

Food security and poverty
№4 - 2022

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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-December 2022 amounted to 49272.4 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2021, it increased by 8.0% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 33902.0 million somoni, or more by 7.7% and livestock 15370.4 million somoni, or 8.7% more.
- In January - December 2022, the volume of meat production of large and small livestock (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 300,497 tons, which is 5.9% more than the same period in 2021. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms in January-December 2022 amounted to 1,064,248 tons, which is 2.1% more than in the same period in 2021.
- Imports of food products in January-December 2022 increased by 0.5% compared to January-December 2021, including imports of flour by 19.9%, sugar and confectionery by 13.3%, fruits, fruits and canned vegetables by 10.6%.
- Since the beginning of 2022, prices for vegetables have risen most of all - by 27.1% (onions - by 1.8 times and carrots - by 38.9%); bakery products and cereals - by 4.7% (over due to the increase in prices for pasta - 10.2%, bread - by 10.1%, buckwheat - by 9.9%, rice - by 9.0% and wheat flour of the 1st grade - by 2.8%); eggs - by 43.1%, milk - by 20.4%, chicken meat - by 10.3% and sugar - by 6.2%. Along with this, prices for meat products decreased - by 0.8% (mainly due to a decrease in prices for beef - by 4.7% and mutton - by 1.3%); oils and fats - by 10.6% (cotton oil - by 15.4% and sunflower oil - by 12.0%); fruits - by 6.9% (apples - by 34.8%, grapes - by 5.1%); potatoes - by 17.9% and cabbage - by 17.7%.
- • The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to preliminary estimates in December 2022, amounted to 2578.0 thousand people, including 2524.5 thousand people (97.9%) are employed in the economy, 53.5 thousand people have the official status of unemployed, which is 2.1% of the labor force.
- The most important source of household cash income for 2022 is still labor income - 45.3 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 5.6 percent, and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 11.6 percent.
- In 2022, the average consumption of bread and bread products is 157.82 kilograms 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 December 2022 increased by 12.7% compared to November 2022, and increased by 13.4% compared to December 2021.
- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in December 2022 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 884.10 somoni.
- The total amount of wage arrears, taking into account previous years, as of the end of December 2022, amounted to 29032.7 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 4723.9 thousand somoni.
- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in the extraction of minerals - 15342.9 thousand somoni (52.8% of the total), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and obtaining secondary raw materials - 2736.7 thousand somoni (9.4%), in construction - 2410.5 thousand somoni (8.3%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 1694.4 thousand somoni (5.8%).

CHAPTER I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The following socio-economic indicators characterize the general state of the economy in the country to analyze the situation with food security.

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2020	2021	2022 ¹
Population, at the end of the period (million people)	9,5	9,9	10,1
GDP nominal (million somoni)	83958,3	101076,3	115739,4
Including, %:			
Agriculture	22,7	22,4	24,6
Industry	23,1	23,8	17,0
services and trade	45,2	44,2	49,3
GDP per capita (TJS)	8922,2	10312,0	11808,0
GDP growth, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	4,4	9,4	8,0
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	-0,3	0,7	1,4
Consumer price index, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	108,6	109,0	106,6
Food Price Index	111,7	110,3	107,2
Service price index	104,7	106,7	106,7
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	10,3219	11,3089	11,0258
Level of officially registered unemployment, %	2,1	2,1	2,1
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	50,8	52,7	55,1
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	100,6	103,6	104,7
Average monthly salary (somoni)	1393,77	1540,81	1760,29
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	104,4	110,6	114,2
Trade balance (million US \$)	-1744,0	-2059,9	-3025,5
Share of food in imports, %	24,1	21,0	20,4
Share of food in exports, %	2,3	2,5	3,1
¹ preliminary data			
*) short-term indicator of economic development (KRE)			

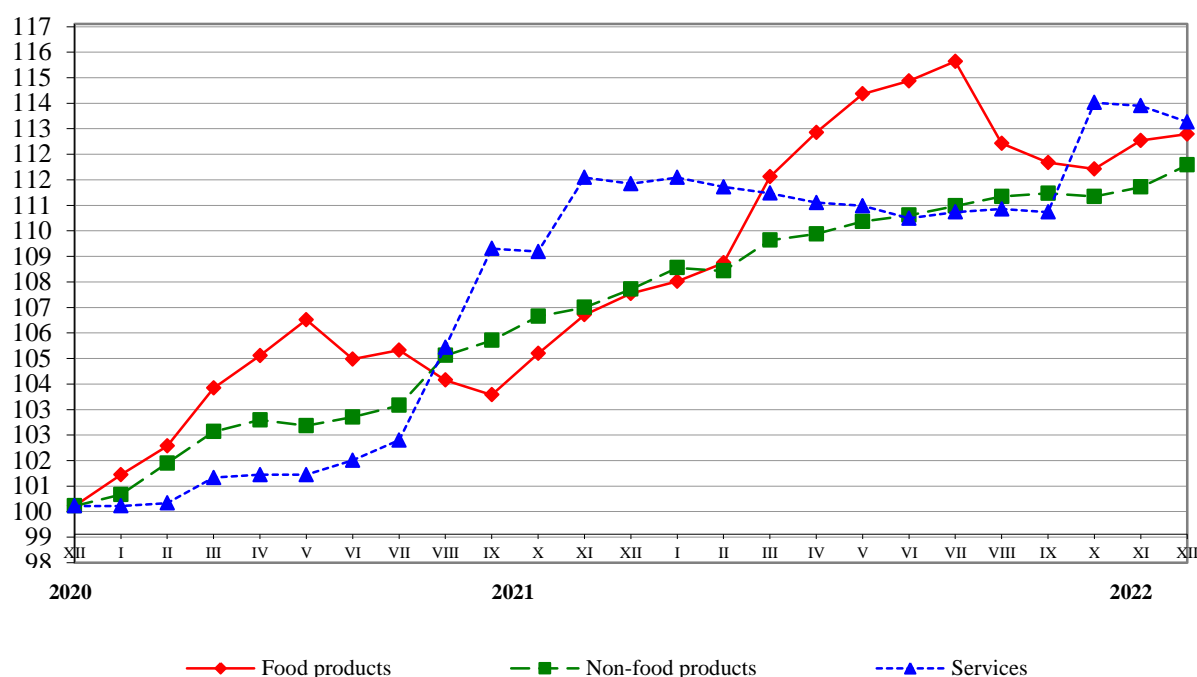
Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2. Price and tariff index

The consumer price index in December 2022 amounted to 100.2%, including for food products - 100.2%, non-food products - 100.7% and paid services to the population - 99.5%.

Since the beginning of 2022, the consumer price index has amounted to 104.2%, including for food products - 105.2%, non-food products - 104.0% and paid services to the population - 101.9%.

Graph 1: Change in the price index for food products, non-food products and paid services to the population (at the end of the month, in % to December 2020)



During January - December 2022, the increase in food prices outpaced their change in non-food products.

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

1.3 Foreign trade

In January - December 2022, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 7309.5 million US dollars, which is 14.9% or 950.4 million dollars less than in January - December 2021. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -3025.5 million dollars. The Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 110 countries of the world, including 10 CIS countries and 100 non-CIS countries.

Foreign trade turnover with the CIS countries amounted to 52.9%, or 3870.4 million dollars, with non-CIS countries 47.1%, or 3439.1 million dollars. The trade balance deficit with the CIS countries amounted to -2347.6 million dollars.

Export of goods in January - December 2022 amounted to 2142.0 million dollars, which is 0.4% or 7.6 million dollars less than in January - December 2021.

Import of goods to the republic amounted to \$5167.5 million, which is 22.8% or \$958.0 million more than January-December 2021.

Of the products of plant origin, exports are dominated by fruits, with a total value of 43500.4 thousand dollars and flour in the amount of 3400 thousand dollars, and in imports flour in the amount of 27021.3 thousand dollars, canned fruits, fruits and vegetables in the amount of 15277.1 thousand dollars

1.4. labor market

The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to preliminary estimates in December 2022, amounted to 2578.0 thousand people, including 2524.5 thousand people (97.9%) are employed in the economy, 53.5 thousand people have the official status of unemployed, which is 2.1% of the labor force.

The number of officially registered unemployed in the Labor and Employment Agencies of the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan at the end of December 2022 amounted to 53.5 thousand people and decreased by 1.9% compared to December 2021. Of the registered unemployed, women accounted for 49.6% (26.6 thousand people). The level of officially registered unemployment to the labor force amounted to 2.1%.

A significant proportion of the officially registered unemployed as of the end of December 2022 are people who do not have professional training or who have lost their skills due to a long break from work (76.5% of the total number of registered unemployed, or 40.9 thousand people). In addition, about 61.1% of the registered unemployed have secondary general and incomplete secondary education (32.7 thousand people). These factors make it difficult for the unemployed to find employment.

Hidden unemployment is part-time employment, when, due to production downtime, part of the workers are on forced leave, or work part-time or part-time. In January - December 2022, 4.5 thousand people were on leave at the initiative of the administration, of which 3.4 thousand people (76.1%) were without pay. 106 people worked part-time and part-time. The unemployment rate, taking into account hidden unemployment, amounted to 2.3% of the labor force.

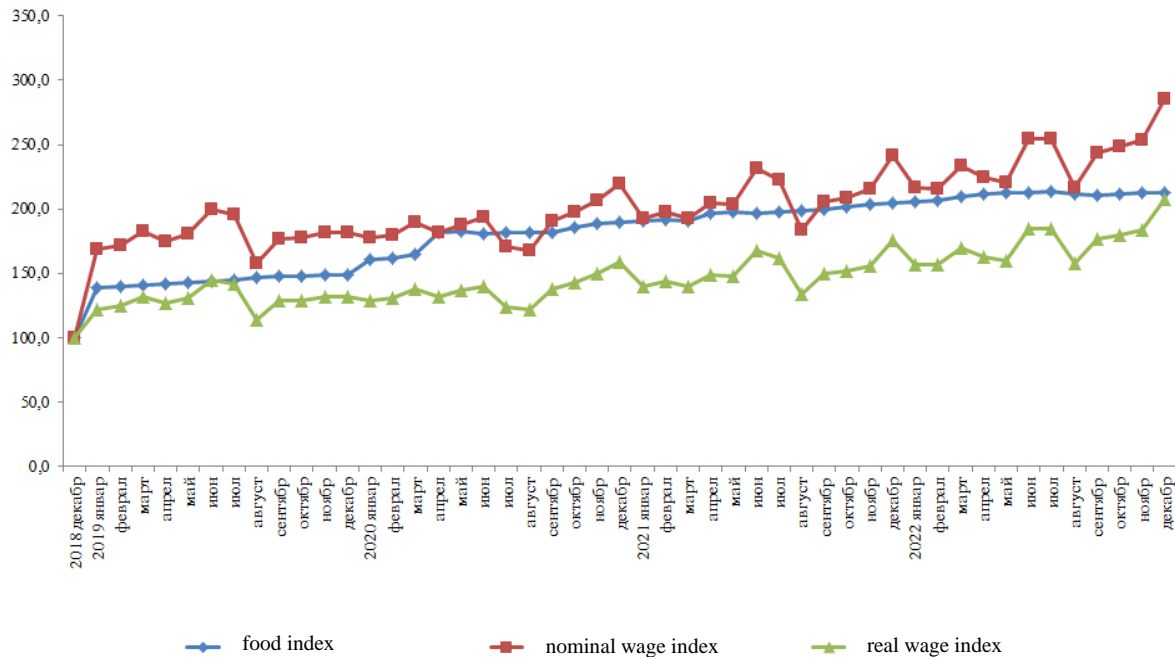
The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in December 2022 increased by 12.7% compared to November 2022, and increased by 13.4% compared to December 2021.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in December 2022 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 884.10 somoni. The highest salary in the real sector of the economy was in mining - 3661.35 somoni, provision (supply) with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 4399.83 somoni, construction - 3451.87 somoni, manufacturing - 2669.80 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and obtaining secondary raw materials - 1203.68 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly salary in December 2022 amounted to 2650.35 somoni and increased by 14.4% compared to December 2021.

