



FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
№4 - 2023

**Agency for Statistics under the President
of the Republic of Tajikistan**

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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.

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

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OVERVIEW

- The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - December 2023 amounted to 63,028.4 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2022 it increased by 9.0% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 43365.7 million somoni, or 6.8% more and livestock 19662.7 million somoni, or 14.1% more.
- In January - December 2023, the volume of meat production from large and small livestock (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 342,685 tons, which is 14.0% more than the same period in 2022. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January – December 2023 amounted to 1,118,536 tons, which is 5.1% more than in the same period in 2022.
- Imports of food products in January - December 2023 increased by 9.1% compared to January - September 2022, including imports of potatoes by 13.2 times, wheat by 2.8%, vegetables by 3.9 times, vegetable oil by 39.6% and eggs by 1.5 times.
- Since the beginning of 2023, prices have increased the most for the following groups of goods: meat products - by 3.8% (lamb - by 11.3%, beef - by 5.7%, chicken legs - by 1.8%) ; fruits - by 33.1% (grapes - 2.5 times, lemons - 2.4 times and bananas - 8.4%); sugar – by 27.6%, confectionery – by 11.7% and alcoholic drinks – by 1.0%.
- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in December 2023 amounted to 2675.9 thousand people, including 2627.6 thousand people (98.2%) employed in the economy, 48.3 thousand people have official unemployed status, representing 1.8% of the labor force.
- • The most important source of cash income for households in 2023 continues to be labor income – 38.9 percent, payment of pensions and benefits – 5.9 percent and receipts from sales of agricultural products – 14.6 percent.
- In 2023, consumption of bread and bread products is 155.78 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 December 2023 increased by 12.5% compared to November 2023, and increased by 7.2% compared to December 2022.
- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in December 2023 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 912.48 somoni.

- The total amount of debt for the payment of wages, taking into account previous years, as of the end of December 2023 amounted to 26009.6 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 2002.4 thousand somoni.
- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 14843.3 thousand somoni (57.1% of the total), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and receipt of secondary raw materials - 2793.3 thousand somoni (10.7%), in construction – 1110.2 thousand somoni (4.3%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) – 596.4 thousand somoni (2.3%).

SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2021	2022	2023 ¹
Population at the end of the period (million people)	9,9	10,1	10,3
Nominal GDP (million somoni)	101076,3	118181,7	130791,5
including, %:			
Agriculture	22,4	22,9	24,3
industry	23,8	23,5	16,2
services and trade	44,2	44,5	49,4
GDP per capita (somoni)	10312,0	11838,8	12868,8
GDP growth, as a percentage compared to the corresponding period of the previous year	9,4	8,0	8,3
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	0,7	1,4	1,4
Consumer price index, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	109,0	106,6	103,7
Food price index	110,3	107,2	103,6
Service price index	106,7	106,7	102,0
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	11,3089	11,0258	10,8445
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2,1	2,1	1,9
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	52,7	55,1	49,2
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	103,6	104,7	89,2
Average monthly salary (somoni)	1540,81	1760,29	2013,11
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	110,6	114,2	114,4
Trade balance (million US\$)	-2059,9	-3025,5	-3431,3
Share of food in imports, %	21,0	20,4	18,1
Share of food in exports, %	2,5	3,1	2,7
<i>1 preliminary data</i>			
*) <i>short-term economic development indicator (SDE)</i>			

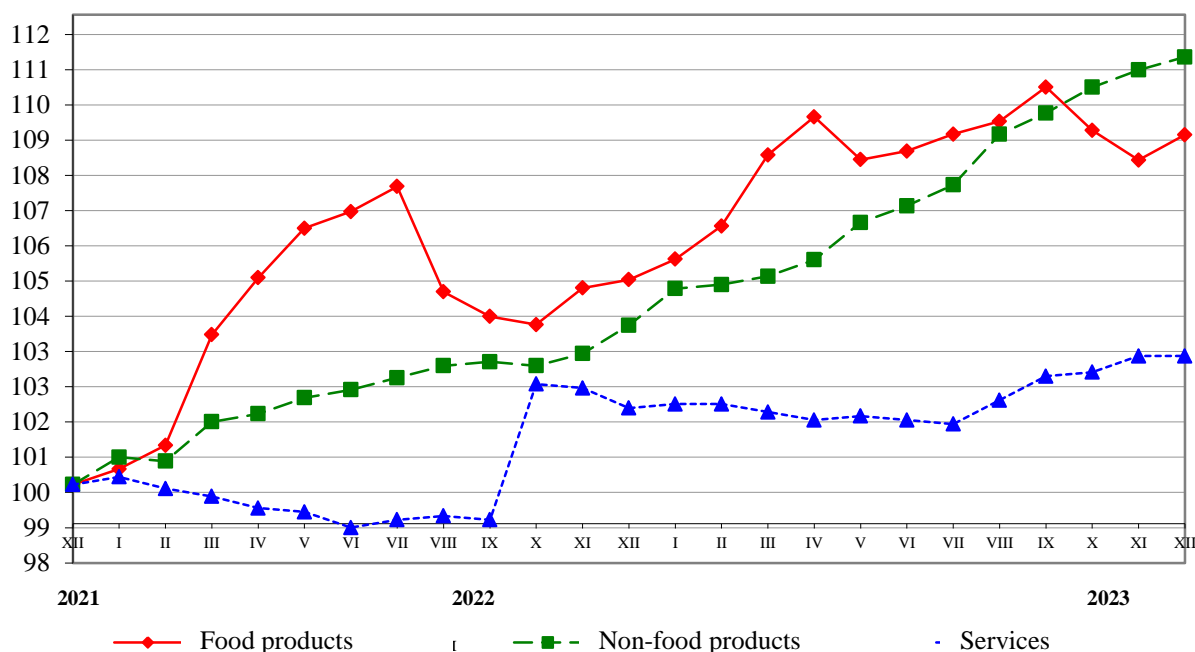
Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2. Price and tariff index

The consumer price index in December 2023 was 100.4%, including for food products - 100.6%, non-food products - 100.3% and paid services to the population - 100.0%.

Since the beginning of 2023, the consumer price index amounted to 103.8%, including for food products - 103.4%, non-food products - 106.6% and paid services to the population - 101.2%.

Chart 1: Changes in the price index for food products, non-food products and paid services to the population (at the end of the month, in% of December 2021)



During January - December 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 - December 2023, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 8328.9 million US dollars, which is 13.9% or 1019.4 million dollars more than in January - December 2022. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -3431.3 million dollars. The Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 111 countries of the world, of which 10 were CIS countries and 101 foreign countries.

Foreign trade turnover with CIS countries amounted to 42.7%, or \$3556.2 million, with non-CIS countries 57.3%, or \$4772.7 million. The trade deficit with the CIS countries amounted to -2453.2 million dollars.

Export of goods in January-December 2023 amounted to \$2,448.8 million, which is 14.3% or \$306.8 million more than in January-December 2022.

Import of goods into the republic amounted to \$5,880.1 million, which is 13.8%, or \$712.6 million more than January-December 2022.

Among products of plant origin, fruits predominate in exports, with a total value of 42,691 thousand dollars and flour in the amount of 3,471.3 thousand dollars, and in imports, potatoes in the amount of 11,363.4 thousand dollars, eggs in the amount of 7,664.3 thousand dollars, vegetables in the amount of 22955.3 thousand dollars and vegetable oil in the amount of 96102.6 thousand dollars.

1.4. Labor market

The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to a preliminary estimate in December 2023, amounted to 2675.9 thousand people, of which 2627.6 thousand people (98.2%) are employed in the economy, 48.3 thousand people have official status of unemployed, representing 1.8% of the labor force.

