

Food security and poverty

№2 - 2023

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OVERVIEW

- The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - June 2023 amounted to 18658.7 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2022 it increased by 7.9% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 13224 .3 million somoni, or more by 10.4% and livestock 5434.4 million somoni, or 2.4% more.
- In January - June 2023, the volume of meat production from large and small livestock (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 76,995 tons, which is 4.6% more than the same period in 2022. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January - June 2023 amounted to 394,131 tons, which is 3.0% more than in the same period in 2022.
- Imports of food products in January - June 2023 increased by 24.5% compared to January - June 2022, including imports of potatoes by 11.6 times, sugar and confectionery by 12.5%, vegetables by 5.2 times and vegetable oil by 46.1%.
- Since the beginning of 2023, prices have increased most for the following groups of goods: vegetables - by 3.4% (carrots - 2.6 times, cabbage - by 46.2% and potatoes - by 28.6%); fruits - by 24.6% (apples - by 28.6%); meat products - by 3.0% (lamb - by 10.4%, beef - by 4.3%); rice - by 43.0% and sugar - by 23.5%. At the same time, prices for oil and fats decreased by 16.9% (sunflower oil by 22.9%, cottonseed oil by 20.4%); tomatoes - by 71.6% and cucumbers - by 57.4%, eggs - by 21.2%, 1st grade flour - by 17.0% and sugar - by 1.9%.
- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in June 2023 amounted to 2661.6 thousand people, including 2612.0 thousand people (98.1%) employed in the economy, 49.6 thousand people have official unemployed status, representing 1.9% of the labor force.
- The most important source of cash income for households in the first half of 2023 continues to be labor income - 37.4 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 7.4 percent, and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 15.2 percent.
- For the first half of 2023, consumption of bread and bread products is 75.4 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 June 2023 increased by 15.1% compared to May 2023, and increased by 14.0% compared to June 2022.

Food security and poverty

- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in June 2023 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 718.59 somoni.
- The total amount of arrears for the payment of wages, taking into account previous years, as of the end of June 2023 amounted to 28514.2 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 1780.6 thousand somoni.
- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 15489.5 thousand somoni (54.3% of the total amount), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 2711.5 thousand somoni (9.5%), in construction - 1612.7 thousand somoni (5.7%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 1455.8 thousand somoni (5.1%).

SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The socio-economic indicators given below characterize the general state of the economy in the country for analyzing the situation with food security.

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2021	2022	I half of the 2023 ¹
Population at the end of the period (million people)	9,9	10,1	10,2
Nominal GDP (million somoni)	101076,3	118181,7	54169,8
including, %:			
Agriculture	22,4	22,9	16,2
industry	23,8	23,5	18,0
services and trade	44,2	44,5	54,6
GDP per capita (somoni)	10312,0	11838,8	-
GDP growth, as a percentage compared to the corresponding period of the previous year	9,4	8,0	8,3
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	0,7	1,4	2,3
Consumer price index, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	109,0	106,6	103,4
Food price index	110,3	107,2	103,5
Service price index	106,7	106,7	102,2
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	11,3089	11,0258	10,7388
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2,1	2,1	1,9
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	52,7	55,1	49,8
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	103,6	104,7	90,5
Average monthly salary (somoni)	1540,81	1760,29	1949,61
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	110,6	114,2	115,7
Trade balance (million US\$)	-2059,9	-3025,5	-2057,8
Share of food in imports, %	21,0	20,4	17,8
Share of food in exports, %	2,5	3,1	5,0
¹ preliminary data			
*) short-term economic development indicator (SDE)			

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

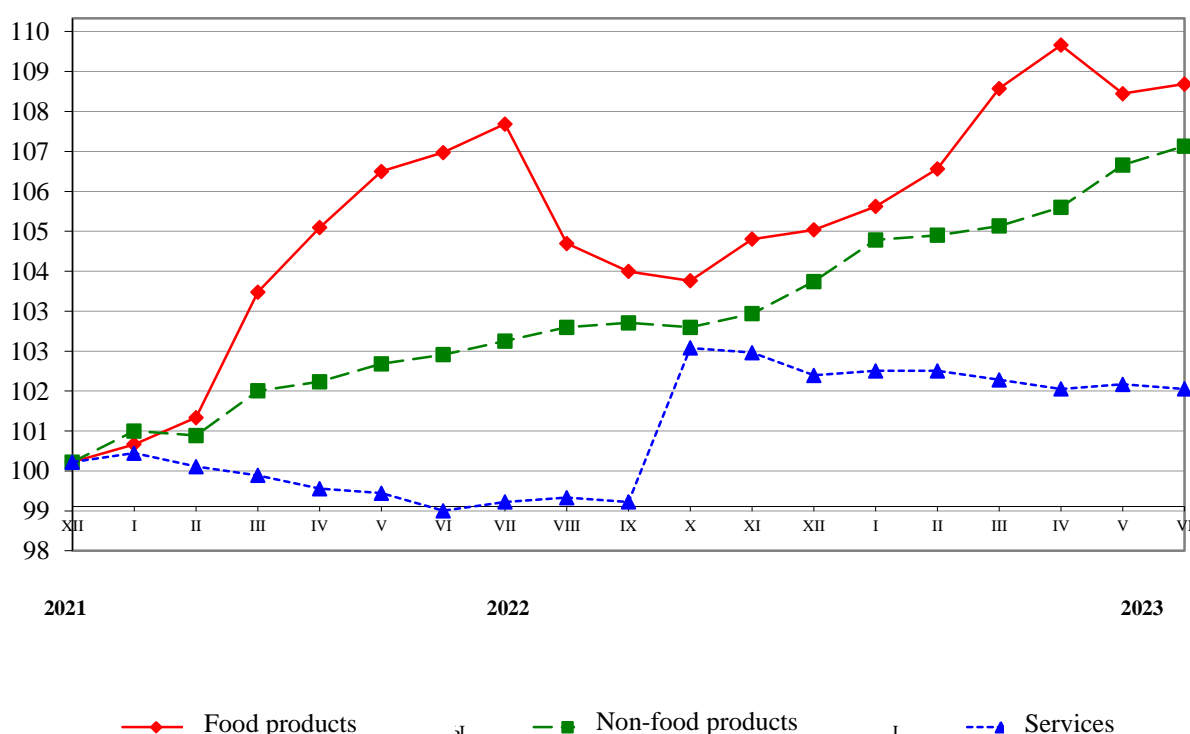
1.2. Price and tariff index

The consumer price index in June 2023 was 100.2%, including for food products - 100.2%, non-food products - 100.4% and paid services to the population - 99.9%.

Since the beginning of 2023, the consumer price index has amounted to 102.3%, including for food products - 103.0%, non-food products - 102.9% and paid services to the population - 99.6%.

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 2021)



During January - June 2023, 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 - June 2023, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 3415.0 million US dollars, which is 2.8% less than in January - June 2022 or 98.2 million dollars. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -2057.8 million dollars. The Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 106 countries of the world, of which 10 were CIS countries and 96 foreign countries.

Foreign trade turnover with CIS countries amounted to 50.6%, or \$1,727.5 million, with non-CIS countries 49.4%, or \$1,687.5 million. The trade deficit with the CIS countries amounted to -\$1,104.5 million, and with non-CIS countries -\$953.3 million.

Exports of goods in January-June 2023 amounted to \$678.6 million, which is 44.2% or \$536.6 million less than in January-June 2022.

Imports of goods into the republic amounted to \$2,736.4 million, which is 19.1%, or \$438.4 million more than January-June 2022.

Among products of plant origin, fruits predominate in exports, with a total value of 16,931 thousand dollars and flour in the amount of 2,019 thousand dollars, and in imports, potatoes worth 7,157 thousand dollars, sugar and confectionery worth 45,177 thousand dollars, vegetables worth 14,924 thousand dollars and vegetable oil in the amount of 44,322 thousand dollars.

1.4. Labor market

The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to a preliminary estimate in June 2023, amounted to 2661.6 thousand people, of which 2612.0 thousand people (98.1%) are employed in the economy, 49.6 thousand people have official unemployed status, representing 1.9% 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 June 2023 amounted to 49.6 thousand people and decreased by 12.4% compared to June 2022. Of the registered unemployed, women made up 48.8% (24.2 thousand people). The level of officially registered unemployment in relation to the labor force was 1.9%.

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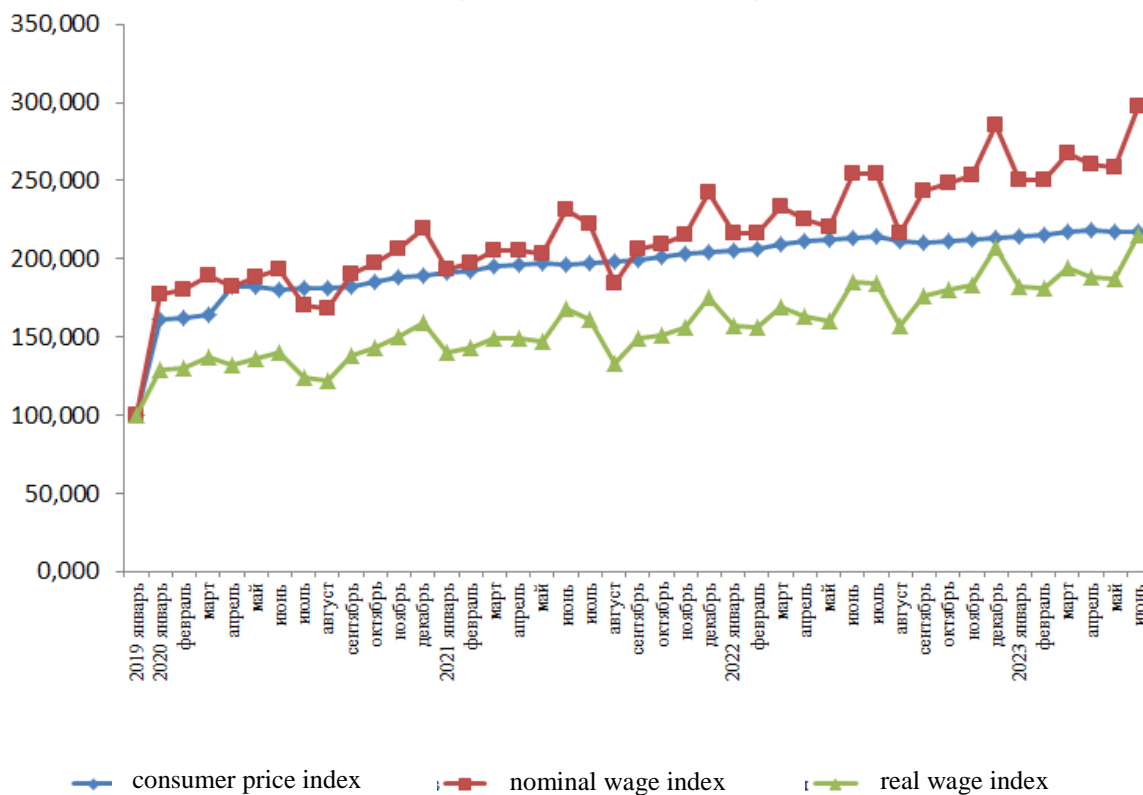
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The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in June 2023 increased by 15.1% compared to May 2023, and increased by 14.0% compared to June 2022.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in June 2023 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 718.59 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were in mining - 3788.01 somoni, provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 3687.80 somoni, construction - 3021.65 somoni, manufacturing industry - 2532.66 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 1254.97 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly salary in June 2023 amounted to 2344.74 somoni and increased by 19.5% compared to June 2022.

