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# **Food Security and Poverty**

## **2 - 2024**

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

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## INTRODUCTION

According to the Matrix of the European Commission of the Policy Reform of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Food Security Program in the Republic of Tajikistan, in order to provide the notification system with reliable operational information and analyze the current situation with food security in the republic, a decision was made 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 published quarterly in Tajik, Russian and English.

*«Food security is defined as access by all people, at all times, to the food they need for a healthy and active life. Food security involves the physical availability of food in sufficient quantities, the ability of households to access that food (through markets and other sources, which implies sufficient purchasing power), and the consumption of food in quantities that meet nutritional needs.».*

The basic data for the food security bulletin are food production, food availability and accessibility, crop areas, agricultural production, general climate characteristics, nutritional and health conditions, water supply, prices and quantitative indicators indicating the situation on the food market..

The appendices 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 release of the 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 and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan (the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Transport, the 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 - June 2024 amounted to 21472.0 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2023 it increased by 9.6% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 14802.1 million somoni, or more by 10.9% and livestock 6669.9 million somoni, or more by 6.7%.
- In January - June 2024, the volume of meat production of large and small cattle (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 88,349 tons, which is 14.7% more than in the same period of 2023. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January - June 2024 amounted to 412,981 tons, which is 4.8% more than in the same period of 2023.
- Imports of food products for January - June 2024 increased by 23.1% compared to January - June 2023, including imports of potatoes by 2.9 times, flour by 1.8 times, vegetables by 2.9 times, canned vegetables, tomatoes by 26.9%.
- Since the beginning of 2024, the prices of the following groups of goods have increased the most: including meat products - by 6.2% (beef - by 9.7% and lamb - by 7.4%); fruits - by 15.3%, butter and fats - by 6.5%, confectionery - by 3.4%, coffee and tea - by 6.1% and soft drinks - by 1.8%. Along with this, prices for eggs decreased - by 17.1%, vegetables - by 8.2%, flour - by 4.4%, sugar - by 3.9% and milk - by 1.4%.
- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in June 2024 amounted to 2,680.5 thousand people, of which 2,631.2 thousand people (98.2%) are employed in the economy, 49.3 thousand people have the official status of unemployed, which is 1.8% of the labor force.
- The most important source of household cash income for the first half of 2024 remains labor income - 42.3 percent, payment of pensions and benefits - 5.9 percent and proceeds from sales of agricultural products - 13.7 percent.
- For the first half of 2024, consumption of bread and bread products is 85.7 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.
- The level of real wages (taking into account the change in the price index) in June 2024 compared to May 2024 increased by 17.2%, and compared to June 2023 increased by 12.1%.

## Food security and poverty

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- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in June 2024 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 855.69 somoni.
- The total amount of wage arrears, taking into account previous years, as of the end of June 2024 amounted to 31,767.8 thousand somoni.
- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in the extraction of minerals - 15,124.5 thousand somoni (47.6% of the total), in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 5,828.7 thousand somoni (18.3%) in water supply, cleaning, waste processing and obtaining secondary raw materials - 2,868.0 thousand somoni (9.0%), in construction - 829.6 thousand somoni (2.6%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 496.4 thousand somoni (1.6%).

## SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

**Table 1: Key socio-economic indicators**

	2022	2023	II q. 2024 <sup>1</sup>
Population at the end of the period (million people)	10,1	10,3	10,4
Nominal GDP (million somoni)	118181,7	130791,5	61712,5*
including, %:			
Agriculture	22,9	24,3	16,0
industry	23,5	16,2	18,0
services and trade	44,5	49,4	54,9
GDP per capita (somon)	11838,8	12868,8	-
GDP growth, as a percentage compared to the corresponding period of the previous year	8,0	8,3	8,2
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	1,4	1,4	1,9
Consumer price index, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	106,6	103,7	103,6
Food price index	107,2	103,6	105,4
Service price index	106,7	102,0	104,3
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	11,0258	10,8445	10,8981
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	2,1	1,9	1,8
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	55,1	49,2	49,3
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	104,7	89,2	99,5
Average monthly salary (somon)	1760,29	2013,11	2202,85
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	114,2	114,4	113,0
Trade balance (million US\$)	-3025,5	-3431,3	-2418,7
Share of food in imports, %	20,4	18,1	17,6
Share of food in exports, %	3,1	2,7	3,9
<sup>1</sup> preliminary data			
*) short-term economic development indicator (STEDI)			

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

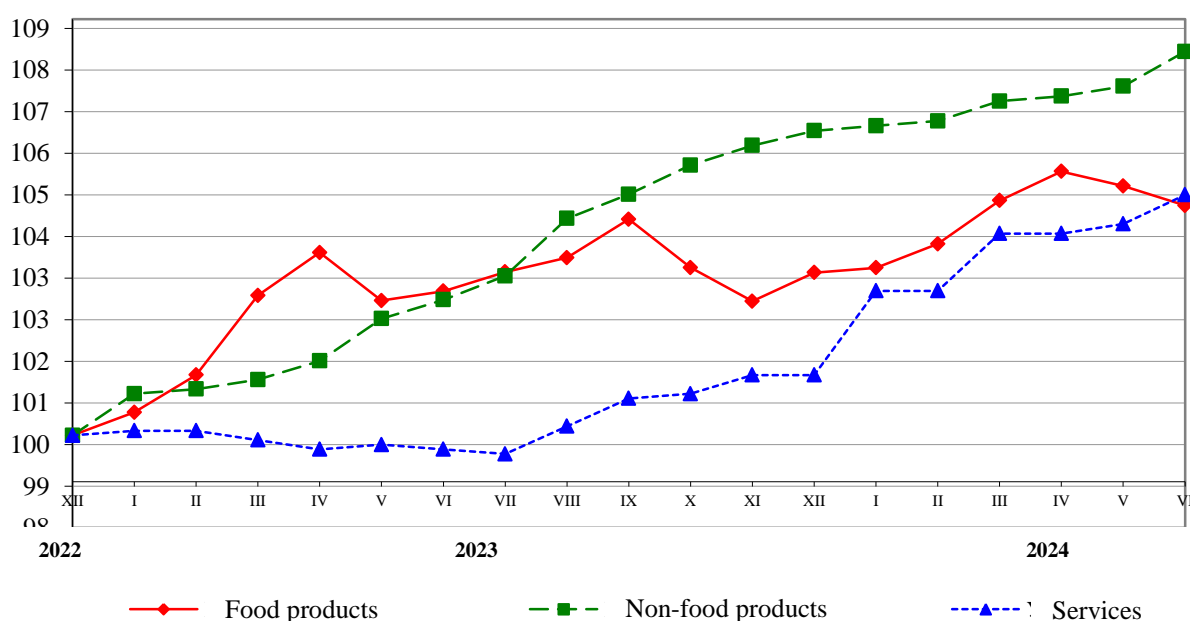


### 1.2. Price and Tariff Index

The consumer price index in June 2024 was 100.1%, including food products - 99.6%, non-food products - 100.7% and paid services to the population - 100.6%.

For the period since the beginning of 2024, the consumer price index was 101.9%, including for food products - 101.3%, non-food products - 101.6% and paid services to the population - 104.0%.

**Chart 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 2022)**



During January - June 2024, the increase in prices for food products outpaced their change in non-food products. More detailed information is provided in Section 3 - Access to Food.

### 1.3 Foreign trade

In January - June 2024, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 4414.3 million US dollars, which is 29.3% more than in January - June 2023 or 999.3 million dollars. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -2418.7 million dollars. The Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 106 countries of the world, including 10 CIS countries and 96 countries of the far abroad.

Foreign trade turnover with the CIS countries amounted to 46.2%, or 2037.5 million dollars, with non-CIS countries 53.8%, or 2376.8 million dollars. The trade balance deficit with the CIS countries amounted to -1501.9 million dollars, and with non-CIS countries - 916.8 million dollars.

Export of goods in January - June 2024 amounted to 997.8 million dollars, which is 47.1% or 319.3 million dollars more than in January - June 2023. Import of goods to the

republic amounted to 3416.5 million dollars, which is 24.9% or 680.1 million dollars more than in January - June 2023.

Among plant products, the most important exports are fruits, with a total value of 23,619.5 thousand dollars, and eggs worth 49.0 thousand dollars, while the most important imports are potatoes worth 7,157.2 thousand dollars, eggs worth 3,883.9 thousand dollars, vegetables worth 25,981.7 thousand dollars, and fruits and berries worth 44,063.0 thousand dollars.

#### **1.4. Labor market**

The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in June 2024 amounted to 2,680.5 thousand people, of which 2,631.2 thousand people (98.2%) are employed in the economy, 49.3 thousand people have the official status of unemployed, which is 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 June 2024 amounted to 49.3 thousand people and decreased by 0.5% compared to June 2023. Of the registered unemployed, women accounted for 48.7% (24.0 thousand people). The officially registered unemployment rate to the labor force was 1.8%.