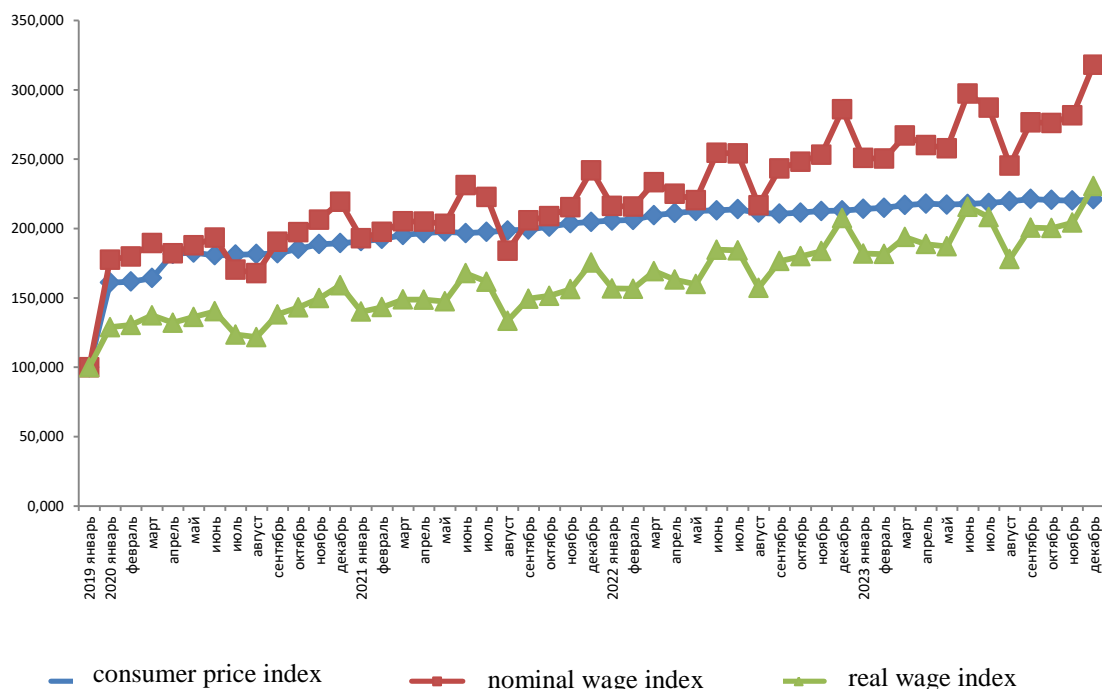
The number of officially registered unemployed in the Labor and Employment Agencies of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan at the end of December 2023 amounted to 48.3 thousand people and decreased by 9.7% compared to December 2022. Of the registered unemployed, women made up 46.3% (22.4 thousand people). The level of officially registered unemployment in relation to the labor force was 1.8%.

The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in December 2023 increased by 12.5% compared to November 2023, and increased by 7.2% compared to December 2022.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in December 2023 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 912.48 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were in mining - 4227.46 somoni, provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 4547.43 somoni, construction - 3458.91 somoni, manufacturing industry - 2775.16 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and receipt of secondary raw materials - 1368.31 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly salary in December 2023 amounted to 2781.88 somoni and increased by 5.1% compared to December 2022.

In the service sector, the highest wages were among workers in financial intermediation and insurance - 7297.66 somoni, in information and communications - 5829.97 somoni, in transport activities and cargo storage - 3378.02 somoni and in real estate operations - 2616.12 somoni. In general, the average monthly salary in the service sector in December 2023 amounted to 2268.72 somoni and increased by 13.2% compared to December last year.

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



The total amount of arrears for the payment of wages, taking into account previous years, as of the end of December 2023 amounted to 26009.6 thousand somoni, including for the reporting year - 2002.4 thousand somoni.

The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in mining - 14843.3 thousand somoni (57.1% of the total amount), in water supply, cleaning, waste treatment and production of secondary raw materials - 2793.3 thousand somoni (10.7%), in construction - 1110.2 thousand somoni (4.3%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 596.4 thousand somoni (2.3%). In the service sector by type of economic activity, the highest wage arrears are registered in transport activities and cargo storage - 5571.8 thousand somoni (21.4% of the total debt) and in information and communications - 801.4 thousand somoni (3.1%).

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 - December 2023 amounted to 63028.4 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2022 it increased by 9.0% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 43365.7 million somoni, or 6.8% more and livestock 19662.7 million somoni, or 14.1% 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 1-20C higher, in some mountainous areas 10C lower than the climatic norm and amounted to 14+190 degrees in the valley-foothill areas, 7+130 degrees in the mountainous areas (in the west of GBAO in Darvaza +170 heat), in the highlands of GBAO -1+20.

Average monthly precipitation in most areas was within the limits, in some places above the norm: in the Khatlon region 32-128% and in the Sughd region 28-137%; in areas of republican subordination 32-157%; in the west of GBAO 2-31%; in the east of GBAO 25-124%.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the basins of the Isfara (68%), Vakhsh (74-98%), Pyanj (48-102%), Kofarnigan (88-109%) rivers was observed below normal, and the water level in the Zarafshan river basin recorded above normal (107-125%).

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

The average monthly air temperature in most of the regions of the republic was recorded 2-4°C above the climatic norm, and amounted to 9+14° heat in the valley foothills, 2-9° heat in the mountainous areas (Chormagzak 11° heat) and in the east of GBAO it amounted to 4-8° frost .

Average monthly precipitation in most areas of the republic was below normal, in some areas within normal limits, in the valley-foothill areas of the Khatlon region 52-148% (with the exception of the Pyanj region 238%, Farkhor region 143mm), in the region of republican subordination 47-110% (Chormagzak 186%), in the Sughd region 176-260%

(Buston, Shakhristan district 75-99%), GBAO 4-30% (Karakul and Murghab district 194-231%).

The average monthly water flow during the month in the Pyanj river basin turned out to be below the norm (65-110%), in the Vakhsh river basin it is below the norm (66-96%), in the Kofarnigan river basin it is above the norm (163-262%), in the Zarafshan River basin, water flow was observed above normal (126%). The water content of the Isfara River turned out to be below normal (92%).

In the republic, the month of December was characterized by relatively warm weather, with the exception of the Sughd region.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was within the normal range, in the mountainous areas it was 1-20 above the norm, in the Sughd region in the valley-foothill areas it was 1-20 below the long-term average and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas 2+50 degrees; in mountainous areas from -50 below zero to +30 below zero, in the VGBAO 12-160 below zero (in Bulunkul -190 below zero).

The warmest weather in the valleys of Khatlon region and DRP was observed in the period of December 1, 14-17 and 25-28, when the maximum air temperature rose to 14+180 degrees Celsius. In the Sughd region, the warmest weather was observed on December 16-17 within 9+120 degrees Celsius.

Average monthly precipitation in most regions of the republic was below normal and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas of the Khatlon region (65-112%), in the RRP - (53-96%), in the Sughd region (12-70%), in GBAO (6 -82%).

The heaviest precipitation in certain areas fell on December 2, 3 and 5 in the Khatlon region, on December 2-3, 5 and 7-9 in the RRS, on December 5 in the Sughd region and on December 8 in the Western Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Okrug.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the Pyanj river basins is within and above the norm (96-174%), in the Vakhsh river basins it is above the norm (82-102%), in the Kofarnigan river basins it is above the norm (111-171%), in the Zeravshan River basins was observed above normal (92-112%). The water content of the Isfara River turned out to be below normal (76%).

Table 2: Status of reservoirs as of December 31, 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	10	3389	73,9	3414	74,1
Norak	1120	9155	86,6	8759	86,1

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

	2021	2022	2023 ¹
Cultivated area, thousand hectares	861,7	859,8	861,5
Winter crops	230,5	230,5	234,7
Cereals	230,5	230,5	234,7
Spring crops	631,2	629,3	626,8
Cereals	163,4	154,5	163,2
of them:			
<i>wheat</i>	68,3	62,5	66,1
<i>barley</i>	45,9	46,4	44,4
Industrial crops	202,0	207,2	193,7
Potato	57,2	56,1	56,6
Vegetables	71,2	70,0	73,5
Melons	22,6	20,7	23,8
Gross yield, thousand tons			
cereals	1586,3	1756,2	1754,9
potato	1041,3	1094,4	1144,9
vegetables	2597,6	2714,8	3026,2
melons	818,8	842,6	1009,9

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

In January - December 2023, all categories of farms in the republic produced 1,754,886 tons of grains (including 860,815 tons of wheat), 344,350 tons of cotton, 1,144,882 tons of potatoes, 3,026,196 tons of vegetables (including 779,802 tons of onions), 1,009,915 tons of melons, 664,343 tons fruits (including 227,147 tons of apples and 239,970 tons of apricots), grapes 190,376 tons and feed (in feed units) 1,839,568 tons, which is more than the same period in 2022: potatoes by 4.6%, vegetables by 11.5%, melons by 19.9%, fruits by 29.7% (including apples by 13.7%, apricots by 2.0 times), feed by 5.0%, and cotton production by 14.9% and grapes 36.8% less.

Filling the seeds

As of January 1, 2024, 55,231 tons of grain and legume seeds (including 48,061 tons of wheat seeds), 1,130 tons of brown rice, 1,352 tons of corn for grain, 78,167 tons of potatoes, 52 tons of vegetables, 1.5 tons of melons and 13,680 tons of cotton seeds. Compared to the same period last year, more grain and leguminous seeds were planted by 3.8% (including wheat by 2.7%), brown rice by 28.5%, corn for grain by 1.5%, potatoes - by 9.2%, vegetables - by 2.3% and cotton seeds - by 20.1%.

Early sowing of spring crops

As of January 1, 2024, pre-winter sowing of agricultural crops was carried out on public and dekhkan farms on an area of 20,516 hectares, which is 5.0% more than the same period last

year. Of the total sown area: 2018 hectares of potatoes, 14595 hectares of vegetables (including: cabbage - 841 hectares, carrots - 1871 hectares, onions - 10558 hectares, garlic - 52 hectares, other vegetables - 1273 hectares), 38 hectares of seeds vegetables and 3865 hectares - fodder crops.

Compared to the same period last year, more potatoes were sown by 18.0%, vegetables by 9.1% (including: cabbage by 3.1%, carrots by 3.3%, onions by 7.4% and other vegetables by 47.0%), vegetable seeds by 1.9 times, and less fodder crops were sown by 12.8%.

Planting new orchards and vineyards

As of January 1, 2024, new gardens were planted on public and peasant farms on an area of 894.7 hectares, which is 1.6 times less than the same period last year.

During the reporting period, 117.4 hectares of new vineyards were planted, which is 48.3% less than in the corresponding period last year. In addition, gardens on an area of 995.9 hectares and vineyards on an area of 304.4 hectares have been restored.

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

As of January 1, 2024, the grain stock in warehouses and freezers amounted to 11,677.8 tons (including 11,371.5 tons of wheat, 16.2 tons of rye, 261.9 tons of barley, 28.2 tons of brown rice), 756.4 tons of corn for grain, 3.5 tons of sunflower for grain, 6254.9 tons of potatoes, 9427.4 tons of vegetables (including 1624.7 tons of carrots, 7802.6 tons of onions), 841.3 tons of fruits (including 704.7 tons of apples and 6.0 tons of pears), 150 tons of grapes, 3521.7 tons of flour, 2075.1 tons of granulated sugar, 721.9 tons of vegetable oil, 176.3 tons of rice and 1300 conditional cans all types of canned products.

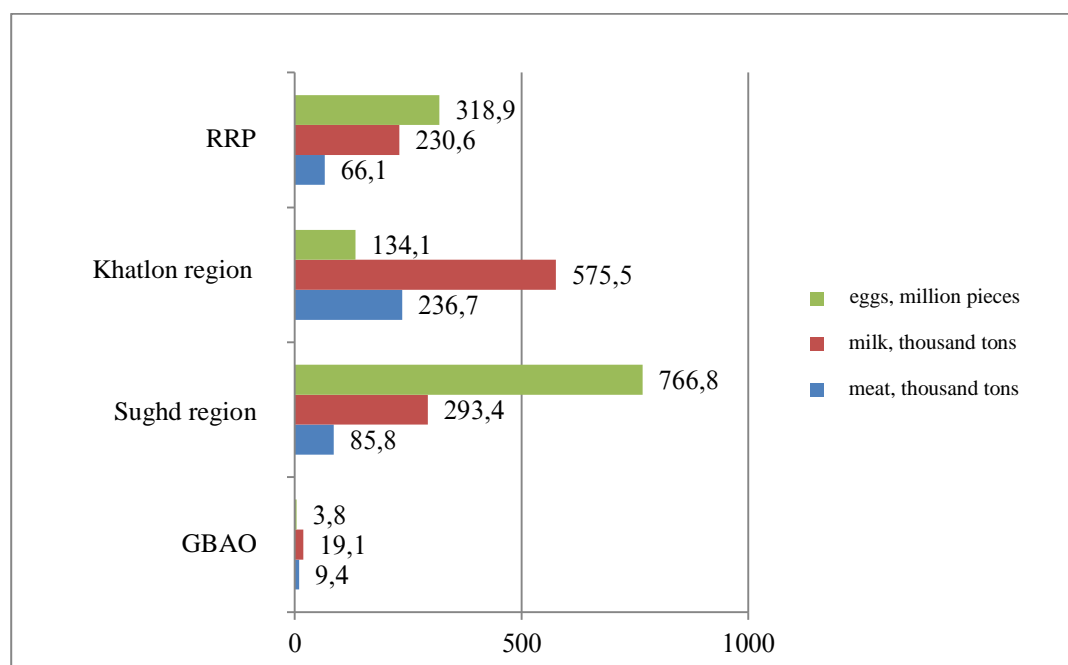
2.1.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As of January 1, 2024, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2662.0 thousand heads, which is 108.1 thousand heads or 4.2% more than in the corresponding period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 6660.2 thousand heads, which is an increase of 343.0 thousand heads, or 5.4%. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.4% of cattle and sheep and goats - 82.1%. The number of cattle in the farms of GBAO increased by 1.5%, Sughd region by 3.5%, Khatlon region by 4.9%, and RRS by 4.3%.

Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic

	2021	2022	2023 ¹
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	179,1	190,8	239,2
including:			
beef and veal	96,7	103,0	133,4
lamb and goat meat	48,8	50,7	63,6
poultry meat	33,6	37,1	42,2
Milk	1042,6	1064,2	1118,5
Eggs, million pieces	1053,4	1212,2	1223,7
Productivity¹			
Average milk yield per 1 cow, kg	1905	1961	2014
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	218	273	287

1-in agricultural enterprises and dekhkan farms

Graph 3: Production of main livestock products in all categories of farms as of January 1, 2024, thousand tons

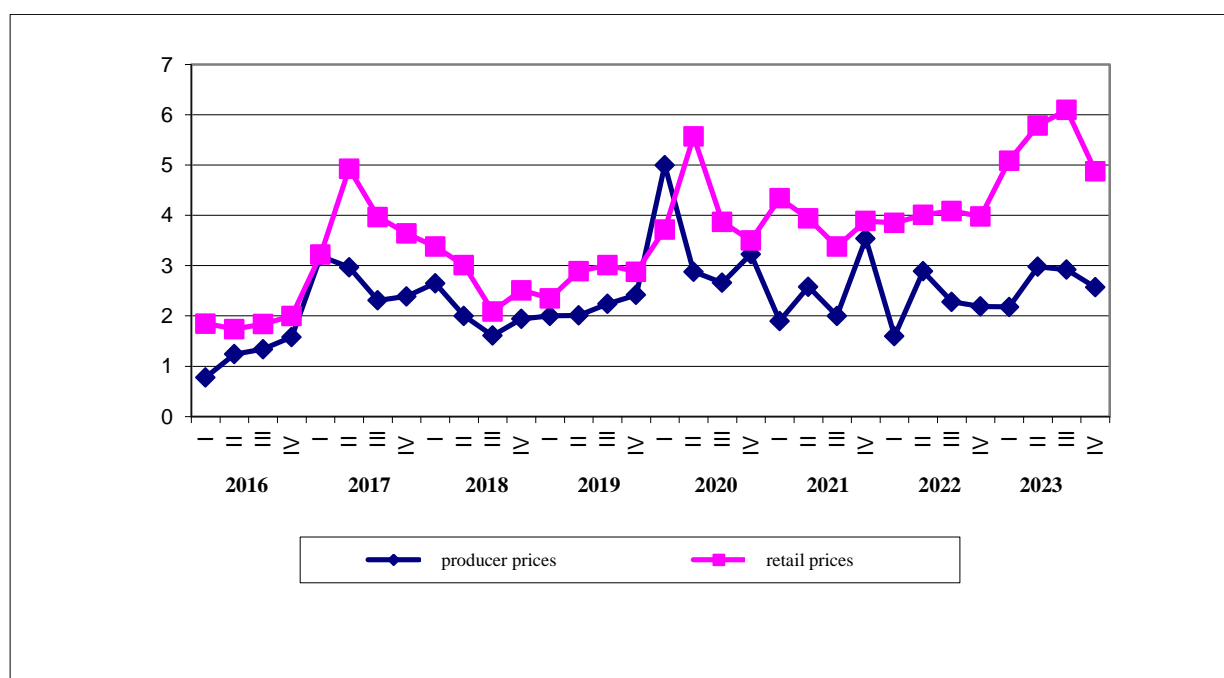
2.2. Manufacturer price analysis
Table 5: Manufacturer price changes

(somon/kg)

