



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



Feed the Future TAJIKISTAN 2015 Zone of Influence Interim Assessment Report February-March 2015



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List of Acronyms

5DE	Five Domains of Empowerment
BMI	Body Mass Index
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
FTF FEEDBACK	Feed the Future FEEDBACK
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
GPI	Gender Parity Index
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
LCU	Local Currency Unit
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MDD-W	Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ODK	Open Data Kit
PAFD	Primary Adult Female Decision-maker
PCC	Per Capita Consumption
PBS	Population Based Survey
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
NRVCC	Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodity
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Executive Summary

The Feed the Future initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) seeks to reduce poverty and undernutrition in 19 developing countries by focusing on accelerating growth of the agricultural sector, addressing root causes of undernutrition, and reducing gender inequality. Feed the Future monitors its performance in part by periodic assessments of a number of standardized indicators. These indicators reflect data collected through population-based surveys in the geographic areas targeted by Feed the Future interventions, known as the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (ZOI). This document reports the results of the first interim assessment of Feed the Future's population-based indicators for the ZOI in Tajikistan. The interim assessment is based on the findings of the Midline Tajikistan Feed the Future population-based survey (PBS).

The Feed the Future ZOI in Tajikistan consists of 12 districts in the country's southwestern Khatlon province. There are at least eight ongoing USAID Feed the Future projects: Enabling Agricultural Trade, the Family Farming Program, Farmer Advisory Services, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, the Maternal and Child Health Project, Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services, Productive Agriculture, and the Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project. In addition, Feed the Future supports a number of other related programs in conjunction with other U.S. Government (USG) agencies and international organizations.

This first interim assessment will provide the USG interagency partners, USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS), USAID Mission in Tajikistan, host country government, and development partners with information about short-term progress of the ZOI indicators. The assessment is designed for use as a monitoring tool, and as such provides point estimates of the indicators with an acceptable level of statistical precision. However, Feed the Future ZOI sample calculations are not designed to support conclusions of causality or program attribution, nor is the interim assessment designed to measure change from the baseline.

Interim Assessment Indicators

Thirteen Feed the Future indicators are included in this assessment: (1) Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas; (2) Prevalence of Poverty; (3) Depth of Poverty; (4) Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; (5) Women's Dietary Diversity; (6) Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD); (7) Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age; (8) Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities; (9) Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities; (10) Prevalence of underweight women; (11) Prevalence of stunted children

under 5 years of age; (12) Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age; and (13) Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age.

The first interim assessment does not report on the Feed the Future indicator Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) score, but does report on eight of the ten indicators that comprise the WEAI. Those are presented in the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Section of this report. Because adjustments were being made to the WEAI tool at the time of the first interim ZOI survey collection, a streamlined version of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture module was used. The full WEAI will be collected during the next interim survey in 2017.

The interim assessment also does not report on the two Feed the Future anemia indicators because changes plausibly associated with Feed the Future's efforts are unlikely given the coverage and focus of nutrition programs at this time, and because they require more intrusive data collection, increase the cost of the survey, and increase the time and complexity of data collection and of obtaining in-country institutional review board approval.

IFPRI added three new modules for the 2015 interim assessment, which covered participation in aid programs, migration and remittances, and agriculture. These modules were adapted from existing surveys by international organizations in Tajikistan. IFPRI consulted with USAID and other international organizations based in Dushanbe during the questionnaire design process.

Interim Assessment Data Sources

Data for the Feed the Future ZOI indicators presented in this assessment are drawn from the Tajikistan Midline PBS that was implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute in conjunction with its data collection partner, the Center of Sociological Research "Zerkalo" based in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Fieldwork for the ZOI interim survey took place between February 21, 2015 and March 17, 2015. A total of 2,000 households from 100 standard enumeration areas in the ZOI were surveyed for the midline PBS data collection activity. Approximately 1300 of these households are exact matches of the households participated in the baseline. Thus, this report uses both cross-sectional and panel data to describe findings. In addition, community level data on consumer prices and local infrastructure from 100 enumeration areas were collected.

Summary of Key Findings

After a strong period of economic growth in recent years, Tajikistan's economy is now facing the challenge of adjusting to large external shocks. The economic downturn in Russia, which started in the fourth quarter of 2014, combined with low prices of Tajikistan's key export commodities has negatively affected its overall economic performance. A slowdown in Tajikistan's other important economic partners (China and Kazakhstan) has also adversely influenced its economy. While the negative effect of these external shocks on overall economic growth appears to be moderate, their negative impact on household welfare is significant. Economic downturn and tightening labor regulations in Russia sharply reduced employment opportunities for Tajik labor migrants. This, along with the weakening Russian ruble, led to a significant reduction in remittances flows from Russia to Tajikistan.

The total amount of remittances sent by labor migrants from Russia to Tajikistan declined by about 27 percent and 44 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015, respectively, compared to the same quarters of preceding years. Overall, remittances from Russia to Tajikistan were approximately halved in 2015 compared to 2014¹. The sharp decline in remittance inflows, 75 percent of which are used by Tajik households to purchase food², has negatively affected household welfare and food security. The World Bank estimated that household purchasing power in Tajikistan dropped by more than 10 percent in 2015. Household welfare has worsened fastest among poor households, which may hinder the pace of poverty reduction in the country³.

Declining remittances had a negative impact on the exchange rate of the Tajik somoni against the US dollar. Between October 2014 and March 2015, the Tajik somoni depreciated by more than 16% causing the price increase for imported food products. For instance, the price of wheat flour has increased to a record-high 3.76 TJS per kilogram in April 2015⁴. Moreover, the interest rate increased and the availability of credit from banking sector decreased, creating additional obstacles for people and businesses (farms) to mitigate the welfare effects of negative external shocks⁵.

Evidence from the 2015 PBS underscores the early signs of the negative effects of external shocks on household welfare in the ZOI. Overall, the vast majority (90%) of surveyed people

¹ Authors estimates using data from the Central Bank of Russian Federation. Accessed March 22, 2016.
<http://www.cbr.ru/Eng/statistics/?PrtId=svs>

² World Food Programme. Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System, No. 15, June 2015. Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

³ World Bank. (2015). A moderate slowdown in economic growth coupled with a sharp decline in household purchasing power. Economic Update No. 2 (Fall 2015). Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁴ World Food Programme. Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System, No. 15, June 2015. Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

⁵ According to the data from National Bank of Tajikistan, the refinancing rate increased from 5.9% to 8% between July 2014 and December 2014. Average weighted interest rate on credits increased from 20.23% to 26.52% between December 2014 and January 2015. Accessed March 22, 2016.
http://www.nbt.tj/en/statistics/monetary_sector.php.

live in rural areas, indicative of the rural-urban split in the ZOI as a whole. Nearly two-fifths of surveyed households have reported receiving remittances from abroad. Thus, the sharp decline in remittances is likely to have a significant impact on household welfare, poverty reduction and nutritional outcomes. It is likely that the timing of this mid-term survey, administered in the midst of major economic crisis, influenced the results of this report, including an increase in extreme poverty and other indicators.

Household Economic Status

Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas

- The average daily per capita expenditures for all households in the ZOI sample was \$4.42 (2010 USD PPP).
- The lowest quintile comprised 6.9 percent of total consumption. This is lower than the 8.4 percent observed by the World Bank in 2009 for the entire country.⁶ This could be explained in two ways. Households in the lowest quintile in the ZOI may account for an even smaller share of total consumption than comparable households in Tajikistan as a whole. Alternatively, it may also suggest that income inequality increased in the past six years.

Prevalence of poverty: percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day

- 10.4 percent of individuals were observed living on less than \$1.25/day per capita. While numbers from the baseline and interim surveys are not directly comparable, we observe a slight increase in the poverty rate at this threshold. This can be explained by the worsening economic conditions as a result of negative external shocks and tightening domestic macroeconomic policies at the time this survey was administered.

Prevalence of poverty using alternative thresholds

- 33.0 percent of individuals were observed living under the revised international poverty threshold of \$1.90 introduced by the World Bank in Fall 2015.
- 47.6 and 33.5 percent of individuals were observed living under the national poverty and national extreme poverty thresholds, respectively. These rates are higher than the estimates of the National Statistical Office in 2014 for Khatlon province (37.7% and 21.6%, respectively). This can be explained by the timing of the midline survey (discussed above) and sampling of mostly poor rural households (80% of poverty in Tajikistan is concentrated in rural areas).

⁶ World Bank. (2015). *World Development Indicators*. Accessed February 10, 2016 <http://databank.worldbank.org>.

Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line

- A poverty gap of 2.7 percent was observed across all households in the sample.

Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators

- Eligible women surveyed in the assessment reported highest WEAI index scores in terms of control over income (83.7%) and lowest for workload (1.2%).

Hunger and Dietary Intake

Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger

- 14.1 percent of households surveyed reported moderate or severe hunger.

Dietary intake

- A mean women's dietary diversity score (WDDS) of 3.74 was calculated for women in the ZOI sample. This number can be interpreted as the average number of different food groups consumed by an individual.
- 69.2 percent of children under 6 months were found to be exclusively breastfed, according to their caregivers and family members.
- Only 5.5 percent of children ages 6 to 23 months were observed to be receiving a minimum acceptable diet.
- Three targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCC) were identified for this study: fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. Consumption rates for reproductive-age women (ages 15 to 49) were observed at 21.2 percent for fruits, 75.9 percent for vegetables, and 54.5 percent for dairy products.
- 52.5 percent of children 6-23 months were found to consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value-chain commodity.

Nutritional Status of Women and Children

Body mass index (BMI) of women aged 15-49 Years

- A mean BMI of 24.4 was calculated for women ages 15 to 49. More women were found to be overweight (35.5%) or obese (12.6%) than underweight (5.5%).

Stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under 5 years

- Stunting, wasting, and underweight rates for children under 5 years of age were observed at 29.3 percent, 9.2 percent, and 16.0 percent, respectively.

Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicator Estimates: TAJIKISTAN

Feed the Future Indicator	Baseline (2013)			Interim (2015)		
	Estimate	95% CI ¹	n	Estimate	95% CI	n
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (2010 USD)⁵						
All households**	3.32	3.20 – 3.44	1965	4.42	4.00 – 4.85	2000
Male and female adults**	3.31	3.19 – 3.43	1751	4.34	3.86 – 4.83	1857
Female adult(s) only**	3.35	3.04 – 3.66	204	5.35	3.90 – 6.81	141
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)⁵						
All households	8.8	7.5 – 10.1	1965	10.4	7.1 – 13.7	2000
Male and female adults	8.7	7.3 – 10.1	1751	10.3	7.0 – 13.7	1857
Female adult(s) only	9.8	5.0 – 14.6	204	11.8	5.5 – 18.1	141
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day poverty line (2005 PPP)⁵						
All households	1.7	1.4 – 2.1	1965	2.7	1.6 – 3.7	2000
Male and female adults	1.7	1.3 – 2.0	1751	2.6	1.6 – 3.6	1857
Female adult(s) only	2.2	0.7 – 3.6	204	3.8	1.2 – 6.4	141
Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators^{2,3}						
Input in productive decisions	40.3	36.2 – 44.3	1811	44.3	40.5 – 48.2	1932
Ownership of assets	28.7	26.2 – 31.2	1825	24.4	21.8 – 27.0	1952
Purchase, sale or transfer of assets**	28.0	24.6 – 31.3	1462	17.8	15.0 – 20.6	1638
Access to and decisions on credit	13.0	11.1 – 14.8	1806	11.2	9.7 – 12.7	1952
Control over use of income	84.6	81.9 – 87.3	1772	83.7	81.1 – 86.4	1952
Group member**	33.6	29.2 – 38.0	1132	48.2	42.7 – 54.8	1885
Speaking in public	54.4	51.0 – 57.8	1789	n/a	n/a	n/a
Workload	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.7 – 1.7	1906
Leisure**	96.5	95.4 – 97.6	1825	41.9	37.9 – 45.8	1952
Autonomy in production	25.5	21.7 – 29.2	1825	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger						
All households	13.9	11.3 – 16.5	1965	14.1	12.0 – 16.2	2000
Male and female adults	13.4	10.5 – 16.2	1748	13.8	11.5 – 16.1	1857
Female adult(s) only	19.5	14.5 – 24.5	205	18.8	11.7 – 25.8	141
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age						
All women age 15-49**	4.44	4.29 – 4.60	3195	3.74	3.60 – 3.88	3198

Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicator Estimates: TAJIKISTAN (continued)

Feed the Future Indicator	Baseline (2013)			Interim (2015)		
	Estimate	95% CI ¹	n	Estimate	95% CI	n
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age						
All children**	38.5	31.6 – 45.5	180	69.2	62.1 – 76.2	219
Male children**	36.0	25.6 – 46.5	86	70.3	59.8 – 80.8	106
Female children**	40.8	29.8 – 51.9	94	68.1	58.9 – 77.4	113
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet						
All children	7.7	5.4 – 10.0	606	5.5	3.6 – 7.4	697
Male children	7.7	4.1 – 11.3	301	5.6	3.2 – 7.9	357
Female children	7.8	4.6 – 11.0	305	5.4	2.7 – 8.1	340
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCC)⁴						
NRVCC 1 (Fruits): All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.2	18.7 – 23.7	3198
NRVCC 2 (Vegetables): All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	75.9	73.3 – 78.4	3198
NRVCC 3 (Dairy products): All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	54.5	51.6 – 57.5	3198
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity⁴						
All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	87.7	85.8 – 89.6	3198
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities⁴						
NRVCC 1 (Fruits): All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.8	7.0 – 12.7	697
NRVCC 2 (Vegetables): All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	1.3 – 3.5	697
NRVCC 3 (Dairy products): All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	48.8	44.0 – 53.5	697
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity⁴						
All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	52.5	47.9 – 57.2	697
Male children	n/a	n/a	n/a	54.8	48.6 – 61.1	357
Female children	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.2	44.4 – 55.9	340
Prevalence of underweight women						
All non-pregnant women age 15-49	6.1	5.0 – 7.2	2929	5.5	4.6 – 6.4	2904

Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicator Estimates: TAJIKISTAN (continued)

Feed the Future Indicator	Baseline (2013)			Interim (2015)		
	Estimate	95% CI ¹	n	Estimate	95% CI	n
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age						
All children	30.7	27.4 – 34.0	1822	29.3	26.6 – 32.0	1632
Male children	31.8	27.9 – 35.6	891	29.8	26.2 – 33.4	816
Female children	29.7	25.9 – 33.6	931	28.8	25.2 – 32.3	816
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age						
All children	6.9	5.6 – 8.2	1822	9.2	7.5 – 10.8	1678
Male children**	6.0	4.2 – 7.8	891	10.7	7.9 – 13.5	845
Female children	7.7	6.0 – 9.5	931	7.6	5.7 – 9.5	833
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age						
All children**	10.1	8.3 – 11.8	1822	16.0	13.2 – 18.8	1774
Male children**	9.1	7.0 – 11.2	891	19.5	16.1 – 22.8	901
Female children	11.0	8.5 – 13.4	931	12.4	9.4 – 15.5	873

n/a – Not available

** Indicates statistically significant difference between baseline and interim samples at 95% confidence level

¹ Confidence intervals (CIs) demonstrate the reliability of estimated values. While interim surveys were not designed to capture change over time, non-overlapping CIs do indicate significant differences between the two estimates. However, if CIs do overlap, the reader cannot conclude whether there is or is not a significant difference between baseline and interim estimates. For the following indicators, it cannot be concluded that there are significant differences in estimates over time: [list indicators as appropriate].

² The full WEAI score cannot be calculated because interim data were collected from women only and the autonomy indicator was dropped. The second interim survey (2017) will collect the full set of data from women and men and will report on the full WEAI.

³ The Baseline report presented censored headcounts of inadequate achievement for these empowerment indicators, while this Interim report presents uncensored headcounts of adequate achievement for both Baseline and Interim reporting periods. Censored headcounts present the percent of women who are disempowered and achieve adequacy (or inadequacy) in each indicator, while uncensored headcounts present the percent of women who achieve adequacy (or inadequacy) in each indicator regardless of empowerment status.

⁴ The indicators for women and children's consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities were not collected during the baseline round of data collection.

⁵ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of households (not individuals) in this table only for comparison with baseline results, which were also referred to the number of households. Section 4 provides these indicators in terms of individuals.

Sources: Feed the Future Tajikistan Baseline Assessment, 2013, Feed the Future Tajikistan Interim Assessment, 2015.

I. Background

This Section provides background information on Feed the Future in Tajikistan, including a description of the program and the ZOI, demographic information on the ZOI population, and a summary of the agriculture situation in the ZOI.

I.1 Feed the Future Overview

Prior to the Feed the Future initiative, donor assistance in Tajikistan, especially assistance provided by bilateral donors such as the U.S. government (USG), had usually been distributed widely throughout the country. The scattered disbursement of resources made it difficult to support self-sustaining initiatives in localities served by these donor projects. In addition, this practice greatly increased the costs of aid and made it more difficult to retain knowledge and apply it to other projects and geographical areas of Tajikistan. The Feed the Future strategy breaks with this tradition of distributing aid widely and deliberately focuses efforts to improve food security in the cotton-, wheat-, fruit-, and vegetable-growing districts of Khatlon Province.

Feed the Future seeks to reduce the prevalence of poverty in target regions by 20 percent and reduce the prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years old by 20 percent. In order to achieve these goals, Feed the Future is focusing investment to the following areas: expanding markets, strengthening horticultural and orchard value chains, increasing productivity on smallholder farms, supporting government reform of agriculture and nutrition policies, developing the capacity of local institutions and community-based organizations, supporting water users organizations, and improving nutrition and health.

There are at least eight ongoing USAID Feed the Future projects in the country: Enabling Agricultural Trade, the Family Farming Program, Farmer Advisory Services, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, the Maternal and Child Health Project, Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services, Productive Agriculture, and the Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project. Feed the Future also supports a number of other related programs in Tajikistan in collaboration with other USG agencies and international organizations.

I.2 Feed the Future ZOI Profile

Feed the Future programs in Tajikistan are focused on 12 of the 24 districts seen in **Figure I.1** in the country's southwestern Khatlon province: Khuroson, Yovon, Sarband, Jomi, Bokhtar, Vakhsh, Rumi, Jilikul, Qubodiyon, Qumsangir, Shahrituz, and Nosiri Khusrav. The ZOI region is bounded by Uzbekistan to the west and Afghanistan to the south. While most of Tajikistan

occupies mountainous terrain, Khatlon Province itself is situated in one of the country's major lowland regions. It is also Tajikistan's most populous oblast, home to over 2.7 million people. Of that figure, 1.5 million reside in the ZOI.⁷ Of the 2,000 households surveyed in the midline survey, 9% reported living in an urban setting, reflecting the largely rural composition of the 12 districts of Khatlon comprising the ZOI.

There have been no changes to the ZOI since the baseline survey in 2013.

Figure 1.1. Map of Tajikistan: Feed the Future ZOI



Source: USAID Tajikistan; authors' depiction.

Figure 1.2 displays the locations of sample households in the ZOI map. Each red dot in the map represents an individual household, which was determined by recording GPS coordinate data. Almost all households were concentrated in the irrigated lowland regions of western Khatlon Province.

⁷ Agency of Statistics under the President of Republic of Tajikistan. (2012). *Mintaqoi Jumhurii Tojikiston*. Dushanbe: Agency of Statistics.

Figure 1.2. Map of ZOI: Locations of sample households



Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015; authors' depiction.

1.2.1 Rationale for ZOI Selection

Khatlon province is one of the poorest regions in Tajikistan. According to the 2012 *Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey* (DHS), over 63 percent of the population were placed in the lowest two quintiles of the national wealth index.⁸ This is the highest figure among the five province-level regions of Tajikistan.

Aging irrigation infrastructure and water-intensive agriculture traditionally dominated by cotton make Khatlon a promising place to demonstrate the effects of water and land reforms. The region has struggled to regain economic footing since the Soviet era, when it was major supplier of cotton to the Soviet republics. Feed the Future is working with the Government of Tajikistan (GOTJ) to implement agricultural reforms to address food security and nutrition. Feed the Future will build on the work of the GOTJ by combining its efforts with other donor agencies working in the province, including the World Bank, and the United Nations-sponsored

⁸ Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (SA), Ministry of Health [Tajikistan] (MOH), and ICF International. (2013). *Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012*. Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: SA, MOH, and ICF International. Cited in ensuing footnotes as *Tajikistan DHS 2012*.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).⁹ Fostering water conservation and agricultural diversity in the ZOI achieves dual goals. Diverting less efficient cotton and wheat production to fruit, vegetable, meat, and dairy production supplies a variety of nutritional foods to local communities. A shift away from monoculture planting also increases the resilience of local economies and opportunities for laborers, especially women, who work as low-paid field hands on larger farms.

The latter goal has special importance in a country that has exported a substantial proportion of its male labor force to foreign labor markets, and for which ratio of remittances from citizens working abroad is about 42 percent of Gross Domestic Product.¹⁰ The share of households with migrant family members is higher in Khatlon (38.9%) than the national average (35.7%) according to the World Bank.¹¹ With many of these migrants returning from Russia as a result of the recent recession and economic uncertainty, it remains to be seen how their return will affect the role of women within households.

Finally, the United States has interests in the ZOI districts that go beyond humanitarian aid. These districts lie close to the Tajikistan border with Afghanistan. Food insecurity in this region may produce political and social insecurity that could spread across Central Asia.

1.2.2 Demography of the ZOI

Tables I.1 and I.2 present individual and household population estimates, respectively, for the ZOI for 2012. Estimates of the total population as well as sub-populations of the ZOI are presented. The sub-population categories correspond to the various sub-populations for the Feed the Future indicators and disaggregates (e.g., children age 6-23 months, number of households, etc.). The ZOI estimates for the total population of individuals as well as households are also disaggregated by gendered household type.¹²

According to the national statistical agency of Tajikistan, the total population in Tajikistan at the end of 2014 was around 8,352,000. The rural population was 6,136,500, or 73.5 percent, of the total population. The 12 districts of Khatlon that make up the ZOI comprise 19.1 percent of the total population of Tajikistan and a slightly larger share (23.5%) of the total rural population. Around nine of 10 households in the ZOI are located in rural areas.

⁹ USAID, n.d. *Tajikistan Fact Sheet*.

¹⁰ World Bank. (2015). *Migration and Remittances Database*. Washington DC: World Bank.

¹¹ World Bank. (2013). *Tajikistan - Reinvigorating growth in the Khatlon oblast*. Washington DC: World Bank.

¹² See Section 2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates for the definition of gendered household type.

Table I.1. Population of individuals, by category, in the ZOI, Tajikistan 2015

Category of Individuals	Estimated population
Total population	1,598,800
Total population, by sub-population	
Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	439,500
Children 0-59 months	231,100
Children 0-5 months	24,270
Children 6-23 months	70,290
Children 6-59 months	206,830
Youth 15-29 years	490,750
Total population, by area type	
Urban	159,200
Rural	1,439,600
Total population, by gendered household type	
Male and female adult(s)	1,488,200
Female adult(s) only	105,890
Male adult(s) only	4,710
Child(ren) only (no adults)	0
Women of reproductive age, by pregnancy status	
Pregnant	35,940
Non-pregnant	403,560
Children 0-59 months, by child sex	
Male	117,860
Female	113,240
Children 0-5 months, by child sex	
Male	12,250
Female	12,020
Children 6-23 months, by child sex	
Male	36,220
Female	34,070
Children 6-59 months, by child sex	
Male	105,610
Female	101,220
Youth 15-29 years, by sex	
Male	242,710
Female	248,040

Source: Population of the Republic of Tajikistan on January 1, 2015. Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan; some indicators are estimated by authors using national data.

Table 1.2. Number of households, by category, in the ZOI, Tajikistan 2015

Category of Households	Estimated population
Total number of households in ZOI	222,270
Number of households, by gendered household type	
Male and female adult(s)	196,818
Female adult(s) only	23,886
Male adult(s) only	1,566
Child(ren) only, (no adults)	0

Source: Population of the Republic of Tajikistan on January 1, 2015. Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

1.2.3 Community characteristics

In addition to household and individual data, the survey team collected information on community characteristics from leading representatives of the 99 selected communities as part of the midline assessment. All of the participants of community survey were members of the villages' administrative units; the vast majority (95%) were heads or deputies of the localities.

The purpose of this survey was to provide additional context regarding the state of the communities in which the household surveys were administered. According to the responses, the median population of the selected communities was 1,746, ranging from 110 to 24,760 people. The average distance of the villages from Dushanbe is 125 kilometers while the distance of the farthest community from Dushanbe was reported to be over 250 kilometers.

Interviewee responses suggested inadequate infrastructure in the surveyed communities. Two-thirds of respondents stated that roads in their communities were in unsatisfactory or poor condition. Likewise, most of communities in the survey appeared to lack centralized water, gas, and waste management infrastructure. While 25 respondents reported centralized water in their community, only in 10 of those communities did most or all households have access to the centralized water system. Natural gas was available in only two communities and sewage systems were reported in four. On the other hand, electricity was reported to be widely available: only one respondent reported no access to electricity in the community.

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in more than 90% of the communities surveyed. Cotton and wheat are the most commonly grown crops. Most agricultural land is allotted for individual dehkan farms, although some respondents reported the continued existence of collective dehkan farms in their communities (see Section 1.2.4 for more on collective dehkans). The majority of respondents (60%) reported that they have water user associations in their communities. However, producer and service cooperatives are available only in a small fraction of communities. Only two communities reported milk collection of any type, mobile or stationary.

In general, the community survey suggests limited availability of non-agricultural employment opportunities in surveyed communities. The unemployment rate of the male working age population was reported at 46 percent (the median figure was 50 percent). It is possible that this has compelled many to move elsewhere to find work. On average, more than one-third of households in these communities were estimated to have been sending labor migrants abroad. Migrants are most likely to be men: community leaders estimated that 38 percent of adult men were working abroad on average, compared to 3 percent for adult women. Moreover, more community leaders report that the economy has deteriorated in the past twelve months than in the past three years, showing some evidence of the negative impact of the recent economic downturn.

Projects funded by USAID (35 communities) and World Food Programme (17 communities) appear to be the most common in the surveyed communities. Several villages report to have multiple aid projects from different donors. Most projects focused on agriculture, education, and health and the most common form of support was through education and training.

1.2.4 Agriculture in the ZOI

Agriculture in Tajikistan accounts for 21.9 percent¹³ of the gross domestic product (GDP) and provides employment for 45.1 percent of the labor force (as of February 2015).¹⁴ The agricultural sector exhibits the lowest labor productivity and, thus, offers the lowest compensation of any sector in the domestic economy. While a large share of its labor force is engaged in agriculture, Tajikistan continues to depend on imports to meet domestic food demand. About 60 percent of domestic cereal consumption and a significant share of overall food consumption was imported from abroad in recent years. Imports of cereals largely comes from Kazakhstan. Tajikistan's dependence on food imports will likely to continue because of the limited availability of arable land in the country.

In 2009, the government of Tajikistan announced a major agricultural reform program aimed at improving the country's food security. Farm reform and crop diversification are key pillars of this strategy, which also seeks to transition Tajikistan away from its Soviet legacy practices and better utilize its natural advantages. While most agricultural land had already been legally restructured from collective farms to *dehkan* (or "peasant") farms by 2009, many of these farms continued to follow old habits in terms of management and production decisions. These

¹³ Tajikistan Agency of Statistics. (2016). "Socio-economic position of Tajikistan in 2015."

http://stat.tj/ru/img/3c8b737e693be8769270f0f588a0a0e5_1455852583.pdf. Accessed March 15, 2016.

¹⁴ Tajikistan Agency of Statistics. (2015). "Employment by Economic Activity." <http://www.stat.tj/en/database/real-sector>. Accessed October 1, 2015.

“collective dehkan farms” lagged behind family farms and household plots in terms of productivity and profitability.¹⁵

In 2012, the government of Tajikistan adopted the Agriculture Reform Programme for 2012-2020, which identified strategic directions and methods to ensure a high-value and export-oriented agriculture. The Programme took into consideration significant changes in the domestic economy and world markets that had occurred in recent years. The reform programme aims to get rid of the collective dehkan farms, to develop land market mechanisms allowing land use rights to be traded and used as collateral for obtaining credit from banks. In addition, it amended the Law on Dehkan Farm to improve the status of dehkan farms and ensuring their freedom to farm, whereby shareholders freely elect their managers without any interference by national or local government authorities. The reform also strengthened farmers’ right to make production and market decisions without any interference from outside.¹⁶

Farm reform, which was ongoing at the time of the baseline survey, continued into 2015. At the end of 2014, there were 108,000 private dehkan farms in Tajikistan, which produced about 30 percent of gross agricultural output. The sector is dominated by household farms (plots), which produced more than 63 percent of the country’s agricultural output. Agricultural enterprises produced only 6 percent of sector’s total output.¹⁷

The government of Tajikistan has also pursued crop diversification as a strategy to respond to food and nutrition insecurity. Cotton, Tajikistan’s main export crop since the Soviet era, has been reduced in scale in recent years. Approximately 178,000 hectares were allocated for cotton in 2014, compared to 294,000 in 2004.^{18¹⁹} Likewise, domestic wheat production has also been de-emphasized in favor of imports from Kazakhstan. The government of Tajikistan and international donors have identified horticultural products as potentially the most promising avenue both in terms of domestic consumption and export earnings.

Evidence shows a significant increase in crop diversification in recent years as a result of farm restructuring reforms. A recent study shows that crop diversity in Tajikistan has increased from an average of 1.28 crops per farm in 2007 to 4.26 crops in 2014-15. Evidence also suggests a dramatic reduction in mono-cropping. For example, the share of farmers who are growing only

¹⁵ Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2012). *Report on the Results of the Agrarian Reform of the Republic of Tajikistan.*”

¹⁶ Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2012). *The Agriculture Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020. Dushanbe.* http://moa.tj/wp-content/Program_Taj_Rus_Eng_ready.pdf. Accessed December 11, 2015.

¹⁷ Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2015). “Tajikistan in figures 2015.” http://stat.tj/ru/img/695c206e2b1ce86f333f3fdc268a469_1439617140.pdf. Accessed December 11, 2015.

¹⁸ Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2015). “Allocation of Agricultural Land 2011-2014.” <http://www.stat.tj/en/database/real-sector>. Accessed October 1, 2015.

¹⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2015). FAOSTAT: <http://faostat3.fao.org>. Accessed October 1, 2015.

cotton dropped from 51% in 2007 to 12% in 2014-2015. Similar trends are observed in wheat. At the same time, vegetable crops and orchards have seen large increases in terms of the percentages of farmers growing them.²⁰ The findings of the midterm population survey is consistent with the above mentioned evidence. The most commonly cultivated crop in surveyed households are potatoes, which were grown by 39.8% of households, followed by tomatoes (25.3%), wheat (22.0%), feed corn (15.9%), hay (7.3%) and cotton (4.3%).

1.3 Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this interim assessment is to provide the U.S. Government interagency partners, USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS), USAID Missions, host country governments, and development partners with information about the current status of the ZOI indicators. The assessment is designed for use as a monitoring tool, and as such provides point estimates of the indicators with an acceptable level of statistical precision. However, Feed the Future ZOI sample calculations are not designed to support conclusions of causality or program attribution, nor is the interim assessment designed to measure change from the baseline with statistical precision.

²⁰ Abbot, E. A. and N. Jain. 2016. Staying the course: a 10 year study of impacts of development and implementation of a GPS-based simplified land registration system on farmers in Tajikistan. Paper presented at the 2016 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Washington DC: World Bank. March 14-18, 2016.

2. Methodologies for Obtaining Interim Values for Feed the Future Indicators

This Section describes the methodology used to obtain the population-based Feed the Future indicators. It provides information on the data sources and describes measures and reporting conventions used throughout the report.

2.1 Data Sources

Table 2.1 presents the data sources and dates of data collection for the baseline and interim Feed the Future indicators.

Table 2.1. Data sources and dates of the Baseline and Interim Feed the Future indicators

Indicator	Baseline		Interim	
	Data source	Date collected	Data source	Date collected
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day poverty line	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicators	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of underweight women	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	[ZOI Survey]	Jan. 2013	[ZOI Survey]	Mar. 2015

2.1.1 Primary Data: The Interim ZOI Survey in Tajikistan

This Section describes the interim ZOI Survey, including discussion of the sample design (including targeted sample size), questionnaire customization, fieldwork, response rates, and limitations of the survey.

Survey Sample Design

The IFPRI team has preserved the survey size of 2,000 households determined during the baseline assessment. The sample was designed during the baseline assessment to be large enough to measure the impact of Feed the Future investments and to fit within time and budget constraints. FTF FEEDBACK, which was responsible for performing the first survey, calculated a sample size of 2,000 households for stunting, 10,000 households for underweight, and 850 households for poverty estimates accounting for a 15 percent nonresponse rate. These numbers calculated using a spreadsheet tool developed by the USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Project (FANTA-2/FHI 360) and were based on a five percent level of significance, a power of 80 percent, and finding a 20 percent difference or more from baseline to endline.²¹ Because of the prohibitive costs and logistics of interviewing 10,000 households, FTF FEEDBACK set the survey sample at 2,000 households, which was sufficient to estimate all indicators except for underweight for women and children.

Sample weighting was predicated on the methods used by FTF FEEDBACK in the baseline survey. FTF FEEDBACK, using information from the Tajikistan State Statistical Agency, computed sample weights taking into account the following: (1) standard enumeration area population sizes used for selection, (2) population of strata, from which standard enumeration areas were drawn, (3) population of standard enumeration areas at the time of listing, and (4) response rates for household and by gender.²² Sample weights from the baseline assessment have been preserved for the interim round.

The Tajikistan State Statistical Agency provided a list of standard enumeration areas to the FTF FEEDBACK group based on the national census in 2010. One hundred clusters were selected based on probability proportional to size sample in 12 districts. Twenty households were randomly selected within each cluster using official village registration books. For about one-third of villages, registration books were not available or were inaccurate because of poorly defined settlement borders. For those villages, a random walk was used to select households.²³

²¹ Feed the Future FEEDBACK. (2014). *Feed the Future Tajikistan Zone of Influence Baseline Report*. Rockville, MD: Westat.

²² Feed the Future FEEDBACK. (2014).

²³ Feed the Future FEEDBACK. (2014).

For the 2015 interim assessment, the IFPRI team attempted to reconstruct the sample from the baseline survey in order to create panel data. The IFPRI team did not have access to personally identifiable information from the previous survey but relied on Zerkalo internal administrative documents to attempt to match households from both surveys. Prior to pre-testing and training, supervisors were sent to areas where the baseline survey had been administered in order to access census documents at local government offices. Supervisors matched names from administrative documents and compared them to listings found in the local registration books. For clusters in which a random walk was used to find households in the baseline survey, supervisors had to rely on Zerkalo documents and by searching for households on site with information supplied by local residents.

This report will use both cross-sectional and panel data to describe findings. Panel data was constructed by matching demographic and household information from both baseline and midline surveys. In addition, Zerkalo supervisors shared information during the pre-survey census process in January 2015; the information annotated whether a household had participated in the baseline survey, refused to participate in the midline survey, or was not unavailable either because it had moved or was not found. After the household matching process, approximately 1300 households were found to be matches; that is, information from the baseline and midline assessments provided reasonable indication that the household had participated in both surveys.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire used for the interim assessment has largely been adapted from FTF FEEDBACK's baseline survey. For 2015, IFPRI added three new modules on participation in aid programs, migration and remittances, and agriculture. These modules drew upon the designs of recent surveys undertaken by international organizations in the country, including the Tajikistan Living Standards Survey and Tajikistan Jobs Skills Migration Consumption Survey by the World Bank. During its inception visit in October 2014, IFPRI consulted with USAID and international organizations based in Dushanbe to inform questionnaire design.

The IFPRI team believed that the absence of a migration and remittances section in the baseline survey represented a missed opportunity to capture information about one of the major contributors to household income and food security in Tajikistan. The newly-included module also contained several questions related to the recent trend of migrants returning to Tajikistan following economic recession and growing restrictions on migration in Russia. The inclusion of the aid program module was motivated by a desire to learn about the nature of household participation in international aid projects, their visibility, and their perceived effects on the wider community. The IFPRI team also added an agriculture section to the survey in order to provide a detailed look into an important economic sector in a largely rural region.

The questionnaire was translated into Tajik and Uzbek. Only the Tajik version was programmed into the electronic version. Although initial plans called for the tablet survey to be translated into Uzbek, it became apparent that this would pose difficulties for enumerators with only partial fluency in the language. Therefore, enumerators interviewing in Uzbek households were provided with a paper-based survey, which they could compare side by side with the Tajik electronic version during the interviews. 17.4% of the interviews were conducted in Uzbek, mostly in the southwestern Shartuz and Kobodiyon districts bordering Uzbekistan.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork took place in Tajikistan from February 21, 2015 to March 17, 2015. Zerkalo, a market research firm based in Dushanbe, was responsible for executing the fieldwork along with an IFPRI consultant. Ten supervisors each oversaw a team of five enumerators and one anthropometrist. Two survey managers and an IFPRI consultant were based in Qurghonteppa, the regional center for western Khatlon Province. Zerkalo headquarters staff in Dushanbe monitored activities and shared data from the field with IFPRI staff based in Washington, DC. Zerkalo IT staff provided hardware support and technical assistance during the course of the fieldwork.

Preparations for fieldwork began in December 2014. IFPRI and Zerkalo began consultations on survey design around this time. Following approval from local authorities, Zerkalo supervisors began the census process in late January, locating households that had participated in 2013 and selecting new ones where appropriate. The supervisors used in the interim survey were experienced working on Zerkalo projects and most had participated in the baseline survey. Supervisors also took part in survey pre-tests using paper-based versions of the questionnaire.

Enumerator selection took place one week prior to the five-day training course. Enumerators were selected on the basis of their complete availability during fieldwork, prior experience working with large surveys, arithmetic ability, familiarity smartphone or tablet technology, and language skills. 50 of the 60 individuals selected were women, based on the need for female enumerators to administer gender-sensitive modules. Training took place in Qurghonteppa from February 13, 2015 to February 17, 2015.

The interim assessment was programmed onto tablet computers using CS Pro. Zerkalo gained substantial experience using electronic surveys since their first use in the Feed the Future baseline survey in 2013. While cellular data coverage is spotty in the rural areas of Khatlon Province, there is fairly reliable service in Qurghonteppa and regional cities, from which data was transmitted. Data was uploaded nightly to a shared Dropbox folder, which maintained by Zerkalo IT staff and shared with the IFPRI team.

Limitations of the Survey

The survey was conducted in February and March, which represents a period of agricultural inactivity. This particular timeframe is also when households are likely to be nearing the end of their food stocks before the new planting season. In addition, fieldwork was timed to avoid the Navruz holiday occurring annually on March 21, preparations for which can distort expenditure data. From the outset of the planning stages of fieldwork, it became apparent that it was difficult to avoid the effects of Navruz altogether as many households buy goods well in advance in order to avoid price increases around the time of the holiday. An additional question was added to the food expenditure section in an attempt to disaggregate purchases specifically for Navruz from other purchases.

Interim ZOI Survey Response Rates

Table 2.2 presents the response rates for the interim ZOI survey for Tajikistan. The components and the response rates for the sampled households, women of reproductive age (15-49), primary adult female decision-makers (for the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture module), as well as children under 5 years are presented. Response rates are presented by rural/urban residence as well as for the total sample.

Table 2.2. Results of the household and individual interviews for the interim ZOI survey in Tajikistan 2015

Response rates and components	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Households			
Households selected	180	1820	2000
Households occupied	180	1820	2000
Households interviewed	180	1820	2000
Household response rate ¹	100.0	100.0	2000
Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)			
Number of eligible women	345	3923	3923
Number of eligible women interviewed	252	2974	3226
Eligible women response rate ²	73.0	75.8	3226
Primary adult female decision-makers (age 18+ years)			
Number of eligible women	179	1819	1998
Number of eligible women interviewed	176	1776	1952
Primary adult female response rate ²	98.3	97.6	97.7
Children under 5 years of age			
Number of eligible children	176	2251	2427
Number of caregivers of eligible children interviewed	140	1834	1974
Eligible children response rate ²	79.5	81.5%	81.3%

¹ Household response rates are calculated based on the result codes of Module C, the household roster, and are defined as the number of households interviewed divided by the number of households occupied. Households that were found to be vacant, not a dwelling unit, or destroyed were considered unoccupied and thus excluded from the response rates.

² Individual response rates are calculated based on the result codes in the relevant individual modules, i.e., Modules G, H, and I. These rates are defined as the number of eligible individuals interviewed divided by the number of eligible individuals. Eligibility is determined in modules G, H, and I, respectively. (Note that for children under 5 years of age [Module I], the primary caregivers of the children served as the respondents, not the children directly.)

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

2.1.2 Secondary Data

All data were obtained from the ZOI interim assessment. No secondary data was used to calculate ZOI Feed the Future indicators. However, data from different sources, including the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, National Bank of Tajikistan, Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the World Bank and World Food Program, were used to provide context in this report.

2.1.3 Comparability of Data Sources Used for the Interim ZOI Assessment

This section discusses the comparability across data sources for the interim assessment.

Seasonality

Information for all indicators was collected during the interim assessment, which took place from February to March 2015. The survey coincided with a typical period of agricultural inactivity in Tajikistan, when rural households are not engaged in farming because of the cold weather. Moreover, it represents a lean season for Tajik families when household stocks of food are likely to be depleted over the winter and when certain crops are not available in local markets. These seasonality aspects are likely to affect consumption data, particularly for food.

This trend is tempered somewhat by the fact the survey took place prior to Navruz, which is one of the most important holidays for Tajik families. Families generally host celebrations at their homes, which can inflate expenditure data. Navruz expenditures will largely affect food consumption only.

Table 2.3. Seasonal issues affecting comparison of indicators across data sources

Indicator	Season of data collection for interim
Daily per capita expenditures	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of Poverty	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Depth of Poverty	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Women's Dietary Diversity	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	February – March, lean season, Navruz
Prevalence of underweight women	February – March, lean season, Navruz

Other Issues Regarding Comparability

The 2015 interim survey took place during a time of economic turbulence, owing to global trends particularly in the Russian economy. Many labor migrants returned from Russia around this time because of heightened labor restrictions starting in January 2015. While the late winter months are typically an offseason for seasonal labor migrants in Tajikistan, some of the

data collected in the migration and remittances section may have been affected because of this. In addition, the sharp depreciation of the Russian ruble in the fourth quarter of 2014 created an reverberating effect across Central Asia, dragging down the value of currencies in the region. The Tajik somoni experienced a 13 percent drop in the first three months of 2015, with inflation recorded at 6.3 percent at the end of February 2015 compared to the previous February.

2.2 Measures and Reporting Conventions Used Throughout This Report

2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates

A standard set of disaggregate variables are used in tables throughout this report. This section lists each of the standard disaggregate variables and defines how the variable is calculated.

Age in Months

The age of children in months is collected in the child nutrition-focused module of the questionnaire, rather than in the household roster, so that the child's parent or primary caregiver can be prompted to provide the most accurate age possible. Children's age in months is presented by monthly age groups as appropriate for the children's dietary intake and anthropometry tables. For example, for the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) table (Table 6.6), which presents the MAD indicator for children age 6-23 months, children's age in months is disaggregated into six-month age groups as follows: 6-11 months, 12-17 months, and 18-23 months. For the children's anthropometry tables (Tables 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4), which present the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight for all children under 5 years of age, children's age in months is disaggregated into 12-month age groups as follows: 0-11 months, 12-23 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48-59 months.

Age in Years

Data on respondent's age in years is collected in the household roster. For women age 15-49 and children under age 5, more detailed age data are collected in subsequent questionnaire modules to confirm eligibility to respond to the module questions; these more detailed age data are used where available. Age is generally presented in the tables in 5- or 10-year age groups.

Child Sex

The sex of the child – male or female – is a standard disaggregate for the tables presenting children's indicators, e.g., children's anthropometry (Tables 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4).

Educational Attainment (Household)

Household educational attainment reflects the highest level of education attained by any member of the household, as reported in the household roster of the corresponding questionnaire. This variable is used in tables that present household-level data, and is comprised of three categories: Basic/primary/none (households with at least one member whose highest educational attainment is incomplete secondary or less, corresponding to Grade 9 and lower); secondary (households with at least one member whose highest educational attainment is complete secondary-level education of any type); and post-secondary (households with at least one member whose highest educational attainment is some form of post-secondary education). Households are categorized in only one of the three categories. Categories used in this report were adjusted to reflect the relatively high level of education in Tajikistan – there are very few households in which primary education represents the highest educational attainment in the sample.

Schooling is compulsory until age 16 in Tajikistan and attendance is generally high. While dropout rates are higher than in other countries in the region, this trend does not begin to appear until after primary school, or Grade 4.²⁴ Therefore, there are very few cases in which the household member with the highest education has only partial primary schooling. A more meaningful stratification would illustrate the differences between households containing a member who passed this primary education threshold against those that do not. Moreover, post-secondary education (which may include vocational, technical, or academic tracks) is common even in rural parts of Tajikistan. A separate category describing households with post-secondary educational attainment was added to offer further context.

Educational Attainment (Individual)

Educational attainment at the individual level reflects the highest level of education attained by individual household members, as reported in the household roster of the corresponding questionnaire. Categories for this report have been adjusted to reflect the nature of the education system in Tajikistan. This variable is comprised of three categories: Primary or less (those who have completed Grade 4 or less; also includes those who have received only religious or adult education), Secondary or basic (those who have completed between Grades 5-11); and post-secondary (those who have completed education above the secondary level).

Gendered Household Type

Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 6: *Measuring the Gender Impact of FTF* notes that household-level indicators should be disaggregated by ‘gendered household types’ – that is: 1)

²⁴ UNICEF. (2013). *Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children Tajikistan Country Study*. Dushanbe: UNICEF.

households where members include both male and female adults; adult is defined as age 18 or older, 2) households where members include male adult(s), but no female adults, 3) households where members include female adult(s), but no male adults, and 4) households with only members under age 18 (children), i.e., households with children only and no adult members. This approach to conceptualizing household type is distinct from the standard “head of household” approach, which is embedded with presumptions about household gender dynamics and may perpetuate existing social inequalities and prioritization of household responsibilities that may be detrimental to women (USAID 2014:1).²⁵

This variable is calculated using data on age and sex collected in the household roster of the survey questionnaire. There were no households in the ZOI sample composed only of children and therefore, this category has been omitted from most tables.

Household Hunger

As described in greater detail in Section 6.1 of this report, the household hunger scale (HHS) characterizes households according to three categories of hunger severity: little to no household hunger, moderate household hunger, and severe household hunger. For the purposes of serving as a disaggregate in selected tables, the HHS is converted to a dichotomous measure reflecting households that report little to no household hunger, and households that report moderate or severe household hunger.

Household Size

For the ZOI surveys, household size is defined as the total number of people who 1) are reported to be usual members of the household and 2) who have spent the night in the household within the past six months. This ordinal household size variable is recoded into a categorical variable as follows: small households (1-5 members), medium households (6-10 members), and large households (11 or more members). Note that other household survey programs may use a slightly different definition of household member from that used in the ZOI surveys.

²⁵ United States Agency for International Development (USAID). (2014). Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series. Volume 6: Measuring the Gender Impact of FTF, March. Accessed 27 March 2015 at <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/volume-6-feed-future-measuring-gender-impact-guidance>.

2.2.2 Reporting Conventions

The Feed the Future ZOI Country Reports are primarily descriptive in nature. This section provides an overview of the conventions used in reporting these descriptive results.

- In the tables throughout this report, weighted point estimates and unweighted sample sizes (denoted by “n”) are presented.
- Most estimates are shown to one decimal place, with the specific exceptions of per capita expenditures and the women’s dietary diversity indicators, which are shown to two decimal places. Unweighted sample sizes in all tables and the population estimates in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 are shown as whole numbers.
- Values in the tables are suppressed when the unweighted sample size is insufficient to calculate a reliable point estimate ($n < 30$); this is denoted by the use of the symbol “^” in the designated row and an explanatory footnote.

Bivariate relationships are described using cross tabulation, and the strength and direction of the relationships are assessed through the use of statistical tests. Analyses are performed in Stata using ‘svy’ commands to handle features of data collected through the use of complex survey designs, including sampling weights, cluster sampling, and stratification.

Statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) is denoted with matched superscripted letters attached to the row (usually the disaggregate variable) and column (usually the outcome variable) headings. Explanatory footnotes following each table clarify the meaning of the significance test annotation, and statistically significant relationships are highlighted in the narrative throughout the report.

3. Interim ZOI Survey Population

This chapter describes the background characteristics of the ZOI population using data from the interim ZOI Survey.

3.1 Demographics

Table 3.1 presents demographic characteristics of the households in the ZOI. Values are shown for all households, as well as by categories of gendered household type. This table presents the average household size, as well as the average number of female adults and children within the household. Household education, defined as the highest level of education achieved by any member of the household, is also presented in this table.

The mean household size of the survey sample was 7.86. This figure included all individuals who were present at the household when the survey took place. It also includes individuals presently living at the house at the time of the survey. It also includes absent individuals who have not left permanently and have been away for 6 months or less in the past year. Of the 2,000 households in the survey, 1,857 (92.9%) households consisted of at least one male and female adult, 141 (7.1%) households contained only female adults, and 2 (0.1%) contained a male adults only. There were no child-only households in the sample.

Table 3.1 also shows that the vast majority of households reported at least one individual with at least a secondary school education, grade 10 or 11 in Tajikistan depending on the type of diploma.²⁶ 89.8 percent of all adults in the survey sample reported at least a secondary- or basic-level education; for women this figure was 85.1 percent. 5.0 percent of all adults reported no education; 83.8 percent of these individuals were women.

²⁶ Tajikistan DHS 2012.

Table 3.1. Household demographic characteristics

Characteristic	All households (number of individuals)	By gendered household type			
		Male and female adult	Female adult(s) only	Male adult(s) only	Child only
Mean household size	7.86	8.15	4.20	^	-
Mean number of adult female household members ^{1,2}	2.38	2.44	1.70	^	-
Mean number of children (<2 years) ¹	0.55	0.58	0.18	^	-
Mean number of children (0-4 years) ¹	1.21	1.27	0.46	^	-
Mean number of children (5-17 years) ¹	2.26	2.28	2.04	^	-
Mean percentage of adults who are female ^{1,2}	54.1	52.9	100.0	^	-
Highest education level attained (number of households)					
Primary/none	101	67	34	0	-
Secondary/basic	1382	1281	99	2	-
Post-secondary	517	509	8	0	-
n³	2000	1857	141	2	0

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The count is based on household members with known age.

² Feed the Future defines adult as an individual age 18 or older. Females age 15-17 are of reproductive age, but are not considered adults by this definition.

³ Sample n is the unweighted count of all households that responded to the survey.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 3.2 shows characteristics of the primary female adult decision-makers in the sampled households in the ZOI. The primary female adult decision-makers are women household members age 18 or over who were identified as the most economically-active woman in the household in Module G. Information on primary male decision-makers was not collected during this round of assessment. Table 3.2 shows the age group, literacy status, and educational attainment for these household members. These characteristics are shown for all primary adult decision-makers, and for primary adult decision-makers according to sex.

Table 3.2. Characteristics of the primary female adult decision-makers

Characteristic	Total (All primary female adult decision-makers)	
	Percent	n ²
Age		
18-24	6.8	136
25-29	8.4	168
30-39	24.4	489
40-49	29.7	593
50-59	21.9	439
60+	8.7	173
Literacy		
Percent literate ¹	90.9	1816
Educational Attainment		
Primary or less	10.8	215
Secondary or basic	86.1	1721
Post-secondary	3.1	62

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The percent who are literate includes those who report that they can both read and write.

² The number of observations (n) refers to the number of primary female adult decision-makers that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

3.2 Living Conditions

Table 3.3 shows dwelling characteristics of the households in the ZOI. Many of these measures align with the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) definitions (UNDP 2003). The table presents the percentage of households who have access to an improved water source, improved sanitation, electricity, and solid cooking fuel. The average number of people per sleeping room, as well as roof, exterior wall, and floor materials are also presented. Values are shown for all households.

Table 3.3 reveals that 65.2 percent of sample households have access to an improved water source for bathing, washing, and cooking needs. 33.7 percent of households reported natural bodies of water such as rivers, ponds, and streams as their primary source. This was the most commonly reported single category. Rural households (63.8%) were less likely to report using an improved water source than those located in urban areas (78.9%). These ZOI figures are lower than national averages for both urban (94.6%) and rural (70.7%) found in the 2012 DHS.

1.3 percent of households reported using improved sanitation facilities. This figure excludes pit latrines of any type. IFPRI researchers believe that data disaggregation of pit latrines is likely to yield unreliable information as the distinction between the different types appeared to be lost on many respondents during the pre-testing stages. Only 1.0 percent of households reported using a ventilated improved pit latrine, in comparison to 4.2 percent in the same ZOI from the 2013 Feed the Future Assessment and a 20.0 percent national statistic from the 2012 DHS survey. 6.0 percent of households (5.8% of rural households) reported using a shared or community toilet.

Slate roofing was the most commonly reported roofing type (88.4%) within the survey sample. Finished materials, including metal, ceramic tiles, and concrete, comprised the overwhelming majority of roofing materials. By contrast, most exterior walls were constructed from natural or rudimentary materials with adobe bricks the most common individual type (54.5% of all households). Most household flooring (72.9%) was made from finished materials, such as painted wood and concrete. Households that reported natural flooring represented the remainder of all responses.

Table 3.3. Household dwelling characteristics

Characteristic	Total (All households)	
	Estimate	n ⁸
Percent with improved water source ¹	67.7	1354
Percent with improved sanitation ²	1.3	26
Mean persons per sleeping room ³	2.1	-
Percent using pit latrines (any type)	92.6	1851
Percent using solid fuel for cooking ⁴	79.2	1583
Percent with access to electricity	99.7	1993
Household roof materials (%)⁵		
Natural	1.5	30
Rudimentary	0.0	0
Finished	98.5	1970
Household exterior wall materials (%)⁶		
Natural	29.1	582
Rudimentary	54.7	1093
Finished	16.3	325
Household floor materials (%)⁷		
Natural	27.2	543
Rudimentary	0.0	0
Finished	72.9	1457

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Improved water sources include *piped water into the dwelling, piped water into the yard, a public tap/standpipe, a tube well/borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring, and rainwater* (WHO and UNICEF 2006). The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the 2015 MDG indicator #30 (UNDP 2003); however, as in most major international survey programs, the measure reported here reflects only access to an improved water source, and not the sustainability of that access.

² Improved sanitation facilities are those that separate human excreta from human contact and include the categories *flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush/pour flush to pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, and a pit latrine with a slab*. Because shared and public facilities are often less hygienic than private facilities, shared or public sanitation facilities are not counted as improved (WHO and UNICEF 2006). The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation is the 2015 MDG indicator #31 (UNDP 2003).

³ The average number of persons per sleeping room is a common indicator of crowding (UNDP 2003).

⁴ Solid fuel is defined as *charcoal, wood, animal dung, and agriculture crop residue*. The proportion of the population using solid fuels is MDG indicator #29 (UNDP 2003). The other and no food cooked in household categories are removed from percentages.

⁵ Natural roof includes *no roof, thatch/palm leaf, and sod*. Rudimentary roof includes *rustic mat, palm/bamboo, wood planks, and cardboard*. Finished roofs include *metal, wood, calamine/cement fiber, ceramic tiles, cement, and roofing shingles*. The other category is removed from percentages.

⁶ Natural wall includes *no walls, cane/palm/trunks, and dirt*. Rudimentary walls include *bamboo with mud, stone with mud, uncovered adobe, plywood, cardboard, reused wood, and metal sheeting*. Finished walls include *cement, stone with lime/cement, bricks, cement blocks, covered adobe, and wood planks/shingles*. The other category is removed from percentages.

⁷ Natural floors include *earth/sand and dung*. Rudimentary floors include *wood planks and palm/bamboo*. Finished floors include *parquet/polished wood, vinyl or asphalt strips, ceramic tiles, cement and carpet*. The other category is removed from percentages.

⁸ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

3.3 Education

Table 3.4 presents school attendance, educational attainment, and literacy in the ZOI. The table presents the percent of male, female, and all household members under age 25 who are currently attending school. It also presents the percent of household members over age 9 who have attained a primary level of education, as well as the percent of household members who are reported as literate. Sex ratios in school attendance, attainment of primary education, and literacy are also presented. These measures align with MDG education indicators.

In Tajikistan, primary education is defined as Grades 1-4. For the purposes of the survey, respondents were asked to describe the highest grade or level of education completed. In addition, those who have received only religious education were not counted as having attended school in the table. This applies to only one individual in the dataset.

Table 3.4 reveals that school attendance is generally high until age 15. Schooling is free and compulsory for children from age 7 to 15. This includes primary education (Grades 1-4) and basic education (5-9). According to survey findings, however, only 90.7 percent of students ages 10-14 are attending school. This is consistent with other surveys, which also show increasing dropout rates after Grade 5.²⁷ Moreover, girls' school attendance at all age brackets over age 9 trails that for boys with the most precipitous drop occurring roughly during basic education. 50.2 percent of girls 15 to 19 years old were attending school, compared to 70.2 percent of boys in the same age bracket.

Full literacy, the ability to read and write, was reported at 94.0 percent for working-age individuals 15 to 64 years of age. Female literacy rates (89.4% for ages 15 and over) were significantly lower than those for males (96.9%) for all included age groups 15 and over. Literacy rates for both sexes were highest at basic and secondary school ages, in general. One notable observation is the high literacy rates of individuals ages 35 to 54, who were more likely to report an ability to read and write than the overall sample average. This may indicate the reduction of quality in the education system following independence.

²⁷ UNICEF. (2013). *Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children Tajikistan Country Study*. Dushanbe: UNICEF.

Table 3.4. School attendance, educational attainment, and literacy

Characteristic	Percent			Female to male ratio			n ⁴
	Attending school ¹	Attained a primary level of education ²	Literate ³	Attending school ¹	Attained a primary level of education ²	Literate ³	
Age group							
5-9	41.1	n/a ¹	42.2	1.02	n/a ¹	1.06	1866
10-14	90.7	94.2	95.3	0.99	1.00	0.99	1602
15-19	60.1	96.7	97.0	0.72	0.98	0.97	1643
20-24	8.7	95.5	93.9	0.19	0.94	0.93	1660
25-29	n/a ²	92.6	90.1	n/a ²	0.89	0.88	1489
30-34	n/a ²	95.1	91.3	n/a ²	0.95	0.91	1035
35-54	n/a ²	97.8	95.7	n/a ²	0.98	0.96	2629
55+	n/a ²	90.5	85.6	n/a ²	0.88	0.83	1385
Female							
Age group							
5-9	41.4	n/a ¹	43.5	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	917
10-14	90.0	94.1	95.0	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	802
15-19	50.2	95.8	95.8	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	830
20-24	3.1	93.1	91.0	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	959
25-29	n/a ²	87.7	84.5	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	780
30-34	n/a ²	92.6	87.3	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	542
35-54	n/a ²	96.8	93.8	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	1441
55+	n/a ²	84.9	78.0	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	715
Male							
Age group							
5-9	40.8	n/a ¹	40.9	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	949
10-14	91.4	94.3	95.6	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	800
15-19	70.2	97.5	98.3	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	813
20-24	16.3	98.7	97.7	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	701
25-29	n/a ²	98.0	96.3	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	709
30-34	n/a ²	97.8	95.7	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	493
35-54	n/a ²	99.0	98.1	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	1188
55+	n/a ²	96.4	93.7	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	670

¹ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

n/a¹ Not applicable – Children in the age group 5-9 years are not yet old enough to have attained a primary level of education.

n/a² Not applicable – Current school attendance applies to school-age children and youth only, ages 5-24.

n/a³ Not applicable – Female to male ratios cannot be calculated for male-only and female-only disaggregates.

¹ The 2015 interim assessment survey was administered during the school year.

² The goals of achieving universal primary education and achieving gender equity with respect to education are assessed by multiple MDG indicators, typically using administrative school data. This table presents respondent-reported school attendance, primary educational attainment, and literacy, as well as the ratio of females to males on these measures (UNDP 2003).

³ The MDG indicators for universal primary education and gender equity within education are assessed through the literacy rate (MDG indicator #8) and the ratio of literate women to men (MDG indicator #10) among young adults, age 15-24 years (UNDP 2003).

⁴ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of individuals that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

4. Household Economic Status

This Section includes a background discussion of monetary poverty in Tajikistan, including the logic of the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS)²⁸ and consumption expenditure methodology.

The Household Roster and Household Consumption Expenditure modules of the questionnaire are used to calculate the per capita expenditures and prevalence of poverty indicators. The household consumption expenditure module is similar to the LSMS, where households' consumption of various food and non-food items is measured to infer household income and well-being. Individuals' per capita expenditures are then derived by dividing total household expenditures by the number of household members. From these data, household expenditure totals are calculated and used as a proxy for household incomes, based on the assumption that a household's consumption is closely related to its income. Household consumption and expenditures are often preferred to income when measuring poverty due to the difficulty in accurately measuring income. According to Deaton, expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall, and more stable over time than income data.²⁹

Tajikistan experienced a large reduction in poverty since the 1990s, when the nation was gripped by a civil war that led to 50,000 deaths and large population displacement. A peace agreement ending the war allowed the government to focus on economic development. This marked the beginning of a long term period of rapid growth, during which annual GDP growth averaged about 8 percent between 2000 and 2014.³⁰ In addition to political stability and favorable external conditions, a growing inflow of labor remittances contributed to rapid economic growth during this period. Tajikistan regularly ranks among the highest in the world in terms of remittances received compared to national GDP. Rapid economic growth and labor remittances significantly improved household welfare by substantially reducing poverty.

However, the economic downturn in Tajikistan's important economic partners, especially Russia, combined with lowered prices for Tajikistan's key export commodities negatively affected its overall economic performance. While the negative effect of these shocks on overall economic growth appears to be somewhat moderate, their impact on household welfare has been substantial. The economic downturn and tightening labor regulations in Russia sharply

²⁸ Grosh, Margaret and Paul Glewwe. (1995). "A Guide to Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys and Their Data Sets." Living Standards Measurement Study Group. Working paper No. 120. The World Bank, Washington, DC.

²⁹ Deaton, A. (2008). *The Analysis of Household Surveys: A microeconomic approach to development policy*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

³⁰ Akramov, K. and G. Shreedhar. (2012). "Economic Development, External Shocks, and Food Security in Tajikistan." IFPRI Discussion Paper 01163. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC and authors' calculations using the data from the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

reduced employment opportunities for Tajik labor migrants. This, along with the weakening Russian ruble, led to a significant reduction in remittance flows from Russia to Tajikistan in the past two years.

The total amount of remittance inflows from Russia to Tajikistan dropped by about 27 percent and 44 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015, respectively, compared to the same quarters of preceding years. Overall, remittances from Russia to Tajikistan declined by roughly half in 2015 compared to 2014³¹. The dramatic decline in remittances sent by Tajik labor migrants to their families, most of which are used by households to purchase food³², has negatively affected household purchasing power. The evidence suggests that household purchasing power in Tajikistan dropped by more than 10 percent in 2015. It is also apparent that household purchasing power has declined fastest among poor households, which may hinder the pace of poverty reduction in the country³³.

Declining remittances had a negative impact on the exchange rate of the Tajik somoni against the US dollar. Between October 2014 and March 2015, the Tajik somoni depreciated by more than 16 percent, causing a price increase for imported food products. For instance, the price of wheat flour, a staple food for Tajik households, has increased to a record-high 3.76 TJS per kilogram in April 2015³⁴. Overall, unfavorable external shocks, declining labor remittances, and rising consumer prices had significant negative impact on household welfare and food security in Tajikistan.

