

Food security and poverty

№3 - 2023

Editorial board:

J. Nurmahmadzoda. - Chairman of Editorial Board

Aso N.A. – Deputy Chairman of Editorial Board

Members of editorial board: Mirzoyon N., Qurbonov S., Juraboyzoda Z., Asmatbekzoda F., Najibulloev A., Nabizoda A., Najmidinova C., Saipov S.

Responsible for:**- sections of the Bulletin**

Agriculture, Nature and Environmental statistics	Qosimov KH.	227-81-14
Trade, foreign economic activity	Najibulloev A.	227-82-66
Demographic statistics, employment	Nabizoda A.	227-80-88
Social statistics	Azizzoda I.	227-94-88
Gross domestic product	Najmidinova S.	227-98-71
Price and tariff statistics	Saipov S.	227-94-89

--preparation of the main document,
systematization of sections, technical
execution and design:

- publication:

Department of summary economic
analysis and international relations
Juraboyzoda Z.

tel. 221-23-87

e-mail: stat@tojikiston.com

Head of the Main Computing Center of
the Agency on Statistics under the
President Republic of Tajikistan

Kurbonov S.

tel: 227-96-09

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 healthy and active lives. 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 parties.

Food security and poverty

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:

734025 Republic of Tajikistan

Dushanbe, st. Bokhtar, 17

Tel: (992372) 212387, Fax (992372) 214375

e-mail: stat@tojikiston.com

<http://www.stat.tj>

© Агентство по статистике при Президенте Республики Таджикистан, 2023

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
OVERVIEW	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
1.2. Price and tariff index	111
1.3 International trade	111
1.4. Labor market	112
SECTION II. FOOD AVAILABILITY	113
2.1. Growth in agricultural production	114
2.1.1. Prospects for food production	114
2.1.2. Crop production	116
2.1.3. Livestock.....	117
2.2. Manufacturer price analysis	119
2.3. Trade in basic food products	121
2.4. Availability of food per capita	121
SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.3
3.1. Consumer price analysis.....	123
3.2. Income and expenses.....	125
3.2.1. Income	125
3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan	126
3.3.1. Food insecurity - households spending more than half of their income on food	126
SECTION IV. CONSUMPTION AND ABSORPTION	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population.....	128
4.2. Non-income food security indicators	130
4.2.1. Incidence	130
4.2.2. Birth rate, mortality rate, growth is said	131
METHODOLOGY	134
Annex 1. Review of meteorological conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan for the III quarter of 2023	138
Annex 2. Main target indicators of the NDS-2030	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Appendix 3. Change in average wholesale prices (offers) in Tajikistan (somon/kg)	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Annex 4. Change in average consumer prices for 2020-2023 in Tajikistan (somon/kg)	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Annex 5. Cash expenditures of households in the Republic of Tajikistan (according to the sample survey of households)	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Annex 6. Average per capita food consumption in households in the Republic of Tajikistan (according to the sample survey of households)	15150

OVERVIEW

- The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - September 2023 amounted to 43809.5 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 33379.0 million somoni, or 8.8% more and livestock 10430.5 million somoni, or 5.0% more.
- In January - September 2023, the volume of meat production from large and small livestock (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 164,565 tons, which is 8.3% more than the same period in 2022. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January – September 2023 amounted to 688,925 tons, which is 4.3% more than in the same period in 2022.
- Imports of food products in January - September 2023 increased by 14.2% compared to January - September 2022, including imports of potatoes by 10.0 times, wheat by 108.0%, vegetables by 4.0 times, vegetable oil by 2.0 times and eggs by 134.3%.
- Since the beginning of 2023, prices have increased the most for the following groups of goods: bakery products and cereals - by 6.4% (rice - by 48.8%, confectionery - by 10.2% and bread - by 5.9 %); meat products - by 3.3% (lamb - by 11.7% and beef - by 5.4%); vegetables - by 4.6% (carrots - 2.1 times, cabbage - 1.6 times and potatoes - 28.7%); fruits - by 24.9% (grapes - 1.7 times, apples - by 14.1%).
- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in September 2023 amounted to 2671.7 thousand people, including 2623.6 thousand people (98.2%) employed in the economy, 48.1 thousand people have official unemployed status, representing 1.8% of the labor force.
- The most important source of cash income for households for 9 months of 2023 continues to be labor income - 38.7 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 6.0 percent and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 15.0 percent.
- For 9 months of 2023, the consumption of bread and bread products is 114.82 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 September 2023 increased by 11.9% compared to August 2023, and increased by 8.2% compared to September 2022.
- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in September 2023 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 822.64 somoni.

Food security and poverty

- The total amount of arrears for the payment of wages, taking into account previous years, as of the end of September 2023 amounted to 26972.3 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 1588.5 thousand somoni.
- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 15292.0 thousand somoni (56.7% of the total), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 2415.2 thousand somoni (9 .0%), in construction - 1240.6 thousand somoni (4.6%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 809.8 thousand somoni (3.0%).

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	9 месяцев 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	89850,1
including, %:			
Agriculture	22,4	22,9	23,5
industry	23,8	23,5	17,1
services and trade	44,2	44,5	48,6
GDP per capita (somon)	10312,0	11838,8	x
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	9,8
Consumer price index, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	109,0	106,6	103,6
Food price index	110,3	107,2	103,5
Service price index	106,7	106,7	102,5
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	11,3089	11,0258	10,8070
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2,1	2,1	1,9
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	52,7	55,1	49,4
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	103,6	104,7	89,5
Average monthly salary (somon)	1540,81	1760,29	1963,80
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	110,6	114,2	115,2
Trade balance (million US\$)	-2059,9	-3025,5	-3195,3
Share of food in imports, %	21,0	20,4	17,3
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

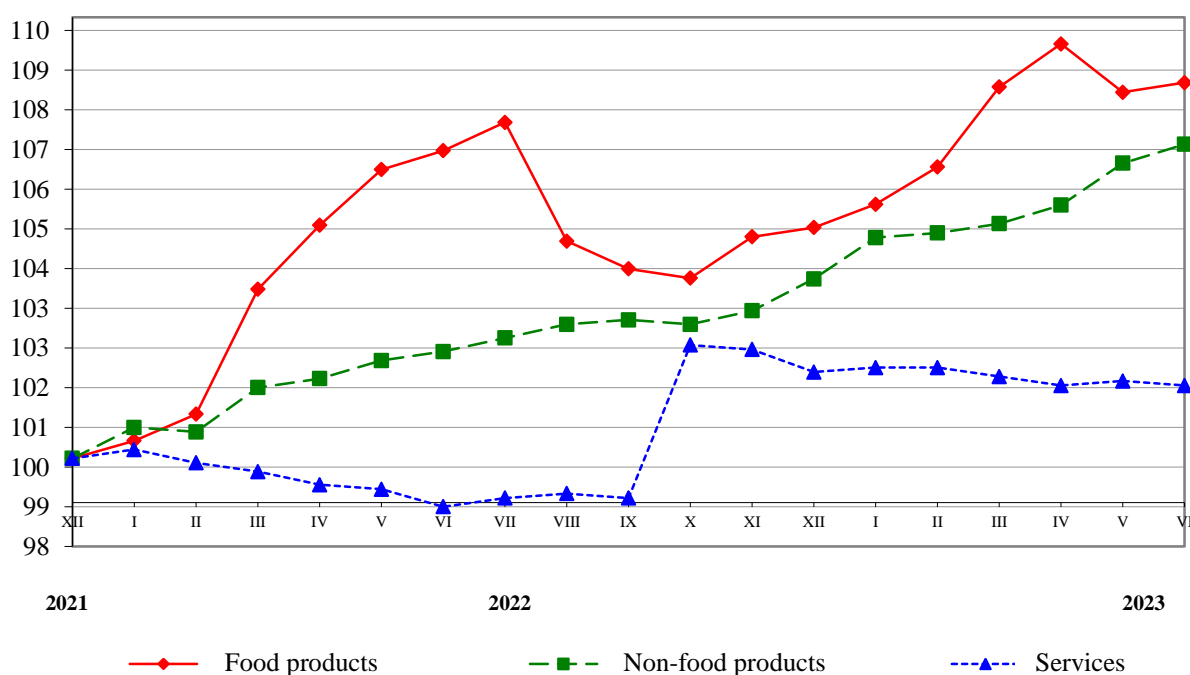
Food security and poverty

1.2. Price and tariff index

The consumer price index in September 2023 was 100.7%, including for food products - 100.8%, non-food products - 100.5% and paid services to the population - 100.6%.

For the period from the beginning of 2023, the consumer price index amounted to 103.9%, including for food products - 104.7%, non-food products - 105.1% and paid services to the population - 100.7%.

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 - September 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 - September 2023, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 5137.9 million US dollars, which is 5.0% less than in January - September 2022 or 272.9 million dollars. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -3195.3 million dollars. The Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 116 countries of the world, of which 10 CIS countries and 106 non-CIS countries.

Foreign trade turnover with CIS countries amounted to 49.5%, or \$2544.5 million, with non-CIS countries 50.5%, or \$2593.4 million. The trade deficit with the CIS countries amounted to -\$1,650.5 million, and with non-CIS countries -\$1,544.8 million.

Export goods in January - September 2023 amounted to \$971.3 million, which is 40.7% or \$667.5 million less than in January - September 2022.

Import goods to the republic amounted to 4166.6 million dollars, which is 10.5%, or 394.6 million dollars more than January - September 2022.

Among products of plant origin, fruits predominate in exports, with a total value of 26.4 thousand dollars and flour in the amount of 2.1 thousand dollars, and in imports potatoes in the amount of 7799.3 thousand dollars, sugar and confectionery products in the amount of 64.9 thousand dollars, vegetables worth 17.0 thousand dollars and vegetable oil worth 69.4 thousand dollars.