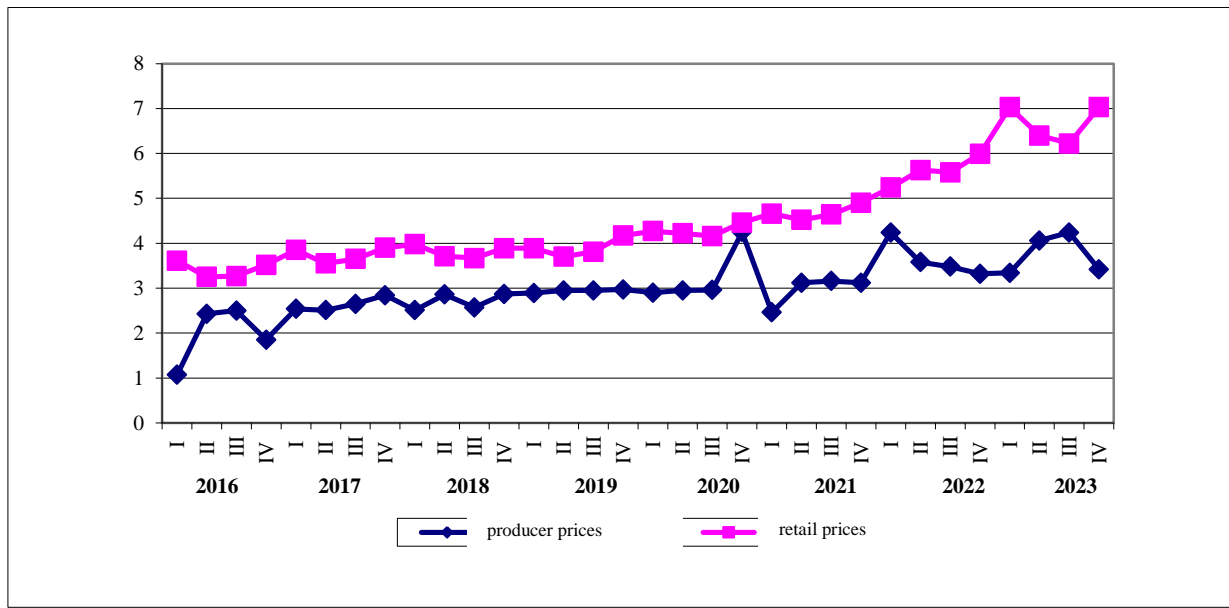
	2022				2023			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
Wheat	3,53	3,17	3,22	3,08	3,36	2,82	2,76	2,56
Milk	4,24	3,58	3,48	3,32	3,34	4,06	4,24	3,42
Potato	1,60	2,89	2,28	2,19	2,18	2,98	2,92	2,57

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

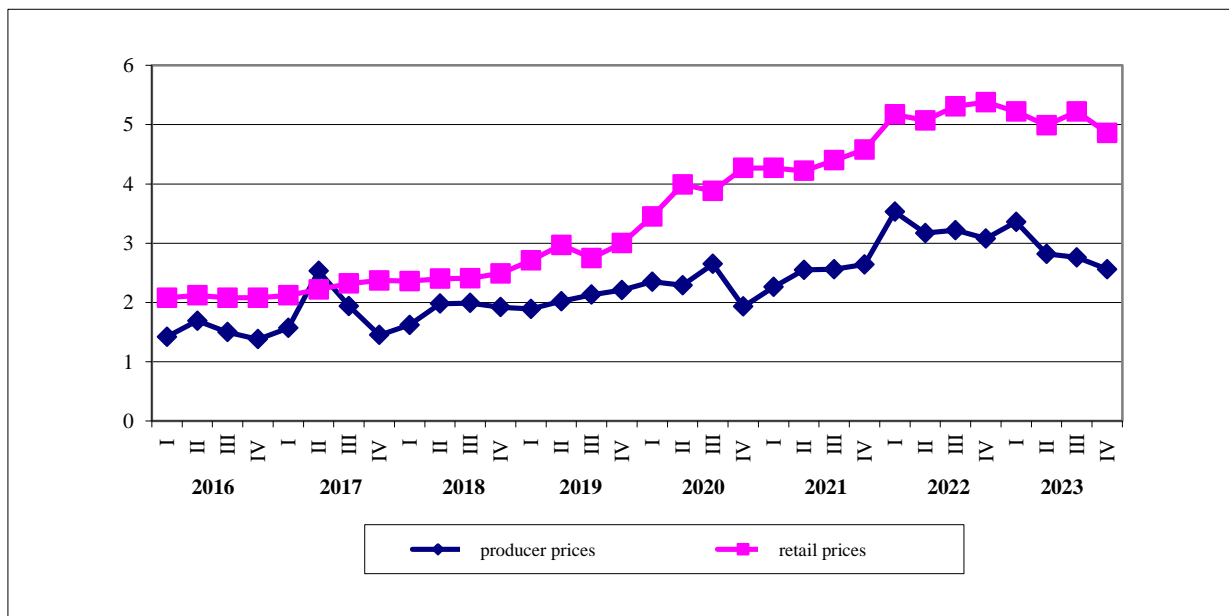
Graph 4: Changes in retail and producer prices for potatoes, somoni/kg



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 - December 2022 and 2023 amounted to 3.1 and 2.7%, respectively. In imports, their share is much higher and amounted to 20.4 and 18.1%, respectively.

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

Imports of food products in January - December 2023 increased by 9.1% compared to January - December 2022, including imports of potatoes by 13.2 times, wheat by 2.8%, vegetables by 3.9 times, oil vegetable by 39.6% and eggs by 1.5 times.

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

(thousand tons)

	Export		2023 in % to 2022	Import		2023 in % to 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
Foodstuffs	220,4	218,5	99,1	1775,1	1936,9	109,1
of them:						
wheat	0,3	-	-	995,5	1023,6	102,8
flour	6,2	7,1	114,5	68,0	56,7	83,4
sugar and confectionery	-	50,0	-	155,2	141,5	91,2
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	0,1	-	-	11,2	11,3	100,9
vegetable oil	0,02	0,1	B 5,0 p.	76,2	106,4	139,6
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	8,7	9,5	109,2
eggs, million pieces	23,4	4,1	17,5	15,6	23,4	B 1,5 p.
tea	0,01	0,03	B 3,0 p.	5,7	4,9	86,0
potato	-	0,1	-	3,6	47,4	B 13,2 p.
vegetables	76,7	60,7	79,1	18,2	70,3	B 3,9 p.
fruits and fruits	107,6	112,1	104,2	54,7	49,7	90,9
fruit and vegetable juices	1,5	1,9	126,7	12,4	12,6	101,6
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,1	0,2	B 2,0 p.	1,7	1,2	70,6
Share of food products in total volume in %	3,1	2,7	x	20,4	18,1	x

2.4. Availability of food per capita

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

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

Total consumption consists of consumption for food + feed - seeds - losses - exports and stocks at the end of the period. For any period of time, the availability and consumption of

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

Table 7: Food consumption per capita

(per capita, kg per month)

	2022	2023
Bakery products (in terms of flour)	13,15	12,98
Potato	3,38	3,42
Vegetables and melons	9,45	10,73
Fruits and berries	3,26	2,98
Sugar and confectionery	1,33	1,36
Meat and meat products	1,81	2,02
Milk and dairy products	3,45	3,53
Eggs, pieces	13	13
Vegetable fats	1,55	1,60
Fish and fish products	0,09	0,13

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

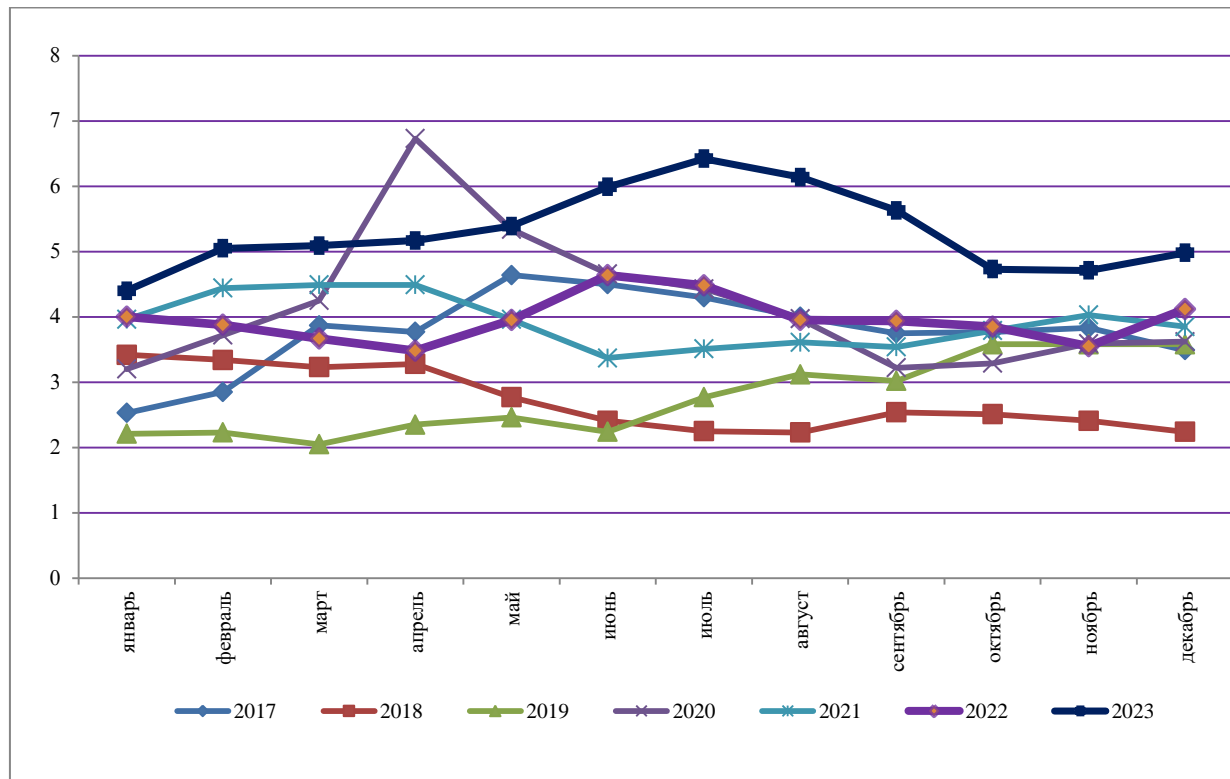
In December 2023, of the observed food products, prices increased significantly for the following groups: meat products - by 0.3% (beef sausages - by 5.7%, chicken meat - by 0.5%, beef - 0.2%); dairy products - by 0.8% (fresh bottled milk - by 3.0%, condensed milk - by 1.1% and chakka - by 0.8%) vegetables - by 3.5% (tomatoes - by 35.1 %, cucumbers - by 14.6%, potatoes - by 8.0% and greens - by 0.5%); eggs - by 1.7%. At the same time, prices for the following groups decreased: oils and fats - by 2.7% (sunflower oil - by 4.6%, cottonseed oil - by 3.1%), carrots - by 14.3%, buckwheat - by 5.3%, flour - by 3.4%, onions - by 3.4%, rice - by 0.8% and cabbage - by 0.7% (see table 8, appendix 4).