In the service sector, the highest wages were among workers in financial intermediation and insurance - 5822.08 somoni, in information and communications - 4274.74 somoni, in transport activities and cargo storage - 2977.03 somoni and in real estate operations - 2145.81 somoni. In general, the average monthly salary in the service sector in June 2023 amounted to 2191.19 somoni and increased by 11.8% compared to June last year.

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



The total amount of arrears for the payment of wages, taking into account previous years, as of the end of June 2023 amounted to 28514.2 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 1780.6 thousand somoni.

The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 15489.5 thousand somoni (54.3% of the total amount), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 2711.5 thousand somoni (9.5%), in construction - 1612.7 thousand somoni (5.7%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 1455.8 thousand somoni (5.1%). In the service sector by type of economic activity, the highest wage arrears are registered in transport activities and cargo storage - 5965.2 thousand somoni (20.9% of the total debt) and in information and communications - 955.5 thousand somoni (3.4%).

SECTION II. FOOD AVAILABILITY

Availability refers to the physical presence of food, either through its 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 - June 2023 amounted to 18658.7 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2022 it increased by 7.9% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 13224, 3 million somoni, or more by 10.4% and livestock 5434.4 million somoni, or 2.4% more.

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

April. The month of April was characterized by warm weather, where the amount of precipitation fell below normal.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20C above normal and amounted to: in valley areas 17-220C, in mountainous areas from 3-80C to 9-140C, in high mountain areas -3+10C.

During the month, the displacement of air masses from the southern regions contributed to an increase in the temperature background almost throughout the entire territory of the republic, while the air temperature in the daytime in the valleys warmed up from 18-230C to 29-340C, and at night the air temperature ranged from 7- 120C to 13-180C heat. In the mountainous areas, temperature fluctuations were observed during the day from 12-170C to 19-240C, at night from -1+40C to 4-90C, in the east of GBAO - at night from 5-100C to 0-50C below zero, in the daytime from 3-80C below zero up to 6-110C heat. Only a short-term influx of cold air was observed in the period from April 17 to 18, when the daytime air temperature in most valley areas dropped by 6-130C, while the average daily temperature was 5-70C below the long-term average.

During April of this year, the water level increased on most rivers of the republic, and decreased only in the Yokhsu, Kyzylsu (southern) and Mogiondarya rivers.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the rivers Pyanj, Kofarnigan, Vakhsh, Zarafshan and is recorded in the territory and exceeds the norm (91-131%). The water flow of the Isfara, Yokhsu, Kyzylsu (southern), Mogiondarye and Karatog rivers was less than normal (38-77%).

May. The month of May in the republic was characterized by warm weather, with the amount of precipitation less than normal.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20C, in most mountainous areas within the climatic norm and amounted to: in valley areas 22-260C, in mountainous areas

12-160C, (in Lyakhsha 80C, in Darvaz 190C and in Khumragi 180C heat) in high mountain areas 0-50C heat.

During the month, the displacement of air masses from the southern regions contributed to an increase in the temperature background almost throughout the entire territory of the republic, the air temperature in the daytime in the valleys warmed up to 30-350C, in the extreme south to 37-390C, at night the air temperature ranged from 9 -140C heat to 17-220C heat. In mountainous areas, temperature fluctuations were observed during the day from 16-220C to 24-290C, (in Darvaza up to 32-340C) at night from 3-80C to 8-130C, in VGBAO - at night from 0-50C below zero to 0 -50C, during the day from 6-110C to 11-160C.

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

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj, Vakhsh, Zarafshan and Kofarnigan river basins was below normal (31-110%). Water consumption in the Vanj rivers turned out to be higher than normal (126%).

June. The month of June in the republic was characterized by abnormally hot weather, on some days with increased wind, dust storm and haze.

The average monthly air temperature in the republic was 1-20C above the norm in the valleys of the Sughd region and GBAO, 2-50C in the valleys of the Khatlon region and mountainous regions of the DRS, 3-50C above the climate norm in the foothills of the Khatlon region and the valleys of the DRS and amounted to: in the valleys 28-300C heat; in the foothills 25-260C; in the mountains of the Sughd region and the RRP 20-240C heat, in the Western Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Okrug 25-260C heat, in the highlands 7-100C heat.

During June of this year, an increase in water level was observed in the rivers of the republic, and a decrease in water level was recorded only in the Yakhsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers.

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Pyanj (117-132%), Vakhsh (109-132%), Isfara (120%), Zeravshan (113%) rivers was higher than normal. Water flow in the rivers Kafarnigan, Kyzylsu (southern) and Yakhsu is below the norm by (62-88%).

Table 2: Status of reservoirs on June 30, 2023

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month. mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2023.</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2022.</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Qairoqqum	358	3085	73,2	3311	78,6
Norak	228	8853	84,1	8697	82,6

2.1.2. Crop production
Table 3: Cultivated Area and Gross Harvest

	2021	2022	I half of the 2023 ¹
Winter crops	861,7	859,8	861,5
Cereal crops	230,5	230,5	234,5
Spring crops	230,5	230,5	234,5
Cereal crops	631,2	629,3	627,0
<i>of them:</i>	163,4	154,5	157,8
<i>wheat</i>			
<i>barley</i>	68,3	62,5	62,1
Industrial crops	45,9	46,4	44,4
Potato	202,0	207,2	202,7
Vegetables	57,2	56,1	58,6
melons	71,2	70,0	73,3
Gross harvest, thousand tons	22,6	20,7	22,6
cereals			
potato	1586,3	1756,2	705,3
vegetables	1041,3	1094,4	261,5
gourds	2597,6	2714,8	1136,2
Winter crops	818,8	842,6	299,2

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

In January - June 2023, all categories of farms in the republic produced 705,259 tons of grains (including 630,719 tons of wheat), 261,510 tons of potatoes, 1,136,199 tons of vegetables (including 524,663 tons of onions), 299,218 tons of melons, 185,418 tons of fruits (including including 14,089 tons of apples and 126,297 tons of apricots), grapes 2,343 tons and feed (in feed units) 437,238 tons, which is 2.5% more than the same period in 2022 (including 3.4% of wheat), vegetables by 10.2% (including onions by 16.1%), melons by 5.4%, fruits by 1.6 times (including apples by 12.9% and apricots by 2.0 times) and feed 3.7% more, and potato production 0.4% and grapes 4.1% less.

Main sowing of agricultural crops

Based on the results of sowing winter and spring crops in all economic entities for the 2023 harvest, the sown area of crops amounted to 861,497 hectares, which is 1,729 hectares or 0.2% more than the 2022 level. Of the total sown area, 392,333 hectares or 45.5% are grain crops, 202,653 hectares or 23.5% are industrial crops (of which 175,695 hectares or 20.4% are cotton), 58,567 hectares or 6.8% are potatoes, 73,286 hectares or 8.6% - vegetables (without seeds) (including onions 21,890 hectares or 2.5%), 22,593 hectares or 2.6% - melons, 78 hectares of vegetable and melon seeds and 111,987 hectares or 13, 0% - fodder crops.

Compared to the same period in 2022, the sowing of grain crops increased by 0.5%, potatoes by 4.4%, vegetables (seedless) by 4.7% and melons by 9.3%.

At the same time, the sowing of industrial crops decreased by 2.2% (including the area sown with cotton by 3.2%) and forage crops by 2.7%.

Resowing

Re-sowing of agricultural crops began in the vacated areas. As of July 1, 2023, public and dekhkan farms re-sowed agricultural crops on an area of 76,672 hectares, which is an increase of 8.8% compared to the same period last year. In the farms of the Khatlon region, crops were re-sown on an area of 58,143 hectares, in the Sughd region - 7,042 hectares, in GBAO - 4 hectares and in the cities and districts: Vahdat 5,361 hectares, Tursunzade 3,707 hectares, ShakhriNAV district 886 hectares, Gissar 516 hectares, Rudaki 976 hectares, Faizabad and Varzob districts are 16 hectares each, which is more than in the corresponding period last year: in the farms of the Khatlon region by 10.5%, in the Sughd region - by 2.5%, in the towns and districts: Faizabad - 7.8 times, Rudaki by - 1.6 times, Vahdata - by 5.9% and Tursunzoda - by 1.9%. Less was sown in the farms of GBAO - 12 hectares or 1.8 times and in the city of Gissar 143 hectares or 21.7% than in the same period last year.

This indicator remained at the level of last year in the farms of the ShakhriNAV and Varzob districts.

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 July 1, 2023, the stock of grain in warehouses and freezers amounted to 9588.8 tons (including 9130.9 tons of wheat, 451.1 tons of barley, 6.1 tons of brown rice), 75.2 tons of corn for grain, 0.4 tons of industrial crops, 86.5 tons of potatoes, 2255.6 tons of vegetables (including 1746.3 tons of carrots, 509.3 tons of onions), 1891 tons of flour, 1696.3 tons of sugar, 637.5 tons of vegetable oil, 200.1 tons of rice and 4186 conventional cans of all types of canned goods.

2.1.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As of July 1, 2023, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2605.6 thousand heads, which is 113.1 thousand heads or 4.5% more than in the corresponding period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 6610.1 thousand heads, which is an increase of 333.4 thousand heads, or 5.3%. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.3% of cattle and sheep and goats - 81.0%.

The number of cattle in the farms of Sughd region increased by 4.4%, Khatlon region by 4.5%, GBAO by 1.6% and RRS by 5.4%.