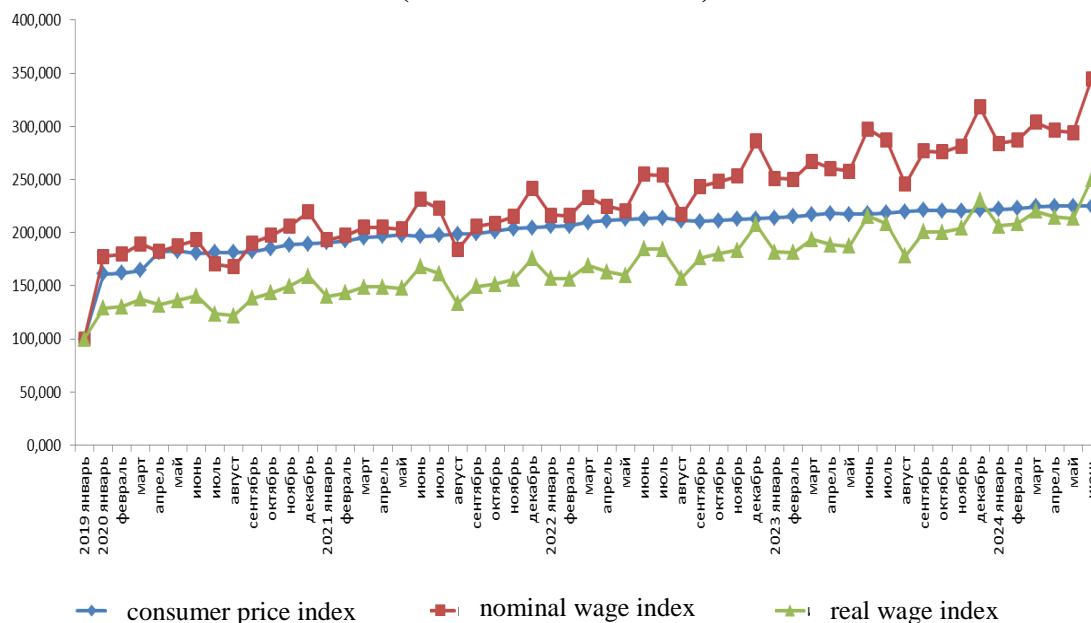
A significant share of the officially registered unemployed as of the end of June 2024 are people who do not have professional training or have lost skills due to a long break in work (76.6% of the total number of registered unemployed, or 37.8 thousand people). In addition, about 60.2% of registered unemployed have secondary general and incomplete secondary education (29.7 thousand people). These factors make it difficult for the unemployed to find employment.

The level of real wages (taking into account the change in the price index) in June 2024 compared to May 2024 increased by 17.2%, and compared to June 2023 increased by 12.1%.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in June 2024 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 855.69 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were in the extraction of minerals - 4105.19 somoni, provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 3769.62 somoni, construction - 3228.58 somoni, manufacturing - 2590.12 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste processing and obtaining secondary raw materials - 1243.99 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly wage in June 2024 amounted to 2509.47 somoni and increased by 7.0% compared to June 2023.

In the service sector, the highest wages were for workers in financial intermediation and insurance - 6705.04 somoni, in information and communications - 5169.46 somoni, in transport activities and cargo storage - 3371.04 somoni and in real estate transactions - 2379.12 somoni. In general, the average monthly wage in the service sector in June 2024 amounted to 2605.69 somoni and increased by 18.9% compared to June last year.

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



The total amount of wage arrears, taking into account previous years, as of the end of June 2024 amounted to 31,767.8 thousand somoni.

The highest arrears in the real sector of the economy remain in the extraction of minerals - 15,124.5 thousand somoni (47.6% of the total amount), in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 5,828.7 thousand somoni (18.3%) in water supply, purification, waste treatment and obtaining secondary raw materials - 2,868.0 thousand somoni (9.0%), in construction - 829.6 thousand somoni (2.6%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 496.4 thousand somoni (1.6%). In the services sector by types of economic activity, the highest wage arrears were recorded in transport activities and cargo storage – 5740.3 thousand somoni (18.1% of the total amount of arrears) and in information and communications – 719.3 thousand somoni (2.3%).

## SECTION II. FOOD AVAILABILITY

*Availability refers to the physical presence of food, either through domestic 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 of agricultural production

The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - June 2024 amounted to 21472.0 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2023 it increased by 9.6% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 14802.1 million somoni, or more by 10.9% and livestock 6669.9 million somoni, or more by 6.7%.

#### 2.1.1. Prospects for food production the influence of weather and climate conditions on crop production

**April.** In April of this year, relatively warm weather was recorded in the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas of the republic was within the climatic norm, in some areas 1-2° above the climatic norm, and in the valleys 15+20° above zero, in the foothill areas 12+13° above zero, in the mountainous areas 5+12° above zero (in the Darvaz and Vanj areas 14+15° above zero) and in the highland areas -3+2°.

During the month (April 7-11, 17-19 and 22-25) the shift of air masses from the southern regions caused a sharp warming of the temperature regime: daytime air temperature in the valleys warmed up to 25+31°, and nighttime air temperature fluctuated from 6+11° to 12+17° above zero. In mountainous areas, air temperature fluctuated during the day from 9+14° C to 17+22° C (in the Darvaza River up to 26+27 above zero) at night from -1+4° to 6+11° above zero, in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) at night from 8-14° below zero to -4+1°, and during the day from 2+7° to 7+12° above zero.

During April of this year, an increase in water levels was observed on most rivers in the republic, and a decrease in water levels was recorded only on the Mogyandarya River.

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Pyanj, Kofarnigan, Vakhsh, Zarafshan rivers was below the norm (49-110%). Water consumption of the Isfara, Varzob and Gund rivers exceeded the limit (114-167%).

**May.** The month of May of this year saw relatively warm weather in the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most of the country was within the climatic norm, in some places 1-3° above the climatic norm, and in the valleys, it was 20+25° Celsius, in the foothill and mountainous regions 12+19° Celsius, in the highland regions 3+9° Celsius.

During the month, the air temperature fluctuated throughout the country, and the daytime air temperature in the valleys fluctuated from 25+30° to 29+34° above zero, in the Khatlon region up to 36+38° above zero, the nighttime air temperature fluctuated from 9+14° to 17+22° above zero. In the mountainous regions, the daytime temperature fluctuated from 13+18° to 23+28° (in Darvaz up to 31+33° above zero), at night from 3+8° to 13+18° above zero, in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) at night it was from -4+1° to 0+5° above zero, and during the day from 7+14° to 15+17° above zero.

During May of this year, due to heavy rains, there was a gradual increase in the water level of the main rivers of the republic.

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir for the month is 1235 million m<sup>3</sup> increased and on May 31 of this year amounted to 7516 million m<sup>3</sup>, which is 891 million m<sup>3</sup> more than for the same period last year.

**June.** In June of this year, the republic experienced changeable warm weather.

The average monthly temperature of the atmospheric air in the valleys of the Khatlon region was 28+32° Celsius, in the foothill areas 23+25° Celsius, in the valleys of the Sughd region 27+29° Celsius, in the mountainous areas 13+16° Celsius, in some areas up to 18+21° Celsius, in the valleys of republican subordination 26+28° Celsius, in the west of GBAO 16-24° Celsius, in the highland areas 6+10° Celsius..

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

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the rivers Pyanj (74-88%), Vakhsh (87-92%), Zarafshan (59-80%), Kofarnigan (87-96%) was recorded in the territory and below, became the norm. The water consumption of the Isfara River (137%) was higher than the norm.

**Table 2: Status of reservoirs as of June 30, 2024**

reservoirs	change during the month million m <sup>3</sup>	water volume in 2024		water volume in 2023	
		million m <sup>3</sup>	as a percentage of capacity	million m <sup>3</sup>	as a percentage of capacity
Kairakkum	427	3070	68,2	3085	73,2
Nurek	1042	8853	84,3	8853	84,1

**2.1.2. Plant growing**  
**Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest**

	2022	2023	II q. 2024 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Cultivated area, thousand hectares</b>	859,8	861,5	861,2
Winter crops	230,5	234,7	244,3
Cereals	230,5	234,7	244,3
Spring crops	629,3	626,8	616,9
Cereals	154,5	163,2	144,4
of them:			
<i>wheat</i>	62,5	66,1	47,9
<i>barley</i>	46,4	44,4	41,4
<b>Industrial crops</b>	207,2	193,7	199,9
Potato	56,1	56,6	64,4
Vegetables	70,0	73,5	74,6
Melons	20,7	23,8	23,6
<b>Gross yield, thousand tons</b>			
cereals	1756,2	1754,9	685,3
potato	1094,4	1144,9	267,1
vegetables	2714,8	3026,2	1265,2
melons	842,6	1009,9	413,0

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

In January - June 2024, all categories of farms of the republic produced 685,340 tons of grain (601,680 tons of wheat), 267,111 tons of potatoes, 1,265,250 tons of vegetables (554,679 tons of onions), 412,965 tons of melons, 224,826 tons of fruits (19,540 tons of apples and 145,869 tons of apricots), 2,705 tons of grapes and 453,059 tons of feed (in feed units), which is 2.1% more than the same period in 2023: potato production, 11.4% more than vegetables (5.7% more than onions), 38.0% more than melons, 21.3% more than fruits (38.7% more than apples and 15.5% more than apricots), 15.4% and feed by 3.6% more, and grain by 2.8% (wheat by 4.6%) less.

#### ***Re-sowing***

Re-sowing of agricultural crops has begun on the vacated areas. As of July 1, 2024, re-sowing of agricultural crops was carried out in public and dehkan farms on an area of 75,009 hectares, which is 2.2% less than in the same period last year. Re-sowing of agricultural crops was carried out in farms of Khatlon region on an area of 61,175 hectares, Sughd region - 7,455 hectares, GBAO - 3.5 hectares and cities and districts: Tursunzade 2,254 hectares, Gissar 391 hectares, ShakhriNAV district 372 hectares, Rudaki 396 hectares, Vahdat 2,947 hectares and Fayzabad district 16 hectares, which is more than in the corresponding period last year: in farms of Khatlon region by 5.2%, Sughd region by 5.9% and Fayzabad district by 8.3 times. Less was sown in farms of cities and districts: Tursunzoda - by 39.2%, Gissar by 24.2%, ShakhriNAVsky by 58.1%, Rudaki 59.5%, Vahdat - by 45.0% than in the same period last year.

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

As of July 1, 2024, the grain reserves in warehouses and freezers amounted to 8124.4 tons (7566.0 tons of wheat, 558.0 tons of barley, 0.2 tons of brown rice), 131.0 tons of grain corn, 28.2 tons of potatoes, 509.1 tons of vegetables (including 460.7 tons of carrots, 48.4 tons of onions), 1739 tons of flour, 700.5 tons of sugar, 547.4 tons of vegetable oil, 456.6 tons of rice and 3767.4 conventional cans of all types of canned goods.

### 2.1.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As of July 1, 2024, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2705.7 thousand heads, which is 100.1 thousand heads or 3.8% more than in the corresponding period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 7089.7 thousand heads, which is 479.6 thousand heads or 7.3% more. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.3% of cattle and sheep and goats - 81.1%.