1.4. Labor market

The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to a preliminary estimate in September 2023, amounted to 2671.7 thousand people, of which 2623.6 thousand people (98.2%) are employed in the economy, 48.1 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 September 2023 amounted to 48.1 thousand people and decreased by 12.5% compared to September 2022. Of the registered unemployed, women made up 49.2% (23.6 thousand people). The level of officially registered unemployment in relation to the labor force was 1.8%.

A significant proportion of the officially registered unemployed as of the end of September 2023 are people who do not have professional training or have lost skills due to a long break in work (78.3% of the total number of registered unemployed, or 37.6 thousand people). In addition, about 53.7% of registered unemployed people have secondary general and incomplete secondary education (25.8 thousand people). These factors make it difficult for the unemployed to find employment.

Hidden unemployment is underemployment when, due to production downtime, some workers are on forced leave, or work part-time or part-time. In January - September 2023, 1.9 thousand people were on leave at the initiative of the administration, of which 1.1 thousand people (57.8%) were without pay. 148 people worked part-time and part-time. The unemployment rate, taking into account hidden unemployment, amounted to 1.9% of the labor force.

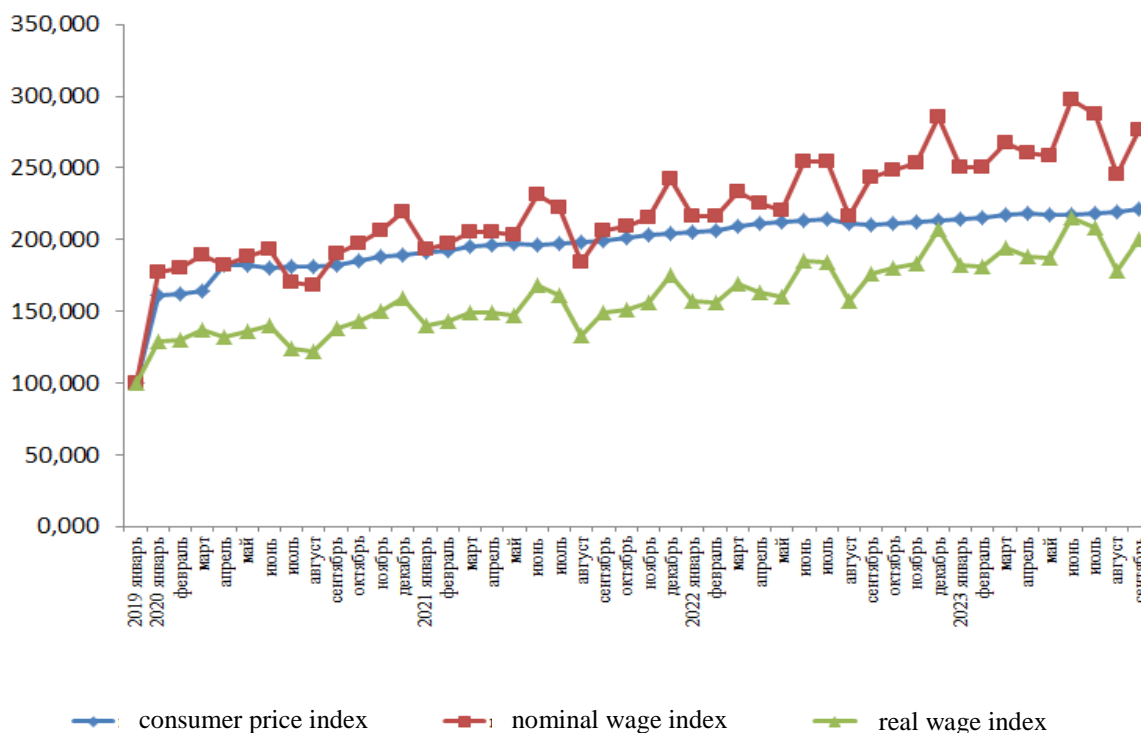
The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in September 2023 increased by 11.9% compared to August 2023, and increased by 8.2% compared to September 2022.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in September 2023 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 822.64 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were in mining - 3717.50 somoni, provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 3640.94 somoni, construction - 3085.45 somoni, manufacturing industry - 2385.59 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 1189.78 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly salary in September 2023 amounted to 2272.17 somoni and increased by 9.1% compared to September 2022.

In the service sector, the highest wages were among workers in financial intermediation and insurance - 5822.71 somoni, in information and communications - 4076.97 somoni, in transport activities and cargo storage - 2961.29 somoni and in real estate operations - 2212.56 somoni. In general, the average monthly salary in the service sector in September 2023 amounted to 2008.65 somoni and increased by 15.4% compared to September last year..

Food security and poverty

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 September 2023 amounted to 26972.3 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 1588.5 thousand somoni.

The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 15292.0 thousand somoni (56.7% of the total amount), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 2415.2 thousand somoni (9.0%), in construction - 1240.6 thousand somoni (4.6%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 809.8 thousand somoni (3.0%). In the services sector by type of economic activity, the highest wage arrears are registered in transport activities and cargo storage - 5863.2 thousand somoni (21.7% of the total debt) and in information and communications - 907.9 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 - September 2023 amounted to 43809.5 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 33379.0 million somoni, or 8.8% more and livestock 10430.5 million somoni, or 5.0% more.

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

July. In July 2023, the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan was mainly under the influence of atmospheric flows from the southwestern regions, therefore, no precipitation prevailed in the republic. Only in the first and third ten days of July in the mountainous regions of republican subordination, Sughd region and GBAO, relatively light rains fell. In some cases, maximum wind speeds of up to 18-23 m/s were observe.

The average monthly air temperature in the republic was observed 1-3°C above the climatic norm, while the air temperature was 30+34°C in the valleys, 20+25°C in the foothills, 15+19°C in the mountainous regions of the Sughd region, 15+19°C in the mountains areas of republican subordination 20+25°C, in the west of GBAO 19+24°C (in the Darvaze region +280C) and in the east of GBAO 9+13°C.

The highest daily air temperature in July was 38+42°C in the valleys, and up to 43+45°C in the southern regions of Khatlon region.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Vakhsh and Isfara rivers is recorded in the territory and exceeds the norm (90-122%). The water flow of the Zarafshan and Kofarnigan rivers was below normal (59-93%).

August. The month of August in the republic was characterized by moderately hot weather.

The average monthly air temperature was generally 1-20 degrees higher in places around the climate norm and amounted to: in the valleys 27+32 degrees; in the foothills 23+240 heat; in the mountains 18+240 heat (in Dekhavz +150 heat, in Darvaz +280 heat), in the highlands 9+130 heat.

Food security and poverty

The hottest weather in the republic was observed at the beginning of the first ten days, when in the valleys the temperature rose to 37+420 degrees Celsius, in the mountainous areas 29+340 degrees Celsius, (in Darvaz up to 36+39 degrees Celsius).

Relatively cool weather was observed on August 27-28, when the daytime air temperature in the valleys did not rise above 23+28 degrees Celsius (the maximum air temperature dropped by 9-130). The average daily temperature during this period in the valleys was below the climatic norm by 2-60C.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj and Isfara river basins was below normal (78-105%). Water consumption in the Vakhsh and Kyzylsu (southern) river basins exceeded the standard (114-130%).

Water consumption in the Zarafshan and Kofarnigan river basins is registered in the territory and below normal (86-106%).

September. September is a transition period from an intense influx of solar radiation to its decrease, as well as the driest month in the republic.

September in Tajikistan was characterized by prevailing moderately hot weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20 degrees above normal and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas 18+260 degrees Celsius, in mountainous areas 14+200 degrees Celsius (in Dekhavz +120 degrees Celsius, in Darvaz +250 degrees Celsius and in Khumragi +230 degrees Celsius). heat) in the highlands of GBAO 6+80 heat.

In September of this year, a gradual decrease in water level was recorded in the river basin of the republic, and only the water level of the Kyzylsu River (southern) remained unchanged during the month.

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the rivers Vakhsh (70-95%), Pyanj (61-87%), Zarafshan (97-102%), Kofarnigan (80-92%) and Isfara (56%) was below normal.

Table 2: Status of reservoirs on June 30, 2023

reservoirs	change during the month million m3	water volume in 2023		water volume in 2022	
		million m3	as a percentage of capacity	million m3	as a percentage of capacity
Qairoqqum	130	1684	37,4	1703	37,8
Norak	31	10511	100,1	10572	100,7

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

	2021	2022	9 месяцев 2023 ¹
Winter crops	861,7	859,8	861,5
Cereal crops	230,5	230,5	234,8
Spring crops	230,5	230,5	234,8
Cereal crops	631,2	629,3	626,7
<i>of them:</i>	163,4	154,5	157,9
<i>wheat</i>			
<i>barley</i>	68,3	62,5	62,2
Industrial crops	45,9	46,4	44,4
Potato	202,0	207,2	202,7
Vegetables	57,2	56,1	55,5
melons	71,2	70,0	73,3
Gross harvest, thousand tons	22,6	20,7	22,6
cereals			
potato	1586,3	1756,2	1418,2
vegetables	1041,3	1094,4	804,5
gourds	2597,6	2714,8	2450,2
Winter crops	818,8	842,6	914,8

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

In January - September 2023, all categories of farms in the republic produced 1,418,250 tons of grains (including 828,015 tons of wheat), 152,945 tons of cotton, 804,496 tons of potatoes, 2,450,199 tons of vegetables (including 766,533 tons of onions), 914,793 tons of melons, 511,824 tons fruits (including 142,665 tons of apples and 232,456 tons of apricots), grapes 148,087 tons and feed (in feed units) 1,381,125 tons, which is more than the same period in 2022: grains by 0.5%, potatoes by 3.8%, vegetables by 11.3% (including onions by 21.5%), melons by 21.3%, fruits by 41.6% (including apples by 17.5% and apricots by 1.9 times) and feed by 5.0% more, and less wheat was produced by 8.4%, cotton by 20.0% and grapes by 31.5%.