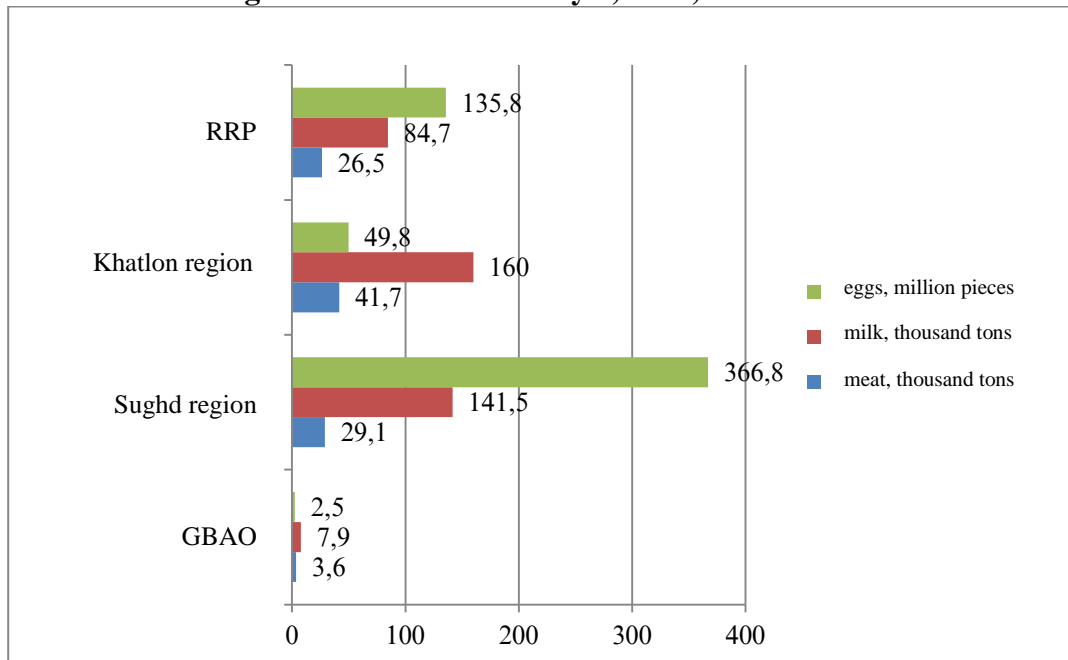
Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic

	2021	2022	I half of the 2023 ¹
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	179,1	190,8	50,4
including:			
beef and veal	96,7	103,0	25,8
lamb and goat	48,8	50,7	12,7

	2021	2022	I half of the 2023 ¹
poultry meat	33,6	37,1	11,9
Milk	1042,6	1064,2	394,1
Eggs, mln.	1053,4	1212,2	555,0
Productivity ¹			
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1905	1961	917
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	218	273	134

¹ in agricultural enterprises and dekhkan farms

Graph 3: Production of main livestock products in all categories of farms as of July 1, 2023, thousand tons



2.2. Producer price analysis

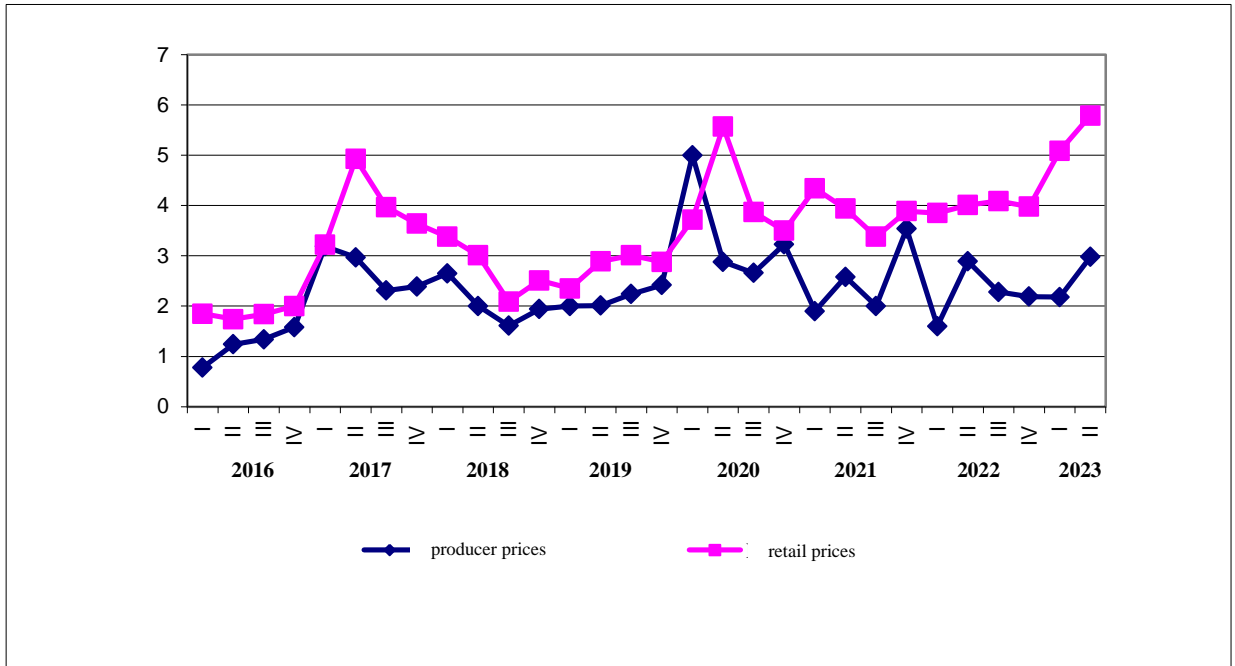
Table 5: Change in producer prices

(somoni/kg)

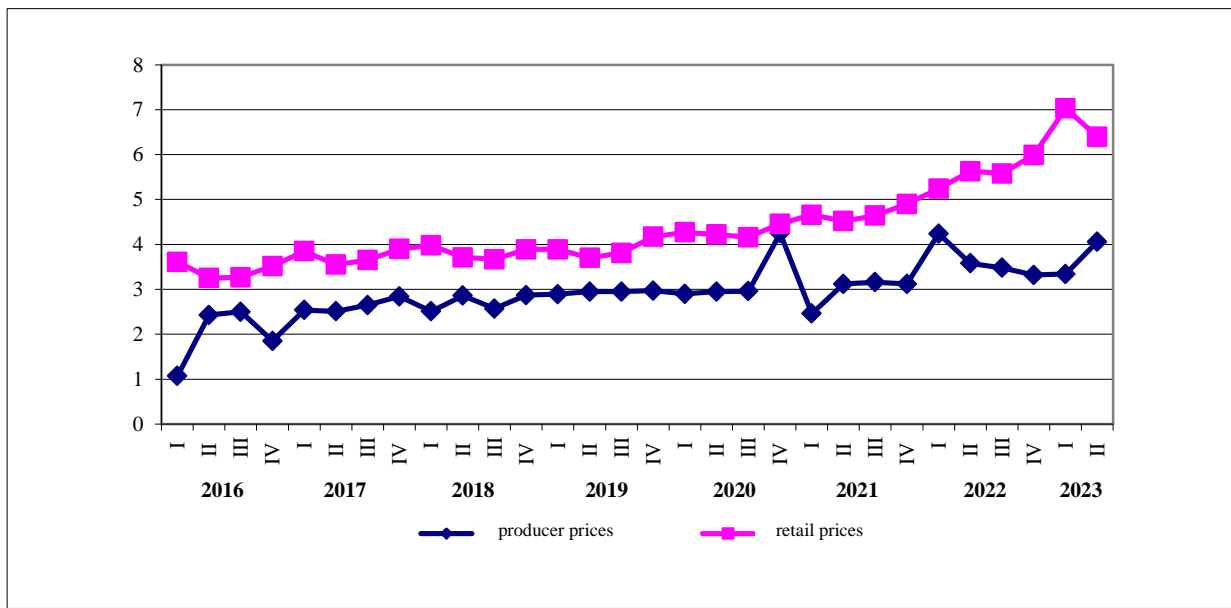
	2022				2023	
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.
Wheat	3,53	3,17	3,22	3,08	3,36	2,82
Milk	4,24	3,58	3,48	3,32	3,34	4,06
Potato	1,60	2,89	2,28	2,19	2,18	2,98

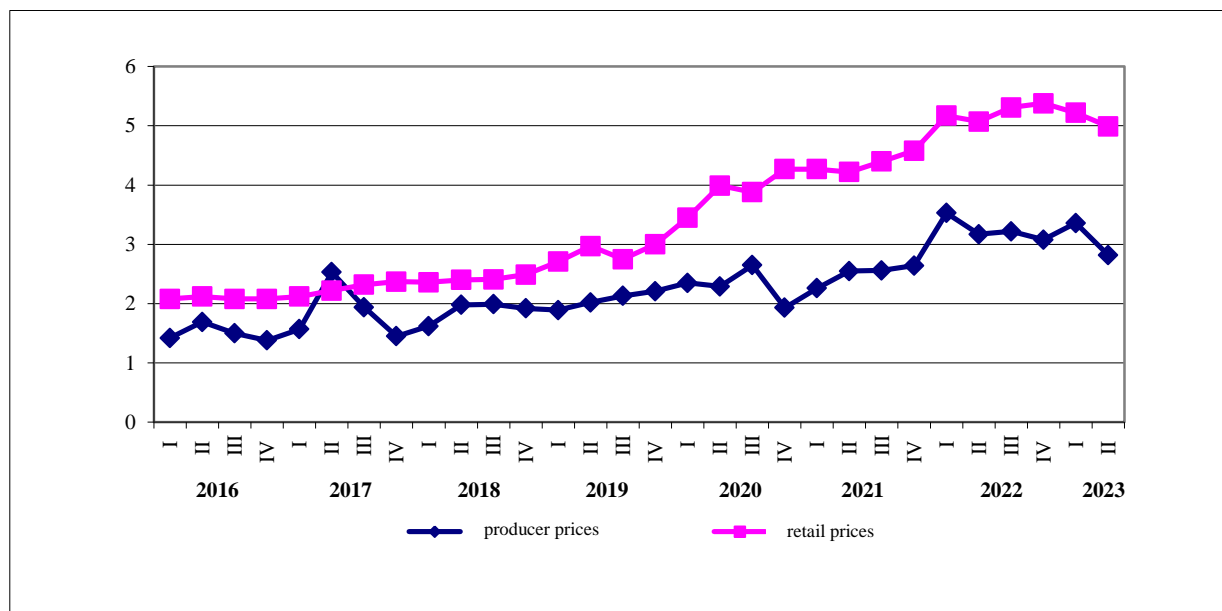
Источник: Агентство по статистике при Президенте Республики Таджикистан

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 main food products

In Tajikistan, the share of food products in total exports for January - June 2022 and 2023 amounted to 2.7 and 5.0%, respectively. In imports, their share is much higher and amounted to 19.0 and 17.8%, respectively.

The main imported goods are: potatoes - occupying the largest share, vegetables, vegetable oil, sugar and confectionery, etc.

Imports of food products in January - June 2023 increased by 24.5% compared to January - June 2022, including imports of potatoes by 11.6 times, sugar and confectionery by 12.5%, vegetables by 5.2 times and vegetable oil by 46.1%.

**Table 6: Export, import of basic food products
and their share in total trade volume for January - June 2022-2023.**

(thousand tons)

	export		2023 in % to 2022	import		2023 in % to 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
Foodstuffs	127,6	123,2	96,6	687,1	855,8	124,5
of them:						
wheat	0,2	-	-	374,2	420,5	112,4
flour	1,4	4,0	B 2,9 p	23,1	21,2	91,8
sugar and confectionery	0,1	0,1	100,0	63,9	71,4	112,5
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	-	-	-	5,6	4,8	82,8
vegetable oil	-	-	-	31,7	46,3	146,1
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	3,8	3,9	102,6
eggs, million pieces	19,1	0,2	10,5	8,1	10,7	132,0
tea	0,04	0,02	50,0	3,3	2,1	63,6
potato	-	-	-	2,4	27,6	B 11,6 p
vegetables	75,6	53,7	71,0	8,2	42,3	B 5,2 p
fruits and fruits	34,7	47,7	137,5	27,6	27,0	97,8
fruit and vegetable juices	0,1	0,2	B 2,0 p	0,8	0,8	100,0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,1	0,04	40,0	2,6	2,6	100,0
Share of food products in total volume in %	2,7	5,0	B 1,8 p	19,0	17,8	93,7

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.

