

# **Food Security and Poverty**

## **№2 - 2020**

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## Introduction

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

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

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

The Appendices to the Bulletin show indicators of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 and Mid-term Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016-2020, information on nutritional status of various socio-economic groups of the population.

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

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

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Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2020

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## **METHODOLOGY**

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## OVERVIEW

- The value of gross agricultural output in January – June 2020 in all categories of farms increased by 8.2% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2019 and amounted to 9393.8 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 6340.7 mln.somoni (increased by 8.5%), and animal products – 3053.1 mln.somoni (increased by 7.5%).
- In January – June 2020, farms of all categories produced 67342 tons of meat (or 99.3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 366417 tons of milk (100.6%)
- In January – June 2020, the imports of food products decreased by 2.4% as compared to January – June 2019, of which the import of wheat – by 9.0%, milk and dairy products – by 2.6%, and canned vegetables and tomatoes – by 58.3%. At the same time, the imports of potato increased by 410%, flour – by 120%, vegetables – by 70%, vegetable oil – by 60%, spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products – by 150%, sugar and confectionery – by 10.9%, fruits and berries – by 9.5%, fruit and vegetable juices– by 40%.
- In January – June 2020, the highest increase in prices was registered for beans - by 60%, carrots - by 55.5%, potatoes - by 45.4%, mung bean - by 40.4%, buckwheat groats - by 32.3%, pasta - by 22.7%, wheat flour of the 1st grade - by 17.7%, cottonseed oil - by 6.6%, beef - by 3.7%, rice - by 3.6%, sugar - by 3.5% and mutton - 3.3%. At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for cucumbers - by 68.2%, onions - by 50.8%, tomatoes - by 20.3%, eggs - by 12.2%, cabbage - by 9.0%, meat chicken - by 4.7%, milk - by 4.6% and apples - by 0.8%.
- According to preliminary estimates, the labour force (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2020 was estimated at 2445.7 thsd.persons, of them 2394.2 thsd.persons (97.9%) were occupied in the economy, and 51.5 thsd.persons (2.1% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.
- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in the first quarter of 2020 continued to remain labor incomes (39.5%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (0.4%).
- In January – March 2020, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average 40.45 kg per one household member, which is 1.45 kg lower than the last year value by per one household member.
- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2020 made up 4.0% as compared to May 2020; as compared to June 2019, the real wages and salaries decreased by 10.9%.

- In June 2020, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, forestry, and fishery (523.61 somoni).
- As of the end of June 2020, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 60676.2 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – June 2020 amounted to 23548.7 somoni.
- The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in construction 18320.4 thsd.somoni or 30.2% of the total arrears), mining industry (14588.0 thsd.somoni or 24.0%), processing industry (8149.1 thsd.somoni or 13.4%), as well as agriculture, hunting, and fishery (2492.7 thsd.somoni or 4.1%).



## CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

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

	2018	2019	I half of 2020 <sup>1</sup>
Population, as of the end of period (million)	9.1	9.3	9.4
Nominal GDP (mln. somoni)	71059.2	79109.8	32444.6*
of which (in %):			
agriculture	19.8	20.9	17.4
industry	21.2	21.2	19.3
services and trade	49.2	48.2	52.4
GDP per capita (somon)	7870.2	8580.1	x
GDP growth, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	7.6	7.4	3.5
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	0.4	-0.6	-1.2
Consumer Price Indices, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	103.8	107.9	109.0
Price Indices for foodstuffs	102.5	111.0	112.9
Price indices for services	105.9	102.6	104.6
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	9.1512	9.5301	10.0123
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2.0	2.1	2.1
Number of registered unemployed, thsd. persons	47.5	49.0	50.8
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	95.6	103.1	100.8
Monthly average wages and salaries (somon)	1237.47	1335.52	1447.83
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	107.8	107.9	102.9
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-2076.2	-2174.9	-849.9
Share of food in total imports, %	19.6	20.6	27.7
Share of food in total exports, %	2.3	2.7	3.1
<sup>1</sup> preliminary data			
*) short-term indicators of economic development			

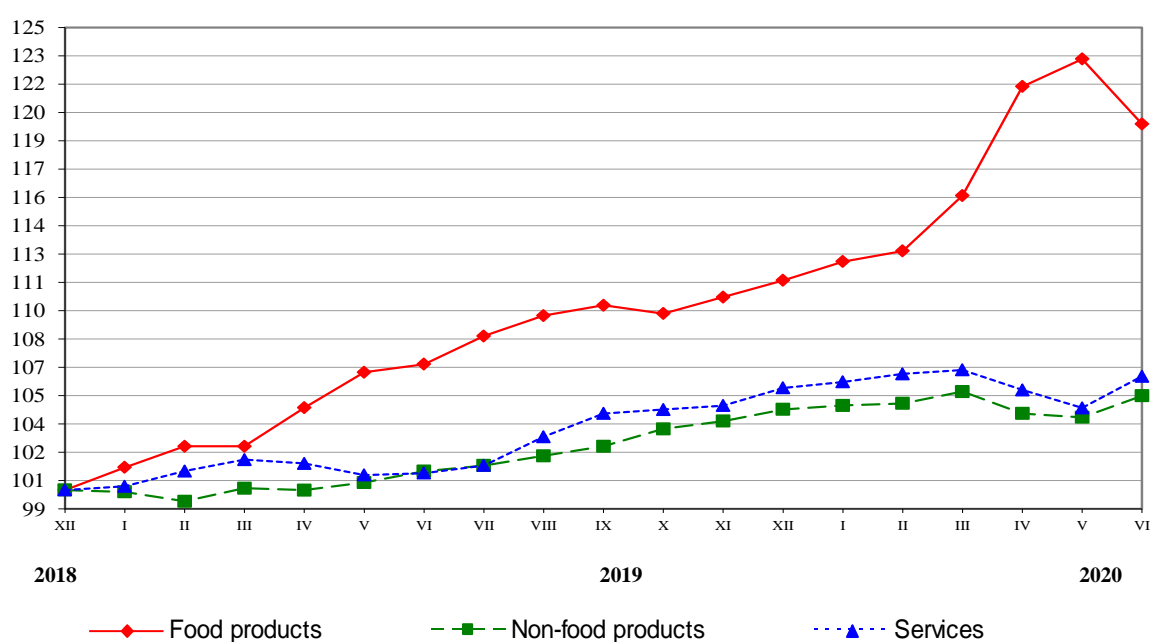
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

## 1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In June 2020, consumer price index constituted 98.9%, of which for foodstuff – 97.2%, non-food products – 101.1%, and paid services to population – 101.6%.

In January – June 2020, consumer price index constituted 104.3%, of which for foodstuff – 107.5%, non-food products – 100.6%, and paid services to population – 100.6%.

**Figure 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2018)**



In January – June 2020, 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

According to the official data of the Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Barki Tojik, CJSC Pamir Energy, OJSC Tajiktransgaz, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan in January – June 2020 was valued at 2158.7 million USD, increasing by 21.7 mln. USD (or 1.0%) as compared to January – June 2019. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at –849.9 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 108 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 98 far abroad countries.

About 53.9% (1164.5 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 46.1% (994.2 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted –878.1 million USD.

In January – June 2020, **the volume of exports** amounted to 654.4 mln.USD and increased by 14.7% (or 83.8 mln.USD) as compared to January – June 2019. **The volume of imports** decreased by 4.0% (or 62.1 mln.USD) and amounted to 1504.3 mln.USD.

Major plant products in exports were fruits (12345.8 thsd.USD) and vegetables (6847.3 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (122515.0 thsd.USD) and flour (14713.0 thsd.USD).

### 1.4. Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the labour force (employed and officially registered unemployed) in June 2020 was estimated at 2445.7 thsd.persons, of them 2394.2 thsd.persons (97.9%) were occupied in the economy, and 51.5 thsd.persons (2.1% of labour force) had official status of unemployed.

As of the end of June 2020, the total number of unemployed registered by employment agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment amounted to 51.5 thsd. persons, decreasing by 0.9% as compared to June 2019. Females accounted for 48.1% of total number of registered unemployed (24.8 thsd.persons). The official unemployment rate was 2.1% of the total labour force.

As of the end of June 2020, the majority of registered unemployed were persons without professional qualification or those who lost qualification due to long break in activity (42.5 thsd. persons or 82.4% of the total number of registered unemployed). Besides, 66.3% of the registered unemployed have complete or incomplete secondary education (34.2 thsd. persons). The above factors make the process of their employment more difficult.

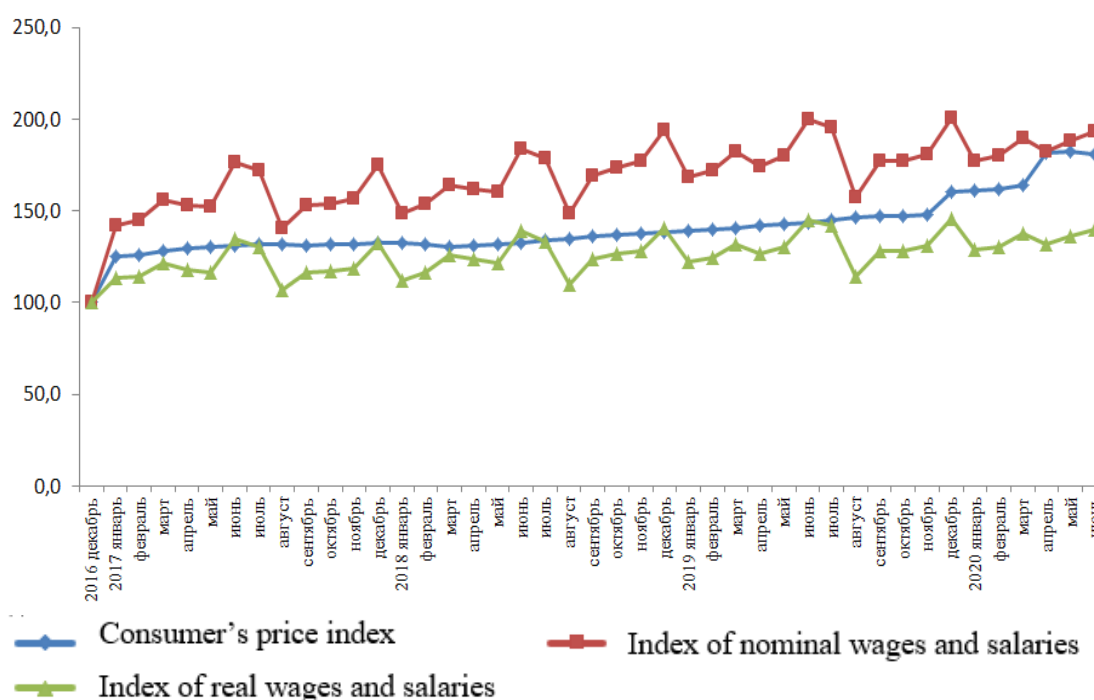
Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January – June 2020, 9.4 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 7.8 thsd.persons (83.2%) were on leave without pay. 0.2thsd. persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, reached 2.5% of the total labour force.

Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in June 2020 made up 4.0% as compared to May 2020; as compared to June 2019, the real wages and salaries decreased by 10.9%.

