FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
№1 - 2024

INTRODUCTION

According to the European Commission Policy Reform Matrix of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Food Security Program in the Republic of Tajikistan, in order to provide a warning system with reliable operational information and analyze the current situation with food security in the republic, it was decided to prepare and issue a quarterly bulletin on food security. Since 2005, the Statistics Agency has been preparing analytical material on food security. The newsletter is published quarterly in Tajik, Russian and English.

> "Food security refers to the access of all people, at all times, to the food they need to live a healthy and active life. Food security implies the physical availability of food in sufficient quantities, the ability of households to access these food products (both through the market and through other sources, which implies sufficient purchasing power), as well as the consumption of food in the quantities necessary for meeting nutritional needs".

The basic data for the food security bulletin are food production, food availability and accessibility, crop area, agricultural production, general climatic characteristics, nutrition and health status, water supply, prices and quantitative indicators of the food market situation.

The annexes to the bulletin contain indicators for the National Development Strategy Document until 2030 and indicators on nutrition of the population of various socio-economic groups.

The release of the quarterly information bulletin on food security of the Republic of Tajikistan was prepared by the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with the participation of a number of ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment, Ministry of Education and Science , Ministry of Transport, State Institution of Hydrometeorology, etc.).

The publication is addressed to both specialists and all interested persons.

Recommendations, suggestions and comments regarding the content of the bulletin and the form of presentation of statistical data can be sent to the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan at the address:

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CONTENT

OVERVIEW

- The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - March 2024 amounted to 3530.9 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2023 it increased by 6.7% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 112.4 million somoni, or 22.4% more and livestock 3418.5 million somoni, or 6.3% more.

- In January - March 2024, the volume of meat production from large and small livestock (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 44,176 tons, which is 14.6% more than the same period in 2023. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January - March 2024 amounted to 208,212 tons, which is 6.1% more than in the same period in 2023.

- Imports of food products in January - March 2024 increased by 13.2% compared to January - March 2023, including imports of potatoes by 3.4 times, fruits and fruits by 2.4 times, vegetables by 2.7 times , sugar and confectionery by 1.8 times and eggs by 7.7%.

- Since the beginning of 2024, prices have increased the most for the following groups of goods: for meat products - by 1.5% (beef - by 2.9%, chicken legs - by 2.6% and lamb - by 0.8%) ; vegetables - by 8.3% (bell pepper - by 27.3%, garlic - by 12.9%, pumpkin - by 12.6%, cabbage - by 4.8% and cucumbers - by 4.7%); dairy products - by 8.4%, fruits - by 7.7%, rice - by 4.4% and fish - by 2.8%. Along with this, prices for cottonseed oil decreased - by 8.2%, carrots - by 6.1%, onions and sugar - by 1.7% each.

- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in March 2024 amounted to 2664.5 thousand people, including 2616.6 thousand people (98.2%) employed in the economy, 47.9 thousand people have official unemployed status, representing 1.8% of the labor force.

- The most important source of cash income for households in the first quarter of 2024 continues to be labor income - 40.7 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 5.8 percent and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 13.3 percent.

- For the first quarter of 2024, consumption of bread and bread products is 43.33 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

- The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in March 2024 increased by 4.9% compared to February 2024, and increased by 9.7% compared to March 2023.

- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in March 2024 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 965.62 somoni.

- The total amount of wage arrears, taking into account previous years, as of the end of March 2024 amounted to 27,731.4 thousand somoni.

- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 15018.2 thousand somoni (54.2% of the total amount), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 3108.7 thousand somoni (11 .2%), in construction – 1240.3 thousand somoni (4.5%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) – 630.4 thousand somoni (2.3%).

SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
The socio-economic indicators below characterize the general state of the economy in the country to analyze the situation with food security.

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2022	2023	I q. 2024[1]
Population at the end of the period (million people)	10,1	10,3	10,3
Nominal GDP (million somoni)	118181,7	130791,5	26653,3
including, %:			
Agriculture	22,9	24,3	6,7
industry	23,5	16,2	20,1
services and trade	44,5	49,4	60,2
GDP per capita (somoni)	11838,8	12868,8	-
GDP growth, as a percentage compared to the corresponding period of the previous year	8,0	8,3	8,2
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	1,4	1,4	4,1
Consumer price index, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	106,6	103,7	104,0
Food price index	107,2	103,6	104,5
Service price index	106,7	102,0	102,6
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	11,0258	10,8445	10,9562
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2,1	1,9	1,8
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	55,1	49,2	47,9
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	104,7	89,2	99,7
Average monthly salary (somoni)	1760,29	2013,11	2165,24
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	114,2	114,4	113,6
Trade balance (million US$)	-3025,5	-3431,3	-884,9
Share of food in imports, %	20,4	18,1	19,0
Share of food in exports, %	3,1	2,7	2,8
1 preliminary data			
*) short-term economic development indicator (SDE)			

Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2. Price and tariff index

The consumer price index in March 2024 was 100.8%, including for food products - 100.9%, non-food products - 100.4% and paid services to the population - 101.2%.

For the period from the beginning of 2024, the consumer price index amounted to 101.6%, including for food products - 101.5%, non-food products - 100.6% and paid services to the population - 103.2%.

Chart 1: Changes in the price index for food products, non-food products and paid services to the population

(at the end of the month, in % of December 2022)
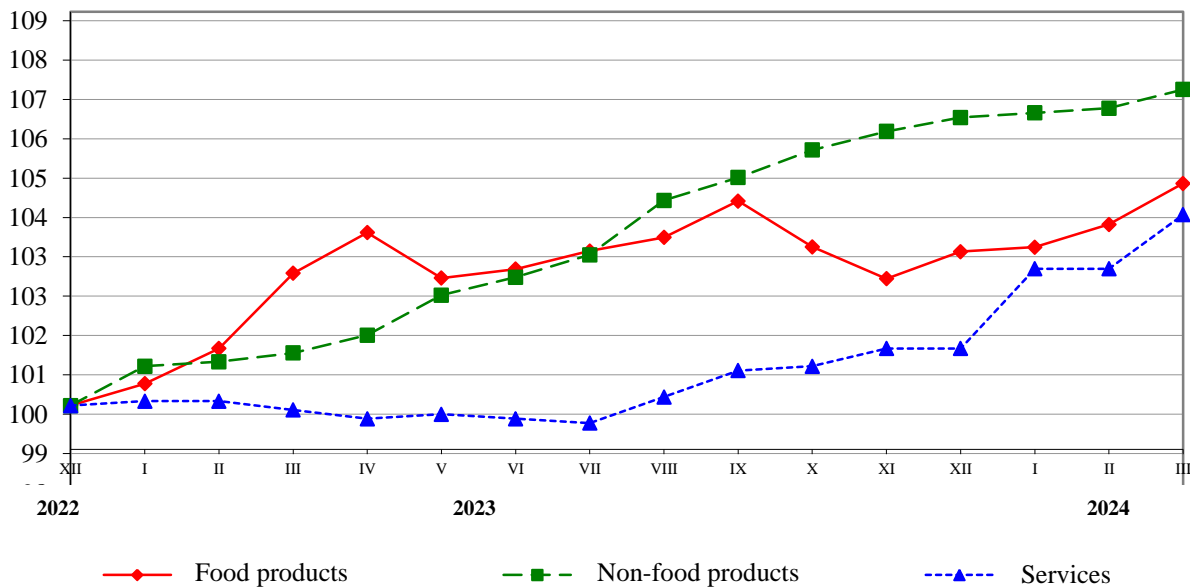
During January - March 2024, the increase in prices for food products outpaced their change in non-food products.

For more information, see section 3 - access to food.

1.3 International trade

In January - March 2024, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 2111.9 million US dollars, which is 33.7% more than in January - March 2023 or 532.8 million dollars. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -884.9 million dollars. The Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 100 countries of the world, of which 10 were CIS countries and 90 were foreign countries.

Foreign trade turnover with CIS countries amounted to 46.8% or $989.3 million, with non-CIS countries 53.2% or $1122.6 million. The trade deficit with the CIS countries amounted to –$742.3 million, and with non-CIS countries – $142.6 million.

Exports of goods in January - March 2024 amounted to $613.5 million, which is 1.8 times or $269.2 million more than in January - March 2023.

Imports of goods into the republic amounted to $1,498.4 million, which is 21.3%, or $263.6 million more than January-March 2023.

Among products of plant origin, fruits predominate in exports, with a total value of 552.4 thousand dollars and eggs in the amount of 1484.4 thousand dollars, and in imports potatoes worth 9018.7 thousand dollars, eggs in the amount of 1913.3 thousand dollars , vegetables in the amount of 13582.6 thousand dollars and fruits in the amount of 25651.2 thousand dollars.

1.4. Labor market

The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to preliminary estimates in March 2024, amounted to 2664.5 thousand people, of which 2616.6 thousand people (98.2%) are employed in the economy, 47.9 thousand people have official status of unemployed, representing 1.8% of the labor force.

The number of officially registered unemployed in the Labor and Employment Agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan at the end of March 2024 amounted to 47.9 thousand people and decreased by 0.3% compared to March 2023. Of the registered unemployed, women made up 49.0% (23.5 thousand people). The level of officially registered unemployment in relation to the labor force was 1.8%.

The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in March 2024 increased by 4.9% compared to February 2024, and increased by 9.7% compared to March 2023.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in March 2024 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 965.62 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were in mining - 4224.82 somoni, provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 3965.25 somoni, construction - 3228.54 somoni, manufacturing industry - 2833.12 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 1339.70 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly salary in March 2024 amounted to 2760.63 somoni and increased by 10.5% compared to March 2023.

In the service sector, the highest wages were among workers in financial intermediation and insurance - 6440.34 somoni, in information and communications - 4439.18 somoni, in transport activities and cargo storage - 3164.08 somoni and in real estate operations - 2645. 66 somoni. In general, the average monthly salary in the service sector in March 2024 amounted to 2143.26 somoni and increased by 14.7% compared to March last year.

**Chart 2: Dynamics of the consumer price index, nominal and real wages
(December 2019 = 100)**

The total amount of wage arrears, taking into account previous years, as of the end of March 2024 amounted to 27,731.4 thousand somoni.

The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 15018.2 thousand somoni (54.2% of the total amount), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 3108.7 thousand somoni (11. 2%), in construction - 1240.3 thousand somoni (4.5%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 630.4 thousand somoni (2.3%). In the service sector by type of economic activity, the highest wage arrears are registered in transport activities and cargo storage - 5661.9 thousand somoni (20.4% of the total debt) and in information and communications - 781.0 thousand somoni (2.8%).

SECTION II. FOOD AVAILABILITY

Availability refers to the physical presence of food as a result of own production or through the market. At the country level, food availability is determined by a combination of food stocks, commercial imports, food aid and domestic production. Availability also includes aspects such as weather conditions, crop yields, livestock numbers and productivity, food prices set by producers, food prices in neighboring countries, and domestic policy issues that determine production, trade, distribution and pricing..

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - March 2024 amounted to 3530.9 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2023 it increased by 6.7% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 112.4 million somoni, or more by 22.4% and livestock 3418.5 million somoni, or 6.3% more.

2.1.1. Prospects for food production influence of weather and climatic conditions on crop production

January. In January of this year, very warm weather was observed in the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas of the country was recorded 4-7ºC above the climatic norm, while in high mountain areas it was 4+9º heat, in foothill areas 4+6º heat, in mountainous areas it ranged from 1-4º frost to 1+4º warm, in the highlands 10-14º below zero.

The monthly amount of atmospheric precipitation was generally below normal and amounted to 37-109% in the Khatlon region, 26-97% in the Sughd region (150% in the Panjakent region and 142% in the Dekhavz region), 65-131% in the regions of the republican subordination (179% in Bustonabad and 196% in Chormagzak), 53-126% in the west (GBAO) of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (in the Savnob region 262%, and in the Ishkashim region 462%) and in the east of GBAO 70-166%.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj river basin is within the territory and exceeds the norm (119-180%), the southern part of the Kyzylsu River is below the norm (43-65%), in the Vakhsh river basin is within the norm (97-110%), in in the Kofarnigan river basin below the norm (64-83%), in the Zarafshan river basin above the norm (110-137%) was registered.

February. In the first half of February this year, warm weather was observed in the republic, and relatively cold weather was observed in the second half of the month. Average monthly air temperatures were observed in all areas from the climatic norm to 1-2º higher, and at the same time the air temperature was 2+5º heat in the valleys, 1+2º heat in the foothills, 1+3º heat in the mountainous and high mountain areas.

A decrease in air temperature in the valleys was observed in the second half of the month (February 18-29), and daytime air temperatures dropped by 2-7º below the monthly norm. In the valleys, temperatures from 0+5º to 6+11º were observed during the day, while in the Sughd region -2+5º during the day, 4-6º frost at night.

The amount of monthly precipitation in most parts of the republic was below the climatic norm, and in some places above the climatic norm, including in the Khatlon region 71-229%, in the Sughd region 21-142%, in the Districts of Republican Subordination 55-157%, in the west of GBAO 104 -233% (in the Ishkashim river it was 440% within the normal range of 8.4 mm), and in the east of GBAO 44-128% (in the Bulunkul region 155%).

The average monthly water flow for the month in the Pyanj river basins was 94-172%, Kofarnigan 78-101%, Vakhsh 87-89%, Zarafshan 110-117% and Isfara 87% compared to the normal level.

March. March of this year was characterized by moderately warm weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was within GBAO 1-2º above the climatic norm and amounted to: in valley areas 8+12º heat, in mountainous and foothill areas 3+8º heat, in some places up to 0-2º frost, in high mountain areas 5- 7º below zero, in Bulunkul –12 below zero.

March. During March of this year, an increase in water level was observed on most rivers of the republic.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the Pyanj river basins was recorded in the territory exceeding the norm (93-165%), and in the Yohsu River below the norm (68%), in the Kafarnigan region and below the norm. (65-95%), Vakhsh is below normal (80-83%), in Zarafshan is below normal (68-108%) and the level of the Isfara River is above normal (117%).

Table 2: Status of reservoirs as of March 31, 2024

reservoirs	change during the month million m3	water volume in 2024		water volume in 2023	
		million m3	as a percentage of capacity	million m3	as a percentage of capacity
Qairoqqum	186	3306	73,4	3448	76,6
Norak	682	6023	57,4	6380	60,8

2.1.2. Crop production
Table 3: Sown area and gross yield

	2022	2023	I q. 2024[1]
Cultivated area, thousand hectares	859,8	861,5	330,9
Winter crops	230,5	234,7	177,6
Cereals	230,5	234,7	177,8
Spring crops	629,3	626,8	153,3
Cereals	154,5	163,2	41,7
of them:			
wheat	62,5	66,1	18,9
barley	46,4	44,4	18,3
Industrial crops	207,2	193,7	83,9
Potato	56,1	56,6	8,4
Vegetables	70,0	73,5	6,2
Melons	20,7	23,8	3,2
Gross yield, thousand tons			
cereals	1756,2	1754,9	-
potato	1094,4	1144,9	-
vegetables	2714,8	3026,2	6,2
melons	842,6	1009,9	-

Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January - March 2024, all categories of farms in the republic produced 6151.9 tons of vegetables and 29.2 tons of berries, which is 1.5 times more vegetables and 48.0% more than the same period in 2023.

Sowing spring crops

As of April 1, 2024, public and dekhkan farms had sown agricultural crops on an area of 151,614 hectares, which is 28.5% less than the same period last year.

Of the total land area, 65,315 hectares of grains and legumes (without corn), 2,523 hectares of corn for grain, 29,711 hectares of industrial crops (of which 18,314 hectares of cotton), 9,972 hectares of potatoes, 24,620 hectares of vegetables, 64 hectares were sown. - vegetable seeds, 7743 hectares - melons and 11666 hectares - forage crops.

Compared to the same period last year, more vegetables were sown - by 2.2% and vegetable seeds by 1.8 times, and less grains and legumes (without corn) were sown - by 3.5%, corn for grain - by 35.7% , industrial crops - by 1.6 times (including cotton - by 1.7 times), potatoes - by 3.7%, melons - by 0.8% and fodder crops - by 16.1% than in the same period last year.

Planting new orchards and vineyards

As of April 1, 2024, new gardens were planted on all farms on an area of 96.3 hectares, which is 19.9% of the same period last year. Of the total area of the gardens, seed plantings account for 49.9 hectares, stone fruit 39.2 hectares, nut-bearing 4.8 hectares and subtropical 2.4 hectares. Of the total area of gardens, 11.0 hectares were planted on rainfed lands.

In addition, gardens on an area of 435.5 hectares and vineyards on an area of 6.0 hectares have been restored.

Stocks of agricultural products and finished food products (excluding data from the Agency for State Material Reserves under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan)

As of April 1, 2024, the stock of grain in warehouses and freezers amounted to 8112.4 tons (including 8009.0 tons of wheat, 0.5 tons of oats, 97.4 tons of barley, 5.5 tons of brown rice), 340.9 tons of corn for grain, 3.0 tons of sunflowers, 2569.7 tons of potatoes, 6670.3 tons of vegetables (including 2637.0 tons of carrots, 4033.3 tons of onions), 331.3 tons of apples, 65 .0 tons of grapes, 2512.8 tons of flour, 920.4 tons of vegetable oil, 129.0 tons of granulated sugar, 615.8 tons of peeled rice and 1248 conventional cans of all types of canned products.

1.2.2.1.2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As of April 1, 2024, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2697.4 thousand heads, which is 119.2 thousand heads or 4.6% more than in the corresponding period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 7044.6 thousand heads, which is an increase of 483.3 thousand heads, or 7.4%. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.5% cattle and sheep and goats - 81.3%.

The number of cattle in the farms of Khatlon region increased by 6.0%, Sughd region by 5.7%, GBAO 0.4% and RRP by 2.0% more than in the same period last year.

Таблица 4: Основные показатели продукции животноводства по Республике

	2022	**2023**	**I q. 2024[1]**
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	190,8	239,2	32,3
including:			
beef and veal	103,0	133,4	18,6
lamb and goat meat	50,7	63,6	6,8
poultry meat	37,1	42,2	6,9
Milk	1064,2	1118,5	208,2
Eggs, million pieces	1212,2	1223,7	252,5
Productivity[1]			
Average milk yield per 1 cow, kg	1961	2014	433
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	273	287	68

1in agricultural enterprises and dekhkan farms

Graph 3: Production of main livestock products in all categories of farms as of April 1, 2024, thousand tons
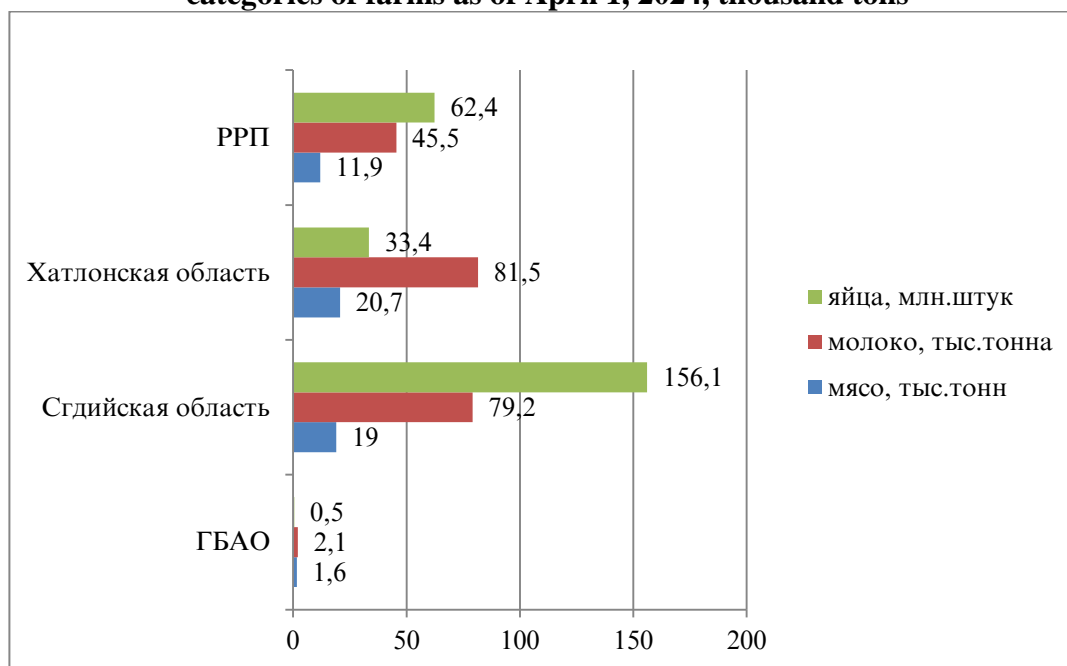
2.2. Manufacturer price analysis

Table 5: Manufacturer price changes

(somoni/kg)

	2022				2023				2024
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.
Wheat	3,53	3,17	3,22	3,08	3,36	2,82	2,76	2,56	1,89
Milk	4,24	3,58	3,48	3,32	3,34	4,06	4,24	3,42	4,04
Potato	1,60	2,89	2,28	2,19	2,18	2,98	2,92	2,57	1,53

Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

Graph 4: Changes in retail and producer prices for potatoes, somoni/kg
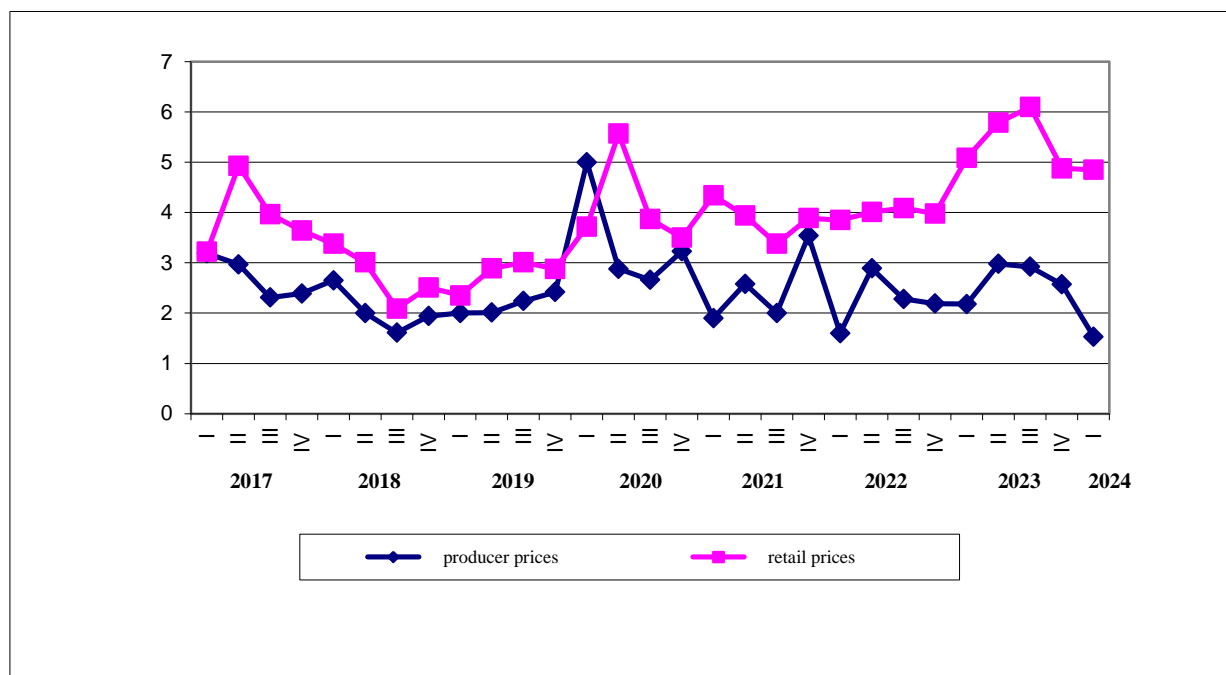
**Graph 5: Changes in retail and producer prices
for milk, somoni/kg**
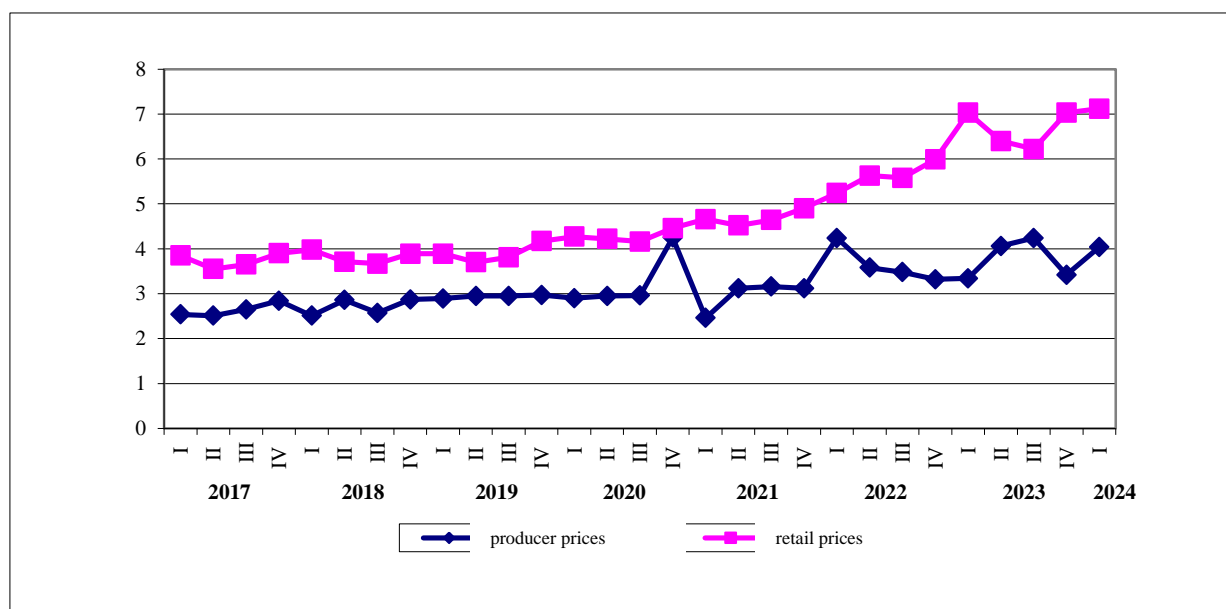
**Graph 6: Changes in retail and producer prices
for wheat, somoni/kg**
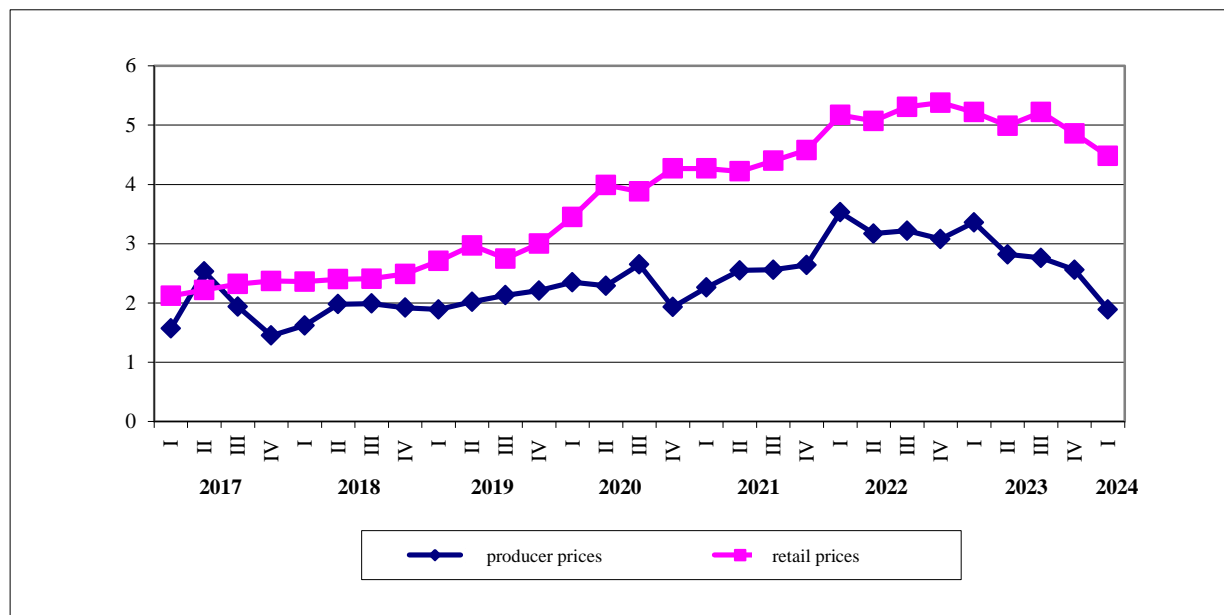
The graphs show that the trend of changes in retail prices is higher than the change in producer prices. And this situation applies to all types of agricultural products (see Appendix 3 and 4).

2.3. Trade in basic food products

In Tajikistan, the share of food products in total exports for January - March 2023 and 2024 amounted to 3.7 and 2.8%, respectively. Their share in imports decreased and amounted to 20.0 and 19.0%, respectively.

The main imported goods are: potatoes - occupying the largest share, vegetables, fruits and fruits, eggs, etc.

Imports of food products in January - March 2024 increased by 13.2% compared to January - March 2023, including imports of potatoes by 3.4 times, fruits and fruits by 2.4 times, vegetables by 2.7 times , sugar and confectionery by 1.8 times and eggs by 7.7%.

**Table 6: Export, import of basic food products
and their share in total trade volume for January - March 2023-2024.**

(тыс. тонн)

	Export		2024 in % to 2023	Import		2024 In % to 2023
	2023	**2024**		**2023**	**2024**	
Foodstuffs	32,0	38,8	121,3	455,0	515,1	113,2
of them:						
wheat	0,2	-	-	222,4	215,2	96,8
flour	2,0	-	-	9,9	20,0	в 2,0 p
sugar and confectionery	0,1	-	-	27,4	50,3	в 1,8 p
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	-	-	-	1,6	1,9	118,8
vegetable oil	-	-	-	27,3	22,0	80,6
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	1,4	2,5	в 1,8 p
eggs, million pieces	0,2	20,0	в 100,0 p	3,9	4,2	107,7
tea	0,02	-	-	1,3	0,9	69,2
potato	-	-	-	12,7	43,8	в 3,4 p
vegetables	0,1	6,0	в 60,0 p	19,0	51,8	в 2,7 p
fruits and fruits	23,2	23,6	101,7	13,9	32,7	в 2,4 p
fruit and vegetable juices	0,1	0,1	100,0	0,4	0,4	100,0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,04	-	-	2,5	2,0	80,0
Share of food products in total volume in %	3,7	2,8	-	20,0	19,0	-

2.4. Availability of food per capita

The availability of food products per capita is calculated through the food balance. The food balance sheet shows for each staple food its total physical availability and consumption over a specified period of time, which is usually one year.

General physical presence is the sum of opening inventories, production, and imports of a specified product for a given period of time.

Total consumption consists of consumption for food + feed - seeds - losses - exports and stocks at the end of the period. For any period of time, the availability and consumption of each product must coincide. If food balances are available for several years, they can be used to trace the trend of changes in total availability, imports, exports, as well as availability for public consumption and for feed. If we divide the total food supplies available for consumption by the population, we can obtain the most important indicator of availability - the average food availability - per capita for the year. This indicator is a national average and does not take into account aspects of household access (the ability to produce, purchase or otherwise obtain food).

Table 7: Food consumption per capita

(per capita, kg per month)

	I q.2023 q	**I q.2024**
Bakery products (in terms of flour)	12,29	14,44
Potato	3,23	3,63
Vegetables and melons	6,01	7,44
Fruits and berries	2,42	2,76
Sugar and confectionery	1,37	1,68
Meat and meat products	2,04	2,12
Milk and dairy products	3,00	3,75
Eggs, pieces	12	14
Vegetable fats	1,56	1,73
Fish and fish products	0,11	0,17

Источник: Обследование бюджетов домашних хозяйств

SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access means that all household members have sufficient resources to obtain food that meets the nutritional needs for a healthy and active life. Access may be through production for own consumption, market purchases or donations.

3.1. Consumer price analysis

In March 2024, of the observed food products, prices increased most significantly for the following groups: vegetables - by 2.5% (greens - by 17.8%, pumpkin - by 9.0%, garlic - by 4.9%, cabbage - by 4.7%, carrots by 3.4% and potatoes by 0.8%); fruits - by 2.4% (lemons - by 9.2%, apples - by 6.3%, pears - by 2.6% and grapes - by 1.6%); meat products - by 0.8% (lamb - by 1.4%, chicken legs - by 1.2% and beef - by 1.1%); oil and fats - by 0.7% (butter - by 1.7%, sunflower oil - by 0.7% and cottonseed oil - by 0.4%); buckwheat – by 2.6%, milk – by 2.3%, rice – by 0.8% and eggs – by 0.2%. At the same time, over the past month, prices for cucumbers decreased by 0.4%, tomatoes by 2.8% and bananas by 3.3% (see Table 8, Appendix 4).

Table 8: The level of average prices for individual food products in the consumer sector on average in the republic is presented below:

at the end of the period, somoni and diram per 1 kg, liter, piece

	2023 г.		2024 г.		
	march	december	january	february	march
beef	64,43	67,57	67,15	67,82	69,12
butter	58,70	57,52	64,65	64,65	65,36
cottonseed oil	19,43	15,32	14,79	14,66	14,82
milk on tap	6,69	6,82	6,87	6,64	6,90
eggs (for 10 pieces)	13,75	12,26	12,40	12,42	12,40
granulated sugar	10,03	12,36	12,19	12,20	12,24
salt	1,67	1,86	1,86	1,88	1,86
1st grade wheat flour	6,42	6,76	6,72	6,65	6,65
bread made from 1st grade flour	3,78	4,07	4,08	4,08	4,08
rice	14,50	16,94	20,80	20,98	21,50
potato	5,09	4,98	4,95	4,96	5,04
bulb onions	8,80	3,08	3,17	3,00	3,06
carrot	4,35	2,62	2,48	2,39	2,47
apples	8,67	7,46	7,80	8,63	9,35
vodka	22,47	22,78	22,89	23,00	23,00

Since the beginning of 2024, prices have increased the most for the following groups of goods: for meat products - by 1.5% (beef - by 2.9%, chicken legs - by 2.6% and lamb - by 0.8%) ; vegetables - by 8.3% (bell pepper - by 27.3%, garlic - by 12.9%, pumpkin - by 12.6%,

cabbage - by 4.8% and cucumbers - by 4.7%); dairy products - by 8.4%, fruits - by 7.7%, rice - by 4.4% and fish - by 2.8%. Along with this, prices for cottonseed oil decreased - by 8.2%, carrots - by 6.1%, onions and sugar - by 1.7% each.

Chart 7: average monthly retail prices for potatoes, somoni/kg
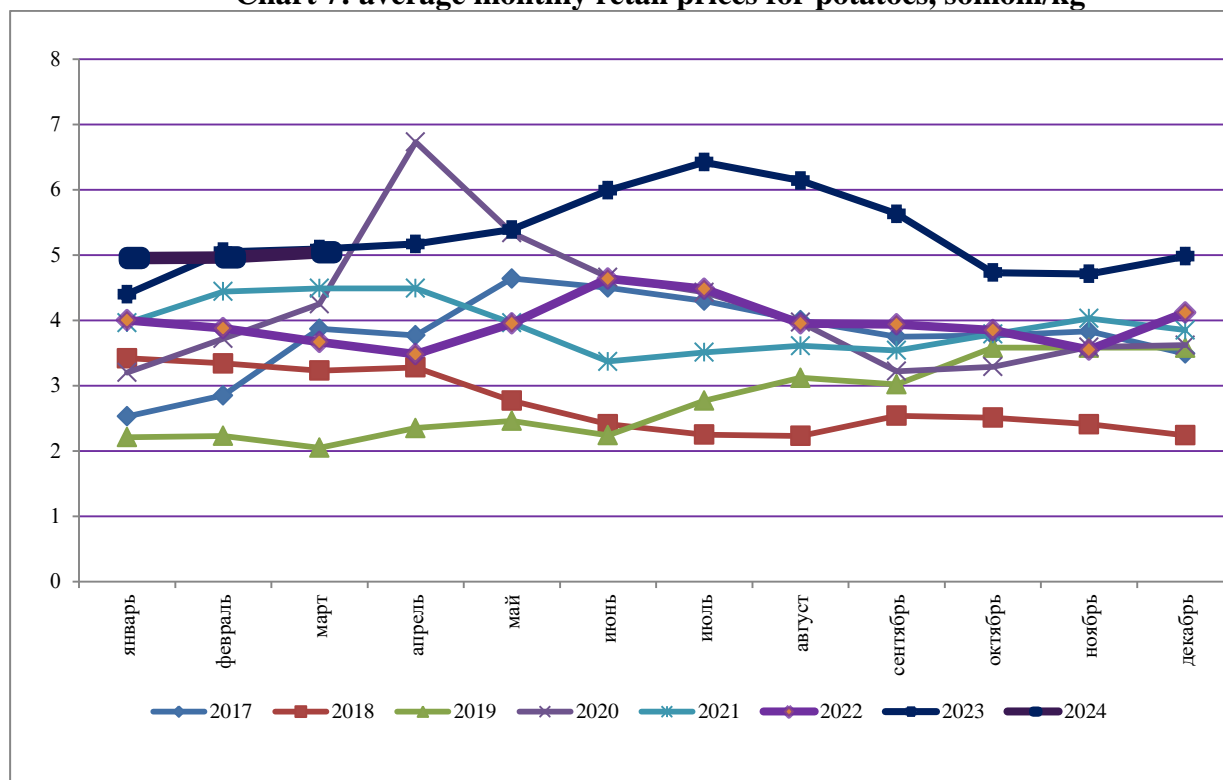
Potato. prices are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The high seasonal price occurs in the second quarter of each year, before the first new harvest..

In March 2023, compared to March 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 38.7% and amounted to 5.09 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2023, compared to June 2022, it increased by 29.1% and amounted to 5.99 somoni per kilogram. In September 2023, compared to September 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 62.9% and amounted to 6.42 somoni per kilogram, and in December 2023, compared to December 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 20.9% and was 4.98 somoni per kilogram. In March 2024, compared to March 2023, the price per kilogram of potatoes decreased by 0.1% and amounted to 5.04 somoni per kilogram (see chart 7).

Flour. Chart 8: average monthly retail prices for flour, somoni/kg
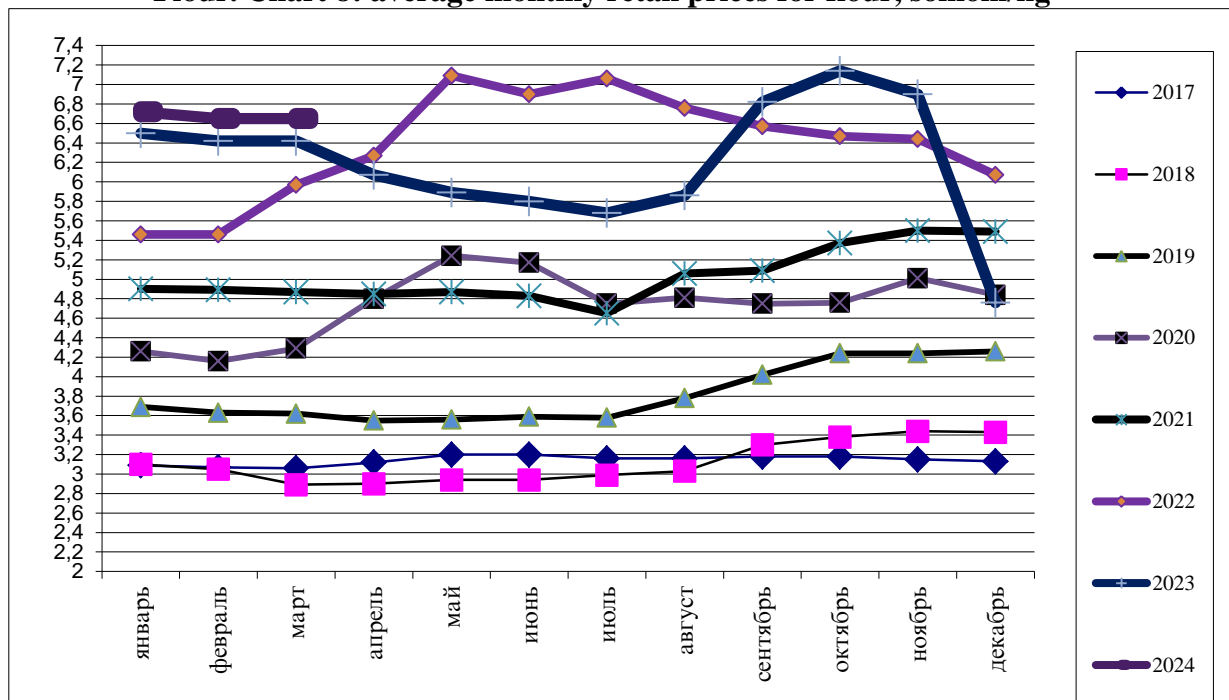
Flour. In March 2023, compared to March 2022, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 7.5% and amounted to 6.42 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2023, compared to June 2022, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 15.9% and amounted to 5.80 somoni. In September 2023, compared to September 2022, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 0.5% and amounted to 3.72 somoni per kilogram, and in December 2023, compared to December 2022, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 11.4% and was 6.76 somoni per kilogram. In March 2024, compared to March 2023, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 3.6% and amounted to 6.65 somoni per kilogram (see chart 8).

3.2. Income and expenses

Данные по доходам и расходам взяты из обследования бюджета домохозяйств, которое производятся, начиная с 1 января 2009 года, на базе ежеквартального обследования 3000 домохозяйств, а данные за 2008 год производились на базе ежемесячного обследования 925 домохозяйств и состоят из следующих разделов: демографическая информация по составу семьи, жилье и инфраструктура, объем потребления в семье, в том числе из самостоятельного производства, экономическая деятельность в сельскохозяйственной и несельскохозяйственной сфере.

3.2.1. Incomes

For the first quarter of 2024, compared to the first quarter of 2023, average per capita nominal cash income increased by 17.1% and amounted to 927.53 somoni per month, and real

cash income increased by 12.5% (see table No. 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	I q.2023	I q.2024
Average per capita income (TJS/month)	792,39	927,53
Real income growth (%)	119,2	112,5
Average nominal salary	1905,36	2165,24
Real wage growth (%)	110,9	109,3
Average per capita expenses (TJS/month)	1028,74	1130,13
Growth in real expenses (%)	146,4	105,6

Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.

The most important source of cash income for households in the first quarter of 2024 continues to be labor income - 40.7 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 5.8 percent, and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 13.3 percent..

3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

Poverty and food insecurity are closely linked and form a vicious circle. Food and nutrition insecurity is defined as: "People's lack of consistent and reliable access to sufficient supplies of safe and nutritious food to support normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. This may be caused by lack of food availability, insufficient purchasing power, inequalities in distribution or inadequate food consumption at the household level. Food insecurity, poor health and sanitation, and poor care and feeding practices can be major causes of poor nutrition. Food insecurity can be chronic (permanent), seasonal or temporary.

3.3.1. Food insecurity - households spending more than half of their income on food

Food insecurity means a situation where people do not have consistent physical, social and economic access to sufficient, nutritious and healthy food that meets their dietary needs and preferences and is essential for leading an active and healthy life.

In the first quarter of 2024, compared to the first quarter of 2023, the share of food expenditures in urban areas increased by 5.3 percentage points and in rural areas increased by 3.2 percentage points (see Table 10).

Table 10: Share of household consumption expenditure for food (%)

	I q.2023	I q.2024
Republic	**43,4**	**47,6**
including:		
urban population	47,2	52,5
countryside	40,3	43,5
Regions		
Dushanbe	50,2	56,6
GBAO	38,9	42,8
Sugd region	43,1	46,7
Khatlon region	41,2	45,0
RRP	43,5	47,9

SECTION IV. CONSUMPTION AND ABSORPTION

Food consumption refers to the selection, composition, preparation and distribution of food within the family. Digestion is the human body's ability to take food and convert it into energy. Food consumption covers knowledge of appropriate diets, and proper distribution of food within the family. The ability to absorb food into the body requires not only a nutritious diet, but also an environment conducive to human health, including potable water, access to basic health care for food preparation, and food storage methods. The final indicator of food security is the nutritional status of the population.

4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the ways to identify food insecurity and adequate nutrition is to calculate the kilocalorie consumption of one household member per day.

In the first quarter of 2024, kilocalorie consumption per household member per day amounted to 2835.29 kilocalories, which is slightly higher than the norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

For the first quarter of 2024, consumption of bread and bread products is 43.33 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In the Republic as a whole, in the first quarter of 2024, the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 10.9 kg, vegetables and melons 22.3 kg, milk and dairy products - 11.2 kg, meat and meat products - 6.4 kg, vegetable oil and others fat - 5.2 kg, eggs - 44 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 5.0 kg, fruit - 8.3 kg. The largest share of household expenditures on food purchases falls on bread products – 33.5 percent.

Chart 9: Cost structure of a set of food products in March 2023-2024.