Harvest

On public and dekhkan farms, as of October 1, 2023, grains and legumes were harvested from an area of 284,379 hectares, of which 282,441 hectares were threshed, from which 905,469 tons of grain (without corn) were threshed with a yield of 32.1 c/ha. From an area of 24,894 hectares, 578,845 tons of potatoes were collected with a yield of 232.5 c/ha, from an area of 40,028 hectares, 1,292,551 tons of vegetables were collected with a yield of 322.9 c/ha, from an area of 19,425 hectares, 651,683 tons of melons were collected with a yield of 335.5 c/ha. . During this period, 339,298 tons of fruit and 74,251 tons of grapes were produced, or 1.6 times more fruit, and 39.0% less grapes compared to the same period last year.

Filling the seeds

As of October 1, 2023, 44,671 tons of grain and legume seeds (including 41,295 tons of

Food security and poverty

wheat seeds), 894 tons of corn for grain and 8,593 tons of potatoes were planted on public and dekhkan farms. Compared to the same period last year, more potato seeds were planted by 14.2% and fewer grains and legumes were planted by 2.5% (including wheat by 2.3%).

Early sowing of spring crops

As of October 1, 2023, public and dekhkan farms carried out pre-winter sowing of agricultural crops on an area of 10,165 hectares, which is 5.7% more than the same period last year. Of the total sown area: 8897 hectares - vegetables (including cabbage - 400 hectares, carrots - 926 hectares, onions - 7118 hectares, garlic - 31 hectares, other vegetables - 422 hectares), 15 hectares of vegetables for seeds and 1253 hectares - fodder crops. Compared to the same period last year, more vegetables were planted by 9.7% and less fodder crops were planted by 16.6%.

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 October 1, 2023, the grain stock in warehouses and freezers amounted to 14,381.4 tons (including 13,983.5 tons of wheat, 10.2 tons of rye, 387.7 tons of barley), 961.5 tons of corn for grain, 3772.8 tons of potatoes, 3384.4 tons of vegetables (including 83.6 tons of carrots, 3300.8 tons of onions), 210.0 tons of fruits, 6.0 tons of grapes, 1672.0 tons of flour, 788, 6 tons of vegetable oil, 160.9 tons of granulated sugar, 78.0 tons of rice and 5204 conventional cans of all types of canned products.

1.2.2.1.2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

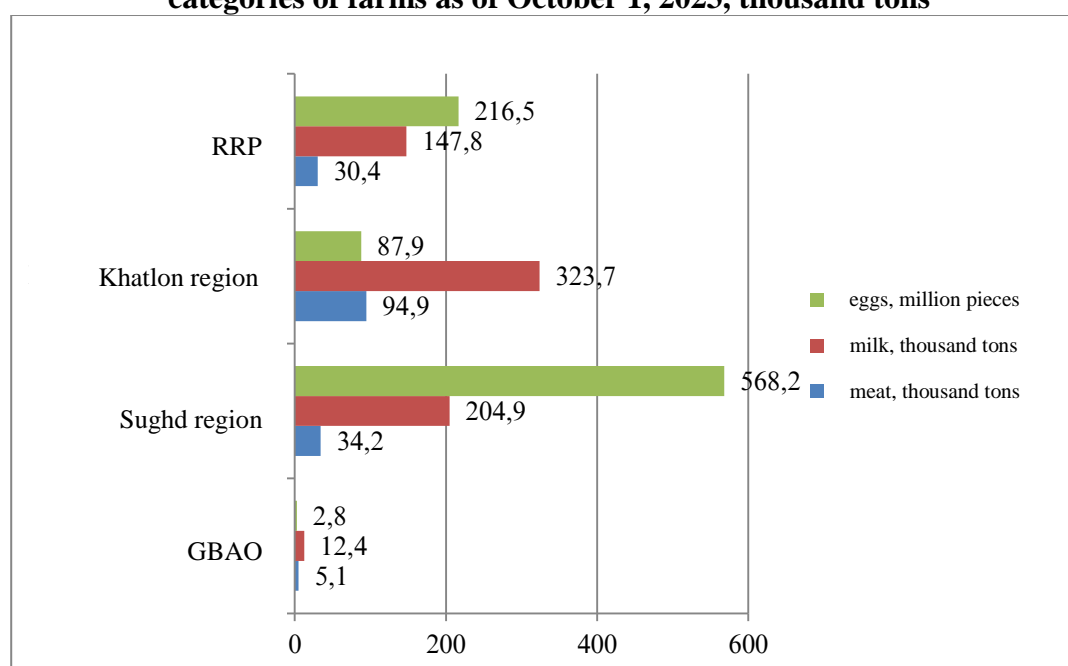
As of October 1, 2023, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2627.0 thousand heads, which is 119.2 thousand heads or 4.8% more than in the corresponding period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 6622.4 thousand heads, which is an increase of 350.1 thousand heads, or 5.6%. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.2% cattle and sheep and goats - 81.4%.

The number of cattle in the farms of GBAO increased by 6.3%, Sughd region by 4.4%, Khatlon region by 5.6% and RRS by 3.6%.

Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic

	2021	2022	9 months 2023 ¹
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	179,1	190,8	164,6
including:			
beef and veal	96,7	103,0	85,1
lamb and goat	48,8	50,7	41,9
poultry meat	33,6	37,1	37,6
Milk	1042,6	1064,2	688,9
Eggs, mln.	1053,4	1212,2	875,5
Productivity ¹			
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1905	1961	1485
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	218	273	209

¹ in agricultural enterprises and dekhkan farms

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

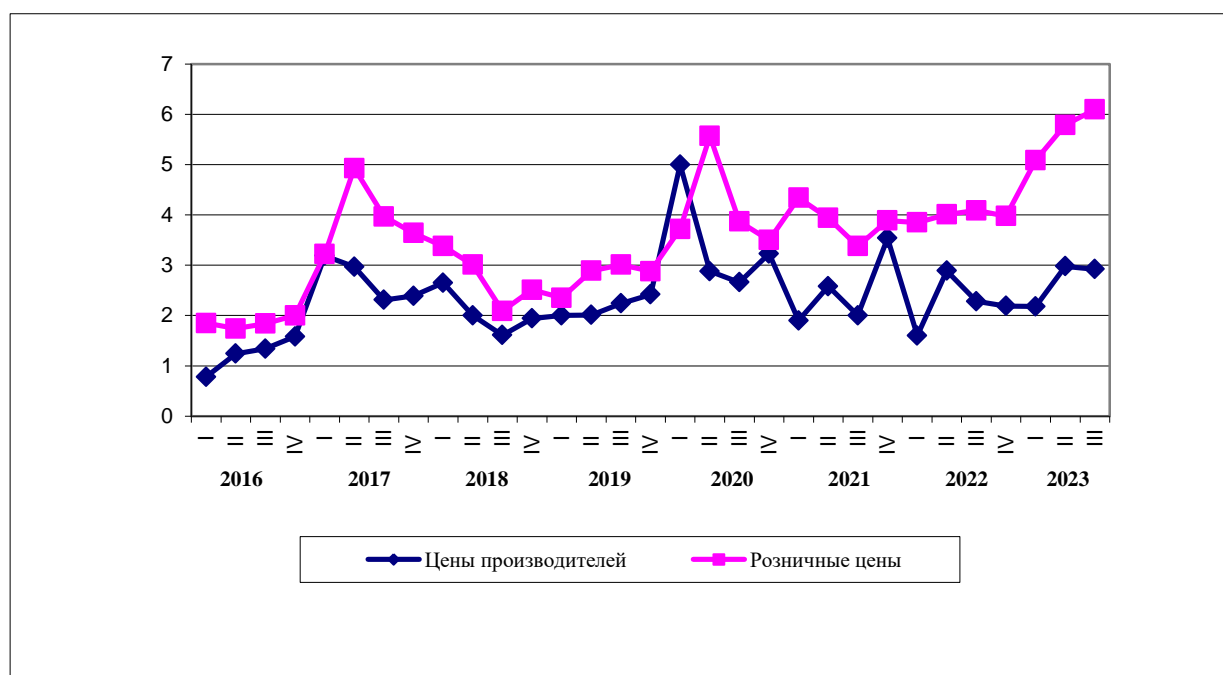
2.2. Producer price analysis
Table 5: Change in producer prices

(*somoni/kg*)

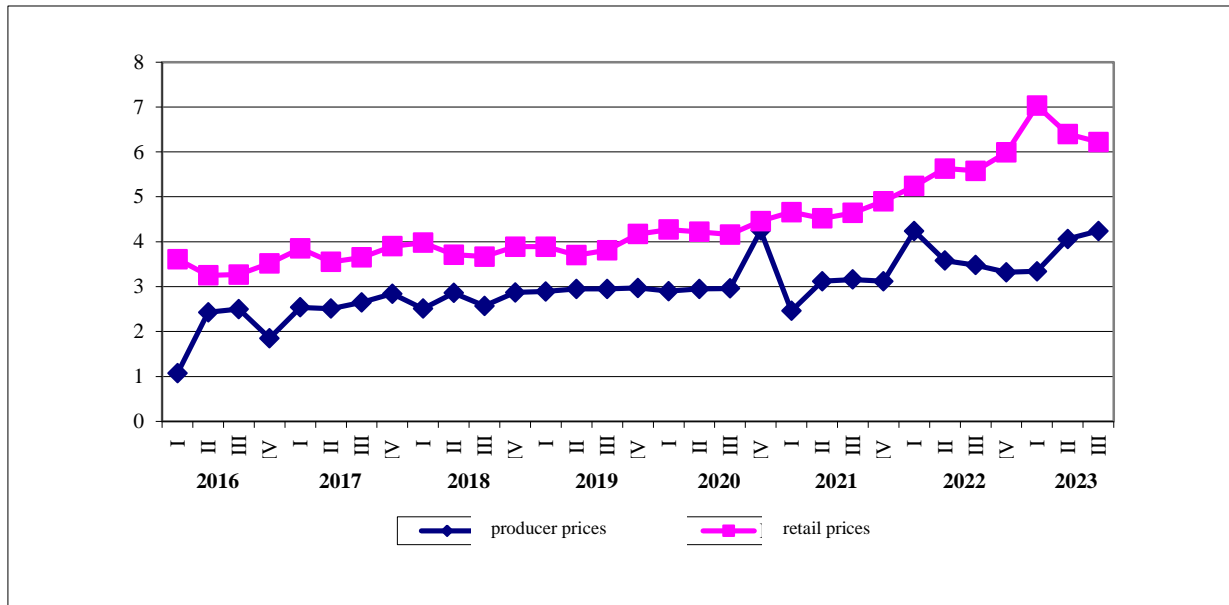
	2022				2023		
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.
Wheat	3,53	3,17	3,22	3,08	3,36	2,82	2,76
Milk	4,24	3,58	3,48	3,32	3,34	4,06	4,24
Potato	1,60	2,89	2,28	2,19	2,18	2,98	2,92