Total physical availability 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 half of the 2022	I half of the 2023
Bakery products (in terms of flour)	13,0	12,6
Potato	3,2	3,3
Vegetables and melons	8,4	7,9
Fruits and berries	2,4	2,6
Sugar and confectionery	1,3	1,3
Meat and meat products	1,6	2,0
Milk and dairy products	3,7	3,3
Eggs, pieces	14	13
Vegetable fats	1,6	1,5
Fish and fish products	0,09	0,1

*Source: Household Budget Survey***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 June 2023, of the observed food products, prices for the following groups increased significantly: meat products - by 1.9% (mainly due to an increase in prices for beef - by 3.2%, lamb - by 0.5%); rice - by 14.5%, barley - by 3.2%, potatoes - by 7.3%, carrots - by 2.7%, sugar - by 5.1%, condensed milk - by 0.5% and non-alcoholic drinks – by 0.4%. At the same time, prices for fruits decreased - by 3.2% (apples - by 12.6% and melon - by 2.6%), oils and fats - by 3.0% (cottonseed oil - by 5.0% , sunflower oil – by 2.4%); vegetables - by 4.8% (tomatoes - by 32.2%, onions - by 17.1% and cabbage - by 2.3%); eggs - by 13.4%, milk - by 3.3% and 1st grade flour - by 1.5% (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*

	2022		2023				
	<i>june</i>	<i>december</i>	<i>january</i>	<i>march</i>	<i>april</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>june</i>
beef	61,45	64,19	64,89	64,43	64,48	65,11	66,86
butter	52,98	57,45	54,69	58,70	63,40	63,40	63,42
cottonseed oil	23,96	19,93	19,39	19,43	17,89	17,03	16,39
milk on tap	5,48	6,01	6,55	6,69	6,51	6,31	6,09
eggs (for 10 pieces)	9,90	14,93	14,13	13,75	14,74	12,86	10,94
granulated sugar	11,47	10,23	9,93	10,03	10,65	11,51	11,03
salt	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67

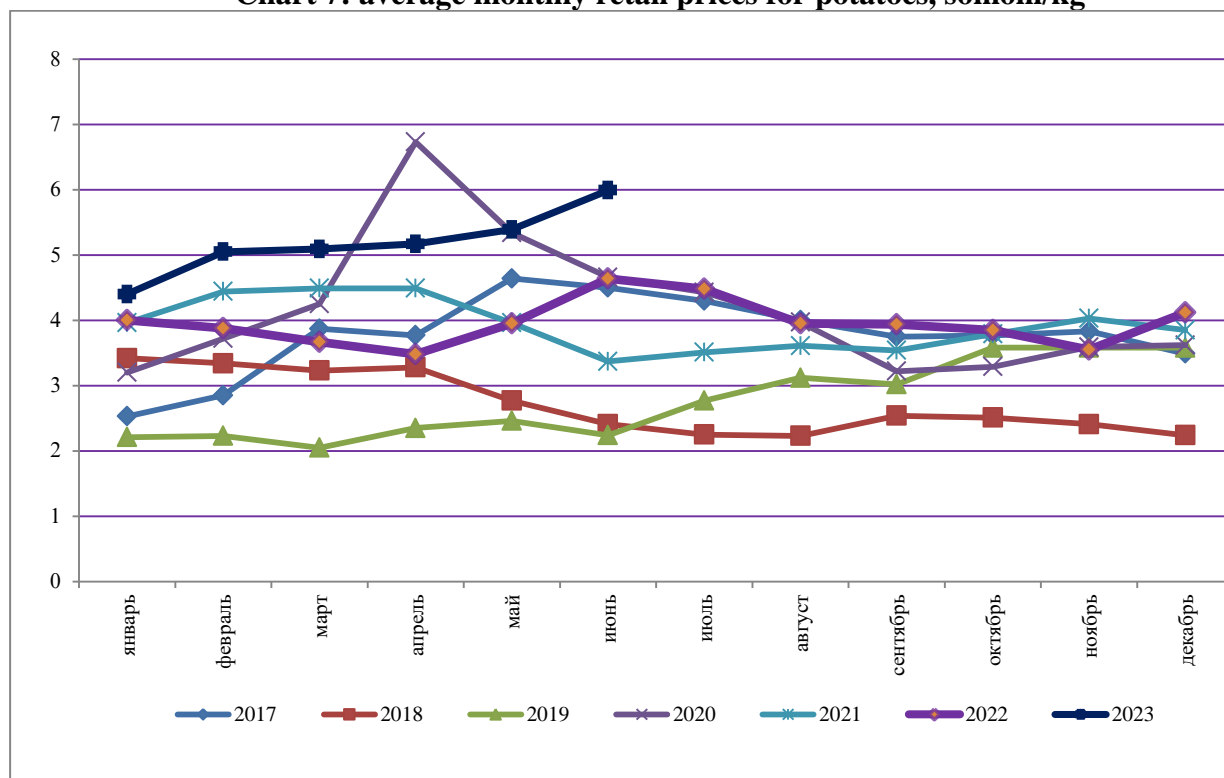
Food security and poverty

	2022		2023				
	June	December	January	March	April	May	June
1st grade wheat flour	6,90	6,07	6,50	6,42	6,07	5,89	5,80
bread made from 1st grade flour	3,77	3,77	3,80	3,78	3,78	3,58	3,49
rice	11,73	12,91	13,65	14,50	14,77	15,11	17,09
potato	4,64	4,12	4,40	5,09	5,17	5,39	5,99
bulb onions	3,83	4,50	6,32	8,80	7,35	4,66	3,80
carrot	2,95	3,22	3,45	4,35	4,93	5,49	5,57
apples	8,00	6,79	7,64	8,67	9,09	10,80	9,66
vodka	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47

Since the beginning of 2023, prices have increased the most for the following groups of goods: vegetables - by 3.4% (carrots - 2.6 times, cabbage - by 46.2% and potatoes - by 28.6%); fruits – by 24.6% (apples – by 28.6%); meat products - by 3.0% (lamb - by 10.4%, beef - by 4.3%); rice - by 43.0% and sugar - by 23.5%.

At the same time, prices for oil and fats decreased by 16.9% (sunflower oil by 22.9%, cottonseed oil by 20.4%); tomatoes - by 71.6% and cucumbers - by 57.4%, eggs - by 21.2%, 1st grade flour - by 17.0% and sugar - by 1.9%.

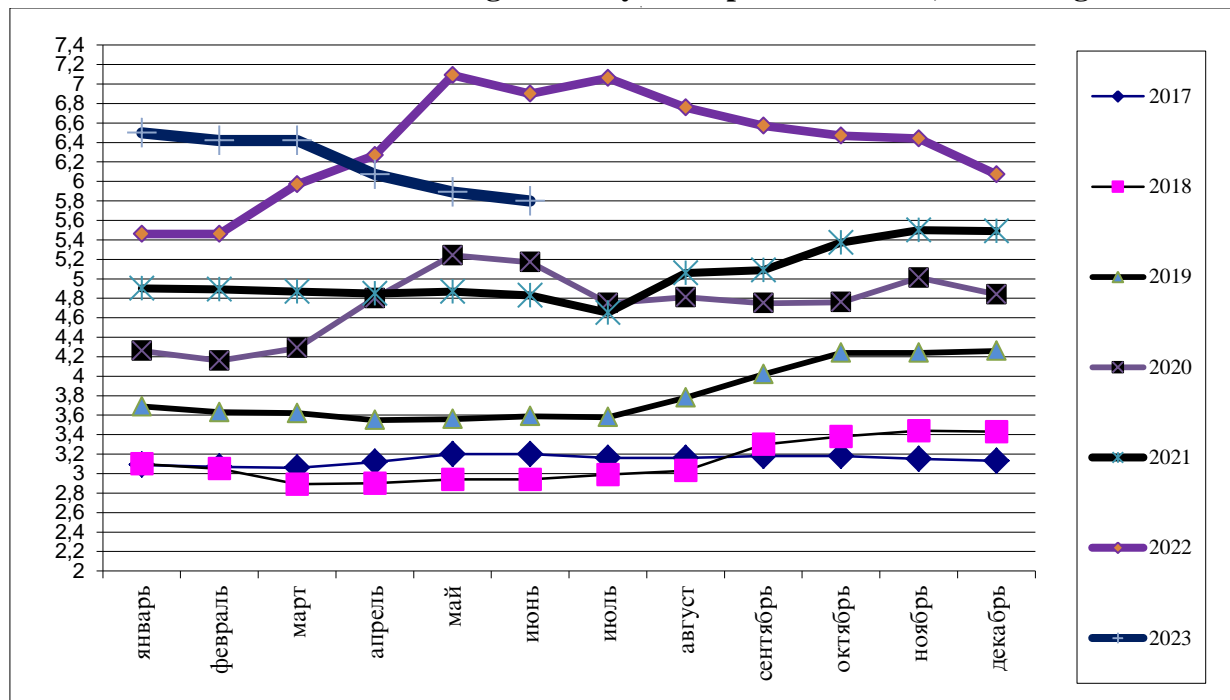
Chart 7: average monthly retail prices for potatoes, somoni/kg



Potato. Potato prices are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The high seasonal price is observed in the second quarter of each year, before the first new harvest.

In March 2022, compared to March 2021, the price per kilogram of potatoes decreased by 18.3% and amounted to 3.37 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2022, compared to June 2021, it increased by 37.7% and amounted to 4.64 somoni per kilogram. In September 2022, compared to September 2021, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 0.5% and amounted to 3.94 somoni per kilogram; in December 2022, compared to December 2021, it increased by 7.01 and amounted to 4.12 somoni per kilogram. 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 (see chart 7).

Flour. Chart 8: average monthly retail prices for flour, somoni/kg



Flour. In March 2022, compared to March 2021, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 22.5% and amounted to 5.97 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2022, compared to June 2021, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 42.8% and amounted to 6.90 somoni. In September 2022, compared to September 2021, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 29.1% and amounted to 6.57 somoni per kilogram; in December 2022, compared to December 2021, it increased by 10.5% and amounted to 6.07 somoni. per kilogram. 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 (see chart 8).

3.2. Income and expenses

Data on income and expenditure are taken from the household budget survey, which is produced starting from January 1, 2009, on the basis of a quarterly survey of 3,000 households, and data for 2008 was produced on the basis of a monthly survey of 925 households and consists of the following sections: demographic information by composition families, housing and infrastructure, the volume of consumption in the family, including from self-production, economic activity in the agricultural and non-agricultural sphere.

3.2.1. Income

In the first half of 2023, compared to the first half of 2022, average per capita nominal cash income increased by 32.4% and amounted to 869.09 somoni per month, and real cash income increased by 28.0% (see table No. 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	I half of the 2022	I half of the 2023
Average per capita income (TJS/month)	656,57	869,09
Real income growth (%)	99,1	128,0
Average nominal salary	1685,39	1949,61
Real wage growth (%)	102,4	111,9
Average per capita expenses (TJS/month)	682,48	1056,68
Growth in real expenses (%)	105,0	149,7

Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.

The most important source of cash income for households in the first half of 2023 continues to be labor income - 37.4 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 7.4 percent, and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 15.2 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 described 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 refers to a situation where people do not have consistent physical, social and economic access to sufficient, nutritious, healthy food that meets their dietary needs and preferences and is essential for leading an active and healthy life.