In the service sector, the highest wages were for employees of financial intermediation and insurance - 6664.53 somoni, in information and communication - 4687.68 somoni, in

transport activities and storage of goods - 2918.15 somoni and in real estate operations - 2250, 42 somoni. In general, the average monthly salary in the service sector in December 2022 amounted to 2003.57 somoni and increased by 19.3% compared to December last year.

Graph 2: Dynamics of the consumer price index, nominal and real wages (January 2018 = 100)



The total amount of wage arrears, taking into account previous years, as of the end of December 2022, amounted to 29032.7 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 4723.9 thousand somoni.

The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in the extraction of minerals - 15342.9 thousand somoni (52.8% of the total), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and obtaining secondary raw materials - 2736.7 thousand somoni (9.4%), in construction - 2410.5 thousand somoni (8.3%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 1694.4 thousand somoni (5.8%). In the service sector by type of economic activity, the highest wage arrears were registered in transport activities and storage of goods - 6214.9 thousand somoni (21.4% of the total debt), in information and communication - 290.0 thousand somoni (1.0%) and in administrative and auxiliary activities - 47.2 thousand somoni (0.2%).

CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

Availability refers to the physical presence of food as a result of own production or through the market. At the country level, food availability is determined by a combination of food stocks, commercial imports, food aid and domestic production. Availability also includes aspects such as weather conditions, 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 - December 2022 amounted to 49272.4 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2021, it increased by 8.0% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 33902.0 million somoni, or more by 7.7% and livestock 15370.4 million somoni, or 8.7% more.

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

October. In Tajikistan, the month of October was characterized by relatively warm weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20 degrees higher, with the exception of Darband, Lyakhsh, Rushan, Khorog, 10 degrees below the climatic norm and amounted to: 150) heat, in the highlands of GBAO 1-30 frost.

The average monthly precipitation in most areas was above the climatic norm, only in places in Khatlon region and GBAO it was less than the climatic norm and amounted to: in Khatlon region 32-214%, in Sughd region 152-399%; RRP 90-300%; in the west of GBAO 33-310%; in the east of GBAO 36-393%.

The average monthly water discharge during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Vakhsh, Kofarnigan and Isfara rivers was recorded below the norm (79-109%), and in the Zarafshan river basin it was above the norm (118%).

November. In November, cool weather prevailed in the republic with precipitation in most regions above the norm.

The average monthly air temperature in the valley-foothill regions of the republic was 1-20 above the norm, and in the mountainous regions it was 1-20 below the norm and amounted to: in the valley-foothill regions 8 + 120 heat; in mountainous areas 0 + 5 heat, in VGBAO 7-130 frost.

The average monthly precipitation in most regions of the republic was above the norm and amounted to: in the valley-foothill regions of the Khatlon region 116-382%, (in Muminobod at a rate of 55 mm 210 mm fell) according to RRS 119-503%, (in Bustonobod at a rate of 52 mm 260 mm fell) in the Sughd region 174-480%, (in Kairakum, at a rate of 11 mm,

53 mm fell out) in GBAO 98-404% (in Khumrogi, at a rate of 12 mm, 47 mm fell out).

December. December of this year for a long period of time was under the influence of southern and southwestern flows, which led to warm weather in the republic with a lack of precipitation, with the exception of GBAO.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was above the norm by 1-20, in GBAO by 1-20 below the average annual values and amounted to: in the valley areas 5+80 warm, in the mountains 2+30 Ishkashim -60 frost, Navabad -70 frost), in the highlands 14-180 frost (in Bulunkul it was -21.70 frost).

Average monthly precipitation was generally lower than the long-term average. In the Sughd region 11-79%, according to the RRS 24-86%, in the Khatlon region 25-91%, in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region 10-68% (in Ishkashim 200% at a rate of 5.5 mm fell 11 mm, in Javshangoz and in Karakul 141-143% at a rate of 4-12 mm, 6-16 mm fell out) from the climatic norm.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Kofarnigan and Isfara rivers was recorded below the norm (40-100%). In the Vakhsh river basin, the average monthly water level was above the norm (100-115%).

Table 2: Status of reservoirs as of December 31, 2022

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month. mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2021</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2020</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Qairoqqum	402	3414	74,1	3325	73,9
Norak	874	8759	86,1	6624	63,1

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

	2020	2021	2022 ¹
Sown area, thousand ha	856,7	861,7	859,8
Winter crops	233,2	230,5	230,5
Cereal crops	233,2	230,5	230,5
Spring crops	624,4	631,2	629,3
Cereal crops	158,2	163,4	154,5
of them:			
<i>wheat</i>	60,3	68,3	62,5
<i>barley</i>	47,2	45,9	46,4
Industrial crops	213,4	202,0	207,2
Potato	52,7	57,2	56,1
Vegetables	70,4	71,2	70,0
melons	22,7	22,6	20,7
Gross harvest, thousand tons			
cereals	1561,5	1586,3	1756,2
potato	1021,5	1041,3	1094,4
vegetables	2479,4	2597,6	2714,8
gourds	756,9	818,8	842,6

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

In January - December 2022, all categories of farms of the republic produced 1756169 tons of grain (including 934274 tons of wheat), 404655 tons of cotton, 1094438 tons of potatoes, 2714825 tons of vegetables (including 672190 tons of onions), 842635 tons of melons, 512128 tons fruits (including 199,750 tons of apples and 122,013 tons of apricots), grapes 301,112 tons and feed (in feed units) 1,752,536 tons, which is 10.7% more than in the same period in 2021 (including wheat by 6, 6%), cotton by 4.1%, potatoes by 5.1%, vegetables by 4.5%, melons by 2.9%, fruits by 15.2% (including apples by 8.9%, apricot by 18.3%), grapes by 12.6%, fodder by 4.8% more, and onion production by 6.6% less.

Backfilling seeds

As of January 1, 2023, 53,357 tons of seeds of grain and leguminous crops (including 46,773 tons of wheat seeds), 1,017 tons of brown rice, 1,366 tons of corn for grain, 73,281 tons of potatoes, 54 tons of vegetables, 1 .5 tons of gourds and 14668 tons of cotton seeds. Compared to the same period last year, more grain and leguminous seeds were planted - by 1.4% (including wheat - by 3.7%), corn for grain - by 10.2%, potatoes - by 4.0%, gourds - by 7.5 times and cotton seeds - by 1.9% compared to the same period last year, and less vegetable seeds were covered - by 21.8%,

Early sowing of spring crops

As of January 1, 2023, winter sowing of agricultural crops was carried out in public and dekhkan farms on an area of 19,538 hectares, which is 5.8% more compared to the same period last year. Of the total sown area are: 1706 ha - potatoes, 13378 ha - vegetables (including cabbage - 816 ha, carrots - 1812 ha, onions - 9828 ha, garlic - 56 ha, other vegetables - 866 ha), 20 ha - seeds vegetables and 4435 ha for fodder crops. Compared to the same period last year, more vegetables were sown by 9.2% (including cabbage by 3.0%, onions by 13.5% and garlic by 0.5%) and fodder crops by 3.4%, and less potatoes were planted by 10.8%, vegetable seeds by 28.6% and carrots by 0.5%.

Planting new orchards and vineyards

As of January 1, 2023, new gardens were planted in public and dekhkan farms on an area of 2297.8 hectares, which is 1.7 times more than the same period last year. Of the total area of orchards, pome plantations make up 518.0 ha, stone fruits 686.1 ha, walnuts 946.1 ha, subtropical 144.9 ha and citrus 2.7 ha. Of the total area of orchards, an area of 1605.4 hectares is planted on rainfed lands.

During the reporting period, 227.0 hectares of new vineyards were planted, which is 12.1% more than in the corresponding period last year.

In addition, gardens have been restored on an area of 1527.0 hectares and vineyards on an area of 187.9 hectares.

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 January 1, 2023, the stock of grain in warehouses and freezers amounted to 2087.5 tons (including 1723.9 tons of wheat, 22.0 tons of rye, 186.0 tons of barley, brown rice 16.4 tons), 381.0 tons of corn for grain, 0.4 tons of sunflower for grain, 6830.9 tons of potatoes, 4544.2 tons of vegetables (including 444.1 tons of carrots, 4100.0 tons of onions), 1003.2 tons of fruits (including 925.2 tons of apples), 1064.0 tons of grapes, 3417.4 tons of flour, 781.6 tons of vegetable oil, 2748.4 tons of granulated sugar, 209 tons of rice and 15856 conditional cans of all types of canned food.

2.1.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As of January 1, 2023, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2543.9 thousand heads, which is 76.1 thousand heads or 3.1% more than in the corresponding period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 6296.0 thousand heads, which is more by 243.5 thousand heads, or 4.0%. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.2% of cattle and sheep and goats - 81.8%.