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

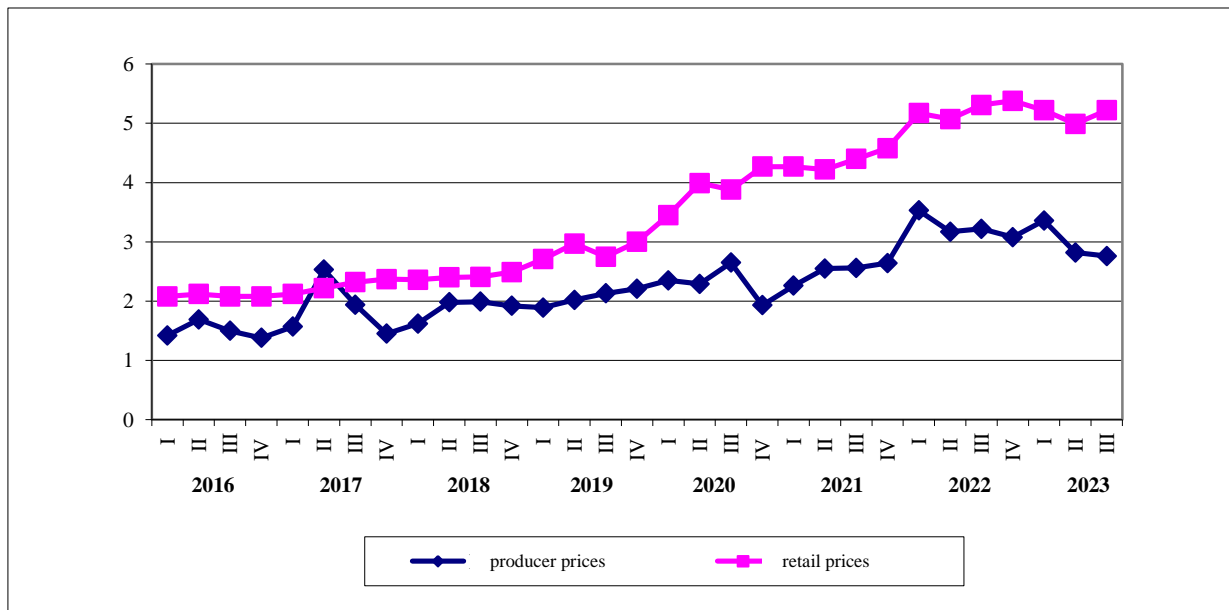
Graph 4: Changes in retail and producer prices for potatoes, somoni/kg



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 - September 2022 and 2023 amounted to 3.0 and 5.0%, respectively. In imports, their share is much higher and amounted to 19.1 and 17.3%, respectively.

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

Imports of food products in January - September 2023 increased by 14.2% compared to January - September 2022, including imports of potatoes by 10.0 times, wheat by 108.0%, vegetables by 4.0 times, oil vegetable by 2.0 times and eggs by 134.3%.

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

(тыс. тонн)

	Export		2023 in % to 2022	Import		2023 in % to 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
Foodstuffs	166,0	173,8	104,7	1170,9	1315,6	112,4
of them:						
wheat	0,2	-	-	638,9	689,7	108,0
flour	1,9	4,3	В 2,3 p	41,5	35,0	84,3
sugar and confectionery	-	-	-	116,4	100,1	86,0
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	-	-	-	7,4	7,6	102,7
vegetable oil	-	0,07	-	37,9	75,5	В 2,0 p
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	6,3	6,7	106,3
eggs, million pieces	21,3	0,2	0,9	13,1	17,6	134,3
tea	0,07	0,02	28,6	4,6	3,5	76,1
potato	-	0,07	-	3,0	30,4	В 10,0 p
vegetables	76,2	60,6	79,5	12,2	49,0	В 4,0 p
fruits and fruits	64,9	80,7	124,3	40,6	34,0	83,7
fruit and vegetable juices	0,7	0,6	85,7	1,3	1,4	107,7
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,09	0,03	33,3	0,9	0,8	88,9
Share of food products in total volume in %	3,0	5,0	-	19,1	17,3	-

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

Food security and poverty 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)

	9 months 2022	9 months 2023
Bakery products (in terms of flour)	13,1	12,8
Potato	3,4	3,4
Vegetables and melons	10,0	11,4
Fruits and berries	3,2	3,00
Sugar and confectionery	1,3	1,3
Meat and meat products	1,8	2,0
Milk and dairy products	3,5	3,5
Eggs, pieces	14	13
Vegetable fats	1,5	1,6
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 September 2023, of the observed food products, prices increased significantly in the following groups: bakery products and cereals - by 5.2% (mainly due to an increase in prices for 1st grade flour by 13.4%, confectionery products - by 1.0% and bread - by 0.3%); meat products - by 0.1% (mainly due to an increase in prices for beef - by 0.8% and lamb - by 0.5%); oil and fats – by 1.5% (cottonseed oil – by 2.7% and sunflower oil – by 1.2%). At the same time, prices for buckwheat decreased by 2.1% and onions by 0.3% (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:

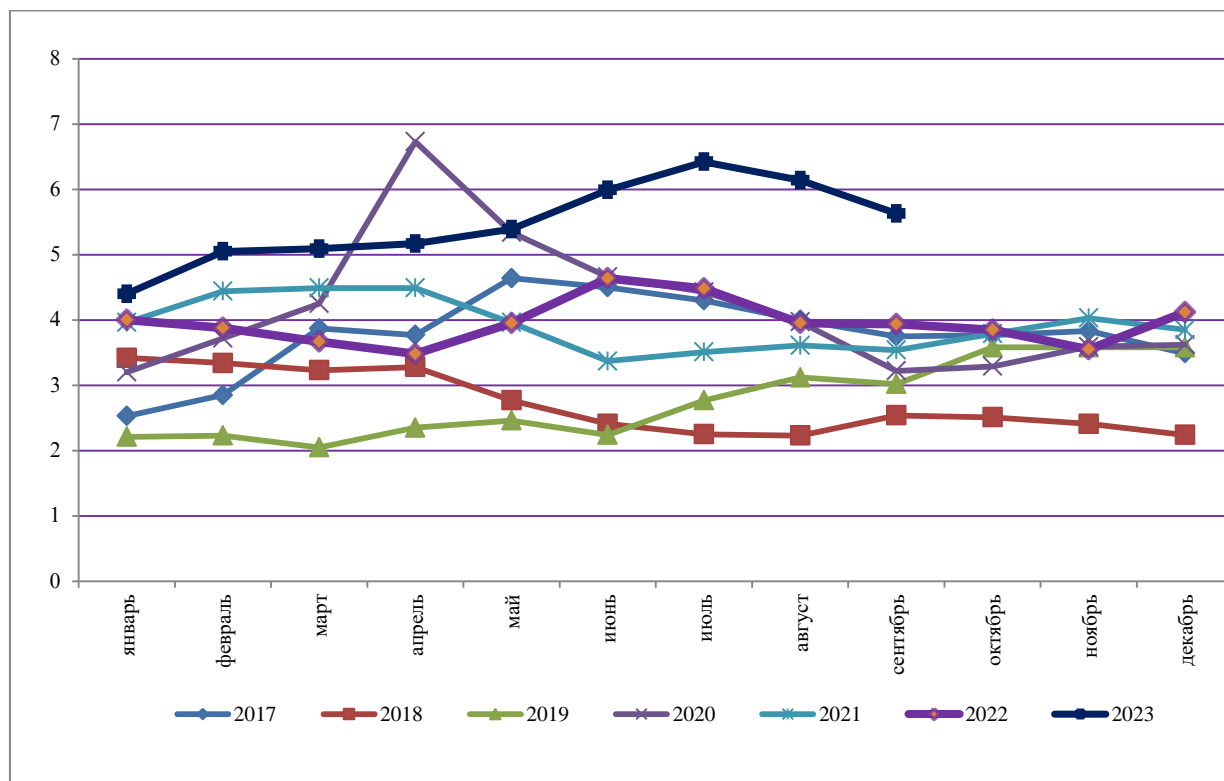
at the end of the period, somoni and diram per 1 kg, liter, piece

	2022 z.		2023 z.				
	september	december	january	march	may	august	september
beef	60,93	64,19	64,89	64,43	65,11	66,56	67,19
butter	53,83	57,45	54,69	58,70	63,40	63,80	63,80
cottonseed oil	21,83	19,93	19,39	19,43	17,03	16,46	16,72
milk on tap	5,31	6,01	6,55	6,69	6,31	5,88	5,89
eggs (for 10 pieces)	11,53	14,93	14,13	13,75	12,86	12,25	13,51
granulated sugar	10,78	10,23	9,93	10,03	11,51	11,94	11,98
salt	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,86	1,86
1st grade wheat flour	6,57	6,07	6,50	6,42	5,89	5,86	6,82
bread made from 1st grade flour	3,74	3,77	3,80	3,78	3,58	3,95	3,95
rice	12,04	12,91	13,65	14,50	15,11	17,72	17,52
potato	3,94	4,12	4,40	5,09	5,39	6,14	5,63
bulb onions	3,94	4,50	6,32	8,80	4,66	3,34	3,38
carrot	3,61	3,22	3,45	4,35	5,49	5,95	5,92
apples	6,08	6,79	7,64	8,67	10,80	9,64	8,54
vodka	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,49	22,47

Since the beginning of 2023, prices have increased the most for the following groups of goods: bakery products and cereals - by 6.4% (rice - by 48.8%, confectionery - by 10.2% and bread - by 5.9%); meat products - by 3.3% (lamb - by 11.7% and beef - by 5.4%); vegetables -

by 4.6% (carrots - 2.1 times, cabbage - 1.6 times and potatoes - 28.7%); fruits - by 24.9% (grapes - 1.7 times, apples - by 14.1%).