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

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

	2022		2023					
	december	january	march	may	july	september	november	december
beef	64,19	64,89	64,43	65,11	67,07	67,19	67,49	67,57
butter	57,45	54,69	58,70	63,40	63,40	63,80	57,83	57,52
cottonseed oil	19,93	19,39	19,43	17,03	15,98	16,72	15,66	15,32
milk on tap	6,01	6,55	6,69	6,31	5,99	5,89	6,67	6,82
eggs (for 10 pieces)	14,93	14,13	13,75	12,86	10,26	13,51	12,07	12,26
granulated sugar	10,23	9,93	10,03	11,51	11,91	11,98	12,40	12,36
salt	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86
1st grade wheat flour	6,07	6,50	6,42	5,89	5,68	6,82	6,90	6,76
bread made from 1st grade flour	3,77	3,80	3,78	3,58	3,72	3,95	4,07	4,07
rice	12,91	13,65	14,50	15,11	17,65	17,52	17,12	16,94
potato	4,12	4,40	5,09	5,39	6,42	5,63	4,71	4,98
bulb onions	4,50	6,32	8,80	4,66	3,59	3,38	3,18	3,08
carrot	3,22	3,45	4,35	5,49	5,61	5,92	3,18	2,62
apples	6,79	7,64	8,67	10,80	9,70	8,54	7,07	7,46
vodka	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,47	22,78

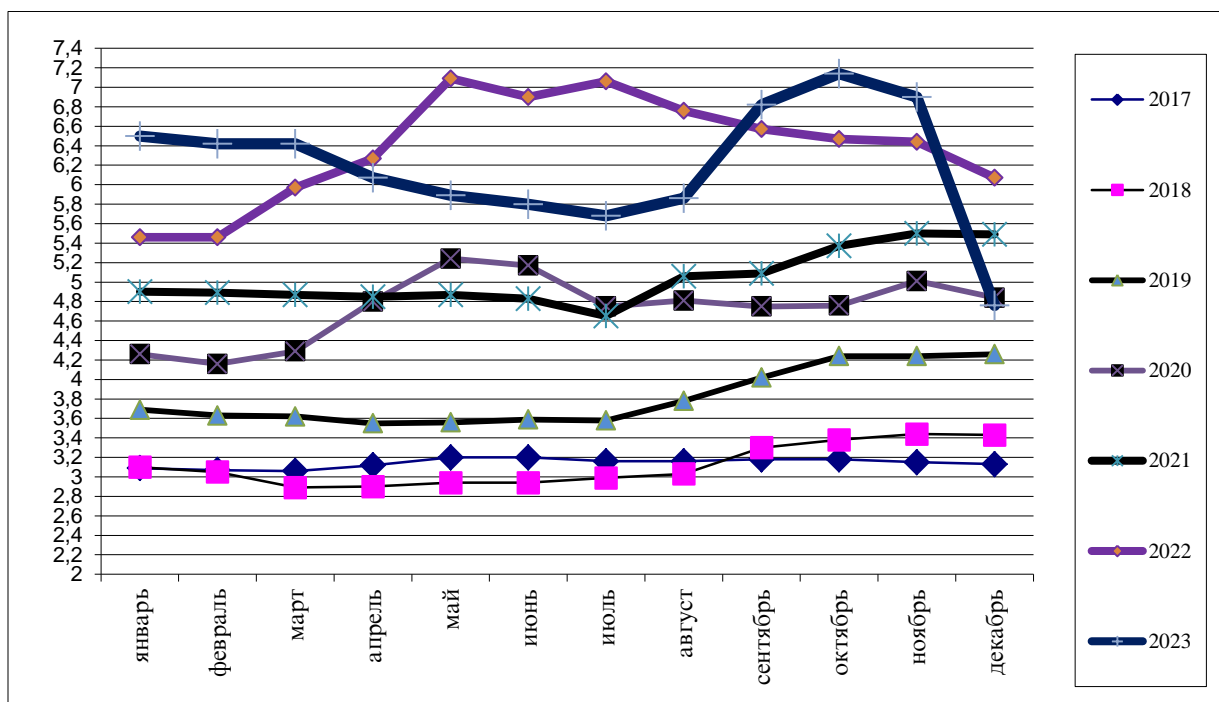
Since the beginning of 2023, prices have increased most for the following groups of goods: meat products - by 3.8% (lamb - by 11.3%, beef - by 5.7%, chicken legs - by 1.8%); fruits - by 33.1% (grapes - 2.5 times, lemons - 2.4 times and bananas - 8.4%); sugar – by 27.6%, confectionery – by 11.7% and alcoholic drinks – by 1.0%.

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

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

In 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, and in December 2023, compared to December 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 20.9% and was 4.98 somoni per kilogram, (see chart 7).

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, and in December 2023, compared to December 2022, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 11.4% and was 6.76 somoni per kilogram (see chart 8).

3.2. Incomes and expenses

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

3.2.1. Incomes

In 2023, compared to 2022, average per capita nominal cash income increased by 22.0% and amounted to 920.80 somoni per month, and real cash income increased by 117.6% (see table 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	2022	2023
Average per capita income (TJS/month)	754,99	920,80
Real income growth (%)	103,5	117,6
Average nominal salary	1760,29	2013,11
Real wage growth (%)	107,2	110,3
Average per capita expenses (TJS/month)	855,63	1131,77
Growth in real expenses (%)	102,7	127,5

Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.

The most important source of cash income for households in 2023 continues to be labor income - 38.9 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 5.9 percent and receipts from sales of agricultural products - 14.6 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 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 means a situation where people do not have consistent physical, social and economic access to sufficient, nutritious and healthy food that meets their dietary needs and preferences and is essential for leading an active and healthy life.

In 2023, compared to 2022, the share of food expenditures in urban areas increased by 2.5 percentage points, and in rural areas decreased by 4.7 percentage points (see Table 10).

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

	2022	2023
Republic	48,7	47,3
<i>including:</i>		
urban population	49,9	52,4
countryside	47,7	43,0
Regions		
Dushanbe	53,6	55,0
GBAO	51,5	44,0
Sugd region	54,8	48,3
Khatlon region	57,3	43,5
RRP	53,7	46,3

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

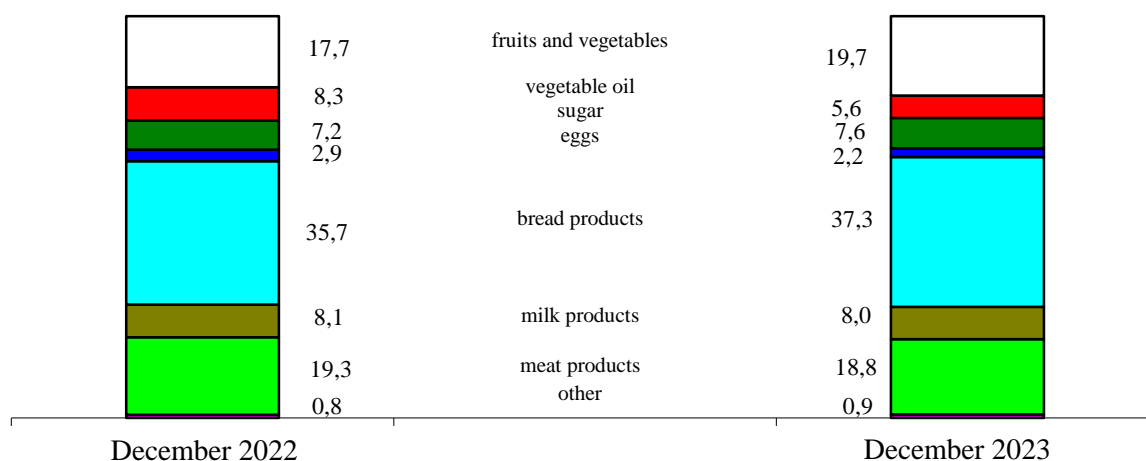
One of the ways to identify food insecurity and adequate nutrition is to calculate the kilocalorie consumption of one household member per day.

For 2023, kilocalorie consumption per household member per day amounted to 2594.27 kilocalories versus 2337.28 kilocalories for 2022, which is slightly higher than the norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

In 2023, consumption of bread and bread products is 155.78 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In the Republic as a whole, in 2023 the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 41.09 kg, vegetables and melons - 128.71 kg, milk and dairy products - 42.35 kg, meat and meat products - 24.22 kg, vegetable oil and other fats - 19.25 kg, eggs - 156 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 16.37 kg, fruit - 35.74 kg. The largest share of household expenditures on food purchases falls on bread products – 31.6 percent.

Graph 9: Cost structure of a set of food in December 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	in urban areas
	2022			2023		
<i>proteins, gram</i>	55,57	65,41	48,00	67,49	73,26	63,83
<i>including in products of animal origin, grams</i>	18,95	22,76	16,00	21,26	23,77	19,67
<i>fats, grams</i>	85,00	102,95	71,20	82,27	94,17	74,73
<i>including in products of animal origin, grams</i>	18,81	22,99	15,02	15,81	18,49	14,11
<i>carbohydrates, gram</i>	338,24	385,09	302,10	395,79	418,72	381,25
<i>calorie content of consumed products, k/cal</i>	2337,28	2726,78	2237,00	2594,27	2816,60	2453,34
<i>including animal origin, k/cal</i>	274,43	329,96	223,80	266,65	302,67	243,81

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.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
Total	5217	9759	15054	9514	5250	7382	11886	8847
Acute intestinal infections	1194	5542	11561	3422	965	3825	8825	3736
including:								
bacillary dysentery	10	21	76	23	14	16	35	50
typhoid fever	952	352	1029	2567	955	352	776	2253
Acute viral hepatitis	867	1063	936	757	939	1081	906	924
Tuberculosis	76	220	147	74	67	281	179	86
Brucellosis	8096	8096	12139	10578	8195	9832	10281	9699

In the 4th quarter of 2023, compared to the 4th quarter of 2022, the incidence of infectious diseases in the population decreased by 7.0 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 42.2 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The incidence of acute viral hepatitis accounts for 25.5 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2022, there was an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis by 22.1 percent and brucellosis by 16.2 percent.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 9.2 percent and parasitic diseases by 8.3 percent..

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

Registered infectious diseases	2022				2023			
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
Total	3226	6482	10608	6731	3072	4541	7905	6115
Acute intestinal infections	805	4307	8673	2251	638	2874	6387	2648
<i>including:</i>								
Acute viral hepatitis	858	298	940	2412	852	290	699	2082
Tuberculosis	54	57	61	44	46	52	43	71
Brucellosis	11	37	28	9	4	59	25	15
Parasitic diseases	5117	7079	7757	6777	5179	6292	6914	6281

In the 4th quarter of 2023, compared to the 4th quarter of 2022, the incidence of infectious diseases in children 0-14 years old decreased by 9.2 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 43.3 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The share of the incidence of acute viral hepatitis in children 0-14 years old is 34.0 percent of the total incidence of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections increased by 17.6 percent.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of parasitic diseases decreased by 7.3 percent and acute viral hepatitis by 13.7 percent..

4.2.2. Fertility, mortality, natural increase

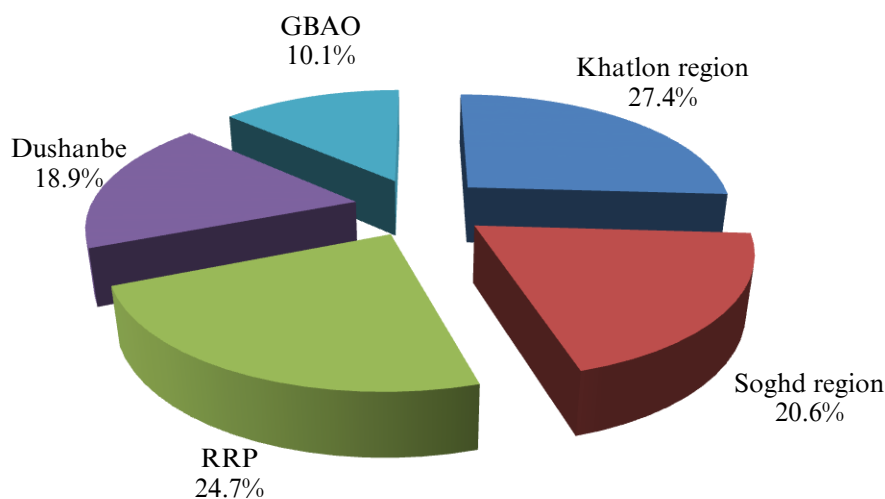
For January - December 2023, the civil registry office registered 239.9 thousand people who gave birth within the period established by law (excluding registration of birth certificates of previous years for restoration) and 32.6 thousand deaths, of which children under one year of age - 1.9 thousand.

Crude birth and death rates, according to preliminary estimates, were 23.6 and 3.2 per 1000 population, respectively.

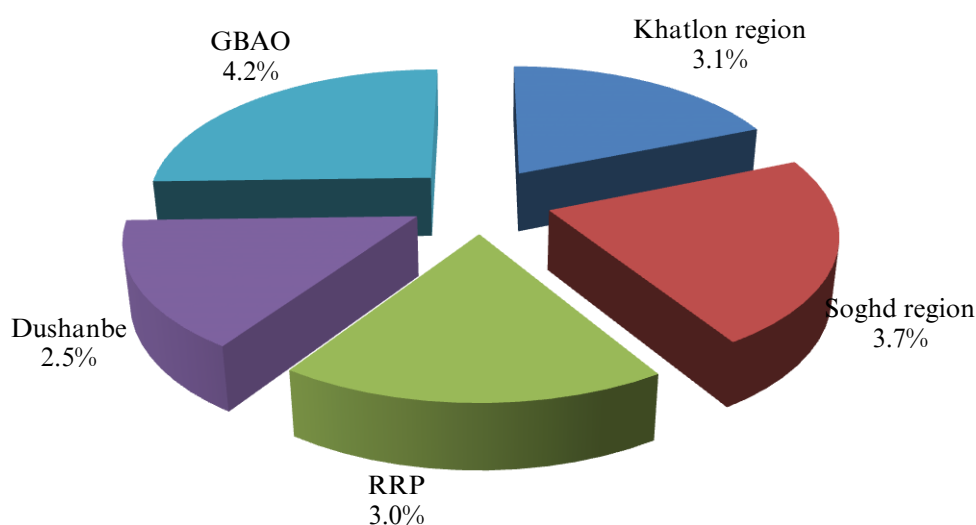
Table 14: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for 2021-2023

	<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
4 quarter	7297,6	109,4	7972	108,2	65004	109,5
In a year	239919	104,0	32607	104,8	207312	103,9

Graph 10: Crude birth rates by region per 1000 population



Graph 11: Crude mortality rates by region per 1000 population



In January - December 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, there is an increase in the registration of births within the period established by law - by 4.0%. An increase in birth registration is observed in all regions except GBAO. In the Khatlon region, birth registration increased by 5.5% (100.2 thousand births), in the Sughd region by 2.8% (59.7 thousand births), in the city of Dushanbe by 7.4% and amounted to 23.2 thousand born) and in areas of republican subordination by 2.3% and amounted to 53.5 thousand born. In GBAO, birth registration decreased by 10.5% (3.2 thousand births).

Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for January - December 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	230654	239919	31106	32607	199548	207312
<i>including:</i>						
GBAO	3632	3250	879	970	2753	2280
Sughd region	58087	59713	10903	10745	47184	48968
Khatlon region	94991	100223	10356	11423	84635	88800
Dushanbe	21608	23217	2855	3039	18753	20178
RRP	52336	53516	6113	6430	46223	47086

The registration of deaths for January-December 2023 compared to the same period in 2022 increased by 4.8% and amounted to 32.6 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 10.3% (amounted to 11.4 thousand deaths), in areas of republican subordination - by 5.2% (6.4 thousand deaths), in the city of Dushanbe - by 6.4% (3.0 thousand deaths) and in GBAO the registration of deaths increased by 10.4%, amounting to 970 deaths. In the Sughd region, registration of deaths decreased by 1.4% and amounted to 10.7 thousand deaths.

Natural population growth, according to preliminary data for January-December 2023 compared to January-December 2022, increased by 3.9% and amounted to 207.3 thousand people or 20.4 people per 1000 population.