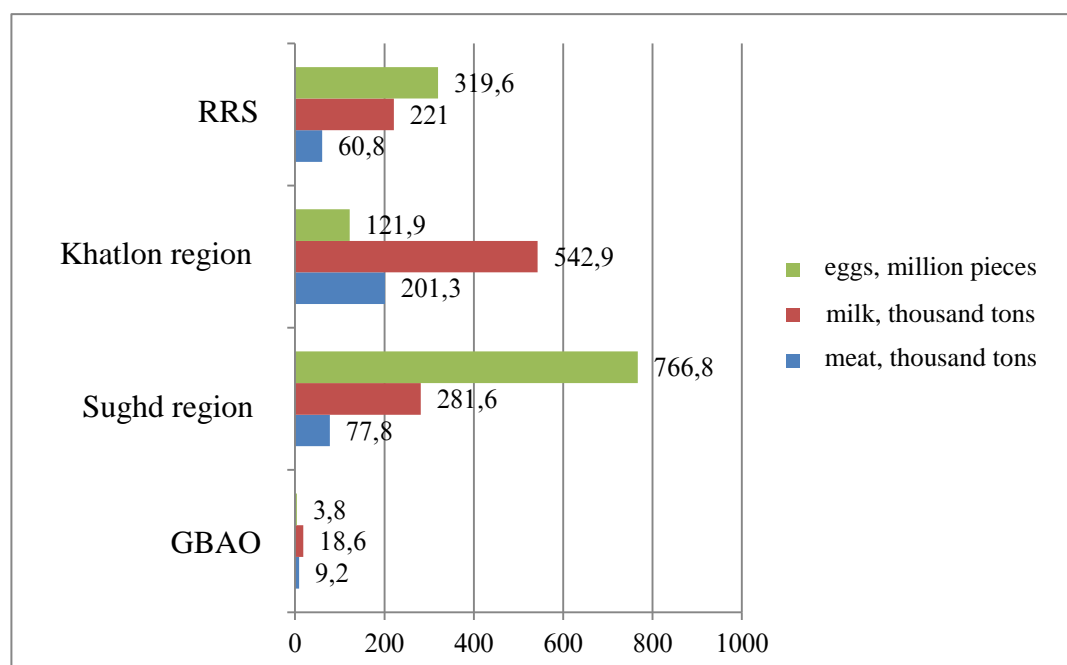
The number of cattle in the farms of GBAO increased by 2.3%, Khatlon region by 2.0%, Sughd region by 1.3% and RRP by 7.1%.

Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic

	2020	2021	2022 ¹
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	150,1	179,1	190,8
including:			
beef and veal	81,0	96,7	103,0
lamb and goat	47,7	48,8	50,7
poultry meat	21,4	33,6	37,1
Milk	1020,9	1042,6	1064,2
Eggs, mln.	983,1	1053,4	1212,2
Productivity¹			
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1888	1905	1961
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	237	218	273

¹ in agricultural enterprises and dekhkan farms

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



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

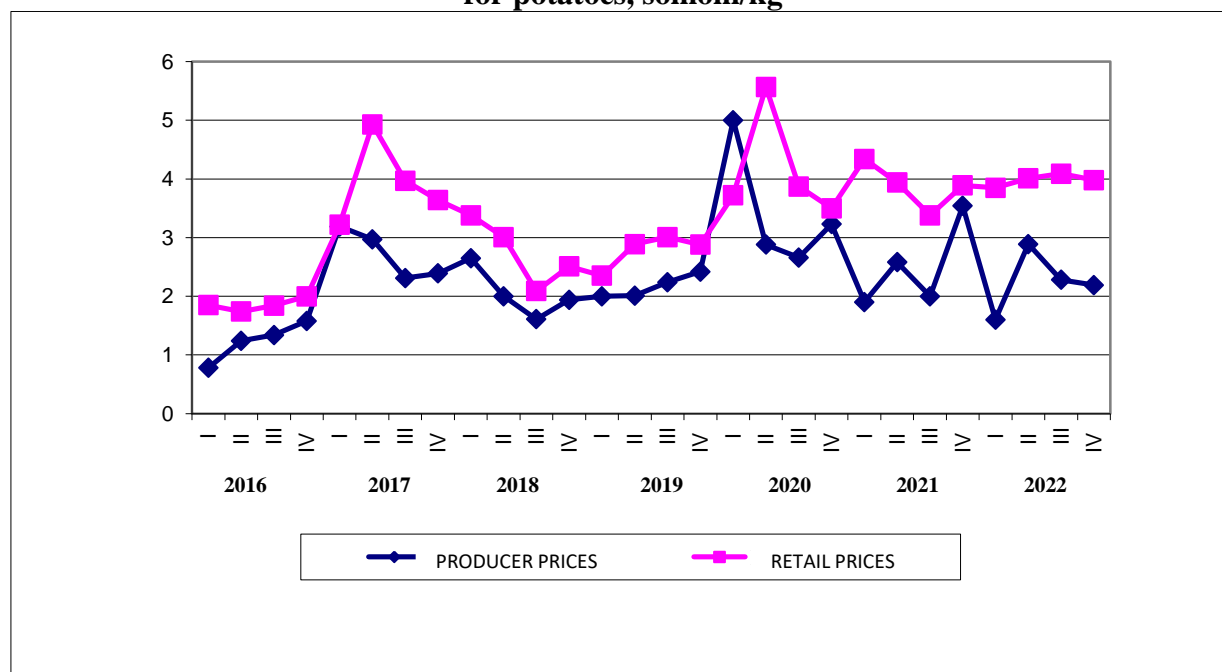
(somon/kg)

	2021				2022			
	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
Wheat	2,26	2,55	2,56	2,64	3,53	3,17	3,22	3,08
Milk	2,46	3,12	3,16	3,12	4,24	3,58	3,48	3,32
Potato	1,9	2,58	2,0	3,54	1,60	2,89	2,28	2,19

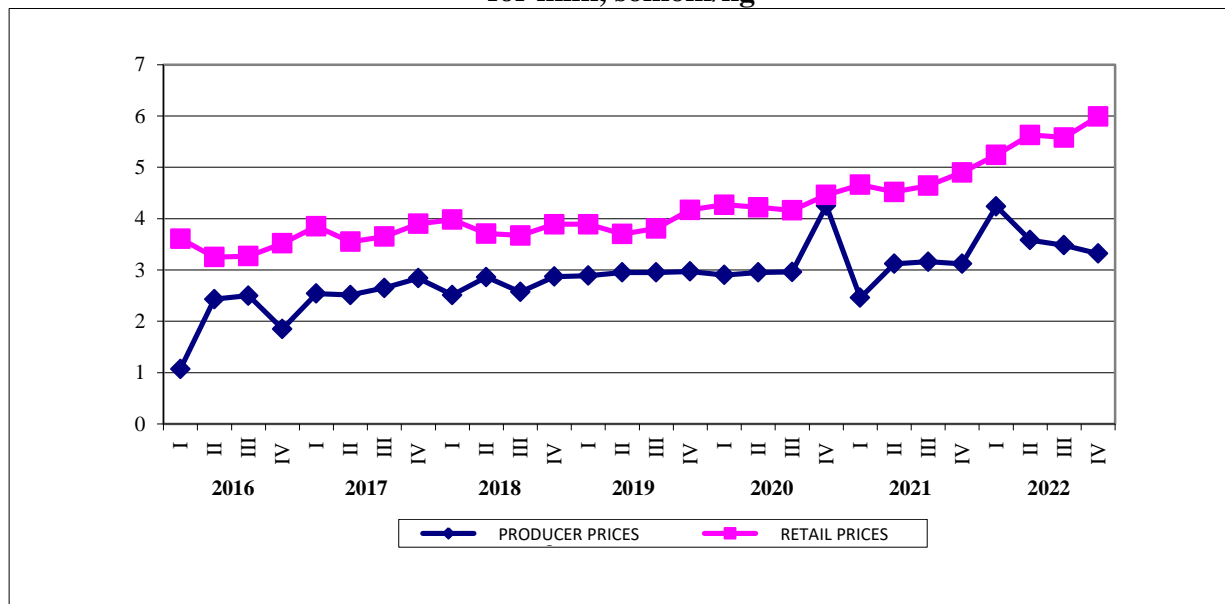
Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

In January - December 2022, flour imports increased by 19.9% compared to the same period last year.

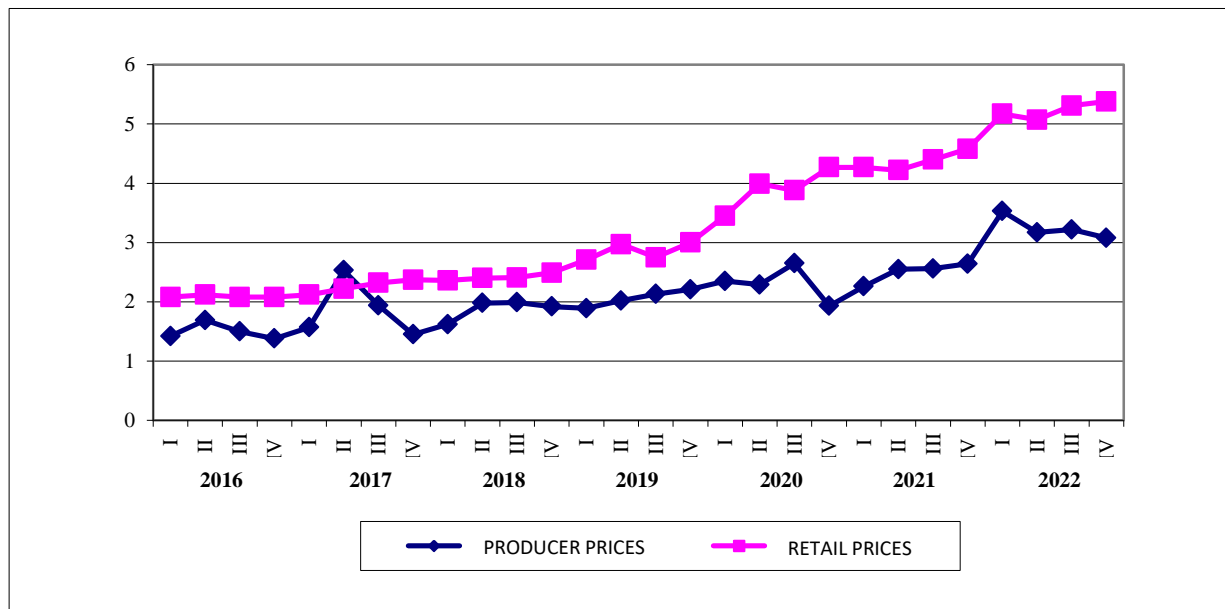
Graph 4: Changes in retail and producer prices
for potatoes, somoni/kg



**Graph 5: Changes in retail and producer prices
for milk, somoni/kg**



**Graph 6: Changes in retail and producer prices
for wheat, somoni/kg**



It can be seen from the graphs that the trend of retail price changes 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 foodstuffs

In Tajikistan, the share of food products in total exports for January-December 2021 and 2022 amounted to 2.5 and 3.1%, respectively. In imports, their share is much higher and amounted to 21.0 and 20.4%, respectively.

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

Imports of food products in January-December 2022 increased by 0.5% compared to January-December 2021, including imports of flour by 19.9%, sugar and confectionery by 13.3%, fruits, fruits and vegetables canned by 10.6%.

**Table 6: Exports, imports of basic foodstuffs
and their share in total trade for January - December 2021-2022.**

(thousand tons)

	export		2022 in % to 2021	import		2022 in % to 2021
	2021	2022		2021	2022	
Foodstuffs	226,4	220,4	97,3	1766,4	1775,1	100,5
of them:						
wheat	0,7	0,3	42,9	1028,1	995,5	96,8
flour	2,6	6,2	B 2,4 p	56,7	68,0	119,9
sugar and confectionery	0,2	0,3	15,0	162,1	155,2	95,7
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	-	0,1	-	15,2	11,2	73,7
vegetable oil	-	0,02	-	92,6	76,2	82,3
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	8,7	8,7	100,0
eggs, million pieces	0,8	23,4	B 29,3 p	17,5	15,6	89,1
tea	-	0,1	-	5,6	5,7	101,8
potato	-	-	-	18,0	3,6	20,0
vegetables	98,0	76,7	78,3	30,1	18,2	60,5
fruits and fruits	108,8	112,0	102,9	42,9	48,6	113,3
fruit and vegetable juices	2,1	1,5	71,4	1,9	1,9	100,0
canned vegetables, tomatoes	1,9	1,0	52,6	9,4	10,4	110,6
Share of food products in the total volume, %	2,5	3,1	-	21,0	20,4	-

2.4. Food availability per capita

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

Total physical availability is the sum of the opening inventory, production, and imports of the specified product in a given time period.

Total consumption is made up 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 match. If food balance sheets are available for several years, they can be used to trace the trend in total availability, imports, exports, as well as availability for human consumption and forage. Dividing the total food supply available for consumption by the population yields the most important indicator of availability, the average availability of food per capita for the year. This indicator is a national average and does not take into account aspects of household access (ability to produce, purchase or otherwise obtain food).

Table 7: Food consumption per capita

(per capita, kg per month)

	2021	2022
Bread products (in terms of flour)	13,54	13,15
Potato	3,43	3,38
Vegetables and gourds	10,51	9,45
Fruits and berries	3,20	3,26
Sugar and confectionery	1,46	1,33
Meat and meat products	2,20	1,81
Milk and dairy products	4,57	3,45
Eggs, pieces	14	13
Vegetable fats	1,55	1,55
Fish and fish products	0,13	0,09

Source: Household Budget Survey

SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access refers to the fact that all members of a household have sufficient resources to obtain food that satisfies the nutritional needs for a healthy and active life. Access can be expressed through production for own consumption, market purchases or donations.

3.1. Consumer price analysis

In December 2022, of the observed food products, prices increased significantly for the following groups: meat products - by 1.3% (including chicken meat by 5.9%, beef - by 0.8% and lamb - by 0.3%); for vegetables - by 5.4% (mainly due to the growth in prices for tomatoes - by 38.0%, cucumbers - by 18.5%, onions - by 10.5% and potatoes - by 6.5%); fruits - by 2.4% (grapes - by 14.0%, pears - by 12.3%, bananas - by 9.3% and apples - by 2.5%); milk - by 5.7% and rice - by 1.4%. At the same time, over the past month, prices for the following groups decreased: for bakery products and cereals - by 2.4% (mainly due to an increase in prices for wheat flour of the 1st grade - by 5.4%, pasta - by 0, 6% and buckwheat - by 0.2%); oils and fats - by 2.6% (sunflower oil - by 3.7% and cottonseed oil - by 3.2%); carrots - by 10.5%, cabbage - by 8.0%, eggs - by 1.6% and sugar - by 0.1% (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:

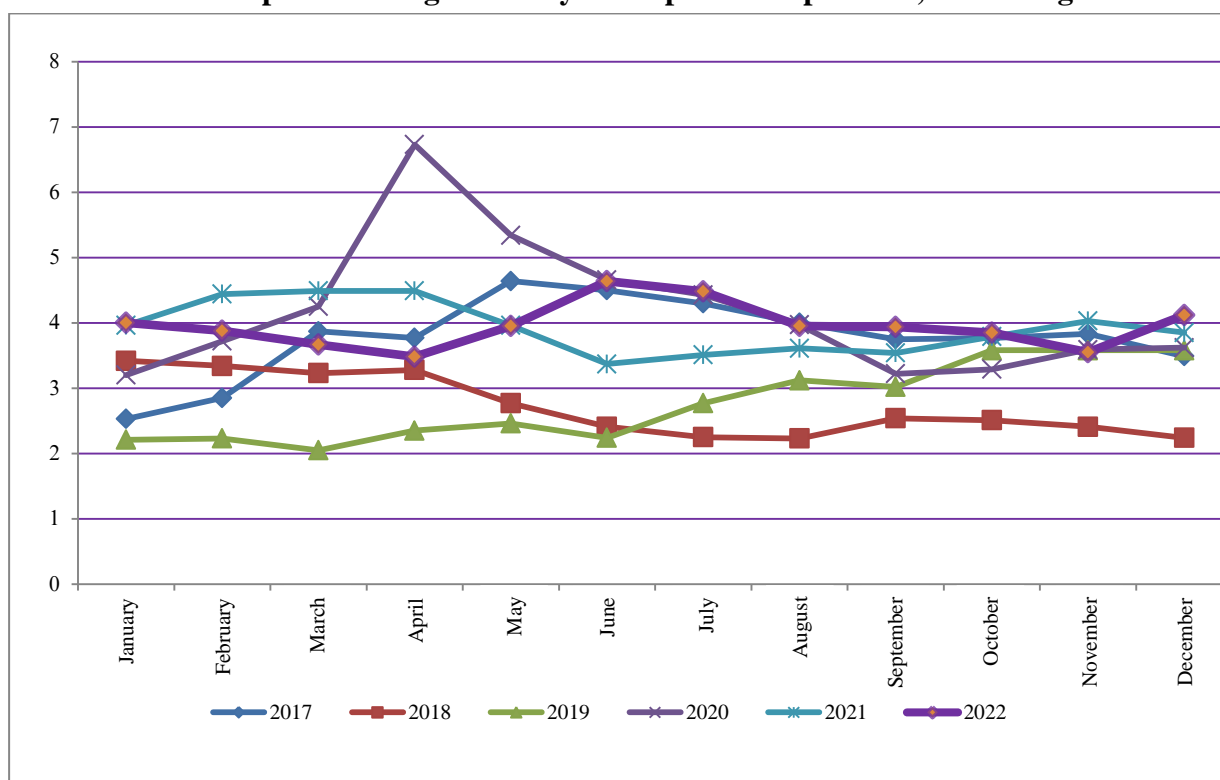
at the end of the period, somoni and diram per 1 kg, liter, piece

	2021		2022				
	December	January	March	May	October	November	December
beef	61,51	62,21	61,82	61,24	61,43	63,41	64,19
butter	50,43	50,66	51,12	51,98	53,83	57,45	57,45
cottonseed oil	22,01	22,39	22,46	23,54	21,02	20,39	19,93
draft milk	5,00	5,01	5,39	5,45	3,42	5,57	6,01
eggs (for 10 pieces)	9,98	9,57	9,53	9,74	12,08	15,19	14,93
granulated sugar	9,51	9,66	10,53	11,34	10,66	10,27	10,23
salt	1,15	1,43	1,61	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67
wheat flour of the 1st grade	5,49	5,46	5,97	7,09	6,47	6,44	6,07
bread from flour of the 1st grade	3,83	3,16	3,42	3,71	3,66	3,66	3,77
rice	13,88	11,30	11,48	11,70	12,66	12,71	12,91
potato	3,85	4,00	3,67	3,95	3,85	3,55	4,12
bulb onions	2,46	2,52	3,36	3,35	3,87	4,06	4,50
carrot	2,24	2,28	2,24	2,60	3,59	3,54	3,22
apples	6,87	7,24	7,24	8,79	6,08	6,55	6,79
vodka	20,35	22,14	22,30	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47

Since the beginning of 2022, prices for vegetables have increased most of all - by 27.1% (onions - by 1.8 times and carrots - by 38.9%); bakery products and cereals - by 4.7% (due to an increase in prices for pasta - by 10.2%, bread - by 10.1%, buckwheat - by 9.9%, rice - by 9.0% and wheat flour of the 1st grade - by 2.8%); eggs - by 43.1%, milk - by 20.4%, chicken

meat - by 10.3% and sugar - by 6.2%. Along with this, prices for meat products decreased - by 0.8% (mainly due to a decrease in prices for beef - by 4.7% and mutton - by 1.3%); oils and fats - by 10.6% (cotton oil - by 15.4% and sunflower oil - by 12.0%); fruits - by 6.9% (apples - by 34.8%, grapes - by 5.1%); potatoes - by 17.9% and cabbage - by 17.7%.

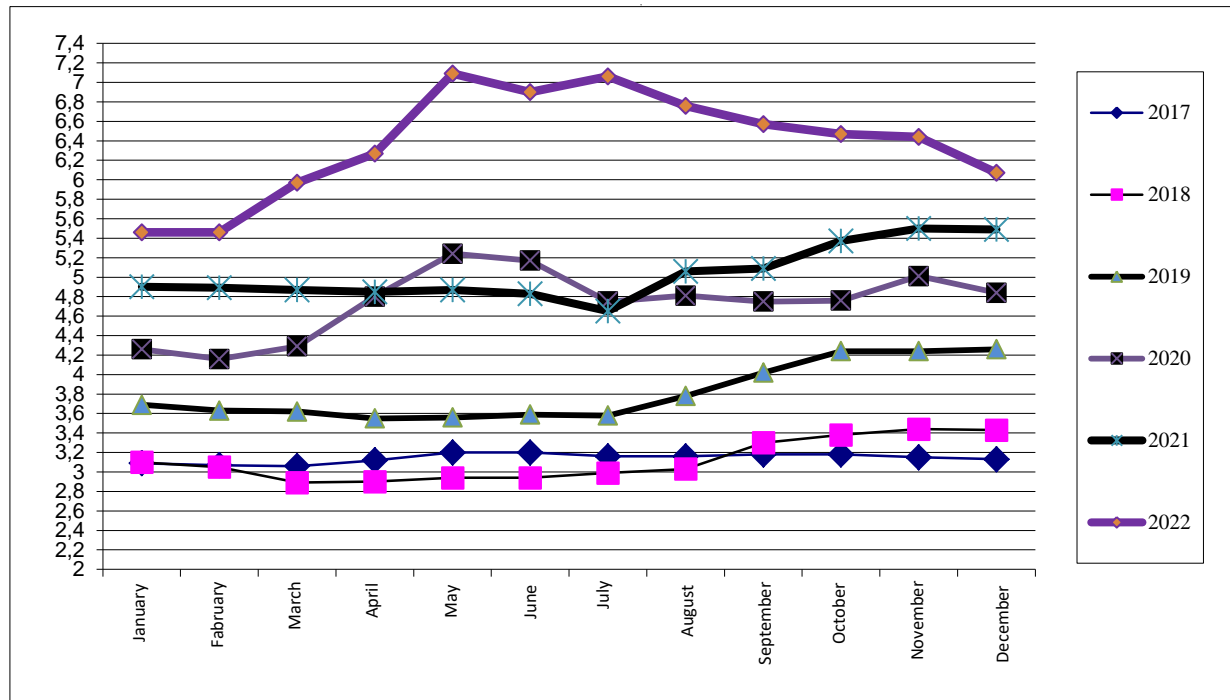
Graph 7: Average monthly retail prices for potatoes, somoni/kg



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

In March 2021, compared to March 2020, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 5.6% and amounted to 4.49 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2021, compared to June 2020, it decreased by 27.7% and amounted to 3.37 somoni per kilogram. In September 2021, compared to September 2020, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 9.9% and amounted to 3.54 somoni per kilogram, in December 2021, compared to December 2020, it increased by 6.3% and amounted to 3.85 somoni per kilogram.

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. kilogram (see graph 7).

Chart 8: Average monthly retail prices for flour, somoni/kg

Flour. In March 2021, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 13.5% compared to March 2020 and amounted to 4.87 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2021, compared to June 2020, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 0.7% and amounted to 4.83 somoni. In September 2021, compared to September 2020, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 10.9% and amounted to 5.27 somoni per kilogram, in December 2021, compared to December 2020, it increased by 13.4% and amounted to 5.49 somoni per kilogram.

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 (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, based on a quarterly survey of 3,000 households, and data for 2008 were 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 spheres.

3.2.1. Incomes

In 2022, compared to 2021, the average per capita nominal cash income increased by 10.4% and amounted to 754.99 somoni per month, while real cash income increased by 3.5% (see Table No. 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	2021	2022
Average per capita income (somoni/month)	684,17	754,99
Real income growth (%)	124,2	103,5
Average nominal salary	1540,81	1760,29
Growth in real wages (%)	101,4	107,2
Average per capita expenses (somoni/month)	781,80	855,63
Growth in real spending (%)	113,2	102,7

Source: Household Budget Survey and current statistics.

The most important source of household cash income for 2022 is still labor income - 45.3 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 5.6 percent and proceeds from sales of agricultural products - 11.6 percent.

3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

Poverty and food insecurity are closely linked and form a vicious circle. Food and nutrition insecurity is defined as: "People's lack of continued 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 due to lack of food availability, insufficient purchasing power, inequalities in distribution, or inadequate food consumption at the household level. Food insecurity, inadequate 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 and healthy food that meets their nutritional needs and preferences and is essential for an active and healthy life.

In 2022, compared to 2021, the share of food spending in urban areas increased by 0.7 percentage points, while in rural areas it decreased by 1.1 percentage points (see Table 10).

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

	2021	2022
Republic	49,0	48,7
including:		
urban population	49,2	49,9
countryside	48,8	47,7
Regions		
Dushanbe	51,0	53,6
GBAO	43,0	51,5
Sughd region	52,8	54,8
Khatlon region	53,6	57,3
RRS	46,9	53,7

SECTION IV. CONSUMPTION AND ASSEMBLING

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

4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One way to identify food and nutritional insecurity is to calculate the kilocalorie consumption of one household member per day.

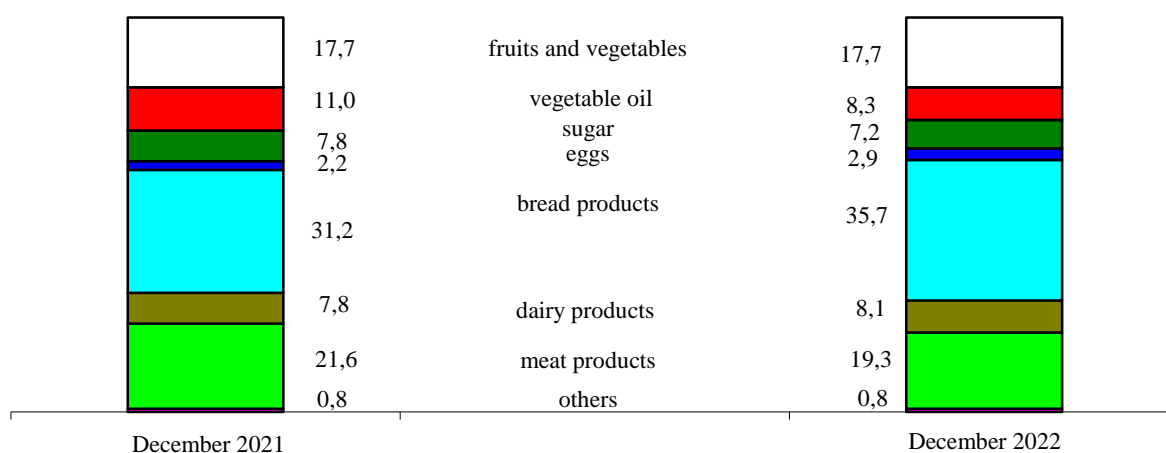
In 2022, the consumption of kilocalories per household member per day was 3783.58 kilocalories compared to 2544.87 kilocalories in 2021, which is slightly higher than the norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

In 2022, the average consumption of bread and bread products is 157.82 kilograms per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In general, in the Republic for 2022, the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 40.52 kg, vegetables and melons 113.42 kg, milk and dairy products - 41.46 kg, meat and meat products - 21.76 kg, vegetable oil and other fats - 18.60 kg, eggs - 158 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 15.92 kg, fruit - 39.13 kg. The largest share of household expenditures for the purchase of food falls on bread products - 29.1 percent.

Graph 9: Cost structure of the food package in December 2021-2022

(at the end of the month, in percent, per person)



Detailed information on average per capita food consumption in households in the Republic of Tajikistan is given in Annex 6.

**Table 11: Nutrient composition of foods consumed per day
(excluding beer and wine)**

	per household member per day	including:		Per household member per day	including:	
		in an urban area	in the countryside		in an urban area	in the countryside
	2021			2022		
proteins, grams	62,93	66,84	59,91	90,61	103,49	80,68
including in products of animal origin, grams	23,90	25,77	22,45	31,37	36,74	27,23
fat, grams	92,48	101,53	85,50	134,96	159,32	116,19
including in products of animal origin, grams	25,32	27,33	23,77	30,94	36,44	26,69
carbohydrates, grams	366,22	371,35	362,26	553,33	606,52	512,32
calorie content of consumed products, k / cal	2544,87	2662,45	2454,21	3783,58	4267,27	3410,68
including animal origin, q/feces	373,94	396,33	356,68	453,59	528,09	396,15

4.2. Non-income indicators of food security

4.2.1. Population morbidity

Table 12: The incidence of infectious infections in the population

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2021				2022			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
Total	5631	9546	14755	10713	5217	9759	15054	9514
Acute intestinal infections	1823	6123	9110	5372	1194	5542	11561	3422
including:								
bacillary dysentery	16	29	52	16	10	21	76	23
typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute viral hepatitis	1123	322	521	1977	952	352	1029	2567
Tuberculosis	859	1109	719	793	867	1063	936	757
Brucellosis	110	282	87	42	76	220	147	74
Parasitic diseases	9781	12487	12109	9637	8096	10932	12139	10578

In the 4th quarter of 2022, compared to the 4th quarter of 2021, there was a decrease in the incidence of infectious diseases in the population by 11.2 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 36.0 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2021, the incidence of bacillary dysentery increased by 43.8 percent and parasitic diseases by 9.8 percent.

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

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2021				2022			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
Total	3374	6276	7913	6746	3226	6482	10608	6731
Acute intestinal infections	1248	4817	7012	3983	805	4307	8673	2251
including:								
bacillary dysentery	7	15	38	8	3	7	37	12
typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute viral hepatitis	978	267	466	1809	858	298	940	2412
Tuberculosis	46	53	30	56	54	57	61	44
Brucellosis	13	39	13	9	11	37	28	9
Parasitic diseases	5491	7582	7188	5671	5117	7079	7757	6777

In the 4th quarter of 2022, compared with the 4th quarter of 2021, there was a decrease in the incidence of infectious diseases in children aged 0-14 by 0.2 percent.

The proportion of morbidity in children aged 0-14 of the total number of morbidity with infectious diseases of the population is 70.7 percent. Acute intestinal infections account for 33.4 percent of the total number of infectious diseases in children aged 0-14 years, and compared to the same period last year decreased by 43.5 percent.

Compared to the 4th quarter of 2021, the incidence of parasitic diseases in children aged 0-14 increased by 19.5 percent.

4.2.2. Birth, death, natural increase

In January - December 2022, the registry offices registered 230.7 thousand people who gave birth, within the period established by law (excluding registration of acts of births of previous years for restoration) and 31.1 thousand dead, of which children under the age of one year - 1.8 thousand.

The overall birth and death rates, according to preliminary estimates, were 23.1 and 3.1 per 1,000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for 2020-2022

	<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>Human</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Human</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>Human</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>
2020						
1 quarter	57092	104,4	8932	99,8	48160	105,3
2 quarter	43783	87,0	9883	123,6	33900	80,1
3 quarter	65675	114,1	10082	125,5	55593	112,2
4 quarter	73161	107,0	12846	158,3	60315	100,1
In a year	239711	103,8	41743	126,1	197968	100,1
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

Graph 10: Total fertility rates by region per 1,000 population

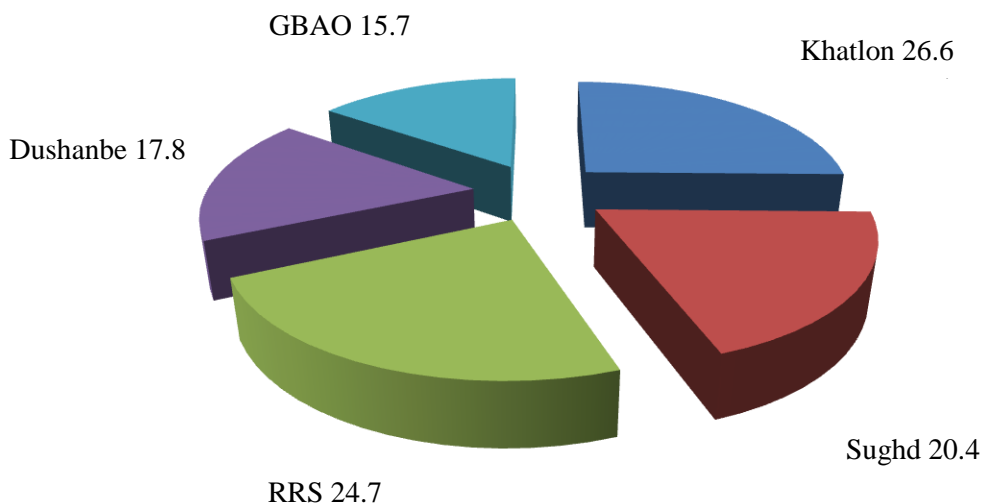
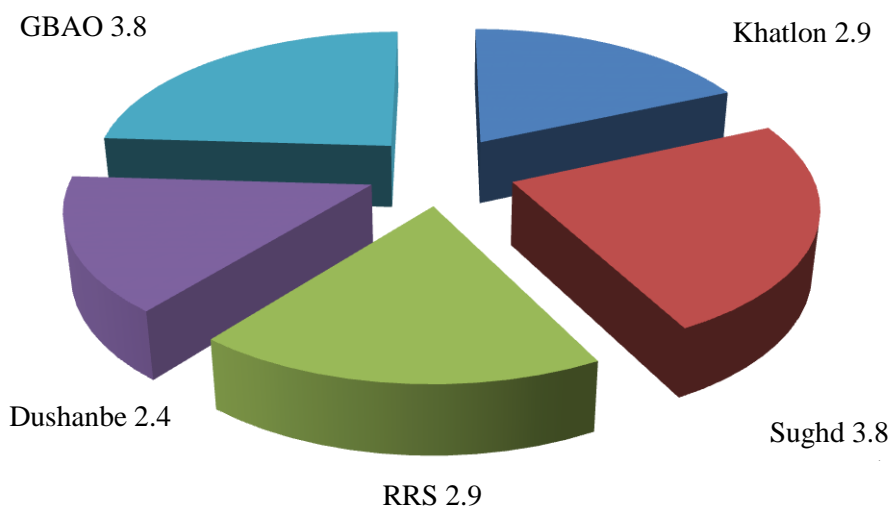


Chart 11: Crude death rates by region per 1000 population



In January - December 2022, compared to the same period in 2021, birth registration within the period established by law increased by 6.9%. An increase in birth registration is observed in all regions of the republic except for GBAO. In Khatlon region, compared to the same period of the past, it increased by 9.4% (95.0 thousand births), in Sughd region by 4.6% (58.1 thousand births), in Dushanbe city - by 13.3% (21.6 thousand births), in areas of republican subordination by 3.2% and amounted to (52.3 thousand births). In GBAO, birth registration decreased by 1.9% and amounted to (3.6 thousand births).

Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for January - December 2021 - 2022

	<i>number of registered births within the legal term</i>		<i>number of deaths</i>		<i>natural population growth</i>	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	<i>people</i>					
Tajikistan	215856	230654	39016	31106	176840	199548
<i>including:</i>						
GBAO	3703	3632	1130	879	2573	2753
Sughd region	55522	58087	13285	10903	42237	47184
Khatlon region	86826	94991	13058	10356	73768	84635
Dushanbe	19072	21608	3552	2855	15520	18753
RRS	50733	52336	7991	6113	42742	46223

Registration of deaths in January-December 2022 compared to the same period in 2021 decreased by 20.3% and amounted to 31.1 thousand people. A decrease in the registration of the dead is observed in all regions of the republic. In the Khatlon region, the registration of the dead decreased by 20.7% (10.4 thousand deaths), in the Sughd region - by 17.9% (10.9 thousand deaths), in the city of Dushanbe by 19.6% (2.9 thousand deaths), districts of republican subordination - by 23.5% (6.1 thousand deaths) and in GBAO - by 22.2% and amounted to 879.

Natural population growth according to preliminary data for January-December 2022 compared to January-December 2021 increased by 12.8% and amounted to 199.5 thousand people or 20.0 people per 1000 population.

Table 16: Population

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

	<i>Population, per January 1, 2023, thousand people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period 2022</i>
The Republic of Tajikistan	10077,6	101,9
<i>including:</i>		
GBAO	232,1	100,8
Sughd region	2869,2	101,6
Khatlon region	3610,7	102,3
Dushanbe city	1221,5	101,6
RRS	2144,1	102,1

METHODOLOGY

Methodology for food security analysis

“Food and nutrition security is considered achieved if there is adequate food (in terms of quantity, quality, safety and social and cultural acceptability), access and satisfactory consumption and assimilation of such products by all persons at all times for ensuring an active and healthy life.”

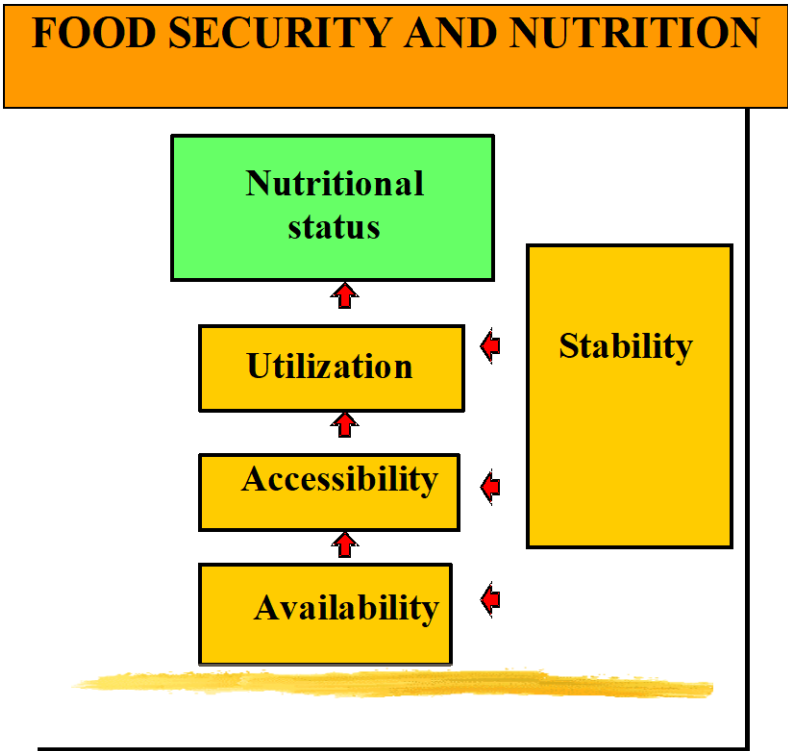
Availability: physical availability of food that is safe and sufficient in quantity and quality;

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

Use and utilization: health and sanitary conditions, assimilation necessary for the human body to consume and process food products.

Stability: continued availability, access, consumption and assimilation of food. In the absence of stability, individuals may also suffer from chronic or temporary food insecurity.

To facilitate all four aspects of food and nutrition security are shown in the figure below:



Because households and individuals live in society, food and nutrition security requires all four dimensions. These aspects must be simultaneously provided at all levels, from the level of households and individuals (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 purposes of food security monitoring, the most significant indicators should be selected and regularly measured.

Methodology for compiling a food balance sheet for basic foodstuffs

The food balance for basic foodstuffs is compiled in kind.

When compiling the food balance, products from stocks are transferred from the balance for the previous year, i.e. inventory at the end of the previous year becomes inventory at 1 January of the current year. For imports and exports of products, official data were used, for production - operational data.

Based on the areas sown with agricultural crops and using the actual costs per 1 ha of sowing, the costs for seeds are determined. The calculation of losses is made on the basis of officially established norms.

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

The calculation of the volume of food consumed by the population, as well as the cost of livestock feed, was based on survey data from 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

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

Appendix 1.**Review of meteorological conditions
of the Republic of Tajikistan for the 4th quarter of 2022****Meteorological overview**

October. In Tajikistan, the month of October was characterized by relatively warm weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20 degrees higher, with the exception of Darband, Lyakhsh, Rushan, Khorog, 10 degrees below the climatic norm and amounted to: 150) heat, in the highlands of GBAO 1-30 frost.

For most of the month, the temperature regime did not change. The maximum air temperature in the valleys was kept within the range of up to 25 + 300 degrees Celsius.

The lowest temperature values in the valleys were observed in the period of 19, 24, 26 and 30-31 October, when the maximum temperature dropped by 6-80 and amounted to 13+190 degrees Celsius, while the average daily temperature was 1-40 below the long-term average values.

The average monthly precipitation in most areas was above the climatic norm, only in places in Khatlon region and GBAO it was less than the climatic norm and amounted to: in Khatlon region 32-214%, in Sughd region 152-399%; RRP 90-300%; in the west of GBAO 33-310%; in the east of GBAO 36-393%.

On October 1-3, 23-25, haze was noted in places in Khatlon region and RRS. In some areas of the DRS, Khatlon region, Sughd region and GBAO, wind intensification was noted (October 1, 7, 18-21) up to 15-21 m/s.

In the period of October 1, 19, 25-26, 31, a thunderstorm was observed in Khatlon region and RRS.

November. In November, cool weather prevailed in the republic with precipitation in most regions above the norm.

The average monthly air temperature in the valley-foothill regions of the republic was 1-20 above the norm, and in the mountainous regions it was 1-20 below the norm and amounted to: in the valley-foothill regions 8 + 120 heat; in mountainous areas 0 + 5 heat, in VGBAO 7-130 frost.

The warmest weather in the republic was observed at the beginning and at the end of the month, when the maximum air temperature in the valleys rose to 17+240 C, in the Sughd region - 13+180 C.

Significant cooling was observed on November 8-9, 13 and 16, when the maximum temperature during this period dropped to 8-120 degrees Celsius, in the valleys of the Sughd

region - 6+10 degrees Celsius, and the average daily temperature was 2-30 degrees below the climatic norm, which led to snowfall in mountainous areas.

The average monthly precipitation in most regions of the republic was above the norm and amounted to: in the valley-foothill regions of the Khatlon region 116-382%, (in Muminobod at a rate of 55 mm 210 mm fell) according to RRS 119-503%, (in Bustonobod at a rate of 52 mm 260 mm fell) in the Sughd region 174-480%, (in Kairakum, at a rate of 11 mm, 53 mm fell out) in GBAO 98-404% (in Khumrogi, at a rate of 12 mm, 47 mm fell out).

On November 7, 28-30, a dust storm and haze were noted in some areas of the Khatlon region.

In the period 1-2, 4, 8-10, 16-17, November, in some places in Sughd and Khatlon regions, wind intensification up to 14-24 m/s was observed.

On November 5-6, 12-15, 26-28, fog was observed in some areas of Khatlon region and RRS.

December. December of this year for a long period of time was under the influence of southern and southwestern flows, which led to warm weather in the republic with a lack of precipitation, with the exception of GBAO.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was above the norm by 1-20, in GBAO by 1-20 below the average annual values and amounted to: in the valley areas 5+80 warm, in the mountains 2+30 Ishkashim -60 frost, Navabad -70 frost), in the highlands 14-180 frost (in Bulunkul it was -21.70 frost).

The average monthly air temperature this year compared to last year turned out to be 2+50 degrees warmer (December 2020 in most regions was 1-30, in GBAO 2-40 below the climatic norm).

A short-term drop in air temperature in the valleys was observed on December 14-16 and December 26-28, when the air temperature in the daytime did not exceed 2+80 degrees Celsius, and 2-7 frosts at night.

The warmest weather was observed in the first five days of the month with air temperature in the valley areas during the day 20 + 250 heat, at night 2 + 70 heat.

In the mountainous regions, fluctuations in air temperature were noted: at night from 2-70 degrees below zero to 10-150 degrees below zero, in the daytime from 4 + 90 degrees to 0-50 degrees below zero, in the highlands at night from 17-240 degrees below zero to 25-300 degrees below zero (in Bulunkul from 28 -330 frost to 36-410 frost, on some days the temperature dropped to 47-520 frost), in the daytime 3-80 frost to 10-150 frost (in Bulunkul from 20-250 frost to 30-350 frost).

Precipitation fell within 4-8 days, mostly of low intensity.

Average monthly precipitation was generally lower than the long-term average. In the Sughd region 11-79%, according to the RRS 24-86%, in the Khatlon region 25-91%, in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region 10-68% (in Ishkashim 200% at a rate of 5.5 mm fell

11 mm, in Javshangoz and in Karakul 141-143% at a rate of 4-12 mm, 6-16 mm fell out) from the climatic norm.

The amount of precipitation in both 2021 and 2020 was below normal. The amount of precipitation in December 2020 was close to the norm but higher than December 2021 (December 2020 91% of the norm: December 2021 56% of the norm).

During the month, fogs were observed in certain areas of Khatlon, Sughd regions and RRS.

The most intense wind intensification was noted in the period of December 2-3 in the Sughd region and RRS 16-24 m/s.

Overview of the water of rivers and reservoirs

October. During the month of October, a gradual decrease in water level was recorded in the river basins of the republic. In the last ten days of October, as a result of heavy rains, the water level in the Kofarnigan, Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers increased.

The average monthly water discharge during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Vakhsh, Kofarnigan and Isfara rivers was recorded below the norm (79-109%), and in the Zarafshan river basin it was above the norm (118%).

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir during the month is 30 million m³ turned out to be below the norm and as of October 31 of this year amounted to 10542 million m³, which is 73 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 higher than the norm by 699 million m³ and as of October 31 of this year amounted to 2402 million m³, which is 16 million m³ lower than in the same period last year.

In October this year, the accuracy of hydrological forecasts was 91%.

November. During November of this year, a decrease in the water level was recorded in the river basins of the republic. In the first decade of the month, as a result of heavy rains, the water level in the Kofarnigan, Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers increased.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the Pyanj river basin turned out to be above the norm (96-238%), in the Vakhsh river basin it is within the norm (94-107%), in the Kofarnigan river basin it is above the norm (163-262%), in the basin of the Zarafshan rivers, water consumption turned out to be more than the Ziyod norm (94-130%). The water content of the Isfara River turned out to be below the norm (80%).

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir during the month is 324 million m³ decreased and on November 30 of this year 10218 million m³, which is 303 million m³ more than in the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month increased by 987 million m³ on November 31 of this year and amounted to 3389 million m³, which is 456 million m³ more than in the same period last year.

The accuracy of forecasts for November this year was 89%.

December. During December, a decrease in the water level was observed in the river basin of the republic. In the third decade of the month, most of the Pyanj, Zarafshan and Kofarnigan rivers experienced an increase in water level. The water level of the Yahsu and Kyzylsu (southern) rivers did not change during the month.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Kofarnigan, Zeravshan and Isfara rivers was recorded below the norm (40-100%). In the Vakhsh river basin, the average monthly water level was above the norm (100-115%)

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month is 874 million m³ lower and as of December 30 this year it was 9041 million m³, which is 282 million m³ higher than the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month increased by 402 million m³. On December 30 of this year, it amounted to 3335 million m³, which is 79 million m³ lower than in the same period last year.

The accuracy of the monthly forecasts was 100%.

Annex 2. Main target indicators of the NDS-2030

Names of indicators	Measurements Unit	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ¹	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Population (end of period)	thousand Human	8551,2	8931,2	9126,6	9313,8	9716,8	9886,8	10077,6	9500	10490	11580
Average Real GDP Growth Rate (annual)*	%	6,0	x	7,6	7,4	4,4	9,4	8,0	6,7	6,9	7,8
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	7291,4	7870,2	8580,1	8922,2	10312,0	11808,0	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13,0	13,0	21,1	27,1	21,7	27,3	x	22	26	28
Share of private investment in GDP	%	4,6	2,6	3,2	3,9	3,8	4,5	4,0	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	19,9	21,2	21,2	23,1	23,8	17,0	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
including:											
- extractive industry	%	1,7	3,8	3,6	3,3	2,8	4,6	4,2	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	12,8	13,2	13,4	15,6	15,0	9,2	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
-production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	3,3	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,2	3,5	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	20,3	19,8	20,9	22,7	22,4	24,6	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (excluding construction)	%	41,0	38,1	36,0	36,5	34,6	32,9	41,4	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes in GDP	%	12,6	9,8	9,8	9,7	9,0	9,6	9,2	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	18,1	19,7	20,7	19,8	20,6	21,4	26,2	37,5	40,7
Electricity generation at hydroelectric power plants	billion kWh	16,8	17,1	17,4	19,2	18,1	19,3	19,9	24,5	34,4	37,6

Food Security and Poverty

Names of indicators	Measurements Unit	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ¹	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
Electricity generation per capita	thousand kWh/person	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,78	3,64	3,67
Growth in industrial output (by 2021)	%	111,3	121,3	110,6	113,2	108,8	120,8	109,7	160	260	400
Oil production	thousand tons	24,6	23,5	23,9	23,3	24,5	24,6	24,9	25,0	30,0	36,0
Gas production	thousand m3	4102	1545	910,8	730,0	678,0	762,0	810,0	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	million tons	1,0	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,4	4,05	6,9	10,3
Cargo turnover	billion t.km	6,0	6,1	6,5	7,5	7,6	8,4	10,3	7,9	9,2	12,3
Passenger turnover	billion pass.km	9,2	9,3	9,3	9,3	8,0	8,8	9,9	13,2	15,5	20,6
Life expectancy at birth including - men -women	years	73,6	74,9	75,0	75,0	x	x	x	75,7	77,8	80,0
		71,8	73,0	73,3	73,3	x	x	x	73,8	75,9	78,0
		75,6	76,9	76,9	76,9	x	x	x	77,7	80,0	82,2
Share of persons with vocational education among the employed population, including women	%	26	x	x	x	x	x	x	at least 30	at least 50	at least 60
		20	x	x	x	x	x	x	at least 24	at least 40	at least 50
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1,8	10,8	3,9	0,3	-3,9	1,4	7,2	5		
Ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	61,1	59,9	59,6	64,10	66,7	67,9	x	65	70	75
Coverage of children from 3 to 6 years old by pre-school education institutions	% to the corresponding age group	9,1	9,4	9,7	10,2 ¹	9,6 ¹	9,9 ¹	x	30	40	50
Average number of years in school	years	9,6	9,6	x	x	x	x	x	10	11	12

Names of indicators	Measurements Unit	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ¹	Industrial scenario		
									2020	2025	2030
State budget expenditures on science 4	% of GDP	0,15	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	x	at least 0.8	at least 1.2	at least 1.5
Growth in real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6,3	-7,3	10,3	-9,4	-2,5 ¹	-8,1	x	6		
Housing level	m2/person	10,7	10,8	10,8	x	x	x		13	15	17
Poverty rate	%	31	29,5	27,4	26,3	x	23,4	22,5	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	14,0	11,8	10,7	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69 место из 155 стран	x	x	x	x	x	x	not less 60 seats	not less 55 seats	not less 50 seats
Gender Development Index	group	3 группа с уровнем развития	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	15,7 ³	15,7 ³	37	35	30

*) short-term indicator of economic development (KRE)

1) preliminary data

2) labor force survey (LFS)-2009

3) labor force survey (LFS)-2016

4) by quarters, data are given with a cumulative total

Appendix 3. Change in average wholesale prices (offers) in Tajikistan (somon/kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Potato											
GBAO	-	-	-	4,0	-	-	4,16	4,34	5,18	3,94	4,57	4,86
Sughd region	-	1,88	1,60	3,65	2,23	3,15	2,66	1,46	2,13	2,0	2,48	2,03
Khatlon region	1,6	-	-	2,70	2,77	2,32	2,61	2,61	2,26	1,88	1,51	2,27
RRS	-	3,0	-	2,74	2,44	2,36	2,54	2,56	2,45	2,91	2,73	2,37
Republican average	1,6	1,9	1,60	2,88	2,58	2,89	2,66	2,0	2,28	3,23	3,54	2,19
	Milk											
GBAO	4,97	-	-	4,82	5,92	8,67	5,31	6,23	8,56	5,80	6,62	8,95
Sughd region	2,77	2,4	3,27	2,85	2,62	2,58	2,97	2,55	2,54	2,38	2,52	2,52
Khatlon region	3,1	2,33	2,08	2,99	2,93	2,57	2,90	2,78	3,58	1,81	1,90	3,67
RRS	2,85	3,68	4,30	2,86	3,54	4,24	2,88	3,64	4,24	4,45	3,40	3,76
Republican average	2,9	2,46	4,24	2,95	3,12	3,58	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	2,42	2,54	3,44	2,96	3,03	3,62	2,74	2,70	3,50	1,76	2,65	3,20
Khatlon region	2,38	-	-	2,20	2,42	2,96	2,30	2,40	2,83	1,60	2,55	3,02
RRS	2,31	2,15	3,92	2,41	2,43	2,48	2,55	2,34	2,66	1,80	2,56	2,58
Republican average	2,35	2,26	3,53	2,29	2,55	2,17	2,65	2,56	3,22	1,93	2,64	3,08