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

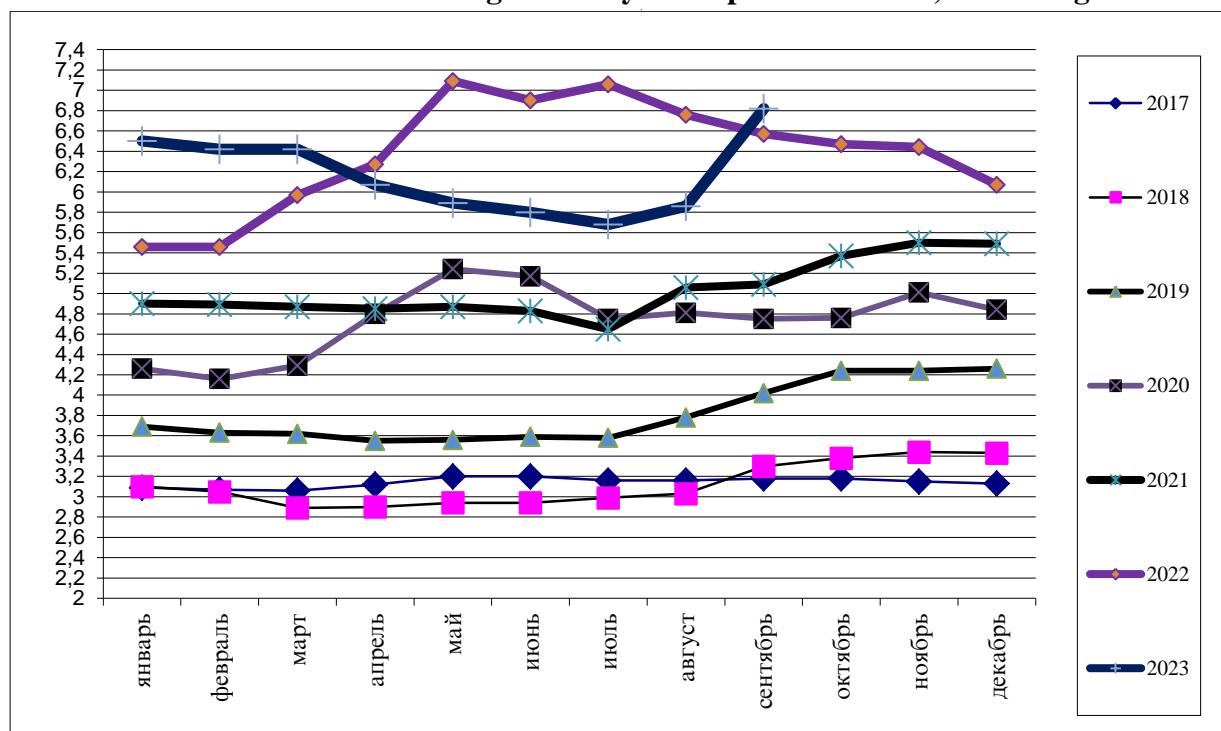


Potato. Potato prices are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The high seasonal price occurs in the second quarter of each year, before the first new harvest..

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. 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 (see chart 7).

Food security and poverty

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



Flour. 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. 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 (see chart 8).

3.2. Income and expenses

Data on income and expenses 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, household consumption, including from self-production, economic activity in agricultural and non-agricultural spheres.

3.2.1. Incomes

For 9 months of 2023, compared to 9 months of 2022, average per capita nominal cash

Food security and poverty income increased by 23.2% and amounted to 869.09 somoni per month, and real cash income increased by 18.9% (see table # 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	9 месяцев 2022 года	9 месяцев 2023 года
Average per capita income (TJS/month)	728,24	897,42
Real income growth (%)	101,4	118,9
Average nominal salary	1704,77	1963,80
Real wage growth (%)	104,4	111,2
Average per capita expenses (TJS/month)	835,10	1104,52
Growth in real expenses (%)	101,6	127,7

Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.

The most important source of cash income of households for 9 months of 2023 continues to be labor income - 38.7 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 6.0 percent and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 15.0 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.

For 9 months of 2023, compared to 9 months of 2022, the share of food expenses in the republic as a whole decreased by 2.7 percentage points, in urban areas it increased by - 0.9 percentage points, and in rural areas it also decreased by - 5. 4 percentage points (see table 10).

Food security and poverty

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

	9 months of 2022	9 months of 2023
Republic	50,0	47,3
<i>including:</i>		
urban population	51,2	52,1
countryside	48,8	43,4
Regions		
Dushanbe	56,4	54,5
GBAO	54,5	46,2
Sugd region	57,4	48,1
Khatlon region	60,8	43,0
RRP	57,1	47,5

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 9 months of 2023, kilocalorie consumption per household member per day amounted to 2566.22 kilocalories, which is slightly higher than the minimum norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

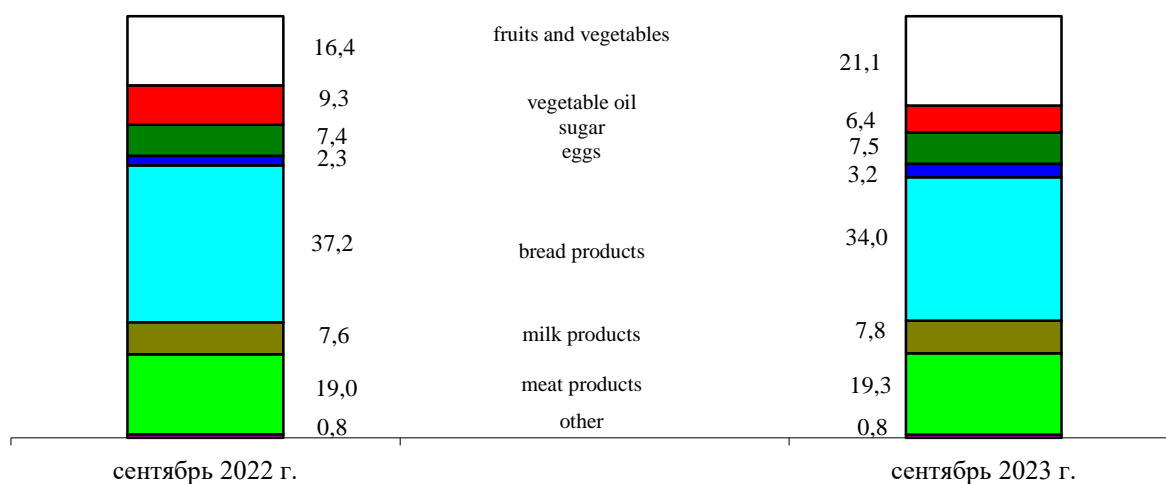
For 9 months of 2023, the consumption of bread and bread products is 114.82 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In the Republic as a whole, for 9 months of 2023, the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 30.51 kg, vegetables and melons 102.36 kg, milk and dairy products - 31.45 kg, meat and meat products - 17.95 kg, vegetable oil and others fat - 14.49 kg, eggs - 115 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 11.97 kg, fruit - 26.77 kg. The largest share of household expenditures on food purchases falls on bread products - 30.5 percent.

Food security and poverty

**Graph 9: Cost structure of a set of food products
in September 2022-2023.**

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



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
	9 months of 2022			9 months of 2023		
proteins, gram	56,1	58,0	69,8	66,43	71,55	63,14
including in products of animal origin, grams	19,5	20,7	99,6	20,98	23,17	19,57
fats, grams	82,8	88,6	99,6	81,64	92,01	75,00
including in products of animal origin, grams	19,2	20,4	23,2	15,74	18,39	14,05
carbohydrates, gram	342,8	339,4	444,4	391,37	412,42	377,87
calorie content of consumed products, k/cal	2336,4	2382,3	2946,9	2566,22	2764,39	2439,10
including animal origin, k/kal	282,0	297,1	344,5	264,43	297,10	243,47

4.2. Non-income food security indicators**4.2.1. Morbidity****Table 12: Population incidence of infectious diseases (cases)**

Registered infectious diseases	2022			2023		
	I q.	II q.	III q.	I q.	II q.	III q.
Total	5217	9759	15054	5250	7382	11886
Acute intestinal infections	1194	5542	11561	965	3825	8825
including:						
bacillary dysentery	10	21	76	14	16	35
typhoid fever	952	352	1029	955	352	776
Acute viral hepatitis	867	1063	936	939	1081	906
Tuberculosis	76	220	147	67	281	179
Brucellosis	8096	8096	12139	8195	9832	10281

Во 3 квартале 2023 года по сравнению со 3 кварталом 2022 года отмечено уменьшилась заболеваемости населения инфекционными болезнями на 21,0 процента.

Острые кишечные инфекции составляют 74,2 процента от общего числа инфекционных заболеваний. На долю заболеваемости острыми вирусными гепатитами приходится 6,5 процента от общего числа инфекционных заболеваний.

По сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2022 года отмечено увеличение заболеваемости туберкулез на 3,2 процента, бруцеллез на 21,8 процента и паразитарными болезнями на 15,3 процента.

По сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года уменьшилась заболеваемость острыми кишечными инфекциями на 23,7 процента, бактериальной дизентерией на 53,9 процента.