In the first half of 2023, compared to the first half of 2022, the share of food expenditures in urban areas decreased by -9.1 percentage points, and in rural areas also decreased by -15.6 percentage points (see Table 10).

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

	I half of the 2022	I half of the 2023
Republic	59,3	46,5
<i>including:</i>		
urban population	60,2	51,1
countryside	58,6	43,0
Regions		
Dushanbe	59,4	53,5
GBAO	59,2	44,2
Sugd region	57,9	46,8
Khatlon region	61,6	42,6
RRP	57,1	47,2

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

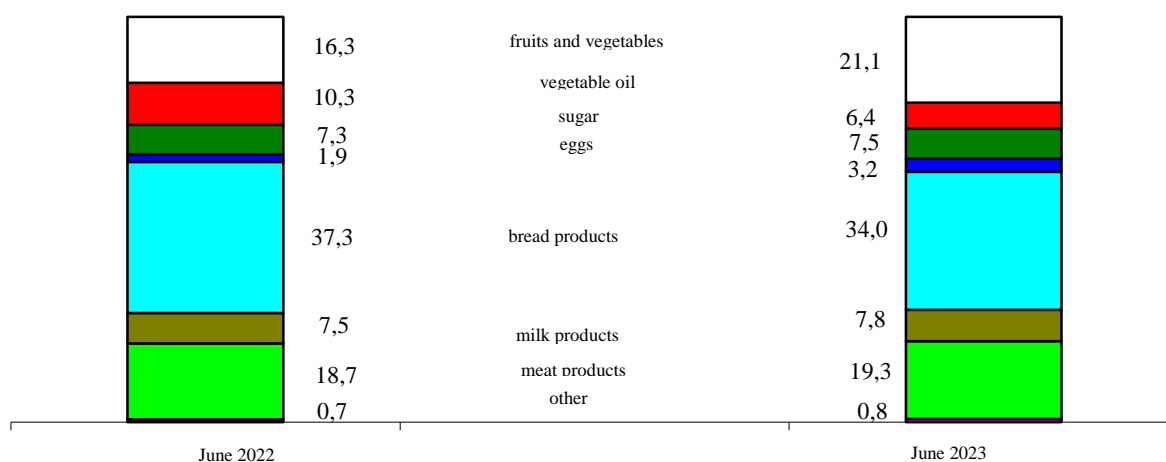
One of the ways to identify food insecurity and adequate nutrition is to calculate the kilocalorie consumption of one household member per day.

For the first half of 2023, kilocalorie consumption per household member per day amounted to 2485.27 kilocalories, which is slightly higher than the minimum norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

For the first half of 2023, consumption of bread and bread products is 75.4 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In the Republic as a whole, in the first half of 2023, the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 19.9 kg, vegetables and melons - 47.4 kg, milk and dairy products - 20.0 kg, meat and meat products - 11.8 kg, vegetable oil and others fat - 9.5 kg, eggs - 74 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 8.1 kg, fruit - 15.8 kg. The largest share of household expenditures on food purchases falls on bread products – 30.9 percent.

Figure 9: Structure of consumer's basket in June of 2022 and 2023
(as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)



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
	1 half of the 2022			1 half of the 2023		
proteins, gram	54,75	62,71	48,62	63,88	69,65	60,26
including in products of animal origin, grams	18,92	21,98	16,56	20,06	22,79	18,35
fats, grams	82,15	99,52	68,94	80,84	91,83	73,95
including in products of animal origin, grams	18,39	21,19	15,87	15,26	18,82	13,03
carbohydrates, gram	336,36	373,78	307,52	375,34	396,87	361,84
calorie content of consumed products, k/cal	2298,83	2637,01	2039,88	2485,27	2693,76	2354,59
including animal origin, k/kal	274,20	314,46	239,97	254,81	299,00	227,10

4.2. Non-income food security indicators

4.2.1. Morbidity

Table 12: Population incidence of infectious diseases (cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2021	2022	II q. 2022	II q. 2023
Total	40645	39571	9759	7382
Acute intestinal infections	22428	21719	5542	3825
including:				
bacillary dysentery	113	130	21	16
Acute viral hepatitis	3943	4900	352	352
Tuberculosis	3480	3623	1063	1081
Brucellosis	521	517	220	281
Parasitic diseases	44014	41745	8096	9832

In the 2nd quarter of 2023, compared to the 2nd quarter of 2022, the incidence of infectious diseases in the population decreased by 24.3 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 51.8 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The incidence of acute viral hepatitis accounts for 4.8 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2022, there was an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis by 1.7 percent, brucellosis by 27.7 percent and parasitic diseases by 21.4 percent.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 31.0 percent, bacterial dysentery by 23.8 percent.

Таблица 13: Заболеваемость детей 0-14 лет инфекционными болезнями
(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2021.	2022.	II q. 2022	II q. 2023
Total	24309	27047	6482	4541
Acute intestinal infections	17060	16336	4307	2874
including:				
Acute viral hepatitis	3520	4508	298	290
Tuberculosis	185	216	57	52
Brucellosis	74	85	37	59
Parasitic diseases	25932	26730	7079	6292

In the 2nd quarter of 2023, compared to the 2nd quarter of 2022, the incidence of infectious diseases in children 0-14 years old decreased by 29.9 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 63.3 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The share of the incidence of acute viral hepatitis in children 0-14 years old is 6.4 percent of the total incidence of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 33.3 percent, parasitic diseases by 11.1 percent, tuberculosis by 8.8 percent and acute viral hepatitis by 2.3 percent.

4.2.2. Birth, death and natural increase

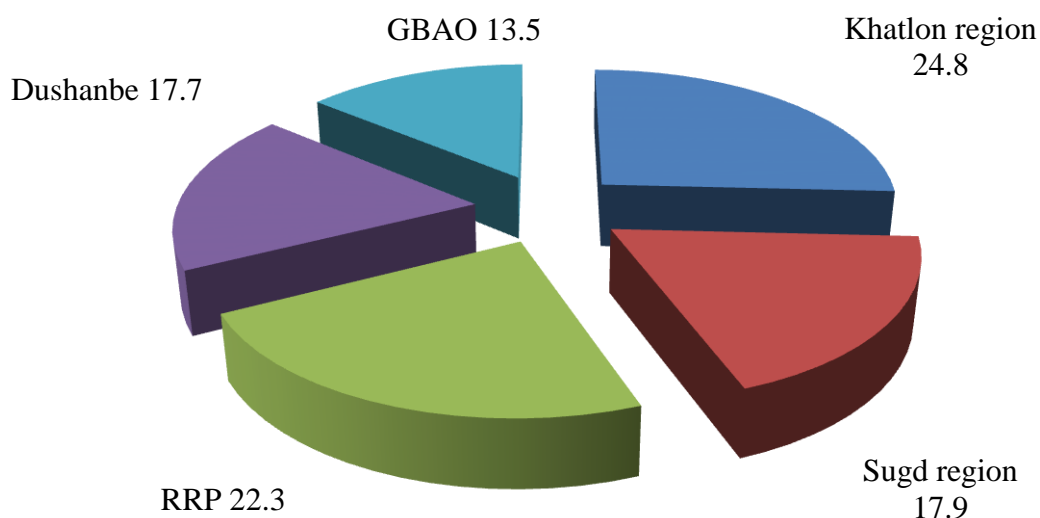
For January - June 2023, the civil registry office registered 106.8 thousand people who gave birth within the period established by law (excluding registration of birth certificates of previous years for restoration) and 17.0 thousand deaths, including children under one year of age – 0.9 thousand.

Crude birth and death rates, according to preliminary estimates, were 21.2 and 3.4 per 1000 population, respectively.

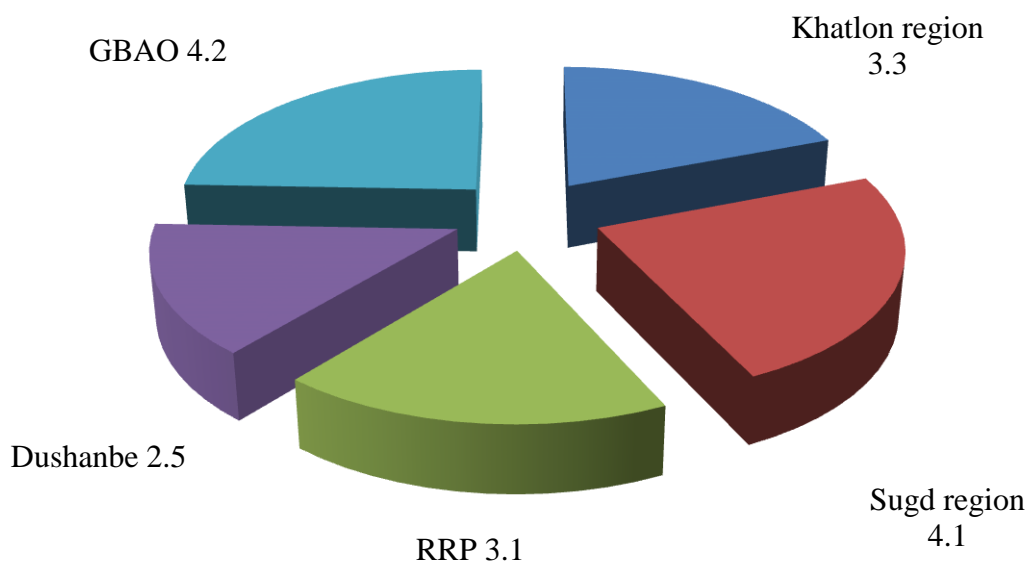
Table 14: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for 2021-2023

	<i>number of registered births, total within the period established by law</i>		<i>number of registered deaths</i>		<i>natural population growth</i>	
	<i>people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of last year</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of last year</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of last year</i>
2021						
1 quarter	54960	96,3	9101	101,9	45859	95,2
2 quarter	48544	110,9	8083	81,8	40461	119,4
3 quarter	48915	74,5	12501	124,0	36414	65,5
4 quarter	63437	86,7	9331	72,6	54106	89,7
In a year	215856	90,0	39016	93,5	176840	89,3
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

Graph 10: Crude birth rates by region per 1000 population



Graph 11: Crude mortality rates by region per 1000 population



In January-June 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, there was a decrease in the registration of births within the period established by law - by 3.0%. A decrease in birth registration is observed in all regions except the city of Dushanbe. In the Khatlon region, birth registration decreased by 2.9% (44.9 thousand births), in the Sughd region by 3.9% (25.7 thousand births), in districts of republican subordination - by 6.5% (23.9 thousand births), GBAO 5.5% and amounted to (1.6 thousand births). In the city of Dushanbe, birth registration increased compared to the same period last year and amounted to 8.3% (10.8 thousand births).

Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for January - June 2022 - 2023

	<i>number of registered births within the period established by law</i>		<i>number of deaths</i>		<i>natural population growth</i>	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	<i>people</i>					
REPUBLIC	110149	106830	16335	16984	93814	89846
<i>including:</i>						
GBAO	1649	1558	419	486	1230	1072
Sughd region	26688	25651	5783	5803	20905	19848
Khatlon region	46275	44910	5473	5900	40802	39010
Dushanbe	9942	10770	1463	1511	8479	9259
RRP	25595	23941	3197	3284	22398	20657

The registration of deaths for January-June 2023 compared to the same period in 2022 increased by 4.0% and amounted to 17.0 thousand people. An increase in the registration of deaths is observed in almost all regions. In the Khatlon region, registration of deaths increased by 7.8% (amounted to 5.9 thousand deaths), in the Sughd region by 0.3% (amounted to 5.8 thousand deaths), in areas of republican subordination - by 2.7% (3,3 thousand deaths), in the city of Dushanbe - by 3.3% (1.5 thousand deaths) and in GBAO, the registration of deaths increased - by 16.0%, amounting to 486 deaths.

Natural population growth, according to preliminary data for January - June 2023, compared to January - June 2022, decreased by 4.2% and amounted to 89.8 thousand people or 17.8 people per 1000 population.

Table 16: Population

Taking into account the registration of births, deaths and migration, the population as of July 1, 2023 was as follows:

	<i>Population, per July 1, 2023, thousand people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period 2022</i>
REPUBLIC		
TAJIKISTAN	10163,4	101,9
<i>including:</i>		
GBAO	232,7	100,7
Sughd region	2889,4	101,6
Khatlon region	3649,3	102,2
Dushanbe city	1228,4	101,7
RRP	2163,6	102,0

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: физическое наличие безопасного и достаточного в количественном и качественном отношении продовольствия;

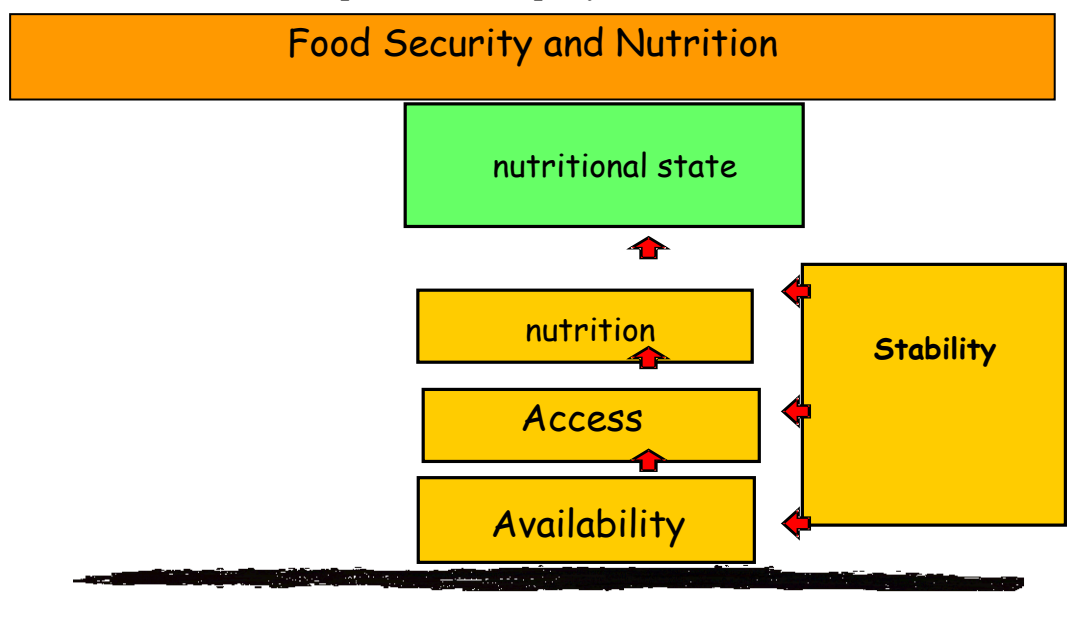
Access: все домохозяйства и все члены домохозяйств располагают достаточными ресурсами для приобретения необходимых продовольственных продуктов (за счет производства, приобретения или помощи);

Consumption: знания, состояние здоровья и санитарные условия,

Assimilation: необходимые для того, чтобы человеческий организм мог потреблять и перерабатывать продовольственные продукты.

Stability: постоянное обеспечение наличия, доступа, потребления и усвоения пищи. В случае отсутствия стабильности, отдельные лица могут страдать и хронической или временной продовольственной необеспеченностью.

Для облегчения все четыре аспекта продовольственной безопасности и безопасности питания приведены на рисунке ниже:



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 meaningful 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. Calculation of losses is made on the basis of 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

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

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

A short-term indicator of economic development is 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 over a certain period.

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

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

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

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

List of abbreviations

<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>GBAO</i>	<i>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast</i>
<i>CPI</i>	<i>Consumer price index on goods and paid services to the population</i>
<i>RRS</i>	<i>Regions of republican subordination</i>
<i>SEDE</i>	<i>Short-term indicator of economic development</i>

Appendix 1. Review of meteorological conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan for the second quarter of 2023

Meteorological overview

April. The month of April was characterized by warm weather, where the amount of precipitation fell below normal.

The average monthly air temperature in most regions was 1-20C above normal and was as follows: in valley regions 17-220C, in mountainous regions from 3-80C to 9-140C, in high regions -3+10C.

During the month, the placement of the air mass in the southern regions was organized by the creation of a temperature lamp throughout almost the entire territory of the republic, while the air temperature in the daytime in the valleys heated from 18-230C to 29-340C, and at night the air temperature varied from 7- From 120C to 13-180C heat. In mountainous areas, variable temperatures were observed during the day from 12-170C to 19-240C, at night from -1+40C to 4-90C, in the east of GBAO - at night from 5-100C to 0-50C below zero, in the daytime from 3-80C below zero up to 6-110C heat.

A corresponding influx of cold air was observed in the period from April 17 to 18, when only the daytime air temperature in most valley regions dropped by 6-130C, while the average daily temperature was 5-70C below the long-term average.

Precipitation was observed for 5-10 days.

Average monthly precipitation in the republic as a whole turned out to be below normal, but on April 18, as a result of the invasion of western cold and humid air, intense precipitation occurred in a number of regions of the republic.

The following meteorological stations recorded heavy precipitation: in 12 hours in Pyanj 24 mm, Parhar 17 mm, Kulyab 18 mm, Muminabad 22 mm, Khovaling 17 mm, Rushan 15 mm and Navobad (rain, snow) 17 mm.

Average monthly precipitation in the republic from the climatic norm: in the Khatlon region 15-56%, in the Sughd region 38-95%, in the regions of republican subordination 10-69%, in GBAO 6-34%.

Increased wind was observed in the periods of April 2, 5, 10, 13, 14 - 18 and 26-27 in certain regions of republican subordination, Khatlon and Sughd regions, wind gusts of up to 15-22 m/s were recorded, and in periods of 1, 6, 10 A thunderstorm was observed on April 16-17 and April 26-27.

In certain regions of Khatlon and districts of republican subordination, there was darkness during the periods of April 5, 11, 12 and 15-18.

May. The month of May in the republic was characterized by warm weather, with the amount of precipitation less than normal.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20C, in most mountainous areas within the climatic norm and amounted to: in valley areas 22-260C, in mountainous areas 12-160C, (in Lyakhsha 80C, in Darvaz 190C and in Khumragi 180C heat) in high mountain areas 0-50C heat.

During the month, the displacement of air masses from the southern regions contributed to an increase in the temperature background almost throughout the entire territory of the

republic, the air temperature in the daytime in the valleys warmed up to 30-35°C, in the extreme south to 37-39°C, at night the air temperature ranged from 9 -14°C heat to 17-22°C heat. In mountainous areas, temperature fluctuations were observed during the day from 16-22°C to 24-29°C, (in Darvaza up to 32-34°C) at night from 3-8°C to 8-13°C, in VGBAO - at night from 0-5°C below zero to 0 -5°C, during the day from 6-11°C to 11-16°C.

Only a short-term influx of cold air was observed on May 6 and 16, when the daytime air temperature in most valley areas dropped by 8-13°C, and the average daily temperature was 2-5°C below the long-term average.

Precipitation was observed for 5-10 days.

Average monthly precipitation in the republic turned out to be below the norm, with the exception of VGBAO it was above the norm and amounted to: in the Khatlon region 14-98%, in the Sughd region 17-59%, in the RRP 20-96%, in the GBAO 123-275% (in Bulunkul 34%).

The most intense precipitation fell: on May 18, in 9 hours, in Chormagzak 22 mm, in Yavan 22 mm, Gushar 28 mm, and in Bustanabad 27 mm.

On May 24, only in Tavildara 27 mm fell in one day. Abnormal weather was observed in Dekhavz, when 38 mm of snow fell overnight and the height of the snow cover reached 50 cm, which was observed for the first time in this zone. According to climatic characteristics, Dehavz is an arid and cold place. It is rare that such an amount of precipitation falls during a season. This case, which was observed on May 26, 2023, is an anomalous case.

Increased winds were observed in the period of May 5, 6, 17 and 24-25 in certain areas of the DRP, Khatlon and Sughd regions, winds of up to 16-22 m/s were recorded, in Aivadzh gusts reached up to 26 m/s

In the period from May 5-6, 12, 16, 23 and 25-26, haze was observed in the Khatlon region and the DRP.

June. The month of June in the republic was characterized by abnormally hot weather, on some days with increased wind, dust storm and haze.

The average monthly air temperature in the republic was 1-2°C above the norm in the valleys of the Sughd region and GBAO, 2-5°C in the valleys of the Khatlon region and mountainous regions of the DRS, 3-5°C above the climate norm in the foothills of the Khatlon region and the valleys of the DRS and amounted to: in the valleys 28-30°C heat; in the foothills 26-28°C; in the mountains of the Sughd region and the RRP 20-24°C heat, in the Western Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Okrug 25-26°C heat, in the highlands 7-10°C heat.

For almost the entire month of July, hot weather was observed in the republic.

June 2023 for most of the valley areas of the republic became the hottest in the entire history of observations.

The hottest weather was observed in the second and third decades of the month. On the hottest days of the second and third decades of June, the air warmed up during the day in the valleys to 39-42°C, in the extreme south of the republic to 43-44°C.

The absolute maximum air temperature for June for all years of meteorological observations is 37-40°C, in the south of Khatlon region - 40-42°C. However, such a long period with temperatures significantly above normal at the beginning of summer is quite rare in

Tajikistan. Also, for the first time in the entire observation period, the absolute maximum was recorded in the city of Dushanbe on June 18 and 21 – 40.80C.

Abnormally hot weather led to the rapid melting of snow cover and the melting of glacial mudflows in the mountainous and high-mountain regions of the republic, and also led to an increase in water levels in rivers fed by melting snow.

On some days, short-term rains were observed in some mountainous and high-mountain areas.

Monthly precipitation in the republic was: in valley areas 0-45%, in foothill areas 5-60%, in mountainous areas 1-68% (Darvoz 136%, Khorog 109%), in high mountain areas 95-365% of the climatic norm .

For almost 15 days, dusty haze was observed in most of the valley and foothill areas of the Khatlon region and the DRP, and on June 20, in the Sughd region.

During the period 9-13, 20, 22-29 June, with the exception of GBAO, in certain areas of the republic there was a thunderstorm with wind speed up to 15-20 m/s.