In June 2020, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, forestry, and fishery (523.61 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in mining industry (2439.56 somoni), construction (2403.91 somoni), energy, gas, steam, and conditioned air supply (2109.98 somoni), processing industry (1616.01 somoni), and water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and recycling (928.10 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in June 2020 was 1543.40 somoni, increasing by 2.0% as compared to June 2019.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation and insurance (3171.89 somoni), information and communication (2551.71 somoni), transport and warehousing (1245.78 somoni), and in the area of real estate operations (1212.02 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in June 2020 was 1417.93 somoni, decreasing by 5.1% as compared to June 2019.

**Figure 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries  
(January 2016 = 100)**



As of the end of June 2020, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 60676.2 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January – June 2020 amounted to 23548.7 somoni.

The highest arrears in salary payments in real sectors remain in construction 18320.4 thsd.somoni or 30.2% of the total arrears), mining industry (14588.0 thsd.somoni or 24.0%), processing industry (8149.1 thsd.somoni or 13.4%), as well as agriculture, hunting, and fishery (2492.7 thsd.somoni or 4.1%). The highest arrears in salary payments in service sector were observed in transport and warehousing activities (10126.1 thsd.somoni or 16.7% of the total arrears), professional, scientific and technical activities (963.9 thsd.somoni or 1.6%), information and communication (391.0 thsd.somoni or 0.6%).

## CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

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

### 2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in January – June 2020 in all categories of farms increased by 8.2% (in comparable prices) as compared to the similar period of 2019 and amounted to 9393.8 mln.somoni, of which: plant products– 6340.7 mln.somoni (increased by 8.5%), and animal products – 3053.1 mln.somoni (increased by 7.5%).

#### 2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

##### Climate influence on crop production

**April.** April in Tajikistan was characterized by sharp temperature fluctuations and frequent precipitation..

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was close to the norm, in GBAO it was higher than multi-year values by 2-4<sup>0</sup>, as follows: 15-19<sup>0</sup> in valleys, 6-12<sup>0</sup> in mountain agricultural regions (16<sup>0</sup> in Humragi and Darvoz), 0-5<sup>0</sup> below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

Precipitation (mainly in the form of rains) were observed for 9-15 days, while the norm is 6-13 days. Heavy rains (17-47 mm per a day) were registered on 1, 7-9, and 13-15 April.

Gradual increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. In the first decade and the beginning of the second decade of April, rain floods were observed on Vakhsh river, on the southern rivers Yakhsu and Kyzylsu, as well as rivers flowing down from the southern slopes of the Gissar ridge, which caused an increase in water level from 50 to 87 cm.

The average monthly water discharge in Pyanj and Vakhsh river basins was within the normal range (90-108%). In the basins of the Kafirnigan and Zeravshan rivers, the average monthly water discharges were above the norm (112-150%). Only Isfara River demonstrated the water content below the norm (71%). The water content of the rivers was within and below the last year values (66-106%).

**May.** During the month, fluctuations in air temperature were observed, with rains mainly observed in the first and second decades of the month.

The average monthly air temperature was close to the climatic norm (or above the norm by 1-2<sup>0</sup>) as follows: 20-25<sup>0</sup> above zero in valleys; 17-19<sup>0</sup> in foothills; 10-16<sup>0</sup> in mountainous areas (20<sup>0</sup> in Darvaz), and 1-5<sup>0</sup> in high mountains.

Precipitation of varying intensity were observed for 9-15 days in valleys and for 9-18 days in mountains.

The monthly amount of precipitation was below the norm in the southern districts of Khatlon region and eastern districts of GBAO and above the norm in the rest regions of the republic, as follows: from 67-91% to 119-200% in Khatlon region, 133-266% in Sughd region (93% in Shahrستان, 93% in Kairakkum), 106-166% in RRS, and 43-95% of the norm in GBAO. During the month, the water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 708 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 7003 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 463 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year.

**June.** June was characterized by relatively warm weather, with rains observed in some mountainous and foothill regions. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm (or above the climatic norm by 1<sup>0</sup> in some valley areas of Khatlon), as follows: 25-31<sup>0</sup> in valleys; 22-24<sup>0</sup> in the foothills; 16-21<sup>0</sup> in mountainous areas (12<sup>0</sup> in Dekhavz, up to 22-24<sup>0</sup> in Darvaz and Numragi), and 5-9<sup>0</sup> in high mountains.

Rains were registered mainly in foothills, mountainous and high-mountainous regions. The monthly amount of precipitation ranged from 5-75% in valleys, 129-174% in foothills, and 117-405% in mountainous and high-mountainous regions.

Gradual increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed throughout the month. In the upper parts of basins of large rivers (Vakhsh and Pyanj), a gradual increase in water content began in the first decade. Water level in Kafirnigan and Varzob rivers mainly fluctuated, while in Yakhsu and Kyzylsu rivers, a decrease in water content was observed.

The average monthly water discharge in most rivers of the republic was within and below the norm (40-110%), except for Zeravshan rivers (115% of the norm).

**Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 June 2020**

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2020</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2019</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Kairakum	471	3026	72.8	3517	84.6
Nurek	394	7423	70.7	7003	66.7

**2.1.2. Crop production**  
**Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half of 2020</b>
<b>Sown area (thsd.ha)</b>	826.7	847.0	856.8
Winter crops	214.0	232.4	233.2
Cereal crops	214.0	232.4	233.2
Spring crops	612.7	614.6	623.6
Cereal crops	161.0	151.3	156.3
wheat	65.0	56.6	59.0
barley	48.9	46.8	46.7
<b>Industrial crops</b>	214.6	215.5	214.1
Potatoes	49.6	51.8	<b>33.0</b>
Vegetables	68.3	67.0	69.8
Melons	19.9	21.9	22.8
<b>Gross harvest, thsd.tons</b>			
Cereal crops	1295.6	1414.5	606.4
Potatoes	964.6	994.4	196.8
Vegetables	2119.4	2182.6	902.6
Melons	641.8	701.3	243.1

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

In January – June 2020, farms of all categories produced 606443 tons of grains (production increased by 5.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), including 527570 tons of wheat (increased by 6.1%), 196815 tons of potato (decreased by 22.2%), 902607 tons of vegetables (increased by 15.0%), including 483742 tons of onion (increased by 18.8%), 243149 tons of melons (increased by 16.4%), 123515 tons of fruits (increased by 1.8%), including 10306 tons of apple (increased by 12.2%) and 85876 tons of peach (decreased by 0.7%); 2148 tons of grapes (increased by 9.9%), and 366748 tons of fodder (increased by 2.3%).

### ***Sowing of agricultural crops***

As of 1 July 2020, agricultural crops were sown by agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on the area of 683970 ha (increasing by 8183 ha or 1.2% as compared to the similar date of 2019); of them cereal crops were sown on the area of 300281 ha or 43.9% (increasing by 3.0% as compared to the similar period of the previous year), industrial crops – on 209969 ha or 30.7% (decreasing by 0.5%), including cotton – on 186155 ha (increasing by 0.3%), potato – on 33034 ha or 4.8% (decreasing by 1.9%), vegetables – on 40002 ha or 5.9% (increasing by 7.7%), including onion – on 17274 ha (increased by 13.4%); melons – on 19449 ha or 2.8% (increasing by 4.4%), and feed crops – on 81236 ha or 11.9% (decreasing by 3.1%).

Out of total sown areas, 15.2% or 130194 ha belong to agricultural enterprises, 64.6% or 553776 ha – to dehkan farms, and 20.2% or 172681 ha – to population.

*Stocks of agricultural products and finished food products (without taking into account the data of the Agency for State Material Reserves under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan)*

As of 1 July 2020, the stock of cereals in warehouses and in freezing storage facilities amounted to 11650.4 tons (including 11391.6 tons of wheat, 258.5 tons of barley, 0.3 tons of oats), 270.7 tons of corn for grain, 17.8 tons of potatoes, 1017.2 tons of vegetables (including 926.2 tons of carrots, 89.2 tons of onions), 2455.0 tons of flour, 230.4 of vegetable oil, 1390.8 tons of sand sugar, 207.3 tons of rice, and 24485.3 conditional cans of all types of canning products.

### 2.1.3. Livestock production

As of 1 July 2020, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2375.4 thsd.heads (increasing by 25.0 thsd.heads or 1.1% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 11.1 thsd.heads or 1.9%, amounting to 5892.1 thsd.heads. About 92.9% of cattle and 80.5% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

Increase in the number of cattle was registered in farms of GBAO (by 1.3%), Khatlon oblast (by 0.9%), and Soghd oblast (by 0.8%), and RRS (by 1.6%).

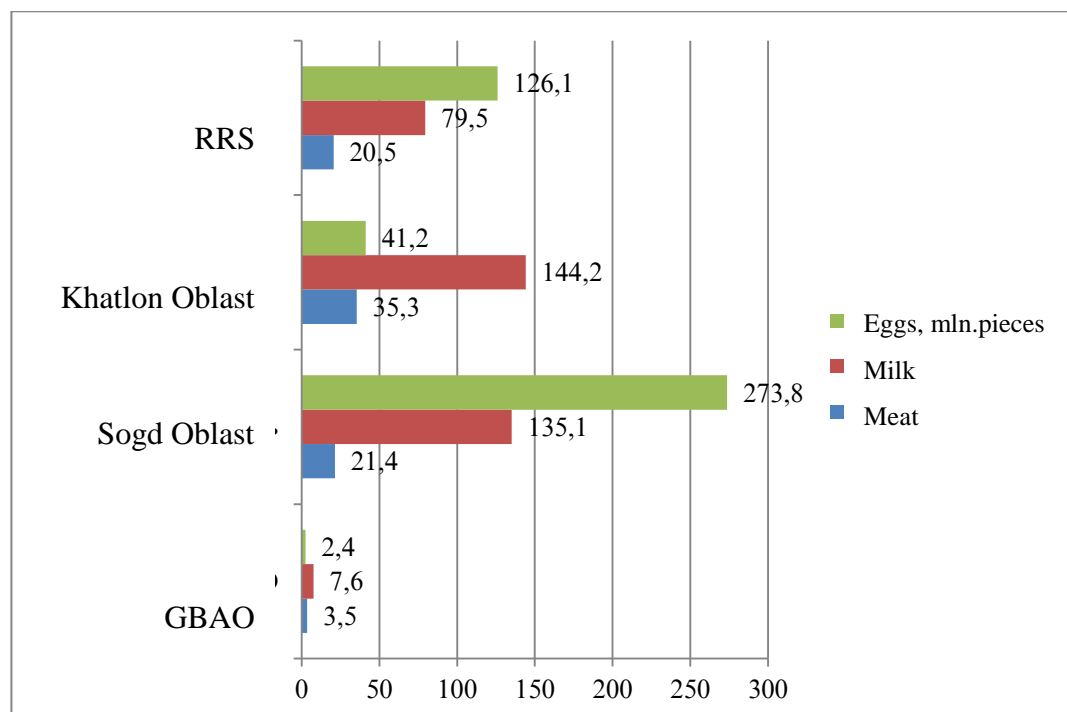
**Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic of Tajikistan**

	2018	2019	1st half of 2020
<b>Production, thsd.tons</b>			
Meat (slaughtered)	131.0	136.3	40.3
of which:			
Beef and veal	80.8	81.3	19.4
Mutton and goats meat	43.0	43.3	12.4
Poultry	3.6	8.1	6.7
Other meat	3.6	3.6	1.8
Milk	983.1	1000.6	366.4
Eggs, mln.	450.3	725.7	443.5
<b>Productivity<sup>1</sup></b>			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1783	1871	92.3
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	184	205	117

<sup>1)</sup> agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms



**Figure 3. Production of main live-stock products as of 1 July 2020, in all categories of farms, thsd.tons**



## 2.2. Producer prices

**Table 5: Changes in producer prices**

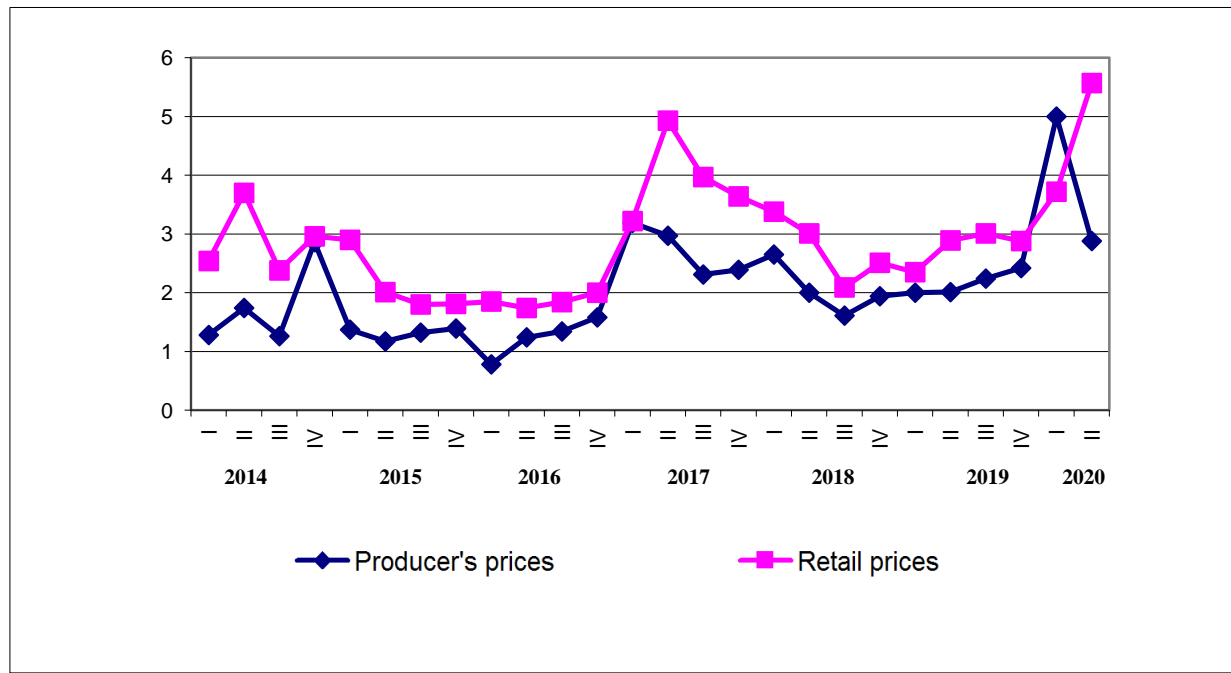
(somon / kg)

	2018				2019				2020	
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II кв.
Wheat	1.62	1.98	1.99	1.92	1.89	2.02	2.13	2.21	2.35	2.29
Milk	2.51	2.86	2.57	2.87	2.89	2.95	2.95	2.97	2.9	2.95
Potatoes	2.65	2.0	1.61	1.94	2.0	2.01	2.24	2.42	5.0	2.88

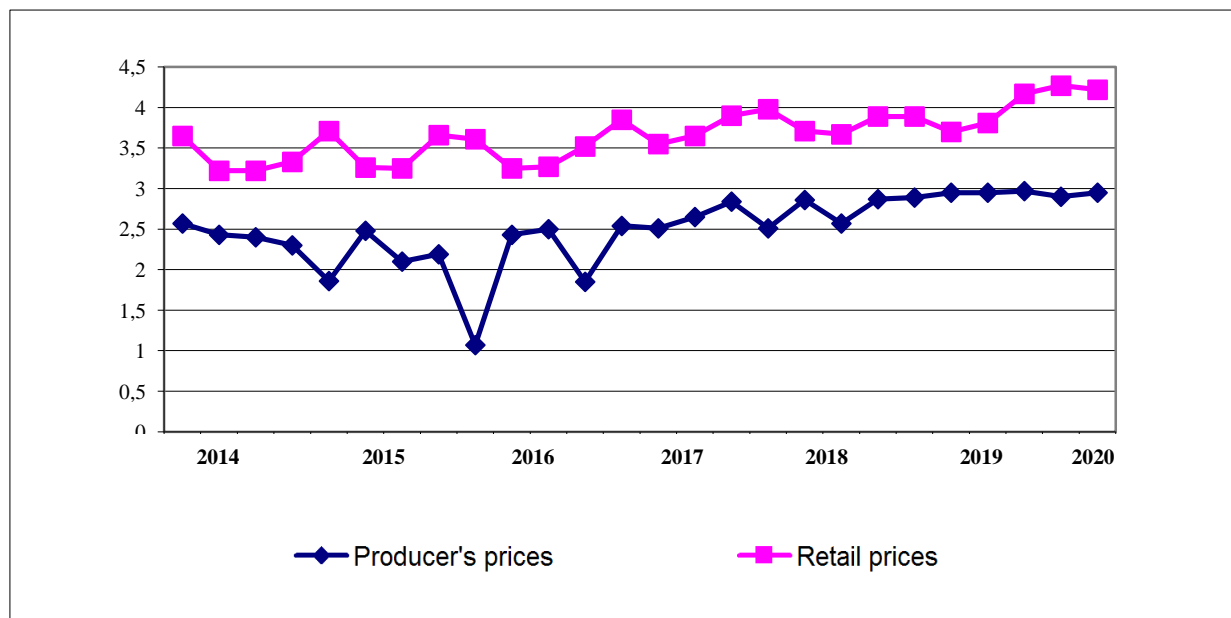
Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

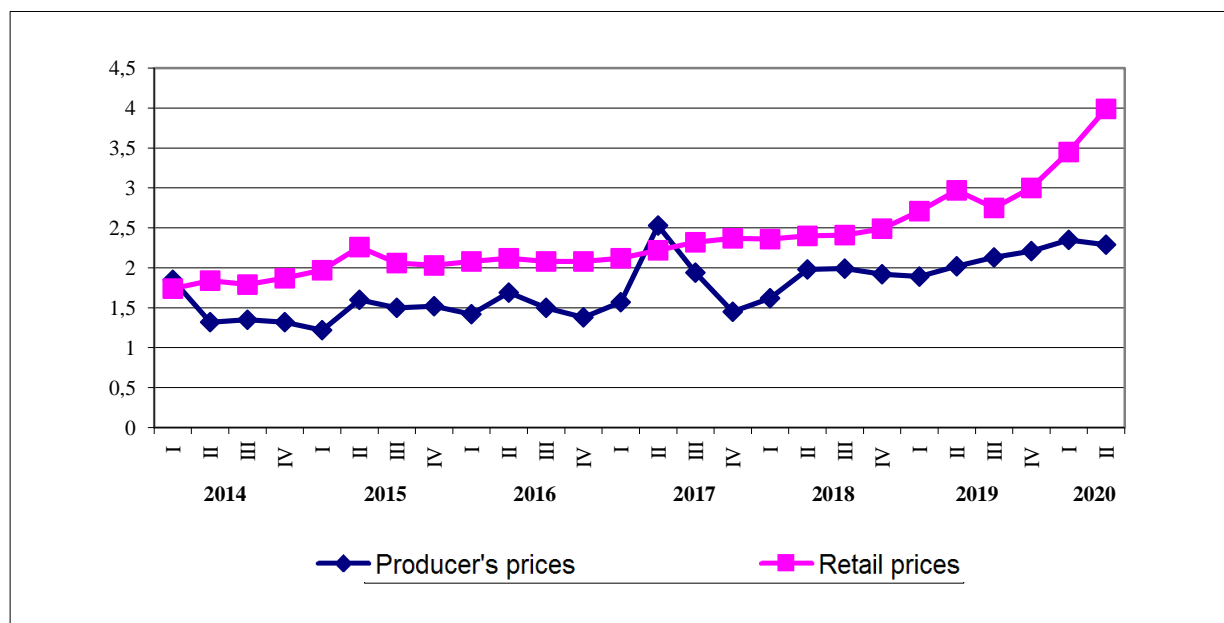
За январь - июнь 2020 года импорт пшеницы уменьшился на 34.1% по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года.

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



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



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

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

### 2.3. Exports and imports of basic foodstuff

Share of food products in the total volume of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 3.1% and 2.8% in January – June 2019 and 2020, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 23.1% and 24.9%, respectively.

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

In January – June 2020, the imports of food products decreased by 2.4% as compared to January – June 2019, of which the import of wheat – by 9.0%, milk and dairy products – by 2.6%, and canned vegetables and tomatoes – by 58.3%.

At the same time, the imports of potato increased by 410%, flour – by 120%, vegetables – by 70%, vegetable oil – by 60%, spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products – by 150%, sugar and confectionery – by 10.9%, fruits and berries – by 9.5%, fruit and vegetable juices – by 40%.

**Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products  
in January – June of 2019 and 2020 (thsd.tons)**

	<i>Exports</i>		<b>2020 in % to 2019</b>	<i>Imports</i>		<b>2020 in % to 2019</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	
<i>Food products</i>	79.9	103.2	129.2	925.3	903.6	97.6
of which						
wheat				547.1	498.0	91.0
flour		0.05		24.9	55.1	B 2.2 p.
sugar and pastry	0.04			91.0	100.9	110.9
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products				7.4	18.5	B 2.5 p.
vegetable oil	0.04	0.03	75	54.5	55.4	101.6
milk and dairy products				3.9	3.8	97.4
eggs	0.02	0.02	100	1.7	0.5	29.4
tea	0.04			2.4	2.3	95.8
potato	0.03			3.4	17.2	B 5.1 p.
fresh vegetables	55.0	78.0	141.8	0.7	1.1	B 1.7 p.
fresh fruits and berries	8.7	8.4	96.5	16.8	18.4	109.5
fruit and vegetable juices	0.04	0.02	50	0.5	0.7	140
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0.06			1.68	0.7	41.7
Share of food products in total volume, %	3.1	2.8	90.3	23.1	24.9	107.9

#### 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)*

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13.98	13.48
Potatoes	3.63	3.30
Vegetables and melons	6.32	7.18
Fruits and berries	2.25	2.28
Sugar and confectionery items	1.39	1.92
Meat and meat products	1.15	2.21
Milk and dairy products	5.19	4.01
Eggs (pieces)	7	12
Vegetable oil	1.52	1.68
Fish and fish products	0.04	0.15

Source: Household Budget Surveys

**CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD**

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

**3.1. Consumer prices**

In June 2020, the highest increase in prices was registered for apples - by 31.8%, onions - by 28.5%, tomatoes - by 19.9%, eggs - by 17.3%, potatoes - by 12.8%, 1st grade wheat flour - by 4.2%, sugar - by 3.4%, cabbage - by 1.3%, cottonseed oil - by 0.4% and mutton - by 0.3%. At the same time, the most significant decrease in prices was registered for carrots - by 11.8%, buckwheat - by 7.9%, beans - by 7.4%, tea - by 4.2%, peas - by 3.0 %, pasta - by 2.2%, cucumbers - by 0.9%, beef - by 0.8% and rice - by 0.4% (see Table 8, Appendix 4).

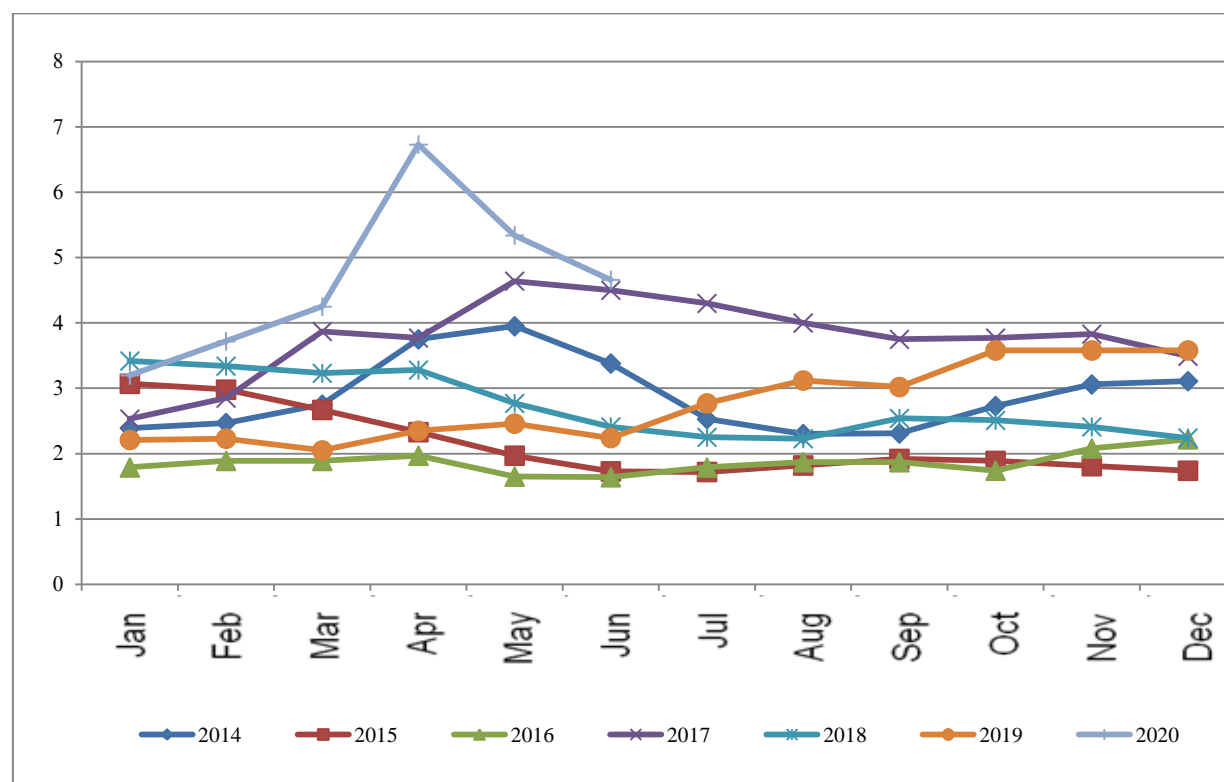
**Table 8: Prices for some food products in consumer's sector (average for Republic)***as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni / Diram; per kg, liter, piece*

	2019		2020			
	Jun	December	January	March	May	June
Beef	43.08	47.02	47.57	48.45	49.25	49.63
Animal oil	56.64	57.21	57.57	57.65	58.57	59.59
Cotton oil	11.84	11.93	11.88	12.08	12.73	12.70
Milk	3.70	4.35	4.31	4.20	4.29	4.31
Eggs (10 pieces)	8.57	9.27	9.41	8.04	10.02	8.46
Sand sugar	6.78	6.63	6.50	6.77	6.95	6.75
Salt	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13

	2019		2020			
	Jun	December	January	March	May	June
Light wheat flour	3.75	4.26	4.26	4.29	5.24	5.17
Bread made from light wheat flour	4.29	4.91	4.96	5.11	5.27	5.27
Rice	10.33	9.92	10.05	10.07	10.41	10.39
Potatoes	2.57	3.58	3.20	4.25	5.34	4.66
Onion	3.27	2.65	2.80	3.16	1.93	1.47
Carrot	3.53	1.75	1.65	1.48	1.98	2.35
Apples	6.49	7.24	8.17	9.76	12.08	8.71
Vodka	18.40	17.28	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.97

In January – June 2020, the highest increase in prices was registered for beans - by 60%, carrots - by 55.5%, potatoes - by 45.4%, mung bean - by 40.4%, buckwheat groats - by 32.3%, pasta - by 22.7%, wheat flour of the 1st grade - by 17.7%, cottonseed oil - by 6.6%, beef - by 3.7%, rice - by 3.6%, sugar - by 3.5% and mutton - 3.3%. At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for cucumbers - by 68.2%, onions - by 50.8%, tomatoes - by 20.3%, eggs - by 12.2%, cabbage - by 9.0%, meat chicken - by 4.7%, milk - by 4.6% and apples - by 0.8%.

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

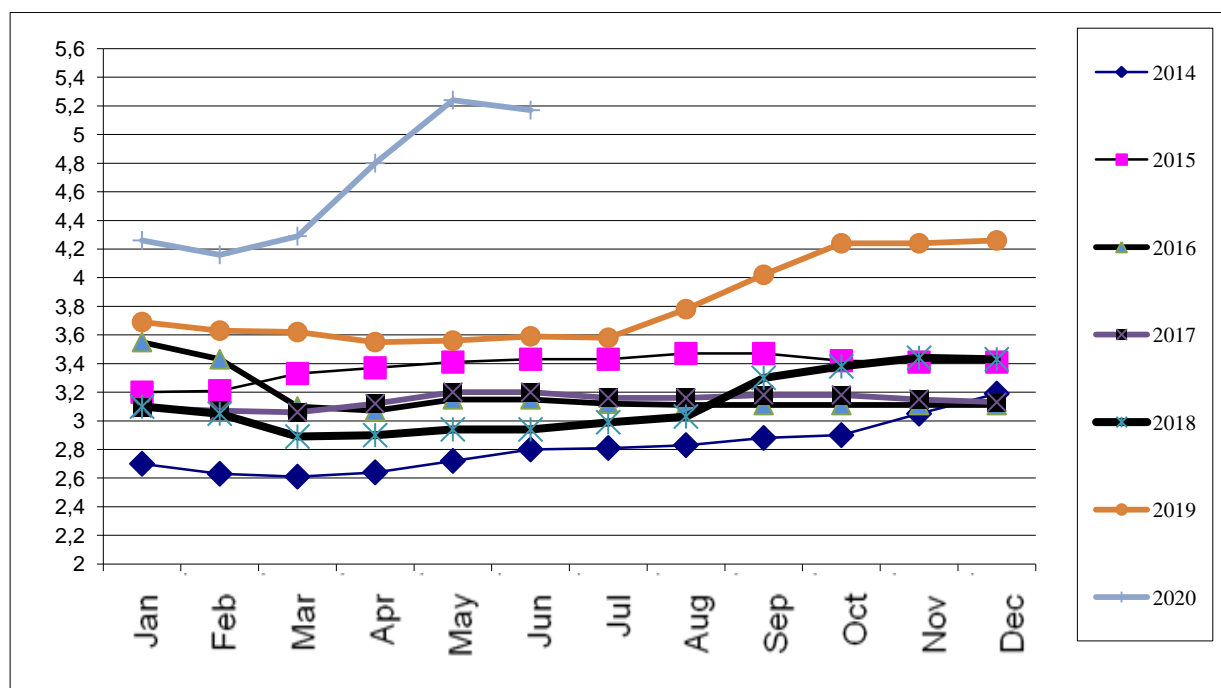


**Potatoes.** Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest.

In March 2019, the price of potato decreased by 36.5% as compared to March 2018 and was 2.05 somoni per kg. In June 2019 as compared to June 2018, the price of potato increased by 7.1% and amounted to 2.24 somoni per kg, while in September 2019, the price of potato increased by 18.9% as compared to September 2018 reaching 3.02 somoni per kg. In December 2019 as compared to December 2018, the price of potato increased by 60% reaching 3.58 somoni per kg.

In March 2020 as compared to March 2019, the price of potato increased by 110% reaching 4.25 somoni per kg. By June 2020, the price of potato further increased and reached 4.66 somoni per kg (or 180% as compared to June 2019) (see Graph 7).

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



**Flour.** In March 2019 as compared to March 2018, the price of flour increased by 25.3% and amounted to 3.62 somoni per kg. In June 2019 as compared to June 2018, the price of flour increased by 22.1% and amounted to 3.59 somoni per kg. In September 2019 as compared to September 2018, the price of flour further increased by 21.8% and amounted to 4.02 somoni per kg, while in December 2019 it increased to 24.2% as compared to December 2018, reaching 4.26 somoni per kg.

In March 2020 as compared to March 2019, the price of flour increased by 18.5% reaching 4.29 somoni per kg. By June 2020, the price of flour further increased to 5.17 somoni per kg (or 140% as compared to June 2019) (see Graph 8).

### 3.2. Incomes and expenditures

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

#### 3.2.1. Incomes

In the first quarter of 2020, the real per capita cash income increased by 12.6% as compared to the first quarter of 2019 and amounted to 424.10 somoni per a month (See Table 9).

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

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020
Average per capita incomes (somon / month)	376.69	424.10
Growth in real incomes (%)	110.4	104.0
Average monthly salary	1299.93	1359.27
Growth in real salary (%)	105.0	97.0
Average per capita expenditures (somon/month)	351.95	534.45
Growth in real expenditures (%)	106.6	140.5

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

The most important sources of cash incomes of households in the first quarter of 2020 continued to remain labor incomes (39.5%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (0.4%).

### 3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

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



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

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

In the first quarter of 2020, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 9.5% as compared to the first quarter of 2019; in rural areas it increased by 2.4%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children decreased by 5.8% (Table 10).

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

	January- March of 2019	January- March of 2020
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	53.5	56.1
Urban	51.6	61.1
Rural	54.4	52.0
<b>Regions</b>		
Dushanbe	50.2	68.9
GBAO	56.4	63.8
Sogd oblast	45.4	40.6
Khatlon oblast	59.5	55.7
RRS	57.4	57.3
<b>Vulnerable groups of population</b>		
Households having 3 and more children	52.0	46.2

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

## CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

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

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

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member.