Appendix 4. Change in average consumer prices for 2020-2022 in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Potato															
Dushanbe city	4,00	3,79	4,92	3,77	4,08	3,85	5,44	3,70	3,67	3,51	3,53	4,22	3,30	3,86	3,95
Sughd region	4,05	3,67	3,48	3,47	4,23	3,28	5,62	3,87	4,29	3,87	3,02	3,07	3,24	3,57	3,29
Khatlon region	3,90	3,79	3,68	3,76	4,33	3,62	5,08	3,46	3,26	3,47	3,13	4,00	3,28	3,68	3,82
GBAO	4,72	4,62	4,82	3,90	4,70	4,50	6,16	4,73	4,82	4,65	4,64	5,08	4,17	4,42	4,97
Republican average	4,17	3,96	3,97	3,72	4,34	3,85	5,57	3,94	4,01	3,87	3,38	4,09	3,50	3,89	3,98
Milk															
Dushanbe city	4,67	5,14	6,15	4,75	5,22	6,13	4,50	4,97	6,17	4,59	4,97	5,87	4,84	5,38	6,43
Sughd region	3,47	3,85	4,38	3,19	3,59	4,15	3,51	3,72	4,36	3,59	4,12	4,46	3,59	3,96	4,53
Khatlon region	3,88	4,12	4,89	4,14	4,44	4,67	3,59	3,94	4,85	3,66	3,90	4,63	4,14	4,20	5,39
GBAO	5,19	5,62	7,12	5,02	5,40	6,86	5,29	5,46	7,13	4,79	5,58	7,36	5,26	6,05	7,62
Republican average	4,30	4,68	5,63	4,27	4,66	5,24	4,22	4,52	5,63	4,16	4,64	5,58	4,46	4,90	5,99
Flour I grade															
Dushanbe city	4,68	4,98	6,15	4,23	4,83	5,57	4,88	4,72	6,70	4,72	4,87	6,48	4,89	5,48	5,84
Sughd region	4,67	5,00	6,09	4,12	4,79	5,36	4,93	4,74	6,77	4,84	4,87	6,42	4,80	5,60	5,82
Khatlon region	4,82	5,08	6,46	4,26	5,01	5,65	4,98	4,89	6,97	4,98	4,93	6,94	5,05	5,47	6,28
GBAO	5,03	5,57	6,66	4,55	5,28	5,92	5,30	5,18	6,55	5,02	5,24	7,18	5,27	5,79	6,99
Republican average	4,80	5,15	6,34	4,29	4,97	5,63	5,02	4,88	6,75	4,89	4,98	6,75	5,00	5,58	6,23
Wheat															
Dushanbe city	4,15	4,60	5,21	3,77	4,55	5,30	4,35	4,36	5,28	3,87	4,50	5,33	4,58	4,74	5,30
Sughd region	3,26	3,86	4,77	2,70	3,48	4,74	3,47	3,53	4,68	3,39	4,37	4,92	3,48	4,08	4,86
Khatlon region	3,30	3,81	4,47	2,96	3,74	4,50	3,38	3,63	4,32	3,35	4,37	4,76	3,49	3,95	4,74
GBAO	4,91	5,46	6,14	4,35	5,30	6,14	4,75	5,37	5,99	4,91	4,37	6,25	5,52	5,55	6,52
Republican average	3,90	4,43	5,15	3,45	4,27	5,17	3,99	4,22	5,07	3,88	4,40	5,31	4,27	4,58	5,38
Rice															
Dushanbe city	8,68	7,65	8,47	8,63	7,52	10,65	8,52	7,50	8,43	9,05	7,80	8,60	8,52	7,79	9,80
Sughd region	10,54	9,69	9,77	10,11	9,78	11,27	10,91	9,39	9,76	10,89	9,73	9,75	10,24	9,84	9,00
Khatlon region	9,08	3,33	9,03	9,09	8,47	10,42	9,37	8,50	8,63	9,93	8,36	9,16	7,91	8,00	10,81
GBAO	13,25	14,36	15,25	12,40	10,27	14,16	12,85	14,42	14,75	14,00	14,29	14,99	13,76	14,44	14,69
Republican average	10,39	10,00	10,62	10,06	10,01	11,35	10,41	9,95	10,39	10,97	10,05	10,62	10,11	10,01	11,09
Sugar															
Dushanbe city	7,08	9,03	10,13	6,20	8,82	9,42	6,68	9,15	10,65	6,75	9,0	10,67	8,68	9,13	9,80
Sughd region	7,28	9,76	10,88	6,34	9,51	10,36	6,75	9,91	11,94	6,97	9,70	11,03	9,06	9,91	10,19
Khatlon region	7,25	9,24	10,08	6,42	9,27	9,20	6,74	9,61	10,97	6,83	9,03	10,22	9,00	9,06	9,91
GBAO	7,96	10,03	11,58	7,46	9,91	10,69	7,31	10,08	12,05	7,42	10,00	11,99	9,64	10,15	11,60
Republican average	7,39	9,51	10,67	6,60	9,38	9,91	6,87	9,69	11,40	7,00	9,43	10,98	9,09	9,56	10,38

Food Security and Poverty

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

	2021						2022					
	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 an urban area	in the countryside		in an urban area	in the countryside		in an urban area	in the countryside			
Cash expenses	781,80	908,47	700,70	100	100	100	855,63	1064,23	724,22	100	100	100
of them:												
Consumer spending	777,64	904,76	696,41	99,5	99,6	99,4	851,85	1060,30	720,53	99,6	99,6	99,5
including:												
for food	380,84	444,88	339,92	48,7	49,0	48,5	415,24	528,60	343,82	48,5	49,7	47,5
for the purchase of non-food items	212,70	236,19	197,68	27,2	26,0	28,2	405,66	515,88	336,22	47,4	48,5	46,4
of them:												
clothes, shoes, fabrics	74,62	93,09	62,83	9,6	10,3	9,0	88,08	120,40	67,72	10,3	11,3	9,3
furniture and household items	15,80	26,26	9,12	2,0	2,9	1,3	19,85	35,69	9,87	2,3	3,3	1,4
drugs, medicines	8,95	12,57	6,64	1,1	1,4	0,1	8,90	12,40	6,69	1,0	1,2	0,9
Construction Materials	9,16	4,54	12,12	1,2	0,5	1,7	12,09	5,54	16,22	1,4	0,5	2,2
fuel	26,93	15,79	34,06	3,5	1,7	4,9	26,75	14,45	34,50	3,1	1,4	4,8
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,73	0,62	0,80	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,75	0,95	0,62	0,1	0,1	0,1
to pay for personal services	172,15	212,44	146,40	22,1	23,5	21,0	181,37	238,47	145,40	21,3	22,5	20,2
including:												
payment for household services	34,26	45,35	27,19	4,4	5,0	3,9	52,59	57,90	49,25	6,1	5,4	6,8
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	25,18	35,74	18,44	3,2	3,9	2,6	47,00	69,61	32,75	5,5	6,5	4,5
of which payment:												
- living space	5,18	4,25	5,77	0,7	0,5	0,8	9,33	8,00	10,17	1,1	0,7	1,4

Food Security and Poverty

	2021						2022					
	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 an urban area	in the countryside		in an urban area	in the countryside		in an urban area	in the countryside			
-utilities	4,30	8,45	1,65	0,5	0,9	0,2	8,27	17,12	2,68	0,1	1,6	0,4
- electricity	15,69	23,02	11,02	2,0	2,5	1,6	29,40	44,49	19,90	3,4	4,2	2,7
tailoring and repair of clothes, shoes	1,47	2,03	1,11	0,2	0,2	0,2	4,21	5,67	3,28	0,5	0,5	0,4
cultural and educational services	0,11	0,27	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,001	0,19	0,32	0,11	0,02	0,03	0,01
tuition fee	3,60	6,80	1,56	0,5	0,7	0,2	3,25	5,54	1,81	0,4	0,5	0,2
payment for medical care	7,96	9,86	6,74	1,0	1,1	0,1	8,45	11,60	6,46	1,0	1,1	0,9
of which payment for sanatorium treatment, including rest	0,50	0,41	0,56	0,1	0,04	0,08	1,22	1,37	1,12	0,1	0,1	0,1
transport services	10,97	9,16	12,12	1,4	1,0	1,7	23,11	24,14	22,46	2,7	2,3	3,1
communication services	12,31	15,83	10,06	1,6	1,7	1,4	23,32	30,33	18,91	2,7	2,8	2,6
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees, payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	4,16	3,71	4,29	0,5	0,4	0,6	3,78	3,93	3,69	0,4	0,4	0,5

Distribution of households and the population in them by average per capita consumer spending for 2022 (according to the sample survey of households)

№ стр	The name of indicators	Number of surveyed households farms	Their population	Households consisting of					Having children under the age of 16			
				from 1 person	from 2 persons	from 3 persons	from 4 persons	from 5 or more persons	with 1 child	with 2 children	with 3 children	with 4 or more children
1.	Total	3000	16379	62	198	323	499	1918	651	699	508	433
	including											
2.	bottom 10% (1 decile)	301	1403	17	36	35	49	165	76	71	46	24
3.	2 decile	288	1362	9	29	40	64	146	72	73	39	26
4.	3 decile	297	1549	8	22	38	50	180	54	60	48	54
5.	4 decile	302	1575	9	24	27	55	188	73	68	49	42
6.	4 decile	302	1623	8	24	36	44	191	63	71	55	41
7.	6 decile	302	1684	7	14	28	49	205	67	70	55	46
8.	7 decile	302	1686	2	13	39	56	193	54	70	57	49
9.	8 decile	302	1756	2	16	29	49	206	65	66	52	48
10.	9 децил	302	1766	1	14	26	49	212	58	79	53	48
11.	Top 10% (10 decile)	302	1976	1	7	26	35	234	70	71	55	56

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

	2021			2022		
	total	Including:		total	Including:	
		in an urban area	in the countryside		in an urban area	in the countryside
Bread products	13,54	13,68	13,43	13,15	14,48	12,12
Potato	3,43	3,30	3,54	3,38	3,66	3,16
Vegetables and gourds	10,51	10,66	10,40	9,45	10,31	6,66
Fruits and berries, including dried	3,20	3,11	3,27	3,26	3,39	8,78
Sugar and confectionery	1,46	1,48	1,44	1,33	1,43	1,24
Meat and meat products	2,20	2,54	1,94	1,81	2,26	1,47
fish products	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,09	0,12	0,07
Milk and dairy products	4,57	3,89	5,09	3,45	3,34	3,55
Eggs (pieces)	14	15	13	13	15	11
Vegetable oil and margarine	1,55	1,69	1,45	1,55	1,86	1,31

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
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