Table 16: Population

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

	<i>Population, per 1/01/2024, thousand people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period 2022</i>
REPUBLIC		
TAJIKISTAN	10277,1	102,0
<i>including:</i>		
GBAO	233,6	100,7
Sughd region	2917,4	101,7
Khatlon region	3696,1	102,4
Dushanbe city	1241,0	101,6
RRP	2189,0	102,1

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;

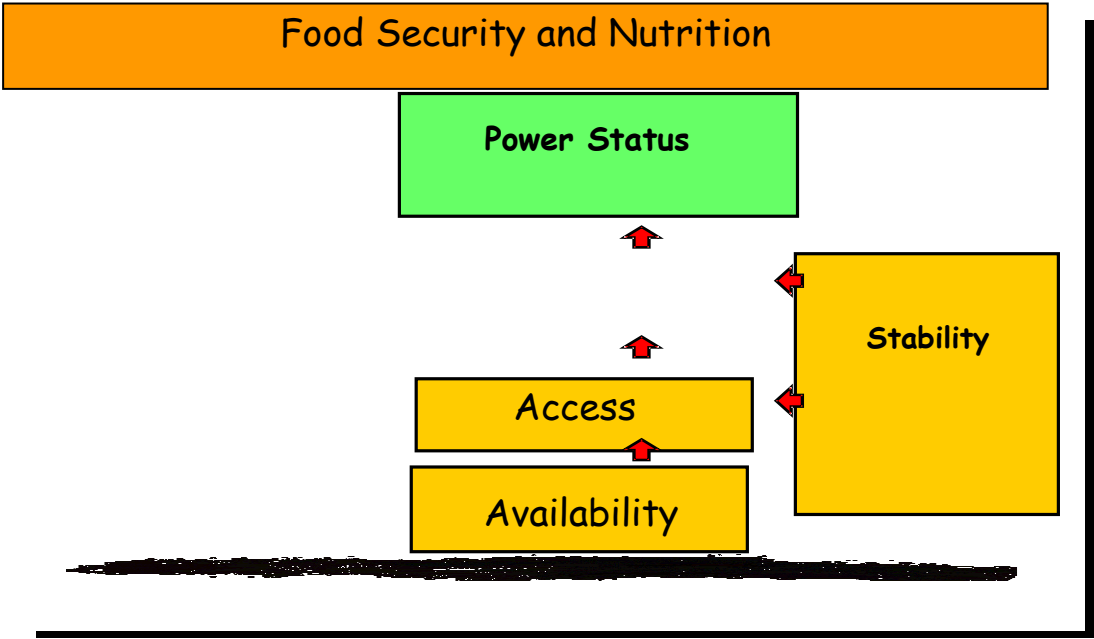
Access: all households and all household members have sufficient resources to purchase necessary food products (through production, purchase or assistance);

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 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 IV quarter of 2023

Meteorological review

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

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was 1-20C higher, in some mountainous areas 10C lower than the climatic norm and amounted to 14+190 degrees in the valley-foothill areas, 7+130 degrees in the mountainous areas (in the west of GBAO in Darvaza +170 heat), in the highlands of GBAO -1+20.

During the month, fluctuations in the maximum atmospheric air temperature were observed: in valley areas from 20+250 to 28+330 degrees Celsius, in mountainous areas from 12+170 degrees to 17+220 degrees Celsius.

The lowest air temperature in the valleys was observed on October 13, due to the influx of cold atmospheric air, the maximum temperature in the valley areas and in some mountainous areas decreased by 15-180C, and amounted to 11+150 degrees in the valley areas, 5+ in the mountainous areas 100 heat, while the daily average was 2-40C lower than the long-term average values.

Average monthly precipitation in most areas was within the limits, in some places above the norm: in the Khatlon region 32-128% and in the Sughd region 28-137%; in areas of republican subordination 32-157%; in the west of GBAO 2-31%; in the east of GBAO 25-124%.

From October 21 to October 24 and 31, there was darkness in places in the Khatlon region and areas of republican subordination. In certain areas of republican subordination, Khatlon region and Sughd region, wind increases were observed (6, 7, 12,13, 21,23 and 31 October) up to 17-22 m/s.

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

The average monthly air temperature in most of the regions of the republic was recorded 2-4⁰C above the climatic norm, and amounted to 9+14⁰ heat in the valley foothills, 2-9⁰ heat in the mountainous areas (Chormagzak 11⁰ heat) and in the east of GBAO it amounted to 4-8⁰ frost .

During the month, the republic experienced mostly warm weather, with the exception of November 9, 23 and 29-30, where influxes of cold atmospheric air were observed, while the daytime air temperature during this period dropped to 10-13⁰C, and in the valleys of the republic 12+ was observed 17⁰ heat.

Daytime air temperature in the valleys of Khatlon, Sogd and in the regions of republican subordination in the first ten days of November amounted to 26+28⁰ Celsius, in the western part of GBAO 15+20⁰ Celsius (in the Darvaz region up to +23⁰ Celsius).

Average monthly precipitation in most areas of the republic was below normal, in some areas within normal limits, in the valley-foothill areas of the Khatlon region 52-148% (with the exception of the Pyanj region 238%, Farkhor region 143mm), in the region of republican subordination 47-110% (Chormagzak 186%), in the Sughd region 176-260% (Buston city, Shakhristan region 75-99%), GBAO 4-30% (Karakul and Murghab region 194-231%).

On November 1-6,12-13,18-22,29,30 in some areas of the Khatlon region and on November 2,12,29-30 in some areas of republican subordination, a dust storm was observed.

On November 7, 14-15, 23-24 in certain areas of the Sughd region, in certain areas of republican subordination and on November 22-23 and 29 in certain areas of the Khatlon region, increased wind gusts were observed at speeds of up to 18-24 m/s.

On November 30, fog was observed in certain areas of the Sughd region.

December. In the republic, the month of December was characterized by relatively warm weather, with the exception of the Sughd region.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas was within the normal range, in the mountainous areas it was 1-2⁰ above the norm, in the Sughd region in the valley-foothill areas it was 1-2⁰ below the long-term average and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas 2+5⁰ degrees; in mountainous areas from -5⁰ below zero to +3⁰ below zero, in the VGBAO 12-16⁰ below zero (in Bulunkul -19⁰ below zero).

The warmest weather in the valleys of Khatlon region and DRP was observed in the period of December 1, 14-17 and 25-28, when the maximum air temperature rose to 14+18⁰ degrees Celsius. In the Sughd region, the warmest weather was observed on December 16-17 within 9+12⁰ degrees Celsius.

Significant cooling in the valleys of Khatlon region and DRS was observed on December 5-6 and 31, when the maximum temperature during this period dropped by 8-12⁰, and the average daily temperature was 3-6⁰ below the climate norm. Due to the drop in air temperature on December 5 and 31 in the valley areas, the rain turned into sleet.

In the Sughd region, a decreased temperature background was observed during the month. The maximum temperature ranged from 2+70 degrees to -3+2⁰, at night - 0-5⁰ degrees below zero.

Average monthly precipitation in most regions of the republic was below normal and amounted to: in the valley-foothill areas of the Khatlon region (65-112%), in the RRP - (53-96%), in the Sughd region (12-70%), in GBAO (6 -82%).

The heaviest precipitation in certain areas fell on December 2-3 and 5 in the Khatlon region, on December 2-3, 5 and 7-9 in the RRS, on December 5 in the Sughd region and on December 8 in the Western Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Okrug.

Fogs were observed in the period of December 4, 7, 10-13, and 22 in the RRP, December 10 and 12-26 in the Khatlon region, December 14, 18-21 and 26-29 in the Sughd region.

Review of water from rivers and reservoirs

October. In October of this year, a decrease in water levels was recorded in the river basins of the republic.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the basins of the Isfara (68%), Vakhsh (74-98%), Panj (48-102%), Kofarnigan (88-109%) rivers was observed below normal, and the water level in the Zarafshan river basin recorded above normal (107-125%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month was 108 million m³, which turned out to be below the norm and as of October 31 of this year amounted to 10,403 million m³, which is 139 million m³ less than for the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month turned out to be 474 million m³ higher than the norm and as of October 31 of this year amounted to 2158 million m³, which is 244 million m³ lower than for the same period last year.

The accuracy of forecasts of water consumption of the rivers of the republic in October of this year was 91%, compared to the same period in 2022 (2022-90%) was recorded 1% higher.

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

The average monthly water flow during the month in the Pyanj river basin turned out to be below the norm (65-110%), in the Vakhsh river basin it is below the norm (66-96%), in the Kofarnigan river basin it is above the norm (163-262%), in the Zarafshan River basin, water flow was observed above normal (126%). The water content of the Isfara River turned out to be below normal (92%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month was 457 million m³, and as of November 30 of this year it was 9946 million m³, which is 272 million m³ less than for the same period last year.

The water volume of the Kairakkum reservoir increased by 472 million m³ during the month on November 31 of this year and amounted to 2630 million m³, which is 710 million m³ less than in the same period last year.