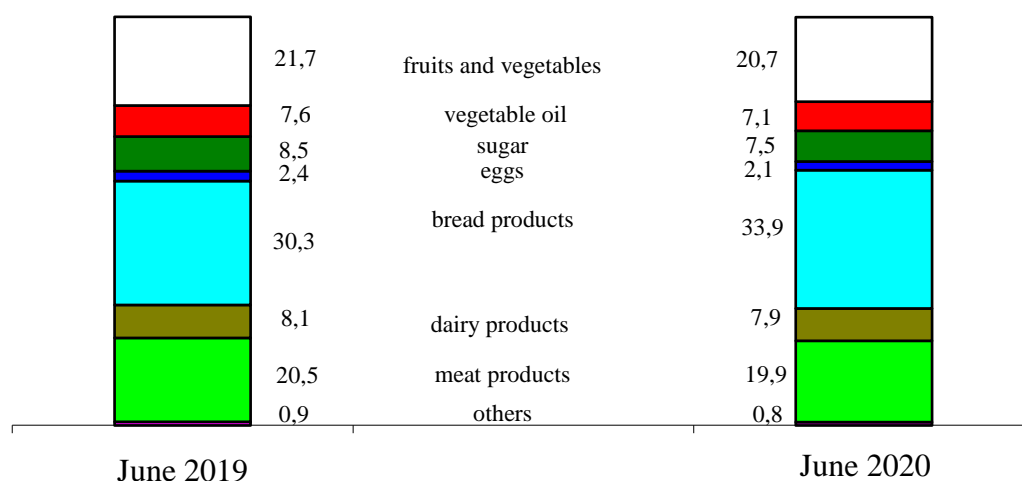
In 2019, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2547.13 Kcal per capita against 2659.09 Kcal per capita in 2018, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day).

In January – March 2020, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2591.95 Kcal per capita against 2685.62 Kcal per capita in January – March 2019.

In January – March 2020, consumption of bread and bread products in all regions of Tajikistan was on average 40.45 kg per one household member, which is 1.45 kg lower than the last year value by per one household member.

In January – March 2020, the average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 9.9 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 21.6 kg, milk and dairy products – 12.0 kg, meat and meat products – 6.6 kg, vegetable oil – 5 kg, eggs – 35 pieces, sugar and confectionery – 5.8 kg, and fruits – 6.8 kg.

**Figure 9: Structure of consumer's basket in June of 2019 and 2020**  
(as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)



Appendix 6 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>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019</b>			<b>1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020</b>		
Proteins, gr.	56.66	55.72	56.97	62.29	69.97	57.10
of which animal, gr.	10.45	10.32	10.49	23.19	28.67	19.25
Fats, gr.	67.29	67.54	67.16	99.57	106.86	95.12
of which animal, gr.	15.09	16.07	14.73	26.53	31.95	22.66
Carbohydrate, gr.	416.37	405.13	420.22	362.01	370.06	360.08
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2685.62	2667.19	2691.03	2591.95	2720.62	2523.35
of which animal, gr.	237.62	235.42	238.27	371.81	447.64	317.74

#### 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)*

	<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>	
	<b>I quarter</b>	<b>II quarter</b>	<b>I quarter</b>	<b>II quarter</b>
Total number of registered cases	8147	15183	6779	6019
Acute enteric infections	2175	10050	1611	3723
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	25	56	33	8
Typhoid fever	-	-	15	50
Acute viral hepatitis	1666	714	1534	333
Tuberculosis	1017	1245	1038	817
Brucellosis	106	278	71	123
Parasitic diseases	13220	13994	11420	8128

In the second quarter of 2020, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 60.4% as compared to the second quarter of 2019. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 61.9% of the total number of infection diseases and decreased by 63.0 %.

As compared to the second quarter of 2019, a number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 85.7%, brucellosis – by 55.8%, acute viral hepatitis - by 53.4%, parasitic diseases – by 41.9%, and tuberculosis – by 34.4%.

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

(cases)

	2019		2020	
	I quarter	II quarter	I quarter	II quarter
Total number of registered cases	5413	10601	4262	3786
Acute enteric infections	1597	7889	1079	2770
of which:				
Bacterial dysentery	6	21	18	6
Typhoid fever	-	-	7	34
Acute viral hepatitis	1405	573	1386	270
Tuberculosis	65	57	73	62
Brucellosis	15	44	8	11
Parasitic diseases	8069	8629	6561	4496

In the second quarter of 2020, incidence of infection diseases among children aged 0-14 decreased by 64.3% as compared to the second quarter of 2019; infection deceases accounted for 62.9% of the total number of deceases among children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 73.2% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14, decreasing by 64.9% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

As compared to the second quarter of 2019, a number of registered cases of tuberculosis among children aged 0-14 increased by 8.8%. At the same time, a number of the registered cases of brucellosis decreased by 75.0%, bacterial dysentery – by 71.4%, acute viral hepatitis - by 52.9%, and parasitic diseases –by 47.9%.

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

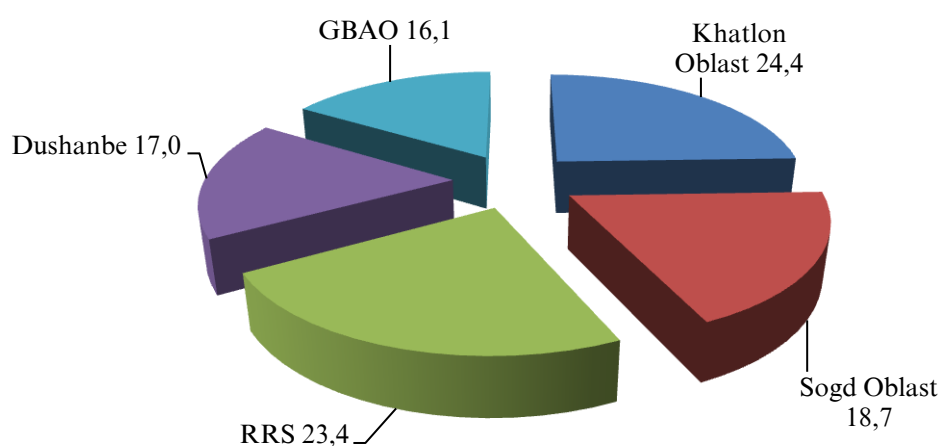
In January – June 2020, offices of civil registration registered 100.9 thsd. births<sup>1</sup> (births registered within the stipulated period, excluding re-registration of births for the previous years) and 18.8 thsd. deaths, of which 1.1 thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

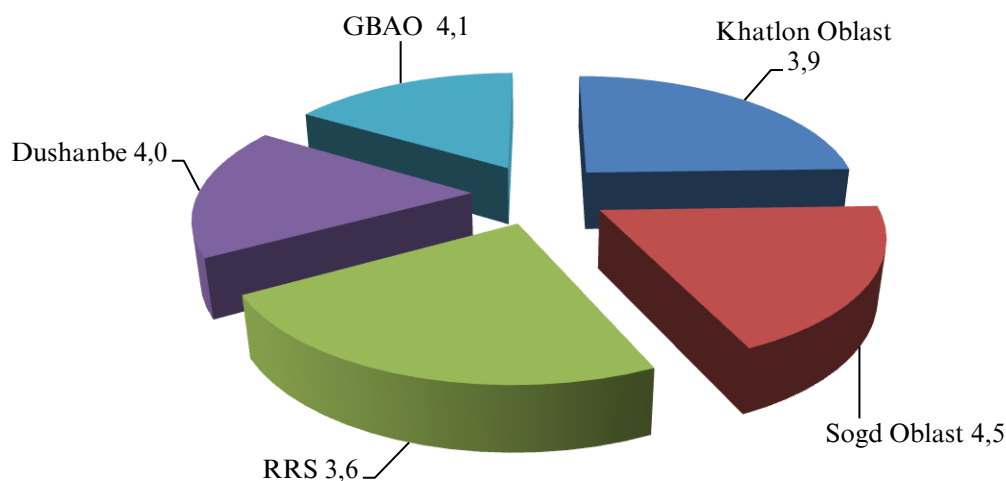
According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 21.6 and 4.0 per 1000 population, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Registration of births within a calendar year

**Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2018-2020**

	<i>Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>
<b>2018</b>						
1 quarter	52644	93.2	8186	90.3	44458	93.7
2 quarter	48395	96.7	7764	94.9	40631	97.0
3 quarter	58551	105.8	7966	107.4	50585	105.5
4 quarter	69348	106.1	8353	102.7	60995	106.6
Year	228938	100.7	32269	98.4	196669	101.1
<b>2019</b>						
1 quarter	54698	103.9	8951	109.3	45747	102.9
2 quarter	50309	104.0	7997	103.0	42312	104.1
3 quarter	57575	98.3	8032	100.8	49543	97.9
4 quarter	68380	98.6	8114	97.1	60266	98.8
Year	230962	100.9	33094	102.6	197868	100.6
<b>2020</b>						
1 quarter	57092	104.4	8932	99.8	48160	105.3
2 quarter	43783	87.0	9883	123.6	33900	80.1

**Figure 10: Birth rates by regions, per 1000 population**

**Figure 11: Mortality rates by regions, per 1000 population**

In January – June 2020, the number of registered births (births registered within the stipulated period) decreased by 3.9% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. Decrease in the number of births registered within the statutory period was observed in all regions of the country, as follows: Khatlon oblast – decreased by 3.8% (41.0 thsd.births), Sogd oblast - by 4.4% (25.3 thsd.births), Dushanbe - by 3.6% (7.3 thsd.births), RRS - by 3.6% (25.4 thsd.births), and GBAO – by 5.3% (1.8 births).

**Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in January – June of 2019 and 2020**

	<i>Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>persons</i>					
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>105007</b>	<b>100875</b>	<b>16948</b>	<b>18815</b>	<b>88059</b>	<b>82060</b>
GBAO	1944	1837	439	467	1505	1370
Sogd oblast	26474	25302	5778	6063	20696	19239
Khatlon oblast	42608	40986	5893	6577	36715	34409
Dushanbe	7619	7348	1296	1744	6323	5604
RRS	26362	25402	3542	3964	22820	21438

In January – June 2020, the total number of registered deaths was 18.8 thsd., increasing by 11.0% as compared to the similar period of the previous year. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed almost in all regions of the republic, as follows: Sogd oblast – increased by 4.9% (6.1 thsd. deaths), Dushanbe - by 34.6% (1.7 deaths), in RRS - by 11.9%

(4.0 thsd. deaths), Khatlon oblast - by 11.6% (6.6 thsd. deaths), and GBAO - by 6.4% (467 deaths).

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – June 2020 was 82.1 thsd.persons (17.6 persons per 1000 population) and decreased by 6.8% as compared to January – June 2019.

**Table 16: Population number**

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

	<i>Population number as of 01.07.2020, in % to the corresponding period</i>	
	<i>thsd.persons</i>	<i>of the previous year</i>
<b>Republic of Tajikistan</b>	<b>9391.7</b>	<b>101.9</b>
GBAO	230.0	100.9
Sogd oblast	2726.0	101.8
Khatlon oblast	3380.8	102.1
Dushanbe	867.4	101.9
RRS	2187.5	102.0

**METHODOLOGY**

**1. Methodology of food security analysis**

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

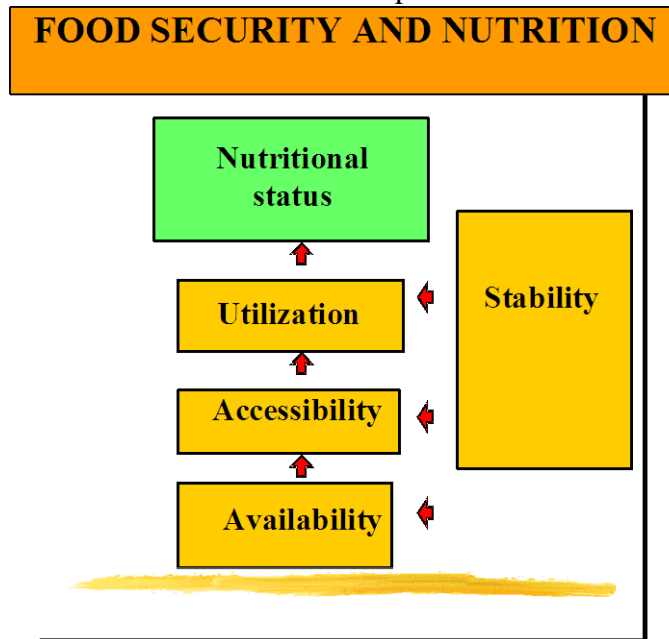
**Availability** physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

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

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

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

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



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

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



## **2. Food balance methodology**

Food balances for basic foodstuffs are compiled in natural terms.

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

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

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

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

## Glossary

**The *unemployed***- people of 15 and more who during period under review had no job (profitable occupation); were in search for a job i.e. applied to public employment offices or used alternative ways of job finding as well as were ready to start working.

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

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

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

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

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

## List of abbreviations

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

Appendix 1

**Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of  
the Republic of Tajikistan in the second quarter of 2020**

**Meteorological conditions**

**April.** April in Tajikistan was characterized by sharp temperature fluctuations and frequent precipitation..

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was close to the norm, in GBAO it was higher than multi-year values by 2-4<sup>0</sup>, as follows: 15-19<sup>0</sup> in valleys, 6-12<sup>0</sup> in mountain agricultural regions (16<sup>0</sup> in Humragi and Darvoz), 0-5<sup>0</sup> below zero in the eastern part of GBAO.

The warmest weather was observed on 3-4, 19-27, and 30 April, when the daytime temperature increased to 26-32<sup>0</sup> in valleys, to 35<sup>0</sup> in the southern regions, and the average daily air temperature exceeded the norm by 2-5<sup>0</sup>.

The coolest weather was observed on 1, 9, and 15 April. During these days, air temperature in valleys dropped to 4-9<sup>0</sup> at nights (to 2<sup>0</sup> below zero on 9-10 April), the daytime air temperature did not exceed 7-11<sup>0</sup>, while the average daily air temperature was below the average long-term values by 2-5<sup>0</sup>.

Due to inflow of cold air and heavy precipitation during the period from 5-9 April, the rain in valley regions turned into snow at night on 8-9 April. The height of the snow cover 10-14 cm in valleys of RRS was, 4-10 cm in the Khatlon region, 17-22 cm in the foothill areas, and 3-20 cm in the mountainous regions.

Precipitation (mainly in the form of rains) were observed for 9-15 days, while the norm is 6-13 days. Heavy rains (17-47 mm per a day) were registered on 1, 7-9, and 13-15 April.

The total monthly amount of precipitation was: 72-203 mm in Khatlon region (116-333%), 104-275 mm in RRS (88-190%), 8-56 mm in GBAO (32-167%).

**May.** During the month, fluctuations in air temperature were observed, with rains mainly observed in the first and second decades of the month.

The average monthly air temperature was close to the climatic norm (or above the norm by 1-2<sup>0</sup>) as follows: 20-25<sup>0</sup> above zero in valleys; 17-19<sup>0</sup> in foothills; 10-16<sup>0</sup> in mountainous areas (20<sup>0</sup> in Darvaz), and 1-5<sup>0</sup> in high mountains.

Hot weather was observed in the republic since May 23-31. The air temperature in valleys reached 16-23<sup>0</sup> at nights and 32-39<sup>0</sup> in daytime. In mountainous areas, the prevailing temperature was 10-15<sup>0</sup> at nights, 25-30<sup>0</sup> in daytime; during these days, the average daily air temperature throughout the republic exceeded the norm by 3-5<sup>0</sup> C.

In the second decade of the month, the lower temperature regime was observed. The lowest air temperature was registered on 14-15 May, when the daytime air temperature dropped to 19-25<sup>0</sup>

in valleys, to 15-20<sup>0</sup> in mountainous areas, and the average daily air temperature was below the norm by 2-5<sup>0</sup>.

Precipitation of varying intensity were observed for 9-15 days in valleys and for 9-18 days in mountains.

The monthly amount of precipitation was below the norm in the southern districts of Khatlon region and eastern districts of GBAO and above the norm in the rest regions of the republic, as follows: from 67-91% to 119-200% in Khatlon region, 133-266% in Sughd region (93% in Shahrستان, 93% in Kairakkum), 106-166% in RRS, and 43-95% of the norm in GBAO.

Heavy rains were observed on 14 May: 28mm in Dushanbe, 30mm in Faizabad, 28mm in Darband, 55mm in Chormagzak, 30mm in Tavildara, 36mm in Rasht, 47mm in Bustonobod, 39mm in Maykhura, 47mm in Khusheri.

Intense thunderstorm activity in the valley-foothill and mountainous regions of the republic was observed for 4-9 days.

**June.** June was characterized by relatively warm weather, with rains observed in some mountainous and foothill regions. The average monthly air temperature was mainly within the norm (or above the climatic norm by 1<sup>0</sup> in some valley areas of Khatlon), as follows: 25-31<sup>0</sup> in valleys; 22-24<sup>0</sup> in the foothills; 16-21<sup>0</sup> in mountainous areas (12<sup>0</sup> in Dekhavz, up to 22-24<sup>0</sup> in Darvaz and Numragi), and 5-9<sup>0</sup> in high mountains.

During the month, the prevailing air temperature was 14-19<sup>0</sup> at nights and 32-37<sup>0</sup> during daytime in valleys; 11-16<sup>0</sup> at nights and 29-34<sup>0</sup> during daytime in mountains; and -1 + 4<sup>0</sup> at nights and 15-20<sup>0</sup> during daytime in highlands. The hottest weather was observed in the second half of the month, when the air temperature at nights did not drop below 19-24<sup>0</sup> (23-28<sup>0</sup> in the south) and a day-time air temperature reached 37-42<sup>0</sup> (43-44<sup>0</sup> in the south).

Relatively cool weather was observed in the last decade of the month. The average daily air temperature in valleys during this period was below the climatic norm by 2-5<sup>0</sup> and amounted to 30-35<sup>0</sup>.

Rains were registered mainly in foothills, mountainous and high-mountainous regions. The monthly amount of precipitation ranged from 5-75% in valleys, 129-174% in foothills, and 117-405% in mountainous and high-mountainous regions.

Weak thunderstorm activity was observed in valleys for 2-4 days, in mountainous areas for 6-9 days.

### ***Hydrological conditions***

**April.** Gradual increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed. In the first decade and the beginning of the second decade of April, rain floods were observed on Vakhsh river, on the southern rivers Yakhsu and Kyzylsu, as well as rivers flowing down from the southern slopes of the Gissar ridge, which caused an increase in water level from 50 to 87 cm.

The average monthly water discharge in Pyanj and Vakhsh river basins was within the normal range (90-108%). In the basins of the Kafirigan and Zeravshan rivers, the average monthly

water discharges were above the norm (112-150%). Only Isfara River demonstrated the water content below the norm (71%). The water content of the rivers was within and below the last year values (66-106%).

During the month, water level in Sarez lake decreased by 16 sm and amounted to 1726 sm, which is lower by 73 sm than the level of the previous year. The water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 184 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 6295 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is lower by 127 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 481 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 3517 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 4 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Forecast accuracy was 95%.

**May.** In May, high water content in the rivers of the republic remained. In the upper part of the basin of the large rivers (Vakhsh and Pyanj), regular irrigation began in the third decade of the month.

In Kofarnikhon and Varzob rivers, the overall water level remained unchanged, while the water level in Yakhsu and Kyzylsu rivers decreased. Only in the second decade of the month, due to heavy rains, there was a flood in these rivers and the water level rose.

The average monthly water discharge in most rivers of the republic was both above and below the norm (63-110%). Water level in Varzob and Kofarnihon rivers was above the norm (110-124%).

During the month, the water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 708 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 7003 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 463 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir remained unchanged during the month (3517 mln.m<sup>3</sup>), which is less by 19 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez lake decreased by 56 sm and amounted to 1674 sm. Forecast accuracy was 83%.

**June.** Gradual increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed throughout the month. In the upper parts of basins of large rivers (Vakhsh and Pyanj), a gradual increase in water content began in the first decade. Water level in Kafirnigan and Varzob rivers mainly fluctuated, while in Yakhsu and Kyzylsu rivers, a decrease in water content was observed.

The average monthly water discharge in most rivers of the republic was within and below the norm (40-110%), except for Zeravshan rivers (115% of the norm).

During the month, the water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 394 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 7423 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is higher by 420 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 471 mln.m<sup>3</sup> and amounted to 3026 mln.m<sup>3</sup>, which is less by 491 mln.m<sup>3</sup> than the level of the previous year. Water level in Sarez lake increased by 5 sm and amounted to 1674 sm. Forecast accuracy was 83%.

**Attachment 2. Key Target Indicators of the NDS-2030**

NDS Indicator	Unit	2015	2017	2018	2019	I quarter 2020	II quarter 2020 <sup>1</sup>	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Population number (as of the end of the year)	thsd.persons	8551.2	8930.9	9121.7	9316.8	9361.8	9391.7	9500	10490	11580
Real GDP growth rate on average per year*	%	6.0	x	7.6	7.5	7.0	3.5	6.7	6.9	7.8
GDP per capita	somoni	5727.8	7291.4	7870.2	8388.3	x	x	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13.0	9.7	x	x	x	x	22	26	28
The share of private investment in GDP	%	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	10	15	18
The share of industry in GDP	%	13.3	19.9	21.2	17.4	20.6	19.3	12.5-13.2	16	20-20.5
Including:										
- Extractive industry	%	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.1	11-12	11-11.5	9-10
- Processing industry	%	8.7	12.8	13.2	9.2	9.7	9.8	72-74	74-75	76-75.5
- Production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2.9	3.3	4.4	5.0	7.5	6.4	15-16	14.0-14.5	14-14.5
The share of agriculture in GDP	%	22.0	20.3	19.8	19.8	5.2	17.4	21	20.1	19-19.5
The share of services in GDP (excluding construction)	%	41.0	38.1	36.0	43.6	53.2	44.2	37-37.5	34-34.2	28.5-29.5
Net indirect taxes in GDP	%	12.6	9.8	9.8	10.4	12.5	10.9	12.6	12.5	12.5
Electricity generation, total	bln. kW. hour	17.1	18.1	19.7	20.7	5.6	4.7	26.2	37.5	40.7
Electric power generation at HPP	mln. kW. hour	16.8	17.1	17.4	19.2	4.8	4.5	24.5	34.4	37.6
Electricity generation per capita	thous. kW. hour / person.	2.02	2.0	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.1	2.78	3.64	3.67
The growth of industrial production (in % to 2018)	%	111.3	121.3	110.6	113.6	116.9	109.2	160	260	400