Table 13: Incidence of infectious diseases in children 0-14 years old*(cases)*

Registered infectious diseases	2022			2023		
	I q.	II q.	III q.	I q.	II q.	III q.
Total	3226	6482	10608	3072	4541	7905
Acute intestinal infections	805	4307	8673	638	2874	6387
including:						

Food security and poverty

bacillary dysentery	858	298	940	852	290	699
Acute viral hepatitis	54	57	61	46	52	43
Tuberculosis	11	37	28	4	59	25
Brucellosis	5117	7079	7757	5179	6292	6914

In the 3rd quarter of 2023, compared to the 3rd quarter of 2022, the incidence of infectious diseases in children 0-14 years old decreased by 25.5 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 80.8 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The share of the incidence of acute viral hepatitis in children 0-14 years old is 8.8 percent of the total incidence of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 26.4 percent, parasitic diseases by 10.9 percent, tuberculosis by 29.5 percent and acute viral hepatitis by 25.6 percent..

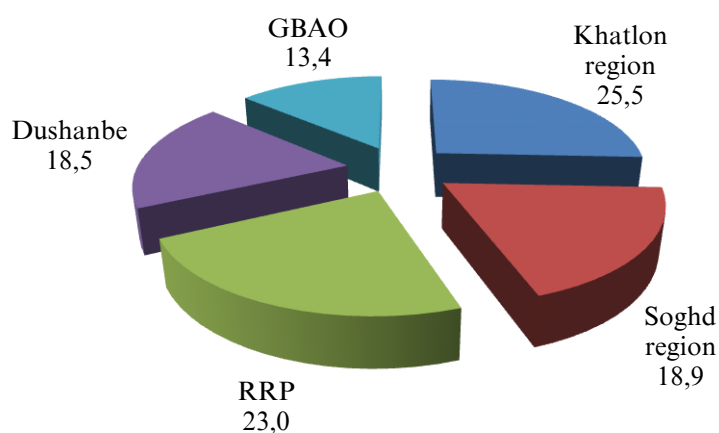
4.2.2. Fertility, mortality, natural increase

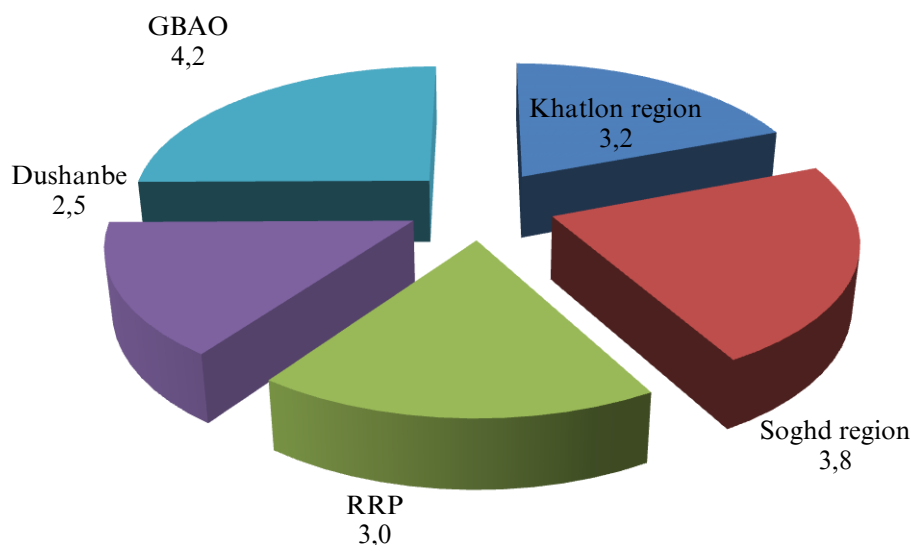
For January - September 2023, the civil registry office registered 166.9 thousand people who gave birth within the period established by law (excluding registration of birth certificates of previous years for restoration) and 24.6 thousand deaths, of which children under one year of age - 1.4 thousand.

Crude birth and death rates according to preliminary estimates were 22.0 and 3.2 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
3 quarter	60113	111,8	7651	103,4	52462	113,1

Graph 10: Crude birth rates by region per 1000 population

Graph 11: Crude mortality rates by region per 1000 population

In January-September 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, there is an increase in the registration of births within the period established by law - by 1.8%. An increase in birth registration is observed in all regions except GBAO and in areas of republican subordination. In the Khatlon region, birth registration increased by 1.5% (69.6 thousand births), in the Sughd region by 3.9% (40.9 thousand births), in the city of Dushanbe by 8.4% and amounted to (17. 0 thousand births). In GBAO, birth registration decreased by 9.9% (2.3 thousand births) and in regions of republican subordination by 1.6% and amounted to 37.2 thousand births.

Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for January - September 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>человек</i>					
REPUBLIC	163937	166943	23735	24635	140202	142308
<i>including:</i>						
GBAO	2595	2339	657	724	1938	1615
Sughd region	39307	40853	8307	8185	31000	32668
Khatlon region	68564	69570	7953	8634	60611	60936
Dushanbe	15667	16986	2163	2295	13504	14691
RRP	37804	37195	4655	4797	33149	32398

The registration of deaths for January - September 2023 compared to the same period in 2022 increased by 3.8% and amounted to 24.6 thousand people. An increase in the registration of deaths is observed in almost all regions except the Sughd region. In the Khatlon region, registration of deaths increased by 8.6% (amounted to 8.6 thousand deaths), in areas of republican subordination - by 3.1% (4.8 thousand deaths), in the city of Dushanbe - by 6.1% and (accounted for 2.3 thousand deaths) and in GBAO the registration of deaths increased by

Food security and poverty 10.2%, amounting to 724 deaths. In the Sughd region, registration of deaths decreased by 1.5% (amounted to 8.2 thousand deaths).

Natural population growth according to preliminary data for January - September 2023 compared to January - September 2022 increased by 1.5% and amounted to 142.3 thousand people or 18.7 people per 1000 population.

Table 16: Population

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

	<i>Population, per 10/1/2023, thousand people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period 2022</i>
REPUBLIC TAJIKISTAN	10214,0	101,9
<i>including:</i>		
GBAO	233,2	100,7
Sughd region	2902,0	101,7
Khatlon region	3670,0	102,3
Dushanbe city	1234,0	101,7
RRP	2174,8	102,0

METHODOLOGY

1 .Методология анализа продовольственной безопасности

“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;

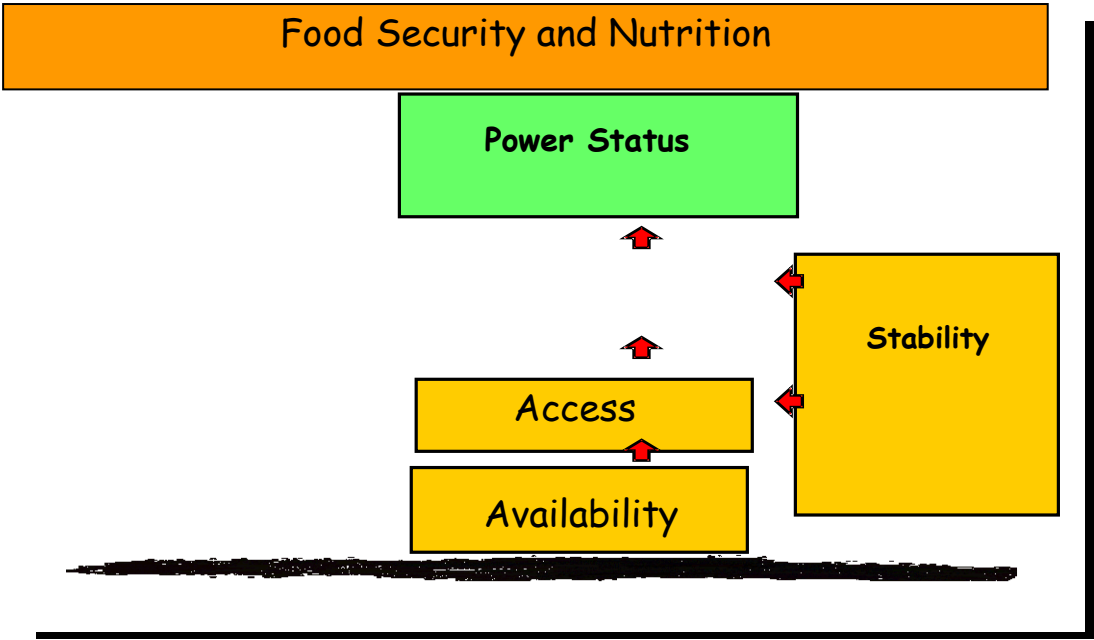
Access: all households and all household members have sufficient resources to purchase necessary food products (through production, purchase or assistance);

Consumption and knowledge, health and sanitary conditions,

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, starting from the level of households and individual citizens (**micro level**), to

Food security and poverty the community level (village, district, region), which is a **meso-level**, to the national or **global level**, 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.

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 third quarter of 2023

Meteorological review

July. In July 2023, the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan was mainly under the influence of atmospheric flows from the southwestern regions, therefore, no precipitation prevailed in the republic. Only in the first and third ten days of July in the mountainous regions of republican subordination, Sughd region and GBAO, relatively light rains fell. In some cases, maximum wind speeds of up to 18-23 m/s were observed.

The average monthly air temperature in the republic was observed 1-3°C above the climatic norm, while the air temperature was 30+34°C in the valleys, 20+25°C in the foothills, 15+19°C in the mountainous regions of the Sughd region, 15+19°C in the mountains areas of republican subordination 20+25°C, in the west of GBAO 19+24°C (in the Darvaze region +280C) and in the east of GBAO 9+13°C.

The highest daily air temperature in July was 38+42°C in the valleys, and up to 43+45°C in the southern regions of Khatlon region.