4.1 Daily Per Capita Expenditures

Table 4.1 presents daily per capita expenditures, the Feed the Future indicator that measures average daily expenditures within the ZOI per person in 2010 U.S. dollars (USD) after adjusting for 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP). Daily per capita expenditures serve as a proxy for income. This table includes the mean per capita expenditures, distributional information, and the poorest quintile's share of consumption. The percentiles are shown to provide information on the distribution of expenditures. As is typical of expenditure and income data, these estimates are positively skewed, with the majority of the population consuming/spending very little, and a small portion consuming much more. The share of consumption attributed to the lowest quintile (the bottom 20 percent) is a measure of the inequality, and an MDG.

³¹ Authors estimates using data from the Central Bank of Russian Federation. Accessed March 22, 2016.
<http://www.cbr.ru/Eng/statistics/?PrtId=svs>

³² World Food Programme. Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System, No. 15, June 2015. Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

³³ World Bank. (2015). Economic Update No. 2 (Fall 2015). Washington, DC: World Bank.

³⁴ World Food Programme. Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System, No. 15, June 2015. Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

Estimates in Table 4.I are shown for all households as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment. Gendered household type was ascertained from the household roster module (Module C) rather than from information entered by the enumerator at the beginning of the survey (Module A). Categories for household educational attainment were tailored to fit Tajikistan's national education system. Basic/primary/none education refers to incomplete secondary education or lower whereas secondary education refers to an equivalent of Grades 10 or 11, depending on the type of degree. Schooling in Tajikistan is compulsory until age 15 and attendance is generally high, although dropout rates are higher than in countries of the former Soviet Union. Disaggregating educational attainment levels thusly will produce a more meaningful comparison.

Table 4.I shows that the weighted average of daily per capita expenditures is \$4.42 when corrected to 2010 US dollars. Median daily per capita expenditures for all households were recorded as \$3.16. Households containing both male and female adults represented an overwhelming share of the sample and therefore their disaggregated averages closely resembled those for the overall figures. Households with female adults reported lower daily per capita expenditures in general. Daily per capita expenditures were on average higher for small households (\$6.44) than for medium (\$3.75) or large (\$3.24) households. A similar relationship was observed for households containing an individual who had received post-secondary education (\$4.96) compared to those in which basic- (\$3.11) or secondary-level education (\$4.32) represented the household's highest educational attainment.

Table 4.1. Daily per capita expenditures by household characteristic (in 2010 USD¹)

Characteristic	Mean	Estimate (weighted)						n ²
		10 th	25 th	50 th	75 th	90 th		
Total (All households)	4.42	1.30	1.97	3.16	4.82	7.46	2000	
Gendered household type								
Male and female adults	4.34	1.30	1.96	3.15	4.78	7.36	1857	
Female adult(s) only	5.35	1.23	2.00	3.23	5.23	11.08	141	
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	^	2	
Household size								
Small (1-5 members)	6.44	1.50	2.53	4.07	6.59	11.05	550	
Medium (6-10 members)	3.75	1.30	1.90	3.02	4.51	6.64	1045	
Large (11+ members)	3.24	1.14	1.67	2.53	3.54	5.71	405	
Household educational attainment								
Basic/primary/none	3.11	0.93	1.58	2.24	3.70	5.61	101	
Secondary	4.32	1.26	1.89	3.02	4.57	6.96	1382	
Post-secondary	4.96	1.51	2.40	3.62	6.05	10.00	517	

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Per capita expenditures measured in [local currency] were converted to 2010 USD using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Index estimated by the World Bank. The following formula was used to convert (2005 CPI LCU/ 2015 CPI LCU)*1/(PPP 2005)* (2010 USD CPI /2005 USD CPI) where LCU PPP 2005 = 0.93, 2015 CPI LCU = 245.35, 2005 CPI LCU = 107.1, 2010 USD CPI = 111.65, and 2005 USD CPI = 100. The conversion factor was 0.52.

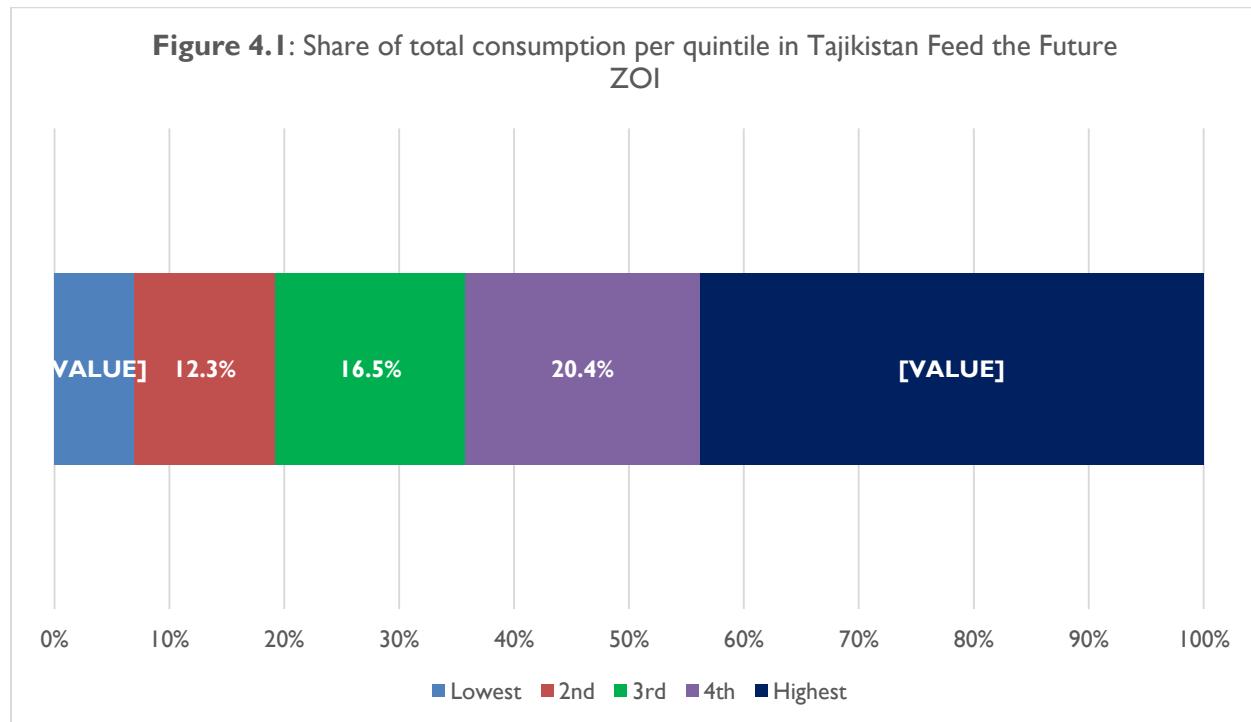
² Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (n) in this table refers to the number of households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Figure 4.1 shows the share of total consumption per quintile in the ZOI. Quintiles were formed by calculating each household's total consumption and dividing it by the number of household members. The poorest quintile's share of total consumption amounted to 6.9 percent. In 2009, the World Bank recorded a figure of 8.4 percent for the same figure nationwide.³⁵ Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption was a Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicator providing information on income inequality (UNDP 2003).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced in 2012 by the United Nations with the aim of continuing the legacy of the MDGs, have expanded the scope of its income inequality focus by targeting the bottom two quintiles.³⁶ By this measure, the bottom 40 percent of households in the ZOI survey sample accounted for 19.2 percent of income.

Figure 4.1. Share of consumption per quintile: Feed the Future ZOI



Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

³⁵ World Bank. (2015). *World Development Indicators*. Accessed February 10, 2016. <http://databank.worldbank.org>

³⁶ United Nations. (2015). *Sustainable Development Goals*. Accessed February 11, 2016. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality>

4.2 Prevalence and Depth of Poverty in the ZOI

The prevalence of poverty, sometimes called the poverty headcount ratio, is measured by determining the percent of individuals living below a poverty threshold.³⁷ Estimates of poverty prevalence are sensitive to the poverty thresholds used to identify the poor. A standardized poverty threshold of \$1.25 per person per day in adjusted³⁸ 2005 USD is used to track global changes in poverty across countries and over time, including for the purpose of monitoring progress toward international goals such as the MDG to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The \$1.25 is in effect the extreme poverty threshold and represents the poverty line typical of the world's poorest countries.³⁹ Poverty estimates may also be presented for an individual country's own poverty and extreme poverty thresholds.

Where the poverty prevalence indicates how *many* individuals are impacted by poverty, it does not speak to how *much* people are impacted by poverty. The depth of poverty, often called the poverty gap, is a useful poverty estimate because it captures the extremity of poverty. This measure indicates the average gap between consumption levels and the poverty line, with the non-poor counted as having a gap of zero. The measure is expressed as a proportion of the poverty line. The depth of poverty or poverty gap represents the entire ZOI population. The average consumption shortfall of the poor, in contrast, is estimated for only those individuals living below the poverty line.

4.2.1 The \$1.25 Poverty Threshold

Table 4.2.1 presents poverty estimates at the \$1.25 per day [2005 PPP] threshold. The prevalence of poverty and depth of poverty at the \$1.25/day poverty line are Feed the Future indicators. Similar to the per capita expenditures table, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

Poverty Prevalence. 10.4 percent of individuals in the ZOI live below the \$1.25 poverty threshold. This figure is higher for large households with at least 11 members (13.6%), households containing only female adults (11.8%) and households in which the maximum educational attainment is basic-level (17.2%) or secondary schooling (11.5%).

³⁷ Note that expenditure data are not collected at the individual level but rather at the level of the household; individuals' per capita expenditures are then derived by dividing total household expenditures by the number of household members.

³⁸ Adjustments are made according to Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) conversions. These conversions are established by the World Bank to allow currencies to be compared across countries in terms of how much an individual can buy in a specific country. The \$1.25 in 2005 PPP means that \$1.25 could buy the same amount of goods in another country as \$1.25 could in the United States in 2005.

³⁹ World Bank. (2011). Poverty & Equality Data FAQs. <http://go.worldbank.org/PYLADRLUN0>. Accessed 15 April 2015.

Depth of Poverty. The depth of poverty in the ZOI is 2.7 percent and the average gap between consumption levels of the population and the poverty line is \$0.32.

The depth of poverty provides an indication of the amount of resource transfers that, if perfectly targeted to poor households, would be needed to bring everyone below the poverty line up to the poverty line. With a ZOI population of 1.5 million, a poverty threshold of \$1.25/day [2005 PPP], and a poverty gap of 2.7 percent, \$480,000/day would need to be transferred to the poor to bring their income or expenditures up to the poverty threshold..

Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor. The average poor person within the ZOI lives at 74.4 percent of the poverty line, or 25.6 percent below the poverty line. The average value of consumption of a poor person is \$0.93 [2005 PPP] per day.

Table 4.2.1 Poverty at the \$1.25 (2005 PPP)¹ per person per day threshold (poverty headcount)

Characteristic	Prevalence of Poverty ²		Depth of Poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population	n ^{5,6}	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}	In USD 2005 PPP	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}
Total (All households)	10.4	15725	2.7	15725	0.32	25.6	15725
Gendered household type							
Male and female adults	10.3	15130	2.6	15130	0.32	25.3	15130
Female adult(s) only	11.8	592	3.8	592	0.40	32.1	592
Male adult(s) only	^	3	^	3	^	^	3
Household size							
Small (1-5 members)	6.6	2268	2.1	2268	0.40	32.1	2268
Medium (6-10 members)	9.4	7912	2.4	7912	0.32	25.6	7912
Large (11+ members)	13.6	5545	3.3	5545	0.30	24.2	5545
Household educational attainment							
Basic/primary/none	17.2	608	5.1	608	0.37	29.5	608
Secondary	11.5	10529	2.9	10529	0.32	25.2	10529
Post-secondary	7.1	4588	1.8	4588	0.32	25.8	4588

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The Feed the Future poverty indicators are based on the poverty threshold of \$1.25 2005 PPP per person per day.

² The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the \$1.25 2005 PPP per person per day threshold. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

³ The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

⁴ The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

⁵ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

⁶ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of individuals living in households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

4.2.2 The \$1.90 Poverty Threshold

In October 2015, the World Bank raised its international poverty line to \$1.90 per capita per day from the previous \$1.25. According to the World Bank, the reason for updating the poverty line was to reflect the increasing cost of living throughout the world. The new figure represents an updated basket of goods based on 2011 prices.⁴⁰

Table 4.2.2 presents poverty estimates at the \$1.90 per day [2011 PPP] threshold. The prevalence of poverty and depth of poverty at the \$1.90/day poverty line are Feed the Future indicators. Similar to the per capita expenditures table, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

Poverty Prevalence. 31.5 percent of individuals in the ZOI live below the international \$1.90 poverty threshold. This figure is higher for individuals living in large households with at least 11 members (37.9%) and households in which the maximum educational attainment is basic/primary (50.3%) or secondary school (34.9%).

Depth of Poverty. The depth of poverty in the ZOI is 20.2 percent and the average gap between consumption levels of the population and the poverty line is \$1.22.

The depth of poverty provides an indication of the amount of resource transfers that, if perfectly targeted to poor households, would be needed to bring everyone below the poverty line up to the poverty line. With a ZOI population of 1.5 million, a poverty threshold of \$1.90/day [2011 PPP], and a poverty gap of 20.2 percent, \$1,830,000/day would need to be transferred to the poor to bring their income or expenditures up to the poverty threshold.

Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor. The average poor person within the ZOI lives at 35.9 percent of the poverty line, or 64.1 percent below the poverty line.

⁴⁰ World Bank. (2015). <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq>. Accessed November 2, 2015.

Table 4.2.2 Poverty at the \$1.90 (2011 PPP)¹ per person per day threshold (poverty headcount)

Characteristic	Prevalence of Poverty ²		Depth of Poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population	n ^{5,6}	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}	In USD 2011 PPP	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}
Total (All households)	31.5	15725	20.2	15725	1.22	64.1	15725
Gendered household type							
Male and female adults	31.5	15130	20.2	15130	1.22	64.1	15130
Female adult(s) only	32.3	592	21.3	592	1.25	65.9	592
Male adult(s) only	^	3	^	3	^	^	3
Household size							
Small (1-5 members)	19.8	2268	12.9	2268	1.24	65.1	2268
Medium (6-10 members)	30.8	7912	19.6	7912	1.21	63.8	7912
Large (11+ members)	37.9	5545	24.4	5545	1.22	64.4	5545
Household educational attainment							
Basic/primary/none	50.3	608	32.8	608	1.24	65.1	608
Secondary	34.9	10529	22.4	10529	1.22	64.1	10529
Post-secondary	21.2	4588	13.5	4588	1.21	63.9	4588

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ As of October 2015, World Bank poverty indicators are based on the poverty threshold of \$1.90 2011 PPP per person per day.

² The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the national poverty line. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

³ The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

⁴ The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

⁵ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

⁶ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of individuals living in households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

4.2.3 The National Poverty Threshold

Table 4.2.3 presents poverty estimates at the national poverty threshold for Tajikistan. Similar to the \$1.25/day poverty table, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

The national poverty threshold for Tajikistan is described in *Poverty Measurement in Tajikistan: A Methodological Note*, which was disseminated by the State Statistical Agency in June 2015. For 2014, the national poverty line was calculated to be 158.71 somoni per month, which was based on a somoni per kilocalorie assumption for food expenditures, a flat rate for non-food

expenditures, and an assumption of 2,250 kilocalories per day. Converted into a daily figure, this is roughly equivalent to 5.217 somoni per capita per day.⁴¹ Adjusting for inflation, since the aforementioned figure was based on a 2014 average, the national poverty threshold at the end of February 2015 was determined to be 5.383 somoni.

The national poverty line of 5.383 somoni per capita per day is higher than the \$1.25/day threshold used in Section 4.2.1. Consequently, the prevalence of poverty is higher (47.6 percent compared to 10.4 percent) under this assumption. Bivariate trends remain unchanged using either poverty threshold.

Poverty Prevalence. 47.6 percent of individuals in the interim assessment were found to be living under the national poverty threshold. Translating this number to the household level, a weighted average of 43.0 percent of households was observed living under the 5.383 somoni per capita per day. These observations are consistent with the tendency for larger families to exhibit lower per capita consumption rates. The national statistical agency found a household-level poverty rate of 37.7 percent in Khatlon Province in 2014. The preceding information is included for context only; direct comparison is unfeasible since the ZOI survey sample represents only a portion of Khatlon. In addition, this poverty rate is an average for all of 2014 whereas the ZOI survey results are a snapshot during the “lean season.” Finally, it bears mentioning that the brunt of Tajikistan’s recent currency and inflation shocks occurred after the new year and during fieldwork for the survey.

Depth of Poverty. The depth of poverty for this survey sample was determined to be 31.9 percent of the national poverty line. This figure was somewhat higher for households containing only female adults (33.0%) than those containing both male and female adults (31.8%). Large households also demonstrated a larger depth of poverty (39.0%) than did medium (30.8%) and small (20.0%) households. In addition, this indicator was higher for households containing no individuals with more than basic/primary (47.0%) or secondary-level (34.4%) than those containing individuals who have completed some post-secondary education (23.9%).

Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor. The average consumption shortfall of individuals under the poverty line (converted to USD 2005 PPP) is \$1.65. A relationship between household size and the average consumption shortfall of the poor does not seem apparent, unlike in the previously mentioned indicators. On the other hand, household maximum educational attainment demonstrates an inverse relationship with average consumption shortfall.

⁴¹ Agency of Statistics under the President of Republic of Tajikistan. (2015). “Poverty Measurement in Tajikistan: a Methodological Note.” Dushanbe: Agency of Statistics

Table 4.2.3. Poverty at the national threshold of 5.383 somoni¹(poverty headcount)

Characteristic	Prevalence of Poverty ²		Depth of Poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population	n ^{5,6}	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}	In USD 2005 PPP	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}
Total (All households)	47.6	15725	31.9	15725	1.65	67.0	15725
Gendered household type							
Male and female adults	47.6	15130	31.8	15130	1.65	66.9	15130
Female adult(s) only	48.5	592	33.0	592	1.68	68.1	592
Male adult(s) only	^	3	^	3	^	^	3
Household size							
Small (1-5 members)	29.7	2268	20.0	2268	1.66	67.3	2268
Medium (6-10 members)	46.0	7912	30.8	7912	1.65	66.9	7912
Large (11+ members)	58.3	5545	39.0	5545	1.65	66.9	5545
Household educational attainment							
Basic/primary/none	68.4	608	47.0	608	1.70	68.7	608
Secondary	51.1	10529	34.4	10529	1.66	67.3	10529
Post-secondary	36.6	4588	23.9	4588	1.61	65.4	4588

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ 5.383 somoni is an inflation-adjusted figure of the 5.217 threshold described in the Tajikistan Agency of Statistics “Poverty Measurement in Tajikistan: a Methodological Note” for 2014.

² The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the national poverty line. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

³ The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

⁴ The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

⁵ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

⁶ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of individuals living in households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

4.2.4 The National Extreme Poverty Threshold

Table 4.2.4 presents poverty estimates at the extreme poverty threshold for Tajikistan. Similar to prior expenditures and poverty tables, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

The extreme poverty threshold in Tajikistan is determined by the national statistical agency using the same method to calculate the national poverty threshold described in Section 4.2.2. Unlike this threshold, however, the extreme poverty line does not include an assumption for non-food expenditures. The 123.57 somoni per capita per month threshold is equivalent to 4.062 somoni per capita per day and represents an average for 2014. Adjusted for inflation at the time of the survey, this threshold is approximately 4.192 somoni per capita per day. Adjusted to 2005 USD PPP, this is roughly equivalent to \$1.51 per day.

Poverty Prevalence. 33.5 percent of individuals in the ZOI survey sample were found to be living under the 4.192 somoni per capita per day extreme poverty threshold. Using the same threshold, this represented a weighted average of 30.0 percent of households. For context, Tajikistan's national statistical agency found that 21.6 percent of households in Khatlon were considered to be living in extreme poverty in 2014. Again, as was mentioned in the previous section, these two figures are not directly comparable because of the differing population characteristics and have been included only to provide context. Expenditures for the poorest households are most likely to be affected by aggregate shocks⁴² such as the ones faced by Tajikistan in late 2014 and early 2015.

32.8 percent of households containing only female adults were observed living under the 4.192 somoni threshold, which is lower than the general average (33.5%). This is a notable observation considering that this group had a higher prevalence of poverty at the higher 5.383 somoni threshold. Moreover, individuals living in large households (40.8%) were more likely to be living in extreme poverty than those from medium (32.7%) or small (20.3%) households. Finally, individuals living in households containing at least one member with a post-secondary education were less likely to be in extreme poverty (23.0%) than those in which the maximum educational attainment was at the basic/primary (51.9%) or secondary level (37.0%).

Depth of Poverty. The poverty gap, describing the relationship between the prevalence of poverty and average consumption shortfall of the poor, was determined to be 21.7 percent of the extreme poverty line. This figure was lower for individuals living in small households (13.4%). It is higher for large households (26.4%), and those where the maximum educational attainment for any member was at the basic/primary (34.3%) or secondary level (24.0%).

⁴² UNICEF. (2009).

Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor. The average consumption shortfall of the poor for the ZOI survey sample was found to be \$1.25. The shortfall was greater for smaller households (\$1.27) than large households (\$1.25). This suggests that while smaller households are less likely to be living in extreme poverty overall, those that fall under the threshold are more likely to be poorer by a greater amount. In addition, poor households containing only female adults (\$1.29) exhibit average consumption shortfalls greater than the sample average.

Table 4.2.4. Poverty at the national extreme threshold of 4.192 somoni¹(poverty headcount)

Characteristic	Prevalence of Poverty ²		Depth of Poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population	n ^{5,6}	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}	In USD 2005 PPP	Percent of poverty line	n ^{5,6}
Total (All households)	33.5	15725	21.7	15725	1.25	64.7	15725
Gendered household type							
Male and female adults	33.5	15130	21.7	15130	1.24	64.6	15130
Female adult(s) only	32.8	592	22.0	592	1.29	67.1	592
Male adult(s) only	^	3	^	3	^	^	3
Household size							
Small (1-5 members)	20.3	2268	13.4	2268	1.27	66.2	2268
Medium (6-10 members)	32.7	7912	21.1	7912	1.24	64.4	7912
Large (11+ members)	40.8	5545	26.4	5545	1.25	67.8	5545
Household educational attainment							
Basic/primary/none	51.9	608	34.3	608	1.27	66.2	608
Secondary	37.0	10529	24.0	10529	1.25	64.8	10529
Post-secondary	23.0	4588	14.8	4588	1.23	64.2	4588

¹ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

² 4.192 somoni is an inflation-adjusted figure of the 4.152 threshold described in the Tajikistan Agency of Statistics “Poverty Measurement in Tajikistan: a Methodological Note” for 2014.

³ The poverty prevalence is the percentage of individuals living below the national extreme poverty line. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

⁴ The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

⁵ The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

⁶ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

⁶ The number of observations (n) represents the number of individuals living in households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

5. Women's Empowerment in Agriculture

While women play a prominent role in agriculture, they face persistent economic and social constraints. Because of this, women's empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objectives of inclusive agriculture sector growth and improved nutritional status. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) was developed to track the change in women's empowerment that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future and as a programming tool to identify and address the constraints that limit women's full engagement in the agriculture sector.⁴³ For more information, the WEAI questionnaires and manual can be found online.⁴⁴

5.1 Overview

The WEAI measures empowerment in five domains. The *Production* domain assesses the ability of individuals to provide input and autonomously make decisions about agricultural production. The *Resources* domain reflects individuals control over and access to productive resources. The *Income* domain monitors individuals' ability to direct the financial resources derived from agricultural production or other sources. The *Leadership* domain reflects individuals' social capital and comfort speaking in public within their community. The *Time* domain reflects individuals' workload and satisfaction with leisure time. The WEAI aggregates information collected for each of the five domains into a single empowerment indicator.

The Index is composed of two subindices: the Five Domains of Empowerment subindex (5DE), which measures the empowerment of women in the five empowerment domains, and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), which measures the relative empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI questionnaire is asked of the primary adult male and female decision-maker in each household and compares the 5DE profiles of women and men in the same household. The primary adult decision-makers are individuals age 18 or older who are self-identified as the primary male or female decision-maker during the collection of the household roster.⁴⁵ The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the ZOI-level 5DE and the GPI.

The ZOI Interim Survey, however, only collects data for 8 of the 10 indicators and only for the primary adult female decision-makers, not for primary adult male decision-makers, within

⁴³ Alkire, S., Malapit, H., et al. (2013).

⁴⁴ IFPRI. (2013). <http://feedthefuture.gov/lp/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index>

⁴⁵ The respondents of the WEAI questionnaire are only the primary decision-makers in the household and, therefore, may not be representative of the entire female and male populations in the surveyed area.

sampled households. The data collected during the 2015 interim allow calculation of eight of the 10 individual empowerment indicators for primary adult female decision-makers, enabling Feed the Future to assess change to the individual indicators or constraints that are affecting women's empowerment in countries' ZOIs. This chapter presents findings on these eight empowerment indicators.

Since data were not collected from men and the "Autonomy in Production" indicator is excluded, the WEAI score cannot be calculated for the interim assessment. Interim WEAI data collection was streamlined to reduce the overall length of the WEAI module and survey questionnaire, and to address concerns over the validity of the Autonomy in Production submodule used in the baseline surveys. Feed the Future is still working with partners to revise the Autonomy in Production module. Data to calculate the full WEAI will be collected during the 2017 interim survey.

Table 5.1 presents the five empowerment domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding 10 indicators, and the percentage of women who achieve adequacy in the nine indicators assessed in the Interim ZOI Survey. Because it was not possible to calculate whether a woman is empowered or not based on the complete set of indicators that comprise 5DE, the percentages presented in Table 5.1 reflect the proportion of all surveyed women with adequacy in individual indicators regardless of their empowerment status (i.e., the uncensored headcount) and not the proportion of surveyed women who are disempowered and achieve adequacy in individual indicators (i.e., the censored headcount).⁴⁶

Among the five empowerment domains, adequate achievement is highest with respect to income. Adequacy in the income domain requires that a woman have at least some input into decisions on how to spend income beyond minor household expenditures. In the ZOI, 83.7 percent of women achieved adequacy in this domain. Taking a distant second at 48.2 percent is women's reported group membership, which will be further explored in Section 5.4. Achievement is the lowest with respect to the resources domain. Less than one quarter of women achieved adequacy in asset ownership (24.4%), command over assets (17.8%) and credit access and decision-making (11.2%). The final notably low area of achievement is with respect to a woman's workload. Adequate achievement is defined as working less than 10.5 hours per day, achieved by only 1.2 percent of surveyed women. Meanwhile, adequacy in leisure — indicated by reported satisfaction levels with leisure time — is somewhat better at 41.9 percent. Women's time use will be discussed in further detail in section 5.5.

⁴⁶ See Appendix 2.3 for the criteria for achieving adequacy in each WEAI indicator.

Table 5.1. Achievement of adequacy on Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicators¹

Domain	Definition of domain	Indicators	Percent with adequate achievement	N
Production	Sole or joint decision-making over food and cash-crop farming, livestock, and fisheries, and autonomy in agricultural production	Input in productive decisions	44.3	1932
		Autonomy in production	n/a	n/a
Resources	Ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit	Ownership of assets	24.4	1952
		Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	17.8	1638
		Access to and decisions on credit	11.2	1952
Income	Sole or joint control over income and expenditures	Control over use of income	83.7	1952
Leadership	Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public	Group member	48.2	1885
		Speaking in public	n/a	n/a
Time	Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities	Workload	1.2	1906
		Leisure	41.9	1952

n/a - Data for this empowerment indicator were not collected for the interim ZOI surveys.

¹ The Interim ZOI Survey includes an abridged version of the empowerment instrument, and the Interim ZOI Survey did not include information to measure women's autonomy in agricultural production. Due to this omission, censored headcounts and the Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) index cannot be calculated.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

5.2 Agricultural Production and Income

The following three tables in this section present information contributing to two indicators of the WEAI. Input into productive decisions, one indicator of the production domain, is measured by the extent to which individuals make decisions or feel they can make decisions on the agricultural activities listed in the three tables. The income domain is comprised entirely of a single indicator measuring the control over use of income. This indicator captures an individual's ability to make decisions involving the income generated from their productive activity or the extent to which they feel they can make decisions regarding household expenditure and wage income.

Table 5.2 presents economic activities (including agricultural activities) among surveyed women. This table presents the percentage of surveyed women who are involved in agricultural activities (food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, or fishing), non-farm economic activities, and wage or salaried employment. This table also presents the percentage of women who have input into the decisions made regarding a specific activity.

A vast majority of surveyed women in the ZOI participated in economic activities (79.8%) and even more women (85.3%) reported having at least some input into decisions about economic activities. Women's highest levels of participation are in food crop farming and livestock raising, at 74.3 and 53.0 percent, respectively. Nearly 24.7 percent of women participate in cash crop farming, while 17.8 percent of women participate in wage or salaried employment. These figures suggest that women's economic participation is somewhat limited to the agricultural sector. Across all activities, conditional on participation in those activities, women's input levels in decision making are relatively similar, ranging from 80.3 percent in livestock raising to 86.6 percent in non-farm economic activities.⁴⁷ This suggests that between 13 and 20 percent of women are participating in economic activities with very little input in decisions about those activities.

⁴⁷ Data were not collected on a woman's input in economic activities that she herself does not participate in.

Table 5.2. Economic activities and input in decision-making on production among surveyed women

Activity	Participates in activity		Has input ¹ into decisions about activity	
	Percent	n ²	Percent	n ^{2,3}
Total (All surveyed women)	79.8	1952	85.3	1609
Type of agricultural activity				
Food crop farming	74.3	1952	83.0	1451
Cash crop farming	24.7	1952	82.4	487
Livestock raising	53.0	1952	80.3	1067
Fishing or fishpond culture	1.3	1952	85.2	31
Non-farm economic activities	6.0	1952	86.6	121
Wage or salaried employment	17.8	1952	85.2	372

n/a - Data for this empowerment indicator were not collected for the interim ZOI surveys.

¹ Having input means that a woman reported having input into at least some decisions regarding the activity.

² Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decision-maker or whose data are missing/incomplete. The number of observations (n) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household if available.

³ Women who do not participate in an activity or report that no decision was made are excluded from these percentages.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 5.3. Input in decision-making on use of income among surveyed women

Activity	Has input ¹ into use of income from activity	
	Percent	n ^{2,3}
Total (All surveyed women)	84.6	1609
Type of agricultural activity		
Food crop farming	81.6	1451
Cash crop farming	81.2	487
Livestock raising	79.2	1067
Fishing or fishpond culture	88.6	31
Non-farm economic activities	84.5	121
Wage or salaried employment	84.5	372

n/a - Data for this empowerment indicator were not collected for the interim ZOI surveys.

¹ Having input means that a woman reported having input into at least some decisions regarding the activity.

² Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decision-maker or whose data are missing/incomplete. The number of observations (n) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household if available.

³ Women who do not participate in an activity or report that no decision was made are excluded from these percentages.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

In addition to the decision-making of women on broad agricultural and economic activities, the WEAI module collects information on the extent to which women can contribute to specific agricultural and economic activities. **Table 5.4** presents the percent distribution of surveyed women's perceived ability to contribute to decisions regarding various activities. The row percentages total to 100 percent.

Table 5.4. Decision-making on production among surveyed women

Activity	Extent to which respondents feel they can make their own decisions (percent) ^{1,2}				n ¹
	Not at all	Small extent	Medium extent	To a high extent	
Getting inputs for agricultural production	15.3	42.4	39.0	3.3	1411
The types of crops to grow	11.3	39.6	44.7	4.4	1315
Whether to take crops to the market	16.8	42.7	36.1	4.5	716
Livestock raising	10.6	43.6	42.4	3.3	1141
Her own wage or salary employment	10.5	48.4	37.8	3.4	783
Major household expenditures	11.9	39.2	45.8	3.1	1391
Minor household expenditures	8.1	41.7	42.4	7.8	1170

¹ Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decision-maker or whose data are missing or incomplete. Women who do not participate in an activity, or who report that no decision was made, are excluded from these percentages. The number of observations (*n*) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household if available.

² When a primary adult female decision-maker reports that she alone makes decisions about the specified activities, she is not asked any further questions, and is categorized during analysis as making her own decisions "to a high extent." When she reports making decisions about the specified activities in conjunction with other individuals, she is asked an additional question about the extent to which she feels she could make her own personal decisions on the specified matters, with possible response options being "not at all," "to a small extent," "to a medium extent," or "to a high extent." Responses are recoded accordingly.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Just over 50 percent of women report being able to make their own decisions about minor household expenditures to either a medium or high extent. For all of the remaining activities, more than half of women report being unable or only able to make decisions to a small extent. Women's lack of decision-making ability is particularly pronounced for crop marketing decisions and her own wage employment, both totaling approximately 59 percent making having little or no ability to make decisions.

5.3 Productive Resources

One of the 10 indicators of the WEAI is the ownership of productive resources. The ability of women to make decisions on the use of productive resources is a second indicator of the Resources domain. **Table 5.5** presents households' ownership of productive resources, as reported by surveyed women. Table 5.5 also presents the percentage of women who can make a decision to purchase or to sell, give away, or rent owned items. Women are counted as having the ability to make a decision if they can solely make a decision or if they can make these decisions with others with any degree of input.

Table 5.5. Household ownership and surveyed women's control over productive resources

Type of resource	Someone in the household owns item		Woman can decide to purchase items		Woman can decide to sell/give/rent owned items	
	Percent	n ¹	Percent	n ¹	Percent	n ¹
Agricultural land	65.6	1952	30.0	1323	28.5	1323
Large livestock	58.0	1952	38.1	1168	36.6	1168
Small livestock	15.7	1952	35.8	315	35.0	315
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons	33.8	1952	54.7	691	51.9	691
Non-mechanized farm equipment	18.2	1952	41.0	396	39.4	396
Mechanized farm equipment	2.8	1952	18.7	61	18.7	61
Nonfarm business equipment	0.5	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
House or other structures	8.0	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Large consumer durables	90.4	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Small consumer durables	62.6	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cell phone	97.1	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-agricultural land	4.9	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Means of transportation	54.4	1952	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a - Data for this empowerment indicator were not collected for the interim ZOI surveys.

¹ The number of observations (n) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household, if available. Estimates exclude households that have no primary adult female decision-maker or in which Module G data are missing/incomplete. Those who indicate "Not applicable" are excluded from estimates.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

The most commonly owned items are cell phones (97.1%), large consumer durables (90.4%) and agricultural land (65.6%), followed by small consumer durables (62.6%), large livestock (58.0%) and means of transportation (54.4%). Less commonly owned items are non-farm business equipment (0.5%), mechanized farm equipment (2.8%), and non-agricultural land (4.9%). Overall, less than half of women have control of productive assets. While fowl are only owned by 33.8 percent of households, women have the most control over them compared to other productive resources with 54.7 percent of women reporting they can decide to purchase fowl and 51.9 percent reporting they can decide to sell or give away fowl. Women also report relatively high control over non-mechanized farm equipment (owned by 18.2 percent of households), with 41.0 percent of women able to decide to purchase such items and 39.4 percent of women able to decide to sell, rent, or give them away.

Table 5.6 shows the third indicator of the Resources domain, access to and decision-making on credit. The table presents the percent of surveyed women who report that a member of the household has in the past 12 months received any loan, either an in-kind loan (such as food items or raw materials) or a cash loan. These categories are not mutually exclusive. Further, for women living in households where a household member has received a loan, the table presents the percentage who report having contributed to the decision to take the loan and the subsequent decisions on how to use the loan. These figures are disaggregated by the source of the loan.

Women's access to credit in the ZOI is notably constrained. Just under 30 percent of women reported taking out a loan and a majority of these were from informal sources — either friends and relatives or group-based microfinance. Only 6.8 percent of women obtained loans from a formal lender. Loans tended to be in cash, rather than in kind and only around one-tenth of women reported participation in the decision to take the loan or decisions on loan use. This suggests that approximately 20 percent of women are taking loans without input into whether and how to use the loan.

Table 5.6. Credit access among surveyed women

Estimate	Any source (percent)	Credit source (percent) ¹					Group-based micro-finance
		Non-governmental organization	Informal lender	Formal lender	Friends or relatives		
Total receiving any loan (All surveyed women)	29.5	1.7	1.0	6.8	13.0	7.8	
Type of loan							
In-kind loan	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.2	
Cash loan	27.4	1.8	1.0	6.8	13.5	7.9	
Total contributing to a credit decision (All surveyed women)	11.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	5.7	3.4	
Type of decisions							
On whether to borrow	10.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	5.1	3.2	
On how to use loan	10.6	0.8	0.6	1.8	5.4	3.2	
n²	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	

¹ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because loans may have been received from more than one source.

² The number of observations (n) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household if available. Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decision-maker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

5.4 Leadership in the Community

The Leadership domain measures an individual's influence and involvement with community organizations and issues impacting her community. The first indicator of the domain is an individual's ease speaking in public, which was not collected in the midline survey.

The second indicator of the Leadership domain is an individual's participation in a community organization. **Table 5.7** shows the percentage of surveyed women who report the existence of an organization in their community and the percentage of women who are active members of the organization.

Virtually all women (94.2%) reported having at least one group in their communities, and nearly half (48.0%) of women reported participating in at least one group. 21.4 percent of women

reported participating in religious activity, which was the most common group type in the communities. For clarification purposes, because of the negative and politically-loaded connotations of the term “religious groups” in the country, respondents were asked whether they participated in “religious activity” instead. As a further caveat, according to local consultants, participation in communal religious activity (such as attending a mosque for worship) does not necessarily imply group membership, as may be understood in the United States.

Apart from religious activity, local government groups have the highest levels of participation among women with 27.6 percent of women in our sample. The groups with the lowest women’s participation are also the most infrequently reported to exist and include forest user’s groups and agricultural producer’s groups. Over 10 percent of women reported that microfinance groups existed in their communities, yet only 1.5 percent of women participated in such groups. This highlights the lack of access to credit in general, and particularly for women.

Table 5.7. Group membership among surveyed women

Group type	Reported existence of group (percent)	Reported active membership in group (percent) ¹
Total (Any group type)	94.2	48.0
Group Type		
Agricultural producer’s group	6.1	2.1
Water users’ group	30.6	18.1
Forest users’ group	2.1	0.7
Credit or microfinance group	10.7	1.5
Mutual help or insurance group	21.2	12.9
Trade and business association	14.1	4.2
Civic or charitable group	10.5	7.7
Local government	80.4	27.6
Religious group	84.4	21.4
Other women’s group	3.1	1.5
Other	0.8	0.5
n²	1991	1878

¹ The denominator for this percentage includes all interviewed women, even those who reported that no group exists or that she is unaware of the existence of a group in her community. Women who report that no group exists or who are unaware of a group are counted as having inadequate achievement of this indicator.

² The number of observations (*n*) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household if available. Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decision-maker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

5.5 Time Use

The last domain of the WEAI is time use. This domain assesses women's work load as directly measured through a time allocation log, as well as the satisfaction felt by the surveyed woman with her leisure time. **Table 5.8** shows the percentage distribution and average hours spent participating in various activities and chores that women often perform. The percentage of women performing an activity indicates the percentage of women who reported doing an activity within the past 24 hours, irrespective of the length of time spent performing the activity. The average hours spent performing an activity is the average across all women, assigning zero hours to women who did not perform an activity. Both primary and secondary activities are presented in Table 5.8. In the ZOI, 42 percent of women reported being satisfied with their leisure time.

Table 5.8. Time allocation among surveyed women

Activity	Primary activity		Secondary activity ¹	
	Percent of women	Mean hours devoted	Percent of women	Mean hours devoted
Sleeping and resting	97.0	7.81	6.1	0.17
Eating and drinking	96.1	2.79	9.9	0.21
Personal care	76.7	0.71	1.8	0.02
School and homework	7.4	0.11	0.9	0.01
Work as employed	8.8	0.30	0.6	0.01
Own business work	4.0	0.11	0.5	0.00
Farming/livestock/fishing	41.4	0.98	1.3	0.02
Shopping/getting services	7.1	0.09	0.5	0.00
Weaving, sewing, textile care	14.9	0.30	1.2	0.02
Cooking	81.3	1.80	5.4	0.10
Domestic work (fetching food and water)	80.6	2.60	6.1	0.17
Care for children/adults/elderly	47.4	1.46	10.4	0.54
Travel and commuting	9.2	0.18	0.7	0.02
Watching TV/listening to radio/reading	85.4	2.68	22.4	0.88
Exercising	3.8	0.03	0.6	0.01
Social activities and hobbies	8.1	0.13	0.7	0.01
Religious activities	57.3	1.50	1.9	0.02
Other	4.8	0.12	0.5	0.01
n ²	1944	1944	1944	1944

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Respondents were allowed to report up to two activities per time use increment (15 minutes) in the prior 24 hours. If two activities were reported, one was designated as a primary and the second as a secondary activity. Some women may not have reported secondary activities for each fifteen minute period.

² The number of observations (n) represents individuals who responded to the question. One female adult was selected per household if available. Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decision-maker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

The largest amount of time spent by the average woman on a single activity is the 7.8 hours spent sleeping and resting, followed by eating and drinking (2.8 hours). Less than one hour is spent daily on agriculture, while 2.7 hours are spent on TV, radio and reading, likely due to the timing of the survey during the slow agricultural season. Cooking takes up 1.8 hours, on average, and general domestic tasks take up 2.6 hours. Note that not all women engage in all activities, so these averages include those whose time spent is zero, as well as those who spend extreme amounts of time on few activities.

6. Hunger and Dietary Intake

This chapter presents findings related to hunger in the ZOI as well as women's and young children's dietary intake.

6.1 Household Hunger

The household hunger scale (HHS) is used to calculate the prevalence of households in the Tajikistan ZOI experiencing moderate or severe hunger. The HHS was developed by the USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Project (FANTA-2/FHI 360) in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. It has been cross-culturally validated to allow comparison across different food-insecure contexts. The HHS is used to assess, geographically target, monitor, and evaluate settings affected by substantial food insecurity. The HHS is used to estimate the percentage of households affected by three different severities of household hunger: little to no household hunger (HHS score 0-1); moderate household hunger (HHS score 2-3); and severe household hunger (HHS score 4-6). The HHS should be measured at the same time each year, and ideally at the most vulnerable time of year (e.g., right before the harvest, during the dry season, etc.).^{48,49}

The lean season in Tajikistan occurs before the early harvesting, from winter to late spring. Data for the HHS were collected in February through March.

Table 6.1 presents estimates of household hunger for all households, as well as by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

Approximately 13.5 percent of households resided by male and female adults report moderate (11.3%) or severe hunger (2.2%), as shown in Table 6.1. Female adult-only households have higher household hunger prevalence, which was observed at 18.8 percent. A higher incidence of hunger is observed among smaller size households. Approximately 16.7 percent of small households experienced moderate or severe hunger, compared to 13.3 percent among medium households and 12.4 percent among large households. Higher incidence of hunger is also observed among the households where no individual completed secondary education. Among those households, approximately 22.1 percent experienced moderate or severe hunger, which is higher than 15.6 percent among basic and primary education households, and considerably higher than 8.7 percent among households with secondary or more education.

⁴⁸ Deitschler, Ballard, Swindale, & Coates (2011).

⁴⁹ For further description of the household hunger indicator and its calculation, please refer to the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook, available at <http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>.

Table 6.1. Household hunger

Characteristic	No/little hunger	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger	n ¹
Total (All households)	85.9	11.7	2.4	2000
Gendered household type				
Male and female adults	86.5	11.3	2.2	1857
Female adult(s) only	81.2	16.6	2.2	141
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	2
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	83.3	12.7	4.0	550
Medium (6-10 members)	86.7	11.6	1.7	1045
Large (11+ members)	87.6	10.5	1.9	405
Household educational attainment				
Basic/primary/none	77.9	19.2	2.9	101
Secondary	84.5	12.7	2.9	1382
Post-secondary	91.3	7.7	1.0	517

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample size may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (*n*) here refers to the number of households that fall under each subcategory.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

6.2 Dietary Intake

This Section presents information on the dietary diversity of women of reproductive age and on infant and young child feeding in the ZOI.

6.2.1 Dietary Diversity among Women Age 15-49 Years

Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) are at risk of multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and their ability to care for their children and participate in income-generating activities (c.f. Darnton-Hill et al. 2005). The Feed the Future women's dietary diversity indicator is a proxy for the micronutrient adequacy of women's diets. The dietary diversity indicator reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by non-pregnant women of reproductive age.

For the ZOI Interim Survey, two dietary diversity indicators for women are calculated: the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) and Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W).

Women's Dietary Diversity Score

The Feed the Future women's dietary diversity indicator, presented in Table 6.2, is based on nine food groups: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) legumes and nuts; (3) dairy products; (4) organ meat; (5) eggs; (6) flesh food and small animal protein; (7) vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables; (8) other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits; and (9) other fruits and vegetables. The number of food groups consumed is averaged across all women of reproductive age in the sample for whom dietary diversity data were collected to produce a WDSS.

Table 6.2 shows the mean and median WDSS for all women of reproductive age in the ZOI, and by individual-level and household-level characteristics. Mean WDSS is the Feed the Future high-level indicator. Individual-level characteristics include women's age groups and educational attainment. Household-level characteristics include categories of gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

Average WDSS is generally constant across different age groups (statistically insignificant differences), although it is slightly lower among women aged between 35-39, with the average WDSS of 3.52 compared to above 3.70 for the rest of the women aged between 15 and 49. Higher WDSS is also crudely associated with higher educational attainment at statistical significance of 1%. Women in households with post-secondary educational attainment enjoy higher average WDSS of 4.51, while women in households with lower educational attainment have average WDSS of 3.50 (primary education only) and 3.87 (secondary school only). Distributions of WDSS do not differ significantly across gendered household types. Higher WDSS is also associated with larger household size (statistically significant at 1%). Women between 15-49 in large households have average and median WDSS of 4.00 and 4.00, respectively, while those in medium-sized households are 3.72 and 4.00, and small households are 3.41 and 3.00, respectively. Lastly, average and median WDSS are higher (statistically significant at 1%) in the households with little or no hunger (3.88 and 4.00, respectively), compared to those in the households with moderate or severe hunger (2.85 and 3.00, respectively).

Table 6.2. Women's dietary diversity score

Characteristic	Mean	Median	n ¹
Total (All Women 15-49)	3.74	3.00	3198
Age			
15-19	3.82	3.00	519
20-24	3.79	4.00	725
25-29	3.76	4.00	585
30-34	3.71	4.00	408
35-39	3.52	3.00	343
40-44	3.70	3.00	309
45-49	3.77	3.00	309
Educational attainment			
Basic/primary/none	3.50	3.00	1326
Secondary	3.87	4.00	1787
Post-secondary	4.51	4.00	84
Gendered household type			
Male and female adults	3.77	4.00	3027
Female adult(s) only	3.24	3.00	171
Household size			
Small (1-5 members)	3.41	3.00	581
Medium (6-10 members)	3.72	4.00	1631
Large (11+ members)	4.00	4.00	986
Household hunger			
No/little hunger	3.88	4.00	2783
Moderate/severe hunger	2.85	3.00	415

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (*n*) here refers to the number of individuals that fall under each category type.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity

The Feed the Future MDD-W indicator is a new measure introduced in the interim assessments and uses the following 10 food groups: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) legumes and beans; (3) nuts and seeds; (4) dairy products; (5) eggs; (6) flesh foods, including organ meat and miscellaneous small animal protein; (7) vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables; (8) other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits; (9) other fruits; and (10) other vegetables.⁵⁰ Achievement

⁵⁰ The differences between the nine food groups used for the WDSS (Table 6.2), the standard FTFMS indicator, and the 10 food groups used for the new MDD-W measure (Table 6.3) include: (1) legumes and beans are

of women's minimum dietary diversity is defined as having consumed foods from five of the 10 food groups in the past 24 hours. Thus this indicator is a dichotomous variable, and the measure is reported as the percentage of women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity.⁵¹

Table 6.3 shows the percentage of all women of reproductive age in the ZOI who have achieved the minimum dietary diversity threshold by individual-level and household-level characteristics. Individual-level characteristics include women's age groups and educational attainment. Household-level characteristics include categories of gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

The share of women achieving MDD-W vary across age group at 10% statistical significance. In particular, only 23.0 percent of women aged between 35-39 achieved MDD-W, while approximately 28.0 percent or more of other women aged 15-49 achieved MDD-W. The share of women 15-49 achieving MDD-W also vary statistically significantly across their household's educational attainment levels. Among those households with post-secondary education, 50.2 percent of surveyed women achieved MDD-W, while the shares are lower among those with secondary (32.4%) or less than secondary education (25.9%). MDD-W achievement rates among women aged 15-49 also vary statistically significantly (at 1% level) across the household size, and household hunger status. While 35.0 percent of women aged 15-49 in large size households achieve MDD-W, only 25.3 and 29.5 percent of women aged 15-49 in small and medium size households do so. Similarly, while 33.0 percent of women aged 15-49 in households with little or no hunger achieve MDD-W, only 12.8 percent of women aged 15-49 do so in households with moderate or severe hunger. The MDD-W achievement rate is higher among female adult only households than among male and female adult households (21.4 vs 30.8 percent).

separated from nuts and seeds; (2) meat (flesh foods) and organ meat are combined into one group; and (3) other fruits and other vegetables are separated into two groups.

⁵¹ For more information, refer to Volume II: Guidance on the First Interim Assessment of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence Population-Level Indicators (October 2014), Section 4.2, available for download at http://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_guidanceseries_volll_interimassessment_oct2014.pdf.

Table 6.3. Women's minimum dietary diversity

Characteristic	Percent	n ¹
Total (All Women 15-49)	30.3	3198
Age		
15-19	33.4	519
20-24	32.8	725
25-29	30.1	585
30-34	30.7	408
35-39	23.0	343
40-44	28.7	309
45-49	28.9	309
Educational attainment		
Basic/primary/none	25.9	1326
Secondary	32.4	1787
Post-secondary	50.2	84
Gendered household type		
Male and female adults	30.8	3027
Female adult(s) only	21.4	171
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	25.3	581
Medium (6-10 members)	29.5	1631
Large (11+ members)	35.0	986
Household hunger		
No/little hunger	33.0	2783
Moderate/severe hunger	12.8	415

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (n) here refers to the number of individuals that fall under each category type.

Table 6.4 shows the percentages of women age 15-49 years who consume each of the 10 food groups by dietary diversity achievement status. These are the 10 food groups that are associated with the minimum dietary diversity score. The percentages of women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity and among women who do not achieve a minimum dietary diversity are shown.

The shares (%) of women consuming a specific food group are higher among those who achieved MDD-W for all food groups (statistically significant at 1%). The shares also vary across food groups (statistically significant at 1%). Most women aged 15-49 achieving MDD-W consume grains, other Vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits, roots and tubers, and dairy products. More than half but less than 80 percent of women aged 15-49 achieving MDD-W

consume legumes and beans, meat and organ meats, eggs, vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables, other fruits, and at least one third of these women consume other vegetables. Only nuts and seeds are consumed by relatively small share of these women (15.7 percent). On the other hand, grains, roots and tubers are only group that are consumed by most of women aged 15-49 not achieving MDD-W. The shares of these women consuming other food groups are generally less than 30 percent except other Vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits, and dairy products. Across the MDD-W achievement status, the difference in shares consuming specific food groups are particularly large for legumes and beans, dairy products, meat and organ meats, eggs, Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables, other fruits.

Table 6.4. Consumption of foods by women's minimum dietary diversity status

Category	Percent of women according to achievement of a minimum dietary diversity	
	Achieving	Not achieving
Women consuming a specific food group		
Grains, roots and tubers	99.9	98.7
Legumes and beans	59.4	18.6
Nuts and seeds	15.7	1.5
Dairy products	85.4	41.1
Meat and organ meats	64.3	15.7
Eggs	60.8	15.2
Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	56.3	11.0
Other Vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	89.8	60.0
Other fruits	37.2	6.8
Other vegetables	48.6	6.3
n	1002	2196

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

6.2.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding

This Section presents young children's dietary intake measures, including the Feed the Future indicators of exclusive breastfeeding among babies 0-5 months and the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) indicator among children 6-23 months.

Exclusive Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality due to infectious disease. Exclusive breastfeeding means the infant received breast milk (including expressed breast milk or breast milk from a wet nurse) and may have received oral rehydration salts, vitamins, minerals, and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid. This indicator

measures the percentage of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey.

Table 6.5 shows the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children 0-5 months in the ZOI. Estimates are shown for all children, as well as by children's sex and by educational attainment of the child's primary caregiver. The caregiver's educational categories include basic/primary/none, secondary, and post-secondary. Note that the data are collected for the self-identified "primary caregiver" and not strictly for the biological mother (although it is often the same person).

The shares of male children aged 0-5 months receiving exclusive breastfeeding is 70.3 percent, and higher than 68.1 percent for the female children, but these are not statistically significantly different, possibly due to the relatively small sample sizes. The shares are 70.9 percent for children aged 0-5 months whose caregiver has attained secondary education, while the shares are slightly different for caregivers with lower educational attainment. Again, possibly due to the small sample size, the differences are not statistically significant across groups.

Table 6.5. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months

Characteristic	Percent	n ¹
Total (All children under 6 months)	69.2	219
Child sex		
Male	70.3	106
Female	68.1	113
Caregiver's educational attainment²		
Basic/primary/none	65.7	103
Secondary	70.9	107
Post-secondary	^	9

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (*n*) here refers to the number of individuals that falls under each subcategory.

² The Interim ZOI Survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child's biological mother.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Minimum Acceptable Diet

The prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a MAD measures the proportion of young children who receive a MAD apart from breastfeeding. This composite indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity based on caregiver reports of the frequency with which the child was fed in the past 24 hours, and what foods were consumed during the past 24 hours. Tabulation of the indicator requires data on children's age

in months, breastfeeding status, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid or solid feeds, and number of milk feeds.

Table 6.6 presents the Feed the Future MAD indicator for children in the ZOI. Estimates are shown for all children, as well as by characteristics of the children, caregiver, and household. Children's characteristics include children's sex and age group. Caregivers' characteristics include age and sex categories, as well as caregivers' educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

The share of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet is low (only approximately 5.5 percent). Although it is slightly higher for the male children (5.6%) than female children (5.4%), the difference is statistically insignificant. The share is particularly low for younger children, aged 6-11 months (0.3%) and 12-17 months (4.3%), compared to the children aged 18-23 months (7.2%). Again, these differences are statistically insignificant. The shares are also slightly positively associated with the educational attainment of the caregivers, but not statistically significant. Minimum acceptable diet was received by 16.5 percent of children aged 6-23 months whose caregiver has attained post-secondary education; these shares are lower for children with lower-educated caregivers. The differences across gendered household types are also statistically insignificant. Across different household sizes, no children aged 6-23 months living in small households in the sample received a minimum acceptable diet, while these shares are 5.6 and 6.4 percent for medium and large households. These differences are, however, statistically insignificant.

Table 6.6. Percentage of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Characteristic	Percent	n ¹
Total (All children 6-23 months)	5.5	697
Child sex		
Male	5.6	357
Female	5.4	340
Child age		
6-11 months	0.3	228
12-17 months	4.3	275
18-23 months	7.2	194
Caregiver's educational attainment²		
Basic/primary/none	2.8	290
Secondary	6.4	374
Post-secondary	16.5	32
Gendered household type		
Male and female adults	5.6	681
Female adult(s) only	^	16
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	0.0	50
Medium (6-10 members)	5.6	335
Large (11+ members)	6.4	312
Household hunger		
No/little hunger	5.7	616
Moderate/severe hunger	3.9	81

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (n) refers to the number of individuals that falls under each subcategory.

² The Interim ZOI Survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child's biological mother.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 6.7 presents the percentage of children achieving the MAD components (e.g., minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity) and consuming each of the food groups of the minimum dietary diversity indicator. Estimates are shown for all children, as well as by specific age groups, and presented separately for breastfed children and non-breastfed children.

Table 6.7. Components of a minimum acceptable diet among children age 6-23 months

MAD components and food groups	All children	Percent		
		6 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 23
Breastfed children				
Achieving minimum meal frequency	15.9	11.4	22.0	13.7
Achieving minimum dietary diversity	10.4	3.0	11.0	24.7
Consuming:				
Grains, roots, and tubers	52.7	24.3	64.8	89.0
Legumes and nuts	8.3	2.2	9.1	19.5
Dairy products	43.3	24.4	54.1	62.3
Flesh foods	6.4	1.2	5.7	18.4
Eggs	6.4	2.6	7.1	13.3
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	24.8	10.3	28.5	48.1
Other fruits and vegetables	18.3	3.8	21.9	20.0
n¹	463	193	180	90
Non-breastfed children				
Achieving minimum meal frequency	43.1	32.4	41.3	48.2
Achieving minimum milk feeding frequency	83.5	95.1	78.6	84.2
Achieving minimum dietary diversity	10.0	0.0	10.1	13.1
Consuming:				
Grains, roots, and tubers	85.4	53.1	89.8	91.9
Legumes and nuts	16.4	5.0	15.8	20.5
Dairy products	60.3	50.2	64.5	59.7
Flesh foods	16.5	2.5	17.9	19.7
Eggs	17.9	7.9	14.4	24.3
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	41.8	4.9	46.0	49.9
Other fruits and vegetables	8.1	2.8	8.4	16.3
n¹	234	35	95	104

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The number of observations (n) here refers to the number of individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

The MAD for children aged 6-23 months differ between breastfed children and non-breastfed children (FTF Indicator Handbook Definition Sheets p.24). The breastfed children with MAD

should have had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day. The non-breastfed children with MAD should have had at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day. Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the 7 food groups listed in Table 6.7. For non-breastfed children, it is four or more out of the 6 food groups, excluding Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) from the aforementioned 7 food groups. Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months. For non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months, it is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds, with the condition that at least two of these feedings are milk feeds.

Approximately 15.9 percent and 10.4 percent of breastfed children aged 6-23 months achieved minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity, respectively. These shares vary across age groups with generally positive associations with age advancement (statistically significant at 1%). The lowest shares of achievement are among children aged 6-11 months, with only 11.4 percent and 3.0 percent achieved minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity, respectively. Approximately half of the breastfed children aged 6-23 months consumed grains, roots and tubers, as well as dairy products in the previous day. Less than 10 percent of them consumed legumes/nuts, flesh foods, eggs and other fruits and vegetables and Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables. The shares of these children consuming commodities in each food group increase as they become older (statistically significant at 1%), except other fruits and vegetables that are rarely consumed. The largest differences in the shares across age groups are for grains, roots, and tubers, dairy products, and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables.

Among non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months, 43.1 percent achieved minimum meal frequency, which is higher than among breastfed children (statistically significant at 1% level), while the share of those achieving minimum dietary diversity is 10.0 percent and not significantly different from breastfed children. Approximately 83.5 percent of non-breastfed children had minimum milk feeding frequency. Similar to the breastfed children, the shares of non-breastfed children achieving minimum meal frequency and dietary diversity rise as their ages advance, although only the minimum dietary diversity is statistically significant. The differences in shares achieving milk feeding frequency across age groups is also statistically insignificant.

Compared to the breastfed children, higher shares of non-breastfed children consumed various food groups in the previous day (statistically significant at 1% for all food groups).

Approximately 85.4 and 60.3 percent of children consumed grains, roots, and tubers and dairy products in the previous day, respectively. However, the shares of those consuming legumes, nuts, flesh foods, eggs, and non-Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables are still less than 20

percent. Similar to the breastfed children, increase shares of non-breastfed children consume each food group as we move to the higher age groups.

6.2.3 Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

USG-funded programming supports nutrition-sensitive agricultural value chain⁵² interventions to achieve the dual purpose of enhancing both economic and nutritional outcomes. The Feed the Future ZOI interim assessment measures the degree to which respondents in the ZOI are consuming nutrient-rich commodities or products made from nutrient-rich commodities (NRVCC) being promoted by these value chain activities.

There are three criteria for a food commodity to be considered an NRVCC:

- 1) Increased production of the commodity must be promoted through a USG-funded value chain activity.
- 2) The value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives, in addition to any poverty-reduction or economic-growth related objectives.
- 3) The commodity must be considered nutrient-rich, defined as meeting any one of the following criteria: It is bio-fortified; a legume, nut or seed; an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects); a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber; or a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a “high source” of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis.

This section presents the ZOI Interim Assessment’s findings on the consumption of targeted nutrient rich value chain commodities among women age 15-49 and children age 6-23 months. The targeted commodities in Tajikistan include: fruits, vegetables, and dairy products.

Women’s Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

Table 6.8 presents women’s consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities. Estimates are shown for all women age 15-49, as well as by women’s individual and household

⁵² From Martin Webber and Patrick Labaste, “Building competitiveness in Africa’s agriculture : a guide to value chain concepts and applications,” published by The World Bank: “The term ‘value chain’ describes the full range of value-adding activities required to bring a product or service through the different phases of production, including procurement of raw materials and other inputs, assembly, physical transformation, acquisition of required services such as transport or cooling, and ultimately response to consumer demand (Kaplinsky and Morris (2002), “A Handbook for Value Chain Research,” p. 46–47).”

characteristics. Women's individual characteristics include age and educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

Overall, 21.2, 75.9 and 54.5 percent of women aged between 15 and 49 consumed fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, respectively. These shares are generally stable across ages for fruits and vegetables, although those above 35 years old are slightly less likely to consume dairy products. These shares are generally positively associated with the level of education. The shares are higher for fruits and dairy products among male and female adult households than among female adult only households. The shares are also positively associated with household size, particularly for dairy products. The shares are negatively associated with the level of household hunger.

Table 6.8. Women's consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities

Characteristic	Percent				n ¹
	Any targeted commodity	Fruits	Vegetables	Dairy	
Total (All Women 15-49)	87.7	21.2	75.9	54.5	3198
Age					
15-19	87.4	22.2	76.0	56.0	519
20-24	88.5	22.7	76.7	55.3	725
25-29	86.5	19.2	75.6	55.0	585
30-34	88.5	20.0	75.1	59.0	408
35-39	86.5	20.0	73.3	51.4	343
40-44	88.5	22.1	77.3	52.9	309
45-49	87.7	21.7	76.9	48.9	309
Educational attainment					
Basic/primary/none	86.2	17.5	74.7	52.5	1326
Secondary	88.4	23.5	76.2	55.5	1787
Post-secondary	93.7	27.6	86.2	63.7	84
Gendered household type					
Male and female adults	88.1	21.2	76.3	55.1	3027
Female adult(s) only	80.0	21.0	69.4	45.6	171
Household size					
Small (1-5 members)	82.6	19.5	71.0	43.5	581
Medium (6-10 members)	89.0	21.4	76.9	54.4	1631
Large (11+ members)	88.6	22.1	77.3	62.1	986
Household hunger					
No/little hunger	89.1	23.5	78.1	57.1	2783
Moderate/severe hunger	78.8	6.5	66.3	37.9	415

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (n) represents individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Children's Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

Table 6.9 presents children's consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities. Estimates are shown for all children 6-23 months, as well as by characteristics of the child, caregiver, and household. Children's characteristics include sex and age, and caregivers' characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

Approximately half (52.5%) of children aged 6-23 months consumed dairy, while only 9.8 and 2.4 percent consumed fruits and vegetables, respectively, during the day prior to the interview. Male children are slightly more likely to have consumed dairy products than female children (54.8 vs. 50.2 percent), while the differences in their shares for fruits and vegetables are smaller. Consumptions of these commodities are closely associated with the child's age. 15.6, 5.4 and 61.0 percent of children aged 18-23 months consumed fruits, vegetables and dairy products, respectively, while only 3.7, 0.0 and 28.0 percent of children aged 6-11 months consumed these. In general, shares are positively related to caregivers' education attainments.

The shares also vary across gendered household types, albeit in complex ways. The shares for fruits are lower among male and female adult households (9.7%) than other types of households (16.3%), while the share for the dairy products are higher among these households (49.1%) than other types of households. The shares of dairy products are positively associated with household size, while such patterns are weaker for fruits and vegetables. The shares are higher for all commodities among households with No/little hunger, than those with moderate or severe hunger.

Table 6.9. Children's consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities

Characteristic	Percent				n ¹
	Any targeted commodity	Fruits	Vegetables	Dairy	
Total (All children 6-23 months)	52.5	9.8	2.4	48.8	697
Child sex					
Male	54.8	12.1	2.0	51.4	357
Female	50.2	7.6	2.9	46.1	340
Child age					
6-11 months	29.5	3.7	0.0	28.0	228
12-17 months	60.8	10.9	2.3	57.6	275
18-23 months	68.1	15.6	5.4	61.0	194
Caregiver's educational attainment²					
Basic/primary/none	50.5	9.3	1.7	48.0	290
Secondary	53.9	9.6	2.5	48.9	374
Post-secondary	52.1	16.4	7.2	52.1	32
Gendered household type					
Male and female adults	52.8	9.7	2.5	49.1	681
Female adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	16
Household size					
Small (1-5 members)	54.5	12.2	0.0	43.8	50
Medium (6-10 members)	51.8	11.5	2.8	47.1	335
Large (11+ members)	53.0	7.6	2.5	51.6	312
Household hunger					
No/little hunger	53.4	10.8	2.6	49.5	616
Moderate/severe hunger	46.0	3.1	0.9	43.0	81

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (n) here refers to the number of individuals that fall under each category.

² The Interim ZOI Survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child's biological mother.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

7. Nutritional Status of Women and Children

This section presents findings related to the Feed the Future indicators of women's underweight and children's anthropometry (stunting, wasting, and underweight).

7.1 Body Mass Index of Women Age 15-49 Years

Table 7.1 presents women's mean Body Mass Index (BMI) as well the BMI categories of underweight ($BMI < 18.5$), normal weight ($18.5 \leq BMI < 25.0$), overweight ($BMI \geq 25.0$), and obese ($BMI \geq 30.0$). Estimates are shown for all non-pregnant women age 15-49, as well as disaggregated by individual-level and household-level characteristics. Individual characteristics include age and educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

Overweight and obesity are a growing problem in middle-income countries, and Tajikistan is no exception, as evidenced by the larger proportion of women who are overweight (35.5%) or obese (12.6%) than those who are underweight (5.5%). Approximately one third of overweight women are technically obese. There is very little variation with respect to mean BMI across sub-categories of women, with the exception of age categories where BMI ranges from 21.6 for the youngest women to 27.8 for the oldest women. The average BMI for women age 30 and older is above the threshold for overweight. Consistent with this overall pattern, the proportion of underweight females age 15-19 is more than three times that of the 20-24 age category. The proportion of the youngest women who are underweight is more than ten times that of the oldest women. Likewise, the proportion of the oldest women who are obese approaches 25 times that of the youngest women. These patterns suggest age-related patterns of intra-household distribution of labor and caloric intake and a high likelihood that underweight younger women may be obese at some point during their lifetime. The health risks associated with underweight and overweight status pose a considerable challenge to women in the ZOI. Across other categories, the distribution of overweight and underweight women is less stark.

Table 7.1. Prevalence of underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obese women

Characteristic	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) category (percent)				n ¹
		Under-weight	Normal weight	Over-weight	Obese	
Total (All women age 15-49)	24.4	5.5	58.8	35.7	12.6	2904
Age						
15-19	21.6	14.3	76.1	9.6	1.4	490
20-24	22.5	4.3	75.2	20.5	2.2	587
25-29	23.5	5.4	65.0	29.6	5.3	503
30-34	25.1	3.5	54.2	42.3	14.0	380
35-39	26.5	3.4	41.9	54.7	21.0	331
40-44	27.2	3.0	36.2	60.8	28.5	304
45-49	27.8	1.4	39.4	59.3	34.8	309
Educational attainment						
Basic/primary/none	24.0	6.8	60.5	32.7	10.8	1201
Secondary	24.6	4.7	58.3	37.1	13.8	1624
Post-secondary	24.8	4.8	53.8	41.4	12.0	78
Gendered household type						
Male and female adult(s)	24.3	5.6	59.4	35.0	12.2	2736
Female adult(s) only	25.2	4.4	53.6	42.0	18.3	168
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	2
Household size						
Small (1-5 members)	25.0	5.7	54.1	40.1	17.2	538
Medium (6-10 members)	24.3	5.4	60.0	34.6	12.5	1494
Large (11+ members)	24.1	5.6	60.6	33.9	9.5	872
Household hunger						
No/little hunger	24.3	5.5	59.1	35.4	12.0	2530
Moderate/severe hunger	24.8	5.7	58.3	36.0	16.1	374
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)						
Above \$1.90 poverty line	24.4	5.7	58.5	35.8	13.0	2011
Below \$1.90 poverty line	24.3	5.0	60.3	34.7	11.7	893

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size. The number of observations (n) represents individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

7.2 Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight among Children Under 5 Years

This section reports on three anthropometric measurements of undernutrition among children under 5 years in the ZOI: stunting (height-for-age), wasting (weight-for-height), and underweight (weight-for-age).

7.2.1 Stunting (Height-for-Age)

Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to a prolonged inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly age 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity as adults (c.f. Black et al. 2008, Victora et al. 2008). Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height-for-age Z-score more than two standard deviations below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard (<-2SD).⁵³ The stunting measures presented below include the Feed the Future stunting indicator of moderate or severe stunting combined (<-2SD) as well as the indicator for severe stunting (<-3SD). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

Table 7.2 shows the prevalence of stunting, severe stunting, and mean Z-scores for children under 5 years in the ZOI. Estimates are presented for all children and by child, caregiver, and household characteristics. Children's characteristics include sex and age. Caregivers' characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

It is important to keep in mind that not all children in the sampled households were measured. The most active, healthy children are the least likely to be at home and available for measurement at the time of the survey. Meanwhile, children who are ill are almost certainly home and, to the extent that anthropometric outcomes are associated with illness or other child limitations, these estimates may be biased upward. Of children eligible for measurement, roughly one-quarter were not measured, and an additional 11 percent had at least one measurement that was out of the possible range and therefore anthropometric z-scores were not constructed.

⁵³ WHO. (2006).

In the ZOI, 29.3 percent of children under 5 are stunted, 14.2 percent of them severely so. Z-scores for females are statistically significantly higher than those for males.⁵⁴ Severe stunting is highest among 24-35 month old children at 17.9 percent. Similarly to caregiver education, households that experienced severe or moderate hunger appear to have a lower Z-score and higher levels of stunting, but in fact these differences are not statistically significant.

⁵⁴ Tests of statistical significance are reported where patterns are not immediately obvious to the reader, or where apparently obvious patterns are not statistically significant. Means differences among categories were tested using survey weights and significance is measured at p<0.05.

Table 7.2. Stunting (height-for-age) among children under 5 years old

Characteristic	% Stunted (<-2 SD) ^a	% Severely stunted (<-3 SD) ^b	Mean Z-score ^c	n ^d
Total (All children under 5 years)	29.3	14.2	-1.17	1632
Child sex				
Male	29.8	15.3	-1.26	816
Female	28.8	13.0	-1.08	816
Child age^{ac}				
0-11 months	21.6	13.4	-0.55	342
12-23 months	34.3	16.3	-1.12	386
24-35 months	32.3	17.9	-1.39	303
36-47 months	29.2	10.2	-1.47	302
48-59 months	29.0	12.6	-1.44	299
Caregiver's educational attainment²				
Basic/primary/none	28.2	13.1	-1.18	790
Secondary	30.1	14.5	-1.16	769
Post-secondary	31.2	21.9	-1.18	72
Gendered household type³				
Male and female adults	29.5	14.2	-1.16	1581
Female adult(s) only	23.9	13.9	-0.82	51
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	0
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	26.2	15.5	-1.02	130
Medium (6-10 members)	28.8	13.1	-1.13	786
Large (11+ members)	30.5	15.2	-1.24	716
Household hunger				
No/little hunger	28.9	14.3	-1.14	1442
Moderate/severe hunger	32.0	13.3	-1.35	190
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)				
Above \$1.90 poverty line	28.4	14.9	-1.12	1049
Below \$1.90 poverty line	30.9	12.9	-1.26	583

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

² The Interim ZOI Survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child's biological mother.

³ Insufficient observations (n < 30) for statistically reliable estimation of all categories except male and female households and female adult only households.

^{a-c} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between BMI and the woman's age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant ($p<0.05$), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

7.2.2 Wasting (Weight-for-Height)

Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are acutely malnourished, as defined by a weight-for-height Z-score more than two standard deviations below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. The wasting measures presented below include the Feed the Future wasting indicator of moderate or severe wasting combined ($<-2SD$) as well as the indicator for severe wasting ($<-3SD$), and the percentage of children who are overweight or obese ($>-2SD$) and only obese ($>-3SD$). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

Table 7.3 shows the prevalence of wasting, severe wasting, overweight, obesity, and mean Z-scores for children under 5 years in the ZOI. Estimates are presented for all children and by child, caregiver, and household characteristics. Children's characteristics include sex and age. Caregivers' characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

Estimates of wasting indicate that 9.2 percent of all children under 5 are wasted, and 4.7 percent are severely wasted. Males are statistically more likely to be wasted than females, with 10.7 and 7.6 percent of male and female children wasted, respectively. Children aged 0-11 months are dramatically more likely to be wasted (22.1%) and severely wasted (13.0%) relative to children 12 months and older. The reasons for this are unclear, but the staggering difference points to difficulties with early childhood nutrition in the ZOI.⁵⁵ There is no statistically significant difference in wasting by caregiver's education and household hunger status. Small households have higher levels of wasting and severe wasting (9.1 and 5.2 percent, respectively) than large households (8.7 and 3.6 percent, respectively).

The overall level of overweight among children in the ZOI is nearly 11.7 percent, and 3.9 percent of children are considered obese. At the same time that levels of wasting are high for very young children, levels of overweight and obesity are also highest among this group —13.8 percent of children age 0-11 months are overweight and 6.1 percent are obese. Similarly, larger households have lower levels of overweight and obesity, while smaller households have higher levels. This dual burden of malnutrition—both under and overweight populations, in this case among children—is characteristic of many middle-income countries and presents a public health challenge in the ZOI.

⁵⁵ UNICEF Tajikistan suggests that malnutrition of children transitioning from breastfeeding to normal food is very high.

Table 7.3. Wasting (weight-for-height) among children under 5 years old

Characteristic	% Wasted (<-2 SD) ^a	% Severely wasted (<-3 SD) ^b	% Overweight (> +2SD) ^c	% Obese (> +3SD) ^d	Mean Z-score ^e	n ^f
Total (All children under 5 years)	9.2	4.7	11.7	3.9	0.21	1678
Child sex^b						
Male	10.7	5.9	12.1	4.0	0.19	845
Female	7.6	3.5	11.3	3.9	0.24	833
Child age^{abcde}						
0-11 months	22.1	13.0	13.8	6.1	-0.29	346
12-23 months	8.8	4.4	13.0	4.2	0.30	406
24-35 months	2.3	1.3	12.1	2.6	0.55	306
36-47 months	5.2	1.3	7.8	1.1	0.28	312
48-59 months	5.5	2.1	11.1	5.4	0.28	308
Caregiver's educational attainment^{2c}						
Basic/primary/none	8.2	4.5	10.5	4.8	0.24	801
Secondary	10.0	5.0	12.1	3.3	0.18	807
Post-secondary	9.9	2.1	19.5	2.5	0.28	69
Gendered household type³						
Male and female adults	9.2	4.6	11.8	3.9	0.2	1628
Female adult(s) only	8.0	6.4	8.3	4.2	0.2	50
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	0
Household size^{bcd}						
Small (1-5 members)	9.1	5.2	13.3	7.3	0.43	129
Medium (6-10 members)	9.5	5.5	12.2	4.0	0.18	804
Large (11+ members)	8.7	3.6	10.9	3.2	0.21	745
Household hunger						
No/little hunger	9.2	4.6	12.2	3.9	0.22	1484
Moderate/severe hunger	8.5	4.8	8.2	3.9	0.20	194
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)						
Above \$1.90 poverty line	9.4	4.7	12.7	4.4	0.23	1104
Below \$1.90 poverty line	8.8	4.6	9.7	3.0	0.18	574

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

^f Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

² The Interim ZOI Survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child's biological mother.

³ Insufficient observations (n < 30) for statistically reliable estimation of all categories except male and female households and female adult only households.

^{a-e} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between BMI and the woman's age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant ($p<0.05$), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

7.2.3 Underweight (Weight-for-Age)

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement and is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight-for-age Z-score of more than two standard deviations below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. The underweight measures presented below include the Feed the Future underweight indicator of moderate or severe underweight combined ($<-2SD$) as well as the indicator for severe underweight ($<-3SD$). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

Table 7.4 shows the prevalence of underweight, severe underweight, and mean Z-scores for children under 5 years in the ZOI. Estimates are presented for all children and by child, caregiver, and household characteristics. Children's characteristics include sex and age. Caregivers' characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

In the ZOI, 16.0 percent of children under 5 years are considered underweight, nearly half of which are severely underweight. Consistent with the earlier discussion of stunting and wasting, underweight levels are higher among males than among females, at 19.5 percent for males and 12.4 percent for females. They are also higher for the youngest children, age 0-11 months, 24.9 percent of which are underweight and 12.2 percent of which are severely underweight and higher in small households where 8.9 percent of children are underweight, compared to 6.6 percent in large households. Caregiver educational attainment appears to have no relationship with underweight status, nor does household hunger status.

We see significant sex differences in wasting and underweight, with boys having statistically higher rates of both. We investigated these relationships in detail and noticed several patterns, including that the differences are particularly strong around 0, 1, and 3 years of age, and that wasting is higher for girls in households that contain no male children. Systematic mismeasurement of weight, the common feature of both underweight and wasting, could generate these patterns, but it is difficult to imagine what would drive this systematic error. We also investigated systematic differences in child feeding practices by gender, but found nothing that would explain these considerable differences.

To conclude Chapter 7, we find notable prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children under 5 in the ZOI, and in particular children age 0-11 months and women age 15-19 years. Poor nutrition among young children affects not only physical, but also cognitive development and is associated a host of long-term outcomes. Meanwhile, poor nutrition among women of childbearing age is associated with many of these same outcomes in these women's children. At the same time, we see high levels of overweight and obesity, particularly among children age 0-11 months and among older women. Overall, findings from this chapter suggest

that the ZOI currently faces health policy challenges associated with the simultaneous existence of significant populations of stunted, underweight and overweight individuals.

Table 7.4. Underweight (weight-for-age) among children under 5 years old

Characteristic	% Underweight (<-2 SD) ^a	% Severely underweight (<-3 SD) ^b	Mean Z-score ^c	n ^d
Total (All children under 5 years)	16.0	7.0	-0.67	1774
Child sex^{ab}				
Male	19.5	8.6	-0.74	901
Female	12.4	5.3	-0.59	873
Child age^{abc}				
0-11 months	24.9	12.2	-0.78	383
12-23 months	14.8	7.5	-0.50	429
24-35 months	12.3	5.2	-0.48	323
36-47 months	11.0	4.6	-0.75	316
48-59 months	15.2	3.9	-0.87	323
Caregiver's educational attainment²				
Basic/primary/none	15.3	6.3	-0.65	840
Secondary	17.0	7.6	-0.69	875
Post-secondary	11.1	6.6	-0.60	58
Gendered household type³				
Male and female adults	15.9	6.9	-0.68	1722
Female adult(s) only	19.7	8.1	-0.45	52
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	0
Household size^b				
Small (1-5 members)	19.9	8.9	-0.71	137
Medium (6-10 members)	15.0	7.0	-0.67	840
Large (11+ members)	16.4	6.6	-0.67	797
Household hunger				
No/little hunger	15.9	6.9	-0.65	1571
Moderate/severe hunger	16.4	7.4	-0.82	203
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)^c				
Above \$1.90 poverty line	15.2	6.8	-0.62	1174
Below \$1.90 poverty line	17.5	7.3	-0.76	600

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

^b Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates' sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

^c The Interim ZOI Survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child's biological mother.

^d Insufficient observations (n < 30) for statistically reliable estimation of all categories except male and female households and female adult only households.

^{a-e} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between BMI and the woman's age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant ($p<0.05$), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8. Migration and Remittances

This section presents findings related to migration and remittances in the Feed the Future ZOI. This is a country-specific module designed to provide a look into one of the major contributing factors to household income in Tajikistan, which as a share of GDP is among the world's most remittance-dependent countries. The IFPRI team added the migration and remittances module for interim round; this information was not collected in the baseline survey. The survey was administered during a time when many Tajik migrants were returning to the country as a result of worsening economic conditions in Russia and provides a snapshot into how these macroeconomic developments affected individual households in the ZOI.

8.1 Households with Migrants

Table 8.1 shows the percentage share of households receiving remittances and disaggregates across different types of households. Overall, about 37.8 percent of households received remittances. The shares are slightly higher among households with no/little hunger than households with moderate/severe hunger, higher among female adult only households than male-female adult households, and higher among large households than medium or small households.

Table 8.1. Percentage of households receiving remittances in the past 12 months

	Mean among those with positive remittances	n ¹
Total	37.8	2000
Household hunger		
No/little hunger	38.3	1727
Moderate/severe hunger	35.0	273
Gendered household type		
Male and female adults	37.4	1857
Female adult(s) only	41.7	142
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	32.3	550
Medium (6-10 members)	39.1	1045
Large (11+ members)	42.7	405

¹ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of households that fall under each category. Two (2) male adult only households were not included in this table.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.2 Migrant Demographics

Table 8.2 shows the percentages of sampled household members migrating at least one month either internationally or internally within Tajikistan, and their variations across age groups and gender. Approximately one out of four male household members aged above 15 (23.6%) migrated, compared to only 1.7% of female members. International migration accounts for over 90 percent of all migration (22.3% international vs. 23.6% all migration).

Table 8.2. Percentage of households members migrating in the past 12 months

Age group	Total	Internal migration	International migration	n ¹	Total	Internal migration	International migration	n ¹
	Male				Female			
15-19	13.4	2.3	11.1	877	0.9	0.7	0.2	837
20-24	33.4	3.4	30.2	854	2.0	0.4	1.4	971
25-29	33.4	1.2	32.5	814	2.3	0.4	1.9	786
30-34	32.6	0.4	32.3	561	2.8	0.5	2.3	552
35-39	30.2	0.7	29.5	380	2.7	0.3	2.4	406
40-44	29.6	0.5	29.1	333	1.9	0.3	1.6	351
45-49	23.6	0.5	23.4	324	0.9	0	0.9	365
50+	6.3	0.4	5.9	949	1.1	0.5	0.6	1042
Total	23.6	1.4	22.3	5092	1.7	0.4	1.3	5310

¹ The number of observations (n) refers to the number of individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.3 Duration of Migration

Table 8.3 shows the percentage shares of migrants by the total months of migration in the past 12 months and averages differentiated by internal and international migration. On average, migrants spent 6.8 months away from home for internal migration, and 7.5 months for international migration. The length of migration has fairly wide variations; close to half of migrants either migrated only 1-3 months or as long as 10-12 months.

Table 8.3. Duration of migration in the past 12 months (in percent)

Duration	Internal	International
1 - 3 months	23.6	16.5
4 - 6 months	32.3	26.1
7 - 9 months	17.4	25.4
10 - 12 months	26.7	32.1
Average months	6.8	7.5
n¹	93	1189

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of individuals that fall under each category. It includes only those individuals who reported their duration of migration.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.4 Reasons for Migration

Table 8.4 lists the major reported reasons for internal and international migration, respectively. For international migration, seeking a job is the predominant reason, accounting for 81.8 percent. Other reasons include family reasons, seeking easier lifestyle, or starting new job. For internal migration, seeking job is still the most important reason, accounting for 46.8 percent. However, other reasons like education and family reasons account for relatively large shares as well.

Table 8.4. Reasons for domestic and international migration (in percent)

Reason	Internal migration	International migration
Looking for work	46.8	81.8
Education	17.9	1.2
Family reasons	12.0	8.5
Easier lifestyle	4.9	4.5
Starting new job	2.9	2.1
Don't know	1.8	0.2
Job transfer	1.7	0.3
Health treatment	1.3	0.6
Training	1.1	0.1
Conflict	0.4	0.1
Other	9.3	0.8
n ¹	208	1189

¹ The n figure represents the number of individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.5 Occupations Before and During Migration

Tables 8.5 and 8.6 show the occupations prior to the first migration. It also shows migrants' occupations during the migration. Prior to the first migration, close to 40 percent of male international migrants did not have any job. This share was particularly higher among the younger migrants. Even among older migrants, close to 30 percent or more did not have any job prior to the first migration. Those with jobs were mostly engaged in agriculture, construction work, or studying.

During the international migration, close to 40 percent of male migrants were engaged in building/construction work, regardless of the ages. Other relatively common type of job includes foreman (typically older migrants), loader, seller, janitor (typically younger migrants), although the types of occupations other than building/construction seem highly diverse. Close to 4 percent of male migrants were also jobless during migration, and this share is particularly higher among the younger migrants.

Table 8.5. Occupation of male migrants prior to first migration (in percent)

Age group	n ¹	Nothing	Study	Construction work	Agriculture / Farmer	Hired employee	Other
All	1189	42.9	14.3	8.8	11.2	7.0	15.7
15 - 19	118	48.0	28.4	3.6	4.1	4.3	11.6
20 - 24	283	43.2	25.2	8.6	7.2	5.1	10.7
25 - 29	267	47.1	12.6	7.3	12.6	6.7	13.7
30 - 34	178	54.0	7.1	10.4	8.8	7.1	12.6
35 - 39	111	36.2	3.1	11.2	26.6	6.1	16.9
40 - 44	97	38.5	3.4	12.0	12.8	11.1	22.3
45 - 49	74	22.1	1.0	11.0	15.5	7.8	42.6
50+	61	27.5	0.0	8.9	9.7	16.2	37.7

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 8.6. Occupation of male migrants during international migration (in percent)

Age group	n ¹	Building / construction	Foreman	Loader	Seller	Janitor	Security guard	Jobless	Other
All	1125	45.4	6.2	4.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.9	31.9
15 - 19	99	41.5	0.0	4.3	2.5	6.5	0.0	7.8	37.3
20 - 29	517	45.4	4.2	5.6	3.0	2.4	2.1	4.7	32.5
30 - 39	284	47.1	8.4	5.2	2.7	1.7	3.3	2.0	29.7
40 - 49	168	46.4	12.4	3.6	3.9	1.7	1.0	3.0	28.0
50+	57	39.8	4.6	2.2	1.5	1.7	7.7	3.2	39.4

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of individuals that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.6 Net Incomes From Migration

Table 8.7 summarizes the comparisons of net earnings from migration, found by subtracting two-way travel costs from gross earnings, with reservation incomes at home. Reservation incomes, the hypothetical amounts respondents would have earned by staying at home instead of migrating, were self-reported. In order to maintain comparability, these figures are only based on samples reporting all information (income earned, travel costs, and reservation incomes at home). On average, net earnings are more than twice larger than the reservation incomes (4,800 somoni compared to 2,000 somoni). Net earnings increases as the duration of migration lengthens, and so is the difference between net earnings and reservation incomes at home. For those migrating 1-3 months, net earnings are much smaller than reservation incomes (35 somoni vs. 600 somoni) although the sample size is small for this group. For those migrating 4-6 months, net earnings are greater than reservation income (3,400 vs. 1,500), but the difference is smaller compared to those migrating 7-9 months or 10-12 months. These observations are consistent with the hypothesis that decisions to migrate and the length of migration are both largely driven by the significant gap in income earning opportunities.

Table 8.7. Net income from international migration and reservation incomes

Duration of migration	Net earnings (after subtracting two-way travel costs)	Reservation incomes at home	Two-way travel costs (among those reporting net income)	n ¹
1 - 3 months	35	600	3500	18
4 - 6 months	3400	1500	3400	59
7 - 9 months	6600	2000	3400	54
10 - 12 months	7100	3000	3200	58
All	4800	2000	3400	189

¹ Samples of observations reporting all of earnings, travel costs, and reservation incomes at home. The number of observations (*n*) represents the number of households that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.7 Total Remittances

Table 8.8 summarizes the amount of remittances received by the households, among those reporting the amount. Since remittances received are often either underreported or not at all, we report the estimates based on the remittances sent by the migrating household members. The following table includes estimates based on reporting households only.

Among the households for which remittance amounts can be estimated, mean and median amounts are 13,202 and 6,000 somoni (nominal figures with 2014 as the reference year) based on the figures reported by senders. While there are variations, amounts are higher among households with no/little hunger than households with moderate/severe hunger, and higher among female adult only households than male/female adult households.

Table 8.8. Total remittances received by household over 12 months (in 2014 somoni, nominal)

	Mean among those with positive remittances	Median among those with positive remittances	n ¹
All	13202	6000	606
Household hunger			
No/little hunger	13745	6000	533
Moderate/severe hunger	9352	5000	73
Gendered household type			
Male and female adults	12931	6000	555
Female adult(s) only	16823	6000	49
Household size			
Small (1-5 members)	15512	5260	143
Medium (6-10 members)	12782	6000	325
Large (11+ members)	11755	6000	138

¹ The number of observations (*n*) represents the number of households that fall under each category. This information contains only households reporting the amount of remittances.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.8 Remittances and Household Income

Table 8.9 summarizes the approximate contribution of received remittances to household incomes, based on reported percentages. For all households in the sample, remittances receipt generally account for 22.9 percent of total income. However, this figure includes many households not reporting remittance receipts. Among the households actually reporting remittance receipts, remittances account for close to 70 percent of total household income. This income share holds across different types of households based on food security status, demographics, and household poverty status at both the \$1.25/day and \$1.90/day thresholds.

Table 8.9. Contribution of remittances to household income

	All samples		Among those reporting remittance received	
	%	n ¹	%	n ¹
All households	22.9	1987	69.2	653
Household hunger				
No/little hunger	23.2	1717	69.5	566
Moderate/severe hunger	21.4	270	67.3	87
Gendered household type				
Male and female adults	22.4	1845	68.2	595
Female adult(s) only	29.4	140	81.4	56
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	20.8	546	72.6	160
Medium (6-10 members)	23.7	1040	69.0	349
Large (11+ members)	24.2	401	65.7	144
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)				
Above \$1.90 poverty line	22.7	578	69.5	187
Below \$1.90 poverty line	23.0	1409	69.1	466

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of households that fall under each category. This information contains only households reporting the contribution of remittances to household income.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 8.10 summarizes the averages of reported breakdown (in percentages) of remittances used for different purposes by households of different types. Regardless of household types, approximately 60 percent is used for food consumption. Although samples are small, these shares are slightly higher among households with moderate / severe hunger, or households with female adults only. Approximately 10 percent is used for health, 7 percent for non-food, non-durable goods, and 4 percent used for education, productive assets, and saving, respectively. Larger households tend to spend slightly more on health and productive assets and save less.

Table 8.10. Use of remittances at household level by categories (breakdown in percent)

Type of households	Food	Non-food, non-durable goods	Durable goods (cars, furniture etc.)	Productive assets (tractors, livestock, farmland etc.)	Education	Health	Saving	Payment of debt / loans	Other	n ¹
All	61.9	6.9	2.7	4.2	4.5	9.8	4.3	3.6	2.4	411
Household hunger										
No/little hunger	61.4	7.0	2.8	4.5	4.7	9.5	4.4	3.5	2.5	354
Moderate/severe hunger	64.9	6.7	2.0	2.5	2.9	11.4	3.7	4.2	2.0	57
Gendered household type										
Male and female adults	61.3	6.7	2.9	4.4	4.6	10.0	4.2	3.5	2.5	372
Female adult(s) only	69.0	7.9	0.2	2.0	3.8	7.3	4.9	5.2	0.0	37
Household size										
Small (1-5 members)	60.8	6.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	7.5	6.8	5.3	3.0	106
Medium (6-10 members)	61.8	6.4	2.2	3.6	5.3	10.5	4.1	3.7	2.4	224
Large (11+ members)	63.6	7.5	3.1	7.8	3.2	10.7	1.6	1.0	1.7	81

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of households that fall under each category. This information contains only households reporting the use of remittances in household spending.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 8.II summarizes the average and median amount of remittances received in each quarter. The table includes households receiving remittances and reporting an amount in all four quarters. The total amount is approximately 8,600 somoni, which is less than the estimated amount in Table 8.8, possibly due to the underreporting of remittances received. Generally, the amount of remittances received is spread throughout the year, although the amount in the first quarter is slightly lower (mean of 1,682 somoni and median of 530 somoni). The figures must also be interpreted with caution as the exchange rates fluctuated sharply during 2014.

Table 8.II. Remittances received by quarter (household level in 2014 somoni, nominal)

	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	n ¹
Mean (all)	1682	2100	2556	2267	659
Median (all)	530	1000	1000	1000	659
Household hunger					
No/little hunger	600	1000	1200	1000	569
Moderate/severe hunger	500	600	600	600	90
Gendered household type					
Male and female adults	500	1000	1000	1000	600
Female adult(s) only	820	1000	1100	1100	57
Household size					
Small (1-5 members)	600	1000	1000	1000	163
Medium (6-10 members)	500	1000	1000	1000	350
Large (11+ members)	750	1000	1025	800	146

¹ The number of observations (*n*) represents the number of households that fall under each category. This information contains only households reporting the seasonal breakdown of remittances received.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 8.12 summarizes the shares of households of different types by who primarily control the use of remittances received. For about 76.5 percent of households, the household head controls the use of remittances, while the spouse controls them in 15.7 percent of households. Only 5.5 percent of households reported joint household head and spouse control. Spouses are more likely to control the use of remittances in small households than in large households.

Table 8.12. Percentage of households by member controlling remittances

Type of households	Household head	Spouse	Household head and spouse	Household members other than household head	n ¹
All	76.5	15.7	5.5	2.3	666
Household hunger					
No/little hunger	75.9	16.6	5.2	2.3	576
Moderate/severe hunger	79.7	10.0	7.4	2.8	90
Gendered household type					
Male and female adults	77.1	15.4	5.6	1.9	607
Female adult(s) only	67.9	19.8	4.8	7.5	57
Household size					
Small (1-5 members)	65.8	22.1	9.2	2.9	154
Medium (6-10 members)	78.5	14.2	4.6	2.8	354
Large (11+ members)	83.8	11.9	3.7	0.7	148

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of households that fall under each category. This information contains only households reporting the household member(s) controlling remittances received.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.9 Returning Migrants

Table 8.13 shows the share of migrants in different age groups, who have returned from abroad in the 6 months prior to the survey. Overall, 38.4 percent of international migrants returned from abroad in the past 6 months. The shares are higher among older migrants. While only 14.1 percent among those aged 15-19 returned from abroad in the past 6 months, these shares are often more than 40 percent for migrants aged 35 or above.

Table 8.13. Percentage of migrants returning from abroad in the past 6 months

Age group	%	n ¹
All	38.4	1189
15 – 19	14.1	100
20 – 24	37.5	270
25 – 29	39.8	274
30 – 34	35.9	188
35 – 39	44.1	116
40 – 44	44.5	101
45 – 49	49.3	77
50+	48.1	63

¹ The number of observations (*n*) represents the number of individuals that falls under each category. It includes only those who responded as having returned from abroad in the past six months.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

Table 8.14 summarizes the breakdown of the reasons for returning in the past 6 months from abroad. The major reasons include family reasons (28.9 %), expiration of permit (25.6%), health reasons (11.3%) and regular leave (8.6%). However, 18.0 percent of respondents mentioned loss of job as their reason for returning. Combined with forced unpaid leave (1.7%) and bankruptcy (0.9%), about 20 percent of respondents returned due to the loss of job or business. These patterns vary somewhat across age groups of migrants. The shares of those returning due to loss of job or business is slightly lower among those aged 20-24, and slightly higher among older migrants.

While it is difficult to assess income loss suffered as a result of a return attributable to the loss of a job or business, some indications can be obtained through rough comparisons. Those who had to return from migration in the past six months due to loss of either job or business had stayed 6.65 months on average at the destination of migration, which was statistically significantly shorter (at 1 percent statistical significance) than the 7.53-month average stayed by other migrants. Assuming that they would have been able to stay for 7.53 months instead of 6.65 months and that they would have been able to earn the same level of income during that time, this curtailed migration translates to approximately an 11 percent income loss.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ $11\% \approx \left(\frac{7.53-6.65}{7.53} \right)$

However, there is likely to be heterogeneity in the degree of losses, and some households may have suffered significantly more.

Table 8.14. Reasons for returning from abroad in the past 6 months (in percent)

Age group	Family reasons	Permit expired	Health reasons	Regular leave for seasonal work	Made enough money	Expensive living cost	Lost job / couldn't find job	Forced unpaid leave	Bankruptcy	Other	n ¹
All	28.9	25.6	11.3	8.7	2.1	1.0	18.0	1.7	0.9	1.9	448
15 – 19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	13^
20 – 24	41.4	26.3	8.3	4.6	0.8	2.6	11.6	0.0	2.0	2.4	100
25 – 29	33.1	26.0	7.5	10.8	1.0	1.0	21.7	2.3	0.0	1.9	106
30 – 34	22.3	18.7	15.6	8.9	7.9	0.0	18.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	66
35 – 39	33.3	35.1	7.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	49
40 – 44	14.5	15.7	16.0	9.2	5.6	2.2	28.8	6.2	0.0	1.8	44
45 – 49	25.0	31.2	15.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	38
50+	19.5	19.1	24.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	24.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	32

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The number of observations (n) represents the number of individuals that falls under each category. It includes only those who responded as having returned from abroad in the past six months.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

8.10 Migration, remittances and nutrition

While assessing the effect of migration and remittances on poverty and nutrition indicators requires more rigorous analysis, simple mean-comparison tests offer some insights into the potential importance of migration and remittances. **Table 8.15** shows poverty, nutrition and consumption indicators, differentiated by whether households had a labor migrant. We use two-sample t-test to compare the means of poverty, consumption and nutrition indicators between the households with and without labor migrants, the null hypothesis being that the differences between the means is zero. We do not find statistically significant differences in the means of poverty, consumption and nutrition indicators between households with and without labor migrants, except for the share of women consuming vegetables. The share of women consuming vegetables in the former households is 78.7 percent, which is 4.5 percentage points higher than the 74.2 percent among women of reproductive age in the households without migrants. A similar analysis shown in **Table 8.16** for remittance receiving and non-receiving households shows no statistically significant differences in the means of these indicators.

Table 8.15. Migration, poverty and nutrition

Feed the Future Indicator	Households with labor migrants	Households without labor migrants	Difference	P-value
Prevalence of poverty: Individuals				
Poverty - national	48.3%	47.2%	1.1%	0.712
Poverty - extreme	35.3%	32.4%	2.9%	0.328
Poverty - \$1.90	33.5%	30.3%	3.2%	0.259
Poverty - \$1.25	9.9%	10.7%	-0.8%	0.639
Prevalence of poverty: Households				
Poverty - national	43.2%	42.9%	0.4%	0.887
Poverty - extreme	31.1%	29.4%	1.7%	0.468
Poverty - \$1.90	29.3%	27.7%	1.6%	0.469
Poverty - \$1.25	8.4%	9.6%	-1.2%	0.318
Children's nutrition and consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities				
Receiving minimum acceptable diet	5.7%	5.4%	0.3%	0.888
Consumption of dairy	48.7%	48.8%	-0.1%	0.975
Consumption of fruits	10.5%	9.4%	1.1%	0.703
Consumption of vegetables	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.557
Children's anthropometrics (under 5 years of age)				
Children Wasted	8.6%	9.6%	-1.0%	0.517
Children Stunted	28.8%	29.6%	-0.8%	0.744
Children Underweight	16.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.996
Women's nutrition and consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities				
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	3.83	3.69	0.14	0.313
Share of women receiving minimum dietary diversity	33.0%	28.7%	4.3%	0.150
Consumption of dairy	55.2%	54.2%	1.0%	0.694
Consumption of fruits	20.7%	21.5%	-0.8%	0.751
Consumption of vegetables	78.7%	74.2%	4.5%**	0.046**

** Indicates statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level between remittance-receiving and non-receiving households

Table 8.16. Remittances, poverty and nutrition

Feed the Future Indicator	Households receiving remittances	Households non-receiving remittances	Difference	P-value
Prevalence of poverty: Individuals				
Poverty - national	47.4%	47.7%	-0.3%	0.920
Poverty - extreme	34.2%	33.1%	1.1%	0.702
Poverty - \$1.90	31.8%	31.3%	0.4%	0.878
Poverty - \$1.25	9.9%	10.7	-0.7%	0.737
Prevalence of poverty: Households				
Poverty - national	41.9%	43.7%	-1.8%	0.475
Poverty - extreme	29.7%	30.2%	-0.4%	0.888
Poverty - \$1.90	27.7%	28.6%	-0.9%	0.776
Poverty - \$1.25	8.9%	9.4%	-0.5%	0.809
Children's nutrition and consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities				
Receiving minimum acceptable diet	4.0%	6.6%	-2.6%	0.115
Consumption of dairy	46.0%	50.9%	-4.8%	0.131
Consumption of fruits	9.0%	10.5%	-1.5%	0.506
Consumption of vegetables	2.2%	2.6%	-0.4%	0.748
Children's anthropometrics (under 5 years of age)				
Children Wasted	8.8%	9.5%	-0.7%	0.665
Children Stunted	29.9%	28.8%	1.0%	0.688
Children Underweight	15.8%	16.1%	-0.3%	0.882
Women's nutrition and consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities				
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	3.81	3.69	0.13	0.411
Share of women receiving minimum dietary diversity	33.3%	28.2%	5.2%	0.114
Consumption of dairy	54.3%	54.7%	-0.4%	0.888
Consumption of fruits	20.9%	21.4%	-0.5%	0.901
Consumption of vegetables	78.1%	74.4%	3.7%	0.102

** Indicates statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level between remittance-receiving and non-receiving households

9. Agriculture

This section presents findings related to agricultural production in the ZOI, including participation in agriculture, plot characteristics, cropping patterns, mechanization, agricultural assets, livestock ownership and milk production.

9.1 Household Participation in Agriculture

Table 9.1 describes agricultural participation and landholdings in the ZOI. Agriculture is widely practiced in the ZOI, both in urban and rural areas, where 73.5 and 85.3 percent of households reported cultivating at least one crop in the previous year. Urban landholdings are significantly smaller than rural landholdings, at 0.07 hectares, as opposed to 0.12 hectares for rural households. Households with both male and female adults have higher agricultural participation (84.3%) and more land (0.12 hectares) than households with only female adults, only 76.8 percent of which participate in agriculture on an average of 0.10 hectares of land. Larger households are associated with a greater likelihood of participating in agriculture, and also with larger land holdings, though the difference between medium and large households is not statistically significant. Households with higher educational attainment have higher participation in agriculture (86.4%) than their less-educated counterparts.

Table 9.1. Household participation in agriculture in the ZOI

	Percentage of households that cultivated any crop in the previous year ^a	Median landholding (ha) ^b	n
Total	83.8	0.12	1996
Urban ^a	73.5	0.07	178
Rural ^a	85.3	0.12	1818
Gendered household type^a			
Male and female adult(s)	84.3	0.12	1853
Female adults only	76.8	0.10	141
Household size^a			
Small (1-5 members)	76.6	0.10	549
Medium (6-10 members)	85.6	0.12	1043
Large (11+ members)	89.4	0.16	404
Household educational attainment^a			
Basic/primary/none	75.4	0.10	101
Secondary	83.4	0.11	1382
Post-secondary	86.4	0.12	513
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)^a			
Above \$1.90 poverty line	83.0	0.12	1413
Below \$1.90 poverty line	85.8	0.10	583

^a The number of observations (n) represents households that fall under each category. Households not owning agricultural land were excluded.

^{a,b} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests ($p<0.05$) were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows.

9.2 Characteristics of Agricultural Plots

Table 9.2 displays the type, irrigation status and legal status of individual agricultural plots. We see that most plots are household plots, but farmers also use presidential land and individual dehkan farms. In 2009, the Tajikistan converted its inefficient collective dehkan farms into individual dehkan farms under its agrarian reform program. Although the actual process of restructuring these farms was slow and took several years, it appears to have produced results: only 14 farms in the sample were described as collective dehkan farms. Dachas are virtually absent from our sample. The vast majority of plots (88.1%) are irrigated, and over 95 percent of plots have legal documentation of ownership associated with them.

Table 9.2. Characteristics of plots

	Irrigated (%)	n ¹	Legal documentation of ownership (%)	n ¹
All plots	88.1	2363	95.0	2358
Household plots	86.5	1646	94.3	1647
Presidential land	93.3	493	96.6	510
Individual dehkan	89.2	209	97.0	195

Note: All estimates conditional on participation in agriculture. Dacha (n=1) and Collective dehkan (n=14) dropped due to insufficient observations.

¹ Observation totals vary slightly due to missing values. The number of observations (n) represents the number of plots that fall under each category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

9.3. Cultivation Rates and Inputs to Common Crops and Crop Categories

Table 9.3 displays cultivation rates of and annual inputs to common crops and crop categories. The most commonly cultivated crop is potato, which was grown by 39.8 percent of households, followed by tomatoes (25.3%), wheat (22.0%), feed corn (15.9%), hay (7.3%) and cotton (4.3%). These figures are consistent with the lower panel of Table 9.3, which displays cultivation by crop category. The most common categories are cereal/starch and vegetable/fruit, the former mostly made up of potatoes and wheat and the latter, tomatoes.

In terms of area, the 4.3 percent of households that grew cotton cultivated it on 1.50 hectare parcels, on average. The other most commonly cultivated crops, however, are grown on a much smaller scale. Median cereal crop area is 0.08 hectares, while median feed crops area is 0.1 hectares. With the exception of hay, we see that fertilizer is commonly used across all crop categories. Manure appears to be used primarily on potatoes and tomatoes. Pesticide and herbicide use is highest on cotton, with 31.0 percent of cultivators reporting at least some use

of these products. Roughly 17.1 and 13.9 percent of households use pesticides on potatoes and tomatoes, respectively.

Table 9.3. Cultivation rates and annual inputs to common crops and crop categories

	Households cultivating (%)	Median land cultivated (ha)	Median harvest (kg/ha)	Median chemical fertilizer use (kg/ha)	Median manure use (kg/ha)	Households using pesticide or herbicide (%)	n ¹
Most common crops							
Potato	39.8	0.05	4167	167	1333	17.1	700
Wheat	22.0	0.10	2500	308	0	8.8	357
Tomato	25.3	0.05	3000	167	714	13.9	420
Feed corn	15.9	0.10	2857	333	0	11.9	272
Hay	7.3	0.08	1875	0	0	2.7	142
Cotton	4.3	1.50	2500	208	0	31.0	73
Crop categories							
Cereals/starches	57.8	0.08	3333	250	667	15.5	994
Vegetables/fruits	32.8	0.05	3000	200	625	19.0	556
Nuts/beans/legumes	2.4	0.08	1500	63	0	15.8	45
Oil crops	1.7	0.13	1875	71	0	2.8	32
Feed crops	22.3	0.10	2667	188	0	9.3	398
Cotton	4.3	1.50	2500	208	0	31.0	73
Other/don't know	4.6	0.06	333	0	0	11.8	71

Note: Crop-specific estimates conditional on cultivation of that particular crop. Medians reported to minimize the influence of outliers.

¹ Observation totals vary slightly due to missing values. The number of observations (n) represents households growing each crop or crop category.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

9.4. Agricultural Machinery Use

Rates of machinery use for different farming activities are displayed in **Table 9.4**. Machinery is most commonly used for land preparation, and use for other purposes varies dramatically by crop. Machinery use is the highest among cotton growers, 89.7 percent of whom use it for land preparation, 81.7 percent of whom use it for planting and 72.6 percent of whom uses it for fertilizer application. For pesticide application, 27.2 percent of cotton growers use machinery. For harvesting and threshing, they use machinery 9.9 and 26.4 percent of the time, respectively. Machinery is also very commonly employed in wheat and feed corn production. These crops – and cotton – tend to be cultivated on a larger scale than other crops, and therefore machinery use for various purposes is likely more economical.

Table 9.4. Household agricultural machinery use

	Percent of households using machinery for...						
	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer application	Pesticide application	Harvesting	Threshing	n ¹
Most common crops							
Potato	37.8	5.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	700
Wheat	87.1	42.1	6.8	4.7	15.8	42.4	357
Tomato	36.5	5.1	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.7	420
Feed corn	84.3	19.7	3.4	5.8	5.7	11.1	272
Hay	53.9	12.2	2.1	0.7	2.8	6.1	142
Cotton	89.7	81.7	72.6	27.2	9.9	26.4	73
Crop categories							
Cereals/starches	56.9	19.9	4.7	3.7	8.0	18.8	994
Vegetables/fruits	41.2	7.7	3.6	4.3	3.1	4.0	556
Nuts/beans/legumes	55.8	8.1	0.0	3.9	1.9	1.9	45
Oil crops	56.4	13.0	3.4	0.0	12.3	9.6	32
Feed crops	75.5	17.8	3.1	4.4	5.0	9.7	398
Cotton	89.7	81.7	72.6	27.2	9.9	26.4	73
Other/don't know	43.6	9.5	3.2	5.2	3.1	4.0	71

Note: Crop-specific estimates conditional on cultivation of that particular crop

¹ Observation totals vary slightly due to missing values. The number of observations (n) represents households reporting machinery use for each crop.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

9.5 Household Agricultural Assets

While machinery use in the ZOI is relatively widespread, the ownership of agricultural assets is somewhat low, as displayed in **Table 9.5**. Only 4.0 percent of households own tractors, while 17.3 percent of households own a planting machine. Ownership of other agricultural assets is also quite low. These relatively low ownership rates, coupled with high machinery usage outlined in **Table 9.4**, suggest that machine rental markets are present. Larger households have double the tractor ownership rate of small households, and households with higher education have more than three times the tractor ownership rate of households with less than a secondary-school education.

Table 9.5. Household ownership of agricultural assets

	Percent of households owning...						
	Tractor ^a	Animal -drawn plow ^b	Mechanical plow ^c	Planting machine ^d	Hand thresher ^e	Trailer ^f	n ^g
Total	4.0	0.8	1.8	17.3	12.2	1.8	1681
Household size^{ad}							
Small (1-5 members)	1.3	0.2	0.8	15.3	10.4	0.4	427
Medium (6-10 members)	3.6	0.9	1.8	18.0	12.7	2.0	889
Large (11+ members)	8.8	1.1	3.1	18.1	13.3	3.3	365
Household educational attainment^c							
Basic/primary/none	1.2	0.0	2.5	19.2	10.5	1.2	77
Secondary/basic	3.9	0.7	1.8	17.7	11.3	1.7	1161
Tertiary	4.9	1.0	1.8	15.8	15.0	2.2	443
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)^d							
Above \$1.90 poverty line	4.3	1.0	2.1	14.0	11.6	2.0	1171
Below \$1.90 poverty line	3.5	0.3	1.1	25.3	13.9	1.4	510
	Mechanical water pump ^g	Electric water pump ^h	Mechanical feed processer ⁱ	Insecticid e pump ^l	Greenhouse ^k	Shed ^l	n
Total	2.4	4.5	1.0	3.1	2.8	1.4	1681
Household size^{kd}							
Small (1-5 members)	2.0	4.5	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	427
Medium (6-10 members)	2.5	4.0	1.0	2.9	2.2	0.9	889
Large (11+ members)	2.7	5.6	1.0	5.2	5.8	2.6	365
Household educational attainment							
Basic/primary/none	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	77
Secondary/basic	2.3	4.1	0.9	2.8	2.4	1.1	1161
Tertiary	3.0	6.0	1.5	4.3	3.8	1.9	443
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)^h							
Above \$1.90 poverty line	2.8	5.2	0.9	3.3	3.0	1.3	1171
Below \$1.90 poverty line	1.4	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.4	510

Note: All estimates conditional on participation in agriculture.

¹ Observation totals vary slightly due to missing values. The number of observations (n) represents the number of households falling under each category.

^{ad} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests ($p<0.05$) were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

9.6 Livestock Ownership

Household livestock ownership by species is displayed in **Table 9.6**. Livestock ownership is widespread, with 72.0 percent of households owning at least one type of livestock. In rural areas, livestock ownership is higher with 76.3 percent of households owning at least one type of livestock. Livestock is still common in urban areas, however, with over 43.1 percent of

households owning at least one type. Cattle and poultry are the most common types of livestock, but households also own horses, donkeys, sheep and goats. Larger households appear to have more of all types of livestock, which is consistent with more mouths to feed as well as more labor available to care for animals. Households with higher educational attainment also tend to own more animals, with this difference the most pronounced for cattle, sheep/goats, and poultry.

Table 9.6. Household livestock ownership

Households owning livestock (%) ^a	Average number of animals owned					n ⁱ
	Cattle ^b	Horse/donkey ^c	Sheep/goat ^d	Poultry ^e		
Total	72.0	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.4	1996
Urban ^{abcde}	43.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	178
Rural ^{abcde}	76.3	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	1818
Gendered household type						
Male and female adult(s)	74.1	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.5	1853
Female adults only	45.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	141
Household size^{abc}						
Small (1-5 members)	56.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	549
Medium (6-10 members)	76.9	1.6	0.1	0.9	1.5	1043
Large (11+ members)	82.2	2.0	0.2	1.5	1.6	404
Household educational attainment^{abd}						
Basic/primary/none	54.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	101
Secondary/basic	71.4	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.4	1382
Tertiary	77.1	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.6	513
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)^e						
Above \$1.90 poverty line	72.6	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.5	1413
Below \$1.90 poverty line	70.5	1.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	583

ⁱ Observation totals vary slightly due to missing values. The number of observations (n) represents the number of households falling under each category.

^{a-e} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests ($p<0.05$) were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

9.7 Household Milk Production

Table 9.7 displays whether households produced milk and their weekly milk output. We report milk production for cattle only, as milk production from goats and sheep were very low (<1% of the sample produced milk and production volume was negligible). 39.9 percent of households reported milk production from cattle. The prevalence of milk production itself is higher in rural areas (42.4 percent of households) than in urban areas (23.8 percent of households). However, household-level weekly milk output in urban areas appears to be similar, if not higher, despite lower levels of urban animal ownership seen in Table 9.6, suggesting that urban dwellers may be keeping animals specifically for milk production or have better access to veterinary care or other inputs. The prevalence of milk production is higher for larger and more educated households, as is the weekly milk output. Bivariate correlation coefficients between milk production and milk consumption are significant ($p<0.05$) and positive for both women's milk consumption (0.46) and children's milk consumption (0.37).

Table 9.7. Household milk production

	Percentage of households producing milk ^a	n ^c	Weekly milk output (L) ^b	n ^c
Total	39.9	1996	15.6	849
Urban ^a	23.8	178	17.0	42
Rural ^a	42.4	1818	15.4	807
Household size^{ab}				
Small (1-5 members)	22.3	549	13.4	133
Medium (6-10 members)	43.4	1043	15.6	477
Large (11+ members)	56.9	404	16.8	239
Household educational attainment^{ab}				
Basic/primary/none	29.2	101	14.4	32
Secondary	38.1	1382	14.8	563
Tertiary	47.1	513	17.5	254
Poverty status (daily per capita consumption)^b				
Above \$1.90 poverty line	41.4	1413	16.1	623
Below \$1.90 poverty line	36.3	583	14.1	226

Note: Estimates of milk output are conditional on household reporting any milk production.

^{a-e} A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests ($p<0.05$) were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows.

^c The number of observations (n) represents the number of households falling under each category. Observation totals vary due to missing values.

Source: IFPRI Interim Indicators Assessment, Tajikistan 2015.

10. Summary and Conclusions

This report provides the findings of the Tajikistan Feed the Future ZOI interim values. The Feed the Future ZOI interim values for indicators come from the FTF FEEDBACK Midline Population-based Survey and secondary data. The midline survey interviews included 2,000 households across 100 standard enumeration areas in the ZOI. These households live in 99 selected communities across twelve districts of Khatlon province. Agriculture is the main economic activity in most of these communities.

Similarly to baseline findings, the interim FTF indicators show that households in the ZOI live in poor quality housing and most lack access to piped water. While almost all houses are connected to the national electrical grid, power supply to the ZOI in winter months continues to be limited. About 40 percent of all households have one or more members working abroad and dependence on remittance income is widespread among households. Economic slowdown in Russia as a result of declining commodity and energy (oil) prices and western economic sanctions led to lower demand for migrant labor. In addition, the weakening ruble and tightening labor regulations in Russia further reduced demand for migrant labor. The survey findings suggest that many labor migrants from the ZOI started to return back to home due to lack of employment opportunities and declining wages in Russia.

As a result, remittance inflows to Tajikistan's economy from Russia sharply declined. While the negative effect of declining remittances on overall economic growth appears to be moderate, its negative impact on household welfare is significant. The sharp decline in remittance inflows has negatively affected household income, especially among poor households. According to the World Bank's "Listening to Tajikistan" survey, real average income dropped by 23 percent among households in the poorest two quintiles between May and July 2015.⁵⁷ This may negatively impact the pace of poverty reduction in the country.

Evidence from the 2015 PBS underscores the early signs of the negative effects of external shocks on household welfare and poverty status in the ZOI. Nearly half of all households have at least one household member working abroad. Thus, it not surprising that a sharp decline in remittances is likely to have a significant impact on household welfare, poverty reduction and nutritional outcomes.

On household economic status, the prevalence of poverty was observed at 10.4 percent under the international \$1.25 threshold, 33.0 percent under the new World Bank \$1.90 threshold, 47.6 percent under the Tajikistan's national poverty threshold, and 33.5 percent under the national extreme poverty threshold. The lowest quintile comprised 6.9 percent of total

⁵⁷ World Bank. (2015). A moderate slowdown in economic growth coupled with a sharp decline in household purchasing power. Economic Update No. 2 (Fall 2015). Washington, DC: World Bank.

consumption and the poverty gap at \$1.25 threshold is estimated at 2.7 percent across sample households. These findings are statistically indifferent from baseline results. Although the results are not directly comparable because of the differing sample populations, these numbers are comparable to the findings of the Tajikistan Agency on Statistics for Khatlon Province in its 2014 poverty assessment⁵⁸. In addition to differences in population characteristics⁵⁹, observed minor differences can be due to seasonal factors, sharp declines in remittance inflows in the fourth quarter of 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015, and tightening macroeconomic policies in the second half of 2014.

The prevalence of moderate or severe hunger in the ZOI is 14.1 percent, which is statistically indifferent from the baseline finding. The interim survey findings suggest that 29.3 percent of children under 5 are stunted (low height for age), which is 1.4 percentage point lower than the baseline. However, this difference is not statistically significant. About 9.2 percent of children under 5 are wasted (low weight for height) and 16.0 percent are underweight. These rates, which are entirely driven by male children's rates, are somewhat higher than the baseline results. The results show no statistically significant differences for female children.

Only 5.5 percent of children ages 6 to 23 months were found to be receiving a minimum acceptable diet. About 69.2 percent of children under 6 months were found to be exclusively breastfed, which is significantly higher than the baseline result. Women's nutrition was also a focus of this report, and an average women's dietary diversity score (WDDS) of 3.74 was calculated for those in the ZOI sample. On anthropometric measures, about 60 percent of women have a BMI within the normal range. However, women were more likely to be overweight (35.7%) or obese (12.6%) than underweight (5.5%). Combining women's nutrition information with BMI shows that many women continue to be malnourished, disposing them to poor health outcomes. Compare to the baseline results women's malnourishment slightly increased.

The Feed the Future program in Tajikistan targets three nutrient-rich value chain commodities: fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. Overall, nearly 88% of women aged between 15 and 49 consumed at least one targeted nutrient-rich food product. On the specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities, 21.2, 75.9 and 54.5 percent of women in the above mentioned age group consumed fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, respectively. These shares are generally stable across age groups and positively associated with the levels of education. There are considerable differences in the consumption of targeted nutrient-rich food products

⁵⁸ The Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. 2014. *Poverty Measurement in Tajikistan: A Methodological Note*. Dushanbe.

⁵⁹ The Statistical Agency's poverty assessment refers to the entire Khatlon province while the Midterm PBS refers to the ZOI, which includes only 12 rural districts of the province. Moreover, our sample is biased towards to rural communities.

between gendered households and between households with no or little hunger and moderate or severe hunger.

Approximately half (53%) of children aged 6-23 months consumed at least one targeted nutrient-rich value-chain food item. However, only a small fraction (less than 10%) of these children consumed fruits and vegetables during the day prior to the interview. The differences in the consumption of three nutrient-rich food products between male and female children are negligible. Consumption of these products closely correlated with the age of children. Further, children in households with no or little hunger are more likely to consume these nutrient-rich value chain commodities.

The components of WEAI index shows that about 84 percent of women in the ZOI have sole or joint control over income and expenditures, nearly 45 percent participate in productive decisions in agriculture, and almost 50 percent have membership in economic and social groups. However, only 24.4 percent of women have ownership of assets, 17.8 percent participate in the purchase, sale or transfer of assets, and 11.2 percent have access to and make decisions on credit. Obviously, education level has a role as a mediating influence in female empowerment and economic status; household with higher levels of women's empowerment also tend to have relatively higher levels of education among adults.

The report also presented country-specific analyses, and the following are some of the key findings. Nutrition indicators for women and children seem positively associated with migration and remittances. About 40 percent of households report remittance receipts and remittances account for almost 70 percent of their total household income. More than 60 percent of remittances were used for food expenditures. A simple analysis of means of poverty, consumption, and nutrition indicators reveal no statistically significant differences between households with and without migrants, except for the share of women consuming vegetables. The share of women at reproductive age consuming vegetables in households with migrants is higher by 4.5 percentage points than those in households without migrants.

The survey findings suggest that nearly 40 percent of international migrants returned from abroad in recent months prior to the survey. Almost half of the migrants returned due to the loss of employment authorization (permit), job or business. These may be mainly due to economic recession and tightening labor regulations for migrants in Russia. The results of interim assessment show some early signs of the negative impacts of a sharp decline in remittance inflows on household welfare. The findings of a more recent survey by the World Bank confirm these results showing that household welfare is worsening in Tajikistan, and fastest among poor households.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ World Bank. (2015). A moderate slowdown in economic growth coupled with a sharp decline in household purchasing power. Economic Update No. 2 (Fall 2015). Washington, DC: World Bank.

Agriculture dominates the labor market in Tajikistan, accounting for 45 percent of total employment⁶¹. It is an even more important source of employment in the ZOI, where about 84 percent of households reported cultivating at least one crop in the previous year. Female adult-only households are likely to have relatively lower (77%) participation in agriculture than households with both male and female adults (84%). The vast majority of agricultural plots are irrigated and over 95 percent of plots have legal certificates. While household and presidential plots were the most commonly reported plot types, the sample also contains those who produce on individual and collective dehkan farms. The most commonly cultivated crops include cereals (about 58% households), horticulture (33%), and feed crops (22%). Rates of agricultural input (fertilizer and chemicals) and machinery use significantly varies by crop and farm size. For example, about 85 to 90 percent of cotton, wheat or feed crops growers use agricultural machinery for land preparation. However, only a small fraction of households use machinery for harvesting. While agricultural machinery use in the ZOI is relatively common, the ownership of such assets is very low. About 72 percent of households own at least one type of livestock. The survey findings suggest that there is a significant gap in livestock ownership between households with both male and female adults (74% own livestock) and households with female adults only (46%). Nearly 40 percent of surveyed households produce milk. There is strong association between prevalence of milk production and our standard disaggregates of household size, educational attainment and poverty status.

The 2015 interim population survey in Tajikistan benefited from the infrastructure and sample frame that was established by the FTF FEEDBACK baseline survey in 2013. IFPRI attempted to reconstruct the sample from the baseline survey in order to create panel data. However, IFPRI team did not have access to personally identifiable information from the baseline survey and relied on Zerkalo internal administrative documents to attempt to match households from both surveys. Missing households were replaced with new households from the respective clusters.

The questionnaire used for the interim assessment has largely been adapted from FTF FEEDBACK's baseline survey. For 2015, IFPRI added three new modules on participation in aid programs, migration and remittances, and agriculture. These modules drew upon the designs of recent surveys undertaken by international organizations in the country, including the Tajikistan Living Standards Survey and Tajikistan Jobs Skills Migration Consumption Survey by the World Bank. During its inception visit in October 2014, IFPRI consulted with USAID and international organizations based in Dushanbe to inform questionnaire design.

The findings of the report should be used to measure changes in the Feed the Future indicators over time in the ZOI with considerable caution. It is important to note that the survey was not designed to allow for conclusions about attribution or causality.

⁶¹ Ibid. p. 4.

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Appendix I. Supplementary Data and Figures

A.I.I. Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates

Unweighted sample sizes, point estimates, standard deviations, confidence intervals, design effects, and nonresponse rates for the interim Feed the Future indicators for the Zone of Influence.

Feed the Future indicator	Indicator	Estimate			Non-response rate ¹	n
		SD	95% CI	DEFF		
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas						
All Households	4.42	8.93	4.00-4.85	1.03	0.0	2000
Male and female adults	4.34	8.86	3.86-4.83	1.28	0.0	1857
Female adult(s) only	5.35	9.77	3.90-6.81	0.70	0.0	141
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	2
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day						
All Households	10.4	30.5	7.1-13.7	42.69	0.0	15725
Male and female adults	10.3	30.5	7.0-13.7	40.80	0.0	15130
Female adult(s) only	11.8	32.3	5.5-18.1	5.05	0.0	592
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	0.0	3
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day poverty line						
All Households	2.7	10.0	1.6-3.7	37.10	0.0	15725
Male and female adults	2.6	9.7	1.6-3.6	37.99	0.0	15130
Female adult(s) only	3.8	14.9	1.2-6.4	4.02	0.0	592
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	0.0	3
Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators²						
Input in productive decisions	44.3	2.0	40.5-48.2	3.05	3.4	1932
Autonomy in production	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ownership of assets	24.4	1.3	21.8-27.0	1.85	2.4	1952
Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	17.8	1.4	15.0-20.6	2.26	18.1	1638
Access to and decisions on credit	11.2	0.8	9.7-12.7	1.17	2.4	1952
Control over use of income	83.7	1.4	81.1-86.4	2.61	2.4	1952
Group member	48.2	2.8	42.7-53.8	6.02	5.8	1885
Speaking in public	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Workload	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.7	1.18	4.7	1906
Leisure	41.9	2.0	37.9-45.8	3.21	2.4	1952

A.I.I. Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates (cont.)

Unweighted sample sizes, point estimates, standard deviations, confidence intervals, design effects, and nonresponse rates for the interim Feed the Future indicators for the Zone of Influence.

Feed the Future indicator	Indicator	Estimate			Non-response rate ¹	n
		SD	95% CI	DEFF		
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger						
All Households	14.1	34.8	12.0-16.2	1.85	0.0	2000
Male and female adults	13.8	34.5	11.5-16.1	2.11	0.0	1857
Female adult(s) only	18.8	39.2	11.7-25.8	1.15	0.0	141
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	2
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age						
All women age 15-49	3.7	1.9	3.6-3.9	4.73	25.1	3198
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age						
All children	69.2	46.3	62.1-76.3	1.30	0.0	219
Male children	70.3	45.9	59.8-80.8	1.39	0.0	106
Female children	68.1	46.8	58.9-77.4	1.10	0.0	113
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet						
All children	5.5	22.8	3.6-7.4	1.24	0.0	697
Male children	5.6	22.9	3.2-7.9	0.96	0.0	357
Female children	5.4	22.6	2.7-8.1	1.25	0.0	340
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities						
NRVCC 1 Fruits: All women age 15-49	21.2	40.9	18.7-23.7	3.05	25.1	3198
NRVCC 2 Vegetables: All women age 15-49	75.9	42.8	73.3-78.4	2.83	25.1	3198
NRVCC 3 Dairy: All women age 15-49	54.5	49.8	51.6-57.5	2.86	25.1	3198
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity						
All women age 15-49	87.7	32.9	85.8-89.6	2.65	25.1	3198
Prevalence of children 6-23 months consuming specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities						
NRVCC 1 Fruits: All children	9.8	29.8	7.0-12.7	1.59	0.0	697
NRVCC 2 Vegetables: All children	2.4	15.4	1.3-3.5	0.90	0.0	697
NRVCC 3 Dairy: All children	48.8	50.0	44.0-53.5	1.59	0.0	697

A.I.I. Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates (cont.)

Unweighted sample sizes, point estimates, standard deviations, confidence intervals, design effects, and nonresponse rates for the interim Feed the Future indicators for the Zone of Influence.

Feed the Future indicator	Indicator	Estimate			Non-response rate ¹	
		SD	95% CI	DEFF	n	
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity						
All children	52.5	50.0	47.9-57.2	1.52	0.0	697
Male children	54.8	49.8	48.6-61.1	1.41	0.0	357
Female children	50.2	50.1	44.4-55.9	1.14	0.0	340
Prevalence of underweight women						
All non-pregnant women age 15-49	5.5	0.46	4.59-6.41	1.20	26.9	2904
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age						
All children	29.3	1.39	26.6-32.0	1.53	32.8	1632
Male children	29.8	1.84	26.2-33.4	1.32	33.7	816
Female children	28.8	1.81	25.3-32.3	1.30	31.8	816
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age						
All children	9.2	0.86	7.5-10.9	1.50	30.9	1678
Male children	10.7	1.41	7.9-13.5	1.76	31.3	845
Female children	7.6	0.97	5.7-9.5	1.12	30.4	833
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age						
All children	16.0	1.42	13.2-18.8	2.67	26.9	1774
Male children	19.5	1.71	16.1-22.8	1.68	26.8	901
Female children	12.5	1.55	9.4-15.5	1.92	27.1	873

Source(s): 2015 Feed the Future Tajikistan Interim Assessment.

n/a – Not available.

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Non-response rates for each indicator are derived by the difference between the number of eligible cases and the number of observations available for analysis divided by the number of eligible cases.

² The full WEAI score cannot be calculated because interim data were collected from women only and the autonomy indicator was dropped. The second interim survey (2017) will collect the full set of data from women and men and will report on the full WEAI.

Appendix 2. Methodology

A2.1 Sampling and Weighting

Sampling

The sample of households for the interim survey followed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage, 99 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from 12 districts in Khatlon Province by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. In the second stage, 2000 households were selected for interview at random from a comprehensive list of households generated during a listing operation that was fielded from February 21, 2015 to March 17, 2015.

Weighting

Data required for weighting of survey data were collected throughout the sampling process, and included: (1) EA measure of size (where size is in terms of number of population or number of households) used for selection of EAs, (2) measure of size of strata from which EAs are drawn, (3) measure of size of EAs at time of listing, and (4) response rates among households, women, and men. Weights were calculated for households, women, men, and children in the sample.

Design weights were calculated based on the separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We have:

P_{1hi} = first-stage sampling probability of the i -th cluster in stratum h .

P_{2hi} = second-stage sampling probability within the i -th cluster (household selection).

The probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_{hi}}{N_h}$$

The second-stage probability of selecting household in cluster i is:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

Where:

m_h = number of sample clusters selected in stratum h .

N_{hi} = total population in the frame for the i -th sample cluster in stratum h .

N_h = total population in the frame in stratum h .

- n_{hi} = number of sample households selected for the i -th sample cluster in stratum h .
 L_{hi} = number of households listed in the household listing for the i -th sample cluster in stratum h .

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is the product of the selection probabilities of the two stages:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_{hi}}{N_h} \times \frac{n_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{p_{hi}} = \frac{N_h \times L_{hi}}{m_h \times N_{hi} \times n_{hi}}$$

The sampling weight was calculated with the design weight corrected for non-response for each of the selected clusters. Response rates were calculated at cluster level as ratios of the number of interviewed units over the number of eligible units, where units could be household or individual (woman, child or WEAI).

A2.2 Poverty Prevalence and Expenditure Methods

Data Source

Fieldwork for the interim assessment, which took place in February and March 2015 was used as the data source for Feed the Future Indicators

Data Preparation

Data excluded from analysis:

- Large infrequent expenses such as wedding expenditures, other life ceremonies, marriage gifts, hospitalization, and gambling losses.
- Durable goods were excluded because of the impossibility of assessing value of multiple goods purchased at different times. The survey instrument captures information for the newest item only. Durable goods were also excluded from the baseline analysis.

- Housing costs were not included as part of the analysis. Very few households rent or rent out land in Tajikistan. Moreover, a significant real estate market does not exist, making the calculation of hedonic price difficult in this context.

Implications:

- Missing data and “don’t know” responses were generally recoded to the null value – “no” for a binary question and “0” for a numeric response. Certain exceptions were made regarding missing data and “don’t know” values for dates of birth and ages, which drastically altered values.
- Data was imputed for food items in households where a market price was not immediately available. Most food items were purchased in the market with a defined price and quantity figure for each household. Food items acquired through other means (e.g., through domestic production) were missing price data. In addition, price data was also missing for purchased items through enumerator error. In these cases, prices for individual items were imputed using averages over the sample. Because the number of observations at the village level were too small to serve as reliable indicators, averages were aggregated at the district level instead. In cases where district-level data points were insufficient, usually for less commonly purchased items, the average of the whole sample was used for data imputation.
- Outliers were marked during the data cleaning process. During analysis, however, it was determined that the effect of outliers was likely to be marginal. Therefore, outlier observations were included in consumption averages.
- No market surveys were performed to quantify prices. Price data was derived entirely from the sample.
- As market prices and consumption patterns vary across areas of a country and through different seasons of the year, Paasche or Laspeyres Price Indexes are often used to put all price measurements into a single, comparable price. However, in this assessment, nominal prices were not adjusted to make data comparable across areas of the country or over time. The period of time during which fieldwork was conducted was considered narrow enough whereby temporal comparisons are feasible without adjustments. Likewise, the geographic area contained in the survey was considered compact and similar enough to obviate the need for adjustment.

Currency Conversions using CPI and PPP

- Monthly CPI data was found through databases published by Tajikistan's national statistical agency. For the end of February 2015 (representing the midpoint of the fieldwork) the CPI was 245.35 (indexed to December 2003 = 100). An average CPI for 2005 using monthly observations was derived by dividing each monthly CPI with the CPI for its analogous month in 2004 (e.g. June 2005 by June 2004) and taking the average of the twelve resulting quotients. This came out to 107.10.
- The 2005 PPP conversion factor of 0.93 was found for individual consumption expenditure by households on Table I of the World Bank's *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures* publication released in 2008.
- Using the following formula, in which 111.65 is a conversion of 2005 U.S. dollars into 2010 U.S dollars (2005 = 100):

$$\frac{2005 \text{ nominal somoni}}{\text{March 2015 nominal somoni}} * \frac{1}{2005 \text{ PPP conversion factor}} * 111.65$$

Poverty Thresholds

- USAID Missions and other partners may request alternative poverty thresholds. In addition to the international extreme threshold of \$1.25 per capita per day in 2005 PPP, information regarding alternative thresholds may be incorporated into sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.
- In October 2015, the World Bank introduced a \$1.90 poverty threshold to replace the \$1.25 line, reflecting new realities in the global consumption basket. The \$1.90 poverty line included in this report is intended as an acknowledgement of the newest international poverty threshold.
- The national poverty threshold and extreme national poverty threshold was adapted from the Tajikistan national statistical agency's *Poverty Measurement in Tajikistan: A Methodological Note*. In the publication, the national poverty threshold was described as 5.217 somoni per capita per day and the extreme poverty threshold as 4.152 somoni. Using monthly and quarterly CPI data, and adjusting for two months inflation in 2015, the figures used in the analysis were 5.383 and 4.192 somoni, respectively.

Weights

- Sample weights from the baseline assessment were preserved. Weighted averages were used to describe household-level indicators throughout the report. These are based on the methodology described in Appendix Section A2.1. 20 unique household weight values were used for households in the sample, reflecting rural/urban splits and the 12 districts in the survey.

A2.3 Criteria for Achieving Adequacy for Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Indicators

The below table presents the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture five dimensions of empowerment, their corresponding empowerment indicators, the survey questions that are used to elicit the data required to establish adequacy or inadequacy for each empowerment indicator, and how adequacy criteria are defined for each empowerment indicator.

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
Production	Input in productive decisions	G2.02 A-C, F How much input did you have in making decisions about: food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, fish culture; G5.02 A-D To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to: agriculture production, what inputs to buy, what types of crops to grow for agricultural production, when or who would take crops to market, livestock raising	Must have at least some input into or can make own personal decisions in at least two decision-making areas	Inadequate if individual participates BUT does not have at least some input in decisions; or she does not make the decisions nor feels she could.
Resources	Ownership of assets	G3.02 A-N Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? Agricultural land, Large livestock, Small livestock, Chicks etc.; Fish pond/equip; Farm equip (non-mech); arm equip (mechanized) Nonfarm business equipment House; Large durables; Small durables; Cell phone; Non-ag land (any); Transport	Must own at least one asset, but not only one small asset (chickens, non-mechanized equipment or small consumer durables)	Inadequate if household does not own any asset or only owns one small asset, or if household owns the type of asset BUT she does not own most of it alone
	Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	G3.03-G3.05 A-G Who would you say can decide whether to sell, give away, rent/mortgage [ITEM] most of the time? G3.06 A-G Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? Ag land; Large livestock, Small livestock; Chickens etc; Fish pond; Farm equipment (non-mechanized); Farm equip (mechanized)	Must be able to decide to sell, give away, or rent at least one asset, but not only chickens and non-mechanized farming equipment	Inadequate if household does not own any asset or only owns one small asset, or household owns the type of asset BUT she does not participate in the decisions (exchange or buy) about it

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
	Access to and decisions on credit	G3.08-G3.09 A-E Who made the decision to borrow/what to do with money/item borrowed from [SOURCE]? Non-governmental organization (NGO); Informal lender; Formal lender (bank); Friends or relatives; ROSCA (savings/credit group)	Must have made the decision to borrow or what to do with credit from at least one source	Inadequate if household has no credit OR used a source of credit BUT she did not participate in ANY decisions about it
Income	Control over use of income	G2.03 A-F How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from: Food crop, Cash crop, Livestock, Non-farm activities, Wage & salary, Fish culture; G5.02 E-G To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to: Your own wage or salary employment? Minor household expenditures?	Must have some input into decisions on income, but not only minor household expenditures	Inadequate if participates in activity BUT she has no input or little input on indecisions about income generated

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
Leadership	Group member	G4.05 A-K Are you a member of any: Agricultural / livestock/ fisheries producer/ market group; Water, forest users', credit or microfinance group; Mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies); Trade and business association; Civic/charitable group; Local government; Religious group; Other women's group; Other group.	Must be an active member of at least one group	Inadequate if not an active member of a group or if unaware of any group in the community or if no group in community
	Speaking in public	G4.01 – G4.03 Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public: To help decide on infrastructure (like small wells, roads) to be built? To ensure proper payment of wages for public work or other similar programs? To protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials?	Must feel comfortable speaking in at least one public setting	Inadequate if not at all comfortable speaking in public
Time	Workload	G6 Worked more than 10.5 hours in previous 24 hours.	Total summed hours spent toward labor must be less than 10.5	Inadequate if works more than 10.5 hours a day
	Leisure	G6.02 How would you rate your satisfaction with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to radio, seeing movies or doing sports?	Must be rate satisfaction level at least at five out of 10	Inadequate if not satisfied (<5)

Appendix 3. Survey Instruments

MODULE A. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION COVER SHEET

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION				INTERVIEW DETAILS			
A.01	Household ID number		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.11a	Name/code of enumerator		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.02	Cluster Number		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.11b			
A.03	Village		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.12	Is this the first or second visit? Date of first visit	First	Second
A.03a	Jamoat						
A.03b	Type - Urban...1 Rural....2				A.13	Date of second visit	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
A.04	County 1		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.14	Reason for second visit	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	
A.05	District 3		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
A.06	Region 2		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.15	Final outcome of interview	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GPS INFORMATION				A.16a	Name/code of supervisor		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.08a	Longitude		<input type="text"/> ° <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> '	A.16b			
A.08b	Latitude		<input type="text"/> ° <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> '	A.17	Date of data entry	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	
A.08c	Altitude (m)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.18	Language of Interview (1 = Tajik, 2 = Uzbek)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RESPONDENT INFORMATION				A.19	What is your telephone number?		
A.09a	Primary Respondent Name and ID <hr/> A.09b _____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.20	Have you obtained consent from all household members? ___ Yes ___ No		
A.10 A.10							

INSTRUCTIONS

A.07. HOUSEHOLD TYPE

- 1 = Male and female adult - household contains at least one male and one female adult ≥ 18 years old
- 2 = Female adult only - household contains at least one female adult and no male adults ≥ 18 years old
- 3 = Male adult only - household contains at least one male adult and no female adults ≥ 18 years old
- 4 = Child only - household contains no adults ≥ 18 years old

A.09 & A.10. RESPONDENTS

The **primary and secondary respondents** are those who self-identify as the primary male and female (or female only) members responsible for the decision making, both social and economic, within the household. In Male and Female Adult Households, they are usually the husband and wife; however they can also be other household members as long as they are aged 18 and over. Household head may be identified as an older individual as a sign of respect and might not have all information about the younger members of the family. Therefore, make sure that someone else more knowledgeable should facilitate filling in the missing information (especially don't know). In Female Adult Only households, there will only be a primary respondent -- the principal female decision-maker aged 18 or older. Primary and secondary respondents do not need to be noted for Male Adult Only and Child Only Households, and Module G WEAI should not be applied in Male Adult Only and Child Only Households.

A.15. OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW

- 1 = Complete
- 2 = Incomplete
- 3 = Absent
- 4 = Refused
- 5 = Could not locate

MODULE B. INFORMED CONSENT

Informed Consent: It is necessary to introduce the household to the survey and obtain the consent of all prospective respondents to participate. If a prospective respondent (e.g., a woman of reproductive age) is not present at the beginning of the interview, be sure to return to this page and obtain consent before interviewing him or her. Ask to speak with a responsible adult in the household.

READ THE PARAGRAPH ON THE NEXT PAGE

Ask the following consent questions of all prospective respondents. As applicable, have the person check and sign the consent box below.

1. Who is the main male adult (18 years or older) decision-maker in the household? [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey?
2. Who is the main female adult decision-maker in the household? [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey? Are you under 50 years old? If so, do you agree to be weighed and measured? Do you have children under 5 years of age? If so, do you also agree to have your children weighed and measured?
3. Are there other females 15 to 49 years old in the household? [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey and be weighed and measured? Do you have children under 5 years of age? If so, do you also agree to have your children weighed and measured?
4. Are there any mothers or caregivers of children under five in the household with whom I have not yet spoken? [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey, be weighed and measured, and have the children weighed and measured?

MODULE B. INFORMED CONSENT SIGNATURE PAGE

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ZERKALO. We are conducting a survey called “Feed the Future Tajikistan Interim Assessment” to learn about agriculture, food security, food consumption, nutrition and wellbeing of households in this area. Your household has been selected to participate in an interview that includes questions on topics such as your family background, dwelling characteristics, household expenditures and assets, food consumption and nutrition of women and children. The survey includes questions about the household generally, and questions about individuals within your household, if applicable. These questions in total will take approximately 3-4 hours to complete and your participation is entirely voluntary. It is possible that you may feel tired as the interview proceeds. You can refuse to participate. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or to skip any questions you do not want to answer. Your answers will be completely confidential; we will not share information that identifies you with anyone. After entering the questionnaire into a data base, we will destroy all information such as your name which will link these responses to you. Finally, we may possibly record audio from this interview with your consent. The sole purpose of audio recording is to perform quality control and check the accuracy of the enumerator’s work. After Zerkalo completes its review, audio records will be immediately deleted.

If in the future you have any questions regarding survey and the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ZERKALO, by calling 935721016. ZERKALO's address is Pulodi 28, Dushanbe. You can also contact the Institutional Review Board of International Food Policy Research Institute, by emailing ifpri-irb@cgiar.org, or by calling +1-202-862-5693.

MODULE B. INFORMED CONSENT DUPLICATE SIGNATURE PAGE

Duplicate to leave with the household

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ZERKALO. We are conducting a survey called "Feed the Future Tajikistan Interim Assessment" to learn about agriculture, food security, food consumption, nutrition and wellbeing of households in this area. Your household has been selected to participate in an interview that includes questions on topics such as your family background, dwelling characteristics, household expenditures and assets, food consumption and nutrition of women and children. The survey includes questions about the household generally, and questions about individuals within your household, if applicable. These questions in total will take approximately 3-4 hours to complete and your participation is entirely voluntary. It is possible that you may feel tired as the interview proceeds. You can refuse to participate. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or to skip any questions you do not want to answer. Your answers will be completely confidential; we will not share information that identifies you with anyone. After entering the questionnaire into a data base, we will destroy all information such as your name which will link these responses to you. Finally, we may possibly record audio from this interview with your consent. The sole purpose of audio recording is to perform quality control and check the accuracy of the enumerator's work. After Zerkalo completes its review, audio records will be immediately deleted.

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MODULE C. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Enumerator: Ask these questions about all household members. Ask the primary or secondary respondent, whoever is most knowledgeable about the age, completed education, and other characteristics of household members.

First, we would like to ask you about each member of your household. Let me tell you a little bit about what we mean by household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that have been living and eating together for at least 6 months of the last 12 months preceding interview. Therefore, the member of the household is defined on the basis of usual place of residence. There are exceptions to this rule as described below:

- Infant who are less than 6 months old and
- Newly married who have been living together for less than 6 months
- Students and seasonal workers who have not been living or as part of another household, and other persons living together for less than 6 months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (for a long duration)
- Servant (domestic help), farm workers and other such individuals who live and take meals with the household are to be identified as household members, even though they may not have blood relationship with household head.

Please do not include:

- anyone who died recently, even if he or she lived here more than 6 months in last 12 months, nor anyone who left the household less than 6 months ago with the intention of being away from the household for a longer period of time such as household member living and working in city or other country or permanently (this includes either leaving through marriage, or servants, lodgers, and agricultural laborers have left.)

People who live in same dwelling, but do not share food expenses or eat meals together are not members of the same household. For example, if two brothers each having his own family in the same house, but maintain separate food budgets, they would be constituted as two separate households. The following are example of a household:

- A household consisting of man and his wife/wives and children, father/mother, nephew, and other relatives or non-relatives
- A household consisting of a single person and a household consisting of a couple or several couple with or without children

Please list the names of everyone considered to be a member of this household, starting with the main male (**or female, if no adult male**) decision maker: **LIST THE NAMES OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. THEN ASK:** Does anyone else live here even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work. **IF 'YES,' COMPLETE THE LISTING. THEN, COLLECT THE REMAINING COLUMNS OF INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER, ONE PERSON AT A TIME.**

MODULE C. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS

I D C O D E	Name of household member? <i>Start with primary respondent, continue with the secondary respondent, if applicable, and other members</i>	What is [NAME's] sex? 1 = Male 2 = Female	What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary respondent? <i>See codes</i>	What is [NAME's] age? (in years)* <i>If < 6, skip C.05–C.08 >>C.09</i>	Can [NAME] read and write? <i>See codes</i>	Is [NAME] currently attending school? 1 = Yes >> C.08 2 = No 98 = Don't know 99=Refused to respond	(deleted)	What is the highest grade of education completed by [NAME]? <i>See codes</i>	In the past 12 months, how many months was this person absent? 0 = Always present 12 = Always absent <i>If between 1 and 12>> C.09b</i>	Did the person leave permanently? 1 = Yes 2 = No	IS THIS A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER? <i>DO NOT ASK</i>
	C.01 [NAME]	C.02	C.03	C.04	C.05	C.06	C.07	C.08	C.09a	C.09b	C.09c
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
CODES	C.03 Relationship to primary respondent			C.05 Literacy		C.08 Education Level					
	1 = Primary respondent 2 = Spouse/partner 3 = Son/daughter 4 = Son/daughter-in-law 5 = Grandson/granddaughter 6 = Mother/father 7 = Brother/sister 8 = Nephew/niece 9 = Nephew/niece-in-law 10 = Cousin of primary respondent 11 = Brother/sister-in-law	12 = Mother/father-in-law 13 = Cousin-in-law 14 = Other relative 15 = Servant/maid 16 = Laborer 17 = Other relationship	1 = Cannot read and write 2 = Can sign/write only 3 = Can read only 4 = Can read and write	1 = None 2 = Primary (Grades 1-4) 3 = Basic (Grades 5-8/9) 4 = Secondary general (Grades 9-10/11) 5 = Secondary special 6 = Secondary technical 7 = Tertiary/olim noplurra (4 Year Degree) 8 = Higher education (2 Year Degree) 9 = Graduate school/aspirantura 10 = Adult continuing education only (no formal education) 11 = Madrassa/religious only (no formal education)	98 = Don't know/no response/not applicable						

*Note, it is not necessary to collect age in months for children under 6 years of age. All children under 6 years of age will be screened and their age in months will be determined in Module I to identify those to whom the child feeding and anthropometry modules apply. All children identified as under 6 years of age in the household roster are screened to ensure those under 60 months are accurately captured for anthropometry and anemia, if applicable.

MODULE C. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD CHANGES SINCE BASELINE SURVEY			
C.10	Did you participate in the baseline survey with Feed the Future in Winter 2012-2013?	1 = Yes, 2 = No >> <i>Module D</i> 98 = Don't Know >> <i>Module D</i>	
	How many household members have..... since the last survey?		
C.11a	...become deceased...		
C.11b	...left the household for marriage...		
C.11c	...entered the household through marriage...		
C.11d	...left the household to live in a new house...		
C.11e	...left the household for long term labor migration or education and have not returned...		
C.11f	...entered the household through adoption...		
C.12	How many rooms have been added to your house since the first survey?		

MODULE D. DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Enumerator: Ask the person primarily responsible for food preparation and put the appropriate response code in the response box

		Response	Response codes
D.01	What is the main rooftop material (outer covering):		D.01: Type of roof Slate 1 Mud 5 Metal sheeting 2 Bitumised concrete slab 6 Thatch 3 Other (specify) _____ 7 Tiles 4
D.02	What is the main flooring material:		D.02: Type of floor Parquet 1 Alabaster surface 5 Painted wood 2 Clay/eatern floor 6 Linoleum 3 Other (specify) _____ 7 Concrete 4
D.03	What is the main material for the exterior walls:		D.03: Type of walls Baked bricks 1 Mud 6 Adobe 2 Wood, logs 7 Stone 3 Tin 8 Brick earth 4 Other (specify) _____ 9 Concrete 5
D.04	How many rooms are there in this dwelling? (Do not count bathrooms, hallways, garage, toilet, cellar, kitchen)		
D.05	What is the main type of toilets your household uses?		D.05: Type of toilet Flush, shared 1 Community toilet 5 Flush, private 2 Pan / bucket 6 Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) . 3 No toilet 7 Pit latrine 4 Other 8
D.06a	What is the main source of drinking water for your household?		D.06a and D.06b: Water source Piped into dwelling 1 Rain water collection 7 Piped into plot/yard 2 Unprotected dug well/springs 8 Public tap (someone else's private tap) 3 River/ponds/streams 9 Tube well/borehole 4 Tankers-truck/vendor 10 Protected dug well 5 Bottled water 11 Protected spring 6 Other (specify) 12
D.06b	What is the main source of water for purposes of bathing, washing, cooking, kitchen garden, etc.?		
D.07a	What is the main source of electricity?		D.07a and D.07b: Electricity None 0 Private Generator 3 Electric grid 1 Public or shared generator 4 Solar 2 Other 5
D.07b	What is the secondary source of electricity?		
D.08a	What is the main source of cooking fuel for your household?		D.08a and D.08b: Cooking fuel Electricity 1 Firewood 5 Piped gas (biogas) 2 Animal dung 6 Kerosene 3 Agricultural crop residue 7 Charcoal 4 Liquid balloon propane gas (biogas) 8
D.08b	What is the secondary source of cooking fuel for your household?		

MODULE E. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Enumerator: Ask these questions about all household members. Ask whoever is most knowledgeable able about the food the household members have eaten in the past week, as well as any non-food items that household members have bought. The same respondent should be asked questions in E1-E7.

ITEM CODE	Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? <i>Include food both eaten and communally in the household and separately by individual household members, both inside and outside the home</i> <i>Read each item</i> <i>Record response for each item then go on to the next item before completing questions E1.02- E1.07</i> 1 = Yes 2 = No		Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. <i>If none was purchased >> E1.06</i>	How much of [ITEM] was purchased specifically for Navruz or other holidays by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? <i>Record the amount in the unit for the item</i>				Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in E1.06 as per current prices		
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
851	Bread	KG											
852	Nan (bread)	KG											
853	Flour ⁶²	KG											
854	Wheat	KG											
855	Cereals	KG											
856	Rice	KG											
857	Macaroni products	KG											
858	Dried Beans, pulses (beans, peas, lentils, etc.)	KG											

⁶² Only record the amounts of flour and wheat consumed that were not used to produce bread or naan.

MODULE E1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS (continued)

ITEM CODE	Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? <i>Include food both eaten and communally in the household and separately by individual household members, both inside and outside the home</i>			Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. <i>If none was purchased >> E1.06</i>	How much of [ITEM] was purchased specifically for Navruz or other holidays by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? <i>Record the amount in the unit for the item</i>				Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in E1.06 as per current prices	
	<i>Read each item</i> <i>Record response for each item then go on to the next item before completing questions E1.02- 07</i>							1 = Yes 2 = No					
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
859	Other grain products (e.g., maize, oats, barley)	KG											
860	Onions	KG											
861	Garlic	KG											
862	Potatoes	KG											
863	Tomatoes	KG											
864	Carrots	KG											
865	Cabbage	KG											
866	Cauliflower	KG											
867	Cucumber	KG											
868	Mushrooms (fresh, salted, dried, etc.)	KG											
869	Preserved vegetables	KG											
870	Other Vegetables	KG											
871	Apples	KG											
872	Oranges	KG											
873	Grapes	KG											

MODULE E1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS (continued)

ITEM CODE	<p>Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days?</p> <p><i>Include food both eaten and communally in the household and separately by individual household members, both inside and outside the home</i></p> <p><i>Read each item</i></p> <p><i>Record response for each item then go on to the next item before completing questions E1.02- 07</i></p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>			<p>Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.</p> <p><i>If none was purchased >> E1.06</i></p>	<p>Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days.</p> <p><i>If none was purchased >> E1.06</i></p>	<p>How much of [ITEM] was purchased specifically for Navruz or other holidays by your household in the last 7 days?</p>	<p>How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?</p>	<p>How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ?</p> <p><i>Record the amount in the unit for the item</i></p>				Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in E1.06 as per current prices	
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
874	Watermelon, melon	KG											
875	Pumpkin	KG											
876	Other fresh fruit	KG											
877	Dried fruits	KG											
878	Preserved fruits	KG											
879	Dried nuts	KG											
880	Beef	KG											
881	Chicken	KG											
882	Lamb	KG											
883	Boar (wild)	KG											
884	Sausages	KG											
885	Canned meat	KG											
886	Other meat products	KG											
887	Fish fresh	KG											
888	Fish canned	KG											
889	Fish salted	KG											
890	Eggs	P											

MODULE E1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS (continued)

ITEM CODE	Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? <i>Include food both eaten and communally in the household and separately by individual household members, both inside and outside the home</i> <i>Read each item</i> <i>Record response for each item then go on to the next item before completing questions E1.02- 07</i> 1 = Yes 2 = No			Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. <i>If none was purchased >> E1.06</i>	How much of [ITEM] was purchased specifically for Navruz or other holidays by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? <i>Record the amount in the unit for the item</i>				Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in E1.06 as per current prices	
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
891	Fresh milk	L											
892	Cheese	KG											
893	Dried milk	KG											
894	Other dairy products	L											
895	Butter	KG											
896	Vegetable oil	L											
897	Ghee	KG											
898	Animal fat	KG											
899	Soft Drinks (Coke, etc.)	L											
900	Mineral water	L											
901	Fruit juice	L											
902	Coffee	KG											
903	Tea	KG											
904	Salt	KG											
905	Sugar	KG											
906	Sweets, Eastern sweets	KG											
907	Jam	KG											

MODULE E1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS (continued)

ITEM CODE	<p>Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days?</p> <p><i>Include food both eaten and communally in the household and separately by individual household members, both inside and outside the home</i></p> <p><i>Read each item</i></p> <p><i>Record response for each item then go on to the next item before completing questions E1.02- 07</i></p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>			Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. <i>If none was purchased >> E1.06</i>	How much of [ITEM] was purchased specifically for Navruz or other holidays by your household in the last 7 days?	How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	<p>How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ?</p> <p><i>Record the amount in the unit for the item</i></p>				Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in E1.06 as per current prices	
	E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
908	Ice cream	KG											
909	Chocolate	KG											
910	Pastries	KG											
911	Beer	L											
912	Wine	L											
913	Alcoholic drinks	L											
914	Meals consumed outside home												
915	Non-alcoholic drinks consumed outside home												
916	Alcoholic drinks consumed outside home												

MODULE E1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS (continued)

	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES
E1.08	Over the past one week (7 days), did any people who are not members of your household eat any meals in your household?	YES 1 NO 2→ SKIP TO E1.12
E1.09	Over the past one week (7 days), how many people who are not members of your household ate meals in your household?	
E1.10	Over the past one week (7 days), what was the total number of days in which any meal was shared with people who are not members of your household?	
E1.11	Over the past one week (7 days), what was the total number of meals that were shared with people who are not members of your household?	
E1.12	Over the past one week (7 days), did your household purchase pet food for family pets like a cat or a dog?	YES 1 NO 2→ GO TO E1.14
E1.13	How much did you spend on pet food last week?	SOMONI: _____
E1.14	Over the past one week (7 days), were there any other expenditures on pets?	YES 1 NO 2→ GO TO MODULE E2
E1.15	How much did you spend on other purchases for pets last week?	SOMONI: _____

MODULE E2. NONFOOD EXPENDITURES OVER THE PAST 30 DAYS

E2.01		E2.02	E2.03
CODE	In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them.	Have the members of your household bought any [ITEM] in the last 30 days? Please exclude from your answer any [ITEM] purchased for processing or resale in a household enterprise. Yes = 1 No = 2 >> [NEXT ITEM]	How much did your household spend in the last 30 days? SOMONI
1	Cosmetics and personal care products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, toilet paper, cosmetics, etc.)		
2	Personal care services (hairdressing salons, barbers, beauty shops, etc.)		
3	Household supplies & cleaning products (soap, washing powder, detergents, cleaning products, garbage bags, paper napkins, aluminum foil, matches, candles, lamp wicks, etc.)		
4	Articles for cleaning (brooms, scrubbing brushes, dust pans, sponges, floorcloths, etc.)		
5	Domestic services (paid staff in private service such as child care, babysitting, cooks, cleaners, drivers, gardeners, etc.)		
6	Laundry and dry cleaning from outside		
7	Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles (diesel, gas/petrol, alcohol and two-stroke mixtures; lubricants, brake and transmission fluids, etc.)		
8	Passenger transport by road (bus, minibus, taxi, etc.) or railway (EXCLUDE expenses to travel to school and health care facilities)		
9	Internet (connection costs or paid to internet cafes) and postal service expenses		
10	[DELETED]		
11	Entertainment (cinema, theaters, opera houses, concert halls, circuses, amusement parks, sports events, gym or fitness center admission, etc.)		
12	Cigarettes, tobacco, cigars		
13	Newspapers and magazines		
14	Charcoal/cooking fuel/kerosene/paraffin		

MODULE E3. NONFOOD EXPENDITURES OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03
CODE	In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them.	Have the members of your household bought any [ITEM] in the last 6 months? Please exclude from your answer any [ITEM] purchased for processing or resale in a household enterprise. Please exclude expenses related to large ceremonies (weddings, funerals) or gifts, which will be captured in the next section. Yes = 1 No = 2 >> [NEXT ITEM]	How much did your household spend in the last 6 months? SOMONI
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR			
15	Women's clothing		
16	Men's clothing		
17	Children's clothing		
18	Women's footwear		
19	Men's footwear		
20	Children's footwear		
21	Tailoring expenses		
22	Cloth and sewing/knitting supplies (thread, zippers, lining, etc.)		
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES			
23	Dishes (crockery, cutlery, glassware)		
24	Household linens (sheets, towels, blankets, tablecloths, etc.)		
25	Non-electric kitchen utensils and articles (stewpots, frying pans, containers, waste bins, baskets, etc.)		
26	Household hand tools (hammers, screwdrivers, spanners, pliers) and accessories (hinges, handles, locks, curtain rails, etc.)		
27	Small electrical accessories (power sockets, switches, electric bulbs, wiring flex, torches, hand-lamps, electric batteries for general use, etc.)		
BOOKS, FILM, HOBBIES, SERVICES			
28	Books and stationery including dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. (EXCLUDE text books and all school supplies)		
29	Films, cameras and film developing		
30	Sports and hobby equipment, toys of all kinds, and their repair. (Includes musical instruments, video games, cassettes and CD's, gardening plants and supplies for ornamental gardens and balconies, etc.)		
31	Services (Fees for legal and notary services, accounting fees, payment for ID certificates, birth certificates, photocopies, etc.)		
32	Charges for bank services or money transfer (money orders, etc.)		

MODULE E4. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
CODE	In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them.	Have the members of your household bought any [ITEM] in the last 12 months ? Please exclude from your answer any [ITEM] purchased for processing or resale in a household enterprise. Yes = 1 No = 2 >> [NEXT ITEM]	How much did your household spend in the last 12 months ? SOMONI
33	Services for maintenance and repair of personal vehicles, and accessories and spare parts.		
34	Services for maintenance and repair of dwelling (carpentry, plumbers, electricians, painters, decorators, etc.)		
35	Home improvements (additions, renovations, to home)		
36	Electric items and appliances (radio, walkman, clock, coffee maker, blender, mixer, etc.)		
37	Other personal effects (jewelry, glasses, watches, umbrellas, etc.)		
38	Personal effects for travel (suitcases, travel bags, hand-bags, etc.)		
39	Excursion, holiday (including travel expenses and lodging, EXCLUDE school excursions)		
40	Air or sea travel (excluding for holiday/excursion above)		
41	Payment for part-time courses (computer, language, professional) EXCLUDE expenditures for private tutoring reported in the Education Module.		
42	Insurance (for dwelling, vehicle or personal)		
43	Other taxes (vehicle tax, radio and TV, etc.)		
44	Marriage gifts (traditional)		
45	Costs for ceremonies (marriage, birth, funeral, etc.)		
46	Gambling losses		
47	Other (specify __)		

MODULE E4. NONFOOD EXPENDITURES OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS (continued)

E4.04	How much did your household spend on the education in the past academic year (2013-14) in total on the following items: <i>If no expense, add 0 >> [NEXT ITEM]</i>	
CODE		SOMONI
48	School fee and tuition	
49	School uniform (just for pupils)	
50	Text books and other instructional materials	
51	Educational supplies (pens, note books, etc.)	
52	Meals and/or lodging	
53	School building repair. Purchase of educational equipment, and other similar expenses	
54	Parents/teacher association fees	
55	Transport to and from school	
E4.05	Over the last 12 months did your household spend money on the following items: <i>If no expense, add 0 >> [NEXT ITEM]</i>	
CODE		SOMONI
56	Hospitalization or overnight stay in any hospital – total cost for treatment	
57	Travel to and from medical facility for any overnight stay(s) or hospitalization	
58	Food cost during overnight stay(s) at the medical facility or hospitalization (if not already included above)	
59	Overnight(s) stay at the traditional healer's or faith healer dwelling – total cost for treatment	
60	Travel costs to the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling for overnight stay (s)	
61	Food costs to the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling for overnight stay (s)	
62	Preventative health care, pre-natal visits, check-ups, etc.	
63	Non-prescription medicine – panadol, fansidar, cough syrup, etc.	
64	Prescription medicine	
65	Other medical expenses including, consultation, tests, outpatient feed	
E4.06	Over the last 12 months did your household spend money on the following utility items: <i>If no expense, add 0 >> [NEXT ITEM]</i>	
CODE		SOMONI
66	Electricity	
67	Gas	
68	Water	
69	Heating	
70	Telephone (including mobile and home)	

MODULE E5. HOUSING EXPENDITURES

Do you own or are purchasing this house, is it provided to you by an employer, do you use it for free, or do you rent this house?	If you <u>sold</u> this dwelling today, how much would you receive for it?	How many years ago was this house built? How old is it?	If you <u>rented</u> this dwelling today, how much rent would you receive?	How much do you pay to rent/use this dwelling? <i>If E5.01 = 1 >> Module E6</i>		
E5.01	E5.02	E5.03	E5.04a	E5.04b	E5.05a	E5.05b
	SOMONI	YEARS	SOMONI	UNIT	SOMONI	UNIT
E5.01 OWN 1 >> E5.02 BEING PURCHASED 2 >> E5.02 EMPLOYER PROVIDES ..3 >> Module E6 FREE, AUTHORIZED 4 >> Module E6 FREE, NOT AUTHORIZED 5 >> Module E6 RENTED 6 >> E5.05 Don't know/nonresponse/NA 98 >> Module E6	E5.02/03 Don't know/nonresponse/NA 98.		E5.04B/05B DAY 1 WEEK 2 MONTH 3 YEAR 4 Don't know/nonresponse/NA 98			

MODULE E6. DURABLE GOODS EXPENDITURES

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
			Put "0" if not owned or not used >> move to next item	In what year was it purchased? If more than one, the newest one.
		NUMBER	YEAR	SOMONI
How many of the following items does your household own and use? <i>(Put "0" if not owned or not used)</i>				
Gas oven	101			
Electric oven	102			
Gas Hob	103			
Electric Hob	104			
Electric stove	105			
Electric water heater	106			
Outdoor metal stove /broshooka (heating & cooking)	107			
Kerosene stove	108			
Wood stove	109			
Tandor/Earthen stove (bricks, grass, dung, sand)	110			
Sandalee	111			
Generator	112			
Radiator electric	113			
Refrigerator	114			
Freezer	115			
Washing machine	116			
Electric iron	117			
Vacuum cleaner	118			
Air Conditioner	119			
Electric fan	120			
Electric room heater	121			
Electric lamp	122			
Kerosene lamp	123			
Electric Water Boiler	124			
Gas Water Boiler	125			
Microwave oven	126			
Electrical Sewing/knitting machine	127			
Color television	128			
TV black & white	129			
Radio	130			
Stereo	131			
Video player	132			
Computer	133			
Satellite dish	134			
Tape player/CD player	135			
Video camera	136			
Motorcycle/scooter	137			
Car	138			
Truck	139			
Bicycle	140			

MODULE F. HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE

No.	Question	Response	Response code
F.01	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?		1 = Yes 2 = No >> F.03
F.02	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?		1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)
F.03	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?		1 = Yes 2 = No >> F.05
F.04	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?		1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)
F.05	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?		1 = Yes 2 = No >> end of module
F.06	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?		1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)

MODULE G. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE INDEX

NOTE: *The information in Module G1 can be captured in different ways; however there must be a way to a) identify the proper individual within the household to be asked the survey, b) link this individual from the module to the household roster, c) code the outcome of the interview, especially if the individual is not available, to distinguish this from missing data, d) record who else in the household was present during the interview. This instrument must be adapted for country context including translations into local languages when appropriate.*

Please select most economically active women, not necessarily the oldest woman. For 2015, only women need to respond to this module.

Enumerator: This questionnaire should be administered separately to the primary and secondary respondents identified in the household roster (Section C) of the household level questionnaire. You should complete this coversheet for each individual identified in the "selection section" even if the individual is not available to be interviewed for reporting purposes.

Please double check to ensure:

- *You have gained informed consent for the individual in the household questionnaire;*
- *You have sought to interview the individual in private or where other members of the household cannot overhear or contribute answers.*
- *Do not attempt to make responses between the primary and secondary respondent the same—it is ok for them to be different.*

MODULE G1. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION

	Code		Code
G1.01. Household Identification:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	G1.05. Ability to be interviewed? (<i>Module G only</i>)	
G1.02. Name of respondent currently being interviewed (ID Code from roster in Section C Household Roster): Surname, First name:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	G1.06. Ability to be interviewed alone: <i>(Module G only)</i>	
G1.03. Sex of respondent: 2 = Female	2	G1.05 Able to be interviewed...1 Absent 2 Refused 3 Could not locate 4	
G1.04. Type of household Male and female adult1 Female adult only2	<input type="text"/>	G1.06 Alone ...1 With adult females present2 With adult males present3 With adults mixed sex present.....4 With children present...5 With adults mixed sex and children present ...6	

G1.07	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 >> <i>Module G2</i> YES, LIVING WITH A MA....2 >> <i>Module G2</i> NO, NOT IN UNION.....3
G1.08	Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 NO 3 >> <i>Go to Module G2</i>
G1.09	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3

MODULE G2. ROLE IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING AROUND PRODUCTION AND INCOME GENERATION

“Now I’d like to ask you some questions about your participation in certain types of work activities.”

		Did you (singular) participate in [ACTIVITY] in the past 12 months (that is during the last [one/two] cropping seasons)? Yes..... 1 No..... 2 >> next activity	How much input did you have in making decisions about [ACTIVITY]?	How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from [ACTIVITY]
Activity Code	Activity Description	G2.01	G2.02	G2.03
A	Food crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for household food consumption			
B	Cash crop farming: crops that are grown primary for sale in the market			
C	Livestock raising			
D	Non-farm economic activities: Small business, self-employment, buy-and-sell			
E	Wage and salary employment: in-kind or monetary work both agriculture and other wage work			
F	Fishing or fishpond culture			
			G2.02/G2.03: Input into decision making No input 1 Input into very few decisions 2 Input into some decisions 3 Input into most or all decisions 4	

MODULE G3. ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL AND CREDIT

"Now I'd like to ask you about your household's ownership of a number of items that could be used to generate income."

		Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]? Yes 1 No..... 2 >> <i>Next Item</i>	How many of [ITEM] does your household currently have?	Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time? <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>	Who would you say can decide whether to give away [ITEM] most of the time? (e.g. as an inheritance) <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>	Who would you say can decide to mortgage or rent out [ITEM] most of the time? <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>	
Productive Capital		G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06	
A	Agricultural land (pieces/plots)								
B	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)								
C	Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)								
D	Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigeons								
E	Fish pond or fishing equipment								
F	Farm equipment (non-mechanized)								
G	Farm equipment (mechanized)								
H	Nonfarm business equipment								
I	House (and other structures)								
J	Large consumer durables (fridge, TV, sofa)								
K	Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)								
L	Cell phone								
M	Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces, residential or commercial land)								
N	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)								
			G3.02-G3.06: Decision-making and control over productive capital						
			Self	1	Partner/Spouse	2	Other household member	3	
								Other non-household member	4
			Not applicable	5					

MODULE G3. ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL AND CREDIT

"Next I'd like to ask about your household's experience with borrowing money or other items in the past 12 months."

		Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from [SOURCE] in the past 12 months?	Who made the decision to borrow from [SOURCE]? <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>	Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/ item borrow from [SOURCE]? <i>Identify all applicable codes</i>
Lending source names		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09
A Non-governmental organization (NGO)				
B Informal lender				
C Formal lender (bank/financial institution)				
D Friends or relatives				
E Group based micro-finance or lending including Finka, Humo, Imkoniyat				
		G3.07 Taken loans Yes, cash 1 Yes, in-kind 2 Yes, cash and in-kind 3 No 4 >> next source Don't know 98 >> next source	G3.08/G3.09: Decision-making and control over credit Self 1 Partner/Spouse 2 Other household member 3 Other non-household member 4	

MODULE G4. INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP AND INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

“Now I have a few questions about how comfortable you feel speaking up in public when the community needs to make important decisions.”

Q No.	Question	Response	Response codes
G4.01			
G4.02	[DELETED]		
G4.03			

MODULE G4. GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE IN THE GROUP

		Is there a [GROUP] in your community?	Are you an active member of this [GROUP]?
		Yes 1 No 2 >> next group Do not know 3 >> next group Refused to respond 99 >> next group	Yes1 No2
	Group Categories	G4.04	G4.05
A	Agricultural / livestock/ fisheries producer's group (including marketing groups)		
B	Water users' group		
C	Forest users' group		
D	Credit or microfinance group (including SACCOs/Merry –go-round/VSLAs (Finka, Humo, Imkoniyat)		
E	Mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies)		
F	Trade and business association		
G	Civic groups (improving community) or charitable group (helping others)		
H	Local government		
I	Place of worship/mosque		
J	Other women's group (only if it does not fit into one of the other categories)		
K	Other (specify)		

MODULE G5. DECISION MAKING

"Now I have some questions about making decisions about various aspects of household life."

		When decisions are made regarding [ACTIVITY], who is it that normally takes the decision?	To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to?
	Activity	G5.01	G5.02
A	Getting inputs for agricultural production	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY]	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4
B	The types of crops to grow	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY]	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4
C	Taking crops to the market (or not)	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY]	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4
D	Livestock raising	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY]	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4
E	Your own (singular) wage or salary employment	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY]	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4
F	Major household expenditures (such as a large appliance for the house like refrigerator)	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY]	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4
G	Minor household expenditures (such as food for daily consumption or other household needs)	SELF = 1 >> [NEXT ACTIVITY] SPOUSE/PARTNER = 2 >> G5.02 OTHER HH MEMBER = 3 >> G5.02 OTHER NON-HH MEMBER = 4 >> G5.02 NOT APPLICABLE = 5 >> MODULE G6	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT 2 MEDIUM EXTENT 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4

MODULE G6. TIME ALLOCATION

Enumerator: G6.01: Please record a log of the activities for the individual in the last complete 24 hours (starting yesterday morning at 4 am, finishing 3:59 am of the current day). The time intervals are marked in 15 min intervals and one to two activities can be marked for each time period by drawing a line through that activity. If two activities are marked, they should be distinguished with a P for the primary activity and S for the secondary activity written next to the lines. Please administer using the protocol in the enumeration manual.

"Now I'd like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours. This will be a detailed accounting. We'll begin from yesterday morning at 4am, and continue through to 4am of this morning."

Activity	Night		Morning		Day									
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
A Sleeping and resting														
B Eating and drinking														
C Personal care														
D School (<i>including</i> homework)														
E Work as employed														
F Own business work														
G Farming/livestock/fishing														
J Shopping/getting service (incl health services)														
K Weaving, sewing, textile care														
L Cooking														
M Domestic work (incl fetching wood and water)														
N Care for children/adults/elderly														
P Travelling and commuting														
Q Watching TV/listening to radio/reading														
T Exercising														
U Social activities and hobbies														
W Religious activities														
X Other, specify...														

MODULE G6. TIME ALLOCATION (continued)

Activity	Evening				Night								
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	
A Sleeping and resting													
B Eating and drinking													
C Personal care													
D School (also homework)													
E Work as employed													
F Own business work													
G Farming/livestock/fishing													
J Shopping/getting service (incl health services)													
K Weaving, sewing, textile care													
L Cooking													
M Domestic work (incl fetching wood and water)													
N Care for children/adults/elderly													
P Travelling and commuting													
Q Watching TV/listening to radio/reading													
T Exercising													
U Social activities and hobbies													
W Religious activities													
X Other, specify													

MODULE G6. SATISFACTION WITH TIME ALLOCATION

	QUESTION	RESPONSE OPTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS
G6.02	In the past 24 hours, did you work, either at home or outside the home, more than usual, about the same amount as usual, or less than usual?	MORE THAN USUAL.....1 ABOUT THE SAME AS USUAL.....2 LESS THAN USUAL.....3
G6.03	Next, I am going to ask you a question about how satisfied you are with the time you have to yourself to do things you enjoy. Please give your opinion on a scale of 1 to 10. 1 means you are not satisfied and 10 means you are very satisfied. If you are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, this would be in the middle, or 5, on the scale. How satisfied are you with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to the radio, seeing movies or doing sports?	Satisfaction Rating: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

MODULE H. WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY, ANEMIA, AND DIETARY DIVERSITY

Enumerator Instructions: Ask these questions of each woman of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the household. Check to see if EACH women has given consent to be interviewed in Module B. If a woman has not yet given consent, return to Module B and gain her consent before proceeding. You should carry duplicate copies of this module in case there are more than 5 women of reproductive age in the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4
H.01a_code	Woman's id code from the household roster		— —	— —	— —	— —
H.01_Name	Woman's Name from the Household Roster		_____	_____	_____	_____
H.01b	Is this women currently at home and has she consented to be interviewed/weighed/measured?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Not at home....3				
H.02	In what month and year were you born?	If month is not known, enter '98' If year is not known, enter '9998'	— — Month Year	— — Month Year	— — Month Year	— — Month Year
H.03	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years</i>	If respondent cannot remember how old she is, enter '98' and ask question H.04. If respondent knows her age >> H.05	— —	— —	— —	— —
H.04	Are you between the ages of 15 and 49 years old?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> end module 98 = Don't know >> end module				
H.05	<i>Check H02, H03 and H04 (if applicable): is the respondent between the ages of 15 and 49 years? If the information in H02, H03, and H04 conflicts, determine which is most accurate.</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No >> end module				

MODULE H. WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY, ANEMIA, AND DIETARY DIVERSITY (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS							
H.06	Are you currently pregnant? <i>Weigh the woman</i>	1 = Yes >> H14 2 = No 98=Don't know					
H.07	Weight in kilograms? <i>Measure the woman</i>		_____ . ____ Kg				
H.08	Height in centimeters? <i>Measure the woman</i>		_____ . ____ Cm				

MODULE H. WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY, ANEMIA, AND DIETARY DIVERSITY (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
	WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY						
	Write foods not captured by the categories below here:						
H.14	Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other grain food	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.15	Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside or other local yellow/ orange foods	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.16	Potatoes or any other foods made from roots	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.17	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as cabbage, lettuce	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.17A	Any other vegetables	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.18	Vitamin A-rich fruits such as tomatoes, apricots, watermelon?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.18A	Any other fruits	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.19	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from domesticated animals such as beef, boar, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.19A	Any meat from domesticated animals, such as beef, boar, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					

MODULE H. WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY, ANEMIA, AND DIETARY DIVERSITY (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY							
H.20	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from wild animals such as wild birds, rabbits, and boars?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.20A	Any flesh from wild animals, such as wild birds, rabbits, and boars?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.21	Eggs	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.22	Fresh or dried fish, any other seafood	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.23	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.23A	Any foods made from nuts or seeds?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.24	Milk, Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.25	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.26	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
H.27	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder or salt?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Enumerator Instructions: Ask these questions of the primary caregiver of each child aged 0–59 months in the household. Check to see if EACH caregiver has given consent to be interviewed in Module B. If a caregiver has not yet given consent, return to Module B and gain caregiver consent before proceeding. You should carry duplicate copies of this module in case there are more than 5 children 0–59 months old in the household.

"In order to learn more about child nutrition in our country, we would like to measure your child(ren)'s growth – their height and their weight – and we'd also like to learn more about what kinds of foods they eat."

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.01	Caregiver's id code from the household roster						
I.02	Child's ID code from the household roster						
I.03	What is [child's name]'s sex?	1 = Male 2 = Female					
I.04	<p>I would like to ask you some question about [child's name].</p> <p>In what month and year was [child's name] born?</p> <p>What is [his/her] birthday?</p> <p><i>If the respondent does not know the exact birthdate ask:</i></p> <p>Does [child's name] have a health/vaccination card with the birth date recorded?</p> <p><i>If the health/vaccination card is shown and the respondent confirms the information is correct, record the date of birth as documented on the card.</i></p>		Day _____ Month _____ Year	Day _____ Month _____ Year	Day _____ Month _____ Year	Day _____ Month _____ Year	Day _____ Month _____ Year

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.05	[DELETED]						
I.06	How many months old is [child's name]? Record age in completed months		_____ Months	_____ Months	_____ Months	_____ Months	_____ Months
I.07	<p><i>Check I.04, I.05, and I.06 to verify consistency</i></p> <p><i>A) Is the year recorded in I.04 consistent with the age in years recorded in I.05?</i></p> <p><i>B) Are year and month of birth recorded in I.04 consistent with age in months recorded in I.06?</i></p> <p><i>If the answer to A or B is 'no,' resolve any inconsistencies. If the birthdate was recorded on a health card, this may be used as the correct data source.</i></p>	1 = Yes 2 = No 1 = Yes 2 = No					
I.08	Check I.06. Is the child under 60 months? Note for all children.	1 = Yes 2 = No >> <i>end module</i> <i>if no child is under 60 months</i> 98 = Don't know >> <i>end module</i>					
	<p>"Now I would like to assess your child for a condition called "edema," which occurs when too much fluid is retained by the body. It can be related to nutrition. To perform the test, I need to gently press my thumbs on [NAME]'s feet."</p>						

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.09	Does child have edema? <i>Observe swelling on the feet</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No					
I.10	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE CHILD		---'-- Kg	---'-- Kg	---'-- Kg	---'-- Kg	---'-- Kg
	STUNTING						
I.11	CHILDREN UNDER 24 MONTHS SHOULD BE MEASURED LYING DOWN; CHILDREN 24 MONTHS OR OLDER SHOULD BE MEASURED STANDING UP. HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE CHILD		---'-- cm	---'-- cm	---'-- cm	---'-- cm	---'-- cm
	EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET						
I.12	(Deleted)						
I.13	Has [child's name] ever been breastfed? <i>If I05 < 2 then Skip to next</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No >> <i>skip to I18</i> 98 = Don't Know >> <i>skip to I18</i>					
I.14	Was [child's name] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	1 = Yes >> <i>skip to I19</i> 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.15	<p>Sometimes babies are fed breast milk in different ways, for example by spoon, cup, or bottle. This can happen when the mother cannot always be with her baby. Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup, bottle, or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child was breastfed by someone other than the mother. • Child was given breast milk expressed by the mother and fed by spoon, cup, or some other way. • Child was given breast milk expressed by someone other than the mother (and fed by spoon, cup, etc.). <p>Did [child's name] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.16	<p>Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants.</p> <p>Was [child's name] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.17	Was [child's name] given rehydron yesterday during the day or at night?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
<p><i>Read the questions below. Read the list of liquids one by one and mark yes or no, accordingly.</i></p> <p>“Next I would like to ask you about some liquids that [child's name] may have had yesterday during the day or at night.”</p> <p>Did [child's name] have any [item from list]? <i>Read the list of liquids starting with ‘plain water.’</i></p>							

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.18	Plain water?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.19	Infant formula such as Baby, Malyutka	1 = Yes 2 = No >> <i>skip to I21</i> 98 = Don't Know >> <i>skip to I21</i>					
I.20	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any formula?	98 = Don't know	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times
I.21	Did [child's name] have any milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> <i>skip to I23</i> 98 = Don't Know >> <i>skip to I23</i>					
I.22	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any milk?	98 = Don't know	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times
I.23	Did [child's name] have any juice or juice drinks?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.24	Clear broth?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.25	Yogurt?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> <i>skip to I27</i> 98 = Don't Know>> <i>skip to I27</i>					
I.26	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any yogurt?	98 = Don't know	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times	_____ Times
I.27	Did [child's name] have any porridge?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.28	Any other liquids such as Manka, Прикормка?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.29	Any other liquids?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
	<p>Please describe everything that [child's name] ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home.</p> <p>A) Think about when [child's name] first woke up yesterday. Did [child's name] eat anything at that time? IF YES: Please tell me everything [child's name] ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE. THEN CONTINUE TO PART B. IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART B).</p> <p>B) What did [child's name] do after that? Did [child's name] eat anything at that time? IF YES: Please tell me everything [child's name] ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE. REPEAT QUESTION B UNTIL THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE CHILD WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE:</p> <p>C) What ingredients were in that [mixed dish]? PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE</p> <p>AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, UNDERLINE THE CORRESPONDING FOOD AND ENTER '1' IN THE RESPONSE BOX NEXT TO THE FOOD GROUP. IF THE FOOD IS NOT LISTED IN ANY OF THE FOOD GROUPS BELOW, WRITE THE FOOD IN THE BOX LABELED 'OTHER FOODS.' IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, INCLUDE THEM UNDER THE CONDIMENTS FOOD GROUP.</p> <p>ONCE THE RESPONDENT FINISHES RECALLING FOODS EATEN, READ EACH FOOD GROUP WHERE '1' WAS NOT ENTERED IN THE RESPONSE BOX, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION AND ENTER '1' IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, '0' IF NO, AND '9' IF DON'T KNOW: Yesterday, during the day or night, did [child's name] drink/eat any [food group items]?</p>						
I.30	OTHER FOODS: PLEASE WRITE DOWN OTHER FOODS (TO THE RIGHT OF THIS BOX) THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONED BUT ARE NOT IN THE LIST BELOW. THIS WILL ALLOW THE SURVEY SUPERVISOR OR OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUAL TO CLASSIFY THE FOOD LATER.						

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.31	Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside or other yellow/orange foods such as pepper?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.32	Potatoes, or any other foods made from roots?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.33	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as cabbage, lettuce?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.33A	Any other vegetables?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.34	Vitamin A-rich fruits such as tomatoes, apricots, watermelon?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.34A	Any other fruits?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.35	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from domesticated animals such as beef, boar, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.35A	Any meat, such as beef, boar, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.36	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from wild animals such as birds, rabbits, or boars?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.36A	Any flesh from wild animals, such as birds, rabbits, or boars?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.37	Eggs?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.38	Fresh or dried fish or seafood?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.39	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.39A	Any foods made from nuts or seeds?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I.40	Milk, Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.41	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.42	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
I.43	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder or salt?	1 = Yes 2 = No 98 = Don't Know					
	Check I.30-I.43	If all 'no' >> go to I44 If at least one 'yes' or all 'DK' >> I45					
I.44	Did [child's name] eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?	1 = Yes >> go to I44a 2 = No >> next child 98 = Don't Know >> next child					
I.44a	What kind of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods did [child's name] eat?						
I.45	How many times did [child's name] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	98 = Don't Know	— Times	— Times	— Times	— Times	— Times

MODULE J. PARTICIPATION WITH AID PROGRAMS

		<u>Code</u>	<u>Project #1</u>	<u>Project #2</u>	<u>Project #3</u>	<u>Project #4</u>
J.01	Do you know of any international aid projects being implemented in your jamoat / village?		1 = Yes 2 = No >> Mod. K			
J.02	List all international aid projects that are being implemented in this jamoat/village.		1	2	3	4
J.03	What is the project's sphere of focus? 1 = Agriculture 2 = Education 3 = Health 4 = Poverty alleviation/income-generating activities 5 = Water 6 = Other infrastructure 7 = Finance/credit 8 = Forestry 9 = Other (specify) 98 = Don't know >> Go to next project					
J.04	How did you hear about this project? 1 = Through family 2 = Through friend 3 = Through government 4 = Other (specify)					
J.05	Is your household benefiting directly from this project? 1 = Yes 2 = No >> Go to J07					
J.06	What kinds of benefits are your household receiving from this project? 1 = Seed/seedlings/saplings 2 = Other physical materials/equipment 3 = Education/training 4 = Nutrition supplements 5 = Vaccinations for livestock 6 = Finance 7 = Other					
J.07	Why is your household not participating? 1 = Household is not eligible 2 = Not informed in time 3 = Not interested in participating 4 = Restricted from participation 5 = Too complicated to participate 6 = Other reason 7 = No reason					

MODULE K. MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

List all household members aged 15-65, including those who have been away for more than 6 months in the past 12 months.

Questions should be directed to the individual household member, and not the household head if that person is available.

	MIGRATION HISTORY					INTERNAL MIGRATION			
	K.01	K.02	K.03	K.04	K.05	K.06	K.07	K.08	K.09
<i>List all household members age 15-65</i> <i>Only if C.09c = 1</i>	1 = Self 2 = Someone else			<i>If K.02 & K.03 = 0>></i> <i>Skip to next HH Member</i>	Occupation	City code	Province code	Somoni	1 = Looking for work 2 = Starting new job 3 = Starting new business 4 = Job transfer 5 = Education 6 = Training 7 = Family reasons 8 = Natural disaster 9 = Easier lifestyle 10 = Conflict 11 = Health treatment 98 = Don't know 99 = Other (specify)

MODULE K. MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES (continued)

MODULE K. MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES (continued)

K.22	In the past 12 months, did the household received remittances from a family member that left more than 6 months ago or someone who is <u>not the member</u> of the household?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> K.24
K.23	If yes, what was the amount of such remittances in the past 12 months? <i>Calculate the total remittance received and confirm.</i>	_____ Somoni
K.24	In the past 12 months, approximately how many % of total household income was from remittances and migration incomes?	_____ % If K.23 = 0 >> skip to next module.
K.25	Who primarily controls the use of remittances? (Select from 4 choices)	1 = Household head 2 = Spouse 3 = Household head and spouse 4 = Household members other than household head or spouse
K.26a	Please give the totals of remittances received in each of the quarter	a. January – March (lean season)
K.26b		b. April – June
K.26c		c. July – September
K.26d		d. October - December
K.27a	Please give approximate breakdown (%) of the use of all remittances received in the past 12 months	a. Food
K.27b		b. Non-food, non-durable goods
K.27c		c. Durable consumption goods (cars, refrigerators, furniture etc)
K.27d		d. Productive assets (tractors, livestock, farmland etc)
K.27e		e. Education
K.27f		f. Health
K.27g		g. Saving
K.27h		h. Payment of debt / loans
K.27i		i. Other (specify)
K.27j		j. Contents of other

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE

PLOT NO.	Do you own/borrow/lend this plot?	What type of plot?	What is the area of the plot?	What kind of land is this?	Is this plot irrigated?	What is the quality of the land?	How far is the plot to your home?	How did your household acquire this land?	What legal documents or ownership rights do you have for this plot of land?	Why don't you have any documents?
	1 = Own/use 2 = Rent/borrow 3 = Rent out/lend 8 = Household did not farm any land last year or rent out any plots. 100 = Finished entering plots. <i>If 8 or 100 >> skip to L30</i>	1 = Household plot 2 = Presidential land 3 = Individual dehkan 4 = Collective dehkan 5 = Dacha 6 = Other (specify)	hectare	1 = Annual cropland 2 = Tree cropland 3 = Pasture >> L.7 4 = Forest >> L.7 5 = Pond >> L.7 6 = Other (specify)	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Above average 2 = Average 3 = Below average	Km	<i>If L.2 = 2 >> L.13</i> 1 = State-allocated 2 = Presidential land 3 = Inherited 4 = Other (specify) <i>If = 4 >> L.11, else >> L.12</i>	1 = Certificate 2 = Act (sealed document) 3 = Sales receipt 4 = No document 5 = Other (specify)	1 = It is not necessary 2 = Do not know how to receive it 3 = Cannot afford fee for the documents 4 = In process of receiving it 5 = Other
L.01	L.02	L.03	L.04	L.05	L.06	L.07	L.08	L.09	L.10	L.11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

PLOT NO.	In whose name is the legal title or ownership registered?	Who makes decisions about the use of this plot?	If you were to sell this plot of land today, how much could you sell it for?	If you were to rent out this plot of land today, how much could you rent it out for one year?	From whom are you renting the land / renting out the land?	If this plot was rented out, what was received paid for during the last autumn harvest?			
	Household ID codes <i>If L.2 = 2 >> L.13</i>	Household ID codes	<i>Only if L.3 = 1,5 & L.2 != 2, else >> L.15</i>	<i>Only if L.3 = 2,3,4</i>	<p><i>If L.2 = 1 >> L.18</i></p> <p>1 = Jamoat 2 = Raion hukumat 3 = Collective dehkan 4 = Private organization 5 = Relative or friend 6 = Other household 7 = Other (specify)</p>	Cash (somoni)	In-Kind (Somoni)	Share of Output (%)	Estimated value of share in L.17c (Somoni)
L.12	L.13	L.14	L.15	L.16	L.17a	L.17b	L.17c	L.17d	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

	LAND USAGE If L.5 = 3,4,5,6 or L.2 = 3 >> <i>Skip this question and go to [NEXT PLOT]</i>		PERENNIALS (<i>Only if L.5 = 2, else >> L.21</i>)			
PLOT NO.	Have you left this plot empty during a major cropping season this year?	What was the reason?	What is your main perennial crop?	Number of trees?	Number of producing trees?	List all additional perennial trees you grown on this plot.
	1 = Yes 2 = No >> L.20a	1 = Lack of water 2 = Lack of labor 3 = Left fallow 4 = Other (specify)	Perennial code list		After L.20 >> [NEXT PLOT]	Perennial Code list + "no additional tree crops"
L.18	L.19	L.20a	L.20b	L.20c	L.20d	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

		MAIN CROPPING SEASON (ONLY IF L.5 = 1)																
		Main Crop										Secondary Crop						
PLOT NO.	When is your main cropping season?	What was your main crop on this plot	What percentage of this plot did the crop occupy?	What was the harvest in kg?	Qty. of chemical fertilizer for this crop?	Qty. of manure /organic fertilizer for this crop?	Qty. of pesticides/herbicides used?	Did you use machinery for					What was your secondary crop grown on this plot in the main cropping season?	What percentage of this plot did the crop occupy?	What other crops did you grow during your main crop season?	Did you have another cropping season on this plot?		
								1 = Yes 2= No 98 = Don't Know/Refused										
	1=Spring 2=Summer 3=Fall 4=Winter	Code	%	KG	KG	KG	Unit? KG or L	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer	Pesticide	Harvesting	Threshing	Code	%	Crop list (Select all)	1 = Yes 2 = No >> [NEXT PLOT] or L.29	
	L.21	L.21a	L.21b	L.21c	L.21d	L.21e	L.21f	L.21g	L.21h	L.21i	L.21j	L.21k	L.21l	L.21m	L.22a	L.22b	L.22c	L.23
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

		2 nd CROPPING SEASON																	
		Main Crop										Secondary Crop							
PLOT NO.	When is your main cropping season?	What was your main crop on this plot	What percentage of this plot did the crop occupy?	What was the harvest in kg?	Qty of chemical fertilizer for this crop?	Qty of manure/ organic fertilizer for this crop?	Qty of pesticides/herbicides used?	Did you use machinery for					What was your secondary crop grown on this plot in the main cropping season?	What percentage of this plot did the crop occupy ?	What other crops did you grow during your 2 nd crop season?	Did you have another cropping season on this plot?			
	1=Spring 2=Summer 3=Fall 4=Winter	Code	%	KG	KG	KG	Unit? KG or L	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer	Pesticide	Harvesting	Threshing	Code	%	Crop list (Select all)	1 = Yes 2 = No >> [NEXT PLOT] or L.29		
1		L.24	L.24a	L.24b	L.24c	L.24d	L.24e	L.24f	L.24g	L.24h	L.24i	L.24j	L.24k	L.24l	L.24m	L.25a	L.25b	L.25c	L.26
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

PLOT NO.		3 rd CROPPING SEASON												Secondary Crop			
		Main Crop								Did you use machinery for							
	When is your main cropping season?	What was your main crop on this plot	What percentage of this plot did the crop occupy?	What was the harvest in kg?	Qty of chemical fertilizer for this crop?	Qty of organic fertilizer for this crop?	Qty of manure/ herbicides used?	1 = Yes 2= No 98 = Don't Know/Refused				What was your secondary crop grown on this plot in the main cropping season?	What percentage of this plot did the crop occupy?	What other crops did you grow during your 3 rd crop season?			
	1=Spring 2=Summer 3=Fall 4=Winter	Code	%	KG	KG	KG	Unit? KG or L	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer	Pesticide	Harvesting	Threshing	Code	%	Crop list (Select all)	
	L.27	L.27a	L.27b	L.27c	L.27d	L.27e	L.27f	L.27g	L.27h	L.27i	L.27j	L.27k	L.27l	L.27m	L.28a	L.28b	L.28c
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

	Does your household own any [ITEM]?	How many [ITEM] does your household own?	What is the current total value of [ITEM]?	Does your household own any [ITEM] jointly with another household?	What share of these [ITEM] belongs to your household?	What were your earnings from renting [ITEM] outside of the household? In the past 12 months	
Code	ITEM	L.29	L.30	L.31	L.32	L.33	L.34
1	Tractor						
2	Animal drawn plow						
3	Mechanical plow						
4	Aggregator, disk, etc.						
5	Planting machine						
6	Trailer						
7	Motorized thresher						
8	Hand thresher						
9	Mechanical water pump						
10	Mill						
11	Milking machine						
12	Machine to process livestock feed						
13	Motorized insecticide pump						
14	Electric water pump						
15	Electric churn						
16	Greenhouses						
17	Sheds						

MODULE L. AGRICULTURE (continued)

	Did your household raise any [ANIMAL] in the past year?		How many [ANIMAL] does your household currently own?	Does the animal produce milk?	If yes, how much during past 7 days?
	Ask L.33 for all livestock before going on to L.34-L.37	1 = Yes 2 = No	Number of Animals <i>If 0 >> skip to next</i>	1 = Yes 2 = No <i>If 2 >> skip to next</i>	Liters
	ANIMAL NAME	L.35	L.36	L.37	L.38
1	Dairy cattle				
2	Beef cattle				
3	Pigs				
4	Sheep				
5	Goats				
6	Poultry				
7	Horses				
8	Donkeys/Mules				
9	Beehives				
10	Rabbits				
11	Fish				
12	Other (specify) _____				

МОДУЛ А. ВАРАҚАИ МУАЙЯНКУНИИ ХОНАВОДА

МАЪЛУМОТИ ХОНАВОДА			МАЪЛУМОТИ МУСОҲИБА		
A.01	Рамзи муайянкунандаи хонавода	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A.11a	Ном/рамзи саволдиҳанда	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A.02	Рақами кластер	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A.11b		
A.03	Деҳа	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A.12	Санаи ташрифи якум	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A.04	Давлат Тоҷикистон	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A.13	Санаи ташрифи дуюм	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A.05	Ноҳия	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A.14	Сабаби ташрифи дуюм	
A.06	Вилоят Ҳатлон	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
A.07	Навъи хонавода: варианты	<input type="checkbox"/>	A.15	Натиҷаи хотимавии мусоҳиба	<input type="checkbox"/>
НИШОНДИҲАНДАИ GPS			A.16a	Ном/рамзи назоратчӣ/супервайзер:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A.08a	Тӯл (ШАРҚ):	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ° <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> '	A.16b		
A.08b	АРЗ (ШИМОЛ):	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ° <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> '	A.17	Санаи ворид кардани маълумот	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A.08c	Баландӣ (м)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A.18	Забони мусоҳиба (1 = Тоҷикӣ, 2 = Ўзбекӣ)	<input type="checkbox"/>
МАЪЛУМОТ ОИД БА МУСОҲИБ					
A.09a	Номи ҷавобдиҳандай асосӣ ва ID	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
A.09b	_____				
A.10a A.10b	Номи ҷавобдиҳандай эҳтиёти ва ID	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

A.07. НАВЪИ ХОНАВОДА

- 1 = Мард ва зани калонсол – хонавода ақалан аз як мард ва як зани болиг (аз 18 боло) иборат аст
 2 = Фақат зани калонсол – хонавода ақалан аз як зани болиг (аз 18 боло), бе марди калонсолиборат аст
 3 = Фақат марди калонсол – хонавода ақалан аз як марди болиг (аз 18 боло), бе зани калонсол иборат аст
 4 = Фақат кӯдакон – хонавода ягон калонсолу болиги аз 18 болонадорад

A.09 & A.10. МУСОҲИБОН

Мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиёти - ҳамон мардон ё занхое (ва ё фақат зан) мебошанд, ки дар хонавода, оиди масъалаҳои иқтисодӣ ва иҷтимоӣ хочаги қарор қабул карда метавонанд. Дар оилаҳо, ки Мард ва Зани калонсол доранд, ин шахсон одатан зану шавҳармебошанд, валекин аъзои дигари хонавода, ки 18 сола ва ё калонсолтар мебошад, мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиёти шуда метонанд. Сардориҳонаводаметавонадшахсиkalonsoleboshad, кидарбораиаъзоёни ҷавони хонавода ахборот надоштабошад. Азин сабаб, аниқ кунед, шояд дархонавода шахсе бошад, ки дар бораи аъзоёни хонавода бисёртар медонад, то ки пур кардани ахборотҳои намерасидаро (хусусан, барои «Намедонам») ба шумо осон меқунад. Дар хона водаҳо, ки Танҳо Зани Калонсол доранд, мусоҳиби асосӣ бояд зане шавад, ки 18 солаёбolo хаст ва вазифаи қабул карданиқарорҳордорад. Барои хонаводада, ки Фақат Марди Калонсол ва Фақат Кӯдакон дошта бошанд, мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиётиро нишондодан лозим нест, ва Модули GWEAI – по бароин навъи хонаводаҳо пуркардан лозим нест.

A.15. НАТИҶАИ ХОТИМАВИИ МУСОҲИБА

- 1 = Пурра
 2 = Нопурра
 3 = Ҳозир набудан
 4 = Рад карданд
 5 = Пайдо карда нашуд

МОДУЛ В. ВАРАҚАИ РОЗИГӢ

Розигӣ: Хонаводаро бо мақсадҳои пурсиш шинос карда, розигии иштирок кардан ҳамаи аъзоёнро дар ин пурсиш гиред. Агар мусоҳиб (масалан зани болиғ) дар оғози мусоҳиба ҳозир набошад, Шумо бояд пеш аз бо он шахс сӯҳбат кардан ба ин саҳифа баргашта розигияшро гиред. Шахси масъули калонсоли хонаводаро барои мусоҳиба тақлиф кунед.

ХОНЕД ДАСТУРАМАЛРО ДАР САХИФАИ ДИГАР

Ҳамаи саволҳои дар поён овардашударо ба мусоҳибони эҳтимоли хонед. Дар поён, вобаста аз имконият (агар, айни замон ҳозир бошанд) мусоҳибон розигии худро қайд кунанд.

5. Дар хонаводаи шумо марди калонсоле (аз 18 боло), ки қарорхоро қабул мекунад, кист? [НОМ], оё Шумо барои иштирок дар ин тадқиқот розӣ ҳастед?
6. Дар хонаводаи шумо зани калонсоле, кӣ вазифаи баровардани қарорхоро дорад, кист? [НОМ], оё Шумо барои иштирок дар ин тадқиқот розӣ ҳастед? Шумо аз 50 sola ҷавонтаред? Агар Ҳа, Шумо иҷозат медиҳед кӣ вазну қадатонро чен кунем? Шумо кӯдакони то 5 sola доред? Агар Ҳа, Шумо иҷозат медиҳед, кӣ вазну қадашонро чен кунем?
7. Дар хонаводаи шумо боз дигар занҳо ҳастанд ки аз 15 то 49 sola мебошанд? «НОМ», шумо розӣ ҳастед, ки дар ин пурсиш иштирок кунед ва мо вазну қади шуморо чен кунем? Шумо кӯдакони то 5 sola доред? Агар Ҳа, Шумо иҷозат медиҳед, кӣ вазну қади кӯдакатонро низ чен кунем?
8. Дар хочагии шумо ягон модар ва ё зани тифли аз 5 sola поён дошта ҳаст, ки ман бо онҳо сухбат накардаам? «НОМ», оё Шумо розӣ ҳастед барои иштирок дар ин тадқиқот, барои чен карданӣ вазну қад ва вазну қади кӯдакатон?

МОДУЛ В. НУСХАИ ДУЮМИ САҲИФАИ ИМЗОИ РОЗИГӢ

Ташаккур барои имконияти сӯҳбат бо мо. Мо гурӯҳи тадқиқотчиёни ташкилоти «Зеркало» мебошем. Мо тадқиқотро бо номи «Озуқаворӣ ба хотири ояндаи Тоҷикистон - Давраи миёнаи Тадқиқоти аҳолӣ» – ро гузаронида истодаем. Ин тадқиқот оиди омӯзиши кишоварзӣ, бехатарӣ ва истеъмоли озуқа, ғизонокӣ ва беҳбудии хонаводаҳоро дар ин минтақа ба нақша гирифта истодааст. Хонаводан Шумо барои дар ин пурсиши иштирок кардан интиҳоб шудааст, ки мавзӯҳои ба монанди хонавода ва аҳли хонаводай Шумо, шароити зист, ҳараҷотҳо ва амволи хонавода, маҳсулот ва истеъмоли ҳӯрока ва ҳамчунин гизои зану кӯдаконро дар бар мегирад. Саволҳои пурсиши умуман ба хонаводай шумо даҳл дорад, ва ҳангоми мутобиқ будан, аъзоёни чудогонаи хонаводай шуморо низ дар бар мегирад. Ин саволҳо, барои анҷом додани пурсиши таҳминан 3-4 соатӣ вакти шуморо мегирад, ва иштироки шумо дар ин мусоҳиба ихтиёри аст. Агар шумо барои иштирок кардан рози бошед, шумо метонед мусоҳибаро ҳар соате тамом кардан, ё саволе ки ба он ҷавоб дода наҳоҳед рад кардан. Ҳамаи ҷавобҳои шумо комилан махфӣ мемонад; мо маълумотро дар бораи шумо ба ягон кас намедиҳем/ пешниҳод намекунем. Баъди ба базаи компьютери ворид кардани ин маълумот, мо ҳамаи маълумотро дар бораи шахсияти шумо несту нобуд мекунем.

Барои боз ҳам хуб гузаштани мусоҳиба ва назорати сифати кори ман меҳостам, ки ин мусоҳибаро бо иҷозати Шумо сабт кунам, то ин ки кори манро тафтиш кардан мумкин бошад ва роҳбарони ман тавонанд, ки ба кори ман баҳо диханд. Баъди ба анҷом расонидани тадқиқот ин сабтҳо нест карда мешаванд.

Шумо оид ба тадқиқот ё он чизе, ки ман гүфтам, ягон савол доред? Агар дар оянда ягон савол оиди тадқиқот ва пурсиш пайдо шавад, ё мушкилй ё шикоят дошта бошед, метавонед ба ҶДММ «Z-Тахлил ва Машварат» ба рақами 935721016 ва ё ба суроғаи шаҳри Душанбе, кӯчаи Пулоди 28 муроziат кунед. Мо як нусхай ин варақаро ба Шумо мегузорем, то ки Шумо дар бораи ин тадқиқот маълумот дошта бошед.

Шумо инчунин метавонед Шурои Назорати Институтсионалӣ Институти байналмилалии Тадқиқоти Сиёсати Физо (IFPRI) бо email ifpri-irb@cgiar.org ё бо рақамҳои +1-202-862-5693 дар тамос шавед. Ин нусхаест, ки саволдиҳанда дар дасти худ нигоҳ медорад.

МОДУЛ В. НУСХАИ ДУЮМИ САҲИФАИ ИМЗОИ РОЗИГӢ

Нусхай дуюм ба соҳиби хонавода мемонад

Ташаккур барои имконияти сӯҳбат бо мо. Мо гурӯҳи тадқиқотчиёни ташкилоти «Зеркало» мебошем. Мо тадқиқотеро бо номи «Озуқаворӣ ба хотири ояндаи Тоҷикистон - Давраи миёнаи Тадқиқоти аҳолӣ» –ро гузаронида истодаем. Ин тадқиқот оиди омӯзиши кишоварзӣ, бехатарӣ ва истеъмоли озӯқа, физонокӣ ва беҳбудии хонаводаҳоро дар ин минтақа ба нақша гирифта истодааст. Хонаводай Шумо барои дар ин пурсиши иштирок кардан интихоб шудааст, ки мавзӯҳои ба монанди хонавода ва аҳли хонаводай Шумо, шароити зист, ҳарачотҳо ва амволи хонавода, маҳсулот ва истеъмоли ҳӯрока ва ҳамчунин гизои зану кӯдаконро дар бар мегирад. Саволҳои пурсиши умуман ба хонаводай шумо даҳл дорад, ва ҳангоми мутобиқ будан, аъзоёни чудогонаи хонаводай шуморо низ дар бар мегирад. Ин саволҳо, барои анҷом додани пурсиши таҳминан 3-4 соатӣ вакти шуморо мегирад, ва иштироки шумо дар ин мусоҳиба иҳтиёри аст. Агар шумо барои иштирок кардан рози бошед, шумо метонед мусоҳибаро ҳар соате тамом кардан, ё саволе ки ба он ҷавоб дода наҳоҳед рад кардан. Ҳамаи ҷавобҳои шумо комилан махфӣ мемонад; мо маълумотро дар бораи шумо ба ягон кас намедиҳем/ пешниҳод намекунем. Баъди ба базаи компьютери ворид кардани ин маълумот, мо ҳамаи маълумотро дар бораи шахсияти шумо несту нобуд мекунем.

Барои боз ҳам хуб гузаштани мусохиба ва назорати сифати кори ман меҳостам, ки ин мусохибаро бо иҷозати Шумо сабт кунам, то ин ки кори манро тафтиш кардан мумкин бошад ва роҳбарони ман тавонанд, ки ба кори ман баҳо дижанд. Баъди ба анҷом расонидани тадқиқот ин сабтҳо нест карда мешаванд.

Шумо оид ба тадқиқот ё он чизе, ки ман гуфтам, ягон савол доред? Агар дар оянда ягон савол оиди тадқиқот ва пурсиш пайдо шавад, ё мушкилй ё шикоят дошта бошед, метавонед ба ЧДММ «Z-Таҳлил ва Машварат» ба рақами 935721016 ва ё ба суроғаи шаҳри Душанбе, кӯчаи Пулоди 28 муроҷиат кунед. Мо як нусхай ин варақаро ба Шумо мегузорем, то ки Шумо дар бораи ин тадқиқот маълумот дошта бошед.

Шумо инчунин метавонед Шўрои Назорати Институтсионалий Институти байналмилалии Таджиқоти Сиёсати Физо (IFPRI) бо email ifpri-irb@cgiar.org ё бо рақамҳои +1-202-862-5693 дар тамос шавед. Ин нусхаест, ки саволдиҳанда дар дасти худ нигоҳ медорад.

МОДУЛ С. РЎЙХАТИ ХОНАВОДА ВА МАЪЛУМОТИ ДЕМОГРАФӢ

Саволдиҳанда: Ин саволҳоро нисбати хамаи аъзоёни хонавода пурсед. Аз мусоҳиби асосӣ ё эҳтиётӣ ва ё шахсоне пурсед, ки дар бораи аъзоёни оила маълумоти бештар доранд, ба монанди синну сол, маълумотнокӣ ва дигар хусусиятҳо.

Аввалан, мо меҳостем шуморо дар бораи хамаи аъзоёни хонаводаатон пурсем. Рухсат дихед, ба шумо гӯям, ки мо хонавода гуфта, чиро дар назар дорем. Барои мо, хонавода ин калонсолон ва кӯдаконе мебошанд, ки дар 12 моҳи охир ақаллан 6 моҳ якчоя зиндагӣ дошта аз як дег хӯрок меҳуранд. Хамин тавр, аъзоёни хонавода дар асоси манзили мукаррарии истикоматии онҳо муайян карда мешаванд. Истиснои ин коида дар поён оварда шудааст.

- Кӯдаконинавтаваллудшудаито 6 моҳа
- нахонадороне, ки камтар аз 6 моҳ бо ҳам зиндагони мекунанд
- донишҷӯён ва коргарони мавсимии ин хонавода, ки айни замон дар хона ҳузур надоранд, ва дигар шахсоне, ки дар хонаводай шумо камтар аз 6 моҳ зиндагони доранд, vale нияти дар ин чо доимӣ ва ё ба муҳлати дуру дароз истикомат карданро доранд.
- Пешхизматҳо, коргарони кишоварзӣ ва шахсони дигар ҳам, ки дар ин манзил истикомат мекунанд ва бо Шумо хӯрок меҳуранд аъзои хонаводай Шумо ба шумор мераванд, гарчанде, ки ба сардори хонавода ягон хешигари надоранд

Илтимос, ба хисоб нагиред

- шахси ба наздикӣ вафот кардаро, бигзор, ки он кас дар муддати 12 моҳи охир аз 6 моҳ зиед дар оилаи шумо зиндагӣ карда бошад, ва ҳамчунин шахсеро, ки хонаводай шумору камтар аз 6 моҳ пеш тарқ кардааст ва нияти дуру дароз дар чои дигар истикомат карданро дорад ва ё тамоман кучидааст (занхое ки баъди ба шавҳар баромада кучида рафтанд, пешхизматҳо, иҷорашинҳо, бобон, ки ба дигар чои истикомат рафтанд) ба назар нагиред.

Шахсоне, ки дар як манзил истикомат мекунанду барои ҳароҷоти хӯрока саҳме надоранд ва ё дар ин чо ҳамроҳ хӯрок намехуранд, аъзои хонавода хисобида намешаванд. Мисол, агар ду бародар дар як манзил истикомат кунанду барои хӯрока буча ва ҳароҷоти чудогона дошта бошанд, онҳо ду хонавода ба хисоб мераванд. . Мисолҳои як хонавода будан чунин аст:

- хонавода иборат аст аз шавҳару зан/занҳо ва фарзандон, падар/модар, чиян ва дигар хешону хеш набудагон
- хонавода иборат аст аз як одам ва хонавода иборат аст аз як ё зиёда ҷуфтӣ зану шавҳар бо фарзандон ва ё бе фарзандон

Илтимос хамаи аъзоёни хонаводаро дар рўйхати аъзоёни хонавода, ки дар поён оварда шудааст рўйхат кунед, аз марди асоси кӣ вазифаи қабул кардани қарорҳо дорад сар кунед(ё зан, агар марди калонсол набошад): **РЎЙХАТИ ҲАМАИ АЪЗОЕНРО НАВИСЕД. БАЪД ПУРСЕД:** Ягон каси дигар дар ин хонавода зиндагӣ мекунад, ки холо дар хона ҳозир нест? Бо ин савол шумо метонед дар бораи кӯдаконе, ки дар мактабанд ё ягон шахсе ки дар чои кораш аст, маълумот гиред.**АГАР ҶАВОБ ‘ҲА,’ БОШАД РЎЙХАТРО ДАВОМ ДОДА, МАЪЛУМОТ ДАР БОРАИ АЪЗОЕНИ БОКИМОНДАИ ХОНАВОДАРО БА ЧАДВАЛ ДАРОРЕД.**

МОДУЛ С. РЎЙХАТИ ХОНАВОДА ВА МАЪЛУМОТИ ДЕМОГРАФӢ

P A M 3 I D	Номи аъзои хонавода? Аз мусоҳиби асосӣ сар карда ба мусоҳиби эҳтиёти гузаред ва баъд аъзоёни дигари хонаводаро қайд кунед	Чинси [НОМ] –ро қайд кунед? 1 = Мард 2 = Зан	[НОМ] ба мусоҳиби асосӣ чи гуна муносабати хешу таборӣ дорад?	[НОМ] чанд сола аст? (соли пурра)* Агар < 6, C.05 то C.08 –ро напурсед	[НОМ] хонда ва навишта метавонад?	Айни замон [НОМ] дар ягон чо таҳсил мекунад? 1 = Ҳа >> C.08 2 = Не 98=Намедонад 99=ЧДММ	(deleted)	Дараҷаи баландтарини маълумоти [НОМ]?	ар давоми 12 моҳи охир [НОМ] чанд моҳ дар хонавода зиндагӣ накард? 0 = не отсуствовал 12= Весь год отсуствовал Агар дар байни 0 ва 6 моҳ бошад >> C.09b Дар дигар ҳолат C.09c	Ин шахс пурра ин хонаводаро тарк кард? 1= Ҳа 2 = Не	ИН ШАҲС АЪЗОИ ХОНАВОДА АСТ? Напурсида Қайд Кунед
	C.01 [НОМ]	C.02	C.03	C.04	C.05	C.06	C.07	C.08	C.09a	C.09b	C.09c
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
РАММОҲО	C.03: Хешигари ба мусоҳиби асосӣ/ сардори хонавода			C.05: Саводноки		C.08: Дараҷаи маълумотноки					
	1 = Мусоҳиби асосӣ	12 = Волидони ҳамсар	1 = Ҳондану навишта наметавонад								
	2 = Ҳамсар/шарик	13 = Писар-	2 = Фақат имзо монда метавонад								
	3 = Писар/духтар	амак/амма/таго	3 = Фақат хонда метавонад								
	4 = Домод/келин	/холаи ҳамсар	4 = Ҳондану навишта метавонад								
	5 = Набера	14 = Дигар хешон									
	6 = Волидон	15 = Ҳизматчи									
	7 = Додар/ҳоҳар	16 = Ёрдамчи									
	8 = Чиян	17 = Дигар хешигари									
	9 = Чияни ҳамсар										
	10 = Писар-амак/амма/таго/хола										
	11 = Додар/ҳоҳар-арӯс										

*Қайд бояд кард, ки синну соли кӯдакони то 6соларо бо моҳ сабт кардан шарт нест. Синну соли ҳамаи кӯдакони то 6сола бо моҳҳояш дар Модули I аниқ карда мешавад, бо мақсади муайян кардани кӯдаконе, ки каду вазни онҳо чен карда мешавад. Ҳамаи кӯдакони то 6сола дар рӯйхати хонавода номбаршуда барои таъмини аниқи аҳбороти кӯдаконе, ки синну соли то 6моҳа доранду барои санҷишҳои каду вазн мувофиқанд истифода бурда мешавад.

МОДУЛ С. РЎЙХАТИ ХОНАВОДА ВА МАЪЛУМОТИ ДЕМОГРАФӢ

ТАҒИЙРОТИ АЗ ДАВРАИ БАЗАВИИ ТАДҚИҚОТ ИН ЧОНИБ ДАР ХОНАВОДА БА АМАЛОМАДА		
C.10	Оё Шумо соли 2012-1013 дар давраи базавии тадқиқоти “Озуқаворӣ ба хотири оянда” иштирок кардаед?	1 = Ҳа, 2 = Не >> <i>Модули D</i> 98 = Намедонам >> <i>Модули D</i>
	Аз давраи пурсиши охирон ин чониб то чӣ андоза аъзоёни хонавода ...?	
C.11a	Аз давраи пурсиши охирон ин чониб ягон аъзоёни хонаводаи Шумо фавтидааст?	
C.11b	Аз давраи пурсиши охирон ин чониб ягон аъзоёни хонаводаи аз хонавода ба шавҳар баромада рафт...	
C.11c	Аз давраи пурсиши охирон ин чониб ягон аъзоёни хонаводаи аъзоёни хонавода...ба хонавода шавҳар кард	
C.11d	Аз давраи пурсиши охирон ин чониб ягон аъзоёни хонаводаи аъзоёни хонавода...барои зиндагӣ кардан ба	
C.11e	Аз давраи пурсиши охирон ин чониб ягон аъзоёни хонаводаи аъзоёни хонавода...аз хонавода ба муҳоцират	
C.11f	...ба хонавода фарзандхонд шуда омадааст...	
C.12	Аз давраи пурсиши якум ин чониб ба хонаи Шумо чанд ҳӯҷраҳои нав ҳамроҳ карда шуд?	

МОДУЛ D. ШАРОИТИ ЗИСТ

Саволдиҳанда: Бо шахси масъуле, ки бо пухтани ҳӯроксаи хонавода машғул аст, сухбат кунед ва рамзи даркориро дар сутуни "Чавоб" гузоред

		Чавоб	Рамзҳои чавоб
D.01	МУШОХИДА КУНЕД (НАПУРСЕД): Масолехи боми хона (кабати беруни):		D.01: Намуди шифт Шифер1 Тунука2 Хас/пахол3 Череписа/сафолак4 Гил5 Тахтаи бетони бо битум6 Дигар (аниқ кунед)7
D.02	МУШОХИДАКУНЕД (НАПУРСЕД): Масолехи фарши хона:		D.02: Намуди фарш Паркет1 Фарши тахтагин2 Линолеум3 Бетон4 Фарши алибастри5 Фарши лоин6 Дигар (аниқ кунед)7
D.03	МУШОХИДА КУНЕД (НАПУРСЕД): Девори хона:		D.03: Намуди деворҳо Хишти пухта1 Хишти хом/похса2 Санг3 Хишти гилин4 Бетон (блоки сement)5 Лой/ гил6 Тахта, болор7 Тунука8 Дигар (аниқ кунед)9
D.04	Дар ин манзили истикомати чандто хона /ҳӯчра хаст? (Хаммом, коридор, гараж, туалет, тагхона, ошхонаро хисоб нақунед)		
D.05	Хочатхонае, ки хонаводаи шумо истифода мебарад, чигуна аст?		D.05: Намуди хочатхона Бо об шусташаванда, умуми.....1 Бо об шусташаванда, шахси.....2 Оддии махаллии хавокашдор...3 Оддии махалли4 Оддии ҷамъиятی.....5 Тагора / сатил.....6 Хочатхона нест/ саҳр.о7 Дигар8
D.06a	Манбаи асосии оби нушокии хонаводаи Шумо қадом аст?		D.06a ва D.06b: Манбаи об Бо кубур дар доҳили хавли/хона1 Бо кубур дар бот/замини хавли....2 Қубури ҷамъиятӣ ва ё шахси дигар3 Чоҳ/скважина /бо кубур4 Чоҳӣ/скважинаи маҳсус5 Аз ҷашмаи маҳсус6 Оби борон7 Чоҳ ё ҷашмай вайронса8 Оби дарё/хавз/чӯй9 Мошини обкаш10 Об дар зарф (ҳарида шуда)11 Дигар (аниқ кунед)12
D.06b	Барои истифодаи умуми ба монанди шустушу, ҳӯрокпазӣ ва дигарҳо обро аз кучо мегиред?		
D.07a	Манбаи асосии неруи барқи хонавода қадом аст?		D.07a ва D.07b: Манбаи нерӯи барқ Надорад.....0 Шабакаи ягони баландшиддат1 Батареяи Офтоби2 Генератори шахси3 Генератори умумӣ/ ҷамъияти ...4 Дигар5
D.07b	Манбаи иловагии неруи барқи хонавода қадом аст?		
D.08a	Манбаи асосии сузишвории хонавода барои ҳӯрокпазӣ қадом аст?		D.08a ва D.08b: Сузишвори барои пухту паз Неруи барқ1 Гази моёй ё табиӣ (биогаз).....2 Керосин.....3 Ангишт4 Хезум.....5 Тапак.....6 Гузапоя.....7 Гази моёй пропан дар балон (биогаз).....8 Дигар.....9
D.08b	Манбаи иловагии сузишвории хонавода барои ҳӯрокпазӣ қадом аст?		

МОДУЛ Е1. ИСТЕЙМОЛИ ХҮРОКА/ ХАРОЧОТ БАРОИ ХҮРОКВОРЙ ДАР МУДДАТИ 7 РҮЗИ ОХИР

Саволдиҳанда: Ин саволҳоро дар бораи хамаи аъзоёни хонавода пурсед. Пурсед кадом аъзои хонавода маълумоти бештар дошта бошад дар бораи хўрду хўроки хонавода дар давоми хафт рӯзи охир ва дар бораи хариди дигар лавозимоти гайри хўрока. Хамин аъзо бояд ба хамаи саволҳои Е.1-Е.7 ҷавоб дихад.

РАҲАМИ МАҲСУЛОТ	Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир [ХҮРОКА] истеъмол кард?	Лутфан, миқдори умумии [ХҮРОКА] - и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Миқдор ва арзиши умумии [ХҮРОКА]-и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидалo, номбар кунед.	Дар давоми 7 рӯзи охирон хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорй (ХҮРОКА)-ро барои ҷашни Навруз ё дигар ид харидалорй кард?	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорй (ХҮРОКА)-и харидало шударо истеъмол намуд?	Чанд миқдори [ХҮРОКА]-е, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз сарчашмаҳои зерин гирифта шуда буд? Миқдорро бо воҳиди ченаки хўрока нависед	Ба арзишии умумий (ХҮРОКА)и дар Е1.06 номбаршуда аз рӯи наҳиҳ ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед
	Инчунин хўрокае, ки ҳам дар якчоягӣ дар хонавода ва ҳам аз тарафи аъзои алоҳиду хонавода дар доҳили хонавода ва берун аз он истеъмол карда шудааст, доҳил кунед.						
	Ҳар як хўрокаро хонед ҷавобҳоро барои ҳар як намуд хўрока нависед ва баъд пеш аз пур кардан ҷавоби Е1.02 – Е1.07 ба хўрока дигар гузаред						
	Ҳа = 1 Не = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]						

E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
РАМЗ	МАҲСУЛОТИ ХҮРОКВОРЙ	Воҳиди ченак	Рамзи ҷавоб	Миқдор	Миқдор	Сомонӣ	Миқдор	Миқдор	1. Дар ҳочагий истеҳсол карда шуда буд	2. Ҳамчун тухфа/ёрӣ	3. Ҳамчун музди меҳнат/бизнес	4. Аз заҳираҳо и хонавода	Сомонӣ
851	Нон ва маҳсулоти нонӣ	кг											
852	Нон	кг											
853	Орд ⁶³	кг											
854	Гандум ¹	кг											
855	Фаллагиҳо (крупа)	кг											
856	Биринҷ	кг											
857	Маҳсулотҳои макаронӣ	кг											
858	Лубиёи хушк (лӯбиё, нахут, моввағ.)	кг											

⁶³Танҳо миқдори орд ва гандуми истеъмолшудаэро нависед, ки барои истеҳсоли хлеб ё нон истифода нашудааст.

МОДУЛ Е1. ИСТЕЙМОЛИ ХЎРОКА/ ХАРОЧОТ БАРОИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ ДАР МУДДАТИ 7 РӮЗИ ОХИР

РАҚАМИ МАҲСУЛОТ	<p>Оё хонаводай Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир [ХЎРОКА] истеъмол кард?</p> <p>Инчунин хўрокаре, ки ҳам дар якчоягӣ дар хонавода ва ҳам аз тарафи аъзои алоҳиду хонавода дар доҳили хонавода ва берун аз он истеъмол карда шудааст, доҳил кунед.</p> <p>Ҳар як хўрокаро хонед ҷавобҳоро барои ҳар як намуд хўрока нависед ва баъд пеш аз пур карданӣ ҷавоби 2-6 ба хўрокни дигар гузаред</p> <p>Ҳа = 1 Не = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]</p>			Лутфан, миқдори умумии [ХЎРОКА] - и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Миқдор ва арзиши умумии [ХЎРОКА]-и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир ҳаридаро, номбар кунед. <i>Агар наҳаридед >> E1.06a</i>	Дар давоми 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-ро барои ҷашни Навруз ё дигар ид ҳаридорӣ кард?	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-и ҳаридаро истеъмол намуд?	<p>Чанд миқдори [ХЎРОКА]-е, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз сарчашмаҳои зерин гирифта шуда буд?</p> <p><i>Миқдорро бо воҳиди ченаки хўрока нависед</i></p>				Ба арзишии умумий (ХЎРОКА)и дар Е1.06 номбаршуда аз рӯи наҳки ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед	
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07		
РАМЗ	МАҲСУЛОТИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ	ВОХИДИ ЧЕНАК	РАМЗИ ҶАВОБ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	СОМОНӢ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	1. Дар ҳочагӣ истеҳсол карда шуда буд	2. Ҳамчун тухфа/ёрӣ	3. Ҳамчун музди меҳнат/бизнес	4. Аз заҳираҳои хонавода	СОМОНӢ
859	Растаниҳои дигари хӯшадор (ҷуворимакка, ҷав.)	кг											
860	Пиёз	кг											
861	Сирпиёз (чиснок)	кг											
862	Картошка	кг											
863	Помидор	кг											
864	Сабзӣ	кг											
865	Карам	кг											
866	Гулкарам	кг											
867	Бодиринг	кг											
868	Замбуруғ (тоза, намакин, хушк ва ғ.)	кг											
869	Сабзавоти консервонидашуда	кг											
870	Дигар сабзавот	кг											
871	Себ	кг											
872	Мевави ситрусӣ	кг											
873	Ангур	кг											

МОДУЛ Е1. ИСТЕММОЛИ ХЎРОКА/ ХАРОЧОТ БАРОИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ ДАР МУДДАТИ 7 РӮЗИ ОХИР

РАКАМИ МАҲСУЛОТ	<p>Оё хонаводай Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир [ХЎРОКА] истеъмол кард?</p> <p>Инчунин хўрокое, ки ҳам дар якчоягӣ дар хонавода ва ҳам аз тарафи аъзои алоҳиду хонавода дар доҳили хонавода ва берун аз он истеъмол карда шудааст, доҳил кунед.</p> <p>Ҳар як хўрокаро хонед ҷавобҳоро барои ҳар як намуд хўрока нависед ва баъд пеш аз пур карданӣ ҷавоби 2- 6 ба хўроки дигар гузаред</p> <p>Xa = 1 He = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]</p>				Лутфан, миқдори умумии [ХЎРОКА] - и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Миқдор ва арзиши умумии [ХЎРОКА]-и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед. Агар наҳаридед >> E1.0ба	Дар давоми 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-ро барои ҷашни Навруз ё дигар ид харидорӣ кард?	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-и харидаро шударо истеъмол намуд?	Чанд миқдори [ХЎРОКА]-е, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз сарчашмаҳои зерин гирифта шуда буд? Миқдорро бо воҳиди ченаки хўрока нависед	Ба арзишии умумий (ХЎРОКА)и дар Е1.06 номбаршуда аз рӯи нарҳи ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед		
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
РАМЗ	МАҲСУЛОТИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ	ВОҲИДИ ЧЕНАК	РАМЗИ ҶАВОБ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	СОМОНӢ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	1. Дар ҳоҷагӣ истеҳсол карда шуда буд	2. Ҳамчун тӯхфа/ёрӣ	3. Ҳамчун музди меҳнат/бизнес	4. Аз заҳираҳои хонавода
874	Тарбуз, ҳарбуза	кг										
875	Каду	кг										
876	Дигар меваҳои тару тоза	кг										
877	Хушкмева	кг										
878	Мевачот консервонидашуда	кг										
879	Чормағзи хушк	кг										
880	Гӯшти ғов	кг										
881	Мурғ (парранда)	кг										
882	Гӯшти гӯсфанд	кг										
883	Гӯшти хӯкӣ ёбой	кг										
884	Колбаса (ҳасиб)	кг										
885	Консерваҳои гӯштӣ	кг										
886	Маҳсулоти дигари гӯштӣ	кг										
887	Моҳии тару тоза	кг										
888	Моҳии консервагӣ	кг										
889	Моҳии намакин (шӯр)	кг										
890	Тухм	дона										

МОДУЛ Е1. ИСТЕМОЛИ ХЎРОКА/ ХАРОЧОТ БАРОИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ ДАР МУДДАТИ 7 РӮЗИ ОХИР

РАКАМИ МАХСУЛОТ	<p>Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир [ХЎРОКА] истеъмол кард?</p> <p>Инчунин хўрокое, ки ҳам дар якчоягӣ дар хонавода ва ҳам аз тарафи аъзои алоҳиду хонавода дар доҳили хонавода ва берун аз он истеъмол карда шудааст, доҳил кунед.</p> <p>Ҳар як хўрокаро хонед ҷавобҳоро барои ҳар як намуд хўрока нависед ва баъд пеш аз пур кардан ҷавоби 2- 6 ба хўроки дигар гузаред</p> <p>Ҳа = 1 Не = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]</p>			Лутфан, миқдори умумии [ХЎРОКА] - и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Миқдор ва арзиши умумии [ХЎРОКА]-и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед.	Агар наҳаридед >> E1.0ба	Дар давоми 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-ро барои ҷашни Навруз ё дигар ид ҳаридорӣ кард?	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-и харид карда шударо истеъмол намуд?	Чанд миқдори [ХЎРОКА]-е, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз сарчашмаҳои зерин гирифта шуда буд? Миқдорро бо воҳиди ченаки хўрока нависед	Ба арзишии умумий (ХЎРОКА)и дар Е1.06 номбаршуда аз рӯи нарҳи ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед			
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07		
РАМЗ	МАҲСУЛОТИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ	ВОХИДИ ЧЕНАК	РАМЗИ ҶАВОБ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	СОМОНӢ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	1. Дар ҳочагӣ истеҳсол карда шуда буд	2. Ҳамчун туҳфа/ёрӣ	3. Ҳамчун музди меҳнат/бизнес	4. Аз захираҳои хонавода	СОМОНӢ
891	Шир	л											
892	Панир	кг											
893	Шири хушк	л											
894	Дигар маҳсулоти ширӣ	л											
895	Равғани маска	кг											
896	Равғани растани	л											
897	Равғани зард/ҳазар	кг											
898	Равғани хайвонот	кг											
899	Нӯшокихо (кока-кола ва ф.)	л											
900	Оби минерали	л											
901	Шарбати мева (сок)	л											
902	Қаҳва	кг											
903	Чой	кг											
904	Намак	кг											
905	Шакар	кг											
906	Конфет, шириниҳои шарқ	кг											
907	Мураббо	кг											

МОДУЛ Е1. ИСТЕЙМОЛИ ХЎРОКА/ ХАРОЧОТ БАРОИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ ДАР МУДДАТИ 7 РӮЗИ ОХИР

РАКАМИ МАҲСУЛОТ	<p>Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир [ХЎРОКА] истеъмол кард?</p> <p>Инчунин хўрокое, ки ҳам дар якчоягӣ дар хонавода ва ҳам аз тарафи аъзои алоҳиду хонавода дар доҳили хонавода ва берун аз он истеъмол карда шудааст, доҳил кунед.</p> <p>Ҳар як хўрокаро хонед ҷавобхоро барои ҳар як намуд хўрока нависед ва баъд пеш аз пур кардан ҷавоби 2- 6 ба хўроки дигар гузаред</p> <p>Ҳа = 1 Не = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]</p>				Лутфан, миқдори умумии [ХЎРОКА] - и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Миқдор ва арзиши умумии [ХЎРОКА]-и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед. Агар наҳаридед >> E1.0ба	Дар давоми 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-ро барои ҷашни Навруз ё дигар ид ҳаридорӣ кард?	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо кадом миқдорӣ (ХЎРОКА)-и харид карда шударо истеъмол намуд?	Чанд миқдори [ХЎРОКА]-е, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз сарчашмаҳои зерин гирифта шуда буд? Миқдорро бо воҳиди ченаки хўрока нависед	Ба арзишии умумий (ХЎРОКА)и дар E1.06 номбаршуда аз рӯи нархи ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед			
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07		
РАМЗ	МАҲСУЛОТИ ХЎРОКВОРӢ	ВОХИДИ ЧЕНАК	РАМЗИ ҶАВОБ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	СОМОНӢ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	1. Дар ҳочагӣ истеҳсол карда шуда буд	2. Ҳамчун туҳфа/ёрӣ	3. Ҳамчун музди меҳнат/бизнес	4. Аз захираҳои хонавода	СОМОНӢ
908	Яхмос	кг											
909	Шоколад	кг											
910	Маҳсулоти қаннодӣ (торт, пирожкӣ, рулет, кулчаи қандӣ ва ф.)	кг											
911	Пиво	л											
912	Шароб	л											
913	Нӯшокиҳои спиртӣ	л											
914	Хўрокхурӣ дар қаҳваҳонаҳо, ошхонаҳо, тарафхонаҳо ва ф.												
915	Нӯшокиҳои ғайриспиртӣ, ки берун аз хона истеъмол карда мешаванд												
916	Нӯшокиҳои спиртие, ки берун аз хона истеъмол карда мешаванд												

МОДУЛ Е1. ИСТЕММОЛИ МАХСУЛОТИ ХЎРОКА ДАР 7 РЎЗИ ОХИР

№	САВОЛ	ВАРИАНТИ ЧАВОБХО
E1.08	Оё дар як ҳафтаи охир (7 рўз) ягон нафар, ки аъзои хонавода ба хисоб намеравад, ягон намуди хўрокро дар хонаводай шумо хурдааст?	ХА.....1 НЕ2 → ГУЗАРИШ БА E1.12
E1.09	Дар як ҳафтаи охир (7 рўз) чанд нафар одамон, ки аъзои хонаводаи шумо ба хисоб намераванд, аз хонаводай Шумо хўрок хурдаанд?	
E1.10	Дар давоми як ҳафтаи охир (7 рўз) шумораи рўзҳо, ки дар он хўрок бо шахсони аъзои хонавода набуда, хурда шуд, ба чанд баробар аст?	
E1.11	Дар давоми як ҳафтаи охир (7 рўз) микдори хўроки бо одамоне, ки аъзои хонавода ба хисоб намераванд, хурдашуда чи кадар аст?	
E1.12	Оё дар давоми як ҳафтаи охир (7 рўз) хонаводай шумо барои хайвоноти ромшудаи хонагӣ (ба монанди гурба ё саг) хўрок харидааст?	ХА1 НЕ.....2 → ГУЗАРИШ БА E1.14
E1.13	Шумо барои хўроки хайвоноти ромшудаи хонаги ҳафтаи гузашта чанд пул сарф кардед?	СОМОНӢ
E1.14	Дар давоми як ҳафтаи охир (7 рўз) оё барои хайвоноти ромшудаи хонаги ягон харочоти дигар ба амал оварда шуд?	ХА1 НЕ2 → ГУЗАРИШ БА МОДУЛИ E2
E1.15	Барои дигар харочотҳои хайвоноти ромшудаи хонаги ҳафтаи гузашта чанд пул сарф кардед?	СОМОНӢ

МОДУЛ Е2. ХАРАЧОТИ МОЛҲОИ ҒАЙРИ ХЎРОКА ДАР ДАВОМИ 30 РЎЗИ ОХИР

E2.01		E2.02	E2.03
РАМЗ	Дар саволҳои минбаъда ман меҳоҳам дар бораи хариди хонаводаи Шўмо кардаги пурсам, новобаста аз он, ки қадом аъзои хонавода онро харид кардааст	Аз хонаводаи Шўмо касе ягон чиз аз рӯйхати зер дар 30 рӯзи охир харид кард? Хошишмандам аз ҷавобатон [МАҲСУЛОТИ] барои коркард ё хариду фурӯш дар корхонаи хурди оилави ба дастомадаро хорич кунед.	Хонаводаи Шўмо дар 30 рӯзи охир чанд пул ҳарочот кард?
		Ҳа = 1 Не = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]	СОМОНОЙ
1	Косметика ва лавозимоти зарурии шахсӣ (собун, шампун, ҳамираи дандон, қофази ташноб ва ғайра.)		
2	Хизматрасонии инфиродӣ (шахси) (толори ҳусн, сартарошхона ва ғайра.)		
3	Молҳо барои хона ва маҳсулоти тозакунӣ (собун, ҳокай ҷомашӯй, қофазхалта барои партов, дастпоккуни қофазин, ғолғаи алюминий, гугирд, шамъ, пилта ва ғайра.)		
4	Васоитахои рубучин (чоруб, шетка, ҳокандози аҳлот, исфанд (губка), латтаи фаршшӯй ва ғайра.)		
5	Хизматрасони дар хона (музди хизматрасонии сектори ҳусуси масалан, доя, ошпаз, фаррош, ронанда, бобгон ва ғайра)		
6	Ҷомашӯйхона ва хушкашӯйхона (химчистка)		
7	Сӯзишворӣ ва равганҳои молидани барои мошини шахсӣ (солярка, бензин, омехтаҳои спиртӣ ва зуд тайёркунанда; равганҳои молидани, моеъҳои тормозӣ ва гидровликӣ ва ғайра.)		
8	Наклиёти мусоифирбари заминӣ (автобус, маршрутка, таксӣ ва ғайра.) ва роҳи оҳан (ҳарочоти роҳ то мактаб ва муассисаи тиббиро ДОХИЛ накунед).		
9	Интернет (пардоҳт барои пайваст кардан ё ба интернет-кахвахона) ва ҳарочоти гучта (пошта).		
10	[DELETED]		
11	Вактҳушию тамошо (кино, театр, опера ва толорҳои концертӣ, сирк, бοғҳои истироҳатӣ, мусобиқаҳоӣ варзишӣ, пардоҳт барои толорҳоӣ варзишӣ ё фитнес-клубҳо ва ғайра.)		
12	Сигарет, папирос, тамоку ва нос		
13	Рӯзнома ва мачаллаҳо		
14	Ангишт/сӯзишвори барои хӯрокпазӣ/кееросин/парафин		

МОДУЛ Е3. ХАРОЧОТИ МОЛҲОИ ҒАЙРИХӮРОКА ДАР ДАВОМИ 6 МОҲИ ГУЗАШТА

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03
РАМЗ	Дар саволҳои минбаъда ман меҳоҳам дар бораи хариди хонаводаи Шумо кардаги пурсам, новобаста аз он, ки қадом аъзои хонавода онро харид кардааст.	Аз хонаводаи Шумо қасе ягон чиз аз рӯйхати зерин дар 6 моҳи охир харид кард? Хоҳишмандам аз ҷавобатон [МАҲСУЛОТИ] барои коркард ё хариду фурӯш дар корхонаи ҳурди оилави ба дастомадаро хорич қунед. [Харочотҳоеро, ки бо гузаронидани маърракаҳои қалон (тӯй, маросими дағнӯ) вобастағӣ дорад, ба назар нагиред, барои он ки ин дар модули навбати ба назар гирифта шудааст]	Хонаводаи Шумо дар 6 моҳи охир ҷанд пул харочот кард?
ЛИБОС, ПОЙАФЗОЛ			
15	Либоси занона		
16	Либоси мардона		
17	Либос барои бачаҳо (ғайримактабӣ)		
18	Пойафзоли занона		
19	Пойафзоли мардона		
20	Пойафзол барои бачаҳо		
21	Харочот барои духти либос, таъмири пойафзол		
22	Газвор ва лавозимоти дузандаги /лавозимоти боғандагӣ (ришта, занчирак/молния, астар ва ғайра)		
МОЛҲО БАРОИ ХОНА			
23	Зарф (гилӣ, ҳомчинӣ, зарфҳои керамикӣ ва шишагӣ, корд, ҷангол (вилка), кошук		
24	Ҷойпушки хонагӣ (простин), сачок, рӯйпӯш, дастархон ва ғайра.)		
25	Лавозимоти ғайрибарқии ошхона (дегча (каструл), тоба (сковород), контейнер, сабади партов, сабад ва ғайра.)		
26	Асбобу анҷоми дастии хона (болга, винтобак (отвёртка), калиди гайкатобӣ, амбури пахнунӯл ва аксесуарҳо (ошику машуки дар, дастаи дар, кулф, парда ва ғайра.)		
27	Лавозимоти ҳурдҳамми барқӣ (васлаки барқӣ (розетка), пайваствтагӣирдиханда (переключатель), лампочкаи барқӣ, сими барқгузар, ҷароғ, лампаи дастӣ, батареӣкӣ барқии истифодай умумӣ ва ғайра.)		
КИТОБХО, ФИЛМҲО, ҲОББӢ, ҲИЗМАТРАСОНӢ			
28	Китобҳо ва лавозимотҳои хатнависӣ, аз ҷумла лугатҳо, энсиклопедия ва ғайра. (Китобҳои дарсӣ ва лавозимоти мактабиро ДОХИЛ нақунед).		
29	Фильмҳо, камера ва баровардани навор		
30	Асбобу анҷом ва таҷхизотӣ варзишӣ, шуғли дӯстдошта (ҳоббӣ), ҳамаи намудҳои бозичаҳо ва таъмири онҳо (аз ҷумла, асбобҳои мусикӣ, видеобозисҳо, касетаҳо ва дискҳо, асбобҳои богдорӣ ва лавозимот барои оришу зиннат додани богҳо ва балканҳо ва ғайра.)		
31	Ҳизматрасонӣ (Пардоҳт барои ҳизмати нотариалӣ ва ҳукукӣ, амалиёти молиявӣ, ҳуччатҳои идентификатсионӣ (ҳаммонанд), шаҳодатномаи таваллуд, суратнусха ва ғайра.)		
32	Пардоҳт барои ҳизмати бонк ва интиқоли пул (варакаи пардоҳт ва ғайра.)		

МОДУЛ Е4. ХАРАЧОТИ МОЛҲОИ ҒАЙРИ ҲӮРОКА ДАР ДАВОМИ 12 МОҲИ ГУЗАШТА

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
РАМЗ	Дар саволҳои минбаъда ман меҳоҳам дар бораи хариди хонаводаи Шумо кардаги пурсам, новобаста аз он, ки қадом аъзои хонавода онро харид кардааст.	Аз хонаводаи Шумо касе ягон чиз аз рӯйхати зер дар 12 моҳи охир харид кард? Хоҳишмандам аз ҷавобатон [МАҲСУЛОТИ] барои коркард ё хариду фурӯш дар корхонаи хурди оилави ба дастомадаро хорич кунед. Ҳа = 1 Не = 2 >> [МАҲСУЛОТИ ОЯНДА]	Хонаводаи Шумо дар 12 моҳи охир ҷанд пул ҳарочот кард?
33	Хизматрасони оид ба таъмин ва таъмири наклиёти автомобилии шахсӣ, қисмҳои эҳтиёти ва лавозимот.		
34	Хизматрасони оид ба таъмин ва таъмири хонаи истикоматӣ (дуредгар, сантехник, корманди барк, рангмол, ороишгарони хона ва ғайра.).		
35	Таъмириасоӣ ва соҳтмони манзил		
36	Лавозимоти барқӣ (радио, аудиоплейр, соат қаҳвачушонак, омехтакунанда, миксер ва ғайра.)		
37	Дигар лавозимоти шахсӣ (чавохирот, айнак, соати дастӣ, чатр ва ғайра.)		
38	Лавозимоти шахсии сафарӣ (чомадон, сумкаи сафарӣ, сумкаи дастӣ, ва ғайра.)		
39	Экскурсия, руҳсатӣ (аз ҷумла ҳарочоти роҳ ва истикомат). Экскурсияи мактабиро САРФИ НАЗАР кунед.		
40	Сафарҳо тавассути хаво ва баҳр (ба гайр аз ҳарочот барои руҳсатӣ/экскурсияҳои зикршуда)		
41	Пардоҳт барои курсҳо (компьютерӣ, забономӯзиӣ, такмили иҳтинос) ҳарочоти муаллими хонагиро, ки дар модули МАОРИФ нишон дода шудааст, ХОРИЧ КУНЕД.		
42	Сугурта (манзил, наклиёт ё амволи шахси)		
43	Андоҳои дигар (барои наклиёт, радио ва ТВ ва ғайра.)		
44	Тухфахоӣ (анъанави)-и туёна		
45	Ҳарочоти маъракаҳо (тӯй, рӯзи таваллуд, маросими азо ва ғайра.)		
46	Бой додани пул дар кимор		
47	Ҳарочоти дигар (аниқ кунед____)		

МОДУЛ Е4. ХАРАЧОТИ МОЛҲОИ ҒАЙРИ ҲӮРОКА ДАР ДАВОМИ 12 МОҲИ ГУЗАШТА

E4.04	Хонаводаи шумо, барои таълим дар соли хониши 2013 – 2014, барои мақсадҳои зерин ҳамаги чи кадар ҳарочот кард? Агар ҳарочот накарда бошад, он гоҳ 0 нависед ва ғузаред ба [МАҚСАДИ ДИГАР]	
РАМЗ		СОМОНӢ
48	Пули мактаб ва пули тахсил /дарсхои иловаги	
49	Либоси мактабӣ (танҳо барои хонандагони мактаб)	
50	Китобҳои дарсӣ ва дигар маводҳои таълими	
51	Лавозимоти таълими (китоб, дафтар, ручка, калам ва ғайра)	
52	Арзиши хобгоҳ ва ҳӯроки мактаби	
53	Таъмири бинои мактаб, ҳариди асбобу анҷом ва дигар ҳарочотҳои ба инҳо монанд/дастгириҳо	
54	Маблаг барои күмитай падару модарон ва мӯаллимон	
55	Роҳпули барои ба мактаб рафтани омадан	
E4.05	Оё дар давоми 12 моҳи охир хонаводаи шумо барои мақсадҳои зерин ҳарочот кардааст? Агар ҳарочот накарда бошад, он гоҳ 0 нависед ва ғузаредба [МАҚСАДИ ДИГАР]	
РАМЗ		СОМОНӢ
56	Дар ягон дармонгоҳ хоб рафтан – ҳарочоти умумии табобат	
57	Ҳарочоти раҳпули барои ба дармонгоҳ рафтани омадан дар вакти табобат	
58	Ҳарочот барои ҳӯрака дар вакти дар табобати беморхона будан (агар дар боло ба хисоб нагирифтед)	
59	Табобат дар назди табиони ҳалқӣ ё мулло. ҳарочоти умумии табобат	
60	Ҳарочоти раҳпули барои гирифтани табобат дар назди табиби ҳалқӣ ё мулло	
61	Ҳарочот барои ҳӯрака, ки ҳангоми табобатдар назди табиби ҳалқӣ ё мулло будед	
62	Хизмати тибби барои пешгирии қасалиҳо (на барои табобат), санчиши саломатӣ, санчиши пеш аз таваллуд қардан, назорати тиббӣ ва ғайра	
63	Дорухое ки бе рецепт (дорухат) ҳаридан мумкин- Панадол, Фансидал, Сиропи Сулфа ва ғайра	
64	Дорухои бо рецепт (дорухат) ҳаридашуда	
65	Дигар ҳарачотҳо барои табобати беморӣ, ҷароҳат ва ҳамчунин санчишҳои тиббӣ, маслиҳатӣ ва хизмати амбулаторӣ	
E4.06	Оё дар давоми 12 моҳи охир хонаводаи шумо барои мақсадҳои зерин ҳарочот кардааст? Агар ҳарочот накарда бошад, он гоҳ 0 нависед ва ғузаред ба [МАҚСАДИ ДИГАР]	
РАМЗ		СОМОНӢ
66	Қувваи барқ/ свет	
67	Газ	
68	Об	
69	Гармкуни	
70	Телефон (мобилий, хонагӣ) – ҳарочоти тамоми аъзоёни оила дар якҷоягӣ	

МОДУЛ Е5. ХАРАЧОТ БАРОИ МАНЗИЛ/ ХОНА

Шумо соҳиб ва ё харидори ин хона ҳастед, ё ин хонаро аз чои коратон ба ихтиёри шумо гузаштан, шумо дар ин хона бепул истикомат мекунед, ё шумо ин хонаро ба ичора гирифтед?	Агар шумо ин <u>амволро хамин рӯз фурӯшед</u> , чанд пул фурухтаниед?	Ин хона чанд сол пеш сохта шудааст? Ва он чанд сола аст?	Агар шумо ин хонаро ба <u>ичора супоред</u> , чанд пул ичора доданиед?	Шумо барои ичора ва ё истифодай ин хона чанд пул медиҳед?
E5.01	E5.02	E5.03	E5.04a	E5.04b
	СОМОНӢ	СОЛ	СОМОНӢ	ВОҲИД
			СОМОНӢ	ВОҲИД
E6.01 ШАХСӢ/ХУСУСИ.....1 >> E5.02 ХАРИДОР/ МИСОЛ ИПОТЕКА.....2 >> E5.02 КОРХОНА БА ИХТИЁРИ МАН ДОД3 >> E6 БЕПУЛ, РАСМИ РУХСАТДОДА/ХУСУСИ НОКАРДА4 >> E6 БЕПУЛ, ҒАЙРИРАСМИ РУХСАТДОДА/СОҲИБАШ ДИГАР ШАХС.....5 >> E6 ИЧОРА6 >> E5.05 ЧДММ98 >> E6	E6.02/03 ЧДММ.....98.		E6.04B/05B Рӯз.....1 ҲАФТА.....2 МОХ.....3 СОЛ.....4	

МОДУЛ Е6. ХАРАЧОТ БАРОИ МОЛҲОИ ИСТИФОДААШОН ДАРОЗМУДДАТ

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
Аз ҷизҳои дар поён нишондодашуда хонаводаи Шумо қадомхояшро дорад ва истифода мебарад? ("0" гузоред, агар надошта бошад ё истифода набарад)		"0" гузоред, агар надошта бошад ё истифода набарад	Дар қадом сол ҳаридед? Агар аз як то зиёд бошад аз ҳама навашро номбар кунед	Агар Шумо ин номгӯи ашъёро имрӯз мефурӯхтед, чи қадар маблағ ба даст меовардед?
		МИҚДОР	СОЛ	СОМОНӢ
Плитаи газии қалон	101			
Плитаи барқии қалон	102			
Плитаи газии яккомфоркадор (плитаи майдা)	103			
Плитаи барқии яккомфоркадор (плитаи майда)	104			
Буҳории барқӣ (Печкаи барқӣ) /Духовка	105			
Обгармкунаки барқӣ /Термекс	106			
Буҳорӣ (пеккаи) оҳанӣ (барои гармкунӣ ва ҳӯрокпазӣ)	107			
Буҳорӣ (пеккаи) керосинӣ	108			
Буҳорӣ (пеккаи) бо аништ ва ҳезум гармкунандӣ (ҷуғунӣ)	109			
Тандур/буҳори (пеккаи)- и гилӣ (хишт, алаф, тапак, қум)	110			
Сандали	111			
Генератор	112			
Радиатори барқӣ	113			
Яҳдон (холодильник)	114			
Сармодон (морозильник)	115			
Мошинаи ҷомашӯй	116			
Дарзмоли барқӣ (утюк)	117			
Чангкашак (пылесос)	118			
Кондитсионер	119			
Вентилятори барқӣ	120			
Гармкунандай барқии бино (общее отопление)	121			
Лампаи барқӣ	122			
Лампаи керосинӣ	123			
Обгармкунаки барқӣ (колонка)	124			
Обгармкунаки газӣ (колонка)	125			
Буҳории микромавҷӣ (Микроволновая печь)	126			
Мошинаи барқии дузандагӣ/боғандагӣ	127			
Телевизори ранга	128			
Телевизори сиёҳу сафед	129			
Радио	130			
Системаи стерео	131			
Видеопроигрывател	132			
Компьютер	133			
Антеннаи радиифи спутникӣ (як навъи антенна)	134			
Магнитофон/CD плейер	135			
Камераи видеои	136			
Мотосикл/мотороллер	137			
Мошин (сабукрав)	138			
Мошини боркаш	139			
Велосипед	140			

МОДУЛ F. МЕЬЁР/НИШОНДИҲАНДАИ НОРАСОИИ ҒИЗО ДАР ХОНАВОДА

No.	Савол	Чавоб	Рамзи чавоб
F.01	Дар давоми 4 ҳафта (30-рӯзи гузашта) дар оилаи Шумо аз сабаби набудани захираи хӯрока танқисии хӯрока (нахурдани хӯрока) вучуд дошт?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> F.03
F.02	Фосилаи танқисии хӯрок дар давоми 4 ҳафта, яъне 30 рӯз чи гуна буд?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)
F.03	Дар давоми 4 ҳафта (30-рӯзи гузашта) оё Шумо ё ягон аъзои оилаатон бо сабаби нарасидани хӯрока шабе гурусна хобида будед?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> F.05
F.04	Фосилаи рӯх додани ин холат дар давоми 4 ҳафта, яъне 30 рӯз чигуна буд?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)
F.05	Дар давоми 4 ҳафта (30-рӯзи гузашта) оё Шумо ё ягон аъзои оилаатон, бо сабаби камбузии хӯрока як шабонарӯз гуруснагиро аз сар гузаронида будед?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> анҷоми модул
F.06	Фосилаи рӯх додани ин холат дар давоми 4 ҳафта, яъне 30 рӯз чигуна буд?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)

МОДУЛ G. САЛОХИЯТИ ЗАНХО ДАР ИНДЕКСИ КИШОВАРЗИ

ЭЗОХ: Маълумоти дар модули G овардашуда метавонад пахлухоу гуногунро дар бар гирад; ба ҳар ҳол бояд, ки масъалаҳои зерин албатта дар бар гирифта шуда бошад а) аз байни хонавода муайян кардану шахси мувофиқ барои пурсиш, б) мувофиқат кардану мусоҳиби ин баҳш бо ҳайати дар рӯйхати хонавода омада, с) рамзгузори кардану натиҷаи пурсиш, маҳсусан агар шахси мувофиқ дастнорас бошад, барои сабаби вазъияти набудани ахборотро шарҳ додан д) қайд кардану боз он шахсоне, ки дар хонавода дар давоми пурсиш ҳузур доштанд. Ин мавод бояд барои давлати муносиб мувофиқ карда шавад бо назардошти тарчума ба забони маҳали ҳангоми пайдо шудани зарурият

Лутфандан занҳои аз ҷиҳати иқтиисоди фаъолпро интиҳоби кунед, интиҳоби занҳои қалонсол ҳатмӣ нест. Дар тадқиқоти соли 2015 барои ин модул танҳо занҳо бояд интиҳоби карда шаванд.

Саволдиҳанда: Ин саволнома бояд алоҳида барои мусоҳибони асосӣ ва эҳтиёти, ки дар рӯйхати хонавода (Қисми C) муайян карда шудааст, дароварда шавад. Ин варакаи интиҳобиро барои ҳар як мусоҳиби интиҳобшуда бояд барои мақсадҳои ҳисоботдиҳӣ пур кард, ҳамто агар шахси интиҳобшуда барои мусоҳиба ҳозир шуда натавонист.

Илтимос дубора тафтиши кунед барои бовари ҳосил кардан:

- Шумо маълумоти розигидиҳиро аз шаҳс дар саволномаи хонавода гирифтед;
- Шумо ҳаракат кардед, ки пурсиширо алоҳида ва ё дар чое, ки дигар аъзои хонавода гуш карда ё ҳамроҳ шуда натавонад гузаронед
- Ҳаракат нақунед, ки ҷавоби мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиёти якхела шавад – хуб мешавад агар ҷавоби онҳо гуногун шавад.

МОДУЛ G1. МУАЙЯНКУНИИ ШАХС

	Рамз		Рамз
G1.01. Муайянкунни хонавода:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
G1.02. Номи мусоҳибе, ки айни хол пурсиш карда шуда истодааст (Рамзи ID аз рӯйхате, ки дар Қисми С – рӯйхати хонавода оварда шудааст):	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Насаб,ном:.....			
G1.03. Ҷинси мусоҳиб:	2 = Зан	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1.05 Ба анҷом расонида шуд..1 Хузур надошт.....2 Ҷавоб надод.....3 Ёфта нашуд.....4
G1.04. Намуди хонавода	Мард ва зани болиф.....1 Танҳо зани болиф2	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1.06 Танҳо.....1 Боиштирокизаниболиг.....2 Бо иштироки марди болиг.....3 Бо иштироки болигони ҷинсашон гуногун.....4 Бо иштироки кӯдакон.....5 Бо иштироки болигони ҷинсашон гуногун ва кӯдакон.....6

G1.07	Оё Шумо холо шавҳар кардаед ё бо мардё ҳамчун зану шавҳар зиндагӣ мекунед?	Ха, холо оиладорам 1 >> Зермодули G2 Ха, бо мардё зиндагӣ мекунам 2 >> Зермодули G2 Не, ягон муносибат надорам 3
G1.08	Оё шумо ягон маротиба шавҳар кардаед?	Ха, пештар оиладор будам 1 Не 3 >> Зермодули G2
G1.09	Вазъи иҷтимоии шумо чист: бевазан, чудошуда ё мачбуран чудошуда?	Бевазан 1 Чудошуда 2 Мачбуран чудошуда 3

МОДУЛ G2: НАКШ ДАР ҚАБУЛИ ҚАРОР ДАР ХОНАВОДА ОИДИ ТАШКИЛИ ИСТЕХСОЛОТ ВА ДАРОМАД

“Холо манн меҳоҳам ба шумо якчанд савол оид ба иштироки шумо дар фаъолияти кори маҳсус савол дижам.”

		Оё шахсан Шумо дар [ФАЪОЛИЯТИ] дар 12 моҳи охир (яъне дар давоми мавсими кишту чамъоварии хосили охир иштирок кардаед?	То чи андоза Шумо дар қабули қарор оиди [ФАЪОЛИЯТ] ҳиссаи худро гузоштед?	То чи андоза Шумо дар қабули қарор оиди истифода бурданӣ даромад аз [ФАЪОЛИЯТ] ҳиссаи худро гузоштед?
Рамзи фаъолият	Тасвири фаъолият	G2.01	G2.02	G2.03
A	Парвариши маҳсулоти кишоварзӣ, ки барои истеъмоли хонаводай ҳуд (хамчун озӯқавори) истехсол мешавад			
B	Парвариши маҳсулоти кишоварзӣ, ки барои фурӯш истехсол мешавад			
C	Чорводорӣ			
D	Фаъолияти ғайрикишоварзии иқтисодӣ: бизнеси ҳурд, соҳибкорӣ/ ҳудмашғул, ҳариду фурӯш			
E	Шӯғли кори бар ивази маош: кор бар ивази маблаги пулий ва ё моли чи дар соҳаи кишоварзӣ ва чи дигар кори кироя			
F	Моҳидорӣ ва ё ҳавзи моҳипарварӣ			
			G2.02/G2.03: Саҳм дар қабули қарор Ягон ҳиссагузори нест1 Ҳиссагузории ноҷиз дар қабули қарор2 Ҳиссагузори дар бавзе қарорҳо3 Ҳиссагузори дар бештар ё ҳамаи қарорҳо 4 Ягон қарор қабул нашудааст5	

МОДУЛ G3: ДАСТРАСИ БА САРМОЯ ВА ҖАРЗИ ИСТЕХСОЛӢ

	Оё ягон нафар дар хонаводаи Шумо айни хол [МОЛ] дорад? Ха 1 Не..... 2 >> моли дигар	Айни хол хонавода и Шумо чанд миқдор [МОЛ] дорад? Воҳиди ченак	Ба ақидаи Шумо ки соҳиби қисми зиёди [МОЛ] ба хисоб меравад? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>	Ба фикри Шумо ки оиди фурӯҳтани қисми зиёди [МОЛ] қарор қабул карда метавонад? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>	Ба фикри Шумо ки оиди тухфа кардани [МОЛ] бисёрӣ вакт /одатан қарор қабул карда метавонад? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>	Ба фикри Шумо ки оиди ба гарав ё иҷора додани [МОЛ] бисёрӣ вакт қарор қабул карда метавонад? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>	Ки бисёртар барои қабули қарор оиди хариди [МОЛ] – нав мусоидат мекунад? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>	
	Сармояи истехсоли	G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06
A	Замини кишоварзӣ (порча/қисм)							
B	Чорвои калон(говмеш, чорвои калони шоҳдор)							
C	Чорвои майдо (бузҳо, хӯкӯ, гӯсфанд)							
D	Чӯчаҳо, мурғобӣ, мурғи марҷон, қабутар							
E	Ҳавз барои парвариши моҳӣ ва асбобҳои моҳидори							
F	Таҷхизоти кишоварзӣ (механизонида нашуда)							
G	Таҷхизоти кишоварзӣ (механизонида)							
H	Таҷхизоти ғайрикишоварзи барои бизнес							
I	Хона (ва дигар соҳторҳо)							
J	Асбобҳои калони истифодаашон дарозмуддат (яҳдон, телевизор, диван)							
K	Асбобҳои хурди истифодаашон дуру дароз (радио, асбоби ошхона)							
L	Телефони мобили							
M	Дигар замин, ки барои мақсадҳои кишоварзи истифода намешавад (порчаҳо, замини истикоматӣ ва ё саноати)							
N	Воситахои наклиётӣ (велосипед, мотосикл, мөшин)							
				G3.02-G3.06: Қабули қарор ва назорати сармояи истехсоли				
				Худам.....1 Шарик/Ҳамсар.....2 Аъзои дигари хонавода.....3 Дигар шахс, ки аъзои хонавода нест.....4 Даҳл надорад.....5				

МОДУЛ G3: ДАСТРАСИ БА САРМОЯ ВА КАРЗ

“Холо меҳоҳам дар бораи таҷрибаи карзгирии пул ё ягон чиз аз тарафи аъзои хонавода дар 12 моҳи охир пурсам.”

		Оё ягон нафар аз хонаводай Шумо карзи пулию (накда) моли аз [САРЧАШМА] дар 12 моҳи охир гирифтааст?	Ки оиди аз [САРЧАШМА] гирифтани карз қарор қабул кардааст? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>	Ки оиди чи кор кардан бо маблаги пулӣ ва ашёи бо карз гирифташуда аз [САРЧАШМА] қарор қабул мекунад? <i>Ҳамаи рамзҳои мувофиқро муайян кунед</i>
Номи сарчашмаҳои карзгири		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09
A	Ташкилоти ғайридавлатӣ(НПО)			
B	Карздиҳандай ғайрирасми			
C	Карздиҳандай расмӣ (банк/ташкилоти молияви)			
D	Дустон ва хешовандон			
E	Гуруҳи ташкилоти хурди молиявӣ ё карздиҳӣ, мисоли Финка, Ҳумо, «Имконият»			
		G3.07 Карзҳои гирифташуда Ха, пули нақд.....1 Ха, шакли моли.....2 Ха, пулию моли.....3 Не.....4 >> Манбаи дигар Намедонам.....98 >> Манбаи дигар	G3.08/G3.09: Қабули қарор ва назорати карз Ҳудам.....1 Шарик/Ҳамсар.....2 Аъзои дигари хонавода.....3 Дигар шахс, ки аъзои хонавода нест.....4 Даҳл надорад.....5	

MODULE G4. INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP AND INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

"Now I have a few questions about how comfortable you feel speaking up in public when the community needs to make important decisions."

No.		Чавоб	Рамзҳои ҷавоб
G4.01			
G4.02	[DELETED]		
G4.03			

МОДУЛ G4: АЪЗОГИ БА ГУРУХ ВА НУФУЗ ДАР ГУРУХ

		Оё дар чамъияти Шумо [ГУРУХ] хаст?	Оё Шумо аъзои фаъоли ин [ГУРУХ] хастед?
		Ха.....1 Не2 >> <i>дигар гурух</i> Намедонад...3 >> <i>дигар гурух</i> ЧДММ.....99 >> <i>дигар гурух</i>	Ха 1 Не2
	Категорияи гурухҳо	G4.04	G4.05
A	Гурӯҳи истеҳсолкунандагони маҳсулоти кишоварзи/чорводори/моҳидори/ (хамҷунин гурӯҳҳои маркетинги (истеҳсолу ҳариду фурӯш))		
B	Гурӯҳи истифодабарандагони об		
C	Гурӯҳи истифодабарандагони ҷангал		
D	Гурӯҳи карзи ва ё молияни хурд (инчунин SACCOs/Merry –go-round/VSLAs (Имконият, Финка, Хумо))		
E	Ёрии ҳамдигари ва ё гурӯҳи сугуртави (аз ҷумла чамъиятҳои гузаронидани дағъун)		
F	Ассотсиатсияи савдо ва тичорат/бизнес		
G	Гурӯҳи шаҳрванди (бехтаркунии чамъият) ё гурӯҳи ҳайрияви (ёри ба шаҳсони дигар)		
H	Макомоти иҷроияни мажалли		
I	Ибодат дар масҷид		
J	Дигар гурӯҳҳои занона (танҳо агар ин бо дигар категорияҳо мувоғикат накунад)		
K	Дигар (муайян кунед)		

МОДУЛ G5: ҚАБУЛИ ҚАРОР

“Холо ман меҳоҳам, якчанд саволро дар бораи қабули қарори дар бораи ҷиҳатҳои гуногуни ҳайати оилавӣ дихам.”

		Вакте, ки нисбати [ФАҶОЛИЯТ] қарор қабул карда мешавад, ки одатан ин қарорро қабул мекунад?	Ба фикри Шумо оиди ин ҷанбаҳои ҳонавода (агар ҳоҳиш дошта бошед) то қадом андоза қарори шаҳсии худро қабул карда метавонед?
Фаъолият		G5.01	G5.02
A	Гирифтани воситаҳо (олотҳо) - и истехсоли барои маҳсулоти кишоварзи	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4
B	Намӯди зироат барои парвариш	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4
C	Бароварданӣ (ё набаровардани) маҳсулот ба бозор	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4
D	Парвариши чорво	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4
E	Маош ё музди меҳнати шаҳсий (танҳо) шумо	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4
F	Ҳарочоти калони ҳонавода (ба монанди таҷхизоти калон барои хона мисли яҳдон)	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4
G	Ҳарочоти хурди ҳонавода (ба монанди маҳсулоти ҳӯроки барои истеъмоли рӯзмара ё дигар эҳтиёҷоти ҳонавода)	Ҳудам = 1 >> [Фаъолияти Дигар] Ҳамсар/шарик = 2 >> G5.02 Дигар аъзои ҳонавода = 3 >> G5.02 Шахсе, ки аъзои ҳонавода нест = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ нест = 5 >> [ФАҶОЛИЯТИ ДИГАР]	Умуман не 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Зиёд 4

МОДУЛ G6. ТАКСИМОТӢ ВАКТ

Саволдиҳанада: **G6.01:** Лутфан фаъолияти шахкро дар давоми 24 соати пурраи гузашта қайд кунед (аз рӯзи гузашта соати 4 сахар сар карда то соати 3:59-и имрӯз). Мухлатӣ вакт барои ҳар 15 дакика чудо карда шудааст ва барои ҳар як фосила аз як то ду фаъолият бо гузаштани аломати тире (-) қайд карда мешавад. Агар якбора 2 фаъолият иҷро шуда бошад, он гоҳ онҳо бояд аниқ карда шаванд бо воситаи рамзи «1» барои фаъолияти аввалиндарача ва «2» барои фаъолияти дуюминдарача (дар пахлуи аломатӣ (-)). Лутфан, аз Дастур барои саволдиҳанда истифода намоед.

“Ҳоло ман меҳоҳам дар бораи чи гунна дар 24 соати гузашта вакти ҳудро сарф карданатон савол дихам. Ин хисобу китоби муфассал аст. Мо аз соати 4 сахари дирӯз сар карда то 4 сахари имрӯз савол медихем.”

	Шаб		Сахар		Рӯзон																		
Фаъолият	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15
A	Ҳоб рафтани ва истироҳат кардан																						
B	Хурдан ва нушидан																						
C	Ба ҳуд нигоҳубин кардан																						
D	Мактаб (инчунин кори вазифаи ҳонагӣ дарсӣ)																						
E	Ҳамчун коргари кироя кор кардан																						
F	Бизнеси шахсии ҳуд																						
G	Кишоварзи/ҷорвадори/моҳидори																						
J	Ҳаридкуни/гирифтани хизматрасони (ҳамчунин гирифтани хизматрасонии тибби)																						
K	Боғандаги, дузандаги, нигоҳубини текстиль																						
L	Пухту паз																						
M	Корҳои ҳонагӣ (ҳамчунин таъмини ҳезум ва об)																						
N	Нигоҳубини қудакон/калонсолон/пирон																						
P	Сафаркуни ва вакт и ба кор/ҳондан рафта омадан																						
Q	Тамошо телевизор/гуш кардани радио/хондани китоб																						
T	Машқои ваrizishi																						
U	Фаъолияти чамъияти ва машгулияти дуст дошта																						
W	Фаъолияти дини																						
X	Дигар қайд кунед																						

МОДУЛ G6. ТАКСИМОТЙ ВАКТ

	Фаъолият	Бегоҳ				Шаб											
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3				
A	Хоб рафтан ва истироҳат кардан																
B	Хурдан ва нушидан																
C	Ба худ нигоҳубин кардан																
D	Мактаб (инчунин чойи кор)																
E	Ҳамчун коргари кироя кор кардан																
F	Бизнеси шахсии худ																
G	Кишоварзи/чорводори/моҳидори																
J	Ҳаридкуни/гирифтани хизматрасони (ҳамчунин гирифтани хизматрасонии тибби)																
K	Боғандаги, дузандаги, нигоҳубини текстиль																
L	Пухту паз																
M	Корҳои хонаги (ҳамчунин таъмини ҳезум ва об)																
N	Нигоҳубини кудакон/калонсолон/пирон																
P	Сафаркуни ва вакти ба кор/хондан рафт аомадан																
Q	Тамошои телевизор/гуш кардани радио/хондани китоб																
T	Машҳои варзиши																
U	Фаъолияти чамъияти ва машгулияти дустдошта																
W	Фаъолияти дини																
X	Дигар кайд кунед																

МОДУЛ G6. КАНОАТМАНДИ АЗ ТАКСИМОТӢ ВАКТ

	САВОЛ	ВАРИАНТИ ҖАВОБ/ДАСТУРАМАЛ		
G6.02	Дар давоми 24 соати охир оё Шумо дар хона ё берун аз он зиёдтар аз харрӯза, мисли харрӯза ё камтар аз харрӯза кор кардед?	Зиёдтар аз харрӯза1 Мисли пештара.....2 Аз харрӯза камтар3		
G6.03	<p>Акнун, ман меҳоҳам дар бораи каноатмандии шумо бо вакте, ки шумо барои худатон сарф мекунед, савол дихам. лутфан фикру акидаи худро аз руи ҷадвали 1 то 10 иброз кунед. 1 маънои шумо каноатманд нестед ва 10 шумо хеле каноатманд ҳастедро дорад. Агар шумо каноатманд нестед ё хеле каноатмандед, он гоҳ ҷавоби шумо раками миёна ё 5 мебошад.</p> <p>То чи андоза Шумо аз дастрасий вакт барои дилхушӣ, ба монанди ҳабаргирии ҳамсояҳо, тамошои телевизор, гуш кардани радио, тамошои фильм ё машқи варзиши каноатманд ҳастед?</p>	<p>Сатҳи каноатманди:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

МОДУЛ Н. ҚАДУ БАСТИ ЗАНХО ВА ГУНОГУНИИ ҒИЗОЙ

Дастурамал барои саволдиҳанда: Саволҳоро аз хар як зани аз 15 то 49 солаи хонавода пурсед. Тафтиш кунед, ки оё занҳо барои дар сухбат иштирок кардан розигии худашонро дар Модули В додаанд. Агар розигии зан гирифта нашуда бошад, пас ба Модули В баргашта, пеш аз сухбатро давом додан, розигияшонро гиред. Агар дар хонавода зиёда аз 5 зани синну соли репродуктивӣ (15-49 сола) бошанд, шумо бояд нусхай иловагии ин баҳшро дошта бошед.

	Саволҳо	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4
H.01a_code	Рамзи зан аз рӯйхати хонавода		— —	— —	— —	— —
H.01_Name	Номи зан аз рӯйхати хонавода		— —	— —	— —	— —
H.01b	[HOM] рози ҳастед барои гузаронидани интервью?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 3 = Дар хона нест				
H.02	Моҳ ва соли таваллуд?	Агар моҳ маълум нест, 98-ро гузоред Агар сол маълум нест, '9998' гузоред	— — Mox Сол	— — Mox Сол	— — Mox Сол	— — Mox Сол
H.03	Шумо чанд солаед? Дар охирин ҷашни рӯзи таваллудатон чанд сола будед? Синну солатонро бо солҳои пурра нависед.	Агар мусоҳиб синну солаширо дар ёд надорад '98'ро гузоред ва саволи H.04-ро пурсед. Агар мусоҳиб синну солаширо донад >> H.05	— — Сол	— — Сол	— — Сол	— — Сол
H.04	Синну соли шумо дар байни 15 ва 49 аст?	1 = Ха 2 = Не >> анҷоми модул 98 = Намедонам >> анҷоми модул				
H.05	H.02, H.03 ва H.04-ро санҷед (агар мутобиқ ояд): Мусоҳиб синну солаши байни 15-49 соласт? Агар ҷавобҳо дар H.02, H.03, ва H.04 номутобиқ бошанд, ҷавоби дурустро муайян кунед.	1 = Ха 2 = Не >> анҷоми модул				

МОДУЛ Н. ҚАДУ БАСТИ ЗАНҲО ВА ГУНОГУНИИ ҒИЗОЙ

	Саволҳо	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5
ВАЗЪИ ҒИЗОГИРИИ ЗАН							
H.06	Шумо хозир хомиладоред?	1 = Ҳа >> ба H.14 гузаред 2 = Не 98=Намедонам					
H.07	Вазн бо килограмм: <i>Вазнро бар қашед/чен</i> кунед		— · — · — Кг				
H.08	Кад бо сантиметр: <i>Кадро чен кунед</i>		— · — · — См				

МОДУЛ Н. ҚАДУ БАСТИ ЗАНХО ВА ГУНОГУНИИ ФИЗОЙ

	Саволҳо	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5
ГУНОГУНИИ ФИЗОИ ЗАН (ДИРЎЗ ХЎРОКЕ, КИ ХЎРДЕД)							
	<i>Физои хурдагиро дар ин ҷо нависед:</i>						
H.14	Физоҳое ки аз галладона тайер шудаанд, мисли нон, биринч, макарон, шула ё дигар гизои аз галладона тайёршуда	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.15	Қаду, сабзӣ, тарак (навъи қаду), дигар намӯд зироати рангаш зард/норанҷ (занчабили булгори)	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.16	Картошка ё ягон хўроки аз бехмевахо тайер шудаги	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.17	Ягон намуди сабзавоти барғӣ (карам, салат)	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.17A	Ягон намуди сабзавоти дигар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.18	Меваҳое, ки аз витамини А бой аст, ба монанди помидор, зардолу, тарбуз?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.18A	Ягон меваи дигар?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.19	Чигар, гурда, дил ё ягон узви гушти ҳайвоноти хонаги ба монанди гушти гов, хуки ёбой, бара, буз, мурғ ё мурғоби?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.19A	Гушти ҳайвоноти хонагӣ ба монанди гушти гов, хуки ёбой, бара, буз, мурғ ё мурғобӣ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛ Н. ҚАДУ БАСТИ ЗАНҲО ВА ГУНОГУНИИ ҒИЗОЙ

	Саволҳо	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5
ГУНОГУНИИ ҒИЗОИ ЗАН							
H.20	Чигар, гурда, дил ё дигар узвҳои гӯшти ҳайвонотӣ ваҳшӣ ба монанди парандди ваҳшӣ, харгӯш, ҳуки ёбой?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.20A	Гушти ҳайвонӣ ваҳшӣ ба монанди парандди ваҳшӣ, харгӯш, ҳуки ёбой?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.21	Тухмҳо	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.22	Моҳии тару тоза ё ҳушк, ва дигар гизои баҳри	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.23	Ягон намуди ҳӯрок, ки аз нахуд, мөш, лубиё тайёр шудааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.23A	Ягон намуди ҳӯрок, ки аз чормагз ё донагихо тайёр шудааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.24	Шир, Панир, чургот ё ягон маҳсулоти шири	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.25	Ягон равған, думба ё гизоҳое ки аз онҳо тайер шудаанд	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.26	Ягон гизои ширин, шоколад, канҷҳо, күлчакои кандин, пирожкӣ ё бисквит	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
H.27	Хуришҳо (приправа) барои мазаю ҳушбӯй ба монанди тундии тезӣ/ занҷабил, кетчуп/чили, қабуди ба монанди ва ё ин ки намак	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛ I. ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КҮДАКОН

Дастуралал барои саволдиҳанда: Ин саволҳоро аз соҳибони кӯдаконе ки синну солаш аз 0-59 моҳа (то 5 сола) ҳастанд, пурсед. Тафтшиш кунед, ки соҳибони ҳар кӯдак розигии худашонро барои мусоҳиба дар Модули В доданд. Дар акси хол, ба Модули В баргашта, пеш аз мусоҳибаро давом додан, розигияшонро гиред. Агар дар хонавода зиёда аз 5 кӯдакони солашон 0-59 моҳа бошанд, шумо бояд нусхай иловаги ин баҳиро дошта бошед.

“Барои фахмидани гизои кӯдакон дар дохири кишвар мо меҳоҳем афзоиши кӯдаки шуморо – қад ва вазни онҳоро чен кунем, инчунин мо меҳоҳем дар бораи ҳӯроке, ки онҳо истеъмол мекунанд, маълумот гирем.”

	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.01	Раками соҳиби кӯдак аз рӯйхати хонавода						
I.02	Раками кӯдак аз рӯйхати хонавода						
I.03	Чинси [НОМИ КӯДАК] кадом аст?	1 = Мард 2 = Зан					
I.04	<p>Ман меҳостам ба шумо якчанд саволҳо дар бораи [НОМИ КӯДАК] дихам:</p> <p>[НОМИ КӯДАК] кадом моҳ ва кадом сол таваллуд шудааст?</p> <p>Рӯзи таваллуди [НОМИ КӯДАК] кай аст?</p> <p>Агар ҷавобдиҳанда рӯзи таваллудро аниқ надонад, пурсед:</p> <p>[НОМИ КӯДАК] китобчаи тиббӣ/ваксинағузарони ки дар он рӯзи таваллудаш сабт шудааст, дорад?</p> <p>Агар китобчаи тиббӣ/ваксинағузарони сабти рӯзи таваллуди кӯдак дошта бошад ва соҳиби кӯдак мегуяд, ки ин маълумот дуруст аст, он гоҳ ҳамин рӯзи таваллуди кӯдакро нависед.</p>		<p>Рӯз — Moҳ</p> <p>— Сол</p>				

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КҮДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.05	[DELETED]						
I.06	[НОМИ КҮДАК] чанд моҳа аст? <i>Бо моҳҳои пурра нависед</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
I.07	<p><i>I.04 ва I.06-ро барои санҷидани мутобиқат санҷед</i></p> <p>A) Соли дар I.04 қайдшуда ба синну соли дар I.05 қайд карда мутобиқ ҳастанд?</p> <p>B) Моҳу соли таваллуди дар I.04 овардашуда ба чанд моҳагии дар I.06 овардашуда мутобиқатmekунанд?</p> <p>Агар мутобиқ набошанд, ғалатро дуруст кунед, барои ғалатро дуруст кардан метонед маълумотро аз китобчай ваксинагузарони истифода баред</p>	<p>1 = Ҳа 2 = Не</p> <p>1 = Ҳа 2 = Не</p>					
I.08	Санҷед I.06. Синну соли кӯдак аз 60 моҳа кам аст? Барои ҳамаи кӯдакон қайд кунед.	<p>1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> агар ягон кӯдак аз 60 моҳа хурд набошад, он гоҳ модулро ба анҷом расонед 98 = Намедонам >> модулро ба анҷом расонед</p>					
	«Холо ман меҳоҳам ҳолатӣ варамии пои кӯдаки шуморо баҳо дихам, ки ин варам ҳангоми чамъшавии барзиёдии об дар организм ба амал меояд ё ин ки аз гизои истеъмолкардааш вобаста аст. Барои иҷроиши ин баҳодихи ман бояд ба пои кӯдак бо ангушти калонам каме зер қунам.»						

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КҮДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.09	Кӯдак варам/отёқ дорад? <i>Ба варами пой аҳамият дуҳед</i>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не					
I.10	Вазн бо килограмм: <i>Вазиро бар қашед</i>		— · — Кг				
КАДПАСТӢ/НОРАСОГИИ КАД							
I.11	Кади кӯдакони то 24 моҳа – ро бояд хобонда чен кунед; кади кӯдакони 24 моҳа ва аз ин қалонро ҳангоми рост истодан чен кунед. Кад бо сантиметр: <i>Кадро чен кунед</i>		— · — см				
СИНАМАКОНӢ ВА ФИЗОИ КАМТАРИНИ ЛОЗИМА							
I.12	(Deleted)						
I.13	Умуман [НОМИ КӮДАК] –ро ширисина макондаед? <i>гузарииш ба I18</i> 98 = Намедонам >> <i>гузарииш ба I18</i>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> <i>гузарииш ба I18</i> 98 = Намедонам >> <i>гузарииш ба I18</i>					
I.14	[НОМИ КӮДАК] дирӯз рӯзона ё шабона ширисина макида буд?	1 = Ҳа >> <i>гузарииш ба I19</i> 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КҮДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.15	<p>Баъзан кӯдакон шири модарро хар хел меҳуранд, масалан мемаканд ё шири ҷушидаи модарашро бо кошук, бо шишаи шири меҳуранд. Ин сабаби он аст ки модари кӯдак хама вакт наметонад бо кӯдакаш бошад.</p> <p>Баъзан мешавад ки кӯдак синаи ягон зани дигарро мемакад. Ба кӯдак ягон зани дигар ба у ширро бо кошук, пиёла, ба шиша ё дигар роҳ медиҳад.</p> <p>Ин дар ҳолате, ки модар кӯдаки худро сина дода наметавонад, ба амал меояд. Вакте ки модари кӯдак наметонад кӯдаки худашро маконда.</p> <p>[НОМИ КӮДАК] дирӯз рӯзона ё шабона бо ягон аз ин роҳро ширро макидааст?</p>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.16	<p>Акнун ман меҳоҳам шуморо дар бораи дорухо ё витаминҳое ки ба тифли синамак медиҳанд пурсам.</p> <p>[НОМИ КӮДАК] ягон витаминҳоро ё ягон дорухоро дирӯз рӯзона ё шабона қабул кард?</p>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.17	<p>Дирӯз рӯзона ё шабона [НОМИ КӮДАК] регидрон қабул кард?</p>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КӯДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.18	Оби оддӣ/соғ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.19	Дирӯз [НОМИ КӯДАК] ягон хел Шири сунъи барои тифл [Малютка, Малыш, Baby] хурдааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> гузариш ба I.21 98 = Намедонам >> гузариш ба I.21					
I.20	Дирӯз [НОМИ КӯДАК] ин шир/махлулро ҷанд бор рӯзона ва шабона нушидааст?	98 = Намедонам	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор
I.21	[НОМИ КӯДАК] дирӯз ягон шири чушондагӣ/куттӣ, ё шири тозаи ягон мол, ё шири хушк хурдааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> гузариш ба I.23 98 = Намедонам >> гузариш ба I.23					
I.22	Дирӯз [НОМИ КӯДАК] ин ширро ҷанд бор рӯзона ва шабона нушидааст?	98 = Намедонам	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор
I.23	[НОМИ КӯДАК] ягон шарбат ё нушокии шарбатиро нушидааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.24	Оби шурбо/бульон?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КӯДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.25	Чургот/ёгурт?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> гузарииш ба I27 98 = Намедонам>> гузарииш ба I27					
I.26	Дирӯз [НОМИ КӯДАК] чургот/ ЁГУРТ- ро چанд бор рӯзона ва шабона нушидааст?	98 = Намедонам	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор
I.27	Дирӯз ягон гизои аз маҳлули оби ба монанди атола?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.28	Дирӯз [НОМИ КӯДАК] шула/КАША ба монанди Прикормка/Манка хурдааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.29	Дирӯз ягон маҳлулҳои обии дигар?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

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	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
	<p>Илтимос, ҳамаи ҳӯроке, ки [НОМИ КҮДАК] дирӯз дар хона ё берун аз хона дар давоми рӯзу шаб ҳурда буд, номбар мекардед.</p> <p>А) Аввал дирӯз вакти [НОМИ КҮДАК] аз хоб ҳестанашро ба ёд биёред. Он вакт [НОМИ КҮДАК] ягон чиз ҳурд?</p> <p>Агар “ҳа”: Ба ман гуед ки [НОМИ КҮДАК] дар он вакт чико ҳурд. Пурсед: Боз чи ҳурд? Пурсидан гиред то вакте ки мусоҳиб гуяд не ягон чизи дигарро нахурд. Баъд аз он гузаред ба саволи ояндаи В).</p> <p>Агар не, ба саволи В гузаред.</p> <p>В) Баъд аз он [НОМИ КҮДАК] чи кор кард? Дар ин вакт/ҳангом [НОМИ КҮДАК] ягон чиз ҳурда буд?</p> <p>Агар ҳа: Илтимос ба ман гуед ҳамаи чизе ки кӯдак ҳурдааст. Пурсед: Боз ягон чиз ҳурд? Пурсидан гиред то вакте ки ҷавоб не дигар ҳеч чизро нахурдааст нашавад.</p> <p>Саволи В) -ро пурсидан гиред то вакте ки мусоҳиб гуяд ки кӯдакаш хоб рафтааст то рӯзи оянда.</p> <p>Агар мусоҳиб гуяд ки ҳӯроки омехта/аралашро кӯдакаш ҳурдааст масалан отала, соус ё гушти дампухта, пурсед:</p> <p>С) Ин таом аз қадом маҳсулот тайёр карда шуд? Пурсед: Боз қадом маҳсулот? Пурсидан гиред то вакте ки мусоҳиб ҳамаи маҳсулотро номбар кунад.</p> <p>Вакте ки мусоҳиб гизоҳоро номбар мекунад, гизоҳоро ҳат қашида, барои онҳо дар сутуни назди ҳар қадом намуди гизо буда. Рамзи ‘1’ –ро гузоред. Агар намуди гизо дар ягон сутун номгир нашуда бошад, ин гизоро дар сутуни «дигар гизоҳо» нависед. Агар дар гизо ягон маҳсулоти кам истифода бурда шудааст мисли турший ё тундӣ, онҳоро ба ғурӯҳи ҳуриш/приправа гузоред.</p> <p>Вакте ки мусоҳиб номгирни гизоҳоро тамом мекунад, гизоҳоеро ки ба онҳо рамз гузошта нашуд, бо пурсидани саволи зерин номбар кунед ва ҳангоми аз мусоҳиб ҷавоби «ҳа» гирифтан бо рамзи «1» қайд кунед, ва агар «не» бо рамзи «2», ва агар намедонам «9» гузоред.</p> <p>Оё дирӯз [номи кӯдак] дар давоми рӯз ва шаб [номи ҳӯроки қайдшуда] истеъмол кард?</p>						
I.30	<p>Дигар гизоҳо: гизоҳое ки мусоҳиб номбар кардаасту vale дар ин рӯйхат нестанд, онҳоро аз тарафи рости ин сутун нависед. Баъд супервайзер ва ё дигар шахси мутахассис ин гизоҳоро ба ҷоиҳои мувофиқ мегузаронад.</p> <p>Гизоҳое ки аз галладона тайер шудаанд, мисли нон, биринч, макарон, шула ё дигар гизои аз галладона тайёршуда?</p>	<p>1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам</p>					

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КҮДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.31	Каду, сабзӣ, тарак, ки зард ё орончи аст ё дигар махсулоти зард ба монанди занҷабили булгори?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.32	Картошка ё ягон хӯроки аз бехмевахо тайер шудаги ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.33	Ягон намуди сабзавоти барги ба монанди қарам, салат?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.33A	Ягон сабзавоти дигар?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.34	Меваҳое, ки аз витамини А бой аст, ба монанди помидор, зардолу, тарбуз?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.34A	Ягон меваи дигар?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.35	Ҷигар, гурда, дил ё ягон ӯзви гушти ҳайвоноти хонагӣ ба монанди гушти ғов, ҳуки ёбӯй, барра, бӯз, мурғ ё мурғобӣ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.35A	Гушти ҳайвоноти хонагӣ ба монанди гушти ғов, ҳуки ёбӯй, бара, бӯз, мурғ ё мурғобӣ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.36	Ҷигар, гурда, дил ё дигар ӯзвҳои гӯшти ҳайвонотӣ ваҳшӣ ба монанди парандай ваҳшӣ, ҳарғӯш, ҳуки ёбӯй?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.36A	Гушти ҳайвонӣ ваҳшӣ ба монанди парандай ваҳшӣ, ҳарғӯш, ҳуки ёбӯй?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.37	Тӯхмҳо?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.38	Моҳии тару тоза ё хушк, ё дигар гизои баҳри?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.39	Ягон намуди хӯрок, ки аз нахуд, мош, лубиё тайёр шудааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.39A	Ягон намуди хӯрок, ки аз ҷормагз ё донагихо тайёр шудааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛ I. КАДУ БАСТ ВА ФИЗОИ НАВЗОДОНУ КӯДАКОН

	Савол	Рамзи ҷавобҳо	Кӯдак 1	Кӯдак 2	Кӯдак 3	Кӯдак 4	Кӯдак 5
I.40	Шир, Панир, чургот ё ягон маҳсулоти шири	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.41	Ягон равган, думба ё гизоҳое ки аз онҳо тайер шудаанд	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.42	Ягон гизои ширин, шоколад, қандҳо, кулҷаҳои қандин, пирожкӣ ё бисквит	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.43	Хуришиҳо (приправа) барои мазаю хушбӯй ба монанди тундию тезӣ/ занҷабил, кетчуп/чилий, қабуди ба монанди ва ё ин ки намак?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
	I.30-I.43 -ро санҷед	Агар ҳамааш ‘не’ бошад >> гузариш ба I.44 Агар ақалан яктоаш ‘ҳа’ бошад ё ҳамааш намедонам >> I.45					
I.44	Дирӯз [НОМИ КӯДАК] ягон ҳӯроки саҳт, нимсаҳт ё мулоим ҳурдааст рӯзона ё шабона?	1 = Ҳа >> I.44a 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам					
I.44a	Қадом намуд ҳӯроки саҳт, нимсаҳт ё мулоим [НОМИ КӯДАК] ҳурдааст?						
I.45		98 = Намедонам	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор

МОДУЛ J. ИШТИРОК ДАР БАРНОМАХО

		<u>Рамз</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #1</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #2</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #3</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #4</u>
J.01	Оё Шумо дар бораи ягон лоиҳаҳои байнамиллалие, ки дар ҷамоат/дехаи Шумо амал мекунад, маълумот доред?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> Модули K				
J.02	Ҳамаи лоиҳаҳои байнамиллалиро, ки дар ҷамоат/дехаи Шумо амал мекунанд, номбар кунед.		1	2	3	4
J.03	Соҳаи таваҷҷӯҳи лоиҳа қадом аст?	1 = Кишоварзӣ 2 = Маориф 3 = Тандурустӣ 4 = Мубориза бар зидди камбизоатӣ 5 = Об 6 = Диғар инфрасоҳтор 7 = Молия/қарз 8 = Ҷангал 9 = Диғар (муайян кунед) 98 = Намедонам >> Гузариш ба лоиҳаи диғар				
J.04	Шумо дар бораи ин лоиҳа аз куҷо шунидед?	1 = Аз аъзёни оила 2 = Аз дӯстон 3 = Аз ҳокимиюти иҷроияи маҳаллӣ 4 = Диғар (муайян кунед)				
J.05	Оё хонаводаи Шумо аз ин лоиҳа бевосита фоида мебинад?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> Гузариш ба лоиҳаи диғар				
J.06	Хонаводаи Шумо аз ин лоиҳа чӣ гуна фоида дидо истодааст?	1 = Тухмӣ/кӯҷат/ниҳолҳо 2 = Диғар маводҳо/дастгоҳҳо 3 = Маълумотдиҳӣ/Тренинг 4 = Иловাহои витаминдор ба ҳӯрокা 5 = Ваксинатсия барои чорво 6 = Маблаг 7 = Диғар				
J.07	Барои чӣ хонаводаи Шумо дар лоиҳа иштирок намекунад?	1 = Хонавода аз рӯи меъёри интихобот мувофиқ нест 2 = Сариваҳт хабардор нашудааст 3 = Барои иштирок завқ надорад 4 = Иштирок маҳдуд карда шудааст 5 = Иштирок кардан хеле мушкил аст 6 = Диғар сабаб 7 = Бесабаб				

МОДУЛ К. МУХОЧИРАТ ВА ИНТИҚОЛИ МАБЛАҒХО

Ҳамаи аъзоёни хонаводаро, ки 15-65 сола ҳастанд, инчунин аъзоёни хонавода, ки зиёда аз 6 моҳ дар 12 моҳи охир дар хона набуданд, номбар кунед.
Савол бояд ба ҳар як аъзои алоҳидай хонавода дар ҳолати ҳозир будани он шахс дода шавад, на ин ки сардори хонавода.

	ТАЪРИХИ МУХОЧИРАТ					МУХОЧИРАТИ ДОХИЛӢ			
	K.01	K.02	K.03	K.04	K.05	K.06	K.07	K.08	K.09
Ҳамаи аъзоёни хонаводаро, ки 15-65 сола ҳастанд, номбар кунед. <i>Танҳо агар c.09c = 1</i>	1 = Ҳудаш 2 = Шахси дигар			Агар K2 & K3 = 0 >> [Шахси оянда]		Рамзи шаҳр:	Рамзи ноҳия:	Сомонӣ	1 = Кофтукоби кор 2 = Шурӯъ ба кори нав 3 = Шурӯъ ба бизнеси нав 4 = Интиқол аз ҷойи кор 5 = Ҳондан 6 = Омӯзиш/Тренинг 7 = Сабабҳои оилавӣ 8 = Офати табиӣ 9 = Тарзи ҳаёти қулайтар 10 = Ҷанҷол 11 = Табобат 98 = Намедонам 99 = Дигар (муайян кунед)

МОДУЛ К. МУХОЧИРАТ ВА ИНТИҚОЛИ МАБЛАҒХО

	МУХОЧИРАТИ БЕРУНИЙ											
	ТАНҲО РУСИЯ	Агар Русия бошад, кадом шаҳр/ноҳия?	Вақте, ки [НОМ] бори охир ба муҳочират рафт, роҳқиро барои рафтан ба он ҷо чанд пулро ташкил дод?	Сабаби асосии рафтани [НОМ] ба муҳочират берун аз Тоҷикистон дар чист?	Шуғли асосии Шумо дар вақти ин муҳочират аз чӣ иборат буд?	Дар 12 моҳи охир даромади умумие (тоза), ки [НОМ] дар муҳочират кор кардааст, чанд пулро ташкил додаст?	Арзиши умумии ҳамаи интиқолҳои пули нақдӣ ё молу маҳсулоти дигаре, ки [НОМ] дар 12 моҳи охир равон кардааст, ба чанд пул баробар аст?	Агар [НОМ] ба муҳочират нарафта, дар хона мемонд, даромади умумӣ дар давоми он моҳҳо чанд пулро ташкил медод?	Оё Шумо 6 моҳи охир аз хориҷи кишвар баргашта ед?	Агар ҳа, барои чӣ (аз ҳама чавоби мувофиқро интиҳоб кунед)	Оё Шумо имсол нақшай муҳочират кардан ба хориҷи кишварро доред ?	
	K.10	K.11	K.12	K.13	K.14	K.15	K.16	K.17	K.18	K.19	K.20	K.21
Ҳамаи аъзоёни ҳонаводаро, ки 15-65 сола ҳастанд, номбар кунед. Танҳо агар с.09с = 1	Рамзи давлат	Рамзи шаҳр ё ноҳия	Сомонӣ	1 = Кофтукоби кор 2 = Шурӯъ ба кори нав 3 = Шурӯъ ба бизнеси нав 4 = Интиқол аз ҷойи кор 5 = Ҳондан 6 = Омӯзиш/Тренинг 7 = Сабабҳои оилавӣ 8 = Офати табӣ 9 = Тарзи ҳаёти қулайтар 10 = Ҷанчол 11 = Табобат 98 = Намедонам 99 = Дигар (муайян кунед)		Сомонӣ	Сомонӣ	Сомонӣ	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> K22	1 = Сафарбаршавии муқаррарӣ ба кори мавсими 2 = Бекор мондам/кор ёфта натавонистам 3 = Рӯҳсатии пардохтнашавандай маҷбури 4 = Банкрот шудам 5 = Зисту зиндагии гарон 6 = Пули кофӣ кор кардам 7 = Сабабҳои оилавӣ 8 = Сабабҳои саломатӣ 9 = Мӯҳлати иҷозатнома тамом шуд 99 = Дигар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 98 = Намедонам	

МОДУЛ К. МУҲОЧИРАТ ВА ИНТИҚОЛИ МАБЛАҒХО

K.22	Дар 12 моҳи охир оё хонавода аз ягон нафаре, ки аъзои хонавода ба ҳисоб намеравад ва оне, ки аз 6 моҳ зиёд дар хориҷа буд, маблағи интиқолӣ гирифтааст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >>K24
K.23	Агар ҳа, ин маблағи интиқолӣ дар 12 моҳи охир чанд пулро ташкил дод? <i>Маблағи умумии интиқолиро, ки қабул карда шудааст, ҳисоб ва тасдиқ кунед.</i>	_____ Сомонӣ
K.24	Дар 12 моҳи охир тақрибан чанд фоизи даромади умумии хонаводаро маблағҳои интиқолӣ ва даромад аз муҳочиран ташкил доданд?	_____ % Агар K.23 = 0 >> Модули L
K.25	Кӣ асосан истифодаи маблағҳои интиқолиро назорат мекунад?	1 = Сардори хонавода 2 = Ҳамсар 3 = Сардори хонаводава ҳамсар 4 = Дигар аъзоёни хонавода ғайр аз сардори хонавода ё ҳамсар
K.26a	Лутфан тақсимоти таҳминии қабули маблағҳои интиқолиро дар ҳар як квартал (семоҳа) пешниҳод кунед.	a. Январ – Март (байнимавсими)
K.26b		b. Апрел – июн
K.26c		c. Июл – Сентябр
K.26d		d. Октябр - Декабр
K.27a	Лутфан тақсимоти таҳминий (%) истифодаи ҳамаи маблағҳои интиқолии қабулшударо дар 12 моҳи охир нишон дигед.	a. Ҳӯрокা
K.27b		b. Маҳсулоти ғайриҳӯрок, молҳои истифодаи кӯтоҳмуддат
K.27c		c. Молҳои истифодаи дурудароз (мошини сабукрав, яҳдон, мебел ва ф.)
K.27d		d. Воситаҳои истеҳсолӣ (тракторҳо, чорво, замини кишт ва ф.)
K.27e		e. Маориф
K.27f		f. Тандурустӣ
K.27g		g. Пасандоз
K.27h		h. Пардоҳти қарз/кредит
K.27i		i. Дигар (муайян кунед)
K.27j		j. Маълумот оид ба дигар

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№ ЗАМИН	Шумо соҳиби ин замин ҳастед ё онро ичора медиҳед ё ичора мегиред?	Шумо соҳиби ин замин ҳастед ё онро ичора медиҳед ё ичора мегиред?	Масоҳати замин чӣ қадар аст?	Ин чӣ гуна замин аст?	Оё ин замин обёриш аванда аст?	Сифати замин чӣ гуна аст?	Замин аз хонаи Шумо чӣ қадар дур аст?	Хонаводаи Шумо ин заминро чӣ гуна гирифтааст?	Шумо барои ин замин кадом намуди ҳӯҷҷати ҳуқӯқӣ ё ҳуқӯқҳои соҳибиро доред?	Барои чи Шумо ҳӯҷҷат надоред?
	1 = Соҳиби ин заминаам ё истифода мебарам 2 = Заминро ичора мегирам 3 = Заминро ба ичора медиҳам 8 = Хонавода ягон намуд замин дар соли гузашта надошт ва ба ичора надод >> L30	1 = Замини наздиҳавлигӣ 2 = Замини президентӣ 3 = Хоҷагии дехқонии 4 = Хоҷагии дехқонии колективи (пай/хисса) 5 = Даҷа 6 = Диғар (муайян кунед)	Га	1 = Заминни кишти солона 2 = Боғ 3 = Чарогоҳ >> L.7 4 = Ҷангал >> L.7 5 = Ҳавз>>L.7 6 = Диғар (муайян кунед)	1 = Xa 2 = He	1 = Баландтар аз миёна 2 = Миёна 3 = Пасттар аз миёна	km	Agar L.2 = 2 >> L.13 1 = Давлатӣ 2 = Замини президентӣ 3 = Меросӣ 4 = Диғар (муайян кунед) Agar = 4 >> L.11 4 набошад ба >> L.12	1 = Сертификат 2 = Акт (ҳӯҷҷати печатзадашуда) 3 = Квитансия 4 = Ҳӯҷҷат нест 5 = Диғар (муайян кунед)	1 = Ин зарур нест 2 = медонам ҳӯҷҷатҳоро чих ел гирам 3 = Барои ҳӯҷҷат гирифтан маблаги лозими надоам 4 = Ҳӯҷҷатҳо таҳт шудаистодаанд бояд гирам 5 = Диғар
L.01	L.02	L.03	L.04	L.05	L.06	L.07	L.08	L.09	L.10	L.11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№ ЗАМИН	Ин ҳӯҷҷат ба номи кӣ қайд шудааст?	Кӣ оиди истифодаи ин замин қарор қабул мекунад?	Агар шумо ин қисми заминро имрӯз фурухтани шавед, ба чанд пул фурухта метавонед?	Агар шумо ин заминро ба ичора додани бошед, он гоҳ дар давоми як сол ба чанд пул ба ичора медодед?	Шумо заминро аз ки ба ичора мегиряд/ба ки ба ичора медиҳед?	Дар давоми мавсими гузаштаи ғунучини хосил чи гирифта/пардохта шуд?			
	<i>Агар L.2 = 2 >>бошад L.13 напурсед</i> Рамзи ID хонавода	Рамзи ID хонавода	<i>Танҳо агар L.3 = 1 ё 5, агар не >> L.16</i> Сомони	<i>Танҳо агар L.3 = 2,3, ё 4</i> Сомони	<i>Агар L.2 = 1 >>L.18</i> 1 = Чамоат 2 = Ҳукумати нохия 3 = Хочагии дехконии колективи 4 = Ташкилоти ҳусуси 5 = Ҳешовандон ё дустон 6 = Хонаводай дигар 7 = Дигар (муайян кунед)	Пули нақд (Сомони)	Ба таври молӣ (Сомони)	Ҳиссаи натиҷа (%)	Арзиши таҳминии фоиз дар L.17с (Сомони)
L.12	L.13	L.14	L.15	L.16	L.17a	L.17b	L.17c	L.17d	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№ EP	ИСТИФОДАИ ЗАМИН Агар L.5 = 3,4,5,6 ё L.2 = 3 >> Ба замини дигар гузаредр		ЗИРОАТИ БИСЁРСОЛА (Танҳо агар L.5 = 2, пурсед агар не >> L.21)			
	Шумо имсол ин заминро як мавсими кишт дам додед?	Ба кадом сабаб?	Асосан кадом намуди зироатро айни замон Шумо бештар кишт кардаед?	Шумораи умумии дарахтон	Шумораи дараҳтони мевадиҳанда	
	Шумо имсол ин заминро як мавсими кишт дам додед?	Ба кадом сабаб?	Асосан кадом намуди зироатро айни замон Шумо бештар кишт кардаед?	Шумораи умумии дарахтон	Шумораи дараҳтони мевадиҳанда	Рӯйхати ҳамаи он дараҳтоҳи бисёрсолае, ки дар ҳамин замини Шумо шинонда шудааст.
	1 =Ҳа 2 = Не >> L.20a	1 = Норасони об 2 = Норасони қувваи корӣ 3 = Дам дода шудааст 4 = Дигар (муайян кунед)	ҳамаи он дараҳтоҳи		Пас аз L.20c >> [ба сатри дигар]	ҳамаи он дараҳтоҳи бисёрсола
	L.18	L.19	L.20a	L.20b	L.20c	L.20d
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

ЗИРОАТИ АСОСИИ МАВСИМ (Танҳо агар L.5 = 1)																	
	Зироати асосӣ												Зироати дуюм				
№ ЗАМИН	Мавсими асоси барои кишт кадом аст?	Бештар кадом зироатҳо ро кишт кардаед	Барои кишти ин зироат чанд фоизи замин истифода шуд?	Чинд кг маҳсулот гирифтед?	Чи қадар нуриҳои минерали истифода бурдед?	Чи қадар пору/нурини органик и истифода шуд?	Чи қадар пестицид ва гербицид (захрхимикиатҳо) истифода бурдед?	Оё Шумо барои ... дастгоҳ/техника истифода бурдед? 1=ҳа; 2=не ; 3=Даст кашид/намедонад						Зироати дигар кидар бокимонда и замин шинондед, ? (мавсими 1) Агар L.21b 100% бошад >> L.23	Барои кишти ин зироат чанд фоизи замин истифода шуд?	Кадом намуди зироатҳои дигарро Шумо дар мавсими асосии кишт коштед?	Шумои боз ягон мавсими дигари кишт доштед?
1 = Баҳор 2 = Тобистон 3 = Тирамоҳ 4 = Зимистон	Рамз	%	кг	кг	кг		Воҳид?	Тайёркуни замин	Коридан	Нурӣ додан	Пестицид	Ғунучин кардан	Майдакардан	Рамз	%	Ҳамаи рӯйхати зироатҳоро мӯайян кунед	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> [Сатри поён] ё L.29
L.21	L.21a	L.21b	L.21c	L.21d	L.21e	L.21f	L.21g	L.21h	L.21i	L.21j	L.21k	L.21l	L.21m	L.22a	L.22b	L.22c	L.23
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

		МАВСИМИ ДУЮМИ КИШТ (Танҳо агар L.5 = 1)																
		Зироати асосӣ												Зироати дуюм				
№ ЗАМИН	Мавсими дуюми барои кишт кадом аст?	Дар мавсими дуюм бештар кадом зироатҳор кишт кардаед?	Барои кишти ин зироат чанд фоизи замин истифода шуд?	Чинд кг маҳсулот гирифте д?	Чи қадар нуриҳои минерали истифода бурдед?	Чи қадар пору/нури и орган ики истифода шуд?	Чи қадар пестицид ва гербицид (захрхимикатҳо) истифода бурдед?	Оё Шумо барои ... дастгоҳ/техника истифода бурдед? 1=ҳа; 2=не ; 3=Даст кашид/намедонад						Зироати дигар ки дар боқимондаи замин шинондеد, ? (мавсими 2) Агар L.24b 100% бошад >> L.26	Барои кишти ин зироат чанд фоизи замин дар мавсими дуюми кишт мекоред ?	Кадом намуди зироатҳои дигарро Шумо замин истифода шуд?	Шумо боз ягон мавсими дигари кишт доштед?	
	1=Бахор 2=Тобистон 3=Тирамоҳ 4= Зимистон	Рамз	%	кг	кг	кг	Воҳид? Кг ё литр	Тайёр кунни замин	Коридан	Нурӣ додан	Пестит сид	Ғунучи кардан	Майдакардан	Рамз	%	Ҳамаи рӯйхати зироатҳоро мӯайян кунед	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> [Сатри поён] ё L.29	
L.24	L.24a	L.24b	L.24c	L.24d	L.24e	L.24f	L.24g	L.24h	L.24i	L.24j	L.24k	L.24l	L.24m	L.25a	L.25b	L.25c	L.26	
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№ ЗАМИН		МАВСИМИ СЕЮМИ КИШТ (Танҳо агар L.5 = 1)													Secondary Crop		
		Main Crop															
	Мавсими сеюми барои кишт қадом аст?	Дар мавсими сеюм бештар қадом зироатхор кишт карда ед	Барои кишти ин зироат чанд фоизи замин истифода шуд?	Чинд кг маҳсулот гирифтед?	Чи қадар нуриҳои минерали и истифода бурдед?	Чи қадар пору/нурини органик и истифода шуд?	Чи қадар пестицид ва гербицид (заҳрхимикатҳо) истифода бурдед?	Оё Шумо барои ... дастгоҳ/техника истифода бурдед? 1=ҳа; 2=не ; 3=Даст кашид/намедонаад							Зироати дигар ки дар боқимондаи замин шинондед, ? (мавсими 3) Агар L.27b 100% бошад >> L.29 ё замни дигар		
	1=Баҳор 2=Тобистон 3=Тирамоҳ 4=Зимистон	Рамз	%	Кг	Кг	Кг	Воҳид? Кг ё литр	Тайёркунни замин	Корида	Нурӣ дода	Пестицид	Ғунучи кардан	Майдана карда	Рамз	%	Ҳамаи рӯйхати зироатҳор о мӯайян кунед	
	L.27	L.27a	L.27b	L.27c	L.27d	L.27e	L.27f	L.27g	L.27h	L.27i	L.27j	L.27k	L.27l	L.27m	L.28a	L.28b	L.28c
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

	Оё хонаводаи Шумо ягон намуди [АШЁ] дорад?	Хонаводаи Шумо чанд [АШЁ] дорад?	Арзиши ҳозираи [АШЁ] чанд қадар аст?	Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар якчоягӣ бо хонаводаи дигар ягон [АШЁ] дорад?	Чанд фоизи ин [АШЁ] ба хонаводаи Шумо тааллук дорад?	Шумо аз иҷорадиҳии [АШЁ] берун аз хонавода дар давоми 12 моҳи охир чӣ қадар пул кор кардед?	
	Аёвал саволи L.27-ро барои ҳамаи ашёҳо пурсед, баъд саволи L.30-L.34-ро барои ҳар як ашё пеш аз гузариш ба ашёи оянда, пурсед.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не	Шумора	Сомонӣ	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> L.34	%	Сомони
Рамз	Номгӯи ашё	L.29	L.30	L.31	L.32	L.33	L.34
1	Трактор						
2	Сипор (плуг) барои ҳайвон						
3	Сипор (плуг)-и механикӣ						
4	Агрегатор, диск ва ғ.						
5	Дастгоҳи кишткунанда						
6	Ядак (Присеп)						
7	Майдакунандаи моторӣ						
8	Майдакунандаи дастӣ						
9	Насоси механикии об						
10	Осиёб						
11	Дастгоҳи ширдӯшӣ						
12	Дастгоҳ барои тайёр кардани ҳӯроки чорво						
13	Насоси мотории инсектисисид (дорупошак)						
14	Насоси электрикии об						
15	Мешалка (омехтакунак)						
16	Гармхона						
17	Соябон/шипанг						

МОДУЛ L. КИШОВАРЗӢ

	Оё хонаводаи Шумо соли гузашта ягон [ЧОРВО] нигоҳубин кардааст?		Хонаводаи Шумо айни ҳол чанд [ЧОРВО] дорад?	Оё чорво шир медиҳад?	Агар ҳа, он гоҳ чӣ қадар дар давоми 7 рӯзи охир?
	<i>Саволи L.33-ро барои ҳамаи намуди чорво пурсед, пеш аз гузариш ба саволи L.34-L.37</i>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не	Миқдори чорво <i>Агар 0 >> сатри дигар</i>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не <i>Агар 2 >> сатри дигар</i>	Литр
	Номгӯи чорво	L.35	L.36	L.37	L.38
1	Гови ҷӯшой				
2	Гови калони шоҳдор				
3	Хук				
4	Гӯсфанд				
5	Буз				
6	Паррандаи хонагӣ				
7	Асп				
8	Хар				
9	Занбӯри асал				
10	Харгӯш				
11	Моҳӣ				
12	Дигар (муайян қунед) _____				

A МОДУЛИ. ХОНАДОН ВАРАКАСИ

ХОНАДОН МАЪЛУМОТИ			СУРОВНОМА МАЪЛУМОТИ		
A.01	Хонадон тасдиқ (ID) раками	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.11a	Савол берувчининг исми/коди	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.02	Кластер рақами	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.11b		
A.03	Деха	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.12	Ушбу ташриф сурвнома учун килинган нечанчи ташриф? Биринчи ташриф санаси	Биринчи Иккинчи <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.04	Давлат Тоҷикистон	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.13	Иккинчи ташриф санаси	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.05	Ноҳия	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.14	Иккинчи ташриф сабаби	
A.06	Вилоят Ҳатлон	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
A.07	Хонадон тури: варианты	<input type="text"/>	A.15	Сўҳбат якунининг натижаси	<input type="text"/>
НИШОНДИҲАНДАИ GPS			A.16a	Гурӯҳ роҳбарининг исми:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.08a	Қутб (шарқ):	<input type="text"/> ° <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> '	A.16b		
A.08b	Тўл (шимол):	<input type="text"/> ° <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> '	A.17	Маълумотлар киритилган сана	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A.08c	Баландлик (м)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A.18	Сўҳбат тили (1 = Тожик, 2 = Ўзбек)	<input type="text"/>
МАЪЛУМОТ ОИД БА МУСОҲИБ					
A.09a	Асосий жавоб берувчининг исми ва тасдиқ раками (ID)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
A.09b					
A.10a A.10b	Иккиласмачи жавоб берувчининг исми ва тасдиқ раками (ID)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			

A.07. ХОНАДОН ТУРИ

- 1 = Катта ёшли эркак ё аёл – хонадон ақаллан битта балоғатдаги эркак ё аёлдан (18 ёшдан катта) иборат
- 2 = Фақат катта ёшли аёл – хонадон ақаллан битта балоғатдаги аёлдан (18 ёшдан катта) иборат, катта ёшдаги эркак йўқ
- 3 = Фақат катта ёшли эркак – хонадон ақаллан битта балоғатдаги эркақдан (18 ёшдан катта) иборат, катта ёшдаги аёл йўқ
- 4 = Фақат ёш болалар – хонадонда 18 ёшдан катта балоғат ёшидаги киши йўқ

A.09 & A.10. МУСОҲИБЛАР

Асосий мусоҳиб ва илова – эркак ва ё аёл (ва ё фақат аёл), ки хонадонни иктиносидий ва ижтимоий масъалаларида қарор қабул қиласди. Катта ёшдаги аёл ё эркаги бор хонадонда одатан улар эру хотин, лекин бошқа 18 ёшдан катта бўлган кишилар асосий мусоҳиб ва ё илова ҳисобланышлари мумкин. Оила бошлиги балоғат ёшидаги шахс бўлиб, хонадонни ҳамма ёш аъзолари тўғрисида ахборотга эга бўлиши шарт. Шунинг учун аниқлаш зарур, ки мумкин хонадонда бирор шахс ҳамма аъзолар тўғрисида кўпроқ маълумот берса олади. Фақат катта ёшдаги эркак ва ёш болалардан иборат хонадон бўлса, асосий мусоҳиб ва иловадаги шахсни кўрсатиш шарт эмас, чунки бу турдаги хонадон учун GWEAI модулини тўлдириш шарт эмас.

A.15. СУРОВНОМА НАТИЖАСИ

- 1 = Тўлиқ ўтказилди
- 2 = Чала ўтказилди
- 3 = Уйида йўқ
- 4 = Бош тортди/рад этди
- 5 = Жойида топиб бўлмади

В МОДУЛИ. РОЗИЛИК ВАРАҚАСИ

Розилик: Хонадонни тадқиқот мақсади билан таништиринг ва унда иштирок этиши учун ҳамма оила аъзоларни розилигини олинг. Агар мусоҳиб (масалан балоғат ёшидаги аёл) сўхбат бошлишингиз вақтида уйда бўлмаса, бу саҳифага қайтиб келиб. У кишини розилигини олинг ва хонадонни масъул шахсини сўхбатга тақлиф этинг.

КЕЛГУСИ САҲИФАДАГИ ДАСТУРАМАЛНИ ЎҚИНГ

Келгусида келтирилган ҳамма саволларни мусоҳибга ўқинг. Имкониятга қараб, мусоҳиб розилигини пастги қисмга қайд этинг!

9. Хонадонингизда қарорлар қабул қиласиган балоғат ёшидаги (18 ёшдан катта) эркак ким? [ИСМИ], оё Сиз бизни тадқиқотда иштирок этишга розимисиз?
10. Хонадонингизда қарорлар қабул қиласиган балоғат ёшидаги (18 ёшдан катта) эркак ким? [ИСМИ], оё Сиз бизни тадқиқотда иштирок этишга розимисиз? Сиз 50 ёшдак кичикмисиз? Агар Ҳа, ижозат берсангиз, Сизни бўй ва оғирлигингизни элчасак? 5 ёшгача бўлган болангиз борми? Агар Ҳа, ичозат берсангиз уни ҳам бўй ва оғирлигини элчайлик?
11. Хонадонингизда яна бошқа 15дан 49 ёшгача бўлагн аёллар борми? Агар «Ҳа», «ИСМИ», Сиз розимисиз, ки ушбу тадқиқотда ишсангиз ва биз sizни бўй ва оғирлигингизни элчайлик? 5 ёшгача бўлган болангиз борми? Агар Ҳа, ичозат берсангиз уни ҳам бўй ва оғирлигини элчайлик?
12. Хўялигингизда яна бирор бошқа она ва 5 ёшгача бўлган бола борми, ки мен у билан сўхбатлашмадим? Агар Ҳа, « ИСМИ », Сиз розимисиз, ки ушбу тадқиқотда иштирок этсангиз ва биз sizни бўй ва оғирлигингизни элчайлик? 5 ёшгача бўлган болангиз борми? Агар Ҳа, ичозат берсангиз уни ҳам бўй ва оғирлигини элчайлик?

В МОДУЛИ. РОЗИЛИК ВАРАҚАСИ

Иккинчи нусха мусоҳиб хонадонида қолдирилади.

Менга сўхбат ўтказиш имкониятини берганингизга раҳмат. Биз «Зеркало» ташкилотини тадқиқотчилари бўламиз. Биз «Аҳоли тадқиқотини ўрта давраси-Тожикистон келажаги учун озиқ-овқат» номли тадқиқотни ўтқазирмоқдамиз. Ин тадқиқот оиди омӯзиши кишоварзӣ, бехатарӣ ва истеъмоли озуҷа, ғизонокӣ ва беҳбудии хонаводаҳоро дар ин минтақа ба нақша гирифта истодааст. Тадқиқотда минтақангиздаги қишлоқ хўжалик, озиқ-овқат бехатарлиги, овқатланиш ва яхши яшаш шароитлари мавзӯларидаги сўхбат режалаштирилган. Сизни хонадонингиз бу тадқиқотда иштирок этишга танланди. Биз сиз билан келгуси мавзӯларда сўхбат ўтқаздирмоқчимиз: оила аъзоларингиз тўғрисида маълумот, яшаш шароитингиз, оила ҳарожоти ва моликиятлари, маҳсулот ва озиқ-овқат истеъмоли ва ҳамчунин она ва болани ғизоси тўғсида олиб борилади. Тадқиқотдаги саволлар умуман сизни оиласлангизга тааллуқли бўлиб, баъзи қисмлар мумкин алоҳида оиласлангиз аъзосига қаратилган. Бу сўхбатимиз таҳминан, Сизни 3-4 соат вақтингизни олади. Шунинг учун Сизни иштирокингиз ихтиёрий ҳисобланади. Агар Сиз иштирок этишга рози бўлсангиз, хоҳлаган вақтингизда сўхбатни якунлашингиз ва ёки истамаган саволларингизга жавоб бермаслигингиз мумкин. Сизни ҳамма жавобларингиз махфий тутилади. Компьютер базасига киритилганидан сўнг оиласлангиз маълумотлари йўқ қилинади, ўчирилади.

Сўхбитимиз янада яхшироқ ва сифатини назорат қилиш учун Сизни ижозатингиз керак, ки мен сўхбатни ёзиб олай. Ёзилган сўхбат мени роҳбариятим ишимни текшира олиши учун зарур. Тадқиқот тугагандан сўнг биз ёзилган овозни ўчириб, йўқ қиласмиз.

Сизда тадқиқот ва ё мени айтганларим тўғрисида бирор саволингиз борми? Агар келажақда тадқиқот ёки мени ишим тўғрисида бирор савол ва ёки қийинчлик пайдо бўлса, Сиз «Z-Таҳлил ва Машварат» ташкилотига ушбу рақамга уланиб ёки ушбу адрес бўйича ташкилотга муроҷиат қилиб, саволларингизга ойдинлик киритишингиз мумкин. 935721016, Душанбе шаҳри, Пўлодий 28 кўчаси. Ман Сизга розилик варақасини бир нусхасини қолдираман, то ки бизни тадқиқотимиз тўғрисида маълумот сақлансан.

Шунингдек, Сиз Институтсионал чиқишлилар кенгаши кафедраси, Ҳалқаро озиқ-овқат сиёсати тадқиқот институтига, ушбу электрон почта ifpri-irb@cgiar.org ё рқамларга +1-202-862-5693 бўйича муроҷиат қилишингиз мумкин. Ушбу нусха эса саволберувчидан сақланилади.

Исм ва Шариф	Тадқиқотда иштирок этиш розилиги (бир катакни белгиланг)		Имзо ё қайдлар	Овоз ёзилган розилик (бир катакни белгиланг)	Имзо ё қайдлар
	ҲА	ЙЎҚ			

В МОДУЛИ. РОЗИЛИК ВАРАҚАСИНИ ИККИНЧИ НУСХАСИ

Иккинчи нусха мусоҳиб хонадонида қолдирилади.

Менга сұхбат үтказиш имкониятини берганингизга рахмат. Биз «Зеркало» ташкилотини тадқиқотчилари бұламиз. Биз «Ахоли тадқиқотини ўрта давраси-Тожикистан келажаги учун озиқ-овқат» номли тадқиқотни үтқазирмоқдамиз. Ин тадқиқот оиди омұзиши кишоварз, бекетарындағы истеъмоли озық, ғизоноктің жағдайынан да хонаводаҳоро дар ин миңтақа ба нақша гирифта истодааст. Тадқиқотда миңтақаңғиздеги қишлоқ хўжалик, озиқ-овқат бекетарлиги, овқатланиш ва яхши яшаш шароитлари мавзўларидаги сұхбат режалаштирилган. Сизни хонадонингиз бу тадқиқотда иштирок этишга танланди. Биз сиз билан келгуси мавзўларда сұхбат үтқаздирмоқчимиз: оила аъзоларингиз тўғрисда маълумот, яшаш шароитингиз, оила харожоти ва моликиятлари, маҳсулот ва озиқ-овқат истеъмоли ва ҳамчунин она ва болани ғизоси тўғсида олиб борилади. Тадқиқотдаги саволлар умуман сизни оиласигизга тааллуқли бўлиб, баъзи қисмлар мумкин алоҳида оиласигиз аъзосига қаратилган. Бу сұхбатимиз таҳминан, Сизни 3-4 соат вақтингизни олади. Шунинг учун Сизни иштирокингиз ихтиёрий ҳисобланади. Агар Сиз иштирок этишга рози бўлсангиз, хоҳлаган вақтингизда сұхбатни якунлашингиз ва ёки истамаган саволларингизга жавоб бермаслигингиз мумкин. Сизни ҳамма жавобларингиз махфий тутилади. Компьютер базасига киритилганидан сўнг оиласигиз маълумотлари йўқ қилинади, ўчирилади.

Сүйбитеттимиз янада яхшироқ ва сифатини назорат қилиш учун Сизни ижозатингиз керак, ки мен сўхбатни ёзиб олай. Ёзилган сўхбат мени роҳбариятим ишимни текшира олиши учун зарур. Тадқиқот тугагандан сўнг биз ёзилган овозни ўчириб, йўқ қиласмиш.

Сизда тадқиқот ва ё мени айтганларим тұғрисида бирор саволингиз борми? Агар келажакда тадқиқот ёки мени ишім тұғрисида бирор савол ва ёки қийинчилік пайдо бўлса, Сиз «Z-Таҳлил ва Машварат» ташкилотига ушбу рақамга уланиб ёки ушбу адрес бўйича ташкилотга мурожиат қилиб, саволларингизга ойдинлик киритишингиз мумкин. 935721016, Душанбе шаҳри, Пўлодий 28 кўчаси. Ман Сизга розилик варақасини бир нусхасини қолдираман, то ки бизни тадқиқотимиз тұғрисида маълумот сақлансан.

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С МОДУЛИ. ХОНАДОН РҮЙҲАТИ ВА ДЕМОГРАФИК МАЪЛУМОТЛАР

Саволберучи: Ушбу саволларни оиласи ҳамма аъзолари учун сўранг. Оиласи ҳамма аъзолари тўғрисида тўлиқ маълумотга эга кишидан, асосий мусоҳиб ёки иловадаги шахсдан, оила аъзосини ёши, маълумоти ва бошқа хусусиятлар тўғрисида сўранг.

Аввалан, биз сиздан хонадонингизни ҳамма аъзолари тўғрисида сўрамоқчимиз. Рухсат берсангиз, хонадон ё хўжалик деб биз нимани назарда тутяпмиз яна бир бор қайд этсам. Биз учун хонадон-бу катта ёшдаги кишилар ва боллар ҳисобланади, ки охирги 12 ой давомида ақаллан б ой бир жойда яшаб, битта қозондан овқатланишди. Шундай қилиб, оила аъзолар муқаррар яшаш макони бўйича аниқланади. Ушбу қоида истисноси қўйида келтирилган:

- 6 ойгача бўлган янги туғилган болалар
- Янги оила қурган, ҳали 6 ой бирга яшамаган
- Талаба ва хонадонни мавсисмий ишчилари, ки айни вақтда хонадонда эмас, ва хонадонииздаги 6 ой бўлмаган яшовчилар, ки узоқ муддат яшаш нияти йўқ кишилар.
- Хизматгорлар, қишлоқ хўжалик ишчилари в абошқа шахслар, ки ушбу манзилда сиз билан биргалиқда яшайди, овқат тановвул этади, аммо оила бошлиғига бирор қариндошлиги бўлмаса ҳам, оила аъзойингиз ҳисобланади.

Илтимос, ҳисобга олманг

- 12 ой ёки 6 ой давомида сизни олилангизда яшаган бўлсада, яқинда оламдан ўтган бўлса ва хонадонингизда 6 ой давомида яшаган бўлсада, узоқ яшаш нияти бўлмаган, ёки умуман кўчиб кетганларни (хонадондан турмушга чиқиб кетган аёллар, хизматгорлар, ижарадада турган кимсалар, боғбон, ки бошқа жойга кўчиб кетди)

Бир хонадонда яшаб туриб, озиқ-овқат харожотига тааллуқ бўлмаган ёки ҳамроҳликда овқатланмайдиган кишиларни ҳисобга олманг. Мисол, агар иккى оға-ини бир хонадонда яшашсаю, озиқ-овқат харожоти алоҳида бўлса, уларни иккита алоҳида хонадон ҳисобланг.

Бир хонадон аъзоси бўлиш учун ушбу талаботларга жавоб бериш керак:

- хонадон эр/хотин, фарзандлар, ота-она, жиян ва бошқа қариндош бўлмаганлардан иборат
- хонадон бир кишидан ёки эру хотин, фарзандлар ёки фарзандсиз жуфтлиқдан иборат

Илтимос, оила аъзоларни ҳаммасини рўйҳатга олинг. Рўйҳатни қарор қиласидиган эркақдан (эркак бўлмаса, катта ёшдаги аёлдан) бошланг. **ОИЛА АЪЗОЛАРНИНГ БАРЧАСИНИ НОМЛАРИНИ ЁЗИНГ. Сўнгра сўранг:** яна бошқа бирор кимса бу хонадонда яшайдими, ки айни вақт уйда йўқ? Бу савол билан сиз мактабда бўлган болалар ёки ишда бўлган катта ёшдагилар тўғрисида маълумот олинг. **АГАР «ҲА», РЎЙҲАТИ ДАВОМ ЭТТИРИБ, ХОНАДОННИ БОШҚА АЪЗОЛАРИНИ ҲАМ ЖАДВАЛГА КИРИТИНГ.**

С МОДУЛИ. ХОНАДОН РҮЙХАТИ ВА ДЕМОГРАФИК МАЪЛУМОТЛАР

P A M 3 ID	Хонадон аъзосининг исми? [Асосий мусоҳибдан бошланг ва эҳтиётдаги мусоҳибни ёзинг ва сўнгра хонадонни ҳамма аъзоларини рўйхатга киритинг]	[ИСМ] – ни жинсин и қайд этинг? 1 = Эркак 2 = Аёл	[ИСМ] асосий мусоҳибга қандай қариндошли ги бор?	[ИСМ] Йўкча ёшда? (тўлиқ ёши)* Agar < 6, C05 то 08 – ни сўраманг	[ИСМ] ўкиш ва ёзишни биладими? 1=Ҳа 2 = Йўқ	[ИСМ] айни замон бирор жойда таҳсил оладими? 1 = Ҳа >> C08 2 = Йўқ 98=Билмайман 99=ЖБҚ	[ИСМ]-ни энг баланд дараражали маълумоти ?	[ИСМ] Охириги 12 ой давомида йукча ой хонадонда яшамади? 0 = Йироқда яшамади 12= Бир йил давомида Agar 0 ва 6 ой оралигида бўлса, >> C.09b Бошқа ҳолатда C.09c	Бу шахс тўлиқ хонадонни тарк этдими? 1=Ҳа 2 = Йўқ	БУ ШАХС ХОНАДОННИ АЪЗОСИМИ? Сўрамасдан Белгиланг
	C.01 [HOM]	C.02	C.03	C.04	C.05	C.06	C.07	C.08	C.09a	C.09b
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
ДАРАЖА	C.03: Асосий мусоҳибга/оила бошлиғига қариндошлик			C.05: Саводноклик		C.08: Маълумот даражаси				
	1 = Асосий мусоҳиб 2 = Умр йўлдош/шарик 3 = Ўғил/қиз 4 = Күёв/келин 5 = Набера 6 = Ота-она 7 = Ука-сингил 8 = Жиян 9 = Умр йўлдош жияни 10 = Амакини ўғли/амма/таго/хола 11 = Қайнисингил/Қайнни оға	12 = Умр йўлдошни ота-онаси 13 = Умр йўлдошни амак/ амма/тафо/холасини ўғли 14 = Бошқа қариндошлар 15 = Хизматчи 16 = Ёрдамчи 17 = Бошқа қариндошлар	1 = Ўқиш ва ёзишни билмайди 2 = Фақат имзо қўя олади 3 = Фақат ўқий олади 4 = Ўқиш ва ёзишни билади	1 = Маълумоти йўқ 2 = Бошлангич (1-4 Синф) 3 = Тўгалланмаган умумий ўрта (5-8/9 Синф) 4 = Тулиқ умумий ўрта (9-10/11 Синф) 5 = Ўрта Maxsус 6 = Ўрта техник 7 = Тўлиқсиз олий 8 = Олий 9 = Илмий унвон / аспирантура 10 = Таълимини давом этаётган бўлса (расмий маълумоти йўқ)	11 = Диний/мадраса маълумоти (расмий маълумоти йўқ) 98 = ЖБҚ					

* Қайд этиш зарур, ки 6 ёшгача бўлган болаларни ойи билан қайд этиш шарт эмас. 6 ёшгача бўлган болаларни тўлиқ ойлари билан 1 Модулда аниқланг, ки болаларни бўйи ва оғирлигини элчаш учун. 6 ёшгача бўлган болаларни рўйхати хонадон болалар тўғрисидаги ахборотни аниқроқ таъмини учун ва уларни бўйи ва оғирлигини элчашга мувофиқлиги маълумоти учун ишлатилади.

С МОДУЛИ. ХОНАДОН РҮЙҲАТИ ВА ДЕМОГРАФИК МАЪЛУМОТЛАР

БАЗАВИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТ ДАВРАСИДА ИШТИРОҚДАН СЎНГ ХОНАДОНДА БЎЛГАН ЎЗГАРИШЛАР		
C.10	Оё Сиз 2012-2013 йилдаги “Келажак учун озик-авқот” базавий тадқиқотида иштирок этганимидингиз?	1 = Ҳа, 2 = Йук >> <i>Модули D</i> 98 = Билмайман >> <i>Модули D</i>
	Охирги тадқиқот даврасидан бугунги вақтгача хонадонингизда қай даражада...?	
C.11a	Тадқиқотни охирги даврасидан бугунги вақтгача хонадонигизда бирор киши оламдан ўтдими?	
C.11b	Тадқиқотни охирги даврасидан бугунги вақтгача хонадонигизда бирор киши турмушга чиқиб хонадонни тарқ этдими?	
C.11c	Тадқиқотни охирги даврасидан бугунги вақтгача хонадонигизни бирор аъзосига турмушга чиқиб, хонадонга келдими?	
C.11d	Тадқиқотни охирги даврасидан бугунги вақтгача яшаш учун янги уйга кўчиб кетдими?	
C.11e	Тадқиқотни охирги даврасидан бугунги вақтгача ...хонадондан узоқ муддатли муҳожиратга кетиб, то ҳол қайтмади...	
C.11f	...хонадонга фарзандхон бўлиб келди...	
C.12	Тадқиқотни охирги даврасидан бугунги вақтгача хонадонигизда Йукча янги хона ҳамроҳ этилди?	

D МОДУЛИ. ЯШАШ ШАРОИТ

Савол берувчи: Овқат пиширишга масъул киши билан сўхбалашинг, бо шахси масъуле, мувофиқ рамзни «Жавоб» сутунига ёзинг

		Жавоб	Жавоб рамзлари
D.01	САВОЛ БЕРУВЧИ: МУШОХИДА ҚИЛИНГ(СҮРАМАНГ): Уй томининг материали (ташқи қабат):		D.01: Шифт түри Шифер1 Тунука.....2 Хас/пахол3 Череписа/сафолак4 Күм5 Бетон тахта6 Бошқа (аниқланг)7
D.02	САВОЛ БЕРУВЧИ: МУШОХИДА ҚИЛИНГ(СҮРАМАНГ): Уй полини материали:		D.02: Пол түри Паркет1 Тахта.....2 Линолеум3 Бетон4 Алибастр5 Лой6 Бошқа (аниқланг)7
D.03	САВОЛ БЕРУВЧИ: МУШОХИДА ҚИЛИНГ(СҮРАМАНГ): Уй девори:		D.03: Деворлар түри Пишган ғишт1 Хом ғиши/похса2 Тош3 Қум шувоқ4 Бетон (семент блок)5 Лой/ қум6 Тахта, болор7 Тунука8 Бошқа (аниқланг)9
D.04	Ушбу яшаш манзилида йўкчта хона/хўжра бор? (Ҳаммом, коридор, гараж, хоатхона, тагхона, ошхонани ҳисобга олманг)		
D.05	Хонаводангиз фойдаланадиган ҳожатхона түри қанақа?		D.05: Ҳожатхона түри Сув билан ювиладиган, умумий..1 Сув билан ювиладиган, шахсий..2 Оддий маҳаллий ҳаво сўрувчи....3 Оддий маҳаллий4 Умумий ҳожатхона5 Тафора /фақир6 Ҳожатхона йўқ/дала7 Бошқа8
D.06a	Ичимлик сувингизни асосий манбаси қайси?		D.06a ва D.06b: Сув манбаси Уй ичига қубур орқали келтирилган.....1 Ёмғир суви7 Чоҳ ё бузук қудук8 Дарё суви/ҳавз/ариқ9 Сув ташиб машинаси10 Бутилкадаги сув(сотиб олинган)11 Бошқа (аниқланг)12
D.06b	Умумий фойдаланиш учун, кир ювиш, овқат пишириш ва бошқаларга сувни қаердан оласиз?		Кубур орқали боғ/ерли уйга киритилган.....2 Умумий қубур ё бошқа кишига тегишили.....3 Чоҳ/скважин/қубур орқали4 Чоҳ/махсус скважина5 Махсус булоқ6
D.07a	Хонадонингизни асосий электр токининг манбаси қайси?		D.07a ва D.07b: Электр токи манбаси Йўқ0 Шахсий генератор3
D.07b	Хонадонингизни иловадаги электр токининг манбаси қайси?		Баландшиддатли алоҳида трансформатор1 Умумий генератор4 Бошқа5
D.08a	Хонадонингизни овқат пиширишдаги асосий ёқилғи манбаси қайси?		D.08a ва D.08b: Овқат пишириш учун ёқилғи Электр ток1 Ўтин5 Таппак6
D.08b	Хонадонингизни овқат пишириш учун иловадаги ёқилғи манбаси қайси?		Моеъ газ ё табиий (биогаз)2 Гўзапоя7 Балондаги моеъ газ, пропан (биогаз)8 Кўумир4 Бошқа9

E1 МОДУЛИ. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ИСТЕЙМОЛИ/ОХИРГИ 7 КУНДАГИ ОВҚАТ ХАРОЖОТИ

Савол берувчи: Ушбу саволларни хонадонни ҳамма аъзолари учун сўранг. Хонадонни қайси аъзоси охирги 7 кун давомида хўжаликда пиширилган овқат ва бошқа лавозимотлар харожотини яхшироқ билса, ўша киши билан сўхбалашиш керак. E.1-E.7 саволларига ўша киши жавоб бериши лозим.

МАҲСУЛОТ КОД РАҲАМИ	Охирги 7 кун ичидаги овқат [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] истеъмол қилдими?	Лутфан, охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзолари истеъмол қилган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни белгиланг?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадон аъзолари сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни миқдори ва нархини кўрсатинг. Агар сотиб олинмаган бўлса >> E.1.06a	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонин гизда [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори Наврӯз байрами ёки бошқа маърака учун сотиб олindi?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонин гизда сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдорин и истеъмол қилди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида истеъмол қилинган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори кўйидаги манбалардан олинган?	Mиқдорни улчов бирлигига караб кайд этинг	E1.06 саволда келтирилган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] миқдорини бўғунги бозор нариҳида баҳо беринг					
	Ҳамчунин хонадон аъзолари биргаликда ва ҳам алоҳида хонадон аъзоси уйда ёки уйдан ташқарида егани овқатини ҳисобга олинг.												
	Ҳар бир озиқ-овқатни сўранг, E1.02 – E1.07 саволларини сўрамасдан олдин, бошқа озиқ-овқатни сўранг												
	Ҳа = 1 Йўқ= 2>> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]												
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
РАМЗ	ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ МАҲСУЛОТИ	Ўлчам бирлиги	Жавоб рамзи	Миқдор	Миқдор	Сомоний	Миқдор	Миқдор	1. Хўжаликда ишлаб чиқарилди	2. Тўхфа/ ёрдам	3. Иш ҳаққи/бизнес	4. Хонадон захираси	Сомоний
851	Нон ва нон маҳсулотлари	кг											
852	Нон	кг											
853	Ун ⁶⁴	кг											
854	Буғдоӣ ¹	кг											
855	Фаллаликлар (крупа)	кг											
856	Гурунч	кг											
857	Макарон маҳсулотлари	кг											
858	Қуритилган лўбиё (лўбиё, нахот, мош ва б.)	кг											

⁶⁴Ун ва буғдоӣни нон пиширишга сарфланган миқдорини ҳисобга олманг. Фақат овқат учун сарфланганини ёзинг.

E1 МОДУЛИ. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ИСТЕММОЛИ/ОХИРГИ 7 КУНДАГИ ОВҚАТ ХАРОЖОТИ

МАҲСУЛОТ КОД РАҶАМИ	Охирги 7 кун ичидаги оёхонадонингиз [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] истеъмол қилдими? Ҳамчунин хонадон аъзолари биргаликда ва ҳам алоҳидаги хонадон аъзоси уйда ёки уйдан ташқаридаги егаған овқатини ҳисобага олинг. Ҳар бир озиқ-овқатни сўранг, E1.02 – E1.07 саволларини сўрамасдан олдин, бошқа озиқ-овқатни сўранг Ҳа = 1 Йўқ=2>> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]				Лутфан, охирги 7 кун давомида аъзолари сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни миқдори ва нархини кўрсатинг.	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори Наврӯз байрами ёки бошқа маъбрака учун сотиб олинди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдорини истеъмол қилди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида истеъмол қилинган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори кўйидаги манбалардан олинган?	E1.06 саволда келтирилган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] миқдорини буғунги бозор нархида баҳо беринг			
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
РАМЗ	ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ МАҲСУЛОТИ	Ўлчам бирлиги	Жавоб рамзи	Миқдор	Миқдор	Сомоний	Миқдор	Миқдор	1. Хўжаликда ишлаб чиқарилди	2. Тўхфа/ёрдам	3. Иш ҳаққи/бизнес	4. Хонадон захираси
859	Бошқа донли маҳсулотлар (маккажӯҳори, арпа)	кг										
860	Пиёз	кг										
861	Саримсок, чеснок	кг										
862	Картошка	кг										
863	Помидор	кг										
864	Сабзи	кг										
865	Карам	кг										
866	Гулкарам	кг										
867	Бодринг	кг										
868	Қўзиқорин(янги/барра қўзиқорин, тузланган, қурутилган ва б.)	кг										
869	Консерваланган сабзавотлар	кг										
870	Бошқа сабзавот	кг										
871	Олма	кг										
872	Ситрус мева	кг										
873	Узум	кг										

E1 МОДУЛИ. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ИСТЕЙМОЛИ/ОХИРГИ 7 КУНДАГИ ОВҚАТ ХАРОЖОТИ

МАҲСУЛОТ КОД ГАҶАМИ	Охирги 7 кун ичидаги оёхонадонингиз [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] истеъмол қилдими? Ҳамчунин хонадон аъзолари биргаликда ва ҳам алоҳидаги хонадон аъзоси ўйда ёки ўйдан ташқаридаги егаҳ овқатини ҳисобга олинг. Ҳар бир озиқ-овқатни сўранг, E1.02 – E1.07 саволларини сўрамасдан олдин, бошқа озиқ-овқатни сўранг Ҳа = 1 Йўқ= 2>> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]				Лутфан, охирги 7 кун давомида хонадон аъзолари сотиб оила аъзолари истеъмол қилган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни белгиланг?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадон аъзолари сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори ва нархини кўрсатинг. Агар сотиб олинмаган бўлса >> E1.06a	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори Наврӯз байрами ёки бошқа маърака учун сотиб олинди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдорини истеъмол қилди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида истеъмол қилинган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори куйидаги манбалардан олинган? Миқдорни улчов бирлигига караб қайд этинг	E1.06	саволда келтирилган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] миқдорини буғунги бозор нархига баҳо беринг	
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
РАМЗ	ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ МАҲСУЛОТИ	Ўлчам бирлиг и	Жавоб рамзи	Миқдор	Миқдор	Сомоний	Миқдор	Миқдор	1. Хўжаликда ишлаб чиқарилди	2. Тўхфа/ёрдам	3. Иш ҳаққи/бизнес	4. Хонадон захираси
874	Тарбуз, қову	кг										
875	Ошқовоқ	кг										
876	Ҳўл мева	кг										
877	Қўрутилган мева	кг										
878	Консерваланган мева	кг										
879	Қўрутилган ёнғоқ	кг										
880	Мол гўшти	кг										
881	Товуқ (парранда)	кг										
882	Қўй гўшти	кг										
883	Ёввойи чўчқа гўшти	кг										
884	Колбаса (ҳасиб)	кг										
885	Гўшт консервалари	кг										
886	Бошқа гўшт маҳсулотлари	кг										
887	Яхна балиқ	кг										
888	Консерваланган балиқ	кг										
889	Тузланган балиқ (шўр)	кг										
890	Тухум	дона										

E1 МОДУЛИ. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ИСТЕЙМОЛИ/ОХИРГИ 7 КУНДАГИ ОВҚАТ ХАРОЖОТИ

МАҲСУЛОТ КОД РАҚАМИ	Охирги 7 кун ичидаги оё хонадонингиз [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] истеъмол қилдими? Ҳамчунин хонадон аъзолари биргаликда ва ҳам алоҳида хонадон аъзоси ўйда ёки ўйдан ташқаридаги ега овқатини ҳисобга олинг. Ҳар бир озиқ-овқатни сўранг, E1.02 – E1.07 саволларини сўрамасдан олдин, бошқа озиқ-овқатни сўранг Ҳа = 1 Йўқ= 2>> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]				Лутфан, охирги 7 кун давомида аъзолари сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни миқдори ва нархини кўрсатинг.	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори Наврӯз байрами ёки бошқа маърака учун сотиб олинди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдорини истеъмол қилди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида истеъмол қилинган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори кўйидаги манбалардан олинган? <i>Миқдорни улчов бирлигига караб кайд этинг</i>	E1.06			
	E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	
РАМЗ	ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ МАҲСУЛОТИ	Ўлчам бирлиги	Жавоб рамзи	Миқдор	Миқдор	Сомоний	Миқдор	Миқдор	1. Хўжаликда ишлаб чиқарилди	2. Тўхфа/ёрдам	3. Иш ҳаққи/бизнес	4. Хонадон захираси
891	Сут	л										
892	Пишлок	кг										
893	Қатиқ	л										
894	Сметана (қаймок)	л										
895	Сарёғ	кг										
896	Ўсимлик ёғи	л										
897	Сарик ёғи	кг										
898	Жонивор ёғи	кг										
899	Ичимликлар(кока-кола ва.)	л										
900	Минерал сув	л										
901	Мева шарбати (сок)	л										
902	Қаҳва	кг										
903	Чой	кг										
904	Туз	кг										
905	Шакар	кг										
906	Қанддолат маҳсулотлар, шарқ ширинликлари	кг										
907	Мураббо	кг										

E1 МОДУЛИ. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ИСТЕММОЛИ/ОХИРГИ 7 КУНДАГИ ОВҚАТ ХАРОЖОТИ

МАҲСУЛОТ КОД РАҲАМИ	<p>Охирги 7 кун ичидаги оё хонадонингиз [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ] истеъмол қилдими?</p> <p>Ҳамчунин хонадон аъзолари биргаликда ва ҳам алоҳидаги хонадон аъзоси ўйда ёки ўйдан ташқаридаги ега овқатини ҳисобга олинг.</p> <p>Ҳар бир озиқ-овқатни сўранг, E1.02 – E1.07 саволларини сўрамасдан олдин, бошқа озиқ-овқатни сўранг</p> <p>Ҳа = 1 Йўқ= 2>> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]</p>				Лутфан, охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзолари истеъмол қилган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни белgilanг?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадон аъзолари сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни миқдори ва нархини кўрсатинг.	Агар сотиб олинмаган бўлса >> E1.06a	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдори Наврӯз байрами ёки бошқа маърака учун сотиб олинди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида хонадонингизда сотиб олган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қайси миқдорини истеъмол қилди?	Охирги 7 кун давомида истеъмол қилинган [ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ]-ни қай миқдори куйидаги манбалардан олинган?	<i>Миқдорни улчов бирлигига караб кайд этинг</i>		
E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.04c	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07		
РАМЗ	ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ МАҲСУЛОТИ	Ўлчам бирлиги	Жавоб рамзи	Миқдор	Миқдор	Сомоний	Миқдор	Миқдор	1. Хўжаликда ишлаб чиқарилди	2. Тўхфа/ёрдам	3. Иш ҳаққи/бизнес	4. Хонадон заҳираси	Сомоний
908	Музқаймоқ	кг											
909	Шоколад	кг											
910	Қандолат маҳсулотлари (торт, пирожное, рулет, печенье ва б.)	кг											
911	Пиво	л											
912	Вино	л											
913	Спиртли ичимликлар	л											
914	Ўйдан ташқаридаги истеъмол қилинган егулик												
915	Ўйдан ташқаридаги спиртсиз ичимликлар												
916	Ўйдан ташқаридаги спиртли ичимликлар												

E1 МОДУЛИ. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ИСТЕЙМОЛИ/ОХИРГИ 7 КУНДАГИ ОВҚАТ ХАРОЖОТИ

No	САВОЛ	ЖАВОБЛАР ВАРИАНТИ
E1.08	Оё охирги 7 кун давомида бирор бир хонадонингиз аъзоси бўлмаган кимса, уйингизда овқатландими?	ҲА..... 1 ЙЎҚ..... 2 → E1.12-ГА ЎТИШ
E1.09	Бир ҳафта давомида (7 кун ичида) хонадонингиз аъзоси бўлмаган неча киши сизни уйингизда овқатланди?	
E1.10	Бир ҳафта давомида (7 кун ичида) хонадонингизда оила аъзойингиз бўлмаган кишилар овқатлан кунлар нечага баробар?	
E1.11	Бир ҳафта давомида (7 кун ичида) оила аъзойингиз бўлмаган кимсаларни еган овқатини миқдори қанча?	
E1.12	Бир ҳафта давомида (7 кун ичида) хонадонигиз, уй ҳайвони (кучук, пишак) учун бирор бир овқат сотиб олдими?	ҲА 1 ЙЎҚ..... 2 → E1.14-ГА ЎТИШ
E1.13	Сиз ўргатилган уй ҳайвонлари овқати учун қанча маблағ сарфладингиз?	СОМОНИЙ
E1.14	Бир ҳафта давомида (7 кун ичида) оё уй ҳайвони учун бошқа бирор бир эҳтиёжига харожот сарфландими?	ҲА 1 ЙЎҚ 2 → E2 МОДУЛИГА ЎТИШ
E1.15	Уй ҳайвонларини бошқа бирор эҳтиёжига сарфланган маблағ қанча?	СОМОНИЙ

E2 МОДУЛИ. ОХИРИГИ 30 КУН ДАВОМИДАГИ НООЗИК-ОВКАТ МОЛЛАР ХАРОЖАТЛАРИ

E2.01		E2.02	E2.03
РАМЗ	Куйидаги саволлар оркали харидни ким килганилигидан катъий назар хонадонинигиз учун килинган харидларни урганмокчи эдик.	Охирги 30 күн давомида бирор бир хонадонигиз аъзоси қуйидаги рўзгор учун керакли воситаларни сотиб олдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичик корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олинг [МАҲСУЛОТ]-ларни киритманг. Ҳа = 1 Йўқ = 2 >> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]	Хонаводонингиз охирги 30 күн давомида қанча харожот қилди? СОМОНИЙ
1	Пардоз буюмлари/косметика ва шахсий гигиена воситалри (совун, шампунь, тиш пастаси, туалет қоғози, косметика ва б.)		
2	Шахсан ўзи учун олинган хизматлар (гўзаллик салони, соч турмаклаш салони ва б.)		
3	Уй саришталиги ва озодалиги учун ишлатиладиган воситалар (совун, кир ювиш кукуни/айна, тозалаш воситалар, ахлат учун идиш, қоғоз сочиқлар, альюмин фольгаси, гўргут, шам, шамчироқ пилтаси ва б.)		
4	Уй тозалаш учун ишлатиладиган буюмлар (супурги, чутка, пол-латта, мусор олиш куракчаси ва хакозо)		
5	Уйда курсатилган хизматлар учун сарфланадиган харожот лар (шахсий сектор хизматига туланадиган хак, масалан келиб-кетиб ишлайдиган энагага, ошпазга, хизматкорга, хайдовчига, бобонга ва хакозо)		
6	Кир ювиш ва кимиёвий усуlda кир ювиш хизматлари (химчистка)		
7	Шахсий машина учун ишлатиладиган ёқилғи маҳсулотлари (ГСМ) (солярка, бензин, спирт ва иккитактли қоришма; мойлаш ёғи, тормоз ва гидравли суюклик ва б.)		
8	Наклиёт сарф харожот лар (автобус, маршрут, такси ва б.) (мактаб ва ё дуҳтурхонага боришга сарфланган харожотларни ҳисобга олманд)		
9	Умум жаҳон тармоғига (ИнтерНет) уланиш учун ва почта хизматига сарфланадиган чиқимлар (интерНерга уланиш ва интерНет хизмати кўрсатадиган қаҳвахона хизматлари)		
10	[DELETED]		
11	Хордик чиқариш (кино, театр, опера ва концерт зали, цирк, спорт муштарийси ёки фитНес клуби аъзоси ва б.)		
12	Папирос/сигарет, табак ва чекиш маҳсулотлари		
13	Газета ва журналлар		
14	Бошқа нарсалар (аниқланг)		

ЕЗ МОДУЛИ. ОХИРГИ 6 ОЙ ДАВОМИДА ҒАЙРИХҮРОКА МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИ ХАРОЖОТИ

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03
РАМЗ	Келгуси саволлар оиласизни қайси аъзоси бўлишидан қатъий назар, амалга оширган харилар тўғрисида кетади.	Охирги 6 ой давомида қўйидаги маҳсулотарни бирор бир оила аъзойингиз сотиб олдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичи корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олинган [ВОСИТА]-ларни ҳисобга олманг. [Камтта маъракаларни (тўй, дағн маросимлари) ўтқаздириш учун қилинган харожотларни ҳисобга олманг. Чунки келгуси қисм саволлари ундаи харожотларни назарда тутади]	Охирги 6 ой давомида хонадониниг из қанча маблағ сарфлади?
ЛИБОС, ПОЙАФЗОЛ			
15	Аёллар кийими/буюми		
16	Эркаклар кийими/буюми		
17	Болалар кийими/буюми		
18	Аёллар пойафзали		
19	Эркаклар пойафзали		
20	Болалар пойафзали		
21	Кийим тикич-бичишига, пойафзал таъмиглашга сарфланадиган харожатлар		
22	Матоҳ/газвор, тикув буюмлар		
УЙ УЧИН МОЛЛАР			
23	Идиш-товоқ (loydan, соподан, керамикадан, шишадан ясалган идишлар, қошиқ, пичок, санчиқ ва б.)		
24	Уй анжомлари (чойшаб, сочиқ, одеял, дастурхон ва б.)		
25	Электр токисиз ошхона буюмлар (кастрюл, сковородка/това, чиқинди учун челак, сават ва б.)		
26	Уй асбоблари (болғача, отвёртка, гайка ключлари, амбур, дастак, қулфлар ва шунга ўхшаш буюм асбоблар)		
27	Унчалик катта ҳажмда бўлмаган электр токли буюмлар (розетка, переключатель, лампочка, электропровод, светильник, фонарик, қўл лампаси, умумий фойдаланиладиган электробатарейка ва б.)		
КИТОБЛАР, СУРАТ ЛЕНТАСИ, ҚИЗИҚИШЛАР ВА ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТИШ			
28	Китоб ва ўқув куроллари ва шу жумладан луғатлар, энциклопедия ва бошқалар (мактаб ўқув куроллари ва китобларини КИРИТМАНГ)		
29	Сурат лентаси, камера ва сурат чиқариш хизмати		
30	Спорт анжомлари ва қизиқиш, ҳар қандай турдаги ўйинчоқлар ва уларнинг таъмири (шу жумладан мусиқа асбоблари, видео ўйинлар, кассета дисклар, айвонни, боғни безашга ўсимлик ва томорқа учун ишлатиладиган асбоблар)		
31	Хизмат кўрсатиш (нотариал юридик хизмат кўрсатиш ишлари, маблағ/молия масалалари, идентификация хужжатлар, туғилганлик гувоҳномаси, сурат нусхалари ва б.)		
32	Банк хизматларининг ҳаққи ёки пул ўтказиш/олиш бўйича (тўлов ишлари ва б.)		

E4 МОДУЛИ. ОХИРГИ 12 ОЙ ДАВОМИДАГИ ХОНДОННИ ҒАЙРИХҮРОКАГА ХАРОЖОТИ

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
РАМЗ	Келгуси саволлар оилангизни қайси аъзоси бўлишидан қатъий назар, охирги 12 ой давомида амалга оширган харидлари тўғрисида кетади.	Охирги 12 ой давомида қўйидаги маҳсулотарни бирор бир оила аъзойингиз сотиб олдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичи корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олинган [ВОСИТА]-ларни ҳисобга олманг. Ҳа = 1 Йўқ = 2 >> [КЕЛГУСИ МАҲСУЛОТ]	Охирги 12 ой давомида хонадоннингиз қанча маблағ сарфлади? СОМОНИЙ
33	Транспорт хизматлари, таъмир ва эҳтиёт кисмлар харожоти		
34	Уйни таъмирлаш учун (дурадгор, сантехник, электрик, бўёқчи ва безовчилар хизмати) сарфланадиган харожати		
35	Уй қуриш ва мукаммал таъмирлаш (капитальный ремонт) хизматлари		
36	Кичик электр асборлари ва мосламалари (радио, аудиоплейр, соат, каҳва қайнатиш мосламаси, блендер, миксер ва б.)		
37	Шахсий буюмлар (тақинчок безак буюмлари, кўз ойнак, қўл соати, соябон/зонтик ва б.)		
38	Йўлга керакли буюмлар (чемодан, йўл сумкаси, қўл сумкаси, кўпроқ зарур бўладиган буюмлар ва б.)		
39	Сайёҳат, дам олиш (бу ерга йўл харожатларию ва вақтинча бирор жойда яашашга сарфланадиган харожот ва Мактаб сайёҳатларини КИРИТМАНГ)		
40	Денгиз йўли ва ёки ҳаво йўллари (самолёт) орқали қилинган сайёҳатлар чиқими (юқорида келтирилган дам олиш/экскурсияга киритилганларини ҳисобга олманг)		
41	Ўқиш курсларига (компьютер, малака оширишга) сарфланадиган харажот. Билим олиш модулидаги репититорга сарфланган харожот ларни КИРИТМАНГ		
42	Суғурта харожатлари (яашаш жойга, нақлиётга ва ёки шахсий мулкка)		
43	Бошқа турдаги солиқлар (нақлиётга, радио телевизорга ва б.)		
44	Тўй харожатлари (совға, анъанавий чиқимлар)		
45	Оила тадбирларга сарфланадиган харожатлар (тўй-маросим, туғулган кун, дафн маросимлари ва б.)		
46	Азарт уйинларида маглубиятга учраб, сарфланган чиқимлар		
47	Бошқа харожатлар (аниқланг)		

E4 МОДУЛИ. ОХИРГИ 12 ОЙ ДАВОМИДАГИ ХОНДОННИ ҒАЙРИХҮРОКАГА ХАРОЖОТИ

E4.04	Хонадонингиз 2013 – 2014 ўқув йилида келгуси харожотларин амалга оширдими? Агар харожот қилинмаган бўлса, 0 ёзинг ва [КЕЛГУСИ МАҚСАД]-га ўтинг	
РАМЗ		СОМОНИЙ
48	Мактаб пули/ илова дарслар учун сарфланган маблағ	
49	Мактаб формаси	
50	Мактаб китоблари ва бошқа таълимий қўлланмалар	
51	Ўқув қуроллар (китоб, дафтар, ручка, қалам ва бошқа)	
52	Мактабда овқатланиш ва яшаш учун (общежитъ) харожотлари	
53	Мактаб биноси таъмирига сарфланган харожот	
54	Ота-она/Ўқитувчилар уюшмаси ва бошқа шунга тааллуқли мақсадларга сарфланган харожот	
55	Мактабга бориб ва келишга наклиёт учун сарфланган харожот	
E4.05	Оё дар давоми 12 моҳи охир хонаводай шумо барои мақсадҳои зерин харочот кардааст? Агар харочот накарда бошад, он гоҳ 0 нависед ва гузаредба [МАҚСАДИДИГАР]	
РАМЗ		СОМОНИЙ
56	Бирор бир касалхонада даволаниш – мумий табобат харожоти	
57	Табобат вақтида борди/келди учун сарфланган нақлиёт харожоти	
58	Касалхонадалиқда емиш учун сарфланган харожот (агар юқорида ҳисобга олмаган бўлсангиз)	
59	Ҳалқ табиби ё муллодан олган табобатни умумий харожоти	
60	Ҳалқ табиби ва ёки муллодан олинган табобат давридаги йўлкиро харожоти	
61	Ҳалқ табиби ва ёки муллодан олинган табобат даврида емиш учун сарфланган харожот	
62	Касалликларни олдини олиш учун сафланган харожотлар (табобат учун эмас), саломатликни текшириш, туғуруқдан олдинги таҳлил, тиббий назорат ва б.	
63	Духтурни қоғозисиз сотиб олинган дорулар, мумкин Панадол, Фансидар, Сиропи Сулфа ва б.	
64	Духтурни қоғози билан сотиб олинган дорилар харожоти	
65	Беморлиқдаги бошқа харожотлар, жароҳат ва ҳамчунин тиббий таҳлиллар, маслиҳат ва амбулатория хизматлари	
E4.06	Охирги 12 давомида хонадонингиз келгуси мақсадлар учун қўйидаги харожотларни амалга оширдими? Агар харожот қилинмаган бўлса, 0 ёзинг ва [КЕЛГУСИ МАҚСАД]-га ўтинг	
РАМЗ		СОМОНИЙ
66	Электр токи/свет	
67	Газ	
68	Сув	
69	Иситиш	
70	Телефон (қўл ва уй телефони) – хонадонни нъамма аъзолари харожоти	

E5 МОДУЛИ. МАНЗИЛ УЙ ХАРОЖОТИ

Сиз бу ўйнинг эгасимиз ё уни сотиб олганмисиз, бу уй сизга иш жойингиз томонидан берилганми, бу уйдан сиз бепул фойдаланаисизми ёки ижарага олганмисиз/берганмисиз?	Агар сиз бугунда ушбу манзилингизни <u>сотсангиз</u> , уни нархини қанчага бањолардингиз?	Ушбу уй неча йил олдин курилган? Ва у неча йиллик?	Агар Сиз ушбу уйингизни <u>ижарага берсангиз</u> , Неча пулга берган бўлардингиз?	Сиз ушбу уй ижараси ёки фойдаланиш учун қанча пул сарфлайсиз?
E5.01	E5.02	E5.03	E5.04a	E5.04b
	СОМОНИЙ	ЙИЛ	СОМОНИЙ	ЎЛЧОВ БИРЛИГИ
E6.01 ШАХСИЙ/ХУСУСИЙ.....1 >> E5.02 ХАРИДОР/ИПОТЕКА.....2 >> E5.02 КОРХОНАМ МЕНИ ИХТИЁРИМГА БЕРДИ.....3 >> E6 БЕПУЛ, РАСМИЙ РУХСАТ БЕРИЛГАН/ХУСУСИЙЛАШТИРИЛМАГАН.....4 >> E6 БЕПУЛ, ФАЙРИРАСМИЙ РУХСАТ БЕРИЛГАН/ЭГАСИ БОШҚА ШАХС.....5 >> E6 ИЖОРА6 >> E5.05 ЖБҚ.....98	E6.02/03 ЖБҚ.....98		E6.04B/05B КУН.....1 ХАФТА.....2 ОЙ.....3 ЙИЛ.....4	

E6 МОДУЛИ. УЗОҚ МУДДАТ ФОЙДАЛНИЛАДИГАН МОЛЛАР ХАРОЖОТИ

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
Қўйида келтирилган воситаларни қайси бири хонадонингизда бор ва улардан фойдаланади? (Агар фойдаланмаса, ёки хонадон эга бўлмаса “0” қўйинг)		Агар фойдаланмаса, ёки хонадон эга бўлмаса “0” қўйинг ва келгуси сатрга ўтинг	Қайси йил сотиболдингиз?	Агар ушбу ашёларни бугунда сотсангиз, қанча маблағ қўлга киритган бўлар эдингиз?
		МИКДОР	ЙИЛ	СОМОНИЙ
Катта газ плитаси	101			
Электр плита	102			
Бир комфоркалик газ плита	103			
Электр токли, бир комфоркалик плита	104			
Электр печкаси	105			
Электр сув иситиш мосламаси	106			
Металдан ясалга печка (үй иситиш ва овқат тайёрлаш учун)	107			
Керосинли печка	108			
Ўтин-кўмир ёқиладиган печка	109			
Тандир (Лойдан, ғиштдан, хашақдан, қумдан ясалган нон пишириш ускуна)	110			
Сандали	111			
Генератор/Движок	112			
Электр токли радиатор	113			
Музлатгич (холодильник)	114			
Яхdon (Морозильник)	115			
Кир ювиш машинаси	116			
Дарзмол (токли)	117			
Чанг ютгич	118			
Кондиционер	119			
Вентилятор (токли)	120			
Электр токли хона иситгич мосламалари	121			
Электр-лампа	122			
Керосин лампа	123			
Электр токли сув иситиш мосламаси	124			
Сув иситиш учун газли колонка	125			
Микро-тўлқинли печка (печь)	126			
Тоқда ишлайдиган тикув/тўқув машинаси	127			
Рангили телевизор	128			
Рангизи телевизор	129			
Радио	130			
Стереосистема	131			
Видео кўрсатгич	132			
Компьютер	133			
Антенна (тарелка)	134			
Магнитофон/CD плейер	135			
Видеокамера	136			
Мотоцикл/мотороллер	137			
Енгил машина/Автомобиль	138			
Юк машинаси	139			
Велосипед	140			

F МОДУЛИ. ХОНДОННИ КАМГИЗОЛИК МЕЪЁР/НИШОНАСИ

No.	Савол	Чавоб	Рамзи чавоб
F.01	Охирги (4 ҳафта/30 кун давомида) хонадонигиз овқат танқислигидан (егулик емаслик) азият чекдими?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> F.03
F.02	Охирги (4 ҳафта/30 кун давомида) бундай ҳолат қай даражада тез-тез тақрорланди?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)
F.03	Охирги (4 ҳафта/30 кун давомида) оиласизни бирор аъзоси овқат танқислиги туфайли тунни очликда ўтказдирдими?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> F.05
F.04	Охирги (4 ҳафта/30 кун давомида) бундай ҳолат қай даражада тез-тез тақрорланди?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)
F.05	Охирги (4 ҳафта/30 кун давомида) оиласизни бирор аъзоси овқат танқислиги туфайли бир кечакида очликда ўтказдирдими?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> анҷоми модул
F.06	Охирги (4 ҳафта/30 кун давомида) бундай ҳолат қай даражада тез-тез тақрорланди		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)

G МОДУЛИ. ҚИШЛОҚ ХҮЖАЛИК ИНДЕКСИДА АЁЛЛАРНИ ВАКОЛАТИ

ЭЗОХ: G модулидаги маълумотлар ҳар ҳел жиҳатларни ҳисобга олади; ба ҳар ҳол келгуси масъалаларни ҳисобла олиши шарт; а) хонадон аъзоларидан мувофиқини савол-жавоб учун танлаш, б) бўлим мусоҳибини хонадон рўйҳатида келтирилган аъзолар билан мувофиқатлиги, с) сўров жавоблар натижасини рамзларини белгилаш, маҳсусан агар мувофиқ шахс уйда бўлмаса, дастнорас бошад, ахборотни ўйқлиги сабабини шарҳ беринг; д) сўров вақтида ҳузурда бўлган хонадон аъзоларини қайд этиш. Ушбу маълумот мувофиқлаштирилиши зарур (агар зарур бўлса, маҳаллий тилга таржума).

Лутфган иқтисодий жиҳатдан фаъол аёлларни танланг. Яъне, катта ёшдаги аёлларни танлаш шарт эмас. 2015 йил тадқиқотида фақат аёллар танлансан.

Саволберувчи: Ушбу саволнома асосий ва иловадаги мусоҳиб учун (С Қисмида) кўрсатилган хонадон хонадон рўйҳатида келтирилганидек, ҳисобга олинсин. Ушбу саҳифани ҳар бир танланган мусоҳиб учун, у шахс уйда бўлмаса ҳам, ҳисобот бериш мақсадида тўлдирилсин.

Ишоч ҳосил қилиш учун яна бир бор текшириб кўринг:

- Асосий ва иловадаги мусоҳибни аниқлаш учун саволномадаги хонадонни рўйҳатини тўлдирдингизми;
- Потенсиал мусоҳиб учун хонадонни ва шахсий ID-ларни дуруст қайд этдингизми;
- Хонавода саволномасида ҳар шахсдан розилик маълумотини олдингизми.

G1 МОДУЛИ. ШАХСНИ АНИҚЛАШ

	Рамз		Рамз
G1.01. Хонадонни аниқлаш:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	G1.05. Сўҳбат ўтказдириш имконияти [Танҳо G модули учун]	
G1.02. Айни вақт сўҳбат ўтказдирилаётган мусоҳибноми (Қисми С рўйхатида келтирилган ID Рамзи):	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	G1.06. Бошқа шахсни иштиросиз ўтказдирилган сўҳбат: [Танҳо G модули учун]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Насаб, ном:			
G1.03. Ҷинси мусоҳиб: 2 = Зан	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	G1.05 Ба анҷом расонида шуд..1 Хузур надошт.....2 Чавоб надод.....3 Ёфта нашуд.....4	G1.06 Танҳо.....1 Боиштирокизаниболиг.....2 Бо иштироки марди болиг.....3 Бо иштироки болигони чинсашон гуногун.....4 Бо иштироки кӯдакон.....5 Бо иштироки болигони чинсашон гуногун ва кӯдакон.....6
G1.04. Намуди хонавода Мард ва зани болиф.....1 Танҳо зани болиф2	<input type="checkbox"/>		

G1.07	Оё Сиз турмушга чиққанмисиз ёки эркак киши билан эру хотин бўлибяшамоқдамисиз?	Ха, холо оиладорам 1 >> G2 зермодулига ўтинг Ха, эркак билан яшайман 2 >> G2 зермодулига ўтинг Йўқ, биуносибатим йўқ 3
G1.08	Оё Сиз бирор маротиба турмушга чиққанмисиз?	Ха, олдин оиласи эдим 1 Йўқ 3 >> G2 зермодулига ўтинг
G1.09	Ижтимоий вазъиятингиз қанақа: бевазан, ажрашган ё мажбуран ажрашган?	Бевазан 1 Ажрашган 2 Мажбуран ажрашган 3

G2 МОДУЛИ. ХОНАДОНДА ИСТЕҲСОЛОТНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ ВА ДАРОМАД ҚАРОРИНИ ҚАБУЛИДАГИ РОЛИ

“Ҳозир ман Сизга маҳсус фаъолиятларда иштирокингиз тўғрисида бир нечта савол бермоқчиман.”

		Оё шахсан Сиз охирги 12 ой давомида келгуси [ФАҶОЛИЯТ]-да иштирок этдингизми? (яъне охирги ҳосил йилида?) Ҳа 1 Йўқ 2 >> келгуси фаъолият	Қай даражада Сиз [ФАҶОЛИЯТ] қарорларида ўз ҳиссангизни қўшдингиз?	Қай даражада Сиз [ФАҶОЛИЯТ] даромадини сарфи қарорларида ўз ҳиссангизни қўшдингиз?
Фаъолият Рамзи	Фаъолият Тасвири	G2.01	G2.02	G2.03
A	Истеъмол қилиш учун этиштирилайдиган маҳсулотлари парвариши			
B	Сотиш учун истеҳсол қилинган қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини парвариши			
C	Чорводорлик			
D	Қишлоқ хўжалигига тааллуқ бўлмаган фаолият: (Кичик бизнес, ўз-ўзини таъминлаш учун шахсий машғулот, олди-сотди ишлари)			
E	Ойлик ва маош тўланадиганиш фаолият: пул ёки хақ билан тўланадиган қар қандай қишлоқ хўжалик ва ёки бошқа турдаги даромад			
F	Балиқчилик ва балиқ ҳавзи			
				G2.02/G2.03: Қарор қабул қилишдаги саҳм Бирор ҳисса йўқ.....1 Қарор қабулида ноиз ҳисса2 Баъзе қарорлар қабулидаги ҳисса.....3 Кўп ёки ҳамма қарорлар қабулидаги ҳисса...4 Бирор қарор қабул қилинмаган.....5

G3 МОДУЛИ. САРМОЯ ВА ИСТЕХСОЛОТ ҚАРЗИ

G3 МОДУЛИ. САРМОЯ ВА ИСТЕҲСОЛОТ ҚАРЗИ

“Эндиcиз билан охирги 12 ой давомида пул ва ё бирор нарса қарз олган тажрибангиз тўғрисида сўҳбатлашайлик”

		Оилангизда бирор киши охирги 12 ой давомида келгуси (МАНБА)-дан бирор қарз, кредит ва ёки мол олганми?	Ким ушбу (МАНБА)-дан қарз олиш қарорини қабул қилган?	Ким (МАНБА)-дан олинган маблағдан фойдаланиш уни сарфлаш қарорини қабул қиласди?
Қарз берган манба		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09
A	Нодавлат ташкилот (НПО)			
B	Ғайрирасмий қарзберувчи			
C	Расмий қарз беручи (банк/молиявий ташкилот)			
D	Дўстлар ва қариндошлар			
E	Молиявий ёки кичик қарз берувчи гурӯҳ ташкилотлар, мисол Финка, Ҳумо, «Имконият»			
		G3.07 Олинган қарзлар Ҳа, нақд пул 1 Ҳа, мол шаклида 2 Ҳа, пули ва мол 3 Йўқ 4 >> <i>Бошқа манба</i> Билмайман.....98 >> <i>Бошқа манба</i>	G3.08/G3.09: Қарор қабули ва қарз назорати Ўзим1 Шеригим/Умр йўлдошим2 Хонадонни бошқа аъзосси.....3 Оила аъзосидан бошқа шахс4 Даҳли йўқ5	

G4 МОДУЛИ. ШАХСИЯТНИ ПЕШҚАДАМЛИК МАҲОРАТИ ВА ЖАМЬИЯТДАГИ НУФУЗИ

“Энди мен сизга жамъиятда сўхбатлашиш вақтингизда ўзингизни қай даражада озод ҳис қилишингиз тўғрисида бир нечта савол берсам”.

No.		Жавоб	Жавоб рамзи
G4.01			
G4.02	[DELETED]		
G4.03			

G4 МОДУЛИ. ГУРҮХГА АЪЗОЛИК ВА ГУРҮХДАГИ НУФУЗ

		Оё жамъиятингизда [ГУРУХ] б? борми Ҳа.....1 Йўқ2 >> бошқа гурӯҳ Билмайман....3 >> бошқа гурӯҳ ЖБҚ.....99 >> бошқа гурӯҳ	Оё Сиз [ГУРҮХ]-ни фаъол аъзосимисиз? Ҳа1 Йўқ2
	Гурӯхлар категорияси	G4.04	G4.05
A	Қишлоқ, хўжалик соҳаси/чорвачилик/балиқ, маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарадиган гурӯҳ (бозор маҳсулотларини ҳам киритган ҳолда)		
B	Сувдан фойдаланувчилар гурӯхи		
C	Ўрмончилик гурӯхи		
D	Молиявий кичик қарз берувчи ашкилот (ҳамчунин SACCOs/Merry-go-round/VSLAs (Имконият, Финка, Хумо)		
E	Ёрдам бериш ва ё сугуртавий гурӯҳ (ҳамчунин дафн маросимларини ўтказдирадиган ташкилот)		
F	Савдо ва тижорат/бизнес ассоциацияси		
G	Фуқаролар гурӯхи (яъни жамият аҳволини яхшилайдиган) ёки ҳайрия гурӯхи (яъни бошқаларга ёрдам кўрсатадиган)		
H	Маҳаллий ижроиия мақомоти		
I	Масжиддаги ибодат		
J	Бошқа аёллар гурӯхи (танҳо агар бу бошқа категориялар билан тўғри келмаса)		
K	Бошқа (аниқланг)		

G5 МОДУЛИ. ҚАРОР ҚАБУЛИ

“Энди мен сизга оиласвий ҳайатингизда қабул қиладиган ҳар ҳел қарорларингиз түғрисида савол берсам.”

		Одатда ким [ФАҶОЛИЯТ] юзасидан қарор қабул килади?	Агар хохлаганингизда, ушбу фаолият юзасидан канчалик уз карорингизни уз хошингизга кура амалга ошира олар эдингиз?
Фаъолият		G5.01	G5.02
A	Қишлоқ ҳўжалик маҳсулотлари учун асбоблар сотиб олиш	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4
B	Парваришлаш учун зироат тури	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4
C	Ҳосилни бозорга чиқариш ё чиқармаслик	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4
D	Чорво парвариши	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4
E	Шахсий маош ё иш ҳақингиз	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4
F	Катта харожот (мисол, хонадонга музлатгич сотиб олиш)	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4
G	Хонадонни кичик харожоти (ҳар кунлик ҳўрока маҳсулотлар ёки оиласи бошқа эҳтиёжотлари)	Ўзим = 1 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ] Умр йўлдош/шерик = 2 >> G5.02 Хонаводонни бошқа аъзоси = 3 >> G5.02 Хонадонни аъзоси эмас = 4 >> G5.02 Мувофиқ эмас = 5 >> [БОШҚА ФАҶОЛИЯТ]	Умуман йўқ 1 Кам 2 Миёна 3 Кўп 4

G6 МОДУЛИ. ВАҚТ ТАҚСИМОТИ

Савол берувчы: G6.01: Ўтган түлиң 24 соатдаги шахс фаъолияттуну аниқланг. (Ган күнги саҳардагы 4:00 дән бошлаб, бүгүнги 3:59-гача). Мұхлам ҳар 15 дақықада ажратылған ва ҳар бир фосила учун иккى фаъолиятгача аниқлаб, тирие(-) аломатину қўйинг. Агар бир вақтда иккى фаъолият ижро этилған бўлса, биринчи ва иккинчи даражали фаъолиятни аниқлаб, тириек «аломатину ёнига «1» ва «2» рамзини қўйинг. Лутфан, савол берувчини дастуридан фойдаланинг.

“Энди мен сизга охирғи 24 соатингизни қандай сарфлаганингиз түғрисида савол берсам. Бу түлиқ ҳисоб китоб. Биз кече кундаги саҳар 4:00 дан бугунги саҳар 4:00-ни ҳисобга олинг.”

G6 МОДУЛИ. ВАҚТ ТАҚСИМОТИ

	Фаъолият	Бегоҳ				Шаб											
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3				
A	Хоб рафтан ва истироҳат кардан																
B	Хурдан ва нушидан																
C	Ба худ нигоҳубин кардан																
D	Мактаб (инчунин чойи кор)																
E	Ҳамчун киргари кироя кор кардан																
F	Бизнеси шахсии худ																
G	Кишоварзи/чорводори/моҳидори																
J	Ҳаридкуни/гирифтани хизматрасони (ҳамчунин гирифтани хизматрасонии тибби)																
K	Боғандаги, дузандаги, нигоҳубини текстиль																
L	Пухту паз																
M	Корҳои хонаги (ҳамчунин таъмини ҳезум ва об)																
N	Нигоҳубини кудакон/калонсолон/пирон																
P	Сафаркуни ва вакти ба кор/хондан рафт аомадан																
Q	Тамошои телевизор/гуш кардани радио/хондани китоб																
T	Машҳои варзиши																
U	Фаъолияти чамъияти ва машгулияти дустдошта																
W	Фаъолияти дини																
X	Дигар кайд кунед																

G6 МОДУЛИ. ВАҚТ ТАҚСИМОТИДАН ҚАНОАТМАНЛИК

	САВОЛ	ЖАВОБ ВАРИАНТИ/ДАСТУРАМАЛ		
G6.02	Охирги 24 соат давомида Сиз үйда/кўчада ҳар кунгидек, ҳар кундан кўпроқ/камроқ бирор иш қилдингизми?	Ҳар кундан кўпроқ.....1 Олдингидек2 Ҳар кундан камроқ3		
G6.03	Энди мен сизни сарфлаган вақтингиздан қаноатмандлигингиз тўғрисида сўрасам. Фикрингизни 1 дан 10 гача баён этинг. 1-умуман қаноатманд эмассиз, 10-жуда ҳам қаноатмандсиз? То қай даражада Сиз кўнгилхўшлик, қўшнилардан хабар олиш, телевизор тамошоси, радио эшитиш, кино тамошоси ва спорт машқларига етарли вақтингиз имкониятидан қаноатмандсиз?	Қаноатмандлик даражаси: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		

Н МОДУЛИ. АЁЛЛАРНИ ҚАДУ ВА ҒИЗОЛАНИШ ТУРЛАРИ

Савол берувчига дастурамал: Қуийдаги саволларни ҳар бир репродуктив ёшида бўлган (15дан – 49гача) аёлларга беринг. В Модулидан ҳар бир аёлни тадқиқотда иштирок этишига розилик берганини текширинг. Агар аёл розилик бермаган бўлса, Модул В-га қайтиб, уни розилигини олинг ва саволномани давом эттиринг. Оиласарда репродуктив ёшидаги аёллар сони 5-тадан кўп бўлса, бу модулни нусхасини кўчириб олишингиз мумкин.

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Аёл	2 Аёл	3 Аёл	4 Аёл
H.01a_code	Хонадон рўйхатидаги аёл раками/коди		— —	— —	— —	— —
H.01_Name	Хонадон рўйхатидаги тегишили аёл кишининг исми		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
H.01b	Ушибу аёл айни вактда хонадондами, хамда сурвономада катнашишига рози бўлдиларми?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йук 3 = Хонадонда эмас				
H.02	Түғилган ой ва йил?	Агар ой маълум бўлмаса, 98-кўйинг Агар йил маълум бўлмаса '9998' кўйинг	— — Ой Йил	— — Ой Йил	— — Ой Йил	— — Ой Йил
H.03	Сиз неча ёшдасиз? Охирги түғилган кунингизда нечага кирдингиз? Тўлиқ ёшингизни ёзинг.	Агар мусоҳиб синну йилашро дар ёд надорад '98'ро гузоред ва саволи H.04-ро пурсед. Агар мусоҳиб йилини билса >> H.05				
H.04	Ёшингиз 15-49 ёшдами?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> модул якуни 98 = Билмайман >> модул якуни				
H.05	H.02, H.03 ва H.04-ни текширинг (агар мувофиқ бўлса): Мусоҳибни ёши 15-49 дами? Агар ҷавоблар H.02, H.03, ва H.04 номувофиқ бўлса, дуруст жавобни аниқланг.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> модул якуни				

Н МОДУЛИ. АЁЛЛАРНИ ҚАДУ БАСТИ ВА ҒИЗОЛАНИШ ТУРЛАРИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Аёл	2 Аёл	3 Аёл	4 Аёл	5 Аёл
	АЁЛНИ ҒИЗОЛАНИШ РАМЗЛАРИ						
H.06	Сиз ҳозир ҳомиладормисиз? 1 = Ҳа >> Н.14 га ўтинг 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман						
H.07	Оғирлик килограми: Оғирликни ўлчанг		— · — · — Кг				
H.08	Бўй сантиметри: Бўйини ўлчанг		— · — · — См				

Н МОДУЛИ. АЁЛЛАРНИ ҚАДУ БАСТИ ВА ҒИЗОЛАНИШ ТУРЛАРИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Аёл	2 Аёл	3 Аёл	4 Аёл	5 Аёл
	ГУНОГУНИИ ҒИЗОИ ЗАН (ДИРЎЗ ХЎРОКЕ, КИ ХЎРДЕД)						
	<i>Ейилган ғизони бу ерга ёзинг:</i>						
H.14	Фалладонадан тайёрлан хўроклар, гурунч, макарон, нон, шўла ва бошқа фалладонликлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.15	Ошқовоқ, сабзи, ва бошқа сариқ рангли зироатлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.16	Картошкава бош бехмевалардан тайёрланган хўрок	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.17	Баргли сабзавотлар тури (карам, салат)	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.17A	Бошқа сабзавот турлари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.18	А витаминига бой мевалар, помидор, ўрик, тарбуз?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.18A	Бошқа бирор мева тури?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.19	Жигар, ўпка, юрак гўшти, ё бирор уй ҳайвонотини узви гўшти, мол, эчки, қўй, чўчқа, товуқ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.19A	Уй ҳайвони гўшти, мол, қўй, чўчқа, товуқ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

Н МОДУЛИ. АЁЛЛАРНИ ҚАДУ БАСТИ ВА ҒИЗОЛАНИШ ТУРЛАРИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Аёл	2 Аёл	3 Аёл	4 Аёл	5 Аёл
АЁЛ ҒИЗОЛИГИНИ ТУРИ							
H.20	Ёввойи ҳайвон/ёввойи қуён, ёввойи чүчқа жигари, юрак ва ўпка гўшти?	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.20A	Ёввойи ҳайвон/ёввойи қуён, чүчқа гўшти?	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.21	Тухумлар	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.22	Хўл, дудланган, қурутинган балиқва ё денгиз ғизолари	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.23	Нахот, мosh, лўбиёдан тайёрланган хўрока?	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.23A	Ёнғоқ ва доналиклардан тайёрланган хўрока?	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.24	Сут, пишлоқ, қатиқ ё бошқа сут маҳсулотлари	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.25	Бошқа мой, думба ё улардан тайёрланган хўроклар	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.26	Ширинликлар, шоколад, қандлар, қаннодлик кулчалар, пирожный, бисквит	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
H.27	Хушбўй зираворлар: гармдори, специя, хушбўй кўкят ва ёки таркибида балиқ кукуни бор зираворлар	1 = Xa 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

Савол берувчига дастурамал: Ушбу саволлар 0-59 ойлик (то 5 сола) боллари бор шахслардан сўрапади. Текшириб кўринг, ки болаликлар В модулида тадқиқотдар иштирок этишига розилик беришган. Акс ҳолда В Модулига қайтиб, мусоҳибни розилиги бу олинг ва савол жавобини давом эттиринг. Агар хонадонда 0-59 ойлик боллар сони 5 тадан кўп бўлса, бу қисм саволларини нусхасидан фойдаланинг.

“Ватанимиздаги болаларни ғизоноклигини билиш учун болангизни қад бости ва оғирлигини ўлчамоқчимиз. Ҳамда болангизни еган хўрекларини тўғрисида сўрамоқчиман.”

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.01	Хонадон рўйҳатида бола боқувчини рақами						
I.02	Хонадон рўйҳатида болани рақами						
I.03	Бола [БОЛА ИСМИ] жинси?	1 = Эркак 2 = Аёл					
I.04	<p>Сизга [БОЛА ИСМИ] тўғрисида бир нечта савол бермоқчиман:</p> <p>[БОЛА ИСМИ] қайси ой ва йилда туғилган?</p> <p>[БОЛА ИСМИ] – ни туғилган куни қачон?</p> <p>Агар мусоҳиб туғилган кунини аниқ билмаса, сўранг:</p> <p>[БОЛА ИСМИ]-ни тиббий китобчасини ва ё ваксина китобчасини сўранг, унда болани туғилган куни, ой ва йили кўрсатилган?</p> <p>Агар тиббий китобча/ваксина китобчасида болани туғилган кун, ой, йили ёзилган бўлса, бола боқувчидан аниқланг, ва ёзинг.</p>		<p>Кун</p> <p>Ой</p> <p>Йил</p>				

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола										
I.05	[DELETED]																
I.06	[БОЛА ИСМИ] неча ойлик? Тўлиқ ойларни ёзинг		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Ойлик			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Ойлик			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Ойлик			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Ойлик			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Ойлик		
I.07	I.04, I.05 ва I.06-ни мутобиқлигини текширинг A) I.04да кайд килинган йил I.05 қайд килинган ёшига мувофикми? B) I.04да кайд килинган йил ва ой I.06да кайд килинган ойларда курсатилган ёшига мувофикми? Агар мутобиқ бўлмаса, хатоликни тўғриланг. Хатоликни тўғрилаш учун ваксина ва ё тиббий китобчадан фойдаланинг.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ															
I.08	I.06 текширинг. Болани ёши 60 ойдан кичикми? Ҳар бир бола учун қайд этинг.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> агар бирор бола 60 ойдан кичик бўлмаса, бу модулни якунланг 98 = Билмайман >> модулни якунланг															
	«Энди мен болангиз оёғидаги шишларига баҳо бермоқчиман. Бу шишлар бадандаги сув кўплигидан ёки ейдиган таомлари туфайли юзага келганми? Бу баҳолашни ижроси учун қулим билан болани оёғини босиб кўрсам майлими.»																

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.09	Бола шиш/отёки борми? Оёқ шишига эътибор беринг	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ					
I.10	Килограмм ўлчамида: Болани оғирлигини ўлчанг		— · — Кг				
ПАКАНАЛИК/ҚАДИНИ ЕТИШМАСЛИГИ							
I.11	24-ойгача бўлган болаларни ётқиздириб бўйини ўлчанг. 24-ойлиқдан каттарок болаларни тик турган холатда улчанг. Сантиметрда қадни ўлчанг: Қадни ўлчанг		— · — см				
ЭМИЗДИРНИШ ВА БОЛА ОЗУҚАСИ							
I.12	(Deleted)						
I.13	Умуман [БОЛА ИСМИ] –кўкрак сути эмганми?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> I.18 ўтиш 98 = Билмайман >> I.18 ўтиш					
I.14	[БОЛА ИСМИ] ўтган кечакун неча маротиба она сутини эмди?	1 = Ҳа >> гузариш ба I.19 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.15	<p>Баъзан болалар она сутини ҳар ҳел эмади. Яъне, соғилган она сутини қошуқча билан ичади, ё она сутини қайнатиб ичади, ё сутни шишада ичади. Бунинг схама вақт бўла олмайди.</p> <p>Баъзан бола бошқа аёл сутни қошуқча, пиёла ва ё шишада беради.</p> <p>Бундай ҳолатлар она боласига сут берга олмаганидан вужудга келади. Яъне, ки она боласини эмиздира олмайди.</p> <p>[БОЛА ИСМИ] кун ё тунда бирор бу йўл орқали сут эмдими?</p>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.16	<p>Энди сиздан эмизикли болалар ичадиган витаминлар ва дорулар тўғрисида сўрасам.</p> <p>[БОЛА ИСМИ] бирор витамин ё доруларни кечаги кунда ё тунда ичдими?</p>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.17	Кечаги кунда ё тунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] регидрон ичдими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.18	Оддий/соф сув?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.19	Кеча кунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] бирор бин болалар сунъий сут ичдими? [Малютка, Малыш, Baby]?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> I.21-га ўтиш 98 = Билмайман >> I.21 ўтиш					
I.20	Кечакунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] ушбу сут ва суюқликларни неча маротиба ичди?	98 = Билмайман	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор
I.21	[БОЛА ИСМИ] кечакунда қайнатилган қуттидаги сут, ё бирор мол сути, ё қуруқ сут ичдими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> I.23-га ўтиш 98 = Билмайман >> I.23 ўтиш					
I.22	Кечакунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] бир кунда ва тунда неча маротиба ичди?	98 = Билмайман	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор
I.23	[БОЛА ИСМИ] бирор шарбат ё суюқлиқ шарбатини ичдими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.24	Шўрбо суви/бульон?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.25	Қатик/йогурт?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> I.27 ўтиш 98 = Билмайман >> I.27 ўтиш					
I.26	Кеча кундаги кун ва тунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] қатик/йогурт истеъмол килди?	98 = Билмайман	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор	_____ Бор
I.27	Кечакун ва ё тунда аталага ўхшаш бирор сувли суюқлик маҳсулот ичдими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.28	Кечаги кун ва тунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] шўла/КАША-га ўхшаш бирор Прикорм/Манка едими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.29	Кечакун ва тунда суюқлик маҳсулот ичдими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
	<p>Марҳамат қилиб [БОЛА ИСМИ] кечаги кун ва тунда уйда ёки кўчада еган егуликларини айтинг.</p> <p>А) Аввал болангизни кеча уйқудан уйғуб кун ва тун давомида еган егуликларини эсланг. Уйқудан тургандан сўнг болангиз нималарни истеъмл қилди?</p> <p>Агар «Ҳа» бўлса: Менга [БОЛА ИСМИ] нималарни еганини айтинг. Текшириш учун: Яна нималарни? Савол берувчи мусоҳиб бошқа ҳеч нарса демагунача сўраши давом эттиринг, сўнг В қисмига ўтинг.</p> <p>Агар «ўйқ» деса, В қисмига ўтинг.</p> <p>В) Савол берувчи, токи бошқа нарса ўйқ демагунича савол беришини давом эттиринг.</p> <p>Савол берувчи, «Болакай кечки уйқуга кетди» демагунича юқоридаги саволларни тақрорланг.</p> <p>Агар (бала исми) бўтқа (каша), соус ва ёки дамланган гўштга ўхшаган аралаш таомлар еган бўлса, аниқланг:</p> <p>С) Болангиз еган таомларини таркибида нималари бор эди (аралаш таом)? Еган таомлари нималардан ташкил топган эди?</p> <p>Текшириб кўринг: Яначи? Токи мусоҳиб бошқа ҳеч нарса демагунича давом эттиринг.</p> <p>Бола истеъмол қилган барча овқатларини айтиб ўтса, саволномада келтирилган тааллуқли таомларни тагига чизинг ва жадвалдаги «овқатлар гурӯҳи»-дан кейинги устунчага «1»-ни киритинг. Агар бў жадвалда келтирилмаган таомларни айтиса, у ҳолда таом номини «бошқа таомлар» рўйхатига киритинг. Агар таом кам меъёрда истеъмол қилинган ёки хушбўй таъмли зиравор таом бўлса, уни зиравор таомлар турига киритинг.</p> <p>Мусоҳиб болани барча еган овқатларини айтиб бўлганидан сўнг, «1» рақами киритилмаган ҳар бир овқатлар турини ўқининг ва қуийда келтирилган саволларни беринг. Агар мусоҳиб «ҳа» деса «1» рақами, «ўйқ» деса «0», ва «бilmайман» деса «9» рақамлари билан белгиланг:</p> <p>Кечаги кунда БОЛАНГИЗ нималар еди ва ичди [ОВҚАТ НОМИ]?</p>						
I.30	<p>Мусоҳиб айтган бошқа ғизолар, ки рўйхатда ўйқ. Уларни бу сутунни ўнг тарафидан ёзинг. Супервайзер ва ё гурӯҳ роҳбари тарафидан ғизоларни гурӯҳларга ажратишга кўмак беради.</p> <p>Фалладонадан тайёрлан хўроклар, гурунч, макарон, нон, шўла ва бошқа ғалладонликлар</p>	<p>1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўйқ 98 = Бilmайман</p>					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.31	Ошқовоқ, сабзи, ва бошқа сарық рангли зироатлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.32	Картошка ва бошқа бехмевалардан тайёрланган хўрок	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.33	Барғли сабзавотлар тури (карам, салат)	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.33A	Бошқа сабзавот турлари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.34	А витаминига бой мевалар, помидор, ўрик, тарбуз?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.34A	Бошқа бирор мева тури?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.35	Жигар, ўпка, юрак гўшти, ё бирор уй ҳайвонотини узви гўшти, мол, эчки, қўй, чўчқа, тovуқ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.35A	Уй ҳайвони гўшти, мол, қўй, чўчқа, товуқ?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.36	Ёввойи ҳайвон/ёввойи қуён, ёввойи чўчқа жигари, юрак ва ўпка гўшти?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.36A	Ёввойи ҳайвон/ёввойи қуён, чўчқа гўшти?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.37	Тухумлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.38	Хўл, дудланган, қурутилган балиқ ва ё денгиз ғизолари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.39	Нахот, мош, лўбиёлардан тайёрланган хўрока?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.39A	Ёнғоқ ва доналиклардан тайёрланган хўрока?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					

I МОДУЛИ. БОЛАЛАР ҚАДУ БАСТ ВА ҒИЗОНOKЛИГИ

	Саволлар	Жавоблар рамзи	1 Бола	2 Бола	3 Бола	4 Бола	5 Бола
I.40	Сут, пишлок, қатиқ ё бошқа сут маҳсулотлари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.41	Бошқа мой, думба ё улардан тайёрланган хўроклар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.42	Ширинликлар, шоколад, қандлар, қаннодлик кулчалар, пирожный, бисквит	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.43	Хушбўй зираворлар: гармдори, специя, хушбўй кўкат ва ёки таркибида балиқ кукуни бор зираворлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
	<i>I.30-I.43 ни текшириб куринг</i>	Агар ҳамаси ‘Йўқ’ бўлса, >> I.44-га ўтинг Агар ақалан биттаси ‘ҳа’ бўлса, ё ҳаммаси билмайман >> I.45					
I.44	Кечакун ё тунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] бирор суюқ, нимсуюқ ёки мулойим авқот едими?	1 = Ҳа >> I.44a 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман					
I.44a	[БОЛА ИСМИ] қандай суюқ, нимсуюқ ва мулойим авқот истеъмол қилди?						
I.45	Кечаги кун ё тунда [БОЛА ИСМИ] бирор суюқлик, қаттиқ, нимқаттиқ ё мулойим авқот едими?	98 = Билмайман	Бор	Бор	Бор	Бор	Бор

J МОДУЛИ. ЁРДАМ КУРСАТИШ ДАСТУРЛАРИДА КАТНАШИШИ

		<u>Рамз</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #1</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #2</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #3</u>	<u>Лоиҳаи #4</u>
J.01	Оё Сиз жамоат/қишлоқда ўтқаздирилладиган ҳалқаро лоиҳалар түғрисида маълумотингиз борми?		1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> К Модули			
J.02	Жамоат/қишлоқда ўтқаздирилладиган ҳалқаро лоиҳаларни номбар қилинг.		1	2	3	4
J.03	Лоиҳа таважжӯхининг соҳаси қайси?	1 = Қишлоқ ҳўжалиги 2 = Маориф 3 = Саломатлик 4 = Камбизоатликка қарши кураш 5 = Сув 6 = Бошқа инфрасохторлар 7 = Молия/қарз 8 = Ўрмон 9 = Бошқа (аниқланг) 98 = Билмайман >> <i>Бошқа лоиҳага ўтинг</i>				
J.04	Сиз бу лоиҳани қаердан эшийтдингиз?	1 = Оила аъзоларимдан 2 = Дўстларимдан 3 = Маҳаллий ижроия ҳокимиятидан 4 = Бошқа(аниқланг)				
J.05	Оё Сизни хонадонингиз ушбу лоиҳадан бевосита фойда кўрадими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йў >> <i>Бошқа лоиҳага ўтинг</i>				
J.06	Хонадонингиз ушбу лоиҳадан қандай фойда кўрган?	1 = Кўчат/ниҳоллар 2 = Бошқа материаллар/дастгоҳлар 3 = Маълумот бериш/Тренинг 4 = Авқот иловаликлари 5 = Чорво учун вакцина 6 = Маблағ 7 = Бошқа				
J.07	Нима учун Сизни оиласиз лоиҳада иштирок этмайди?	1 = Хонадон танлаш меъёрларига мувофиқ эмас 2 = Вақтида хабардор бўлмаган 3 = Иштирок этишига шавқи йўқ 4 = Иштирок маҳдудланган 5 = Иштирок этиш хело қийин 6 = Бошқа сабаб 7 = Бесабаб				

К МОДУЛИ. МУХОЖИРАТ ВА ПУЛ ЎТКАЗМАСИ

15-65 ёшдаги хонадонни ҳамма аъзоларини, ҳамчунин бир йил давомида б ойдан бери уйдан бўлмаган аъзоларни ҳам қайд этинг. Саволлар хонадон бошлиғидан эмас, балки алоҳида онадоннинг ҳар бир аъзосидан сўралсин.

	ТАЪРИХИ МУХОЖИРАТ					МУХОЖИРАТИ ДОХИЛӢ			
	K.01	K.02	K.03	K.04	K.05	K.06	K.07	K.08	K.09
Хонадондаги 14-65 ёшдаги ҳамма аъзоларни номбар этинг Танҳо агар C.09с = 1	1 = Ўзи 2 = Бошқа шахс			Агар K2 & K3 = 0 >> [Кейинги хонадон аъзосига утинг]		Шаҳар рамзи	Ноҳия рамзи	Сомоний	1 = Иш қидириш 2 = Янги иш бошлаш 3 = Янги тижорат бошлаш 4 = Иш жойидан сафар 5 = Таълим 6 = Дониш/Тренинг 7 = Оиласвий сабаблар 8 = Табиий оғатлар 9 = Қулайттар яшаш шароити 10 = Жанжол 11 = Табобат 98 = Билмайман 99 = Бошқа (аниқланг)

К МОДУЛИ. МУҲОЖИРАТ ВА ПУЛ ЎТКАЗМАСИ

	ТАШҚИ МУҲОЖИРАТ											
	Охириг 12 ойдомида [НОМ] муҳожиратда бўлгандақўп оққайсидавла тваёшаҳардат урган?	ФАҚАТ РОССИЯ	[ИСМИ] охириги маротиба меҳнат муҳожиратга боришининг сабаби нимада?	Муҳожира тдаги машғулоти нгиз нимадан иборат эди?	Охириг 12 ой давомида [ИСМИ] муҳожиратдан ишлаган соф даромади неча пулни ташкил этди?	Охириг 12 ой давомида [ИСМИ] жўнатган нақд маблағ ёки маҳсулотла р неча пулга баробар?	Агар [ИСМИ] муҳожиратга бормасдан уйда қолганида ўша ойларда умумий даромад неча пулни ташкил этарди?	Оё Сиз 6 ой давомид а хорижда н қайтдинг изми?	Агар ҳа, нима учун (энг мувофиқ жавобни танланг)	Оё Сиз бу йил муҳожи ратга бориш режасин и тузяпсиз ми?		
	K.10	K.11	K.12	K.13	K.14	K.15	K.16	K.17	K.18	K.19	K.20	K.21
Хонадондаги 14-65 ёшдаги ҳамма аъзоларни номбар этинг Танҳо агар C.09c = 1	Давлат рамзи	Рамзи шаҳр ёки ноҳия	Сомоний	1 = Иш қидириш 2 = Янги иш бошлаш 3 = Янги тижкорат бошлаш 4 = Иш жойидан сафар 5 = Таълим 6 = Дониш/Тренинг 7 = Оиласвий сабаблар 8 = Табиий оғатлар 9 = Қўлайтар яшаш шароити 10 = Жанжол 11 = Табобат 98 = Билмайман 99 = Бошқа (аниқланг)	Машғулот рамзи	Сомоний	Сомоний	Сомоний	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> K.22	1 = Муқаррар сафар, мавсимий иш 2 = Ишсиз қолдим/иш тополмадим 3 = Пули тўланадиган мажбурий отпуск 4 = Банкротликка учрадим 5 = Яшашни Қимматлиги 6 = Етарли пул ишладим 7 = Оиласвий сабаблар 8 = Саломатлик сабаблари 9 = Ижозатнома мўхлати тугади 99 = Бошқа	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ 98 = Билмайман	

К МОДУЛИ. МУХОЖИРАТ ВА ПУЛ ЎТКАЗМАСИ

K.22	Охириги 12 ой давомида хонадон <u>оила аъзоси бўлмаган бирор кишидан</u> пул ўтказмаси қабул қилдими?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >>K24
K.23	Агар ҳа, 12 ой давомида бу пул ўтказмаси қанчани ташкил этди? Қабул қилинган умумий ўтказма маблағини ҳисоблаб, тасдиқланг.	_____ Сомоний
K.24	Охириг 12 ой давомида тахминан хонадоннинг неча фоиз давромадини пул ўтказмалари ва меҳнат муҳожириати даромади ташкил этди?	_____ % Агар K.23 = 0 >> L Модули
K.25	Асосан ким жўнатилган пуллар сарфи назорати билан машғул? (хонадон аъзолари рўйхатидан ID-ни белгиланг)	1 = Хонадон бошлиғи 2 = Умр йўлдош 3 = Хонадон бошлиғи ва умр йўлдоши 4 = Хонадоннинг бошқа аъзоси, оила бошлиғи ва ёки умр йўлдоши эмас
K.26a	Илтимос, таъминан қабул қилинган маблағутказмаларини ҳисоби(%) - ниҳарбиркварталгаажратинг.	a. Январ – Март (мавсим оралиғи)
K.26b		b. Апрел – июн
K.26c		c. Июл – Сентябр
K.26d		d. Октябр - Декабр
K.27a	Илтимос, охириги 12 ой давомида қабул қилинган пул жўнатмалари тақсимоти (%) - никўрсатинг.	a. Озиқ-авқот
K.27b		b. Озиқовқатданбошқа Маҳсулотлар, тез сарфланадиган моллар
K.27c		c. Узоқ муддат ишлатиладиган моллар (енгил машина, музлаттич, мебел ва бошқа)
K.27d		d. Ишлаб чиқариш воситалари (трактор, чорво, экин ер ива бошқа)
K.27e		e. Маориф
K.27f		f. Саломатлик
K.27g		g. Пасандоз
K.27h		h. Қарз тўлови/кредит
K.27i		i. Бошқа (аниқланг)
K.27j		j. Бошқа тўғрисида маълумот

L МОДУЛИ. ҚИШЛОҚ ХҮЖАЛИК

№ EP	Сиз ушбасимисиз, ё бу ерни ижорага олганмисиз ё ижорага берганмисиз?	Қандай ер түри?	Ер масоҳати қанча?	Бу қандай ер?	Оё бу ер сувлими?	Ер сифати қандай?	Ер уйинги здан қанча узокли кда?	Хонадонингиз ерни қандай олишган?	Сиз бу ер учун қандай ҳуқуқий хўжжатга эгасиз?	Нима сабабдан ҳужжатсиз?
	1 = Ушбу ер эгасиман ё фойдаланаман 2 = Ерни ижорага оламан 3 = Ерни ижорага бераман 8 = Хонадон ўтган йил бирор турдаги ерга эмас эди ва ижорага бермади >> L.30	1 = Ҳовли ери 2 = Президент ер 3 = Ҳусусий дәхқон хўжалик 4 = Жамоа дәхқон хўжалиги (пай/хисса) 5 = Дача 6 = Бошқа (аниқланг)	Га	1 = Йиллик ер экини 2 = Боғ 3 = Чарогоҳ >> L.7 4 = Ўрмон >> L.7 5 = Ҳавз >>L.7 6 = Бошқа (аниқланг)	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ	1 = Ўртачадан баландроқ 2 = Ўрта 3 = Ўртачадан пастроқ	Км	Агар L.2 = 2 >> L.13 1 = Давлатники 2 = Президент ер 3 = Меросий 4 = Бошқа (аниқланг)	1 = Сертификат 2 = Акт (мўхрланган ҳужжат) 3 = Квитансия 4 = Ҳужжат йўқ 5 = Бошқа (аниқланг) Агар = 4 >> L.11 Акс холда >> L.12	1 = Бунга зарурат йўқ 2 = ҳужжат тайёрлаш йўлини билмайман 3 = Ҳужжат тўғирлашга маблагим йўқ 4 = Ҳужжатлар тайёр бўляпти, кутялман 5 = Бошқа
L.01	L.02	L.03	L.04	L.05	L.06	L.07	L.08	L.09	L.10	L.11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№ ЕР	Хужжат кимни номида?	Бу ердан фойдаланиш да ким қарор қабул қиласди?	Агар Сиз бугун ушбу ерингизни сотсангиз, қанчага баҳоланади?	Агар Сиз ерингизни ижора га берсангиз, бир йиллик ижора қанча пулни ташкил этарди?	Сиз ерни кимда ижорага оласиз ва ё кимга ижорага берасиз?	Үтган ҳосил мавсимида нима олдингиз?			
	Агар L.2 = 2 >> бўлса L.13 сўраманг	Хонадонни ID рамзи	Танҳо агар L.3 = 1 ё 5 Агар йўқ >> L.16	Танҳо агар L.3 = 2,3, ё 4 Сомоний	Агар L.2 = 1 >> L.18 1 = Жамоат 2 = Маҳаллий ижроия хокимияти 3 = Коллектив деҳқон хўжалиги 4 = Хусусий ташкилот 5 = Қариндош ва оғайнилар 6 = Бошқа хонадон 7 = Бошқа (аниқланг)	Нақд пул (Сомоний)	Мол шаклида (Сомоний)	Натижа хиссаси (%)	Тахминий нарх хиссаси L.17c (Сомоний)
	L.12	L.13	L.14	L.15	L.16	L.17a	L.17b	L.17c	L.17d
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№ EP	ЕРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ Агар L.5 = 3,4,5,6 ё L.2 = 3 >> Бошқа ерга ўтинг		КҮП ЙИЛЛИК ЗИРОАТ (Танҳо агар L.5 = 2, сўранг йўқ >> L21)			
	Бу йил мавсимида Сиз ерга дам бердингизми?	Қайси сабабдан?	Асосан Сиз қайси зироатни етиширасиз?	Дараҳтлар адади	Мевали дараҳтлар	
	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> L.20a	1 = Танқисии об 2 = Иш қувватини етишмаслиги 3 = Дам берилди 4 = Бошқа (аниқланг)	ҳамаи он дараҳтҳои		L.20дан сунг >> [бошқа сатрға]	Куп йиллик усимлик кодлари + «бошқа дараҳт йўқ»
	L.18	L.19	L.20a	L.20b	L.20c	L.20d
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

ACOSIY MAVSIM ZIROATI (Tanqo agar L.5 = 1)																	
Зироати асосӣ																	
№ EP	Экиш учун асосий мавсим қайси бири?	Кӯпроқ қайси зироатни экдингиз?	Бу зироатни экишга қанча ерингиз и сарфлади нгиз?	Неча кг маҳсулот олдингиз?	Қанча минерал ўғитлар ишлатдин гиз?	Қанча порӯб/органик моддал ар ишлатд ингиз?	Қанча пестисид ва гербисид (захрхимикатлар) ишлатдингиз?	Оё Сиз ... зироати учун дастгоҳ/техника ишлатдингизми? 1=ҳа; 2=Йўқ ; 3=Рад этди/bilmайман						Бошқа экилган зироат ? (1 мавсим)	Бу зироатни экишга қанча еринги зни сарфла дингиз ?	Сиз яна қайси зироатни асосий мавсимда экдингиз?	Сизда яна бошқа бирор экин мавсими бор эдими?
	1 = Баҳор 2 = Ёз 3 = Куз 4 = Қишиш	Рамз	%	кг	кг	кг	Үлчов бирлиги ? Кг ё литр	Ерни тайёрлаш	Экиш	Мине рал бери ш	Пести тсид	Йиғиш	Майдал аш	Рамз	%	Ҳамма зироатларни рўйҳатга киритинг	
L.21	L.21a	L.21b	L.21c	L.21d	L.21e	L.21f	L.21g	L.21h	L.21i	L.21j	L.21k	L.21l	L.21m	L.22a	L.22b	L.22c	L.23
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

		ИККИНЧИ ЭКИН МАВСИМИ (Танҳо агар L.5 = 1)																
		Асосий зироат												Иккинчи зироат				
№ EP	Экиш учун иккинчи мавсим қайси бири?	Иккинчи экин мавсимида күпроқ қайси зироатни экдингиз?	Бу зироатни экишга қанча ерингизни сарфлайдингиз?	Нече кг маҳсулот олдингиз?	Қанча минерал ўғитлар ишлатдигиз?	Қанча порӯб/органик моддалар ишлатдигиз?	Қанча пестисид ва гербисид (заҳрхимикатлар) ишлатдингиз?	Оё Сиз ... зироати учун дастгоҳ/техника ишлатдингизми? 1=ҳа; 2=Йўқ ; 3=Рад этди/бильмайман						Бошқа экилган зироат ? (2 мавсим)	Бу зироатни экишга қанча ерингизни сарфла дингиз ?	Сиз яна қайси зироатни асосий мавсимида экдингиз ?	Сизда яна бошқа бирор экин мавсими бор эдими?	
	1 = Баҳор 2 = Ёз 3 = Кӯз 4 = Қиш	Рамз	%	кг	кг	кг	кг	Ўлчов бирлиги? Кг ё литр	Ерни тайёрлаш	Экиш	Минерал бериш	Пестит сид	Йигиш	Майдалаш	Рамз	%	Ҳамма зироатларни рӯйхатга киритинг	
	L.24	L.24a	L.24b	L.24c	L.24d	L.24e	L.24f	L.24g	L.24h	L.24i	L.24j	L.24k	L.24l	L.24m	L.25a	L.25b	L.25c	L.26
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

№	EP	УЧИНЧИ ЭКИН МАВСИМ (Танҳо агар L.5 = 1)													Иккинчи зироат		
		Асосий зироат															
	Экиш учун учинчи мавсим қайси бири?	Учинчи экин мавсими да кӯпроқ қайси зироатни экдингиз?	Бу зироатни экишга қанча ерингизни сарфладин гиз?	Неча кг маҳсулот олдингиз?	Қанча минерал ўғитлар ишлатди нгиз?	Қанча порӯб/органик моддалар ишлатдигиз?	Қанча пестисид ва гербисид (захрхимикатлар) ишлатдингиз?	Оё Сиз ... зироати учун дастгоҳ/техника ишлатдингизми? 1=ҳа; 2=Йўқ ; 3=Рад этди/бilmайман						Бошқа экилган зироат ? (3 мавсим)	Бу зироатни экишга қанча ерингизни сарфладин гиз?	Сиз яна қайси зироатни асосий мавсимда экдингиз?	
	1 = Баҳор 2 = Ёз 3 = Куз 4 = Қиш	Рамз	%	кг	кг	кг	Үлчов бирлиги? Кг ё литр	Ерни тайёрлаш	Экиш	Минерал бериш	Пестицид	Йиғиш	Майдалаш	Рамз	%	Ҳамма зироатларни рўйҳатга киритинг	
	L.27	L.27a	L.27b	L.27c	L.27d	L.27e	L.27f	L.27g	L.27h	L.27i	L.27j	L.27k	L.27l	L.27m	L.28a	L.28b	L.28c
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

	Оё Сизни хонадонингизда бирор намуд [АШЁ] борми?	Хонадонингизда нечта [АШЁ] бор?	[АШЁ] ни буғунги нархи қанча?	Оё хонадонингизда бошқа хонадон билан биргалиқда бирор [АШЁ]-си борми?	Бу [АШЁ]-нинг неча фоизи сизни хонадонингизга тегишли?	Сиз [АШЁ]-нинг ижарасидан ташқари қанча пул ишладингиз?
	Аввал L.27-саволини ҳамма ашё учун сўранг, сўнгра L.30 – L.34 саволига келгуси ашёга ўтишдан олдин ҳар бир ашё учун сўранг	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ	Адад	Сомоний	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ >> L.34	%
Рамз	Ашё номи	L.29	L.30	L.31	L.32	L.33
1	Трактор					
2	Ҳайвон учун плуг					
3	Механик плуг					
4	Агрегатор, диск ва бошқа.					
5	Экин дастгоҳи					
6	Присеп					
7	Моторли майдалагич					
8	Қўл майдалагич					
9	Механикли сув насоси					
10	Тегирмон					
11	Сут соғиш дастгоҳи					
12	Чорво емини тайёрловчи дастгоҳи					
13	Инсектисид Моторли насос					
14	Электрик сув насоси					
15	Аралашгич (Мешалка)					
16	Иссиқхона					
17	Шипанг					

L МОДУЛИ. КИШОВАРЗӢ

	Оё Сизни хонадонингиз ўтган йил бирор [ЧОРВО] парвариш қилдими?		Сизни хонадонингизда неча [ЧОРВО] бор?	Оё чорво сут берадими?	Агар ҳа, 7 кун давомида қанча сут беради?
	<i>Саволи L.33-ро бароу ҳамаи намуди чорво пурсед, пеш аз гузариш ба саволи L.34-L.37</i>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йўқ	Чорво миқдори <i>Агар 0 >> келгуси сатрга</i>	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не <i>Агар 2 >> келгуси сатр</i>	Литр
	Номгӯи чорво	L.35	L.36	L.37	L.38
1	Соғиладиган сигир				
2	Катта шоҳли мол				
3	Чўчқа				
4	Қўй				
5	Эчки				
6	Үй паррандаси				
7	От				
8	Эшак				
9	Асал ари				
10	Қуён				
11	Балиқ				
12	Бошқа (аниқланг)				

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Module A

Interview ID

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Name of enumerator	
Name of field supervisor	
Name of data entry operator	
District	
Municipality (jamoat)	
Village	
Position of interviewee	

- 1 = Community Leader
2 = Deputy community leader
3 = Other government official
4 = Other (specify)

<p>Module B</p> <p>1. How many people reside in this village? 2. How many households live in this village? 3. Since 1991, have more people moved into or out of this village?</p> <p>4. Is the life of the people in this village better or worse than it was ten years ago?</p> <p>5. Is the life of the people in this village better or worse than it was three years ago?</p> <p>6. What proportion of households in this village have migrants abroad? 7. How many entire households have emigrated abroad in the last five years? 8. What is the material used in this village for most of the roads?</p> <p>9. In general, what is the quality of the roads at this village?</p> <p>10. In what portion of the streets in this village do the streetlights function every night?</p> <p>11. What is the distance from this village to Dushanbe? 12. How many minutes does it take to get to Dushanbe? a. b. c.</p> <p>13. Is there a marshrutka to Dushanbe directly from this village?</p> <p>14. How much does a one-way trip to Dushanbe cost? 15. What is the distance from this village to Qurghonteppa? 16. How many minutes does it take to get to Qurghonteppa? a. b. c.</p> <p>17. How much does a one-way trip to Qurghonteppa cost? 18. What is the distance from this village to the raion administration center? 19. How many hours does it take to get to the raion administration center? a. b. c.</p> <p>20. How much does a one-way ride to the raion administrative center cost? 21. What portion of the houses in this village have access to the electrical grid?</p> <p>22. What portion of the houses in this village own private electric generators?</p> <p>23. Is there centralized water supply in this village?</p> <p>24. What portion of the houses in this village have direct access to the water pipe grid?</p> <p>25. Is the water supply in this village sufficient for all household needs?</p>	<p>More moved in 3 More moved out 3 Similar numbers of people moved in and out 3 None moved in or out 4</p> <p>Better 1 Worse 2 No change 3</p> <p>Better 3 Worse 2 No change 3</p> <p>Cement/concrete 3 Asphalt 2 Gravel 3 Earth 4</p> <p>Excellent 1 Good 2 Satisfactory 3 Unsatisfactory 4 Bad 5</p> <p>All 1 Most 2 Some 3 None 4</p> <p>By bus? 1 By car? 2 By marshrutka? 3</p> <p>Hour and min. Yes 3 No 2</p> <p>By bus? 1 By car? 2 By marshrutka? 3</p> <p>By bus? 1 By car? 2 By marshrutka? 3</p> <p>All 1 Most 2 Some 3 None 4</p> <p>All 1 Most 2 Some 3 None 4</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>All 1 Most 2 Some 3 None 4</p> <p>Always sufficient 1 Sometimes sufficient 2</p>
---	---

17 Is there a centralized sewage system in this village?

Never sufficient	3
Insufficient in the summer	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	

18 Is there centralized garbage collection and disposal in this village?

Yes	1
No	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	

19 How often is garbage collected at this village?

Yes	1
No	2 =>C20
<input type="checkbox"/>	

20 What portion of the houses in this village have landline telephones?

Daily	1
Every few days	2
Weekly	3
Every few weeks	4
Never	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	

21 How many television channels (not including satellite TV) are received in this village?

All	1
Most	2
Some	3
None	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	

22 How long does it take for newspapers to arrive from Dushanbe to this village?

Same day	1
Next day	2
Within a week	3
Over a week	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	

National newspapers do not arrive here

Yes	1
No	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	

23 Is there a public bath in this village?

Yes	1
No	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	

24 Is natural gas available in this village?

Module D:

1 What is the major economic activity of the population in this village?

- a
- b
- c

Most important	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second most important	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third most important	<input type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture	1
Mining	2
Manufacturing	3
Energy, gas, and water supply	4
Construction	5
Retail, trade, restaurants and hotels	6
Transport	7
Finance, real estate, insurance	8
Public administration and defense	9
Education	10
Health and social services	11
Other service activities	12
Other	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	b

2 What part of the male working age population in this village does not have a regular job at this time?

Yes	1
No	2 =>D5
<input type="checkbox"/>	

3 Have any enterprises fully closed in this village in the past two years?

Enterprises did not exist to begin with	1 =>DF
<input type="checkbox"/>	

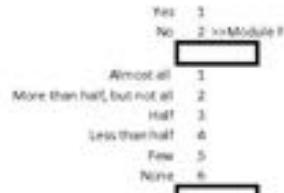
- 10a** In your view, what is the share of MALE adults (>18) in this village that work abroad during the year?
- 10b** In your view, what is the share of FEMALE adults (>18) in this village that work abroad during the year?

_____	%
_____	%

Module E

- 1** Are there schools in this village?

- 2** What portion of school-age boys (Class 1-6) in this village attend school?

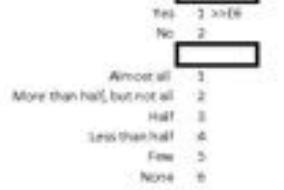


- 3** What portion of school-age girls (Class 1-6) in this village attend school?



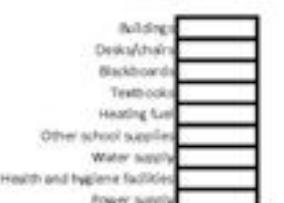
- 4** Are all teaching positions at schools in this village filled?

- 5** What portion of teaching positions are vacant?



- 6** Do most schools in this village have satisfactory and sufficient _____?

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i

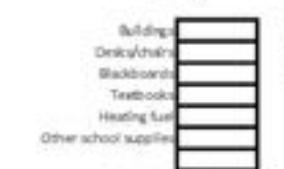


- 7** For how days/weeks/months in this past academic year were schools in this village closed due to _____? (INCLUDE UNITS)



- 8** In general, what is the quality of schools in terms of work in this village?

- 9** Have schools in this village improved or worsened in the past two years in terms of _____?

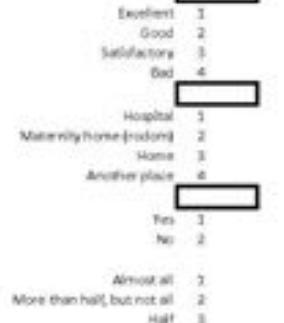


- 10** In general, what is the quality of health services in this village?

- 11** Where do most of the women in this village give birth to their children?

- 12** Have there been any inoculation campaigns in this village in the past year?

- 13** What portion of the children under 12 months have been inoculated in this village?



<p>5a Are there pharmacies in this village?</p> <p>5b Are the most often-used drugs, e.g. antibiotics, available in the local pharmacy in this village?</p> <p>6 Have general health services improved or worsened in the past two years?</p> <p>7 What is the main source of water for this village?</p> <p>8 Are there any cattle sheds or cowhouses located along the river?</p> <p>9 Do owners of the cattle sheds or cowhouses dispose waste into the river?</p> <p>Module G</p> <p>1 What portion of the population is engaged in agriculture at this village?</p> <p>2 What major agricultural crops are grown by people in this village?</p> <p>a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z</p> <p>3 What is the amount of agricultural land in this village, in hectares?</p> <p>3a How much of this land is annual cropland?</p> <p>3a1 How much of this land is irrigated annual cropland</p> <p>3b how much of the land is perennial cropland</p> <p>3b1 How much of this land is irrigated perennial cropland</p> <p>3c How much of this land is for pasture?</p> <p>4 What amount of agricultural land is under _____?</p> <p>a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z</p> <p>5 What portion of agricultural produce is produced in irrigated fields in this village?</p> <p>6 Do agricultural extension workers from the Ministry of Agriculture advise dehkan farmers and households in this village?</p> <p>6a How often do they visit?</p> <p>7 Which of the following organizations currently exist in this area?</p> <p>a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z</p> <p>8 Did rainfall in this village move or less in the past 12 months than in the previous 12 months?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Less than half</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Few</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 >>0</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Always available</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sometimes 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farming	2	Household plots	3	Residential plots	4	Agricultural enterprises	5	Other	6	Almost all	1	More than half, but not all	2	Half	3	Less than half	4	Few	5	None	6	Yes	1	No	2 >>0	More than once a week	1	Weekly	2	2-3 times a month	3	Monthly	4	Every other month	5	2-3 times a year	6	Once a year	7	Collective dehkan farms	1	Producer cooperatives	2	Service cooperatives	3	Water user associations	4	Mobile milk collection	5	Stationary milk collection	6
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9 How much does a hired man in this village earn in a day by doing _____?

a

b

c

d

10 How much does a hired woman in this village earn in a day by doing _____?

a

b

c

d

11 Is there a system of mutual assistance among掀起 farmers in this village while doing field work?

12

a

b

c

More	1	
Less	2	
No change	3	
Weeding	<input type="text"/>	
Planting/sowing	<input type="text"/>	
Irrigating	<input type="text"/>	
Harvesting	<input type="text"/>	
Weeding	<input type="text"/>	
Planting/sowing	<input type="text"/>	
Irrigating	<input type="text"/>	
Harvesting	<input type="text"/>	
Yes	1	
NO	2	
How much do you pay for machine services in general (tractors/harvesters/combined)		
tractor	\$200	unit:
a harvester	\$300	day
a combine	\$200	ha

<u>Module H</u>		1	2	3	4
	How many [INSTITUTIONS] in [village]? [INSTITUTION] completely started?	stns	[VILLAGE] to the nearest [INSTITUTION]	What is the distance from [VILLAGE] to the nearest [INSTITUTION]?	How long does it take to get from [VILLAGE] to [INSTITUTION]?
1	[INSTITUTION]	IF 0 > 0	1 = Yes, 2 = No	km	hours minutes
2	Post office				
3	State telephone service				
4	Militia/police				
5	Fire brigade				
6	Hospital				
7	Polytechnic				
8	Post office				
9	First aid/ambulance				
10	Women's consultation				
11	Drugstore/pharmacy				
12	Barber				
13	Children's doctor				
14	Dentist				
15	Residential care establishment				
16	State daycare				
17	Private daycare				
18	State kindergarten				
19	Private kindergarten				
20	State secondary school				
21	State or complete secondary school				
22	Private school				
23	State gymnasium				
24	Private gymnasium				
25	Professions + technical service				
26	Institutes/university				
27	National government offices				
28	State employment service				
29	State pension/allowance institution				
30	Min. of Agriculture representation				
31	State stores				
32	Private store				
33	Food market/bazaar				
34	Livestock market/bazaar				
35	State bank				
36	Private/commercial bank				
37	Theater/cinema/culture club				
38	Sports club				
39	Swimming pool				
40	Newspaper				
41	Restaurant				
42	Café				
43	Petrol station				
44	A gas station				
45	Railway station				
46	Bus station				

Module I		1		
		What is the current month?		
		What are the prices right now? OBSERVE PRICES		
Code	Item	Is it available	Price	Unit
851	Bread			
852	Non bread			
853	Flour			
854	Wheat			
855	Cereals			
856	Rice			
857	Macaroni products			
858	Dried beans, lentils, pulses, peas			
859	Other grain products (e.g. maize, oats)			
860	Onions			
861	Garlic			
862	Potatoes			
863	Tomatoes			
864	Carrots			
865	Cabbage			
866	Cauliflower			
867	Cucumber			
868	Mushrooms			
869	Preserved vegetables			
870	Other vegetables			
871	Apples			
872	Oranges			
873	Grapes			
874	Watermelon/melon			
875	Pumpkin			
876	Other fresh fruit			
877	Dried fruits			
878	Preserved fruits			
879	Dried nuts			
880	Beef			
881	Chicken			
882	Lamb			
883	Pork			
884	Sausages			
885	Canned meat			
886	Other meat products (Specify)			
887	Fish (fresh)			
888	Fish (canned)			
889	Fish (salted)			
890	Eggs			
891	Fresh milk			
892	Cheese			
893	Powdered milk			
894	Other dairy products (specify)			
895	Butter			
896	Vegetable oil			
897	Ghee			
898	Animal fat			
899	Soft drinks (e.g. Coke)			
900	Mineral water			
901	Fruit juice			

907	Coffee			
908	Tea			
909	Salt			
910	Sugar			
911	Sweets			
912	Jam			
913	Ice cream			
914	Chocolates			
915	Pastries			
916	Imported Beer			
917	Wine			
918	Alcoholic drinks (other)			
919	Loco loco			
920	Loco vodka			
921	Matches			
922	Loco cigarettes			
923	Imported cigarettes			
924	Hair soap			
925	Loco daily newspaper			
926	Loco bus fare			
927	Gasoline			
928	Men's haircut			

РАҲАМИ РАМЗИИ МУСОҲИБА



ОЗУҚАВОРӢ БА ХОТИРИ ОЯНДА - ДАВРАИ МИҖНАИ
ТАДЌИҚОТИ ХОНАВОДАҲО
ТО҆ЦИКИСТОН
2015



САВОЛНОМА БАРОИ РАЙСОНИ МАҲАЛЛА

САВОЛДИҲАНДА, РОҲБАР, САНА ВА ВАҚТИ ТАШРИФ

- А 1 НОМИ САВОЛДИҲАНДА: _____
 А 2 НОМИ РОҲБАР (СУПЕРВИЗОР): _____
 А 3 НОМИ ОПЕРАТОРИ ВОРИДКУНИЙ: _____

РАМЗ:
 РАМЗ:
 РАМЗ:

САНА:	РУЗ	МОХ	СОЛ
	2	0	15

ВАҚТИ ОҒОЗ:	СОАТ	ДАҚИҚА

ВАҚТИ АН҆ЦОМ:	СОАТ	ДАҚИҚА

ЧОЙГИРШАВИИ ЧУГРОФИ

- А 4 НОҲИЯ: _____
 А 5 ҶАМОАТ (МАҲАЛЛА): _____
 А 6 ДЕҲА/КӯЧА: _____

РАМЗ:
 РАМЗ:
 РАМЗ:

GPS КООРДИНАТҲОИ МИНТАҚА

АРЗ (ШИМОЛ): ° ' " БАЛАНДӢ (М):
 ТӮЛ (ШАРӢ): ° ' "

- А 7 ВАЗИФАИ МУСОҲИБ: _____

1 = Раиси маҳалла 2 = Муовини раиси маҳалла 3 = Диғар корманди давлатӣ 4 = Диғар (муайян қунед)

C 19. Обдор ни циёз ҷаҳоннома ни избудоили ширкотонидару дар ин суръонда	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-XA	2-HE → C20
зинни камонӣ?			
C 20. То он видоия таҳтик партоқор дар ни деҳа ҷамъи нафру камонанд?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-Ҳарбор 2-Ҳар ашени мӯз 3-Ҳар ашни 4-Ҳар көнсидарони 5-Ҳар тоз			
C 20. Чанд ҳонаҳон ни деҳа телефони ҳонағӣ даранд?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-Ҳонаҳон 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ 4-Дар ҳонағӣ			
C 21. Чинҷӯз номбакон таҳминнома (бизнешрошини таҳминнома гузӯнини) дар он	<input type="checkbox"/>		
дада пешнишниши камонӣ?			
C 22. НИ Ҳадар шаҳр Барон дистрас поаддиши гасотида аз шаҳри Душанбе ба ин деҳа сарф шешашад?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-Немон-рӯз 2-Рӯзни сола 3-Пар арзони зӯғӣ 4-Дигарлоҳи сарроҳ 5-Сарроҳи азгунишини зӯғӣ			
C 23. Обдор ни циёз ҷаҳоннома ҷаҳонни хаст?	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-XA	2-HE
C 24. Обдор ни циёз ҷаҳоннома инни даронди ме?	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-XA	2-HE

МОДУЛИ D

D 1	D 2	D 3
Думи иштирокӣ	Думи иштирокӣ	Сююн иштирокӣ
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13

D 2. Чинҷӯз ғардиши синни ҷаҳоннома қардишини дар ни циёз майни ҷаҳоннома корд дарӣ нишаронӣ? %

D 3. Обдор давоии ду соли саир լоғӣ ҳарони дар ни деҳа ба туррӣ
бахшеватшавӣ кӣ ҷаҳонӣ?

D 4. Дар ни қардиши фъолияти широҷӣ кӣ ҷаҳоннома шанд инфармационӣ мекардуд?

D 5. Обдор ни деҳа ягон ҳароне ҳаст, ки бо инҷидори наме фъолият карда
истода бошад?

D 6. Чанд нафар одамон дар ни деҳа дар рӯзотни мөнгигатни ҳастанд, ки аз тарафи ни
ҳарониҳо тоғсигашон паҳвот ҳазора намешашад?

D 7. Обкоридарҳо дар ни деҳа ба фъолияти интиқодии қустодилӣ
мадалӯҳ ҳастанд?

D 8. Нарӯзи қиёни ҳарониҳо дар ни деҳа ба ни фъолияти инфасури мустиқлодии ҷаҳоннома ҳастанд?

1-Ҳарбор 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ 4-Дар ҳонағӣ

D 9. Ба финир Шӯгул об ҷаҳонӣ ҳадти интиқодии ақолии и ни деҳа дар давоии 12 мюни соли Ҷоҳар шудааст 8 ғодтар?

1-Ҳарбор 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ

D 10. Ба финир Шӯгул об ҷаҳонӣ ҳадти интиқодии ақолии и ни деҳа дар давоии 8 сола соли Ҷоҳар шудааст 8 ғодтар?

1-Ҳарбор 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ

D 11. Чинҷӯз қиёни ҳарониҳо ини деҳа дар ҳарони ҷаҳоннома инни ҷаҳоннома?

D 12. Чанд ғолзи занҷии ни деҳа дар ҳарони қиёни ҳарониҳо?

МОДУЛИ E

E 1. Обдор ни циёз ҳамонӣ ҳаст?	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-XA	2-HE → F
E 2. Чинҷӯз қиёни ҳарониҳо дар ни деҳа ҷаҳоннома инни ҷаҳоннома?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-Ҳарбор 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ 4-Дар ҳонағӣ			
E 3. Чанд қиёни дартарҳо дар ни деҳа ҷаҳоннома инни ҷаҳоннома?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-Ҳарбор 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ 4-Дар ҳонағӣ			
E 4. Обҳарони шаҳрҳо ишӯйи орӣ дар ҷаҳоннома инни деҳа ҷаҳоннома ҳастанд?	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-XA	2-HE → F
E 5. Чинҷӯз қиёни шаҳрҳо инкӯйсарӣ ҳастанд?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-Ҳарбор 2-Бисерозӣ 3-Баломонӣ 4-Дар ҳонағӣ			
E 6. Обҳарони шаҳрҳо дар ни деҳа дарони _____-и қиёни ҳарониҳо як вафоҷашурӣ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-XA	2-HE
E 6а. Баланд	<input type="checkbox"/>		
E 6б. Пешнишӯӣ	<input type="checkbox"/>		

E 5c	Төмөнкүүлүш	
E 5d	Китайбике дарыл	
E 5e	Сүрөтшүүрүүлөв жана көрүнүүлөв	
E 5f	Дизайн, поезджигчилүүлөв жана	
E 5g	Төмөнкүүлүмдөбөйсүүлөв	
E 5h	Мүссиесүүрүүлөв жана сүрүүлөв	
E 5i	Чынчынчылык күнүүлүк бирек	
E 7	Об дары дисциплини шини көннин түүштүү жактабын ин дары аз сабыйн фильмактишаныро чанд рүзү/люх/хифтиччылды карда буданд?	
	Көрөөн ишшөөрдөр	Рууд/Жок/Каффа
	Обүрдөөнүү көнүүсүндө	
	Исарынчын	
	Небуданын салуусарын	
	Люлөр	

Модуль E

Модули G

G 1 Нандың тирик айналындағы бөлшектелінген киешеңдердің ишшүүрүстүндө?	G 2a	G 2b	G 2c
1) Күрт жаралып 2) Балалык сабы	1) Азат 2) Чечеткара - мембек	1) Азат 2) Чечеткара - мембек	1) Азат 2) Чечеткара - мембек
G 3 Нандың наимудалыларын мөслин ишасындағы киардумының нын анындаштыруунаның?	G 2a	G 2b	G 2c
1) Сүлгүл 2) Сандум 3) Шолт 4) Дээгер (Мүшкүн аяры) 5) Дээгер (Бүркүн аяры) 6) Дээгер (Бүркүн аяры)	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
G 5 Массоли заманын инновацияларында, ба ярасын гентарчы қадар аст?	G 2a	G 2b	G 2c
1) Чи қадары ни заманын иншти яксала көбөшед?			1A
2) Чи қадары ни заманын иншти яксала оби асти?			1A
3) Чи қадары ни заманын иншти бийтіншілікті?			1A
4) Чи қадары ни заманын иншти би сәрсеми оби асти?			1A
5) Чи қадары ни заманын иншти көркөнүүлүктөлөттөлөт?			1A

- 6.4 Чи відповідає змісту книжки якісні та якісні характеристики?

- а) Кодифицированные нормы
- б) Хочется доказать индивидуальность
- в) Хочется доказать национальный
- г) Быть национальным
- д) Земли президента
- е) Народная национальность

1A
1A
1A
1A
1A
1A
1A

- 6.5 Найдите значение выражения $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\pi/4) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(\pi/4)$.

1-Hexyl-3-methylimidazolium
2-Hexylimidazolium
5-Tetra

- 6 б) От күтаккиссоннан Вазоратыни шөвөөрэй ба дээрүүнээгээ хөнөөрдүүсн ил дэхэд
мэдлийн тохиолдамжийн?

6.6. То че океанът е бил във времето?

1. Задачи и стратегии персонала	2. Психология менеджмента	3. Психология личности
2. Контакт	3. Управление	4. Психология социальных явлений

- 6.1. Винчестер-диски называются жесткими, потому что они изготавливаются из металла?

- А) Народная медицина и народные методы лечения
- Б) Клиническая документация и классификация
- В) Кооперативное здравоохранение
- Г) Популярно-научные издания
- Д) Ассоциации врачей и медицинских организаций
- Е) Частнопрактические медицинские учреждения

- С.И. 06 дар давоми 12 мюнози саир бори шоти берон дар ни деҳа иншает ба 12 мюнози соли пешни
маддатони 5 мюноза.

1. **Приложение** к договору о продаже земельного участка в с. Красногородка

- С. С. БАБУШКА И ВАЛЕРИЙ ГОРДОН ПОД РЕДАКЦИЕЙ БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ КНИГА

- А Ханшакъ кирдеш
- Б Шинендан/пошт-
- В Избаски
- Г Голубчики кирдеш

СОМНУ
СОМОН
СОМОН
СОМОН

- «10. Всички дадени думи са във вид на първоизданието на тяхната книга.»

- а) Кинине кэрдэн
- б) Шилтгээн/ноштэй
- в) Обмын
- г) түүчиний хүрэл

COMMON
COMMON
COMMON
COMMON

- 6.11. Контроль нарушения корректного сокращения ячейк системами пакетов OpenOffice и Microsoft Word

	1=Х/и	2=IE
Симптом	Форма [Рисунок]	

МОДУЛИ Н - МУАССИСАХОИ МАҲАДЛИ

№	МУАССИСА	Н1		Н2		Н3		Н4	
		Дар даромад Шумои ЧИД [МУАССИСАХО] маводуд аст?		Ойин [МУАССИСА] пурра бо коррекциони таҳомоти [МУАССИСА] чӣ		Машҳӯи байни [ДЕҲА]-и Шумо ва нишонидани [МУАССИСА] чӣ		Биринҷиандан ба [ДОҲА]-и Шумо то ба [МУАССИСА] на надар вайз сарҳ	
		КД	1	НГ	2	НМ	3	Сот	Джонӣ
1	Пояни								
2	Хадамоти ялоқон/дагестаӣ								
3	Министри								
4	Хадамоти отофтасиғ								
5	Лемархоза								
6	Поликлиника								
7	Луҳони санҷузи май (бонди сарҳои сабоз)								
8	Рӯзи ҷонобӣ/тӯзи ҷонобӣ								
9	Министри санҷузи								
10	Аттенд/дозорхоза								
11	Дуктор								
12	Дуктори индансӣ								
13	Дуктори инсурон								
14	Хонакони иҷроӣ								
15	Хонакони интиҷадиини маҷлиси ҷӯзӣ								
16	Хизматрасони ахӯҷаҳо/тӯбони рӯзона								
17	Бог-чи бе-агаҳони давлатӣ								
18	Бог-чи бе-агаҳони хусусӣ								
19	Мактаби/хонакони давлатӣ								
20	Мактаби/хонакони ноҳияи даромадӣ								
21	Мактаби/хонакон								
22	Гимназии/дағлати								
23	Гимназии/хусусӣ								
24	Мактоба/коҳӣ								
25	Донишкада/донишгоҳо								
26	Цӯбакон/домонинги цӯбакон								
27	Цӯбакон/шунунеҳонӣ								
28	Цӯбакон/сурӯтак интиҷаҳӣ ва нағифа								
29	Наҷоятиҷонни/Вазорати наъозорӣ								
30	Мағозаи давлатӣ								
31	Мағозаҳо/хусусӣ								
32	Мағоза/бозори кӯронвороӣ								
33	Бозорӣ/бозор								
34	Бонни давлатӣ								
35	Бонни қудусӣ/ҷиҷоратӣ								
36	Тоҷиг/кино/ҷонӯи расехонӣ								
37	Клуби ҷаҳонӣ								
38	Хосоз шин оварӣ								
39	Газетаи ҳаҳонӣ								
40	Гарбонса								
41	Ниғӣ								
42	НФС (—нуктар санҷузи сабозиҳоро)								
43	Доруз/тоза/давлатӣ								
44	Сот/сарни/сокни/сокни								
45	Истогӯи сардобин								

Рамз	Макорот	НАРХОВИ ИНДИКАТОР МАКСУМОДА КУНГИ		
		I		Бонд
		Холо наядом мояк аст?	Финвик	
851	Хлеб			до ма
852	Нюк			до ма
853	Очи			из/бонд
854	Гандум			иц
855	Паллико			иц
856	Берек,			иц
857	Мангулуктук макарон			из/турни
858	Лубчана кис, моза, лаймчика, жалуд			иц
859	Онтар мангулуктук дончак (мисальчи, чуторремекча, чили рус)			иц
860	Пица			иц
861	Чечено/Киргиз			иц
862	Картошка			иц
863	Помидор			иц
864	Сабзи			иц
865	Карын			иц
866	Гулкадам			иц
867	Бодоржин			иц
868	Цандырул, ячы, кюри			иц
869	Сабзасын көксеремчак			из/бонд
870	Онтар сабзасын			иц
871	Себ			иц
872	Афесун			иц
873	Баклуг			иц
874	Тарбут/карбута			из/турни
875	Капу			из/турни
876	Онтар тарнеге			иц
877	Родимес			иц
878	Медсана көксеремчак			из/турни
879	Нормаг			иц
880	Гулчы гов			иц
881	Гулчы мурк			иц
882	Гулчы гүлбенд			иц
883	Гулчы күнгүй/бей			иц
884	Хасебий			иц
885	Гулчы консервацияла			иц
886	Онтар мангулуктук пасты (онтар дик диканы гулт башад күнгүй)			иц
887	Мюзик (тоад)			иц
888	Мюзик (консервация)			из/турни
889	Мюзик (шамакчылык дарындар)			из/турни
890	Тузы			из/турни
891	шар			лайт
892	Пакет			иц
893	Шире кис			иц
894	Онтар мангулуктук шар (онтар дик диканы мангулуктук шары башад күнгүй)			из/турни
895	Раванаки майд (бакар)			иц
896	Раванаки растаки			лайт
897	Раванаки маска			из/лайт
898	Раванаки шайлонот			иц
899	Рулоонки паша/шаман (мисальчи Чоли)			лайт
900	Собе мисальчи			лайт
901	Шарбат мисал			лайт
902	Кофе			из/турни
903	Ной			из/турни
904	Номас			иц
905	Шамар			иц
906	Кава			иц
907	Муррабба			лайт
908	Хамис			до ма
909	Шенолад			иц
910	Куличинчылганчи			иц
911	Оби чаштаки (корични)			лайт
912	шарбатлан			лайт
913	Нукусники сокти (онтар изавесе)			лайт
914	Оби чаштаки мисалай (Батаки)			лайт
915	Дарис мисалай			1/2 лайт
916	Гуттер			из/турни
917	Сандыр мисалай			шамас
918	Сандыр корични			шамас
919	Собут			до ма
920	Газалак харрүтак мисалай			до ма
921	Рохумиро барои автобус мисалай			из/тар-иф
922	Ашмарин			10 сабакчелик
923	Сарварлоонки Маржонка			барои жеизоротиба

МОДУЛИ 3. ИШТИРОК ДАР БАРНОМА

11	12	13	14	15
Лотфидине сарнадон, кандид хизнидозон Шумс азали иричка, монбари-чони (ИЧИЧИ ЧОИХО).	Сарнадони мадденин зариф 1 = ЮЛАД (УЗБЕК) 2 = ФАС (ТАД) 3 = Монс Нарис 4 = Барномони таражони мадденин зариф (МТР) 5 = КИРИЛ (УЗБ-ЧН) 6 = Руслан 7 = Абдулла 8 = Дарор (гулбоне кунак) 99 = Кандидозон	Ондоған зариф 1 = Генадиев 2 = Насретдин 3 = Генадий 4 = Муборак бек мадди кандидозон? 5 = О. 6 = Дарор инфокотор 7 = Махмудов 8 = Чанал 9 = Дарор (шабака таш) 99 = Намидозон	Сарнадони мадденин зариф 1 = Генадиев 2 = Дарор инфокотор 3 = Мирзоянагулай овакеев 4 = Иланбекини (барномон) 5 = Бекимбеков (барномон) 6 = Масбат 7 = Сабирбеков (барномон) 8 = Садимбеков (барномон) 9 = Сабирбек (барномон и синанги) 10 = Дарор (гулбоне кунак) 99 = Намидозон	Намидозон 1 = Генадиев 2 = Фарид 3 = Абдулла

15 ашкадардан