5.	Used as fodder (-)		-	15			-	-															
6.	Losses (-)		0,1	0,2		0,1	0,1	0,2			0,3	0,3				0,3							
7.	Food exports (-)		-	-						4,7	29,6	64,7				6,9				0,0	-	0,0	
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	246,6	197,3	246,6		81,0	64,9	81,0		25,5	52,1	255,6		4,0	23,1	140,4				14,0	10,4	14	
9.	Other utilization (-)						-	-															
	<b>Consumption (4-9)</b>																						
	(-)	246,6	283,5	301,8		81,1	65,0	81,2		30,2	82,1	320,8		6,2	26,5	147,8				14,0	10,4	14	
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	866	1090,9	1524,0		631,6	672,1	889		3,8	90,5	218,9		0,9	4,2	14,0				15	43,5	75,6	

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	3,0	21,8	30,3		0,8	62,3	162,1		1,0	15,9	78,8		4,2	24,4	46,9		0,8	37,0	8,3	
2. Food production in the country (+)	17,7	5,0	17,8		108,7	139,8	161,9		27,8	64,0	13,4		-	6	1,4		70,1	21,3	60,2	
3. Food imports (+)	13,3	14,5	11,4		1,4	1,8	1,5		27,5	36,2	43,3		26,2	21,7	0,8		67,1	40,9	152,3	
<b>Availability (1-3)</b> (+)	34,0	41,3	59,5		110,9	203,9	325,5		56,3	116,1	135,6		30,4	52,1	49,1		138	99,2	220,8	
4. Used for seed (-)																				
5. Used as fodder (-)																				
6. Losses (-)									0,1	0,2	-									
7. Food exports (-)	0,03	-	-		-	-	-		0,9	0,9	-			0,2	-		-	-	-	
8. Availability for consumption by the population (-)	12,2	11,0	12,2		48,6	41,8	42		39,4	36,2	39		6	5,0	5		101	90,9	101	
9. Other utilization (-)		-	2,0																	
<b>Consumption (4-9)</b> (-)	12,23	11,0	14,2		48,6	41,8	42		40,4	37,3	39		6	5,2	5		101,0	90,9	101	
10. Stocks at the end of the period	21,8	30,3	45,3		62,3	162,1	283,5		15,9	78,8	96,6		24,4	46,9	44,1		37,0	8,3	119,8	

**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:					
	the poorest 10% of population			the richest 10% of population			Urban			Rural		
	9 months		9 months	9 months		9 months	9 months		9 months	9 months		9 months
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
<b>Money incomes , somoni</b>	20,12	35,18	242,39	419,07	43,04	62,81	275,71	624,13	11,88	25,11	230,49	343,18
of which:												
labor incomes	15,18	22,49	75,76	117,44	35,54	52,74	175,81	278,48	7,88	11,48	40,20	57,76
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	2,04	2,61	5,22	5,70	2,48	4,08	13,91	11,90	1,88	2,07	2,13	3,44
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0,82	2,95	35,01	49,42	-	-	7,66	22,68	1,12	4,03	44,71	59,36
other incomes (including remittances)	2,08	7,12	126,40	246,51	5,02	6,00	78,33	311,07	2,00	7,53	143,45	222,67
<b>Expenditures , somoni</b>	39,53	60,94	193,95	339,81	49,89	73,49	263,62	478,46	35,81	56,38	169,15	288,41
of which:												
consumer expenditures	36,03	56,69	155,83	293,81	47,60	70,90	227,23	426,34	31,87	31,52	130,44	244,68
purchase of foods, including public catering	23,85	35,92	64,17	115,84	35,50	50,15	112,44	207,00	19,74	30,74	47,00	82,08
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	8,15	11,18	65,14	135,03	6,34	10,65	63,01	135,41	8,80	11,39	65,89	134,82
services	3,99	9,57	25,90	42,14	5,94	10,08	51,04	82,55	3,28	9,38	16,96	27,19
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,04	0,01	0,63	0,80	0,02	0,02	0,73	1,38	0,05	0,01	0,59	0,59
<b>Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg</b>												
Bread and bread products	9,98	9,75	15,54	15,24	8,11	8,61	12,14	14,49	10,67	10,19	16,74	15,51
Potatoes	1,44	1,85	3,00	3,59	1,89	1,81	3,20	3,87	1,28	1,87	2,92	3,48
Vegetables and melons	3,75	5,09	8,51	10,56	5,33	4,99	8,34	12,11	3,20	5,15	8,57	9,99
Fruits and berries, including dry	0,63	0,79	1,73	2,38	0,94	0,43	2,17	2,62	0,52	0,92	1,58	2,29
Meat and meat products	0,36	0,36	1,47	1,56	0,51	0,49	2,22	2,69	0,31	0,32	1,20	1,14
Milk and dairy products	2,78	4,56	7,83	8,27	2,63	1,83	9,10	11,21	2,84	5,56	7,38	7,19
Fish and fish products	-	-	0,03	0,06	-	-	0,11	0,21	-	-	0,01	0,01
Eggs (pieces)	1	2	4	5	1	2	6	8	1	2	4	4
Sugar and confectionery	0,56	0,69	1,17	1,37	0,67	0,61	1,56	1,83	0,53	0,72	1,03	1,20
Vegetable oil and other fats	0,68	0,80	1,23	1,39	0,85	0,83	1,30	1,44	0,62	0,79	1,20	1,37

**APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN in January-September of 2007-2008** (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in January-September of 2007			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	925	5404	925	5404
Including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 20,00	12,7	14,7	12,9	14,9
20,01-30,00	8,7	10,4	9,2	11,0
30,01-40,00	9,8	11,6	9,9	11,6
40,01-50,00	10,7	11,7	11,0	12,2
50,01-60,00	10,0	10,8	9,9	10,5
60,01-70,00	7,0	6,9	7,3	7,2
70,01-80,00	6,8	6,6	7,0	6,7
80,01-90,00	5,2	4,7	5,2	4,6
90,01-100,00	4,5	3,8	4,1	3,5
100,01-110,00	3,1	2,7	3,1	2,7
110,01-120,00	2,8	2,3	2,9	2,3
120,01-130,00	2,2	1,8	2,3	1,9
130,01-140,00	2,1	1,6	1,9	1,4
140,01-150,00	1,5	1,1	1,4	1,0
150,01-160,00	1,3	1,0	1,2	0,9
160,01-170,00	1,2	0,9	1,2	0,9
170,01-180,00	1,4	1,0	1,1	0,8
180,01-190,00	0,9	0,6	0,9	0,6
190,01 and more	8,0	5,9	7,6	5,6

	Distribution by money income in January-September of 2008			
	Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	925	5310	925	5310
Including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 20,00	6,0	6,2	6,1	6,3
20,01-40,00	8,9	11,3	9,2	11,6
40,01-60,00	12,4	14,8	12,9	15,4
60,01-80,00	13,9	15,6	14,1	15,7
80,01-100,00	12,1	12,3	12,5	12,6
100,01-120,00	9,3	9,0	9,1	8,7
120,01-140,00	6,9	6,3	6,9	6,1
140,01-160,00	4,6	4,0	4,6	4,2
160,01-180,00	4,3	3,7	4,1	3,6
180,01-200,00	2,9	2,6	2,8	2,3
200,01-220,00	2,8	2,3	2,7	2,2
220,01-240,00	2,3	1,8	2,0	1,6
240,01-260,00	1,5	1,2	1,5	1,2
260,01-280,00	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,0
280,01-300,00	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,7
300,01-320,00	0,7	0,5	0,9	0,6
320,01-340,00	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,7
340,01-360,00	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,7
360,01 and more	6,9	5,0	6,3	4,6

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

	January-September of 2007						January-September of 2008							
	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month		of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	Urban area	Rural area	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month		of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	Urban area	Rural area
	Urban area	Rural area	Urban area	Rural area				Urban area	Rural area					
<b>Money expenditures</b>	<b>75,33</b>	<b>108,51</b>	<b>63,37</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>125,81</b>	<b>189,32</b>	<b>102,17</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:														
<b>Consumer expenditures</b>	<b>66,74</b>	<b>98,62</b>	<b>55,25</b>	<b>88,6</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>87,2</b>	<b>87,2</b>	<b>111,53</b>	<b>165,16</b>	<b>91,57</b>	<b>88,7</b>	<b>87,2</b>	<b>89,6</b>	
including:														
for foods	39,48	60,68	31,84	59,2	61,5	57,6	57,6	65,52	100,83	52,38	58,8	61,0	57,2	
for nonfoods	18,02	20,98	16,95	27,0	21,3	30,7	30,7	31,32	36,49	29,39	28,1	22,1	32,1	
of which:														
clothes, footwear, fabrics	6,15	8,47	5,31	34,1	40,4	31,3	31,3	8,85	12,80	7,38	28,3	35,1	25,1	
furniture and cultural and household appliances	2,28	4,10	1,63	12,7	19,5	9,6	9,6	4,23	7,55	3,00	13,5	20,7	10,2	
medicines	1,24	1,86	1,02	6,9	8,9	6,0	6,0	1,73	2,75	1,35	5,5	7,5	4,6	
building materials	3,30	1,45	3,96	18,3	6,9	23,4	23,4	5,90	2,61	7,12	18,8	7,2	24,2	
fuel	0,31	0,22	0,34	1,7	1,0	2,0	2,0	0,87	0,61	0,97	2,8	1,7	3,3	
tobacco goods, makhorka	0,22	0,20	0,23	1,2	1,0	1,4	1,4	0,26	0,34	0,23	0,8	0,9	0,8	
alcoholic beverages	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,15	0,22	0,13	0,1	0,1	0,1	
services	9,08	16,80	6,30	13,6	17,0	11,4	11,4	14,54	27,62	9,67	13,0	16,7	10,6	
of which:														