During the month, short-term rains were observed in mountainous and highland areas. In the Khatlon region there was mostly no precipitation. In areas of republican subordination, the amount of atmospheric precipitation for the month of July amounted to 35-109% (in Dushanbe, Gissar, Tavildara district, Bustonabad metro station and Lyakhsh district it reached 180-265%). In the valleys of the Sughd region 10-19% (in Buston 414%), in the foothills 3-38% (Istaravshan 292%), in GBAO 11-101% (m/s Savnob and m/s Irkht 2-5%, m/s Shaimak reached 148%) from the climate norm.

For 17 days, a dust storm was observed in most of the valley-foothill areas of the Khatlon region, areas of republican subordination and in the west of GBAO. In the period from July 3 to July 8, thunderstorms were observed in certain areas of the republic, and from July 3 to 5, 7 and from July 28 to 29, increased wind gusts with speeds of up to 15-22 m/s.

August. The month of August in the republic was characterized by moderately hot weather.

The average monthly air temperature was generally 1-20 degrees higher in places around the climate norm and amounted to: in the valleys 27+32 degrees; in the foothills 23+240 heat; in the mountains 18+240 heat (in Dekhavz +150 heat, in Darvaz +280 heat), in the highlands 9+130 heat.

The hottest weather in the republic was observed at the beginning of the first ten days, when in the valleys the temperature rose to 37+420 degrees Celsius, in the mountainous areas 29+340 degrees Celsius, (in Darvaz up to 36+39 degrees Celsius).

Relatively cool weather was observed on August 27-28, when the daytime air temperature in the valleys did not rise above 23+28 degrees Celsius (the maximum air temperature dropped by 9-130). The average daily temperature during this period in the valleys was below the climatic norm by 2-60C.

Food security and poverty

During the month the weather was mostly rainless, only towards the end of the month were rains of varying intensity observed (August 26-28 and 31). Record amounts of rain fell in most areas during the day on August 27 and at night on August 28.

The monthly amount of precipitation in the republic in most areas was higher, only in some places less than the climatic norm and amounted to: In the Khatlon region 46-330%, in the Sughd region 71-423%, in the RRP 103-989% (in the city of Dushanbe with a monthly norm of 0.9 mm fell 19 mm, which is 20 times higher than the monthly norm, in Gissar - 0.5 mm fell 11.1 mm 2220%, in Chormagzak -1.3 mm, fell 23.8 mm 1831%), in GBAO 2-426% (in In Rushan, with a monthly norm of 1.2 mm, 13.8 mm fell, 1150% of the norm).

Due to extreme weather events, mudflows caused by heavy rains were observed in most areas of the DRP, foothills and mountainous areas of the Sughd region.

Increased wind was observed during the period of August 2, 6-7 and 25-28; wind gusts of up to 17-22 m/s were recorded in some areas.

In certain areas of the Khatlon region and the RRP, there was haze on August 8-9, 11, 25 and 29-30.

September. September is a transition period from an intense influx of solar radiation to its decrease, as well as the driest month in the republic.

September in Tajikistan was characterized by prevailing moderately hot weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20 degrees above normal and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas 18+260 degrees Celsius, in mountainous areas 14+200 degrees Celsius (in Dekhavz +120 degrees Celsius, in Darvaz +250 degrees Celsius and in Khumragi +230 degrees Celsius). heat) in the highlands of GBAO 6+80 heat.

The warmest weather in the republic was observed in the first half of the month, when the air in the valleys during the daytime warmed up to 31+360, on some days the air temperature reached 37+390, and the average daily temperature was 2-40 above normal..

On September 12, a short-term decrease in the maximum air temperature was observed in the valleys, the temperature background dropped by 4-70, while the daytime temperature in the valleys did not exceed 26 + 310 degrees Celsius.

There was virtually no rain in the valleys, which is normal for most areas. In mountainous and highland areas, short-term rains fell on some days.

The monthly amount of precipitation in most areas was less than the norm, only in some mountainous areas and in GBAO it was near or above the norm and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas 0.1-2.0 mm, in the mountainous and high-mountain areas 0.1-12 mm , (2.0-88%) was only in some places more than the norm, 122-245% (in Dzhavshangoz, with a norm of 2.1 mm, 9.5 mm fell - 452%, in Bulunkul -2.4 mm, 11.0 mm - 458%).

In some places in the Khatlon region, in the RRP and the Sughd region, on September 11 and 20, the wind increased to 18-24 m/s.

In periods 1-3, 11-17, dusty haze was observed in places across the Khatlon region and the RRP.

Review of water from rivers and reservoirs

July. In the first and second ten days of July, in the basins of the Vakhsh, Pyanj, and Zarafshan rivers, an increase in water level was observed due to an increase in air temperature, and in the third ten days - a decrease in water level, the level was recorded due to a decrease in air temperature in these rivers. During the month, a gradual decrease in the river water level was recorded in the reservoirs of the Kofarnigan, Yakhsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Vakhsh and Isfara rivers is recorded in the territory and exceeds the norm (90-122%). The water flow of the Zarafshan and Kofarnigan rivers was below normal (59-93%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month is 1307 million m³, increased and as of July 31 of this year amounted to 10226 million m³, which is 111 million m³ more than in the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month turned out to be below the norm by 911 million m³ and as of July 31 of this year amounted to 2159 million m³, which is 347 million m³ less than for the same period last year.

The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in July 2023 was 91% (2022-88%) and 3% higher than the same period last year.

August. During August of this year, due to lower air temperatures in the river basins of the republic, a gradual decrease in water levels was observed.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj and Isfara river basins was below normal (78-105%). Water consumption in the Vakhsh and Kyzylsu (southern) river basins exceeded the standard (114-130%).

Water consumption in the Zarafshan and Kofarnigan river basins is registered in the territory and below normal (86-106%).

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir for the month is 316 million m³, increased and as of August 31 of this year amounted to 10542 million m³, which is 31 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir decreased by 604 million m³ over the month and as of August 31 of this year amounted to 1554 million m³, which is 211 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The accuracy of hydrogeodetic research forecasts in August 2023 was 90% (89% in 2022) and was 1% higher than the same period in 2022.

September. In September of this year, a gradual decrease in water level was recorded in the river basin of the republic, and only the water level of the Kyzylsu River (southern) remained unchanged during the month.

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the rivers Vakhsh (70-95%), Pyanj (61-87%), Zarafshan (97-102%), Kofarnigan (80-92%) and Isfara (56%) was below normal.

Food security and poverty

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month is 31 million m³, decreased and as of September 30 of this year amounted to 10511 million m³, which is 61 million m³ lower than for the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir decreased by 130 million m³ over the month and as of September 30 of this year amounted to 1684 million m³, which is 19 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The forecast accuracy in September 2023 was 90% (89% in 2022) and was 1% higher than the same period in 2022.

Appendix 2. Main target indicators of NDS-2030

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	I q. 2023	II q. 2023	III q. 2023 ⁱ	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Population (at the end of the period)	тыс. человек	8551,2	9716,8	9886,8	10078,4	10121,1	10163,4	10214,0	9500	10490	11580
Average real GDP growth rate in a year*	%	6,0	4,4	9,4	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,3	6,7	6,9	7,8
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	8922,2	10312,0	11838,8	x	x	x	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13,0	21,7	27,3	38,9	x	x	x	22	26	28
Share of private investment in GDP	%	4,6	3,8	4,5	4,0	4,8	4,3	4,2	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	23,1	23,8	23,5	20,7	18,0	17,1	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
<i>including:</i>											
- mining industry	%	1,7	2,8	4,6	4,3	4,1	4,1	4,0	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	15,6	15,0	15,1	10,8	9,4	9,0	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
- production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	4,7	4,2	4,1	5,8	4,4	4,1	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	22,7	22,4	22,9	6,8	16,2	23,5	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (without construction)	%	41,0	34,6	32,9	33,3	51,3	46,1	39,8	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes to GDP	%	12,6	9,0	9,6	9,1	12,8	11,2	10,8	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	19,8	20,6	21,4	5,4	5,4	6,4	26,2	37,5	40,7
Generation of electrical energy at HPS	billion kWh	16,8	18,1	19,3	19,9	4,8	5,3	6,4	24,5	34,4	37,6

Food security and poverty

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	I q. 2023	II q. 2023	III q. 2023 ¹	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Electricity generation per capita	thousand kWh/person	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1	0,5	0,5	0,6	2,78	3,64	3,67
Growth in industrial output (by 2021)	%	111,3	108,8	120,8	109,7	108,8	108,9	105,9	160	260	400
Oil production	Tho. tons	24,6	24,5	24,6	24,9	4,5	4,6	4,7	25,0	30,0	36,0
Gas production	Tho. m3	4102	678,0	762,0	810,0	105,4	88,3	135,8	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	Tho. tons	1,0	2,0	2,1	2,4	0,3	0,5	0,7	4,05	6,9	10,3
Freight turnover	Bill.t.km	6,0	7,6	8,4	10,3	2,4	2,8	3,6	7,9	9,2	12,3
Passenger turnover	billion pass.km	9,2	8,0	8,8	9,9	2,7	3,0	2,8	13,2	15,5	20,6
Life expectancy at birth including		73,6	x	x	76,3	x	x	x	75,7	77,8	80,0
- men	year	71,8	x	x	74,7	x	x	x	73,8	75,9	78,0
-women		75,6	x	x	77,9	x	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	-3,9	1,4	7,2	10,9	11,9	11,2	5		
Ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	61,1	66,7	67,9	61,5	x	x	x	65	70	75

Food security and poverty

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	I q. 2023	II q. 2023	III q. 2023 ¹	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Enrollment of children from 3 to 6 years old in preschool education institutions	% κ appropriate age group	9,1	9,6 ¹	8,7 ¹	8,8	x	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	x	x	x	x	no less 0,8	no less 1,2	no less 1,5
Growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6,3	-2,5 ¹	-8,1	x	x	x	x	6		
Housing supply level	m ² /ple.	10,7	x	x	x	x	x	x	13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31	x	23,4	22,5	x	x	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	x	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	x	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