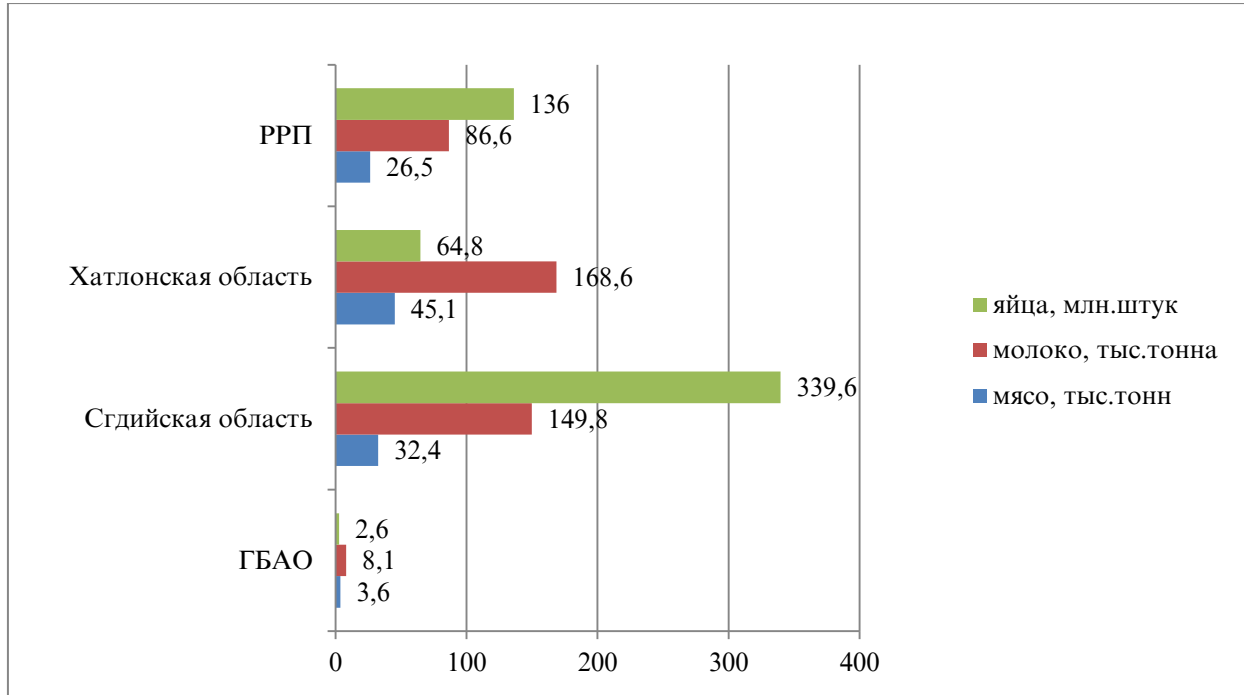
The number of cattle in the farms of the Khatlon region increased by 5.9%, Sughd region by 3.4%, GBAO by 0.1% and RRS by 1.8%.

**Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic**

	2022	2023	II q. 2024 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Production, thousand tons</b>			
Meat (slaughter weight)	190,8	239,2	65,4
<b>including:</b>			
<i>beef and veal</i>	103,0	133,4	33,4
<i>lamb and goat meat</i>	50,7	63,6	17,4
<i>poultry meat</i>	37,1	42,2	14,6
<i>Milk</i>	1064,2	1118,5	413,0
<i>Eggs, million pieces</i>	1212,2	1223,7	543,0
<b>Productivity<sup>1</sup></b>			
Average milk yield per 1 cow, kg	1961	2014	917
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	273	287	134

<sup>1</sup>*in agricultural enterprises and dehqan farms*

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



## 2.2. Analysis of producer prices

**Table 5: Change in producer prices**

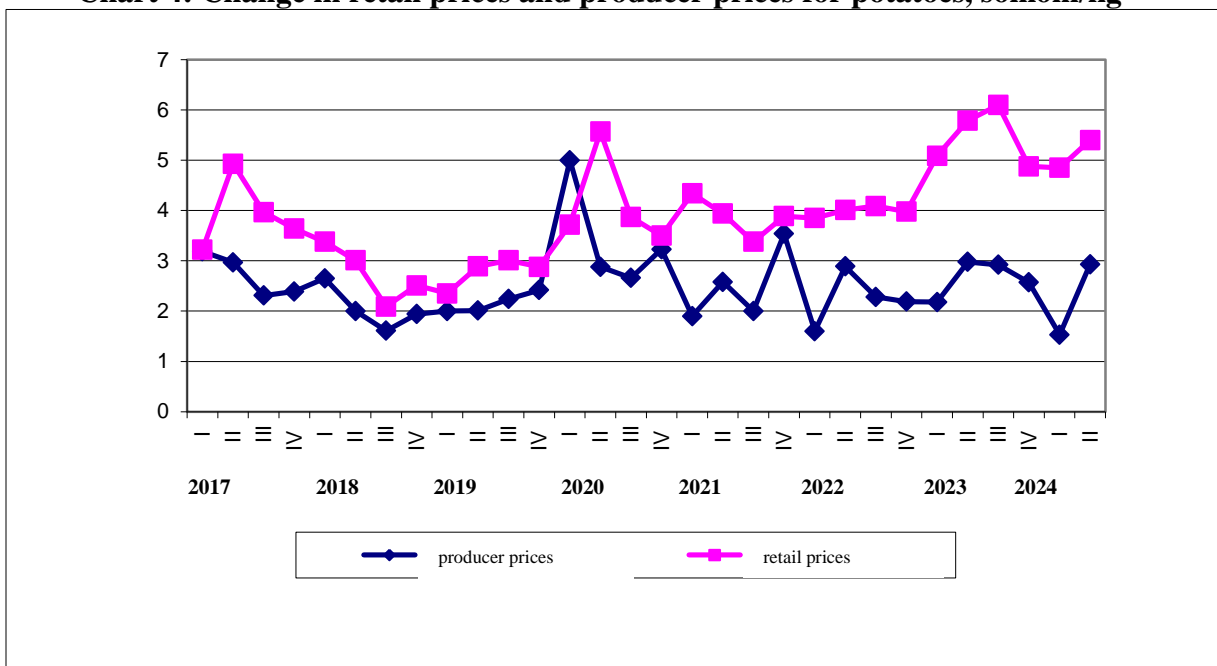
(somon/kg)

	2022				2023				2024	
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.
Wheat	3,53	3,17	3,22	3,08	3,36	2,82	2,76	2,56	1,89	3,80
Milk	4,24	3,58	3,48	3,32	3,34	4,06	4,24	3,42	4,04	4,29
Potato	1,60	2,89	2,28	2,19	2,18	2,98	2,92	2,57	1,53	2,93

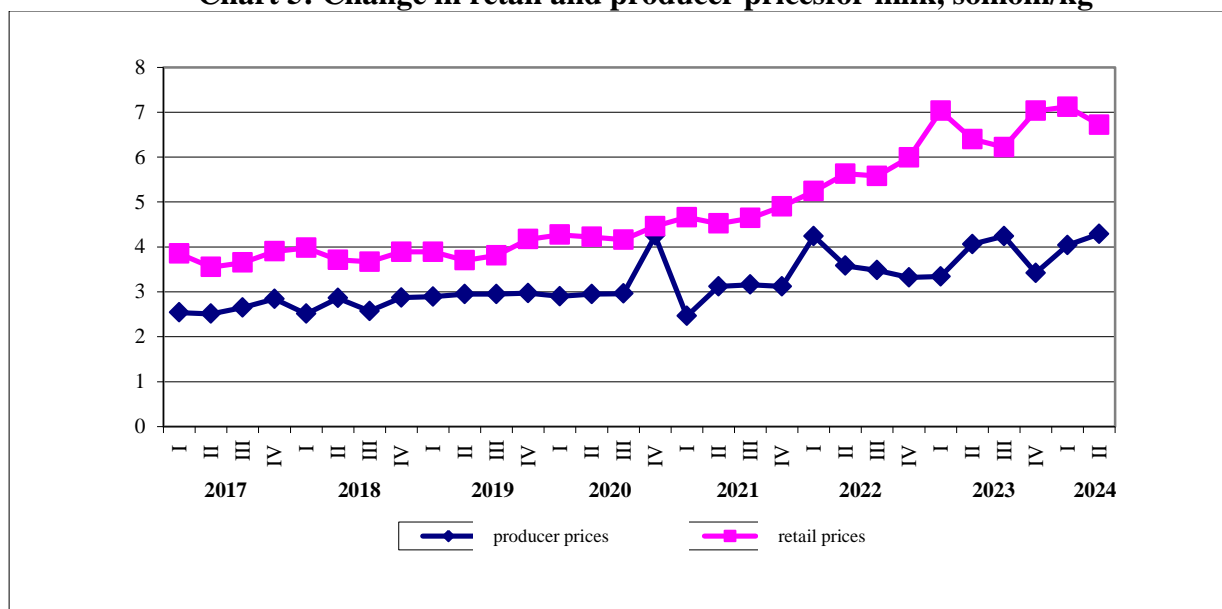
Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan



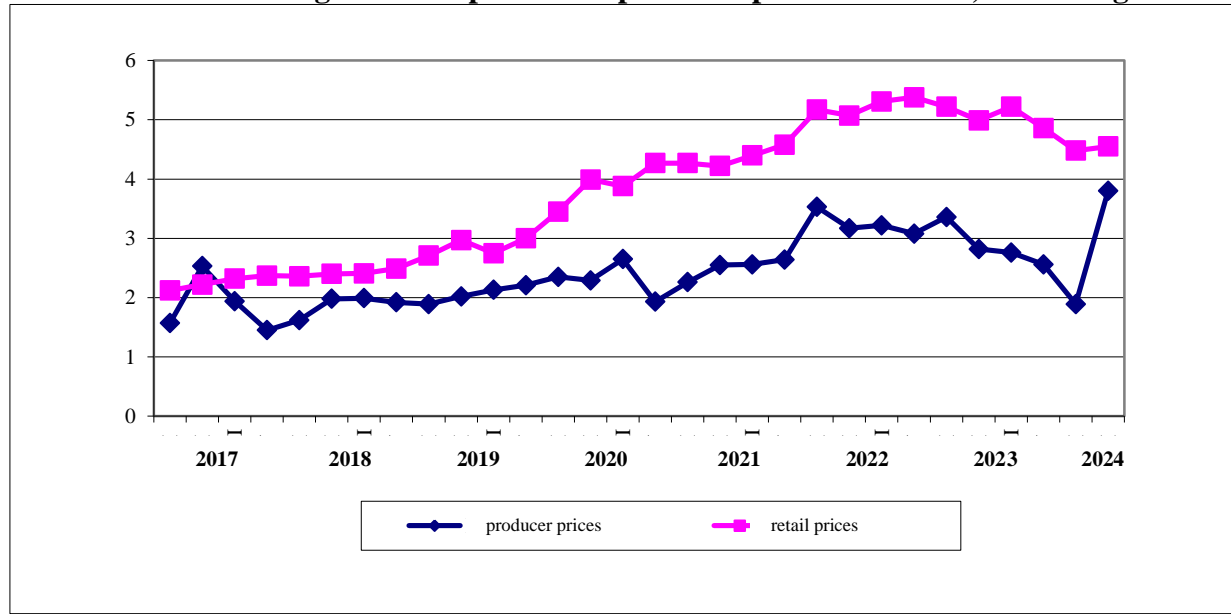
**Chart 4: Change in retail prices and producer prices for potatoes, somoni/kg**



**Chart 5: Change in retail and producer prices for milk, somoni/kg**



**Chart 6: Change in retail prices and producer prices for wheat, somoni/kg**



The graphs show 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 food products

In Tajikistan, the share of food products in total exports for January - June 2023 and 2024 amounted to 5.0 and 3.9%, respectively. In imports, their share decreased and amounted to 17.8 and 17.6%, respectively. The main imported goods are: potatoes - occupying the largest share, vegetables, fruits and vegetables, eggs, etc.

The import of food products for January - June 2024 increased by 23.1% compared to January - June 2023, including the import of potatoes by 2.9 times, flour by 1.8 times, vegetables by 2.9 times, canned vegetables, tomatoes by 26.9%.

**Table 6: Exports, imports of main food products and their share in total trade for January - June 2023-2024.**

*(thousand tons)*

	Export		2024 in % to 2023	Import		2024 in % to 2023
	2023	2024		2023	2024	
Foodstuffs	123,2	101,6	82,5	855,8	1053,4	123,1
of them:						
wheat	-	-	-	420,5	463,7	110,3
flour	4,0	2,0	50	21,2	38,5	1,8 p.
sugar and confectionery	0,1	9,5	95,0 p.	71,4	104,5	146,4
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	-	2,9	-	4,8	4,9	102,1
vegetable oil	-	-	-	46,3	43,2	93,3
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	3,9	5,2	133,3
eggs, million pieces	0,2	-	-	10,7	9,9	92,5
tea	0,02	1,6	80,0 p.	2,1	2,5	119,0
potato	-	88,0	-	27,6	79,7	2,9 p.
vegetables	53,7	71,7	133,5	43,3	125,5	1,9 p.
fruits and fruits	47,7	72,7	152,4	27,0	14,9	55,2
fruit and vegetable juices	0,2	0,4	2,0 p.	0,8	-	-
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0,04	1,8	45,0 p.	2,6	3,3	126,9
Share of food products in total volume in %	5,0	3,9	78	17,8	17,6	98,9

### 2.4. Availability of food products per capita

Availability of food products per capita is calculated through the food balance. The food balance shows for each main food product its total physical availability and consumption for a certain period of time, which is usually one year.

**General physical presence** is the sum of opening stocks, production and imports of the specified product for the 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 commodity must coincide. If food balances are available for several years, they can be used to track the trend in the overall availability, imports, exports, as well as availability for consumption by the population and for feed. If the total food reserves available for consumption are divided by the population, the most important indicator of availability can be

obtained - the average availability of food - per capita per year. This indicator is averaged on a national scale and does not take into account aspects of household access (the ability to produce, purchase or obtain food in other ways).

**Table 7: Food consumption per capita**

*(per capita, kg per month)*

	<b>I quarter 2023</b>	<b>I quarter 2024</b>
Bakery products (in terms of flour)	12,6	14,3
Potato	3,3	3,6
Vegetables and melons	7,9	8,8
Fruits and berries	2,6	2,6
Sugar and confectionery	1,3	1,5
Meat and meat products	2,0	2,1
Milk and dairy products	3,3	3,7
Eggs, pieces	13	15
Vegetable fats	1,5	1,7
Fish and fish products	0,1	0,2

*Source: Household Budget Survey*

### SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access means that all members of the household have sufficient resources to obtain food that meets their 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 June 2024, of the food products monitored, the most significant price decreases were observed for the following groups, mainly due to: bakery products and cereals - by 0.3% (buckwheat - by 6.4%, pearl barley - by 1.4%, gingerbread - by 0.9%, flour, pasta and dumplings - by 0.7% each); dairy products, cheese and eggs - by 0.3% (eggs - by 1.1%, milk - 0.5%, whole milk and yogurt - by 0.1% each); fruits - by 1.8% (melon by 10.4%, watermelon by 7.6%, banana by 0.9% and apples by 0.5%) vegetables in general - by 9.7% (mainly due to: cucumbers - by 27.3%, tomatoes - by 8.5%, potatoes - by 0.9%, cabbage and onions - by 0.5% each). At the same time, over the past month, prices increased for oil and fats - by 3.5%, meat products - by 2.6% (beef - by 4.2%, lamb - by 0.2%); carrots - by 4.4% and rice - by 0.3% (see Table 8, Appendix 4).

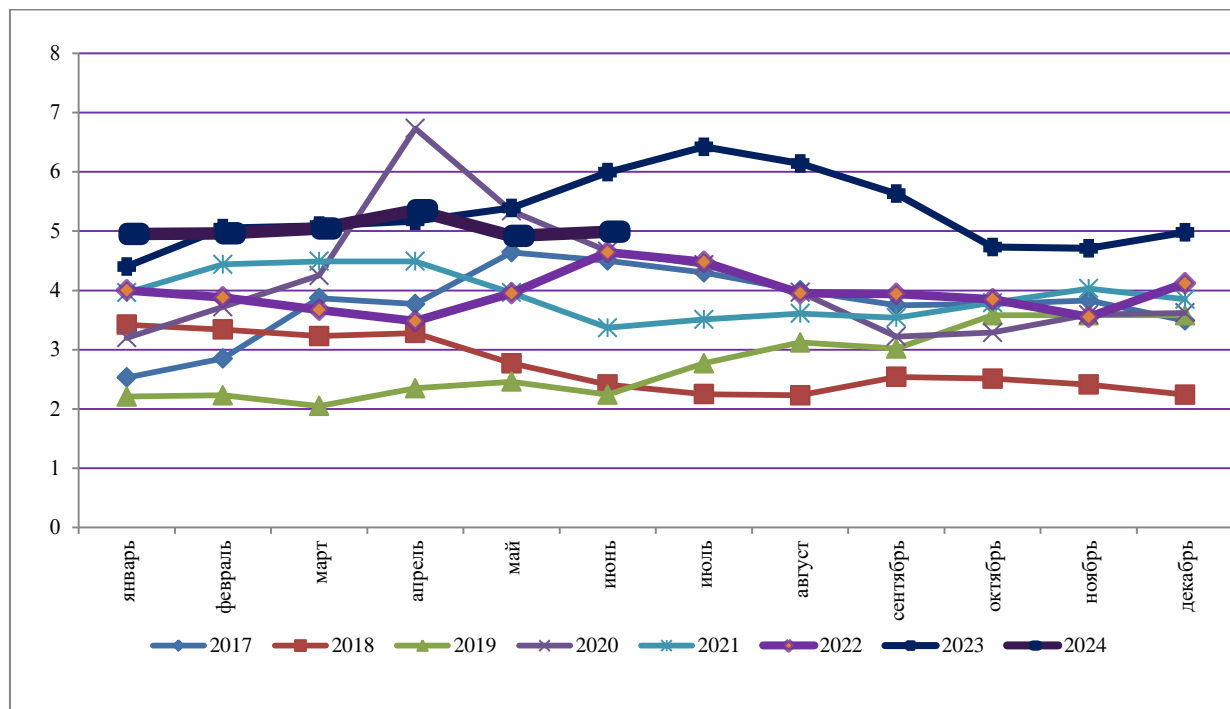
**Таблица 8: Уровень средних цен на отдельные продукты питания в потребительском секторе в среднем по республике представлен ниже:**

*на конец периода, сомони и дирам за 1 кг, литр, штуку*

	2023		2024					
	June	december	January	February	March	April	May	June
beef	66,86	67,57	67,15	67,82	69,12	70,82	70,89	84,78
butter	63,42	57,52	64,65	64,65	65,36	63,39	63,41	64,45
cottonseed oil	16,39	15,32	14,79	14,66	14,82	14,65	14,64	15,41
milk on tap	6,09	6,82	6,87	6,64	6,90	6,56	6,46	6,44
eggs (for 10 pieces)	10,94	12,26	12,40	12,42	12,40	9,99	9,95	9,77
granulated sugar	11,03	12,36	12,19	12,20	12,24	12,03	12,03	11,87
salt	1,67	1,86	1,86	1,88	1,86	2,00	2,00	2,00
1st grade wheat flour	5,80	6,76	6,72	6,65	6,65	6,04	6,05	6,00
bread made from 1st grade flour	3,49	4,07	4,08	4,08	4,08	4,47	4,76	4,67
rice	17,09	16,94	20,80	20,98	21,50	21,81	21,83	22,70
potato	5,99	4,98	4,95	4,96	5,04	5,35	4,92	4,99
bulb onions	3,80	3,08	3,17	3,00	3,06	2,41	2,41	2,22
carrot	5,57	2,62	2,48	2,39	2,47	3,13	3,12	3,22
apples	9,66	7,46	7,80	8,63	9,35	12,45	11,83	12,08
vodka	22,47	22,78	22,89	23,00	23,00	20,99	20,97	21,81

Since the beginning of 2024, the prices of the following groups of goods have increased the most: including meat products - by 6.2% (beef - by 9.7% and lamb - by 7.4%); fruits - by 15.3%, oils and fats - by 6.5%, confectionery - by 3.4%, coffee and tea - by 6.1% and soft drinks - by 1.8%. Along with this, prices for eggs decreased - by 17.1%, vegetables - by 8.2%, flour - by 4.4%, sugar - by 3.9% and milk - by 1.4%.

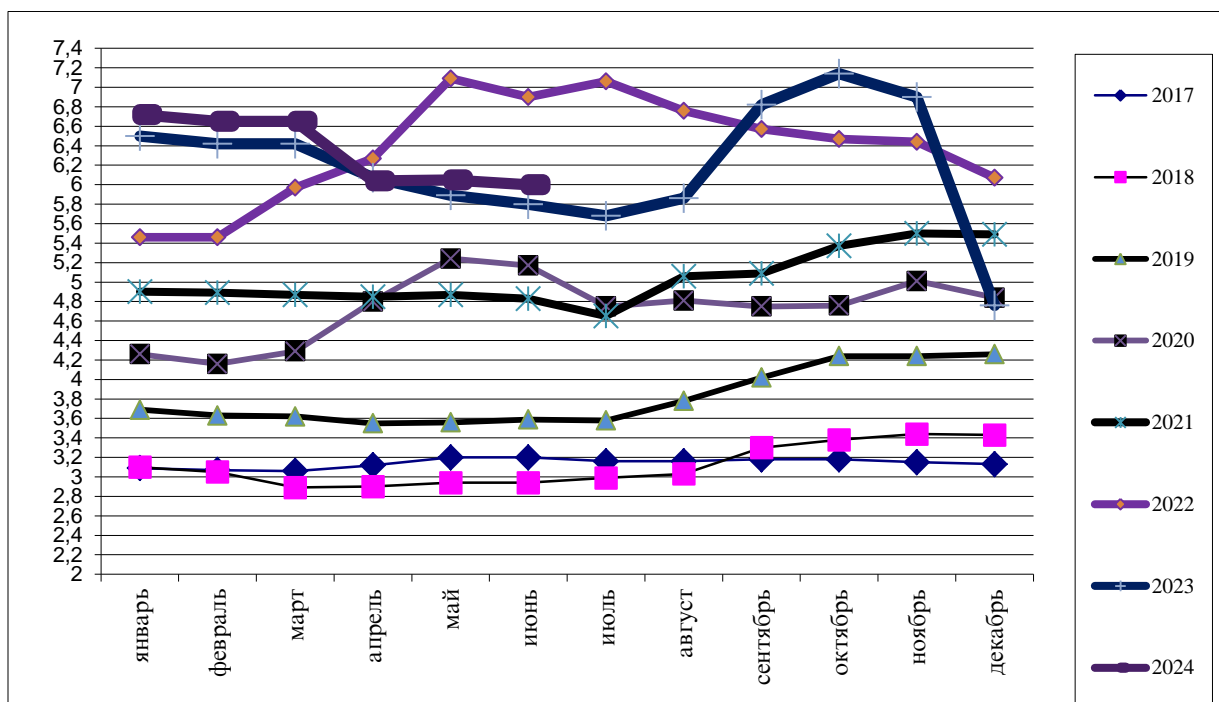
**Chart 7: Average monthly retail prices for potatoes, somoni/kg**



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

In March 2023, compared to March 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 38.7% and amounted to 5.09 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2023, compared to June 2022, it increased by 29.1% and amounted to 5.99 somoni per kilogram. In September 2023, compared to September 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 62.9% and amounted to 6.42 somoni per kilogram, and in December 2023, compared to December 2022, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 20.9% and amounted to 4.98 somoni per kilogram. In March 2024, compared to March 2023, the price per kilogram of potatoes decreased by 0.1% and amounted to 5.04 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2024, compared to June 2023, it decreased by 16.7% and amounted to 4.99 somoni per kilogram (see chart 7).

**Flour. Graph 8: Average monthly retail prices for flour, somoni/kg**



**Flour.** In March 2023, compared to March 2022, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 7.5% and amounted to 6.42 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2023, compared to June 2022, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 15.9% and amounted to 5.80 somoni. In September 2023, compared to September 2022, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 0.5% and amounted to 3.72 somoni per kilogram, and in December 2023, compared to December 2022, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 11.4% and amounted to 6.76 somoni per kilogram. In March 2024, compared to March 2023, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 3.6% and amounted to 6.65 somoni per kilogram, and in June 2024, compared to June 2023, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 3.4% and amounted to 6.00 somoni (see graph 8).

### 3.2. Income and expenses

Data on income and expenditure are taken from the household budget survey, which has been conducted since January 1, 2009, on the basis of a quarterly survey of 3,000 households, and data for 2008 were produced on the basis of a monthly survey of 925 households and consist of the following sections: demographic information on family composition, housing and infrastructure, volume of consumption in the family, including from independent production, economic activity in the agricultural and non-agricultural sphere..

### 3.2.1. Income

In the first half of 2024, compared to the first half of 2023, per capita nominal cash income increased by 5.6% and amounted to 917.46 somoni per month, and real cash income increased by 1.9% (see Table No. 9).

**Table 9: Provision indicators**

	<b>I quarter 2023</b>	<b>I quarter 2024</b>
Average per capita income (TJS/month)	869,09	917,46
Real income growth (%)	128,0	101,9
Average nominal salary	1949,61	2202,85
Real wage growth (%)	111,9	109,1
Average per capita expenses (TJS/month)	1056,68	1110,51
Growth in real expenses (%)	149,7	101,4

*Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.*

The most important source of household cash income for the first half of 2024 remains labor income - 42.3 percent, pension and benefit payments - 5.9 percent, and proceeds from sales of agricultural products - 13.7 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 are defined as: “People lack regular and reliable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by lack of food availability, insufficient purchasing power, inequalities in distribution, or inadequate household consumption of food. Food insecurity, inadequate health care and sanitation, and poor care and feeding practices can be major causes of poor nutrition. Food insecurity may 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 sustainable physical, social and economic access to sufficient, nutritious and healthy food that meets their dietary needs and preferences and that they need to lead an active and healthy life.*

In the first half of 2024, compared to the first half of 2023, the share of food expenditure in urban areas increased by 4.5 percentage points, and in rural areas it also increased by 4.6 percentage points (see Table 10).

**Table 10: Share of household consumer expenditure on food (%)**

	I quarter 2023	I quarter 2024
<b>Republic</b>	<b>46,5</b>	<b>51,4</b>
<i>including:</i>		
urban population	51,1	55,6
countryside	43,0	47,6
<b>Regions</b>		
Dushanbe	53,5	60,9
GBAO	44,2	44,4
Sugd region	46,8	51,5
Khatlon region	42,6	48,3
RRP	47,2	50,4

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## SECTION IV. CONSUMPTION AND ASSOCIATION

*Food consumption refers to the selection, composition, preparation and distribution of food within the household. Metabolism is the ability of the human body to take in food and convert it into energy. Food consumption includes knowledge of appropriate diets and the proper distribution of food within the household. The ability of the body to metabolize food requires not only the availability of adequate food intake but also an environment conducive to human health, including potable water, access to basic health care, food preparation and storage methods. 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 insecurity and inadequate nutrition is to calculate the daily kilocalorie consumption of one household member.

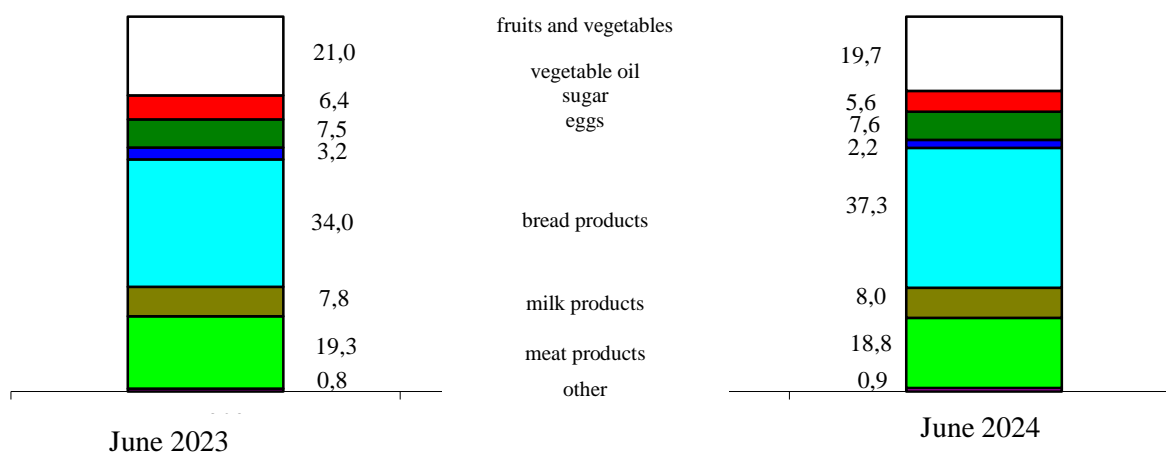
In the first half of 2024, kilocalorie consumption per household member per day was 2811.14 kilocalories, which is slightly higher than the minimum recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

For the first half of 2024, the consumption of bread and bread products was 85.7 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In the Republic as a whole, in the first half of 2024, the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 21.5 kg, vegetables and melons 52.7 kg, milk and dairy products - 22.4 kg, meat and meat products - 12.9 kg, vegetable oil and other fats - 10.3 kg, eggs - 90 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 9.5 kg, fruits - 15.9 kg. The largest share of household expenditure on food purchases falls on bread products - 31.9 percent.

**Chart 9: Cost structure of food basket in June 2023-2024**

(на конец месяца, в процентах, на одного человека)



Detailed information on the average per capita consumption of food products in households in the Republic of Tajikistan is provided in Appendix 6.

**Table 11: Composition of nutrients in consumed products per day (excluding beer and wine)**

	Per household member per day	Including:		Per household member per day	Including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
	First half of 2023			First half of 2024		
proteins, grams	63,88	69,65	60,26	73,40	84,46	66,72
including in products of animal origin, grams	20,06	22,79	18,35	23,13	26,38	21,17
fats, grams	80,84	91,83	73,95	89,59	110,83	76,77
including in products of animal origin, grams	15,26	18,82	13,03	16,65	19,08	15,18
carbohydrates, grams	375,34	396,87	361,84	427,39	486,33	391,81
caloric content of consumed products, k/cal	2485,27	2693,76	2354,59	2811,14	3282,16	2526,81
including of animal origin, k/cal	254,81	299,00	227,10	281,78	320,32	258,52

## 4.2. Non-income indicators of food security

## 4.2.1. Morbidity

Table 12: Incidence of infectious diseases among the population

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2022	2023	II q. 2023г.	II q. 2024г.
Total	39571	33365	7382	6257
Acute intestinal infections	21719	17351	3825	2473
<i>including:</i>				
bacterial dysentery	130	115	16	13
Acute viral hepatitis	4900	4336	352	683
Tuberculosis	3623	3850	1081	1060
Brucellosis	517	613	281	229
Parasitic diseases	41745	38007	9832	9879

In the 2nd quarter of 2024, compared to the 2nd quarter of 2023, a decrease in the incidence of infectious diseases among the population by 15.2 percent was noted.

Acute intestinal infections account for 39.5 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The incidence of acute viral hepatitis accounts for 10.9 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2023, an increase in the incidence of parasitic diseases by 0.5 percent was noted.

Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 35.3 percent, brucellosis by 18.5 percent, tuberculosis by 1.9 percent, and the incidence of bacterial dysentery by 18.8 percent.

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

Registered infectious diseases	2022.	2023.	II q. 2023г.	II q. 2024г.
Total	27047	21633	4541	3774
Acute intestinal infections	16336	12547	2874	1821
<i>including:</i>				
bacterial dysentery	4508	3923	290	616
Acute viral hepatitis	216	212	52	63
Tuberculosis	85	103	59	51
Brucellosis	26730	24666	6292	6317
Parasitic diseases				

In the 2nd quarter of 2024, compared to the 2nd quarter of 2023, the incidence of infectious diseases in children aged 0-14 decreased by 16.9 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 48.3 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The proportion of acute viral hepatitis in children aged 0-14 is 16.3 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2023, the incidence of acute intestinal infections decreased by 36.6 percent and parasitic diseases by 0.4 percent.

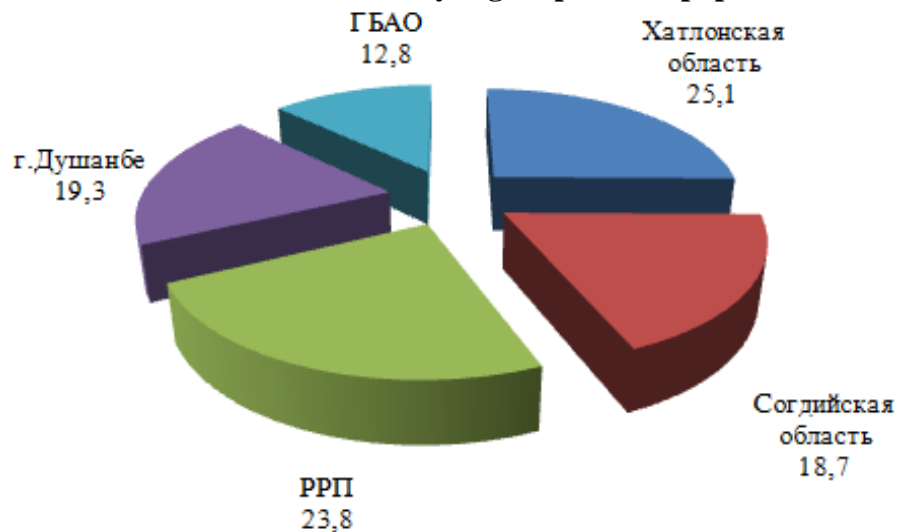
Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of tuberculosis increased by 21.2 percent.

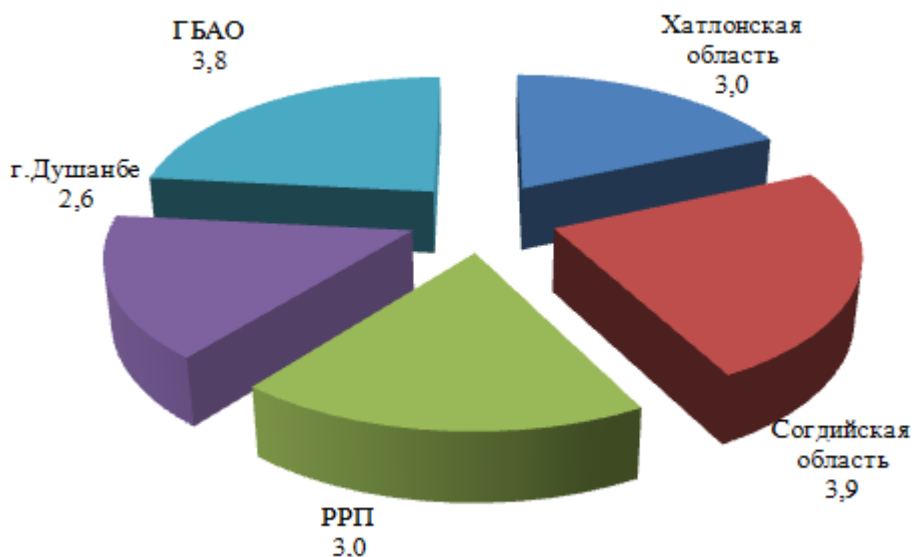
#### **4.2.2. Birth rate, mortality rate, natural increase**

In January-June 2024, the Civil Registry Offices registered 113.7 thousand births within the timeframe established by law (excluding the registration of birth certificates for previous years for restoration) and 16.7 thousand deaths, including 0.9 thousand children under one year of age. The overall birth and death rates, according to preliminary estimates, were 22.0 and 3.2 per 1000 population, respectively.

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

	<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>
<b>2022</b>						
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
<b>2023</b>						
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
<b>2024</b>						
1 quarter	57097	105,6	8533	94,5	48564	107,8
2 quarter	56646	107,4	8183	102,9	48463	108,2

**Chart 10: General birth rates by region per 1000 population**

**Chart 11: Overall mortality rates by region per 1000 population**

In January-June 2024, compared to the same period in 2023, there was an increase in the registration of births within the time period established by law - by 6.5%. An increase in birth registration is observed in all regions, except GBAO. In the Khatlon region, birth registration increased by 3.8% (46.6 thousand births), in the Sughd region by 6.5% (27.3 thousand births), in the city of Dushanbe by 11.6% (12.0 thousand births), in the districts of republican subordination - by 9.8% (26.3 thousand births). In GBAO, birth registration decreased compared to the same period last year and amounted to 4.1% (1.5 thousand births)

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

	<i>number of registered births within the period established by law</i>		<i>number of deaths</i>		<i>natural population growth</i>	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	<i>человек</i>					
<b>REPUBLIC</b>	<b>106830</b>	<b>113743</b>	<b>16984</b>	<b>16716</b>	<b>89846</b>	<b>97027</b>
<i>including:</i>						
GBAO	1558	1494	486	445	1072	1049
Sughd region	25651	27321	5803	5679	19848	21642
Khatlon region	44910	46620	5900	5649	39010	40971
Dushanbe	10770	12023	1511	1640	9259	10383
RRP	23941	26285	3284	3303	20657	22982

The registration of deaths in January-June 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 decreased by 1.6% and amounted to 16.7 thousand people. A decrease in the registration of deaths is observed in almost all regions, except for Dushanbe and the RRS. In the Khatlon region, the registration of deaths decreased by 4.3% (amounted to 5.6 thousand deaths), in the Sughd region - by 2.1% (amounted to 5.7 thousand deaths) and in GBAO - by 8.4% (amounted

to 445 deaths). In the city of Dushanbe, the registration of deaths increased by 8.5% (1.6 thousand deaths) and in the districts of republican subordination - by 0.6% (3.3 thousand deaths). According to preliminary data, natural population growth for January-June 2024 compared to January-June 2023 increased by 8.0% and amounted to 97.0 thousand people or 18.8 people per 1000 population.