	January-September of 2007				January-September of 2008							
	Per 1 house-hold member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	Urban area	Rural area	of which:		Per 1 house-hold member, in %	Urban area	Rural area	
		Urban area	Rural area				Urban area	Rural area				
housing and communal services	2,01	3,79	1,36	22,1	22,6	21,6	2,87	6,01	1,70	19,7	21,8	17,6
including payments for :												
dwelling space	0,13	0,30	0,07	6,5	7,9	5,1	0,18	0,63	0,01	6,3	10,5	0,6
communal services	1,88	3,49	1,29	93,5	92,1	94,9	2,69	5,38	1,69	93,7	89,5	99,4
o/w electric energy	0,92	1,62	0,67	48,9	46,4	51,9	1,31	2,48	0,88	48,7	46,1	52,1
personal services	0,71	1,32	0,50	7,8	7,9	7,9	1,22	2,57	0,73	8,4	9,3	7,5
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0,12	0,24	0,08	16,9	18,2	16,0	0,23	0,52	0,12	18,9	20,2	16,4
cultural and educational services	0,08	0,10	0,08	0,9	0,6	1,3	0,26	0,44	0,19	1,8	1,6	2,0
payments for education	0,58	0,55	0,23	6,4	9,2	3,7	0,51	2,86	0,26	3,5	10,4	2,7
payments for medical services	0,55	1,22	0,30	6,1	7,3	4,8	0,73	1,79	0,34	5,0	6,5	3,5
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0,08	0,21	0,03	0,9	1,3	0,5	0,15	0,48	0,03	1,0	1,7	0,3
transport services	4,26	6,39	3,49	46,9	38,0	55,4	6,89	9,97	5,75	47,4	36,1	59,5
communication services	0,56	1,45	0,24	6,2	8,6	3,8	1,17	2,75	0,59	8,0	10,0	6,1
legal services	0,05	0,08	0,03	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,06	0,10	0,04	0,4	0,4	0,4
<b>Taxes, due, and other payments</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>5,06</b>	<b>0,69</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>3,32</b>	<b>8,06</b>	<b>1,56</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1,5</b>
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>6,74</b>	<b>4,83</b>	<b>7,43</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>10,96</b>	<b>16,10</b>	<b>9,04</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>8,9</b>

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in January-September 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	5404	24	46	64	141	650	778	180	224	181	193
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (sometri) :												
below 20,00	3,24	4,72				0,71	4,46	3,86	1,67	0,89	3,32	9,84
20,01-30,00	7,68	9,95		2,18		2,13	10,31	8,87	5,00	4,02	11,60	15,54
30,01-40,00	10,27	13,21	8,33	2,18	4,69	2,84	13,07	11,18	6,67	7,14	11,05	20,21
40,01-50,00	14,38	16,09	8,33	6,52	4,69	7,80	17,54	15,68	6,67	14,73	20,44	20,73
50,01-60,00	13,94	14,08	12,50	6,52	6,25	9,93	16,15	15,42	17,78	12,05	21,00	11,92
60,01-70,00	12,00	11,64	8,33	4,35	7,81	13,48	12,77	12,47	13,33	23,21	6,08	5,18
70,01-80,00	7,57	7,03	8,33		6,25	9,93	7,69	7,33	10,00	8,93	6,08	4,14
80,01-90,00	5,41	4,53	4,17	4,35	12,50	8,51	4,15	5,14	6,11	6,70	3,87	3,63
90,01-100,00	4,22	3,50	4,17	6,52	6,25	7,80	3,08	3,47	5,56	3,13	3,31	2,07
100,01-110,00	3,24	2,53	8,33		4,69	9,22	1,85	3,08	5,00	4,02	2,21	1,04
110,01-120,00	2,05	1,40	4,17	8,70	6,25	2,83	0,92	1,29	1,11	1,34	1,66	1,04
120,01-130,00	2,81	1,85	4,17	13,04	4,69	5,67	1,23	2,70	5,00	2,23	2,21	1,55
130,01-140,00	2,92	2,42	4,17	10,87	3,12	3,55	2,16	2,06	2,78	1,79	2,21	1,55
140,01-150,00	1,19	0,72	4,17	2,17	4,69	2,13	0,46	0,77	0,55	1,34	1,10	
150,01-160,00	1,19	0,80	4,17	2,17	3,12	2,83	0,46	0,90	2,22	0,45	1,10	
160,01-170,00	1,08	0,68	8,33	2,17	1,56	1,42	0,62	0,64	0,55	1,79		
170,01-180,00	1,08	0,85		4,35	3,12	2,13	0,46	0,90	2,22	0,64	1,10	
180,01-190,00	0,76	0,76		2,17	1,57		0,77	0,51	1,11	0,44		0,52
190,01 and more	4,97	3,24	8,33	21,74	18,75	7,09	1,85	3,73	6,67	5,36	1,66	1,04

continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES in January-September of 2008**  
(according to sampling household budget survey), in %

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	Households consisting of:				
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 and more children	
<b>Total number</b>	925	5310	26	48	63	171	617	736	171	227	177	161	
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :													
до 20,00													
20,01-40,00	6,49	8,95				1,76	9,24	8,02	2,34	4,85	7,91		18,63
40,01-60,00	12,00	15,91	11,54	4,17	6,35	1,76	16,05	13,72	7,02	9,25	16,39		24,22
60,01-80,00	19,46	22,58	7,69	2,08	4,76	7,60	26,10	22,55	14,62	19,83	30,51		26,09
80,01-100,00	15,24	14,80	19,23	6,25	4,76	18,71	15,88	16,30	17,54	19,38	17,52		9,32
100,01-120,00	11,46	10,15	7,69	4,17	11,11	20,47	9,72	11,28	14,04	15,42	9,60		4,35
120,01-140,00	7,68	6,63	15,38	8,33	7,94	11,11	6,32	7,07	10,53	8,81	2,83		5,59
140,01-160,00	5,51	4,25	7,69	16,66	9,52	7,02	3,73	4,21	7,02	3,08	5,65		1,24
160,01-180,00	3,37	3,13	3,85	4,17	3,18	4,68	3,24	3,13	4,68	3,53	1,70		2,48
180,01-200,00	3,35	2,77	7,69	8,33	9,52	1,75	2,59	2,31	2,34	1,76	2,26		3,11
200,01-220,00	3,03	2,38	3,85	8,33	4,76	4,68	1,94	2,30	2,92	2,20	1,69		2,49
220,01-240,00	2,16	1,60	3,85		4,76	5,26	1,13	1,63	3,51	1,32	1,13		0,62
240,01-260,00	1,41	1,11	3,85		6,35	2,34	0,65	1,09	1,17	1,76	0,56		0,62
260,01-280,00	1,41	1,06		4,17	3,18	2,34	0,81	1,36	1,17	3,08	0,56		
280,01-300,00	0,86	0,49		4,17	4,76	1,17	0,16	0,14	0,58				
300,01-320,00	0,97	0,72		4,17	1,59	1,75	0,49	0,95	2,34	0,88			0,62
320,01-340,00	0,86	0,53		4,17	4,76	1,17	0,16	0,68	2,34	0,44			
340,01-360,00	0,54	0,43	3,85		1,59		0,49	0,27	0,58	0,44			
360,01 и выше	4,00	2,51	3,84	20,83	11,11	6,43	1,30	2,99	5,26	3,97	1,69		0,62

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

(per month, kg)

	<i>January-September of 2007</i>			<i>January-September of 2008</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>of which:</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>of which:</b>	
		<b>Urban area</b>	<b>Rural area</b>		<b>Urban area</b>	<b>Rural area</b>
Bread products	11,80	10,08	12,42	11,95	10,83	12,38
Potatoes	2,69	2,50	2,76	2,79	2,66	2,84
Vegetables and melons	9,77	10,37	9,55	10,61	11,49	10,28
Fruits and berries, including dry	3,25	2,50	3,52	3,99	3,22	4,28
Sugar and confectionary	0,88	1,10	0,80	0,98	1,12	0,93
Meat and meat products	0,70	1,09	0,56	0,80	1,34	0,60
Fish products	0,01	0,02	-	0,02	0,05	-
Milk and dairy products	5,00	4,15	5,31	4,94	4,74	5,02
Eggs (pieces)	2	3	2	3	4	2
Vegetable oil and margarine	0,92	1,01	0,90	1,06	1,06	1,07

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY  
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