Food security and poverty

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	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022
	Potato											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	7,00	4,34	5,18	6,05	3,94	4,57	4,86
Sughd region	1,88	1,60	2,07	2,23	3,15	3,38	1,46	2,13	2,74	2,0	2,48	2,03
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,77	2,32	2,50	2,61	2,26	3,00	1,88	1,51	2,27
RRP	3,0	-	2,20	2,44	2,36	2,33	2,56	2,45	2,22	2,91	2,73	2,37
On average for the republic	1,9	1,60	2,18	2,58	2,89	2,98	2,0	2,28	2,92	3,23	3,54	2,19
	Milk											
GBAO	-	-	-	5,92	8,67	8,14	6,23	8,56	8,82	5,80	6,62	8,95
Sughd region	2,4	3,27	3,33	2,62	2,58	2,93	2,55	2,54	3,22	2,38	2,52	2,52
Khatlon region	2,33	2,08	4,96	2,93	2,57	3,00	2,78	3,58	3,00	1,81	1,90	3,67
RRP	3,68	4,30	3,14	3,54	4,24	5,52	3,64	4,24	5,16	4,45	3,40	3,76
On average for the republic	2,46	4,24	3,34	3,12	3,58	4,06	3,16	3,48	4,24	4,25	3,12	3,32
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,78	6,77	6,04	3,59	4,83	6,67
Sughd region	2,54	3,44	3,36	3,03	3,62	3,94	2,70	3,50	3,29	1,76	2,65	3,20
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,42	2,96	2,50	2,40	2,83	2,50	1,60	2,55	3,02
RRP	2,15	3,92	-	2,43	2,48	2,00	2,34	2,66	2,71	1,80	2,56	2,58
On average for the republic	2,26	3,53	3,36	2,55	2,17	2,82	2,56	3,22	2,76	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	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022
Potato															
Dushanbe	4,00	3,79	4,92	4,08	3,85	4,40	3,70	3,67	5,70	3,53	4,22	5,77	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	3,02	3,07	4,88	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	3,13	4,00	6,48	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	4,64	5,08	7,28	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	3,38	4,09	6,10	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	4,97	5,87	6,00	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	4,12	4,46	5,52	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	3,90	4,63	5,56	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	5,58	7,36	7,80	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	4,64	5,58	6,22	4,46	4,90	5,99
1-st sort Flour															
Dushanbe	4,68	4,98	6,15	4,83	5,57	5,20	4,72	6,70	5,05	4,87	6,48	5,24	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	4,87	6,42	4,73	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	4,93	6,94	4,87	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	5,24	7,18	6,05	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	4,98	6,75	5,22	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	4,50	5,33	5,03	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	4,37	4,92	4,88	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	4,37	4,76	4,48	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	4,37	6,25	5,86	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	4,40	5,31	5,22	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	7,80	8,60	14,78	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	9,73	9,75	14,57	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	8,36	9,16	14,15	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	14,29	14,99	17,45	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	10,05	10,62	15,24	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	9,0	10,67	11,50	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	9,70	11,03	11,97	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	9,03	10,22	11,89	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	10,00	11,99	12,34	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	9,43	10,98	11,93	9,09	9,56	10,38

Food security and poverty

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022
Bulb onions															
Dushanbe	2,03	1,85	3,47	1,73	2,70	5,30	1,47	3,20	3,20	1,89	4,03	3,10	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	1,42	3,67	2,87	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	1,37	4,02	3,17	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	2,65	5,41	4,63	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	1,83	4,28	3,44	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	22,0	22,60	16,10	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	21,07	20,89	14,03	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	21,78	20,81	14,88	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	24,01	26,87	20,05	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	22,21	22,79	16,27	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	69,27	65,53	68,90	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	69,68	75,24	79,46	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	67,42	63,87	75,35	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	57,98	58,41	59,81	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	66,09	65,76	70,90	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	59,13	60,64	68,40	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	56,70	65,11	69,41	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	57,68	58,37	69,02	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	52,15	56,44	58,23	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	56,42	60,14	66,27	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	27,71	30,00	31,20	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	25,24	28,75	30,40	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	23,37	26,23	30,33	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	31,81	36,23	59,67	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	27,03	30,30	32,90	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	9,33	11,56	12,63	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	9,51	10,93	11,49	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	9,50	10,40	11,55	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	11,60	12,71	13,27	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	9,99	11,40	12,24	10,86	10,10	11,22

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

	9 months 2022						9 months 2023					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:		Per household member per month, %	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	835,10	1034,99	708,97	100	100	100	1104,52	1276,16	994,43	100	100	100
of them:												
Consumer spending	831,44	1031,09	705,46	99,6	99,6	99,5	1103,73	1275,45	993,59	99,9	99,9	99,9
including:												
for food	415,71	528,02	344,85	49,8	51,0	48,6	523,03	666,00	431,33	47,3	52,2	43,4
for the purchase of non-food items	202,68	228,15	186,61	24,3	22,0	26,3	433,81	430,67	435,83	39,3	33,7	43,8
of them:												
clothes, shoes, fabrics	71,38	91,54	58,66	8,5	8,8	8,3	92,48	117,60	76,37	8,4	9,2	7,7
furniture and household items	16,84	29,93	8,59	2,0	2,9	1,2	51,36	68,99	40,05	4,6	5,4	4,0
drugs, medicines	8,15	11,39	6,11	1,0	1,1	0,9	9,42	12,65	7,35	0,8	1,0	0,7
Construction Materials	11,32	4,46	15,64	1,4	0,4	2,2	48,50	28,62	61,25	4,4	2,2	6,2
fuel	18,88	11,01	23,84	2,3	1,1	3,4	53,96	35,41	65,85	4,9	2,8	6,6
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	0,71	0,89	0,60	0,08	0,09	0,08	0,85	0,98	0,76	0,08	0,08	0,08
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,75	0,95	0,63	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,70	0,87	0,59	0,06	0,07	0,06
to pay for personal services	204,01	266,22	164,75	24,4	25,7	23,2	147,34	179,53	126,69	13,3	14,1	12,7
including:												
payment for household services	68,44	97,46	50,14	8,2	9,4	7,1	85,44	94,87	79,39	7,7	7,4	8,0
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	52,21	76,95	36,59	6,2	7,4	5,2	56,29	74,21	44,79	5,1	5,8	4,5
of which payment:												
- living space	10,18	8,24	11,40	1,2	0,8	1,6	9,42	8,75	9,85	0,8	0,7	1,0
-utilities	9,09	19,08	2,79	1,1	1,8	0,4	7,99	8,71	7,53	0,7	0,7	0,8
- electricity	32,94	49,64	22,40	3,9	4,8	3,2	21,52	31,67	15,01	1,9	2,5	1,5
tailoring and repair of clothes, shoes	4,63	6,03	3,75	0,5	0,6	0,5	4,89	6,64	3,76	0,4	0,5	0,4

Food security and poverty

	9 months 2022						9 months 2023					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:		Per household member per month, %	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	0,23	0,37	0,13	0,03	0,04	0,02	3,60	5,22	2,56	0,3	0,4	0,3
tuition fee	2,80	5,12	1,34	0,3	0,5	0,2	4,61	6,26	3,54	0,4	0,5	0,3
payment for medical care	28,17	31,19	26,27	3,4	3,0	3,7	21,24	25,52	18,49	1,9	2,0	1,9
of which payment for sanatorium treatment, including rest	1,19	1,40	1,05	0,1	0,1	0,1	7,76	7,98	7,61	0,7	0,6	0,8
transport services	26,17	26,72	25,82	3,1	2,6	3,6	25,94	25,33	26,33	2,3	2,0	2,6
communication services	26,06	33,82	21,17	3,1	3,3	3,0	17,65	21,36	15,27	1,6	1,7	1,5
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees, payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	3,66	3,9	3,51	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,79	0,71	0,84	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)**

№ стр	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.	Всего	3000	17530	50	163	241	439	2107	626	683	531	439
	в том числе											
2.	10% наименее обеспеченных (1 децил)	301	1817	3	6	18,6	46	228	69	77	55	49
3.	2 децил	300	1999	4	6	18	36	238	53	68	64	72
4.	3 децил	300	1965	2	8	13	30	247	58	66	60	75
5.	4 децил	340	2104	3	13	22	42	262	58	84	71	63
6.	5 децил	270	1722	2	10	14	33	211	47	70	57	44
7.	6 децил	290	1729	2	8	22	42	216	67	68	60	36
8.	7 децил	302	1759	5	15	20	47	214	68	72	51	42
9.	8 децил	299	1613	4	16	34,6	52	191	69	70	48	27
10.	9 децил	299	1480	7	36	40	51	164	71	63	34	18
11.	10% наиболее обеспеченных (10 децил)	299	1342	18	45	40	60	136	66	45	31	13

Food security and poverty

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

(per month; kg)

	9 months 2022			9 months 2023		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		in urban areas	in rural terrain		in urban areas	in rural terrain
Bread products	13,13	14,22	12,29	12,80	13,55	12,24
Potato	3,40	3,63	3,21	3,40	3,90	3,06
Vegetables and melons	10,08	10,78	9,54	11,40	12,58	10,59
Fruits and berries, including dried	3,20	3,26	3,10	3,00	3,18	2,84
Sugar and confectionery	1,34	1,46	1,24	1,33	1,42	1,27
Meat and meat products	1,82	2,25	1,48	2,00	2,51	1,66
Fish products	0,09	0,14	0,07	0,12	0,13	0,11
Milk and dairy products	3,54	3,37	3,67	3,50	3,41	3,54
Eggs (pieces)	14	16	12	13	15	11
Plants oil and margarine	1,55	1,84	1,32	1,60	1,81	1,47

Food security and poverty

**NEWS BULLETIN
ON FOOD SECURITY
AND POVERTY**

/ edited by the Director
Statistics Agency under the President
Republic of Tajikistan Nurmahmadzoda J.
734025 Tajikistan Dushanbe, st. Bokhtar 17/

Order No. _____

Circulation 62 copies.

Published December 30, 2023

Department of Operational Printing of the State Computer Center
Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan