
Food Security and Poverty

No. 1 - 2025

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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, availability and accessibility of food, sown 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

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CONTENT

INTRODUCTION.....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
SUMMARY.....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS.....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
1.2. Price and Tariff Index	108
1.3 Foreign trade	108
1.4. Labor market	109
SECTION II. FOOD AVAILABILITY	110
2.1. Growth of agricultural production	111
2.1.1. Prospects for food production	111
2.1.2. Plant growing.....	113
2.1.3. Animal husbandry	65
2.2. Manufacturer price analysis	115
2.3. Trade in basic food products	117
2.4. Availability of food products per capita.....	117
SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
3.1. Consumer price analysis	119
3.2. Income and expenses.....	121
3.2.1. Income	121
3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan.....	122
3.3.1. Food insecurity - households spending more than half of their income on food.....	122
SECTION IV. CONSUMPTION AND ASSOCIATION.....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population.....	124
4.2. Non-income food security indicators	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
4.2.1. Morbidity.....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
4.2.2. Birth rate, death rate, natural increase.....	80
METHODOLOGY	129
Appendix 1. Review of meteorological conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan for the first quarter of 2025	86
Appendix 2. Main target indicators of the NDS-2030 ...	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Appendix 3. Change in average wholesale prices (offers) in Tajikistan (somon/kg)	139
Appendix 4. Change in average consumer prices for 2022-2025 in Tajikistan (somon/kg).....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Appendix 5. Monetary expenditures of households in the Republic of Tajikistan (according to data from a sample survey of households).....	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.
Appendix 6. Average per capita consumption of food products in households in the Republic of Tajikistan (according to data from a sample survey of households)	9145

SUMMARY

- The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January - March 2025 amounted to 4271.8 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2024, it increased by 7.2% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 196.7 million somoni, or 6.2% more, and livestock 4075.1 million somoni, or 7.3% more.
- In January - March 2025, the volume of meat production of large and small cattle (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 49,024 tons, which is 11.0% more than in the same period in 2024. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January - March 2025 amounted to 216,578 tons, which is 4.0% more than in the same period in 2024.
- Imports of food products for January - March 2025 increased by 15.2% compared to January - March 2024, including imports of wheat by 41.5%, vegetable oil by 3.2%, tea by 1.6 times, fruits and berries by 15.4%.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the prices of the following food product groups have increased the most, mainly due to the growth in prices for oil and fats - by 1.6% (lamb fat - by 4.4%, cottonseed oil - by 1.7% and sunflower oil - by 1.6%); vegetables - by 18.2% (cabbage - by 1.5 times, carrots - by 33.8%, potatoes - by 12.9% and onions - by 4.9%); meat products - by 0.6% (lamb - 2.5%) fruits - by 10.5%, milk - by 8.1%, eggs - by 5.4% and soft drinks - by 0.4%. Along with this, prices decreased for: bakery products and cereals - by 2.7%, sugar - by 1.9% and chicken meat - by 1.1%..
- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in March 2025 amounted to 2794.7 thousand people, of which 2746.5 thousand people (98.3%) are employed in the economy, 48.2 thousand people have the official status of unemployed, which is 1.7% of the labor force.
- The most important source of household cash income for the first quarter of 2025 remains labor income – 43.3 percent, pension and benefit payments – 6.9 percent, and proceeds from sales of agricultural products – 11.1 percent.
- For the first quarter of 2025, the consumption of bread and bread products was 42.40 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 March 2025 compared to February 2025 increased by 4.7% and compared to March 2024 increased by 18.9%.

- The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in March 2025 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – 1240.46 somoni.
- The total amount of debt for wages, taking into account previous years, as of the end of March 2025 amounted to 32,384.1 thousand somoni.
- The highest debt in the real sector of the economy remains in the extraction of minerals - 15,507.5 thousand somoni (47.9% of the total), in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 6,640.9 thousand somoni (20.5%) in water supply, purification, waste processing and obtaining secondary raw materials - 2,704.9 thousand somoni (8.4%), in construction - 753.6 thousand somoni (2.3%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 511.8 thousand somoni (1.6%).

SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The socio-economic indicators given 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

	2023	2024	I q.2025 ¹
Population at the end of the period (million people)	10,3	10,5	10,5
Nominal GDP (million somoni)	132781,9	153402,2	30928,4
including, %:			
agriculture	22,9	22,8	6,5
industry	22,4	16,9	20,3
services and trade	44,8	50,9	59,3
GDP per capita (somon)	13039,2	14775,6	x
GDP growth, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	8,3	8,4	8,2
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	0,7	1,1	3,7
Consumer price index, in % of the corresponding period of the previous year	103,6	103,6	103,4
Food Price Index	103,6	101,9	103,5
Service Price Index	102,1	104,6	103,3
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	10,8445	10,7986	11,0310
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	1,9	1,8	1,7
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	49,2	49,4	48,6
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	89,2	100,5	100,8
Average monthly salary (somon)	2013,11	2310,0	2677,49
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	114,4	114,7	124,4
Trade balance (million US \$)	-3431,3	-5060,2	-1337,6
Share of food in imports, %	18,1	16,5	17,0
Share of food in exports, %	2,7	3,9	3,3
¹ preliminary data			
*) short-term economic development indicator (STEDI)			

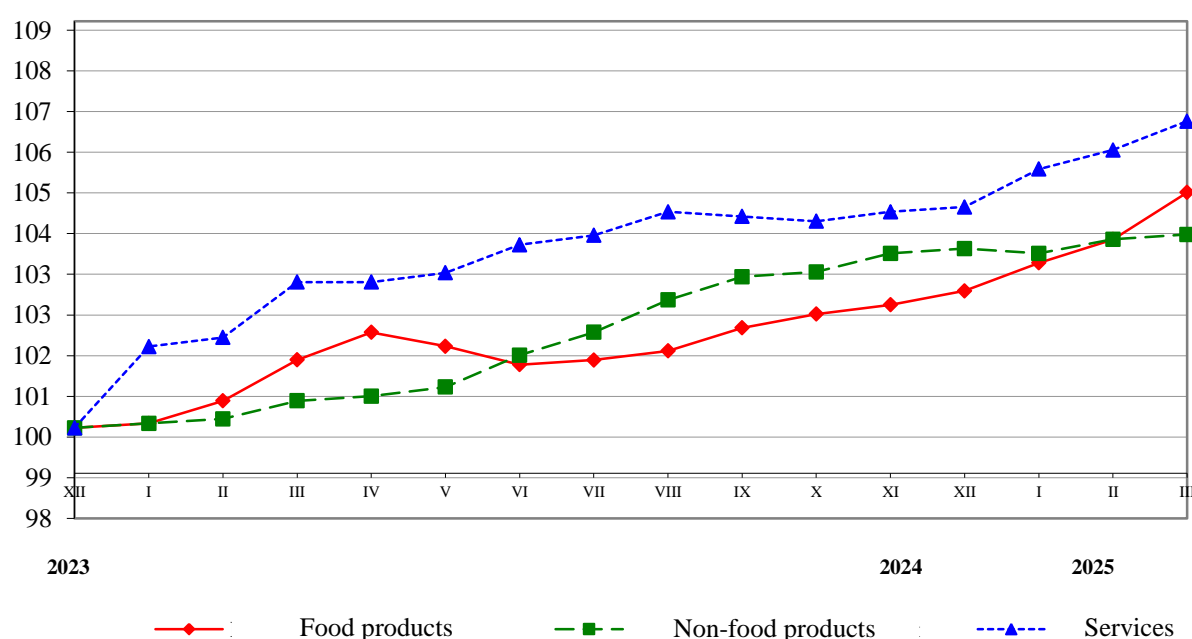
Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

1.2. Price and Tariff Index

The consumer price index in March 2025 was 100.6%, including 101.0% for food products, 100.1% for non-food products, and 100.6% for paid services to the population.

For the period since the beginning of 2025, the consumer price index was 101.3%, including 102.0% for food products, 100.3% for non-food products, and 101.8% for paid services to the population.

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 2023)



During January - March 2025, the growth 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 - March 2025, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 2372.4 million US dollars, which is 12.3% more than in January - March 2024 or 260.5 million dollars. The trade balance was negative and amounted to -1337.6 million dollars.

In January - March 2025, the Republic of Tajikistan had foreign trade relations with 100 countries of the world, including 10 CIS countries and 90 non-CIS countries.

Foreign trade turnover with the CIS countries amounted to 47.8% or 1133.2 million dollars, with non-CIS countries 52.2% or 1239.2 million dollars. The trade deficit with the CIS countries was -782.2 million dollars, and with non-CIS countries - 555.4 million dollars.

Exports of goods in January - March 2025 amounted to 517.4 million dollars, which is

15.7% or 96.1 million dollars less than in January - March 2024.

Imports of goods to the republic amounted to 1855.0 million dollars, which is 23.8% or 356.6 million dollars more than in January - March 2024.

Of the products of plant origin, fruits predominate in exports, with a total value of 17.0 thousand dollars and vegetables worth 7.7 thousand dollars, and in imports, potatoes worth 3558.3 thousand dollars, eggs worth 3200.1 thousand dollars, vegetables worth 426.5 thousand dollars and fruits and berries worth 1633.7 thousand dollars.

1.4. Labor market

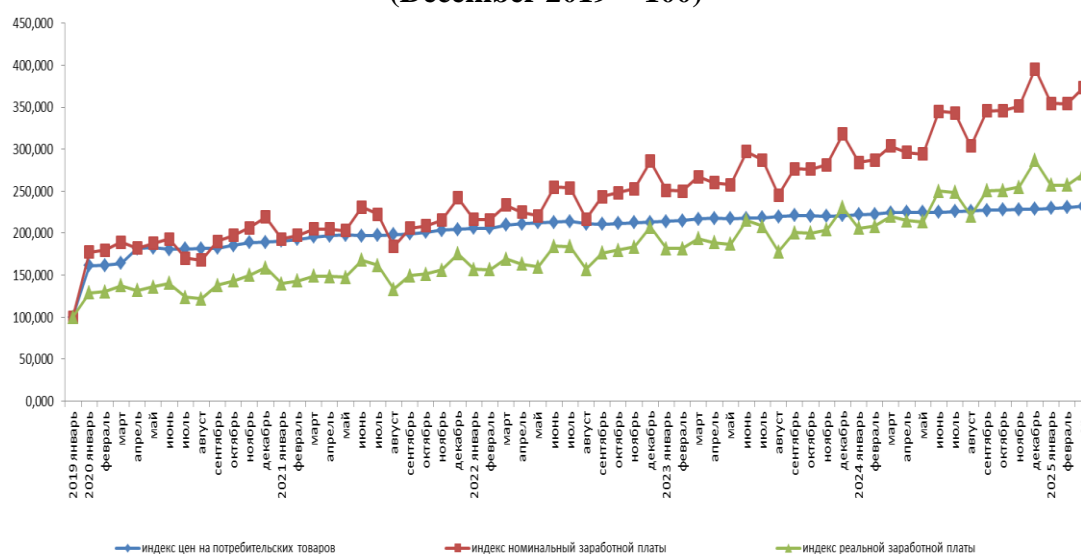
The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed) according to preliminary estimates in March 2025 amounted to 2794.7 thousand people, including 2746.5 thousand people (98.3%) employed in the economy, 48.2 thousand people have the official status of unemployed, which is 1.7% of the labor 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 March 2025 amounted to 48.2 thousand people and increased by 0.6% compared to March 2024. Of the registered unemployed, women accounted for 48.2% (23.2 thousand people). The officially registered unemployment rate to the labor force was 1.7%.

A significant share of the officially registered unemployed as of the end of March 2025 are people who do not have professional training or have lost skills due to a long break in work (98.0% of the total number of registered unemployed, or 47.2 thousand people). In addition, about 55.6% of the registered unemployed have secondary general and incomplete secondary education (26.8 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 March 2025 compared to February 2025 increased by 4.7% and compared to March 2024 increased by 18.9%.

The lowest wages in the real sector of the economy in March 2025 were among workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 1240.46 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were in mining - 4760.76 somoni, provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 4235.08 somoni, construction - 3545.21 somoni, manufacturing - 3039.70 somoni and in water supply, cleaning, waste processing and obtaining secondary raw materials - 1659.78 somoni. In general, in the real sector of the economy, the average monthly wage in March 2025 amounted to 3054.0 somoni and increased by 10.6% compared to March 2024.

In the service sector, the highest wages were among employees of financial intermediation and insurance - 7577.67 somoni, in information and communication - 5471.55 somoni, in transport activities and cargo storage - 3389.64 somoni and in real estate transactions - 2663.83 somoni. In general, the average monthly wage in the service sector in March 2025 amounted to 2724.37 somoni and increased by 27.1% compared to March 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 March 2025 amounted to 32,384.1 thousand somoni.

The highest arrears in the real sector of the economy remain in the extraction of minerals - 15,507.5 thousand somoni (47.9% of the total amount), in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 6,640.9 thousand somoni (20.5%) in water supply, purification, waste treatment and obtaining secondary raw materials - 2,704.9 thousand somoni (8.4%), in construction - 753.6 thousand somoni (2.3%) and in manufacturing (manufacturing industry) - 511.8 thousand somoni (1.6%). In the services sector by type of economic activity, the highest wage arrears were recorded in transportation activities and cargo storage – 5445.9 thousand somoni (16.8% of the total amount of arrears) and in information and communications – 601.9 thousand somoni (1.9%).

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 - March 2025 amounted to 4271.8 million somoni, compared to the same period in 2024, it increased by 7.2% (in comparable prices), including the volume of crop production amounted to 196.7 million somoni, or 6.2% more, and livestock 4075.1 million somoni, or 7.3% more.

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

January. In January of this year, the republic experienced relatively warm weather..

The average monthly air temperature in January 2025 in most areas of the republic was recorded within the climatic norms, in some places above the climatic norms up to 1-2° (in the mountainous regions of republican subordination 3+5° heat), in the east of GBAO - below the climatic norms up to 1-3° (in the valleys of the republic 1+3° heat, in the mountainous regions from -3° to -7° cold), (in the east of GBAO - below the climatic norms up to 1-3° heat), the rivers Lakhsh, Dehavz, Maykhura from -8° to -9° frost), in the eastern regions of GBAO 17-18° frost (in the Bulyunkul region up to -24° frost).

The monthly amount of atmospheric precipitation in most areas of the republic was below the climatic norm, in some places above the climatic norm: in the valley and foothill areas of the Khatlon region from 38-90% to 127-159% (norm: in the valleys 28-82 mm, in the foothills 87-102 mm), in the districts of republican subordination 46-98% (norm: in the valleys 73-75 mm, in the mountainous areas 39-128 mm), in the Sughd region from 3-88% to 109-199% (norm: in the valleys 15-39 mm, in the mountainous areas 9-17 mm), in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region 47-149% (in Murghab 530%) (norm: in the west of GBAO 6-53 mm, in the east of GBAO 3-12 mm).

During January of this year, a decrease in water levels was recorded in the republic's river basin.

The average monthly water consumption during the month was recorded in the Panj River basin (128-173%), below the norm in the Kyzylsu River (southern) (81%), within and below the norm in the Vakhsh River basin (84-93%), above the norm in the Kafarnigan River basin (120-129%), above the norm in the Zarafshan River basin (128-132%). The water

content of the Isfara River was within the norm (102%), and in the Karatog River - above the norm (140%).

February. In February of this year, the republic saw warm weather, with only a few days of cold weather.

Average monthly air temperatures in most of the country were recorded above the climatic norm by 2-4°, only in the east of GBAO below the climatic norm by 0-2°, and amounted to 2+6° in the valleys (norm is 3+6°), in the foothills 2+4° heat (norm is 0+3° heat), in the mountainous areas 1-3° below zero (Rasht and Rushan rivers -5° below zero), (norm 3-6° to 7-9° below zero) and highland areas from -1° cold to +1° heat (norm 13-15° below zero, Bulunkul cape -21° below zero). During February of this year, the water level in the country's river basins remained generally unchanged, only in the third ten-day period of the month was an increase in the water level observed in the Vakhsh and Kafarnigan river basins. The average monthly water consumption during the month was recorded in the basins of the Panj (69-144%), Kofarnigan (121-131%), Vakhsh (84-93%), Zarafshan (126%), Isfara (105%) and Karatog (121%) rivers relative to the norm.

March. In March of this year, the republic experienced relatively warm weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most of the country was 1-3°C above the climatic norm, and this indicator was recorded below the climatic norm by 1-3°C only in some places in mountainous and highland areas. The average monthly air temperature in the valleys was 10+13°C, in the foothills 7+9°C, in the mountainous areas 1+7°C, in some places up to 2-5° below zero (in the Darvaz region +9°C), in the highland areas 6-9°C was observed (in the Bulunkul region up to -15.2°C).

During March of the current year, an increase in water levels was observed on most rivers in the republic. The average monthly water flow during the month in the Panj River basins was recorded in the territory exceeding the norm (97-124%), and in the Yokhsu River below the norm (72%), in the Kafarnigan River basin within and below the norm (78-101%), in the Vakhsh River basin within and below the norm (82-95%), in the Zarafshan River basin above the norm (120-138%), in the Isfara River above the norm (112%), in the Karatog River above the norm (111%).

Table 2: Status of reservoirs as of March 31, 2025

reservoirs	change during the month million m3	water volume in 2025		water volume in 2024	
		million m3	as a percentage of capacity	million m3	as a percentage of capacity
Kairakkum	167	3492	77,6	3306	73,5
Nurek	848	6148	58,6	6023	57,4

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

	2023	2024	I q.2025 ¹
Sown area, thousand hectares	861,5	862,7	476,1
Winter crops	234,7	245,4	167,9
Grain crops	234,7	245,4	167,9
Spring crops	626,8	617,3	308,2
Grain crops	163,2	143,9	69,9
of which:			
wheat	66,1	48,2	32,7
barley	44,4	41,5	28,7
Industrial crops	193,7	196,6	164,8
Potatoes	56,6	64,5	16,9
Vegetables	73,5	75,2	24,9
Melons	23,8	25,1	10,2
Gross harvest, thousand tons			
cereals	1754,9	1828,3	-
potatoes	1144,9	1263,9	-
vegetables	3026,2	3298,7	6,2
melons	1009,9	1144,8	-

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

In January - March 2025, 6160.3 tons of vegetables and 35.3 tons of berries were produced in all categories of farms in the republic, which is 0.1% more than in the same period in 2024 for vegetables and 21.1% more for berries.

Sowing of spring crops

As of April 1, 2025, agricultural crops were sown in public and dehkan farms on an area of 125,361 hectares, which is 17.3% less than the same period last year.

Of the total land area, 48,644 hectares of grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) were sown, 2,235 hectares of corn for grain, 37,543 hectares of industrial crops (29,077 hectares of cotton), 8,457 hectares of potatoes, 14,552 hectares of vegetables, 53 hectares of vegetable seeds, 5,604 hectares of melons and 8,273 hectares of forage crops.

Compared to the same period last year, more industrial crops were sown - by 26.4% (including cotton - by 1.6 times), and less grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) were sown - by 25.5%, corn for grain - by 11.4%, potatoes - by 15.2%, vegetables - by 40.9%, vegetable seeds by 17.5%, melons - by 27.6% and forage crops - by 29.1% than in the same period last year.

Planting new orchards and vineyards

As of April 1, 2025, new orchards were planted in agricultural enterprises and dehkan farms on an area of 167.7 hectares, which is 1.7 times more than in the same period last year.

Of the total area of orchards, pome fruit plantings account for 92.3 hectares, stone fruit plantings 66.8 hectares, nut plantings 6.3 hectares and subtropical plantings 2.3 hectares. Of the total area of orchards, 80 hectares were planted on dry lands.

During this period, 31.4 hectares of new vineyards were planted, of which 16.1 hectares were planted on dry lands.

In addition, orchards on an area of 425.6 hectares and vineyards on an area of 35.7 hectares were restored. Agricultural and finished food stocks (excluding data from the Agency for State Material Reserves under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan)

As of April 1, 2025, the grain stock in warehouses and freezers amounted to 9784.7 tons (9727.0 tons of wheat, 8.0 tons of oats, 39.4 tons of barley, 10.3 tons of brown rice), 269.4 tons of grain corn, 2329.4 tons of potatoes, 3574.1 tons of vegetables (1606.4 tons of carrots, 1967.7 tons of onions), 319.0 tons of apples, 4.0 tons of grapes, 2892.9 tons of flour, 725.9 tons of vegetable oil, 1225.0 tons of granulated sugar, 152.3 tons polished rice and 2,514.5 thousand conventional cans of all types of canned goods.

1.2.2.1.2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

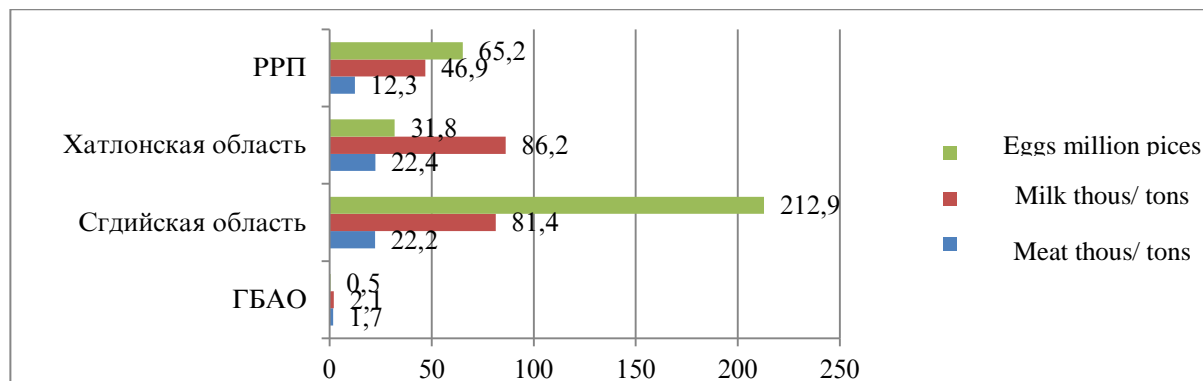
As of April 1, 2025, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 2819.6 thousand heads, which is 122.1 thousand heads or 4.5% more than in the same period last year. During this period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 7427.0 thousand heads, which is 382.4 thousand heads or 5.4% more. Of the total livestock, the share of households is 93.9% of cattle and sheep and goats - 81.9%. The number of cattle in the farms of the Khatlon region increased by 5.9%, Sughd region by 2.9%, GBAO by 2.8% and RRS by 4.4% more than in the same period last year.

Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic

	2023	2024	I q.2025 ¹
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	239,2	248,0	35,5
including:			
beef and veal	133,4	145,9	18,8
lamb and goat meat	63,6	66,0	9,4
poultry meat	42,2	36,1	7,3
Milk	1118,5	1177,4	216,6
Eggs, million pieces.	1223,7	1265,6	310,4
Productivity¹			
Average milk yield per cow, kg	2014	1970	400
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	287	275	61

¹In agricultural enterprises and dehqan farms

Graph 3: Production of main livestock products in all categories of farms as of April 1, 2025, thousand tons



2.2. Producer Price Analysis
Table 5: Producer Price Change

(somon/kg)

	2023				2024		2025		
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.
Wheat	3,36	2,82	2,76	2,56	1,89	3,80	3,77	3,73	2,57
Milk	3,34	4,06	4,24	3,42	4,04	4,29	4,56	4,51	6,39
Potatoes	2,18	2,98	2,92	2,57	1,53	2,93	3,13	2,76	2,29

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

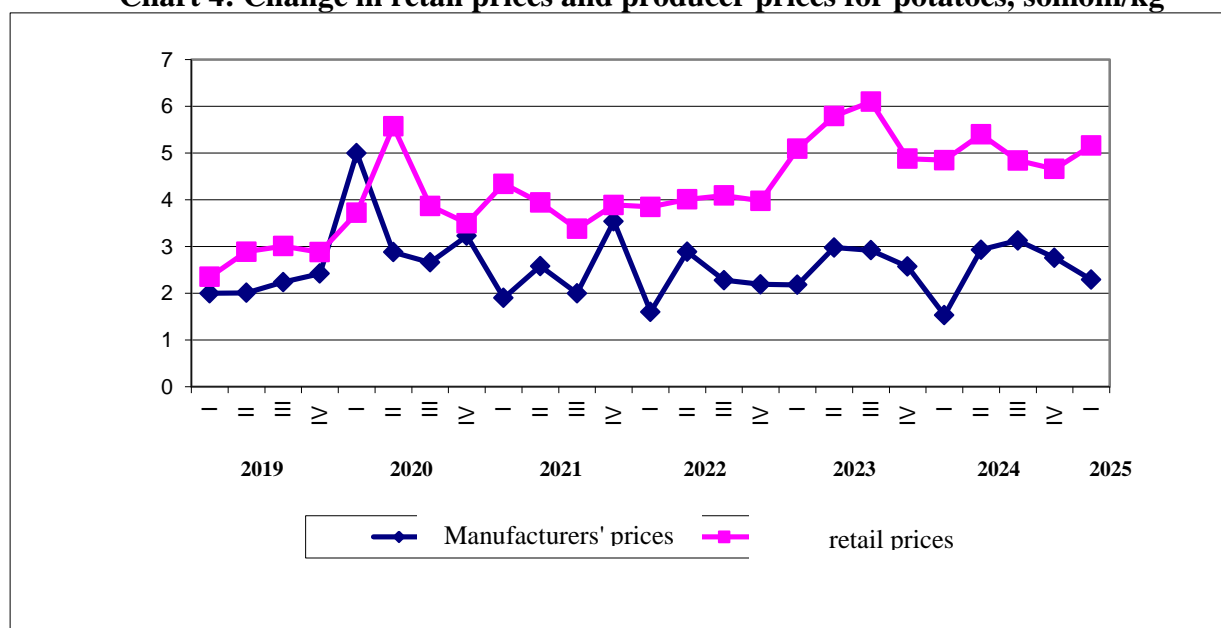
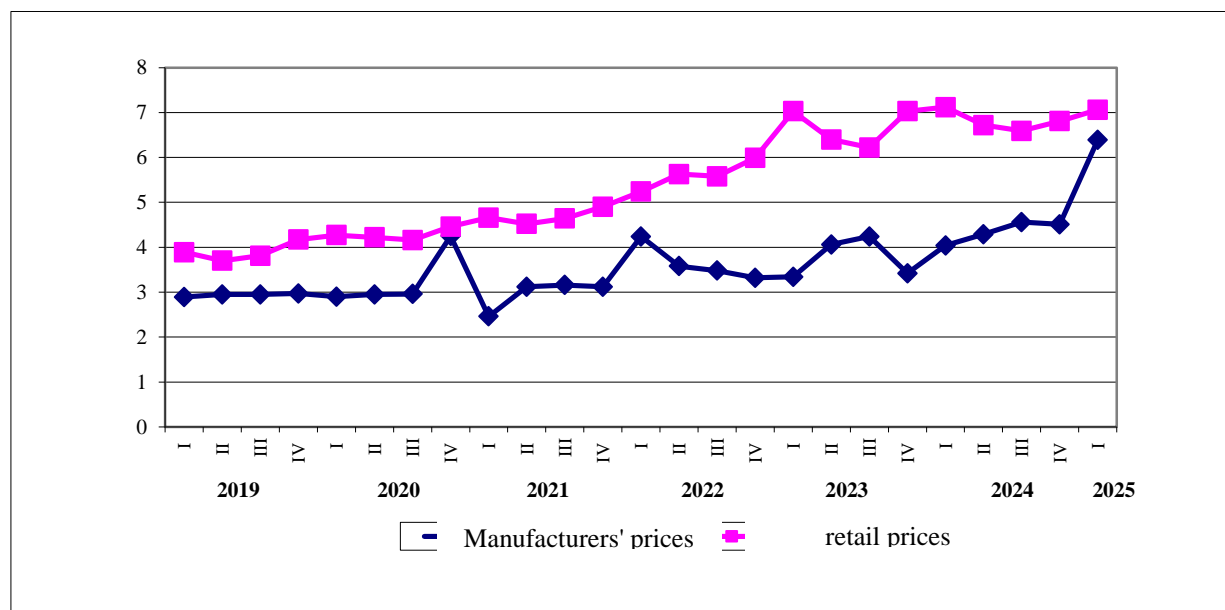
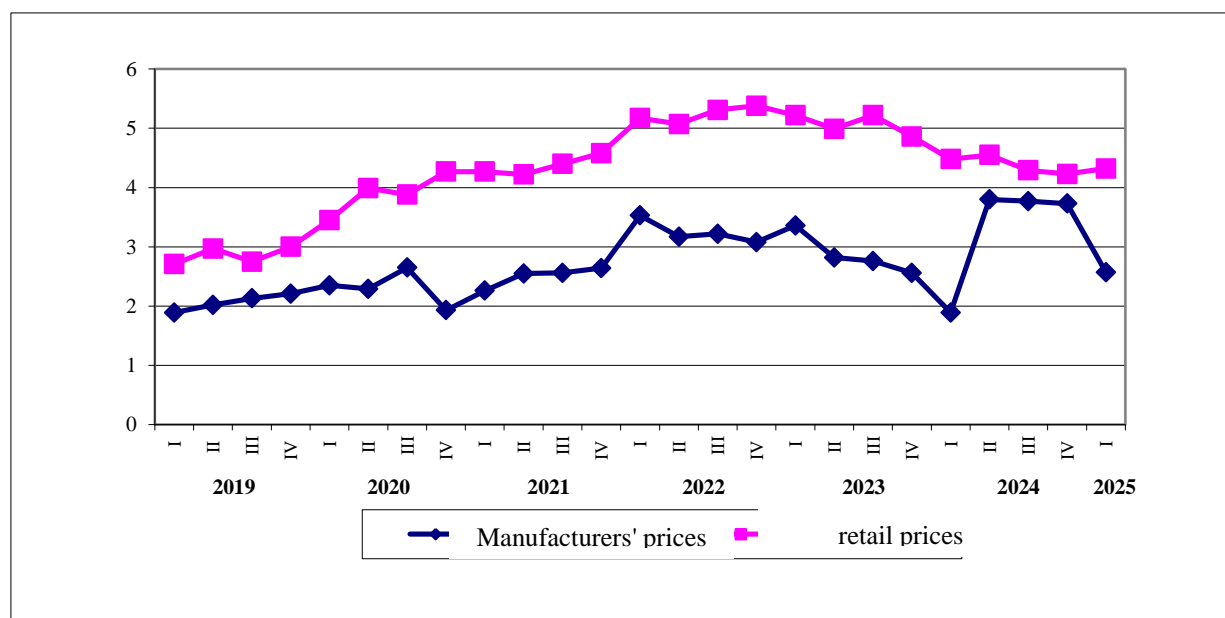


Chart 5: Change in retail prices and producer prices for milk, somoni/kg**Chart 6: Change in retail prices and producer prices for wheat, somoni/kg**

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 - March 2024 and 2025 amounted to 2.8 and 3.3%, respectively. In imports, their share increased and amounted to 19.0 and 17.0%, respectively. The main imported goods are: potatoes - which occupy the largest share, vegetables, fruits and vegetables, eggs, etc.

Food imports for January - March 2025 increased by 15.2% compared to January - March 2024, including wheat imports by 41.5%, vegetable oil by 3.2%, tea by 1.6 times, fruits and vegetables by 15.4%.

Table 6: Exports, imports of main food products and their share in total trade for January - March 2024-2025

(thousand tons)

	export		2025 in % to 2024	import		2025 in % to 2024
	2024	2025		2024	2025	
<i>Grocery products</i>	38,8	41,2	106,2	515,1	593,5	115,2
of them:						
wheat	-	-	-	215,2	304,6	141,5
flour	-	-	-	20,0	12,4	62,0
sugar and confectionery	0,04	0,02	50,0	1,9	2,0	105,3
pasta, noodles, horns, etc..	-	-	-	2,0	3,0	150,0
vegetable oil	-	-	-	22,0	22,7	103,2
milk and dairy products	-	-	-	2,5	3,1	124,0
eggs, million pieces	1,5	-	-	0,3	0,4	133,3
tea	-	-	-	0,9	1,4	B 1,6 p.
potatoes	-	-	-	43,8	20,1	45,9
vegetables	0,05	0,01	20,0	0,8	0,6	75,0
fruits and berries	-	0,07	-	2,6	3,0	115,4
fruit and vegetable juices	0,2	0,2	100,0	0,4	0,6	B 1,5 p.
canned vegetables, tomatoes	-	-	-	0,01	0,5	B 5,0 p.
The share of food products in the total volume,%	2,8	3,3	117,9	19,0	17,0	89,5

2.4. Availability of food products per capita

The 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)

	I q. 2024	I q. 2025
Bread products (in terms of flour)	14,44	14,13
Potatoes	3,63	3,55
Vegetables and melons	7,44	6,50
Fruits and berries	2,76	2,62
Sugar and confectionery	1,68	1,48
Meat and meat products	2,12	2,05
Milk and dairy products	3,75	3,44
Eggs, pieces	14	15
Vegetable fats	1,73	1,68
Fish and fish products	0,17	0,18

Source: Household Budget Survey

SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access means that all household members 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 March 2025, of the observed food products, prices increased most significantly in the following groups: fruits - by 7.4% (grapes - by 22.3%, lemons - by 17.5% and apples - by 6.8%); vegetables - by 7.3% (carrots - by 20.4%, potatoes - by 2.4% and onions - by 1.9%); meat products - by 0.9% (lamb - by 2.4% and beef - by 1.0%); milk - by 6.5%, eggs - by 6.1% and butter and fats - by 1.0%. At the same time, over the past month, prices for bakery products and cereals decreased - by 1.9% (pasta - by 2.4%, flour - by 1.8% and buckwheat - by 0.5%); sugar – by 0.6% and chicken meat – by 0.3% (see Table 8, Appendix 4).