Review of water from rivers and reservoirs

April. During April of this year, the water level increased on most rivers of the republic, and decreased only in the Yokhsu, Kyzylsu (southern) and Mogiondarya rivers.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the rivers Pyanj, Kofarnigan, Vakhsh, Zarafshan and is recorded in the territory and exceeds the norm (91-131%). The water flow of the Isfara, Yokhsu, Kyzylsu (southern), Mogiondarye and Karatog rivers was less than normal (38-77%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month is 23 million m³; on April 30 of this year it was 6403 million m³, which is 502 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir increased by 14 million m³ over the month and as of April 30 of this year amounted to 3463 million m³, which is 39 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The forecast was 92% correct.

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

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj, Vakhsh, Zarafshan and Kofarnigan river basins was below normal (31-110%). Water consumption in the Vanj rivers turned out to be higher than normal (126%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir increased during the month to 222 million m³, and as of May 31 of this year it was 6625 million m³, which is 1182 million m³ less than for the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir decreased by 20 million m³ during the month on May 31 of this year and amounted to 3443 million m³, which is 137 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The forecast was 88% correct.

June. During June of this year, an increase in water level was observed in the rivers of the republic, and a decrease in water level was recorded only in the Yakhsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers.

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Pyanj (117-132%), Vakhsh (109-132%), Isfara (120%), Zeravshan (113%) rivers was higher than normal. Water flow in the rivers Kafarnigan, Kyzylsu (southern) and Yakhsu is below the norm by (62-88%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month is 228 million m³, increased and as of June 30 of this year amounted to 8853 million m³, which is 156 million m³ more than for the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir decreased by 358 million m³ over the month. On June 30 of this year it amounted to 3085 million m³, which is 226 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The forecast was 87% correct.

Appendix 2. Main target indicators of NDS-2030

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	I q. 2023	II q. 2023	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Population (at the end of the period)	Thaus. people	8551,2	9313,8	9716,8	9886,8	10078,4	10121,1	10163,4	9500	10490	11580
Average real GDP growth rate in a year*	%	6,0	7,4	4,4	9,4	8,0	8,2	8,3	6,7	6,9	7,8
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	8580,1	8922,2	10312,0	11838,8	x	x	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13,0	27,1	21,7	27,3	38,9*	x	x	22	26	28
Share of private investment in GDP	%	4,6	3,9	3,8	4,5	4,0	4,8	4,3	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	21,2	23,1	23,8	23,5	20,7	18,0	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
<i>including:</i>											
- mining industry	%	1,7	3,3	2,8	4,6	4,3	4,1	4,1	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	13,4	15,6	15,0	15,1	10,8	9,4	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
- production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	4,5	4,7	4,2	4,1	5,8	4,4	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	20,9	22,7	22,4	22,9	6,8	16,2	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (without construction)	%	41,0	36,5	34,6	32,9	33,3	51,3	46,1	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes to GDP	%	12,6	9,7	9,0	9,6	9,2	12,8	11,2	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	20,7	19,8	20,6	21,4	5,4	10,8	26,2	37,5	40,7
Generation of electrical energy at HPS	billion kWh	16,8	19,2	18,1	19,3	19,9	4,8	10,1	24,5	34,4	37,6

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	I q. 2023	II q. 2023	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Electricity generation per capita	thousand kWh/person.	2,0	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,1	0,5	1,1	2,78	3,64	3,67
Growth in industrial output (by 2021)	%	111,3	113,2	108,8	120,8	109,7	108,8	110,3	160	260	400
Oil production	Th. tons	24,6	23,3	24,5	24,6	24,9	4,5	4,6	25,0	30,0	36,0
Gas production	m3	4102	730,0	678,0	762,0	810,0	105,4	88,3	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	M tons	1,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,4	0,3	0,5	4,05	6,9	10,3
Freight turnover	млрд.т. км	6,0	7,5	7,6	8,4	10,3	2,4	2,8	7,9	9,2	12,3
Passenger turnover	мл/км	9,2	9,3	8,0	8,8	9,9	2,7	3,0	13,2	15,5	20,6
Life expectancy at birth including	years	73,6	75,0	x	x	76,3	x	x	75,7	77,8	80,0
- men		71,8	73,3	x	x	74,7	x	x	73,8	75,9	78,0
-women		75,6	76,9	x	x	77,9	x	x	77,7	80,0	82,2
Share of persons with vocational education among the employed population, including among women	%	26	x	x	x	x	x	x	no less 30	no less 50	no less 60
		20	x	x	x	x	x	x	no less 24	no less 40	no less 50
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1,8	0,3	-3,9	1,4	7,2	10,9	11,9	5		
Соотношение заработной платы женщин к заработной плате мужчин	%	61,1	64,10	66,7	67,9	61,5	x	x	65	70	75

Food security and poverty

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	I KB. 2023	II KB. 2023 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	10,2 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	x	10	11	12
State budget expenditures on science 4	% to GDP	0,15	0,09	0,09	0,09	x	x	x	не менее 0,8	не менее 1,2	не менее 1,5
Growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6,3	-9,4	-2,5 ¹	-8,1	x	x	x	6		
Housing supply level	м ² /ple.	10,7	x	x	x	x	x	x	13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31	26,3	x	23,4	22,5	x	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	10,7	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69th place out of 155 countries	x	x	x	x	x	x	not less 60 places	not less 55 places	not less 50 places
Gender Development Index	group	Group 3 with development level	x	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	x	37	35	30

^{*)} short-term economic development indicator (SDE)

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. Change in average wholesale prices (supplies) in Tajikistan (TJS/kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Potato											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	7,00	4,16	4,34	5,18	3,94	4,57	4,86
Sughd region	1,88	1,60	2,07	2,23	3,15	3,38	2,66	1,46	2,13	2,0	2,48	2,03
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,77	2,32	2,50	2,61	2,61	2,26	1,88	1,51	2,27
RRP	3,0	-	2,20	2,44	2,36	2,33	2,54	2,56	2,45	2,91	2,73	2,37
On average for the republic	1,9	1,60	2,18	2,58	2,89	2,98	2,66	2,0	2,28	3,23	3,54	2,19
	Milk											
GBAO	-	-	-	5,92	8,67	8,14	5,31	6,23	8,56	5,80	6,62	8,95
Sughd region	2,4	3,27	3,33	2,62	2,58	2,93	2,97	2,55	2,54	2,38	2,52	2,52
Khatlon region	2,33	2,08	4,96	2,93	2,57	3,00	2,90	2,78	3,58	1,81	1,90	3,67
RRP	3,68	4,30	3,14	3,54	4,24	5,52	2,88	3,64	4,24	4,45	3,40	3,76
On average for the republic	2,46	4,24	3,34	3,12	3,58	4,06	2,96	3,16	3,48	4,25	3,12	3,32
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,15	4,78	6,77	3,59	4,83	6,67
Sughd region	2,54	3,44	3,36	3,03	3,62	3,94	2,74	2,70	3,50	1,76	2,65	3,20
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,42	2,96	2,50	2,30	2,40	2,83	1,60	2,55	3,02
RRP	2,15	3,92	-	2,43	2,48	2,00	2,55	2,34	2,66	1,80	2,56	2,58
On average for the republic	2,26	3,53	3,36	2,55	2,17	2,82	2,65	2,56	3,22	1,93	2,64	3,08

Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices for 2020-2023. in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

				I quarter		II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter			
	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	
Potato															
Dushanbe	4,00	3,79	4,92	4,08	3,85	4,40	3,70	3,67	5,70	3,51	3,53	4,22	3,30	3,86	3,95
Sughd region	4,05	3,67	3,48	4,23	3,28	4,84	3,87	4,29	5,21	3,87	3,02	3,07	3,24	3,57	3,29
Khatlon region	3,90	3,79	3,68	4,33	3,62	5,01	3,46	3,26	5,76	3,47	3,13	4,00	3,28	3,68	3,82
GBAO	4,72	4,62	4,82	4,70	4,50	6,11	4,73	4,82	6,50	4,65	4,64	5,08	4,17	4,42	4,97
On average for the republic	4,17	3,96	3,97	4,34	3,85	5,09	3,94	4,01	5,79	3,87	3,38	4,09	3,50	3,89	3,98
Milk															
Dushanbe	4,67	5,14	6,15	5,22	6,13	7,83	4,97	6,17	6,50	4,59	4,97	5,87	4,84	5,38	6,43
Sughd region	3,47	3,85	4,38	3,59	4,15	5,54	3,72	4,36	5,75	3,59	4,12	4,46	3,59	3,96	4,53
Khatlon region	3,88	4,12	4,89	4,44	4,67	6,11	3,94	4,85	5,57	3,66	3,90	4,63	4,14	4,20	5,39
GBAO	5,19	5,62	7,12	5,40	6,86	8,64	5,46	7,13	7,80	4,79	5,58	7,36	5,26	6,05	7,62
On average for the republic	4,30	4,68	5,63	4,66	5,24	7,03	4,52	5,63	6,40	4,16	4,64	5,58	4,46	4,90	5,99
Flour 1-sort															
Dushanbe	4,68	4,98	6,15	4,83	5,57	5,20	4,72	6,70	5,05	4,72	4,87	6,48	4,89	5,48	5,84
Sughd region	4,67	5,00	6,09	4,79	5,36	5,09	4,74	6,77	4,14	4,84	4,87	6,42	4,80	5,60	5,82
Khatlon region	4,82	5,08	6,46	5,01	5,65	5,26	4,89	6,97	4,97	4,98	4,93	6,94	5,05	5,47	6,28
GBAO	5,03	5,57	6,66	5,28	5,92	6,47	5,18	6,55	5,26	5,02	5,24	7,18	5,27	5,79	6,99
On average for the republic	4,80	5,15	6,34	4,97	5,63	5,51	4,88	6,75	4,86	4,89	4,98	6,75	5,00	5,58	6,23
Wheat															
Dushanbe	4,15	4,60	5,21	4,55	5,30	5,30	4,36	5,28	5,16	3,87	4,50	5,33	4,58	4,74	5,30
Sughd region	3,26	3,86	4,77	3,48	4,74	4,71	3,53	4,68	4,64	3,39	4,37	4,92	3,48	4,08	4,86
Khatlon region	3,30	3,81	4,47	3,74	4,50	4,67	3,63	4,32	4,29	3,35	4,37	4,76	3,49	3,95	4,74
GBAO	4,91	5,46	6,14	5,30	6,14	6,21	5,37	5,99	5,88	4,91	4,37	6,25	5,52	5,55	6,52
On average for the republic	3,90	4,43	5,15	4,27	5,17	5,22	4,22	5,07	4,99	3,88	4,40	5,31	4,27	4,58	5,38
Rice															
Dushanbe	8,68	7,65	8,47	7,52	10,65	13,35	7,50	8,43	14,10	9,05	7,80	8,60	8,52	7,79	9,80
Sughd region	10,54	9,69	9,77	9,78	11,27	12,53	9,39	9,76	15,26	10,89	9,73	9,75	10,24	9,84	9,00
Khatlon region	9,08	3,33	9,03	8,47	10,42	12,87	8,50	8,63	13,10	9,93	8,36	9,16	7,91	8,00	10,81
GBAO	13,25	14,36	15,25	10,27	14,16	20,80	14,42	14,75	16,90	14,00	14,29	14,99	13,76	14,44	14,69
On average for the republic	10,39	10,00	10,62	10,01	11,35	14,88	9,95	10,39	14,84	10,97	10,05	10,62	10,11	10,01	11,09
Sugar															
Dushanbe	7,08	9,03	10,13	8,82	9,42	9,37	9,15	10,65	11,50	6,75	9,0	10,67	8,68	9,13	9,80
Sughd region	7,28	9,76	10,88	9,51	10,36	10,04	9,91	11,94	12,34	6,97	9,70	11,03	9,06	9,91	10,19
Khatlon region	7,25	9,24	10,08	9,27	9,20	9,11	9,61	10,97	11,70	6,83	9,03	10,22	9,00	9,06	9,91
GBAO	7,96	10,03	11,58	9,91	10,69	11,44	10,08	12,05	12,22	7,42	10,00	11,99	9,64	10,15	11,60
On average for the republic	7,39	9,51	10,67	9,38	9,91	9,99	9,69	11,40	13,19	7,00	9,43	10,98	9,09	9,56	10,38