The accuracy of monthly forecasts was 91%.

December. In December of this year, a decrease in water level was observed in the river basin of the republic.

The average monthly water flow during the month in the Pyanj river basins is within and above the norm (96-174%), in the Vakhsh river basins it is above the norm (82-102%), in the

Kofarnigan river basins it is above the norm (111-171%), in in the Zeravshan River basins was observed above normal (92-112%). The water content of the Isfara River turned out to be below normal (76%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir during the month is 1120 million m³ lower and as of December 31, 2022 amounted to 9098 million m³, which is 57 million m³ higher than the same period last year.

The water volume of the Kairakkum reservoir decreased by 10 million m³ over the month. On December 31, 2022, it amounted to 3325 million m³, which is 64 million m³ lower than in the same period last year.

The accuracy of monthly forecasts was 95%.

Appendix 2. Main target indicators of NDS-2030

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

Food security and poverty

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

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2021	2022	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	30	40	50
Average number of years of schooling	years	9,6	x	x	x	x	10	11	12
State budget expenditures on science 4	% to GDP	0,15	0,09	0,09	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	6		
Housing supply level	m ² /ple.	10,7	x	x	x	x	13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31	x	23,4	22,5	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	x	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69th place out of 155 countries	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	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	37	35	30

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

^{**}) population census figures 2020

1) preliminary data

2) Labor Force Survey (LFS)-2009

3) Labor Force Survey (LFS)-2016

4) quarterly data are presented with cumulative totals

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	Potato											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	7,00	4,34	5,18	6,05	4,57	4,86	5,60
Sughd region	1,88	1,60	2,07	2,23	3,15	3,38	1,46	2,13	2,74	2,48	2,03	2,34
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,77	2,32	2,50	2,61	2,26	3,00	1,51	2,27	3,00
RRP	3,0	-	2,20	2,44	2,36	2,33	2,56	2,45	2,22	2,73	2,37	2,38
On average for the republic	1,9	1,60	2,18	2,58	2,89	2,98	2,0	2,28	2,92	3,54	2,19	2,57
	Milk											
GBAO	-	-	-	5,92	8,67	8,14	6,23	8,56	8,82	6,62	8,95	11,2
Sughd region	2,4	3,27	3,33	2,62	2,58	2,93	2,55	2,54	3,22	2,52	2,52	3,37
Khatlon region	2,33	2,08	4,96	2,93	2,57	3,00	2,78	3,58	3,00	1,90	3,67	3,00
RRP	3,68	4,30	3,14	3,54	4,24	5,52	3,64	4,24	5,16	3,40	3,76	5,19
On average for the republic	2,46	4,24	3,34	3,12	3,58	4,06	3,16	3,48	4,24	3,12	3,32	3,42
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,78	6,77	6,04	4,83	6,67	5,82
Sughd region	2,54	3,44	3,36	3,03	3,62	3,94	2,70	3,50	3,29	2,65	3,20	2,50
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,42	2,96	2,50	2,40	2,83	2,50	2,55	3,02	2,50
RRP	2,15	3,92	-	2,43	2,48	2,00	2,34	2,66	2,71	2,56	2,58	2,76
On average for the republic	2,26	3,53	3,36	2,55	2,17	2,82	2,56	3,22	2,76	2,64	3,08	2,56

Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices for 2021-2023. in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

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

Food security and poverty

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

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

	2022						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, % in urban areas	including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	в сельской местности		in the countryside	в сельской местности
Cash expenses	855,63	1064,23	724,22	100	100	100	1131,77	1325,93	1008,71	100	100	100
of them:												
Consumer spending	851,85	1060,30	720,53	99,6	99,6	99,5	1130,94	1325,04	1007,92	99,9	99,9	99,9
including:												
for food	415,24	528,60	343,82	48,5	49,7	47,5	535,31	695,08	434,03	47,3	52,4	43,0
for the purchase of non-food items	405,66	515,88	336,22	47,4	48,5	46,4	449,27	446,04	451,32	39,7	33,6	44,7
of them:												
clothes, shoes, fabrics	88,08	120,40	67,72	10,3	11,3	9,3	100,50	131,71	80,72	8,9	9,9	8,0
furniture and household items	19,85	35,69	9,87	2,3	3,3	1,4	48,94	65,07	38,71	4,3	4,9	3,8
drugs, medicines	8,90	12,40	6,69	1,0	1,2	0,9	9,07	12,77	6,71	0,8	1,0	0,7
Construction Materials	12,09	5,54	16,22	1,4	0,5	2,2	50,34	28,86	63,96	4,4	2,2	6,3
fuel	26,75	14,45	34,50	3,1	1,4	4,8	61,07	34,94	77,64	5,4	2,6	7,7
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,75	0,95	0,62	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,75	0,96	0,62	0,07	0,07	0,06
to pay for personal services	181,37	238,47	145,40	21,3	22,5	20,2	146,61	184,33	122,70	13,0	13,9	12,2
including:												
payment for household services	52,59	57,90	49,25	6,1	5,4	6,8	55,71	74,13	44,03	4,9	5,6	4,4
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	47,00	69,61	32,75	5,5	6,5	4,5	36,44	51,98	26,59	3,2	3,9	2,6
of which payment:												
- living space	9,33	8,00	10,17	1,1	0,7	1,4	9,10	8,97	9,18	0,8	0,7	0,9
-utilities	8,27	17,12	2,68	0,1	1,6	0,4	6,03	11,79	2,31	0,5	0,9	0,2
- electricity	29,40	44,49	19,90	3,4	4,2	2,7	21,29	31,07	15,10	1,9	2,3	1,5

Food security and poverty

	2022						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, % in urban areas	including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	в сельской местности		in the countryside	в сельской местности
tailoring and repair of clothes, shoes	4,21	5,67	3,28	0,5	0,5	0,4	4,56	6,02	3,63	0,4	0,4	0,4
cultural and educational services	0,19	0,32	0,11	0,02	0,03	0,01	2,88	4,34	1,95	0,2	0,3	0,2
tuition fee	3,25	5,54	1,81	0,4	0,5	0,2	4,96	7,94	3,08	0,4	0,6	0,3
payment for medical care	8,45	11,60	6,46	1,0	1,1	0,9	21,19	26,64	17,74	1,9	2,0	1,8
of which payment for sanatorium treatment, including rest	1,22	1,37	1,12	0,1	0,1	0,1	2,43	2,90	2,11	0,2	0,2	0,2
transport services	23,11	24,14	22,46	2,7	2,3	3,1	24,56	25,31	24,09	2,2	1,9	2,4
communication services	23,32	30,33	18,91	2,7	2,8	2,6	18,01	21,82	15,59	1,6	1,6	1,5
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees, payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	3,78	3,93	3,69	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,83	0,89	0,79	0,1	0,1	0,1

Distribution of households and the population in them by average per capita consumer expenditure for 2023 (according to a sample survey of households)

№	The name of indicators	Number of surveyed households farms	Population in them	Households consisting of					Having children under the age of 16			
				from 1 person	from 2 person	from 3 person	from 4 person	5 or more	with 1 child	with 2 children	with 3 children	with 4 or more children
1.	total	3000	17649	56	159	234	431	2120	625	683	526	431
	including											
2.	Bottom 10% (1st decile)	306	1862	5	6	17	47	233	70	78	54	50
3.	2 decile	295	2015	5	5	16	32	240	49	68	63	71
4.	3 decile	303	2014	6	9	12	28	251	59	65	62	73
5.	4 decile	295	1892	3	9	18	33	233	50	74	62	58
6.	5 decile	301	1899	5	9	17	36	236	56	79	64	48
7.	6 decile	300	1775	3	11	20	46	220	69	72	58	39
8.	7 decile	300	1728	5	13	23	44	214	63	74	50	36
9.	8 decile	300	1630	3	18	31	54	192	72	67	49	25
10.	9 decile	300	1493	8	37	36	52	165	70	60	35	18
11.	Top 10% (10 decile)	300	1341	13	42	44	59	136	67	46	29	13

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

	2022			2023		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		in urban areas	in rural terrain		in urban areas	in rural terrain
Bread products	13,15	14,48	12,12	12,98	13,83	12,44
Potato	3,38	3,66	3,16	3,42	3,99	3,07
Vegetables and melons	9,45	10,31	6,66	10,73	12,10	9,85
Fruits and berries, including dried	3,26	3,39	8,78	2,98	3,22	2,82
Sugar and confectionery	1,33	1,43	1,24	1,36	1,46	1,30
Meat and meat products	1,81	2,26	1,47	2,02	2,53	1,69
Fish products	0,09	0,12	0,07	0,13	0,16	0,11
Milk and dairy products	3,45	3,34	3,55	3,53	3,51	3,54
Eggs (pieces)	13	15	11	13	15	12
Plants oil and margarine	1,55	1,86	1,31	1,60	1,85	1,45

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