(at the end of the month, as a percentage, per person)

March 2023		March 2024
23,1	fruits and vegetables	21,0
7,6	vegetable oil	5,2
6,5	sugar	7,4
2,5	eggs	2,2
33,4	bread products	36,3
8,4	milk products	8,4
17,8	meat products	18,6
0,7	other	1,0
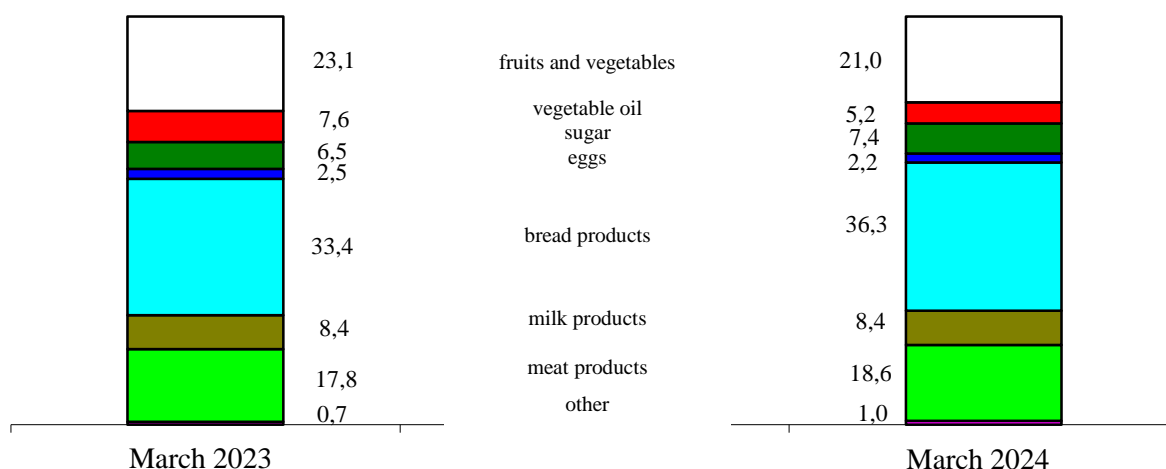
Detailed information on average per capita food consumption in households in the Republic of Tajikistan is given in Appendix 6.

Table 11: Composition of nutrients in foods consumed per day
(without beer and wine)

	Per household member per day	including:		Per household member per day	including:	
		in urban areas	rural areas		in urban areas	rural areas
	I q. 2023			**I q. 2024**		
proteins, gram	61,47	69,17	56,77	73,80	84,09	67,60
including in products of animal origin, grams	18,88	22,96	16,40	23,06	26,58	20,94
fats, grams	81,91	94,97	73,96	90,72	109,76	79,24
including in products of animal origin, grams	15,11	21,20	11,39	16,69	19,41	15,05
carbohydrates, gram	362,90	389,09	346,94	430,36	478,99	401,05
calorie content of consumed products, k/cal	2434,74	2688,41	2280,15	2835,29	3242,41	2589,84
including animal origin, k/kal	248,14	321,22	203,60	283,66	326,63	257,75

4.2. Non-income food security indicators
4.2.1. Morbidity

Table 12: Population incidence of infectious diseases

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2022г.	2023г.	I q. 2023	I q 2024
Total	39571	33365	5250	5642
Acute intestinal infections	21719	17351	965	884
including				
Bacterial dysentery	130	115	14	8
Acute viral hepatitis	4900	4336	955	1839
Tuberculosis	3623	3850	939	1078
Brucellosis	517	613	67	56
Parasitic diseases	41745	38007	8195	8986

In the 1st quarter of 2024, compared to the 1st quarter of 2023, there was an increase in the incidence of infectious diseases in the population by 7.5 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 15.7 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The incidence of acute viral hepatitis accounts for 32.6 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2023, there was an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis by 14.8 percent and parasitic diseases by 9.7 percent.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 8.4 percent, brucellosis by 16.4 percent and the incidence of bacterial dysentery by 50.0 percent..

Table 13: Incidence of infectious diseases in children 0-14 years old

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2022г.	2023г.	I q. 2023	I q 2024
Total	27047	21633	3072	3378
Acute intestinal infections	16336	12547	638	598
including				
Bacterial dysentery	4508	3923	852	1628
Acute viral hepatitis	216	212	46	58
Tuberculosis	85	103	4	10
Brucellosis	26730	24666	5179	6095
Parasitic diseases				

In the 1st quarter of 2024, compared to the 1st quarter of 2023, the incidence of infectious diseases in children 0-14 years old increased by 10.0 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 17.7 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The share of the incidence of acute viral hepatitis in children 0-14 years old is 48.2 percent of the total incidence of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2023, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 6.3 percent.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of parasitic diseases increased by 17.7 percent and tuberculosis by 26.1 percent.

4.2.2. Fertility, mortality, natural increase

For January - March 2024, the civil registry office registered 57.1 thousand people who gave birth within the period established by law (excluding registration of birth certificates of previous years for restoration) and 8.5 thousand deaths, including children under one year of age – 0.5 thousand.

Crude birth and death rates, according to preliminary estimates, were 22.1 and 3.3 per 1000 population, respectively..

Table 14: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for 2022-2024

	number of registered births, total within the period established by law		number of registered deaths		natural population growth	
	Human	in % to the corresponding period of last year	Human	in % to the corresponding period of last year	Human	in % to the corresponding period of last year
2022						
1 quarter	54723	99,6	8753	96,2	45970	100,2
2 quarter	55426	114,2	7582	93,8	47844	118,2
3 quarter	53790	110,0	7400	59,2	46390	127,4
4 quarter	66717	105,2	7371	79,0	59346	109,7
In a year	230654	106,9	31106	79,7	199548	112,8
2023						
1 quarter	54078	98,8	9032	103,2	45046	98,0
2 quarter	52752	95,2	7952	104,9	44800	93,6
3 quarter	60113	111,8	7651	103,4	52462	113,1
4 quarter	7297,6	109,4	7972	108,2	65004	109,5
In a year	239919	104,0	32607	104,8	207312	103,9
2024						
1 quarter	57097	105,6	8533	94,5	48564	107,8

Graph 10: Crude birth rates by region per 1000 population
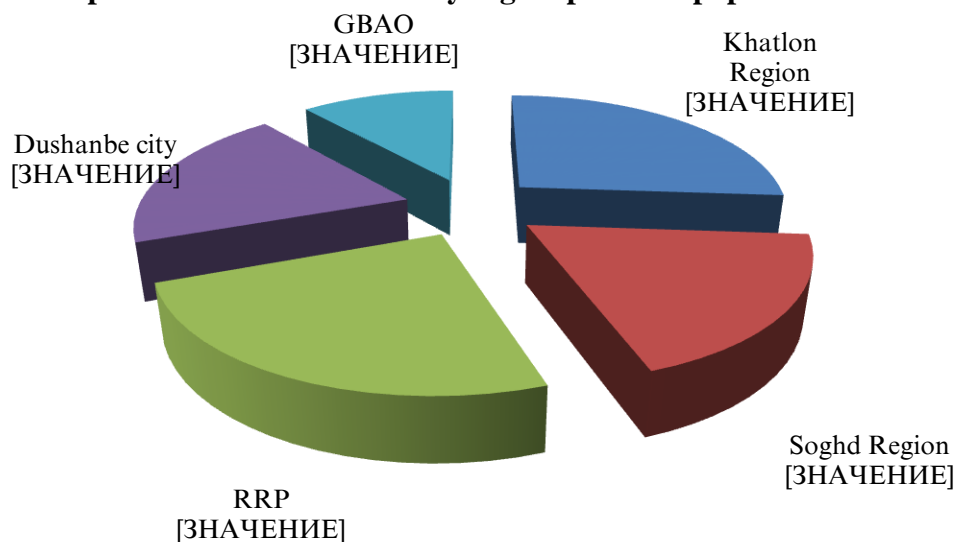
Graph 11: Crude mortality rates by region per 1000 population
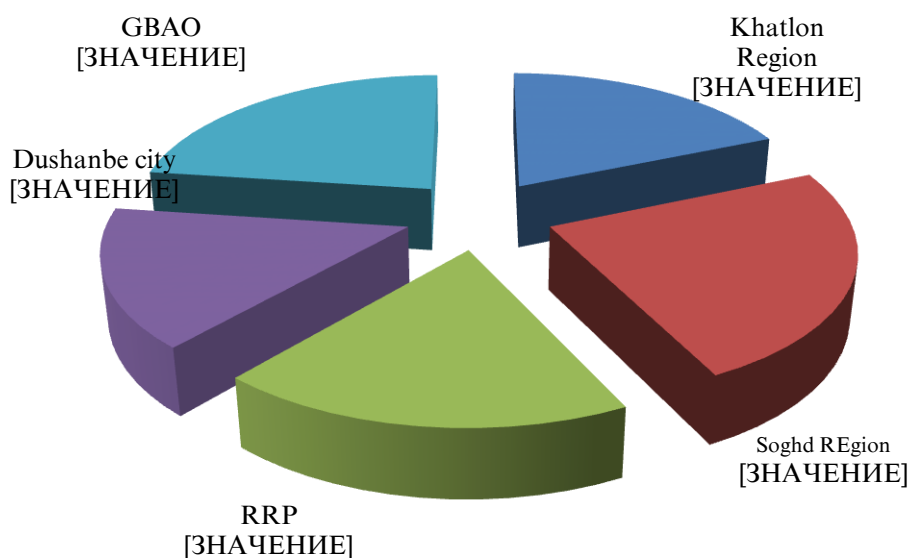
In January-March 2024, compared to the same period in 2023, there was an increase in the registration of births within the period established by law - by 5.6%. An increase in birth registration is observed in all regions except GBAO. In the Khatlon region, birth registration increased by 2.6% (23.9 thousand births), in the Sughd region by 7.1% (13.4 thousand births), in districts of republican subordination - by 6.8% (13. 3 thousand births), in the city of Dushanbe by 16.8% and amounted to (5.9 thousand births). In GBAO, birth registration decreased compared to the same period last year and amounted to 21.0% (644 births).

**Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth
for January - March 2023 - 2024**

	number of registered births within the period established by law		number of deaths		natural population growth	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	человек					
Republic	**54078**	**57097**	**9032**	**8533**	**45046**	**48564**
Including:						
GBAO	815	644	242	224	573	420
Sughd region	12481	13364	3106	2955	9375	10409
Khatlon region	23270	23875	3205	2846	20065	21029
Dushanbe	5090	5945	781	814	4309	5131
RRP	12422	13269	1698	1694	10724	11575

The registration of deaths for January - March 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 decreased by 5.5% and amounted to 8.5 thousand people. A decrease in the registration of deaths is observed in almost all regions of the republic except the city of Dushanbe. In the Khatlon region, registration of deaths decreased by 11.2% (amounted to 2.8 thousand deaths), in the Sughd region - by 4.9% (3.0 thousand deaths), in areas of republican subordination - by 0.2% (1 ,7 thousand deaths), in GBAO - by 7.4% and amounted to 224 deaths. In the city of Dushanbe, the registration of deaths increased by 4.2%, amounting to (814 deaths).

Natural population growth according to preliminary data for January - March 2024 compared to January - March 2023 increased by 7.8% and amounted to 48.6 thousand people or 18.8 people per 1000 population.

Table 16: Population

Taking into account the registration of births, deaths and migration, the population as of April 1, 2024 was as follows:

	Population, per April 1, 2024, thousand people	in % to the corresponding period 2023
Republic	10324,2	102,0
Including:		
GBAO	233,8	100,6
Sughd region	2927,4	101,7
Khatlon region	3716,6	102,4
Dushanbe	1246,4	101,7
RRP	2199,9	102,1

METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology for food security analysis

"Food and nutrition security are considered to be achieved when there is adequate availability of food products (in terms of quantity, quality, safety and socio-cultural acceptability), access and satisfactory consumption and absorption of such products by all persons at all times for ensuring an active and healthy life."

Availability: physical availability of food that is safe and sufficient in quantity and quality;

Access: all households and all household members have sufficient resources to purchase necessary food products (through production, purchase or assistance);

Consumption knowledge, health and sanitation,

Assimilation necessary for the human body to consume and process food products.

Stability ensuring the availability, access, consumption and absorption of food at all times. In the absence of stability, individuals may suffer from chronic or temporary food insecurity.

To make it easier, all four aspects of food and nutrition security are shown in the figure below:
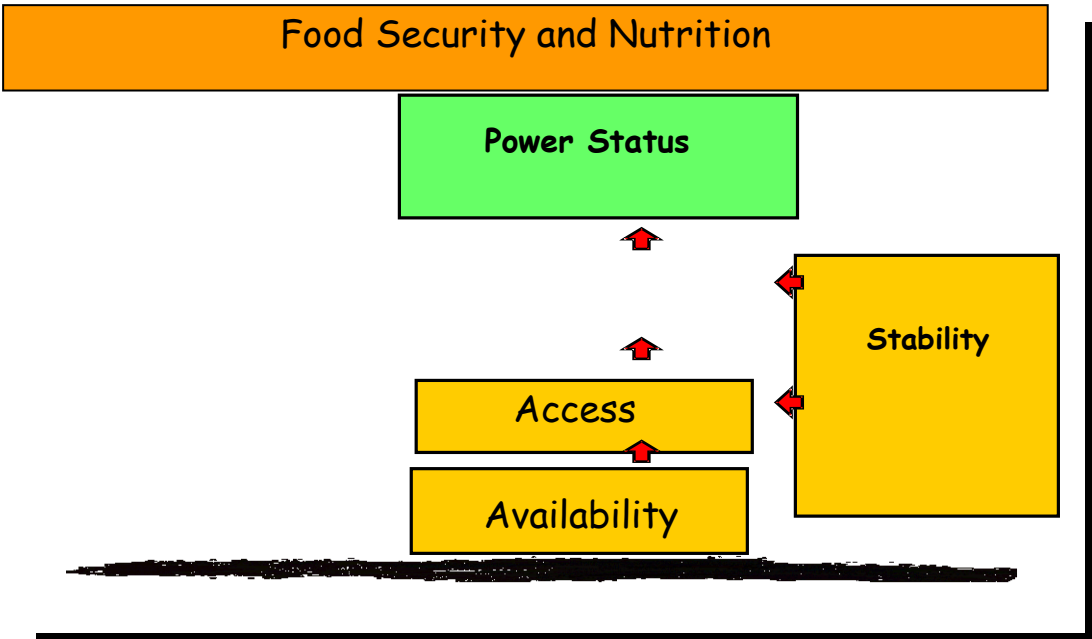
As households and individuals live in societies, food and nutrition security requires all four aspects to be present. These aspects must be simultaneously ensured at

all levels, from the level of households and individual citizens (micro level), to the **community level** (village, district, region), which is the **meso level**, to the national or global, i.e. **macro level**.

For the purpose of monitoring food security, it is necessary to select the most significant indicators and measure them regularly.

Methodology for compiling a food balance for basic foodstuffs

The food balance for basic foodstuffs is compiled in physical terms.

When compiling a food balance, products from stocks are transferred from the balance sheet for the previous year, i.e. inventory at the end of the previous year becomes inventory on January 1 of the current year. Official data were used for the import and export of products, and operational data for production.

Based on the areas sown with agricultural crops and using the actual costs per 1 hectare of crops, the costs of seeds were determined. Losses are calculated based on officially established standards.

To determine the consumption of eggs for incubation, the actual amount of poultry offspring obtained and regulatory materials for hatching chickens from laid eggs were used.

The calculation of the volume of food consumed by the population, as well as the cost of feeding livestock, was based on data from surveys of 3,000 household budgets. When calculating meat consumption, the amount of meat consumed in connection with the observance of national traditions (at funerals, weddings, religious holidays, etc.) was also taken into account.

GLOSSARY

Unemployed Persons 15 years of age and older are considered who during the period under review: did not have a job (gainful occupation); were looking for work, i.e. contacted the state employment service or used other methods of job search; were ready to start work.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – a general indicator of a country's economic activity. GDP is calculated in basic and market prices (nominal GDP) and in comparable prices (real GDP).

Short-term indicator of economic development – a preliminary indicator of economic activity, which is formed on the basis of preliminary monthly indicators of economic sectors and shows the development of the economy for a certain period.

Consumer price index for goods and paid services to the population (CPI) characterizes the change in the general price level over time for goods and services. The index measures the ratio of the value of the actual fixed set of goods and services in the current period to its value in the base period.

Average monthly nominal wage is calculated by dividing the actually accrued wage fund for payroll employees and part-time workers by the number accepted for calculating the average salary and by the number of months in the reporting period.

Average per capita daily calorie intake. Characterizes the energy value of food consumed per household member, as well as the chemical composition of food in proteins and fats.

Official unemployment rate calculated as the ratio of the number of officially registered unemployed to the number of economically active population, as a percentage.

Abbreviations used:

GDP — Gross domestic product

RRP — Districts of Republican Subordination

GBAO — Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region

CPI — Consumer price index

CPRI — Short-term indicator of economic development

Appendix 1. Review of meteorological conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan for the first quarter of 2024

Meteorological overview

January. In January of this year, very warm weather was observed in the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas of the country was recorded 4-7ºC above the climatic norm, while in high mountain areas it was 4+9º heat, in foothill areas 4+6º heat, in mountainous areas it ranged from 1-4º frost to 1+4º warm, in the highlands 10-14º below zero.

Warm weather was observed throughout the month, with the daily air temperature in the valleys amounting to 14+19º Celsius, in the valleys of the Sughd region 9+14º Celsius, where the average daily air temperature was higher than the long-term average up to 6-11ºC.

The monthly amount of atmospheric precipitation was generally below normal and amounted to 37-109% in the Khatlon region, 26-97% in the Sughd region (150% in the Panjakent region and 142% in the Dekhavz region), 65-131% in the regions of the republican subordination (179% in Bustonabad and 196% in Chormagzak), 53-126% in the west (GBAO) of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (in the Savnob region 262%, and in the Ishkashim region 462%) and in the east of GBAO 70-166%.

Intense precipitation fell on January 5, 26, from 28 to 31, where during the day in the Khatlon region and mountainous areas of republican subordination, from 22 to 44 mm of precipitation (rain, snow) was recorded, the height of the snow cover was 92-106 cm. . Dushanbe on January 29, the amount of precipitation was 14 mm..

On January 11, 15, 17, 19, from 21 to 24 and 27, fog was observed in some areas of the Sughd region.

On January 12, 13, 27, 28, 30, 31 in the mountainous regions of republican subordination, in the east of GBAO and on January 12, 27, 28 in the Sughd region, the intensity of wind gusts was observed at speeds of up to 19-24 m/s.

From January 14 to 16, dusty haze was observed in certain areas of the Khatlon region.

February. In the first half of February this year, warm weather was observed in the republic, and relatively cold weather was observed in the second half of the month. Average monthly air temperatures were observed in all areas from the climatic norm to 1-2º higher, and at the same time the air temperature was 2+5º heat in the valleys, 1+2º heat in the foothills, and 1+3º heat in the mountainous and high mountain areas.

On 10-16 days of February, relatively warm weather was observed in the valleys, while the air temperature during the day increased to 17+21º Celsius, in some places in the Khatlon region up to 23+25º Celsius, and at night to 5+11º Celsius..

In the mountainous areas, air temperatures fluctuated, and during the day from 0-5º below zero to 2+7º below zero, at night from 11-16º below zero to 1-7º below zero, in the east of GBAO at night from 16-24º below zero to 5-7º below zero (in the Bulunkul area up to 40-

44º below zero), in the daytime from 11-16º below zero, in the daytime from 3-8º below zero to 1+2º above zero.

A decrease in air temperature in the valleys was observed in the second half of the month (February 18-29), and daytime air temperatures dropped by 2-7º below the monthly norm. In the valleys, temperatures from 0+5º to 6+11º were observed during the day, while in the Sughd region -2+5º during the day, 4-6º frost at night.

In the second half of the month, due to the successive arrival of cyclones, unstable weather was observed, and precipitation occurred in the period of February 17-20, 22 and 26-29.

The amount of monthly precipitation in most parts of the republic was below the climatic norm, and in some places above the climatic norm, including in the Khatlon region 71-229%, in the Sughd region 21-142%, in the Districts of Republican Subordination 55-157%, in the west of GBAO 104 -233% (in the Ishkashim river it was 440% within the normal range of 8.4 mm), and in the east of GBAO 44-128% (in the Bulunkul region 155%).

During the month, fog was observed in some areas, including in the Sughd region on February 13, 25-26, 29 and in the Khatlon region on February 20-21 and 29 of this year. On February 3, 6, 9, 16-19 and 28 of this year, in certain areas of the Sughd region and the RRP, increased wind gusts were observed at speeds of up to 17-22 m/s.

March. March of this year was characterized by moderately warm weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was within GBAO 1-2º above the climatic norm and amounted to: in valley areas 8+12º heat, in mountainous and foothill areas 3+8º heat, in some places up to 0-2º frost, in high mountain areas 5- 7º below zero, in Bulunkul –12 below zero.

During the month, the displacement of air masses from the southern and northern western regions contributed to fluctuations in the temperature background.

The coolest weather was observed on March 1-6, when the daytime temperature in the valleys dropped to -1+5º and the average daily air temperature in the valleys was 4-9o below the average climatic norm.

The hottest weather in the republic was observed in the period from March 17-19 and March 23-27, when the maximum air temperature in the valleys rose to 21+27º Celsius, and the average daily air temperature was 3-6o higher than the average climatic norm.

Precipitation of varying intensity over most of the territory fell within 8-12 days.

The monthly amount of precipitation in most areas was less in some places than the norm and amounted to: in the Khatlon region (47-189% of the norm); by districts of republican subordination (67-145%); in the Sughd region (55-170%); in the west of GBAO (42-177%); in the east of GBAO (29-107%).

Wind increases up to 15-20 m/s were observed in the period 1-2 and 9, 13-15, 22 and 26-27 March in certain areas of the DRS, Khatlon and Sughd regions, as well as in the period 12, 21-22 and 27 March A thunderstorm was observed in the above mentioned areas.

In some areas of Khatlon and DRP, dusty haze was observed on March 28 and 29.

Review of water from rivers and reservoirs

January. During January of this year, a decrease in water level was recorded in the river basin of the republic.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj river basin is within the territory and exceeds the norm (119-180%), the southern part of the Kyzylsu River is below the norm (43-65%), in the Vakhsh river basin is within the norm (97-110%), in in the Kofarnigan river basin below the norm (64-83%), in the Zarafshan river basin above the norm (110-137%) was registered.

The water content of the Isfara River is maintained at the normal limit (99%).

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir for the month amounted to 1051 million m3; as of January 31, 2024, it was 7941 million m3, which was 360 million m3 more compared to the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month amounted to 397 million m3, as of January 31, 2024 - 3394 million m3, which was 9 million m3 less compared to the same period last year.

The prediction was 87% correct.

February. During February of this year, the water level in the river basin of the republic basically did not change, and only in the third ten days of the month in most rivers of the Pyanj and Kofarnigan river basins an increase in water level was observed.

The average monthly water flow in the Pyanj river basins was 94-172%, Kofarnigan 78-101%, Vakhsh 87-89%, Zarafshan 110-117% and Isfara 87% compared to normal levels.

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir for the month amounted to 1236 million m3 decreased, on February 29 of this year by 6705 million m3, which compared to the same period last year was 6 million m3 less.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month amounted to 98 million m3, increasing as of February 29 of this year by 3492 million m3, which compared to the same period last year amounted to 88 million m3 more.

The forecast was 95% correct.

March. During March of this year, an increase in water levels was observed on most rivers of the republic.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the Pyanj river basins was recorded in the territory exceeding the norm (93-165%), and in the Yohsu River below the norm (68%), in the Kafarnihan region and below the norm. (65-95%), Vakhsh is below normal (80-83%), in

Zarafshan is below normal (68-108%) and the level of the Isfara River is above normal (117%).

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month amounted to 186 million m3, decreased by 3306 million m3 as of March 31 of this year, which was 142 million m3 less compared to the same period last year.

The forecast was 87% correct.

Appendix 2. Main target indicators of NDS-2030

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	I кв. 2024[1]	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Population (at the end of the period)	Thous. people	8551,2	9716,8	9886,8	10078,4	10277,1	10324,2	9500	10490	11580
Average real GDP growth rate in a year*	%	6,0	4,4	9,4	8,0	8,3	8,2	6,7	6,9	7,8
								6-7		
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	8922,2	10312,0	11838,8	12868,8	-	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13,0	21,7	27,3	38,9	-	-	22	26	28
Share of private investment in GDP	%	4,6	3,8	4,5	4,0	4,2	4,6	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	23,1	23,8	23,5	16,2	20,1	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
including:										
- mining industry	%	1,7	2,8	4,6	4,3	4,0	4,7	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	15,6	15,0	15,1	8,6	10,0	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
- production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	4,7	4,2	4,1	3,6	5,4	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	22,7	22,4	22,9	24,3	6,7	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (without construction)	%	41,0	34,6	32,9	33,3	41,5	51,4	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes to GDP	%	12,6	9,0	9,6	9,1	10,1	13,0	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	19,8	20,6	21,4	21,9	5,3	26,2	37,5	40,7
Generation of electrical energy at HPS	billion kWh	16,8	18,1	19,3	19,9	20,6	4,6	24,5	34,4	37,6

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	I кв. 2024[1]	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Electricity generation per capita	thousand kWh/person.	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	0,5	2,78	3,64	3,67
Growth in industrial output (by 2021)	%	111,3	108,8	120,8	109,7	112,0	108,0	160	260	400
Oil production	Tho. tons	24,6	24,5	24,6	24,9	18,0	3,7	25,0	30,0	36,0
Gas production	Tho. m3	4102	678,0	762,0	810,0	390,4	77,0	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	Tho. tons	1,0	2,0	2,1	2,4	2,1	0,2	4,05	6,9	10,3
Freight turnover	Bill.t.km	6,0	7,6	8,4	10,3	12,1	2,7	7,9	9,2	12,3
Passenger turnover	billion pass.km	9,2	8,0	8,8	9,9	11,6	3,1	13,2	15,5	20,6
Life expectancy at birth including - men -women	years	73,6 71,8 75,6	x x x	x x x	76,3 74,7 77,9	x x x	x x x	75,7 73,8 77,7	77,8 75,9 80,0	80,0 78,0 82,2
Share of persons with vocational education among the employed population, including among women	%	26 20	24,7** 22,5	x x	x x	24,7** 22,5	x x	no less 30 no less 24	no less 50 no less 40	no less 60 no less 50
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1,8	-3,9	1,4	7,2	10,3	x	5		
Ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	61,1	66,7	67,9	61,5	x	x	65	70	75

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	I q. 2024[1]	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Enrollment of children from 3 to 6 years old in preschool education institutions	% к appropriate age group	9,1	9,6[1]	8,7[1]	8,8	x	x	30	40	50
Average number of years of schooling	years	9,6	x	x	x	x	x	10	11	12
State budget expenditures on science 4	% to GDP	0,15	0,09	0,09	0,1	0,1	0,1	не менее 0,8	не менее 1,2	не менее 1,5
Growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6,3	-2,5[1]	-8,1	x	x	x	6		
Housing supply level	м^2/ple.	10,7	x	x	x	x	x	13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31	x	23,4	22,5	x	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69 место из 155 стран	x	x	x	x	x	not less 60 places	not less 55 places	not less 50 places
Gender Development Index	group	3 группа с уровнем развития	x	x	x	x	x	at 2 group with the level of development	at 2 group with the level of development	at 2 group with the level of development
Share of employment in the informal sector	%	40	15,7[3]	15,7[3]	15,7[3]	15,7[3]	x	37	35	30

*) short-term economic development indicator (SDE)
**) 2020 census figures
1) preliminary data
2) Labor Force Survey (LFS)-2009
3) Labor Force Survey (LFS)-2016
4) quarterly data are presented with cumulative totals

Appendix 3. Changes in average wholesale prices (supplies) in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
						Potato						
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	7,00	4,34	5,18	6,05	4,57	4,86	5,60
Sughd region	1,60	2,07	1,53	2,23	3,15	3,38	1,46	2,13	2,74	2,48	2,03	2,34
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,77	2,32	2,50	2,61	2,26	3,00	1,51	2,27	3,00
RRP	-	2,20	-	2,44	2,36	2,33	2,56	2,45	2,22	2,73	2,37	2,38
On average for the republic	1,60	2,18	1,53	2,58	2,89	2,98	2,0	2,28	2,92	3,54	2,19	2,57
						Milk						
GBAO	-	-	-	5,92	8,67	8,14	6,23	8,56	8,82	6,62	8,95	11,2
Sughd region	3,27	3,33	3,86	2,62	2,58	2,93	2,55	2,54	3,22	2,52	2,52	3,37
Khatlon region	2,08	4,96	3,28	2,93	2,57	3,00	2,78	3,58	3,00	1,90	3,67	3,00
RRP	4,30	3,14	4,12	3,54	4,24	5,52	3,64	4,24	5,16	3,40	3,76	5,19
On average for the republic	4,24	3,34	4,04	3,12	3,58	4,06	3,16	3,48	4,24	3,12	3,32	3,42
						Wheat						
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,78	6,77	6,04	4,83	6,67	5,82
Sughd region	3,44	3,36	2,60	3,03	3,62	3,94	2,70	3,50	3,29	2,65	3,20	2,50
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,42	2,96	2,50	2,40	2,83	2,50	2,55	3,02	2,50
RRP	3,92	-	1,79	2,43	2,48	2,00	2,34	2,66	2,71	2,56	2,58	2,76
On average for the republic	3,53	3,36	1,89	2,55	2,17	2,82	2,56	3,22	2,76	2,64	3,08	2,56

Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices for 2021-2024. in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

	2021	2022	2023	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
				2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Potato															
Dushanbe	3,79	4,92	5,19	3,85	4,40	4,80	3,70	3,67	5,70	3,53	4,22	5,77	3,86	3,95	4,90
Sughd region	3,67	3,48	4,85	3,28	4,84	4,33	3,87	4,29	5,21	3,02	3,07	4,88	3,57	3,29	4,47
Khatlon region	3,79	3,68	5,48	3,62	5,01	4,97	3,46	3,26	5,76	3,13	4,00	6,48	3,68	3,82	4,65
GBAO	4,62	4,82	6,34	4,50	6,11	4,62	4,73	4,82	6,50	4,64	5,08	7,28	4,42	4,97	5,48
On average for the republic	3,96	3,97	5,47	3,85	5,09	4,85	3,94	4,01	5,79	3,38	4,09	6,10	3,89	3,98	4,88
Milk															
Dushanbe	5,14	6,15	6,89	6,13	7,83	8,10	4,97	6,17	6,50	4,97	5,87	6,00	5,38	6,43	7,23
Sughd region	3,85	4,38	5,57	4,15	5,54	5,60	3,72	4,36	5,75	4,12	4,46	5,52	3,96	4,53	5,47
Khatlon region	4,12	4,89	5,66	4,67	6,11	5,90	3,94	4,85	5,57	3,90	4,63	5,56	4,20	5,39	5,40
GBAO	5,62	7,12	8,56	6,86	8,64	8,89	5,46	7,13	7,80	5,58	7,36	7,80	6,05	7,62	10,00
On average for the republic	4,68	5,63	6,67	5,24	7,03	7,12	4,52	5,63	6,40	4,64	5,58	6,22	4,90	5,99	7,03
1-sort Flour															
Dushanbe	4,98	6,15	5,34	5,57	5,20	6,87	4,72	6,70	5,05	4,87	6,48	5,24	5,48	5,84	5,86
Sughd region	5,00	6,09	4,93	5,36	5,09	8,41	4,74	6,77	4,14	4,87	6,42	4,73	5,60	5,82	5,76
Khatlon region	5,08	6,46	5,27	5,65	5,26	5,82	4,89	6,97	4,97	4,93	6,94	4,87	5,47	6,28	5,99
GBAO	5,57	6,66	6,04	5,92	6,47	6,07	5,18	6,55	5,26	5,24	7,18	6,05	5,79	6,99	6,36
On average for the republic	5,15	6,34	5,40	5,63	5,51	6,81	4,88	6,75	4,86	4,98	6,75	5,22	5,58	6,23	5,99
Wheat															
Dushanbe	4,60	5,21	5,13	5,30	5,30	4,50	4,36	5,28	5,16	4,50	5,33	5,03	4,74	5,30	5,04
Sughd region	3,86	4,77	4,59	4,74	4,71	4,25	3,53	4,68	4,64	4,37	4,92	4,88	4,08	4,86	4,12
Khatlon region	3,81	4,47	4,43	4,50	4,67	4,24	3,63	4,32	4,29	4,37	4,76	4,48	3,95	4,74	4,26
GBAO	5,46	6,14	5,99	6,14	6,21	4,90	5,37	5,99	5,88	4,37	6,25	5,86	5,55	6,52	6,00
On average for the republic	4,43	5,15	5,07	5,17	5,22	4,48	4,22	5,07	4,99	4,40	5,31	5,22	4,58	5,38	4,86
Rice															
Dushanbe	7,65	8,47	14,93	10,65	13,35	17,00	7,50	8,43	14,10	7,80	8,60	14,78	7,79	9,80	17,50
Sughd region	9,69	9,77	14,56	11,27	12,53	16,62	9,39	9,76	15,26	9,73	9,75	14,57	9,84	9,00	15,87
Khatlon region	3,33	9,03	14,02	10,42	12,87	13,99	8,50	8,63	13,10	8,36	9,16	14,15	8,00	10,81	15,96
GBAO	14,36	15,25	18,04	14,16	20,80	17,56	14,42	14,75	16,90	14,29	14,99	17,45	14,44	14,69	17,00
On average for the republic	10,00	10,62	15,39	11,35	14,88	16,29	9,95	10,39	14,84	10,05	10,62	15,24	10,01	11,09	16,61
Sugar															
Dushanbe	9,03	10,13	11,16	9,42	9,37	11,50	9,15	10,65	11,50	9,0	10,67	11,50	9,13	9,80	12,27
Sughd region	9,76	10,88	11,63	10,36	10,04	11,88	9,91	11,94	12,34	9,70	11,03	11,97	9,91	10,19	12,15
Khatlon region	9,24	10,08	11,40	9,20	9,11	12,36	9,61	10,97	11,70	9,03	10,22	11,89	9,06	9,91	12,91
GBAO	10,03	11,58	12,17	10,69	11,44	12,81	10,08	12,05	12,22	10,00	11,99	12,34	10,15	11,60	12,67
On average for the republic	9,51	10,67	11,90	9,91	9,99	12,14	9,69	11,40	13,19	9,43	10,98	11,93	9,56	10,38	12,50

	2021	2022	2023	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
				2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Bulb onions															
Dushanbe	1,85	3,47	3,66	2,70	5,30	2,30	1,47	3,20	3,20	1,89	4,03	3,10	2,31	3,97	3,03
Sughd region	1,50	3,21	4,08	2,50	7,91	2,33	1,22	3,25	3,04	1,42	3,67	2,87	1,76	3,43	2,51
Khatlon region	1,66	3,36	4,33	2,69	8,10	2,85	1,24	2,86	3,26	1,37	4,02	3,17	2,21	3,87	2,80
GBAO	2,76	4,72	6,12	3,87	10,79	4,29	2,45	4,25	4,78	2,65	5,41	4,63	3,10	5,35	4,28
On average for the republic	1,94	3,69	4,55	2,94	8,03	3,09	1,59	3,33	3,57	1,83	4,28	3,44	2,34	4,16	3,16
Cottonseed oil															
Dushanbe	20,35	21,62	16,12	21,20	18,37	13,60	21,23	23,67	15,50	22,0	22,60	16,10	20,83	19,02	14,50
Sughd region	19,79	20,62	14,64	20,59	17,48	10,34	20,08	22,40	13,97	21,07	20,89	14,03	21,24	18,37	13,09
Khatlon region	20,58	20,77	15,52	21,55	18,56	12,81	21,20	21,66	14,51	21,78	20,81	14,88	21,84	19,05	14,11
GBAO	22,35	25,35	25,35	24,76	23,08	20,32	22,12	25,91	20,56	24,01	26,87	20,05	24,61	26,28	20,27
On average for the republic	20,77	22,24	22,24	22,03	19,37	14,27	21,16	23,41	16,13	22,21	22,79	16,27	22,14	20,68	15,49
Mutton															
Dushanbe	65,51	66,87	68,94	70,31	66,37	72,17	64,12	65,73	68,50	69,27	65,53	68,90	72,82	65,90	72,00
Sughd region	66,92	74,59	79,17	71,63	76,11	80,50	65,77	72,59	80,08	69,68	75,24	79,46	71,55	78,89	81,02
Khatlon region	64,16	66,21	72,80	68,66	69,45	72,90	65,52	67,17	73,92	67,42	63,87	75,35	68,53	65,15	72,48
GBAO	54,51	58,96	60,84	59,09	64,09	60,50	51,71	59,10	59,44	57,98	58,41	59,81	59,09	59,26	60,00
On average for the republic	62,77	66,66	70,44	67,42	69,00	71,59	61,78	66,15	70,49	66,09	65,76	70,90	68,00	67,30	71,38
Beef															
Dushanbe	59,92	61,32	71,49	62,43	79,37	71,17	60,68	61,30	67,20	59,13	60,64	68,40	63,00	60,89	71,00
Sughd region	58,92	65,76	73,49	65,41	83,65	7,45	56,61	64,81	68,87	56,70	65,11	69,41	65,06	67,72	72,03
Khatlon region	59,03	60,21	69,03	62,37	71,97	68,14	58,83	59,85	68,30	57,68	58,37	69,02	63,54	60,25	66,84
GBAO	52,83	56,74	58,86	55,82	60,64	58,83	51,70	56,63	58,56	52,15	56,44	58,23	56,02	58,08	58,00
On average for the republic	57,67	61,01	68,22	61,51	73,91	67,40	56,96	60,65	65,73	56,42	60,14	66,27	61,90	61,74	66,97
Chicken meat															
Dushanbe	26,76	30,46	31,76	31,33	31,13	32,50	26,17	30,50	31,20	27,71	30,00	31,20	29,17	30,00	33,50
Sughd region	25,40	28,86	30,35	28,75	30,65	31,19	25,24	28,75	29,05	25,24	28,75	30,40	27,35	29,19	31,31
Khatlon region	23,37	25,90	31,22	24,32	30,99	31,73	23,67	25,34	29,63	23,37	26,23	30,33	23,43	27,70	33,91
GBAO	32,24	36,01	43,59	35,39	38,48	36,42	30,96	35,89	38,44	31,81	36,23	59,67	32,75	36,56	37,77
On average for the republic	26,69	30,31	33,03	29,94	32,81	32,96	26,51	30,12	32,31	27,03	30,30	32,90	28,17	30,86	34,10
Eggs for 10 pieces															
Dushanbe	10,16	11,11	12,28	8,73	13,43	12,10	10,90	10,03	11,20	9,33	11,56	12,63	9,51	11,11	11,87
Sughd region	10,31	10,64	11,91	8,80	13,26	11,89	10,56	9,18	10,48	9,51	10,93	11,49	9,76	10,64	12,42
Khatlon region	10,36	10,18	11,63	8,40	13,07	11,48	10,95	8,42	10,44	9,50	10,40	11,55	9,41	10,18	11,44
GBAO	11,95	12,93	13,51	11,86	15,00	13,33	12,39	11,75	12,56	11,60	12,71	13,27	11,74	12,93	13,19
On average for the republic	10,69	11,22	12,33	9,45	13,69	12,20	11,20	9,84	11,17	9,99	11,40	12,24	10,10	11,22	12,23

Appendix 5. Cash expenditures of households in the Republic of Tajikistan (according to a sample survey of households)

	I q.2023						I q.2024					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:		Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
Cash expenses	**1028,74**	**1214,06**	**915,80**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**1130,13**	**1380,76**	**979,02**	**100**	**100**	**100**
of them:												
Consumer spending	**1028,16**	**1213,36**	**915,29**	**99,9**	**99,9**	**99,9**	**1129,41**	**1380,17**	**978,22**	**99,9**	**100,0**	**99,9**
including:												
for food	446,34	573,15	369,05	43,4	47,2	40,3	538,00	724,45	425,58	47,6	52,5	43,5
for the purchase of non-food products	441,28	447,53	437,47	42,9	36,9	47,8	440,54	471,13	422,09	39,0	34,1	43,1
of them:												
clothing, shoes, fabrics	84,92	109,59	69,89	8,2	9,0	7,6	114,06	171,07	79,68	10,1	12,4	8,1
furniture and cultural and household items	17,92	28,23	15,21	1,7	2,3	1,7	50,66	72,68	37,37	4,5	5,3	3,8
medicines, medicines	10,67	14,32	8,43	1,0	1,2	0,9	9,26	15,15	5,70	0,8	1,1	0,6
Construction Materials	8,34	7,61	12,22	0,8	0,6	1,3	43,04	23,70	54,70	3,8	1,7	5,6
fuel	27,17	21,22	30,80	2,6	1,7	3,4	64,33	37,50	80,51	5,7	2,7	8,2
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,75	0,65	0,82	-	0,05	0,08
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,46	0,48	0,45	0,1	0,08	0,1	0,62	1,07	0,34	0,1	0,1	0,08
to pay for personal services	140,09	192,19	108,33	13,6	15,8	11,8	150,25	183,51	130,20	13,3	13,3	13,3
including:												
payment for household services	53,26	80,86	36,43	5,2	6,7	4,0	65,59	90,90	50,33	5,8	6,6	5,1
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	42,06	66,87	26,95	4,1	5,5	2,9	44,30	66,97	30,63	3,9	4,8	3,1
of which payment:												
-living space	5,98	7,85	4,84	0,6	0,6	0,5	9,83	8,95	10,35	0,9	0,6	1,1
-utilities	6,64	14,34	1,94	0,6	1,2	0,2	6,67	14,05	2,24	0,6	1,0	0,2
- electricity	27,22	44,33	16,79	2,6	3,6	1,8	27,79	43,97	18,04	2,5	3,2	1,8
sewing and repairing clothes and shoes	2,04	3,08	1,40	0,2	0,2	0,1	2,77	3,41	2,39	0,2	0,2	0,2

	I q.2023						I q.2024					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:		Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
cultural and educational services	0,43	1,05	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,005	0,56	1,32	0,10	0,05	1,0	0,01
tuition fee	5,74	9,56	3,42	0,6	0,8	0,4	4,02	4,45	3,76	0,3	0,3	0,4
payment for medical care	8,86	12,49	6,64	0,9	1,0	0,7	20,09	21,13	19,46	1,8	1,5	2,0
of which payment for sanatorium-resort treatment, including rest	1,39	1,91	1,07	0,3	0,3	0,3	2,11	2,03	2,15	0,4	0,3	0,5
transport services	22,39	22,03	22,61	2,2	1,8	2,5	24,43	25,53	23,77	2,2	1,8	2,4
communication services	16,81	22,41	13,40	1,6	1,8	1,5	20,41	24,87	17,73	1,8	1,8	1,8
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees, payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	**0,58**	**0,7**	**0,51**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**0,72**	**0,59**	**0,8**	**0,1**	**-**	**0,1**

Distribution of households and the population in them by average per capita consumer expenditure for the first quarter of 2024 (according to a sample survey of households

№	The name of indicators	Number of surveyed households farms	Population in them	Households consisting of					Having children under the age of 16			
				from 1 person	from 2 person	from 3 person	from 4 person	5 or more	with 1 child	with 2 children	with 3 children	with 4 or more children
1.	**total**	3000	18345	45	150	217	401	2187	622	672	528	355
	including											
2.	Bottom 10% (1st decile)	300	2002	2	4	14	34	246	61	74	59	48
3.	2 decile	310	2333	1		14	24	271	48	84	73	53
4.	3 decile	291	2081		7	13	25	246	51	75	67	54
5.	4 decile	299	1992	1	5	12	34	247	62	65	65	39
6.	5 decile	301	1914	2	10	16	36	237	53	61	54	46
7.	6 decile	299	1859	4	6	16	29	244	65	81	60	38
8.	7 decile	306	1775	1	14	21	58	212	69	63	50	31
9.	8 decile	294	1643	3	15	31	47	198	76	74	41	26
10.	9 decile	302	1463	8	37	38	68	151	71	50	37	13
11.	Top 10% (10 decile)	298	1283	23	52	42	46	135	66	45	22	7

STATISTICS AGENCY UNDER THE PRESIDENT OF THE RT, 2024

Appendix 6. Average per capita food consumption in households in the Republic of Tajikistan (according to a sample survey of households)

(per month; kg)

	I q.2023			I q.2024		
		including:			including:	
	Total	**in urban areas**	**in rural terrain**	**Total**	**in urban areas**	**in rural terrain**
Bread products	12,29	13,36	11,64	14,44	16,33	13,31
Potato	3,23	3,71	2,94	3,63	4,20	3,29
Vegetables and melons	6,01	6,83	5,51	7,44	8,50	6,81
Fruits and berries, including dried	2,42	2,63	2,28	2,76	3,35	2,40
Sugar and confectionery	1,37	1,44	1,33	1,68	1,93	1,53
Meat and meat products	2,04	2,96	1,48	2,12	2,61	1,82
Fish products	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,17	0,23	0,13
Milk and dairy products	3,00	3,14	2,85	3,75	3,78	3,73
Eggs (pieces)	12	14	10	14	18	13
Plants oil and margarine	1,56	1,76	1,43	1,73	2,14	1,49

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