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Bulb onions															
Dushanbe	2,03	1,85	3,47	1,73	2,70	5,30	1,47	3,20	3,20	1,43	1,89	4,03	2,09	2,31	3,97
Sughd region	1,82	1,50	3,21	1,59	2,50	7,91	1,22	3,25	3,04	1,22	1,42	3,67	1,78	1,76	3,43
Khatlon region	2,00	1,66	3,36	1,83	2,69	8,10	1,24	2,86	3,26	1,39	1,37	4,02	2,14	2,21	3,87
GBAO	2,98	2,76	4,72	2,84	3,87	10,79	2,45	4,25	4,78	2,49	2,65	5,41	2,81	3,10	5,35
On average for the republic	2,21	1,94	3,69	2,00	2,94	8,03	1,59	3,33	3,57	1,63	1,83	4,28	2,20	2,34	4,16
Cottonseed oil															
Dushanbe	13,34	20,35	21,62	17,33	21,20	18,37	21,23	23,67	15,50	12,58	22,0	22,60	15,78	20,83	19,02
Sughd region	13,47	19,79	20,62	18,65	20,59	17,48	20,08	22,40	13,97	12,63	21,07	20,89	17,49	21,24	18,37
Khatlon region	12,47	20,58	20,77	17,48	21,55	18,56	21,20	21,66	14,51	11,73	21,78	20,81	15,29	21,84	19,05
GBAO	14,44	22,35	25,35	18,65	24,76	23,08	22,12	25,91	20,56	14,47	24,01	26,87	16,61	24,61	26,28
On average for the republic	13,43	20,77	22,24	18,03	22,03	19,37	21,16	23,41	16,13	12,85	22,21	22,79	16,29	22,14	20,68
Mutton															
Dushanbe	53,09	65,51	66,87	56,83	70,31	66,37	64,12	65,73	68,50	53,07	69,27	65,53	54,73	72,82	65,90
Sughd region	56,40	66,92	74,59	60,99	71,63	76,11	65,77	72,59	80,08	57,06	69,68	75,24	59,22	71,55	78,89
Khatlon region	51,90	64,16	66,21	56,48	68,66	69,45	65,52	67,17	73,92	52,93	67,42	63,87	53,21	68,53	65,15
GBAO	45,65	54,51	58,96	49,27	59,09	64,09	51,71	59,10	59,44	46,00	57,98	58,41	47,21	59,09	59,26
On average for the republic	51,76	62,77	66,66	55,89	67,42	69,00	61,78	66,15	70,49	52,27	66,09	65,76	53,59	68,00	67,30
Beef															
Dushanbe	52,43	59,92	61,32	53,67	62,43	79,37	60,68	61,30	67,20	52,93	59,13	60,64	53,56	63,00	60,89
Sughd region	49,82	58,92	65,76	55,41	65,41	83,65	56,61	64,81	68,87	49,88	56,70	65,11	52,14	65,06	67,72
Khatlon region	50,83	59,03	60,21	52,87	62,37	71,97	58,83	59,85	68,30	51,41	57,68	58,37	51,75	63,54	60,25
GBAO	44,85	52,83	56,74	47,91	55,82	60,64	51,70	56,63	58,56	45,45	52,15	56,44	46,06	56,02	58,08
On average for the republic	49,48	57,67	61,01	51,96	61,51	73,91	56,96	60,65	65,73	49,92	56,42	60,14	50,88	61,90	61,74
Chicken meat															
Dushanbe	24,05	26,76	30,46	24,0	31,33	31,13	26,17	30,50	31,20	23,97	27,71	30,00	24,14	29,17	30,00
Sughd region	23,54	25,40	28,86	27,76	28,75	30,65	25,24	28,75	29,05	23,95	25,24	28,75	24,06	27,35	29,19
Khatlon region	21,70	23,37	25,90	23,0	24,32	30,99	23,67	25,34	29,63	21,60	23,37	26,23	22,67	23,43	27,70
GBAO	29,26	32,24	36,01	29,45	35,39	38,48	30,96	35,89	38,44	29,00	31,81	36,23	29,30	32,75	36,56
On average for the republic	24,64	26,69	30,31	25,05	29,94	32,81	26,51	30,12	32,31	24,63	27,03	30,30	25,04	28,17	30,86
Eggs for 10 pieces															
Dushanbe	9,16	10,16	11,11	10,90	8,73	13,43	10,90	10,03	11,20	8,31	9,33	11,56	10,72	9,51	11,11
Sughd region	8,83	10,31	10,64	11,39	8,80	13,26	10,56	9,18	10,48	7,41	9,51	10,93	10,74	9,76	10,64
Khatlon region	8,96	10,36	10,18	11,56	8,40	13,07	10,95	8,42	10,44	7,93	9,50	10,40	10,43	9,41	10,18
GBAO	10,25	11,95	12,93	12,06	11,86	15,00	12,39	11,75	12,56	9,70	11,60	12,71	11,57	11,74	12,93
On average for the republic	9,30	10,69	11,22	11,48	9,45	13,69	11,20	9,84	11,17	8,46	9,99	11,40	10,86	10,10	11,22

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

	I half of 2022						I half of 2023					
	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 urban areas		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in urban areas
Cash expenses	682,48	848,05	578,05	100	100	100	1056,68	1220,18	954,20	100	100	100
of them:												
Consumer spending	678,38	843,93	573,96	99,4	99,5	99,3	1055,92	1219,58	953,35	99,9	99,9	99,9
including:												
for food	402,58	507,97	336,10	59,0	59,9	58,1	491,49	624,18	408,32	46,5	51,1	42,8
for the purchase of non-food items	185,14	217,31	164,85	27,1	25,6	28,5	420,61	411,39	426,39	39,8	33,7	44,7
of them:												
clothes, shoes, fabrics	65,12	87,96	50,72	9,5	10,4	8,8	85,72	110,83	69,99	8,1	9,1	7,3
furniture and household items	15,26	26,78	8,00	2,2	3,2	1,4	46,28	59,00	38,31	4,4	4,8	4,0
drugs, medicines	8,21	11,30	6,27	1,2	1,3	1,1	9,76	13,05	7,69	0,9	1,1	0,8
Construction Materials	8,15	4,12	10,70	1,2	0,5	1,8	41,45	23,43	52,75	3,9	1,9	5,5
fuel	17,97	13,15	21,00	2,6	1,5	3,6	58,17	42,32	68,10	5,5	3,5	7,1
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	0,70	0,88	0,58	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,81	0,94	0,73	0,08	0,08	0,08
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,70	1,02	0,50	0,1	0,1	0,09	0,62	0,76	0,53	0,06	0,06	0,05
to pay for personal services	85,20	113,06	67,63	12,5	13,3	11,7	144,26	184,68	118,92	13,6	15,1	12,5
including:												
payment for household services	33,61	48,31	24,33	4,9	5,7	4,2	53,73	74,38	40,80	5,1	6,1	4,3
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	26,94	39,77	18,84	3,9	4,7	3,3	38,55	56,43	27,34	3,6	4,6	2,9
of which payment:												
- living space	5,20	3,78	6,09	0,8	0,4	1,0	9,36	8,49	9,91	0,9	0,7	1,0
-utilities	21,53	35,49	12,71	3,1	4,2	2,2	29,20	46,90	17,42	2,8	3,8	1,8
- electricity	17,76	27,47	11,63	2,6	3,2	2,0	23,22	35,44	15,56	2,2	2,9	1,6

	I half of 2022						I half of 2023					
	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 urban areas		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in urban areas
tailoring and repair of clothes, shoes	1,52	1,76	1,36	0,2	0,2	0,2	3,99	5,42	3,09	0,4	0,4	0,3
cultural and educational services	0,21	0,18	0,06	0,03	0,02	0,01	3,90	6,31	2,38	0,4	0,5	0,2
tuition fee	1,55	3,01	0,64	0,2	0,3	0,1	4,30	7,09	2,55	0,4	0,6	0,3
payment for medical care	8,62	10,22	7,62	1,3	1,2	1,3	20,48	26,10	16,95	1,9	2,1	1,8
of which payment for sanatorium treatment, including rest	0,52	0,49	0,54	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,68	0,80	0,60	0,1	0,1	0,1
transport services	13,28	13,12	13,37	1,9	1,5	2,3	24,94	24,31	25,34	2,4	2,0	2,6
communication services	12,67	16,52	10,24	1,9	1,9	1,8	17,32	21,54	14,68	1,6	1,8	1,5
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees, payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	4,1	4,12	4,09	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,76	0,6	0,85	0,1	0,1	0,1

Distribution of households and the population in them by the size of average per capita consumer expenditure for the 2nd quarter of 2023 (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	17281	44	170	249	448	2089	705	629	676	533
	including											
2.	bottom 10% (1 decile)	300	1808	1	6	19	48	227	49	74	72	55
3.	2 decile	307	1848	1	8	16	39	242	43	56	72	68
4.	3 decile	294	1919	2	8	13	33	238	37	58	66	56
5.	4 decile	304	1861	1	9	22	42	230	53	57	72	58
6.	4 decile	297	1887		15	22	35	226	60	52	80	54
7.	6 decile	299	1801	4	9	21	41	224	58	66	66	69
8.	7 decile	301	1733	6	15	20	44	216	64	73	72	52
9.	8 decile	298	1628	4	15	34	52	193	82	67	66	52
10.	9 decile	300	1486	6	37	38	55	164	112	62	65	38
11.	top 10% (10 decile)	300	1310	19	48	44	59	129	147	64	45	31

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

	for I quarter 2022			for I quarter 2023		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		in an urban area	in rural terrain		in an urban area	in rural terrain
Bread products	13,0	13,6	13,2	12,6	13,5	12,0
Potato	3,2	3,7	3,6	3,3	3,8	3,0
Vegetables and melons	8,4	7,7	6,3	7,9	8,5	7,5
Fruits and berries, including dried	2,4	2,9	2,4	2,6	2,8	2,5
Sugar and confectionery	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,3
Meat and meat products	1,6	2,4	1,6	2,0	2,6	1,6
Fish products	0,09	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Milk and dairy products	3,7	3,4	3,7	3,3	3,3	3,3
Eggs (pieces)	14	16	13	13	14	11
Plants oil and margarine	1,6	1,8	1,4	1,5	1,8	1,5

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