## Food Security and Poverty

NDS Indicator	Unit	2015	2017	2018	2019	I quarter 2020	II quarter 2020 <sup>1</sup>	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Oil extraction	thous. tons	24.6	23.5	23.9	23.3	5.8	5.7	25.0	30.0	36.0
Gas production	thous. m3	4102	1545	910.8	730.0	42.1	63.2	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	mln. tons	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.5	4.05	6.9	10.3
Cargo turnover	bln. t. Km	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.5	1.6	1.7	7.9	9.2	12.3
Passenger traffic	billion. passengers. km	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.2	1.4	13.2	15.5	20.6
Life expectancy at birth, including	years	73.6	74.9	75.0	x	x	x	75.7	77.8	80.0
- Men		71.8	73.0	73.3	x	x	x	73.8	75.9	78.0
- Women		75.6	76.9	76.9	x	x	x	77.7	80.0	82.2
The share of persons with vocational education among the working population	%	26	...	x	x	x	x	not less than 30	not less than 50	not less than 60
of them women		20	...	x	x	x	x	not less than 24	not less than 40	not less than 50
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1.8	10.8	3.9	0.3	-3.4	4.0	5		
The ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	61.1	59.9	59.6	64.1	x	x	65	70	75
Coverage of children from three to six years old with pre-school education	% of the relevant age group	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.4 <sup>1</sup>	x	x	30	40	50
The average number of years of study in school	years	9.6	...	x	x	x	x	10	11	12
Total expenditure on science <sup>4</sup>	% of GDP	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.1	Not less than 0.8	Not less than 1.2	Not less than 1.5

NDS Indicator	Unit	2015	2017	2018	2019	I quarter 2020	II quarter 2020 <sup>1</sup>	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
The growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6.3	-7.3	10.3	-9.3	x	x	6		
The level of housing provision	m2 / person	10.7	10.8	10.8	x	x	x	13	15	17
The poverty rate	%	31	29.5	27.4	26.3	x	x	20	18	15
The extreme poverty rate	%	15.7	14.0	11.8	10.7	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69 out of 155 countries	...	x	x	x	x	Not less than 60	Not less than 55	Not less than 50
Gender Development Index	group	3rd group according to the level of developme nt	...	x	x	x	x	In the 2d group according to the level of development	In the 2d group according to the level of developmen t	In the 2d group according to the level of developmen t
The share of employment in the informal sector	%	40	15.7 <sup>3</sup>	15.7 <sup>3</sup>	15.7 <sup>3</sup>	x	x	37	35	30

\*) 1st and 2nd quarters of 2020- short-term indicators of economic development

<sup>1)</sup> preliminary data

<sup>2)</sup> Labour Force Survey (LFS) -2009

<sup>3)</sup> Labour Force Survey (LFS) -2016

<sup>4)</sup> quarterly data are given on cumulative basis



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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
	<b>Potatoes</b>											
GBAO	-	-	-	4.20	4.0	4.0	3.45	3.22	3.12	3.97	3.10	3.25
Sughd Oblast	1.63	-	-	1.86	1.62	3.65	2.40	1.32	2.48	2.10	1.53	2.63
Khatlon Oblast	-	2.0	5.0	2.12	2.15	2.70	2.30	1.90	2.07	1.97	1.67	2.23
RRS	4.95	-	-	1.54	1.89	2.74	2.82	1.76	2.14	2.74	2.19	2.25
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1.64	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.01	2.88	2.31	1.61	2.24	2.39	1.94	2.42
	<b>Milk</b>											
GBAO	4.0	4.40	4.97	4.20	4.24	4.82	4.5	4.48	4.44	4.10	3.64	4.60
Sughd Oblast	2.69	2.78	2.77	2.72	2.95	2.85	2.40	2.46	2.95	2.61	2.78	2.80
Khatlon Oblast	1.57	2.91	3.1	2.90	2.88	2.99	2.35	2.33	3.00	2.96	2.91	3.02
RRS	2.63	2.94	2.85	2.87	2.97	2.86	2.75	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.76	2.66
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2.41	2.89	2.9	2.86	2.95	2.95	2.65	2.57	2.95	2.84	2.87	2.97
	<b>Wheat</b>											
GBAO	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.0	2.88	3.55	2.95	3.0	3.33
Sughd Oblast	1.70	2.0	2.42	2.11	2.22	2.96	1.45	1.97	2.27	1.70	2.25	2.35
Khatlon Oblast	-	1.91	2.38	2.0	2.00	2.20	1.90	2.01	2.04	1.34	2.05	2.07
RRS	1.97	1.86	2.31	1.77	1.98	2.41	1.63	1.88	2.11	1.64	1.70	1.96
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	1.84	1.87	2.35	1.98	2.02	2.29	1.52	1.99	2.13	1.45	1.92	2.21

## APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2017 – 2020 (somon / kg)

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
<b>Potatoes</b>															
Dushanbe	3.78	2.73	2.79	3.28	2.33	3.77	3.03	2.88	5.44	3.80	2.13	2.99	3.60	2.48	2.95
Soghd Oblast	3.53	2.39	2.50	3.09	2.00	3.47	2.73	2.88	5.62	3.13	1.47	2.43	3.32	2.25	2.67
Khatlon Oblast	3.74	2.46	2.52	3.18	2.05	3.76	2.37	2.22	5.08	3.80	1.94	3.04	3.47	2.34	2.78
GBAO	4.71	3.40	3.33	3.94	3.01	3.90	3.89	3.58	6.16	5.17	2.81	3.58	4.15	.97	3.13
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	3.94	2.75	2.78	3.38	2.35	3.72	3.01	2.89	5.57	3.97	2.09	3.01	3.64	2.51	2.88
<b>Milk</b>															
Dushanbe	4.10	4.33	4.26	4.67	4.62	4.75	4.0	3.84	4.50	4.00	3.93	4.04	4.33	4.70	4.54
Soghd Oblast	2.99	3.0	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.19	3.0	3.22	3.51	2.97	3.00	3.0	3.00	3.00	3.19
Khatlon Oblast	3.56	3.58	3.66	3.75	3.68	4.14	3.33	3.45	3.59	3.37	3.40	3.58	3.84	3.82	3.93
GBAO	4.31	4.35	4.55	4.51	4.28	5.02	4.51	4.28	5.29	4.27	4.35	4.61	4.43	4.02	5.02
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	3.74	3.81	3.89	3.98	3.89	4.27	3.71	3.70	4.22	3.65	3.67	3.81	3.90	3.89	4.17
<b>Flour of 1<sup>st</sup> grade</b>															
Dushanbe	3.10	3.13	3.87	3.19	3.66	4.23	3.08	3.69	4.88	3.32	3.25	3.84	3.12	3.40	4.27
Soghd Oblast	2.88	2.84	3.67	2.92	3.56	4.12	2.91	3.42	4.93	3.08	3.05	3.60	2.84	2.22	4.09
Khatlon Oblast	3.19	3.11	3.88	3.24	3.72	4.26	3.13	3.75	4.98	3.31	3.23	3.83	3.22	3.45	4.23
GBAO	3.53	3.45	4.09	3.55	3.87	4.55	3.49	3.88	5.30	3.67	3.57	4.05	3.53	3.77	4.56
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	3.17	3.13	3.88	3.22	3.70	4.29	3.15	3.69	5.02	3.34	3.28	3.83	3.18	3.46	4.29
<b>Wheat</b>															
Dushanbe	2.64	2.90	3.48	2.80	3.50	3.77	2.87	3.50	4.35	2.73	2.83	3.28	2.80	3.10	3.63
Soghd Oblast	2.04	2.09	2.52	2.09	2.15	2.70	2.13	2.52	3.47	2.13	2.06	2.51	2.12	2.10	2.60
Khatlon Oblast	2.10	2.25	2.57	2.19	2.47	2.96	2.20	2.90	3.38	2.11	2.34	2.47	2.19	2.27	2.77
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	4.35	-	-	4.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	2.26	2.41	2.86	2.36	2.71	3.45	2.40	2.97	3.99	2.32	2.41	2.75	2.37	2.49	3.00
<b>Rice</b>															
Dushanbe	7.18	7.64	9.36	6.87	9.03	8.63	7.20	9.34	8.52	7.00	8.00	9.61	6.87	8.50	9.45
Soghd Oblast	6.04	6.31	9.48	5.75	7.33	10.11	5.68	9.54	10.91	6.43	6.85	10.71	6.16	6.94	10.34
Khatlon Oblast	6.87	7.33	8.85	6.88	7.97	9.09	6.94	8.46	9.37	6.91	7.41	9.64	6.91	8.08	9.32
GBAO	10.67	11.30	12.32	11.09	11.68	12.40	11.34	12.59	12.85	10.67	11.50	12.59	11.0	11.25	12.43
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	7.69	8.14	10.0	7.65	9.00	10.06	7.79	9.98	10.41	7.75	8.44	10.64	7.73	8.70	10.38
<b>Sugar</b>															
Dushanbe	7.23	6.50	6.67	6.27	6.62	6.20	6.47	6.65	6.68	7.80	6.70	6.80	6.67	6.57	6.61
Soghd Oblast	7.03	6.38	6.61	6.22	6.55	6.34	6.27	6.72	6.75	7.42	6.49	6.73	6.60	6.52	6.42
Khatlon Oblast	7.31	6.49	6.57	6.39	6.73	6.42	6.30	6.50	6.74	7.77	6.59	6.53	6.86	6.68	6.52
GBAO	8.21	7.42	7.23	7.56	7.00	7.46	7.44	6.90	7.31	8.67	7.51	7.52	8.26	7.17	7.50
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	7.45	6.70	6.77	6.61	6.72	6.60	6.62	6.69	6.87	7.92	6.82	6.90	7.10	6.74	6.76

Food Security and Poverty

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
<b>Onion</b>															
Dushanbe	2.73	1.58	2.29	2.48	1.63	2.80	1.33	2.67	1.79	3.52	1.05	2.59	2.93	1.45	2.25
Soghd Oblast	2.52	1.36	1.91	2.21	1.04	2.47	1.24	2.28	1.79	3.06	0.95	2.53	2.55	1.06	1.79
Khatlon Oblast	2.91	1.54	2.30	2.64	1.58	2.91	1.18	2.67	1.55	3.48	1.00	2.74	3.00	1.35	2.21
GBAO	3.83	2.50	3.11	3.61	2.38	3.45	2.35	3.59	3.18	4.76	1.72	3.46	3.85	2.30	3.03
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	3.00	1.75	2.40	2.74	1.66	2.91	1.52	2.80	2.08	3.70	1.18	2.83	3.08	1.54	2.32
<b>Cotton oil</b>															
Dushanbe	11.76	11.84	12.49	11.50	12.50	12.41	11.37	12.33	12.58	11.87	12.00	12.53	11.93	12.50	12.60
Soghd Oblast	10.64	10.51	11.25	9.41	11.66	10.88	9.49	11.36	12.88	10.53	11.15	11.15	10.13	11.97	10.85
Khatlon Oblast	10.61	10.49	11.13	9.88	11.13	11.27	9.83	11.05	11.60	10.91	10.83	11.18	10.43	11.40	11.16
GBAO	13.11	13.23	13.03	13.55	13.00	13.10	13.02	12.76	13.56	13.55	12.93	13.01	13.55	13.43	13.34
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	11.53	11.52	11.98	11.08	12.07	11.92	10.93	11.88	12.65	11.71	11.73	11.97	11.51	12.33	11.99
<b>Mutton</b>															
Dushanbe	35.53	38.58	46.57	37.33	40.48	52.12	38.83	43.96	52.43	36.17	39.17	49.98	36.33	39.0	51.87
Soghd Oblast	37.68	39.90	47.29	38.75	42.05	53.63	38.72	45.02	55.67	39.93	40.88	49.97	40.21	41.26	52.05
Khatlon Oblast	34.39	38.05	44.73	36.55	41.09	50.27	39.16	43.09	51.17	34.71	38.57	45.49	35.11	37.92	49.24
GBAO	31.55	34.40	38.33	32.47	36.00	43.94	33.65	37.33	45.45	31.98	35.58	39.66	31.92	35.92	40.31
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	34.78	37.71	44.23	36.28	39.90	49.99	37.59	42.36	51.18	35.70	38.55	46.27	35.91	38.52	48.37
<b>Beef</b>															
Dushanbe	36.04	38.50	46.55	36.83	40.42	51.17	37.33	43.82	52.06	37.67	39.83	50.51	37.17	40.00	51.45
Soghd Oblast	34.35	36.50	44.22	34.84	39.66	48.29	34.84	42.06	48.96	36.16	37.26	46.94	36.32	39.07	48.21
Khatlon Oblast	33.92	36.79	44.28	35.33	38.58	49.88	36.68	42.24	50.27	36.00	37.51	47.30	35.95	37.63	48.99
GBAO	30.06	33.36	37.20	31.31	34.84	42.79	33.32	37.00	45.12	30.49	34.58	38.00	30.49	34.25	38.98
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	33.59	36.29	43.06	34.58	38.37	48.03	35.54	41.28	49.10	35.08	37.29	45.69	34.98	37.74	46.91
<b>Chicken meat</b>															
Dushanbe	20.63	23.08	25.18	23.00	25.63	24.78	21.67	23.82	23.30	20.90	23.33	24.98	22.80	24.33	26.28
Soghd Oblast	15.51	18.09	22.95	17.45	22.92	23.06	16.82	22.06	23.10	16.21	18.05	23.75	17.11	20.06	23.05
Khatlon Oblast	15.08	18.28	22.53	18.00	25.00	21.74	16.80	21.58	20.80	14.80	18.00	21.74	16.33	20.33	21.74
GBAO	19.51	21.71	28.59	20.00	28.51	29.18	19.84	28.51	29.55	19.51	20.67	28.51	19.51	26.34	28.84
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	17.68	20.29	24.81	19.61	25.52	24.69	18.78	23.99	24.19	17.85	20.01	24.74	18.94	22.77	24.98
<b>Eggs, 10 pieces</b>															
Dushanbe	7.89	8.24	8.69	8.47	8.79	8.45	8.23	8.41	9.18	7.40	7.53	8.31	8.17	8.73	9.23
Soghd Oblast	7.43	7.59	7.28	7.85	7.92	7.97	7.36	7.79	8.72	6.74	6.86	7.40	7.75	8.29	8.42
Khatlon Oblast	7.80	7.97	8.18	8.11	8.25	8.61	7.77	8.08	8.85	7.30	7.33	7.73	7.97	8.67	8.68
GBAO	9.55	9.70	9.32	9.78	9.42	9.83	9.84	9.59	9.88	9.49	9.34	9.17	9.28	9.84	9.09
<b>Average in the Republic</b>	8.17	8.38	8.52	8.55	8.59	8.71	8.30	8.47	9.16	7.73	7.77	8.15	8.29	8.88	8.86

**APPENDIX 5. STRUCTURE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN  
(according to sampling household budget survey)**

	In 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019						In 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
<b>Money expenditures</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>323.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>535.45</b>	<b>639.14</b>	<b>472.03</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of which:												
<b>Consumer expenditures</b>	319.5	396.2	290.9	90.80	92.40	89.98	532.95	<b>636.65</b>	<b>469.53</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.5</b>
including:												
for foods	170.6	204.4	158.2	53.40	51.60	54.39	299.29	389.36	244.22	<b>56.16</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>52.01</b>
for non-foods	88.18	95.14	85.40	27.60	24.02	29.36	163.32	159.05	165.94	30.6	24.98	35.34
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	28.08	34.5	25.69	31.85	36.27	30.08	43.53	53.89	37.19	26.65	33.88	22.41
furniture and cultural and household appliances	10.04	12.57	9.1	11.39	13.21	10.66	4.92	4.10	5.43	3.01	2.57	3.27
medicines	11.65	13.93	10.8	13.21	14.64	12.65	13.6	14.73	12.92	8.32	9.26	7.78
building materials	9.97	4.98	11.73	11.31	5.24	13.74	3.15	2.17	3.76	1.92	1.36	2.26
fuel	3.15	0.66	4.04	3.58	0.70	4.73	23.85	9.27	32.77	14.6	5.82	19.7
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.55	0.48	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
alcoholic beverages	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
services	60.3	96.43	47.16	18.88	24.34	16.22	69.76	87.38	58.98	13.08	13.72	12.56
of which:												
housing and communal services	22.77	43.02	15.44	37.77	44.62	32.74	23.41	34.68	16.52	33.55	39.68	28.01
including payments for :												
dwelling space	0.63	1.53	0.3	2.77	3.56	1.95	5.83	6.16	5.64	24.90	17.76	34.14

## Food Security and Poverty

	In 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019						In 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area			
communal services	22.14	41.49	15.14	97.24	96.45	98.06	17.58	28.52	10.88	75.09	82.23	65.86
o/w electric energy	14.82	29.01	9.7	66.93	69.92	64.07	13.03	20.05	8.74	74.12	70.30	80.33
personal services	26.60	46.65	19.33	44.11	48.37	40.98	27.72	40.92	19.64	39.74	22.47	33.30
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.70	0.60	0.73	2.63	1.29	3.77	0.63	0.76	0.56	2.27	1.86	2.85
cultural and educational services	0.17	0.11	0.19	0.28	0.18	0.40	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.11	0.03
payments for education	4.84	12.11	2.22	8.02	12.55	4.70	3.39	5.34	2.19	4.85	6.11	3.71
payments for medical services	4.23	6.45	3.42	7.01	6.68	7.25	10.13	9.92	10.26	14.52	11.35	17.39
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.21	-	0.28	0.34	-	0.59	0.42	0.28	0.51	0.30	0.32	0.86
transport services	16.61	19.12	15.66	27.55	19.83	33.21	5.95	4.74	6.69	8.53	5.42	11.34
communication services	6.02	8.61	5.07	9.98	8.93	10.75	8.76	11.89	5.85	12.5	13.60	9.92
legal services	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.99	0.21	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Taxes, due, and other payments</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>2.41</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>

continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES  
in the first quarter of 2019 (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 persons	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
<b>Total number</b>	3000	16966	31	144	318	455	2013	2433	655	686	605	487
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
Below 120.00	3.5	5.3	-	-	0.3	1.3	4.8	4.2	1.4	2.3	4.0	10.9
120.01-160.00	7.4	9.6	-	0.7	1.6	2.6	10.0	8.5	3.1	7.3	9.9	16.0
160.01-200.00	12.3	15.0	-	0.7	2.5	7.3	16.2	14.2	8.1	11.8	18.8	20.1
200.01-240.00	12.9	14.8	-	-	5.0	8.8	16.4	14.5	11.6	13.7	15.9	17.9
240.01-280.00	12.2	13.0	-	2.8	6.6	12.5	14.1	13.6	13.9	15.0	12.4	12.9
280.01-320.00	9.9	9.9	-	3.5	10.1	11.2	10.3	10.3	11.0	10.5	11.7	7.4
320.01-360.00	7.3	6.8	-	5.6	7.2	8.6	7.4	7.6	8.9	9.2	6.8	4.7
360.01-400.00	5.3	4.8	6.5	3.5	6.3	7.9	4.8	5.1	7.0	5.0	4.6	3.3
400.01-440.00	4.9	4.2	-	6.9	8.8	9.0	3.5	4.4	6.0	5.7	3.3	2.1
440.01-480.00	4.5	3.5	-	10.4	10.7	6.4	2.9	3.7	6.1	4.2	2.8	1.0
480.00-520.00	3.6	2.7	3.2	11.1	6.3	6.2	2.2	3.0	4.7	2.9	3.1	0.4
520.01-560.00	3.1	2.3	3.2	8.3	6.3	5.5	1.7	2.8	4.9	3.6	1.2	0.6
560.01-600.00	1.7	1.3	3.2	6.3	3.1	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.8
600.01-640.00	1.7	1.4	-	4.9	3.8	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.4
640.01-680.00	1.1	0.8	3.2	3.5	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4
680.01-720.00	1.0	0.6	3.2	5.6	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	-
720.01-760.00	0.8	0.6	6.5	4.2	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	-
760.01-800.00	0.7	0.5	-	1.4	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	-
800.01 and above	4.9	3.0	71.0	20.8	11.0	4.6	1.9	2.7	4.9	2.5	2.0	1.0

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES**  
**in the first quarter of 2020 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %**

		Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					of which, households, having children below 16			
				1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 and more persons	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
1.	<b>Total number</b>	3020.00	17390.00	50	178	290	491	2011	590	707	557	557
	of which:											
2.	10% least well-off (the lowest/first decile)	358.00	1953.00	8	19	38	68	225	64	91	70	65
3.	2 decile	246.00	1403.00	7	15	25	34	165	40	56	55	48
4.	3 decile	302.00	1602.00	14	31	27	48	182	58	56	56	59
5.	4 decile	284.00	1437.00	8	22	47	53	154	53	56	44	45
6.	5 decile	319.00	1665.00	5	24	39	54	197	83	64	52	49
7.	6 decile	304.00	1790.00	1	10	21	73	199	63	76	51	57
8.	7 decile	301.00	1780.00	0	22	24	43	212	63	77	55	52
9.	8 decile	302.00	1874.00	1	9	24	36	232	54	89	63	53
10.	9 decile	301.00	1948.00	1	10	19	44	227	58	79	57	64
11.	10% most well-off (the highest/tenth decile)	303.00	1938.00	5	16	26	38	218	54	63	54	65

**APPENDIX 6. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**  
(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	1st quarter of 2019			1st quarter of 2020		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	13.98	13.61	14.1	13.48	13.56	13.58
Potatoes	3.63	3.89	3.53	3.30	3.37	3.28
Vegetables and melons	6.32	7.04	6.05	7.18	7.81	6.79
Fruits and berries, including dry	2.25	2.42	2.19	2.28	2.83	1.88
Sugar and confectionary	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.92	1.95	1.92
Meat and meat products	1.15	1.39	1.05	2.21	2.86	1.73
Fish products	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.15	0.19	0.12
Milk and dairy products	5.19	4.35	5.48	4.01	4.33	3.82
Eggs (pieces)	7	8	7	12	14	10
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.68	1.7	1.68



**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY  
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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