**Table 16: Population**

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

	<i>Population as of 07/01/2024, thousand people</i>	<i>in % of the corresponding period of 2023</i>
<b>REPUBLIC</b>		
<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>	10382,1	102,2
<i>including:</i>		
GBAO	234,3	100,7
Sughd region	2938,3	101,7
Khatlon region	3737,6	102,4
Dushanbe city	1252,9	102,0
RRP	2219,0	102,6



**METHODOLOGY**

**1. Methodology of food security analysis**

“Food and nutrition security are considered to be achieved when there is adequate availability of food products (in terms of quantity, quality, safety and socio-

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

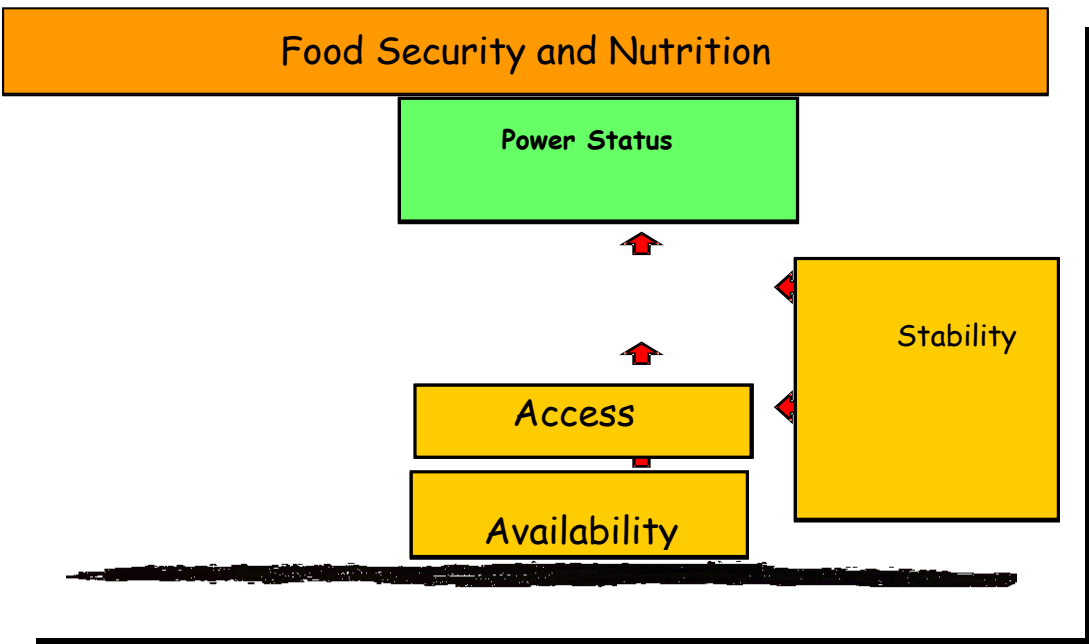
**Access:** all households and all household members have sufficient resources to purchase necessary food products (through production, purchase or assistance);

**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 the second quarter of 2024

### Meteorological overview

**April.** In April of this year, relatively warm weather was recorded in the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas of the republic was within the climatic norm, in some areas 1-2° above the climatic norm, and in the valleys 15+20° above zero, in the foothills 12+13° above zero, in the mountainous areas 5+12° above zero (in the Darvaz and Vanj districts 14+15 above zero) and in the highland areas -3+2°.

During the month (April 7-11, 17-19 and 22-25), the displacement of air masses from the southern regions caused a sharp warming of the temperature regime: the daytime air temperature in the valleys warmed up to 25+31°, and the nighttime air temperature fluctuated from 6+11° to 12+17° above zero. In mountainous areas, daytime air temperature fluctuated from 9+14° C to 17+22° C (in the Darvaza River up to 26+27 above zero) at night from -1+4° to 6+11° above zero, in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) at night from 8-14° below zero to -4+1°, and during the day from 2+7° to 7+12° above zero.

Short-term influxes of relatively cold air were observed only on April 13-17 and April 27-30, when daytime air temperature in most valley areas dropped to 7-11°, and the average daily air temperature was 3-7° below long-term averages.

On April 26-29, due to the influx of cold and humid air from the western regions, heavy rains and hail were observed in a number of areas of the republic (including in the east of GBAO).

At some hydrometeorological stations, intense precipitation was observed: over 12 hours in the Khovaling River 64 mm, the village of Faizabad 56 mm, the city of Kulyab 25 mm, the Muminabad River 23 mm, Chormagzak 26 mm, the Darvaz River 14 mm.

The amount of precipitation in the Khatlon region is 78-175%, in the RRS 47-118%, in the Sughd region 17-129%, in GBAO 49-136% (in the Darvaz River it was 231%, and in Bulunkul - 356%) of the climatic norm. During the period of April 3, 5, 27-28 in some areas of the RRS, Khatlon and Sughd regions strong gusts of wind with a speed of up to 15-20 m/s were observed, and also during the period of April 6-7, 14-15, 19-25 and 27-28 thunderstorms were observed in some areas of the republic. Dust and haze were recorded on April 6, 7 and 25 in some areas of the Khatlon region.

**May.** May of the current year was relatively warm in the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most of the country was within the climatic norm, in some places 1-3° above the climatic norm, and in the valleys it was 20+25° Celsius, in the foothill and mountainous regions 12+19° Celsius, in the highland regions 3+9° Celsius.

During the month, the air temperature fluctuated throughout the country, and the daytime air temperature in the valleys fluctuated from 25+30° to 29+34° Celsius, in the Khatlon region up to 36+38° Celsius, the nighttime air temperature fluctuated from 9+14° to 17+22° Celsius. In mountainous areas, daytime temperatures ranged from 13+18° to 23+28° (in Darvaz up to

31+33° above zero), at night from 3+8° to 13+18° above zero, in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) at night from -4+1° to 0+5° above zero, and during the day from 7+14° to 15+17° above zero.

An influx of cold air masses was observed on May 1-3 and May 11, and the average daily air temperature was 2-4° below long-term averages.

The amount of monthly precipitation in most of the republic was above climatic norms, in some places within and below the norm. The monthly amount of precipitation in the Khatlon region was 19-189%, in the Sughd region 93-275%, in the RRS 111-218%, in GBAO 32-117% (in the Karakul region 152%, in the Darvaza river 151%) of the climatic norm.

On May 5 and May 17-18, heavy precipitation was observed at individual meteorological stations, of which 45 mm fell in Gushar within 6 hours, 36 mm in Tavildara within 12 hours, 21 mm in the Hamadoni river within 3 hours, 24 mm in Bustanabad within 6 hours, 27 mm in Istaravshan within 6 hours, 27 mm in Gissar within 9 hours, and 26 mm of precipitation fell in Dushanbe within 9 hours. On May 17-18, 52 mm of precipitation fell at the Rasht weather station, 45 mm in Tavildara, 49 mm in Bustanabad, 34 mm in Maykhur, 44 mm in Faizabad, and 30 mm in Hisor and Dushanbe. On May 3-4, 9-11, 16, 19-20, 26 and 29, gusts of wind with a speed of up to 16-22 m/s were observed in some areas of the RRS, Khatlon and Sughd regions, and up to 26 m/s at the Ayvaj station.

On May 9-11, 16-17, 19-21, dust was observed in the Khatlon region and the RRS. On May 5-6, 10-12, 16-18, 25-26, 28-30, thunderstorms and hail were observed in some areas of the RRS, Khatlon and Sughd regions.

**June.** In June of this year, the republic experienced changeable warm weather. The average monthly temperature of the atmospheric air in most of the republic was 1-2°C above the climatic norm, in some mountainous areas it was recorded at the limit of the climatic norm.

The average monthly temperature of the atmospheric air in the valleys of the Khatlon region was 28+32° Celsius, in the foothills 23+25° Celsius, in the valleys of the Sughd region 27+29° Celsius, in the mountainous areas 13+16° Celsius, in some areas up to 18+21° Celsius, in the valleys of republican subordination 26+28° Celsius, in the west of GBAO 16-24° Celsius, in the highland areas 6+10° Celsius. The daytime air temperature in the valleys was 31+36°C (on June 26+27 up to 40+42°C), in the mountainous areas from 22+28°C to 30+33°C (in the Darvaz region 34-36°C), and in the highland areas from 9+14°C to 15+20°C. Only on June 4 in some mountainous areas the daytime air temperature dropped to 9+13°C.

During the month, short-term rains were observed in the mountainous and highland areas, and on some days - heavy rains. The monthly amount of atmospheric precipitation in the Khatlon region is 0-50% (at the Dangara meteorological station 171%), in the districts of republican subordination 24-129% (at the Bustanabad meteorological station - 176%, in Lyakhsh - 177%), in the west of GBAO 46-126% (the rural center Rushan was 210%), in the highland regions 98-291% (the meteorological stations Murghab and Karakul up to 400%) of the climatic norms.

In the period of June 1, 4-6, 11, 13, 20-21, 23 and 28-29 in some areas of the republic gusts of wind with a speed of up to 15-20 m / s were observed. In the period of June 1, 4-7, 9, 12-15, 17-24, 27-28 and 30, thunderstorms and hail were observed in some areas. In the period of June 4-5, 24-30, a dust storm was observed in some areas of the Khatlon region and in the areas of republican subordination.

### **Review of water of rivers and reservoirs**

**April.** During April of this year, an increase in the water level was observed on most rivers of the republic, and a decrease in the water level was recorded only on the Mogyandarya River.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Pyandzh, Kofarnigan, Vakhsh, Zarafshan rivers was below the norm (49-110%). Water consumption of the Isfara, Varzob and Gund rivers exceeded the limit (114-167%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir for the month is 258 million m<sup>3</sup> increased and as of April 30 of this year amounted to 6281 million m<sup>3</sup>, which is 122 million m<sup>3</sup> less than for the same period last year.

The water volume in the Kairakkum reservoir for the month increased by 167 million m<sup>3</sup> and as of April 30 of this year amounted to 3463 million m<sup>3</sup>, which is 9 million m<sup>3</sup> more than for the same period last year. The accuracy of hydrological forecasts for April 2024 as a whole is 92% and is estimated to be at the same level as the same period last year.

**May.** During May of this year, due to heavy rains, a gradual increase in the water level of the main rivers of the republic was observed.

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Panj, Vakhsh, Zarafshan, Kofarnigan and Isfara rivers was observed on the territory and exceeded the norm (93-195%).

The water volume of the Nurek reservoir for the month is 1235 million m<sup>3</sup> increased and as of May 31 of this year amounted to 7516 million m<sup>3</sup>, which is 891 million m<sup>3</sup> more than for the same period last year.

The water volume of the Kairakkum reservoir for the month increased by 25 million m<sup>3</sup> and as of May 31 of this year amounted to 3497 million m<sup>3</sup>, which is 54 million m<sup>3</sup> more than for the same period last year. The accuracy of hydrological forecasts and warnings about water levels in the republic's rivers in May 2024 was 86% (in 2023 85%) and was 1% higher than the same period last year.

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

Average monthly water consumption during the month in the basins of the Panj (74-88%), Vakhsh (87-92%), Zarafshan (59-80%), Kofarnigan (87-96%) rivers was recorded in the territory and below, became the norm. Water consumption of the Isfara River (137%) was higher than the norm.

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir for the month is 1042 million m<sup>3</sup> increased and as of June 30 of this year amounted to 8858 million m<sup>3</sup>, which is 4 million m<sup>3</sup> more than in the same period last year. The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir decreased by 427 million m<sup>3</sup> over the month and amounted to 3070 million m<sup>3</sup> as of June 30 of this year, which is 15 million m<sup>3</sup> less than the same period last year. The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in June 2024 was 89% (in 2023 88%) and was 1% higher than for the same reporting period in 2023.

## Appendix 2. Main target indicators of NDS-2030

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2022	2023	I q. 2024	II q. 2024 <sup>1</sup>	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Population (at the end of the period)	Thous. people	8551,2	9716,8	10078,4	10288,3	10335,4	10382,1	9500	10490	11580
Average real GDP growth rate in a year*	%	6,0	4,4	8,0	8,3	8,2	8,2	6,7	6,9	7,8
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	8922,2	11838,8	12868,8	-	-	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13,0	21,7	38,9	-	-	-	22	26	28
Share of private investment in GDP	%	4,6	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,6	4,8	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	23,1	23,5	16,2	20,1	18,0	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
<i>including:</i>										
- mining industry	%	1,7	2,8	4,3	4,0	4,7	4,5	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	15,6	15,1	8,6	10,0	8,9	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
- production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	4,7	4,1	3,6	5,4	4,6	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	22,7	22,9	24,3	6,7	16,0	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (without construction)	%	41,0	34,6	33,3	41,5	51,4	46,4	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes to GDP	%	12,6	9,0	9,1	10,1	13,0	11,1	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	19,8	21,4	21,9	5,3	5,1	26,2	37,5	40,7
Generation of electrical energy at HPS	billion kWh	16,8	18,1	19,9	20,6	4,6	4,8	24,5	34,4	37,6



## Food security and poverty

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

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2022	2023	I q. 2024	II q. 2024 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	8,8	x	x	x	30	40	50
Average number of years of schooling	years	9,6	x	x	x	x	x	10	11	12
State budget expenditures on science 4	% to GDP	0,15	0,09	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	no less 0,8	no less 1,2	no less 1,5
Growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6,3	-2,5 <sup>1</sup>	x	x	x	x	6		
Housing supply level	m <sup>2</sup> /ple.	10,7	x	x	x	x	x	13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31	x	22,5	x	x	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69th place out of 155 countries	x	x	x	x	x	not less 60 places	not less 55 places	not less 50 places
Gender Development Index	group	Group 3 with development level	x	x	x	x	x	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 <sup>3</sup>	15,7 <sup>3</sup>	15,7 <sup>3</sup>	x	x	37	35	30
<sup>*</sup> short-term economic development indicator (STEDI) <sup>**</sup> 2020 census figures <sup>1)</sup> preliminary data <sup>2)</sup> Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2009 <sup>3)</sup> Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2016 <sup>4)</sup> quarterly data are presented with a cumulative total										

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	<b>Potato</b>											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	7,00	5,00	4,34	5,18	6,05	4,57	4,86	5,60
Sughd region	1,60	2,07	1,53	3,15	3,38	1,87	1,46	2,13	2,74	2,48	2,03	2,34
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,32	2,50	3,00	2,61	2,26	3,00	1,51	2,27	3,00
RRP	-	2,20	-	2,36	2,33	2,34	2,56	2,45	2,22	2,73	2,37	2,38
<b>On average for the republic</b>	1,60	2,18	1,53	2,89	2,98	2,93	2,0	2,28	2,92	3,54	2,19	2,57
	<b>Milk</b>											
GBAO	-	-	-	8,67	8,14	10,00	6,23	8,56	8,82	6,62	8,95	11,2
Sughd region	3,27	3,33	3,86	2,58	2,93	4,51	2,55	2,54	3,22	2,52	2,52	3,37
Khatlon region	2,08	4,96	3,28	2,57	3,00	4,00	2,78	3,58	3,00	1,90	3,67	3,00
RRP	4,30	3,14	4,12	4,24	5,52	4,30	3,64	4,24	5,16	3,40	3,76	5,19
<b>On average for the republic</b>	4,24	3,34	4,04	3,58	4,06	4,29	3,16	3,48	4,24	3,12	3,32	3,42
	<b>Wheat</b>											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,78	6,77	6,04	4,83	6,67	5,82
Sughd region	3,44	3,36	2,60	3,62	3,94	1,45	2,70	3,50	3,29	2,65	3,20	2,50
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,96	2,50	4,00	2,40	2,83	2,50	2,55	3,02	2,50
RRP	3,92	-	1,79	2,48	2,00	2,63	2,34	2,66	2,71	2,56	2,58	2,76
<b>On average for the republic</b>	3,53	3,36	1,89	2,17	2,82	3,80	2,56	3,22	2,76	2,64	3,08	2,56

## Appendix 4. Change in average consumer prices for 2021-2024 in Tajikistan (somon/kg)

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

Food security and poverty

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

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

	I quarter 2023 года						I quarter 2024 года					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
<b>Cash expenses</b>	<b>1056,68</b>	<b>1220,18</b>	<b>954,20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1110,51</b>	<b>1408,91</b>	<b>930,38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of them:												
<b>Consumer spending</b>	<b>1055,92</b>	<b>1219,58</b>	<b>953,35</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>1109,69</b>	<b>1407,82</b>	<b>929,73</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>99,9</b>
including:												
for food	491,49	624,18	408,32	46,5	51,1	42,8	570,56	783,30	442,15	51,4	55,6	47,5
for the purchase of non-food items	420,61	411,39	426,39	39,8	33,7	44,7	398,74	451,70	366,78	35,9	32,1	39,4
of them:												
clothes, shoes, fabrics	85,72	110,83	69,99	8,1	9,1	7,3	102,56	151,54	73,00	9,2	10,8	7,8
furniture and household items	46,28	59,00	38,31	4,4	4,8	4,0	51,51	69,43	40,70	4,6	4,9	4,4
drugs, medicines	9,76	13,05	7,69	0,9	1,1	0,8	8,07	13,98	4,49	0,7	1,0	0,5
Construction Materials	41,45	23,43	52,75	3,9	1,9	5,5	45,92	21,79	60,48	4,1	1,5	6,5
fuel	58,17	42,32	68,10	5,5	3,5	7,1	52,31	34,17	63,27	4,7	2,4	6,8
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	0,81	0,94	0,73	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,75	0,66	0,80	0,07	0,05	0,09
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,62	0,76	0,53	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,71	1,15	0,45	0,06	0,08	0,05
to pay for personal services	144,26	184,68	118,92	13,6	15,1	12,5	139,67	171,67	120,35	12,6	12,2	12,9
including:												
payment for household services	53,73	74,38	40,80	5,1	6,1	4,3	60,55	84,50	46,09	5,4	6,0	4,9
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	38,55	56,43	27,34	3,6	4,6	2,9	40,72	59,96	29,10	3,7	4,3	3,1
of which payment:												
- living space	9,36	8,49	9,91	0,9	0,7	1,0	9,06	8,21	9,57	0,8	0,6	1,0
-utilities	29,20	46,90	17,42	2,8	3,8	1,8	31,67	51,77	19,54	2,8	3,7	2,1
- electricity	23,22	35,44	15,56	2,2	2,9	1,6	25,20	38,60	17,12	2,3	2,7	1,8

Food security and poverty

	I quarter 2023 года						I quarter 2024 года					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:		Per household member per month, %	including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
tailoring and repair of clothes, shoes	3,99	5,42	3,09	0,4	0,4	0,3	4,04	5,89	2,92	0,4	0,4	0,3
cultural and educational services	3,90	6,31	2,38	0,4	0,5	0,2	1,21	1,18	1,22	0,1	0,08	0,1
tuition fee	4,30	7,09	2,55	0,4	0,6	0,3	2,84	3,48	2,45	0,3	0,2	0,3
payment for medical care	20,48	26,10	16,95	1,9	2,1	1,8	18,03	18,91	17,49	1,6	1,3	1,9
of which payment for sanatorium treatment, including rest	0,68	0,80	0,60	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,50	0,26	0,64	0,09	0,03	0,1
transport services	24,94	24,31	25,34	2,4	2,0	2,6	23,39	25,18	22,30	2,1	1,8	2,4
communication services	17,32	21,54	14,68	1,6	1,8	1,5	19,89	24,19	17,30	1,8	1,7	1,9
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Taxes, fees, payments</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,85</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>1,09</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>

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

№ ctp	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.	<b>total</b>	3000	17550	65	174	253	413	2095	624	684	524	346
	including											
2.	Bottom 10% (1st decile)	<b>300</b>	1918	3	6	14	33	244	60	80	54	49
3.	2 decile	<b>301</b>	2161	3	5	15	25	253	48	76	74	58
4.	3 decile	<b>301</b>	2055	2	6	13	28	253	53	77	70	56
5.	4 decile	<b>311</b>	1995	2	8	15	40	246	55	75	67	46
6.	5 decile	<b>288</b>	1748	2	11	19	38	218	65	70	56	34
7.	6 decile	<b>299</b>	1791	3	10	19	40	226	66	78	56	34
8.	7 decile	<b>301</b>	1694	3	14	33	47	206	68	72	49	25
9.	8 decile	<b>299</b>	1591	6	18	32	58	185	73	68	44	22
10.	9 decile	<b>301</b>	1392	9	45	44	57	145	73	50	32	14
11.	Top 10% (10 decile)	<b>299</b>	1205	32	51	49	47	119	63	38	22	8



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

	I quarter 2023 года			I quarter 2024 года		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		in urban areas	in rural terrain		in urban areas	in rural terrain
Bread products	12,6	13,5	12,0	14,30	16,52	12,94
Potato	3,3	3,8	3,0	3,60	4,18	3,23
Vegetables and melons	7,9	8,5	7,5	8,80	9,56	8,32
Fruits and berries, including dried	2,6	2,8	2,5	2,65	3,19	2,32
Sugar and confectionery	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,58	1,87	1,40
Meat and meat products	2,0	2,6	1,6	2,14	2,61	1,86
Fish products	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1
Milk and dairy products	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,73	3,68	3,75
Eggs (pieces)	13	14	11	15	18	13
Plants oil and margarine	1,5	1,8	1,5	1,72	2,18	1,44



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