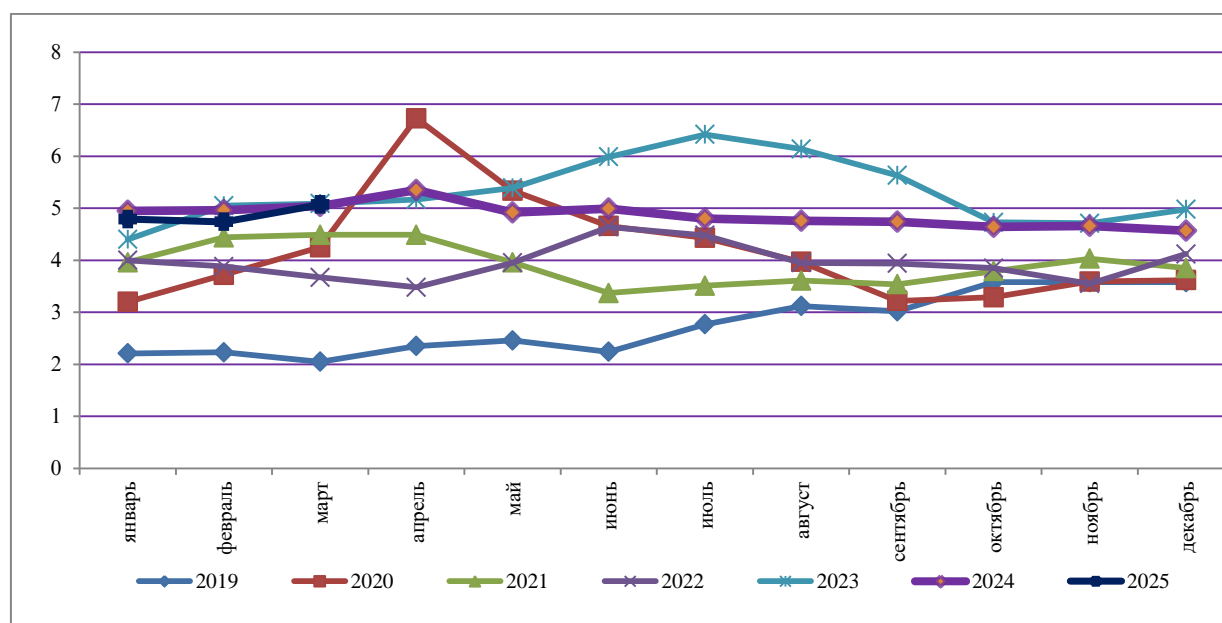
Table 8: The average price level for individual food products in the consumer sector in the republic is presented below:

	<i>at the end of the period, somoni and diram per 1 kg, liter, piece</i>				
	2024		2025.		
	<i>March</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>
beef	69,12	84,04	81,96	83,59	85,73
butter	65,36	64,20	64,20	64,19	66,75
cottonseed oil	14,82	16,67	16,81	17,03	17,11
bulk milk	6,90	6,28	6,65	6,68	7,08
eggs (per 10 pieces)	12,40	12,47	13,07	12,58	13,21
granulated sugar	12,24	11,24	11,17	11,15	11,10
salt	1,86	2,03	2,03	2,03	2,03
1st grade wheat flour	6,65	5,40	6,30	6,28	6,22
1st grade flour bread	4,08	4,18	4,18	4,18	4,18
rice	21,50	17,78	21,48	21,46	21,38
potatoes	5,04	6,57	4,79	4,74	5,07
onions	3,06	2,99	2,97	2,99	3,19
carrots	2,47	3,12	3,58	3,59	4,20
apples	9,35	8,04	9,02	9,58	10,45
vodka	23,00	23,43	24,15	24,47	24,47

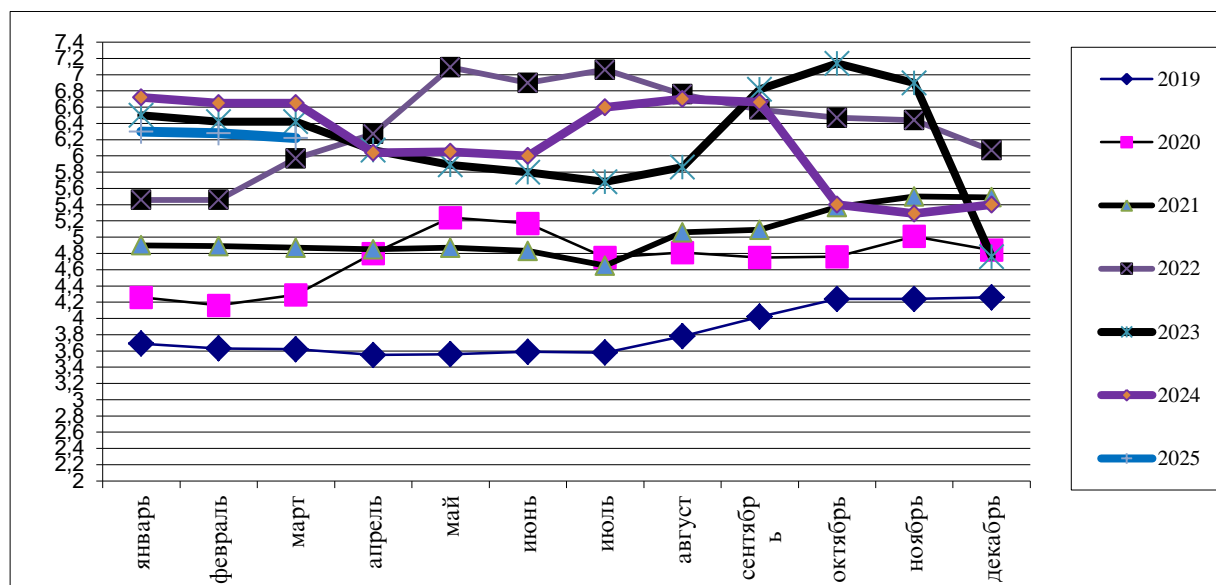
Since the beginning of 2025, the prices of the following food product groups have increased the most, mainly due to the growth in prices for oil and fats - by 1.6% (lamb fat - by 4.4%, cottonseed oil - by 1.7% and sunflower oil - by 1.6%); vegetables - by 18.2% (cabbage - by 1.5 times, carrots - by 33.8%, potatoes - by 12.9% and onions - by 4.9%); meat products - by 0.6% (lamb - 2.5%) fruits - by 10.5%, milk - by 8.1%, eggs - by 5.4% and soft drinks - by

0.4%. Along with this, prices decreased for: bakery products and cereals - by 2.7%, sugar - by 1.9% and chicken meat - by 1.1%.

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. High seasonal prices are observed in the second quarter of each year, before the first new harvest. 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. In September 2024, compared to September 2023, the price per kilogram of potatoes decreased by 26.2% and amounted to 4.74 somoni per kilogram, and in December 2024, compared to December 2023, the price per kilogram of potatoes decreased by 8.2% and amounted to 4.57 somoni per kilogram. In March 2025, compared to March 2024, the price per kilogram of potatoes increased by 0.6% and amounted to 5.07 somoni per kilogram (see graph 7).

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

Flour. 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 3.8% and amounted to 6.00 somoni. In September 2024, compared to September 2023, the price per kilogram of flour increased by 1.8 times and amounted to 6.66 somoni per kilogram, and in December 2024, compared to December 2023, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 20.1% and amounted to 5.40 somoni per kilogram. In March 2025, compared to March 2024, the price per kilogram of flour decreased by 6.4% and amounted to 6.22 somoni per kilogram (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 quarter of 2025, compared to the first quarter of 2024, the average per capita nominal cash income increased by 2.0% and amounted to 945.82 somoni per month, while real cash income decreased by 1.5% (see table No. 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	I q.2024r.	I q.2025r.
Average per capita income (somon/month)	927,53	945,82
Real income growth (%)	112,5	98,5
Average nominal wage	2165,24	2794,38
Real Wage Growth (%)	109,3	124,7
Per capita expenses (somon/month)	1130,13	1088,06
Growth in real expenditure (%)	105,6	93,0

Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.

The most important source of household cash income for the first quarter of 2025 remains labor income - 43.3 percent, pension and benefit payments - 6.9 percent, and proceeds from sales of agricultural products - 11.1 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 food consumption at the household level. 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 quarter of 2025, compared to the first quarter of 2024, the share of food expenditure in urban areas increased by 2.9 percentage points and in rural areas increased by 5.2 percentage points (see Table 10).

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

	I q.2024 год	I q.2025 год
Republic	47,6	51,8
including:		
urban population	52,5	55,4
rural area	43,5	48,7
Regions		
Dushanbe	56,6	58,4
GBAO	42,8	51,2
Sughd region	46,7	52,9
Khatlon region	45,0	52,7
RRP	47,9	44,1

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 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

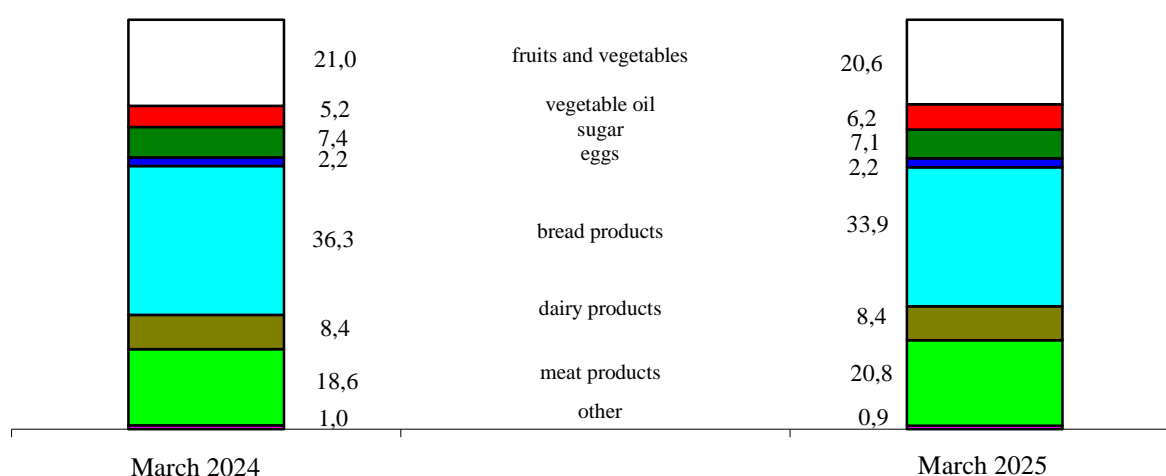
One of the ways to identify food insecurity and inadequate nutrition is to calculate the kilocalorie consumption of one household member per day.

For the first quarter of 2025, the kilocalorie consumption per household member per day was 2711.21 kilocalories, which is slightly higher than the norm recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

For the first quarter of 2025, the consumption of bread and bread products is 42.40 kilograms on average per household member, which is typical for all regions of the republic.

In the Republic as a whole, in the first quarter of 2025, the average per capita consumption of potatoes was 10.7 kg, vegetables and melons 19.5 kg, milk and dairy products - 10.3 kg, meat and meat products - 6.2 kg, vegetable oil and other fats - 5.0 kg, eggs - 45 pieces, sugar and confectionery - 4.4 kg, fruits - 7.9 kg. The largest share of household expenditure on food purchases falls on bread products - 30.7 percent.

Graph 9: Cost structure of food basket in March 2024-2025
(at the end of the month, as a percentage, per person)



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
	I q.2024			I q.2025		
proteins, grams	73,80	84,09	67,60	70,72	80,71	64,66
including in animal products, grams	23,06	26,58	20,94	22,16	24,99	20,43
fats, grams	90,72	109,76	79,24	85,97	101,27	76,69
including in animal products, grams	16,69	19,41	15,05	15,43	17,50	14,18
carbohydrates, grams	430,36	478,99	401,05	413,20	465,12	381,68
caloric content of consumed products, k/cal	2835,29	3242,41	2589,84	2711,21	3096,49	2477,34
including animal origin, k/cal	283,66	326,63	257,75	266,12	301,86	244,42

4.2. Non-income food security indicators

4.2.1. Morbidity

Table 12: Incidence of infectious diseases among the population

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2023	2024	I q. 2024г.	I q. 2025г.
Total	33365	31990	5642	6171
Acute intestinal infections	17351	14695	884	1173
<i>including:</i>				
bacterial dysentery	115	100	8	10
Acute viral hepatitis	4336	5674	1839	1505
Tuberculosis	3850	4039	1078	912

Brucellosis	613	558	56	71
Parasitic diseases	38007	40633	8986	9617

In the first quarter of 2025, compared to the first quarter of 2024, an increase in the incidence of infectious diseases among the population by 9.3 percent was noted.

Acute intestinal infections account for 19.0 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The incidence of acute viral hepatitis accounts for 24.4 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2024, an increase in the incidence of parasitic diseases by 7.0 percent, the incidence of acute intestinal infections by 32.7 percent, brucellosis by 26.8 percent and the incidence of bacterial dysentery by 25.0 percent was noted.

Compared to the same period last year, tuberculosis decreased by 15.4 percent.

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

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2023	2024	I q. 2024г.	I q. 2025г.
Total	21633	20604	3378	3927
Acute intestinal infections	12547	10526	598	812
<i>including:</i>				
bacterial dysentery	3923	5121	1628	1307
Acute viral hepatitis	212	207	58	34
Tuberculosis	103	117	10	3
Brucellosis	24666	26115	6095	5797

In the first quarter of 2025, compared to the first quarter of 2024, the incidence of infectious diseases in children aged 0-14 increased by 16.3 percent.

Acute intestinal infections account for 20.7 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The proportion of acute viral hepatitis in children aged 0-14 is 33.3 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period in 2024, the incidence of acute intestinal infections increased by 35.8 percent.

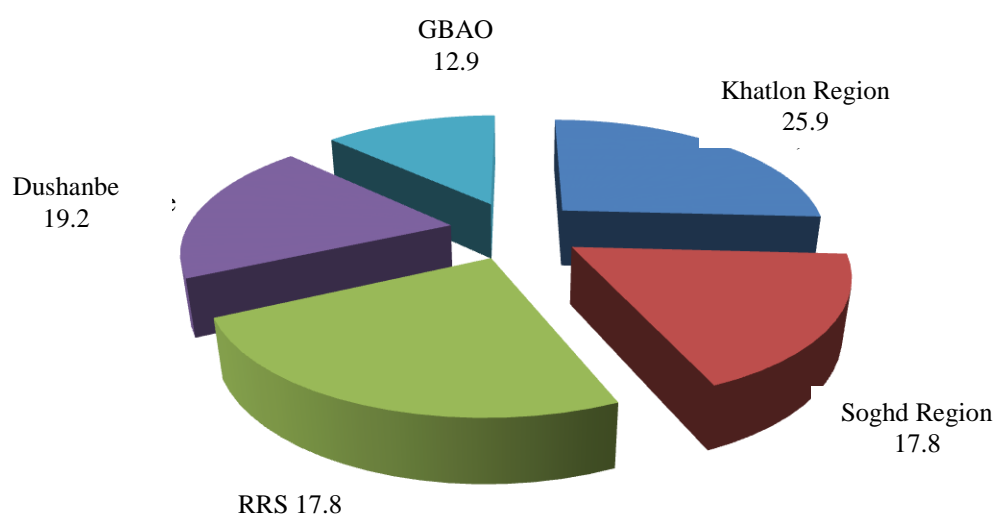
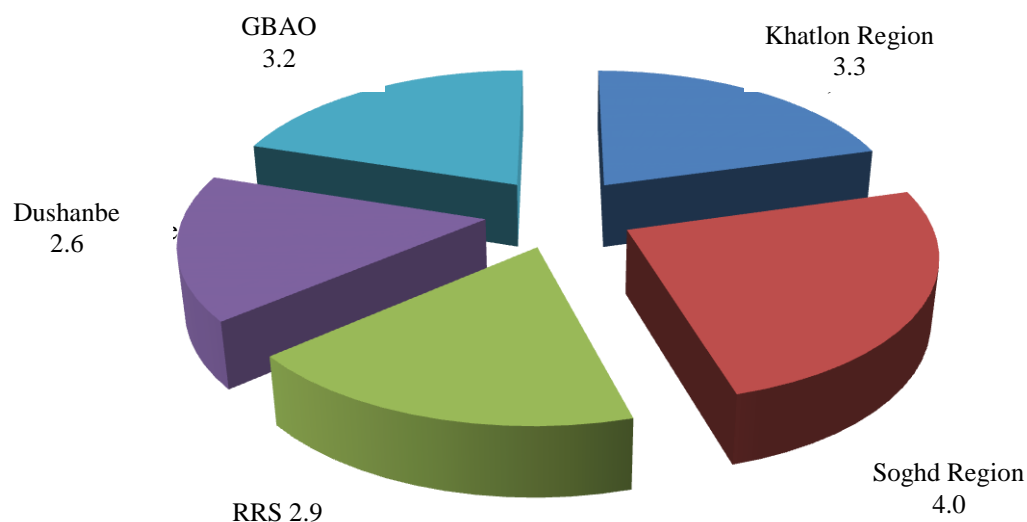
Compared to the same period last year, the incidence of parasitic diseases decreased by 4.9 percent, brucellosis by 30.0 percent, and tuberculosis by 41.4 percent.

4.2.2. Birth rate, death rate, natural increase

In January - March 2025, the Civil Registry Office registered 57.9 thousand births within the timeframe established by law (excluding registration of birth certificates for previous years for restoration) and 8.7 thousand deaths, including 0.4 thousand children under one year of age. The overall birth and death rates, according to preliminary estimates, were 22.2 and 3.3 per 1000 population, respectively.

Table 14: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for 2022-2025

	<i>number of registered births, total, within the period established by law</i>		<i>number of registered deaths</i>		<i>natural population increase</i>	
	<i>people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of the previous year</i>
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
<i>In a year</i>	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
<i>In a year</i>	239919	104,0	32607	104,8	207312	103,9
2024						
1 quarter	57097	105,6	8533	94,5	48564	107,8
2 quarter	56646	107,4	8183	102,9	48463	108,2
3 quarter	64600	107,5	8070	105,5	56530	107,8
4 quarter	73210	100,3	8236	103,3	64974	100,0
<i>In a year</i>	251553	104,8	33022	101,3	218531	105,4
2025						
1 quarter	57940	101,5	8668	101,6	49272	101,5

Chart 10: General birth rates by region per 1000 population**Chart 11: Overall mortality rates by region per 1000 population**

In January-March 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, there was an increase in the registration of births within the time period established by law - by 1.5%. An increase in birth registration is observed in all regions except Sughd region. In Khatlon region, birth registration increased by 2.4% (24.4 thousand births), in GBAO by 16.8% (752 births), in the districts of republican subordination - by 2.3% (13.6 thousand births), in the city of Dushanbe by 1.6% and amounted to (6.0 thousand births). In Sughd region, birth registration compared to the same period last year decreased by 1.7% (13.1 thousand births).

Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for January - March 2024 - 2025

	<i>number of registered births within the period established by law</i>		<i>number of deaths</i>		<i>natural population increase</i>	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	<i>человек</i>					
Republic	57097	57940	8533	8668	48564	49272
including:						
GBAO	644	752	224	188	420	564
Sughd region	13364	13132	2955	2946	10409	10186
Khatlon region	23875	24440	2846	3067	21029	21373
Dushanbe city	5945	6039	814	817	5131	5222
RRP	13269	13577	1694	1650	11575	11927

The registration of deaths for January - March 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 increased by 1.6% and amounted to 8.7 thousand people. An increase in the registration of deaths is observed in the Khatlon region and the city of Dushanbe.

In the Khatlon region, the registration of deaths increased - by 7.8%, amounted to (3.0 thousand deaths) and in the city of Dushanbe, the registration of deaths increased - by 0.4%, amounted to 817 deaths. The decrease in the registration of deaths decreased in the Sughd region - by 0.3% (2.9 thousand deaths), in the districts of republican subordination - by 2.6% (1.6 thousand deaths), and in GBAO - by 16.1% and amounted to 188 deaths. According to preliminary data, natural population growth for January-March 2025 compared to January-March 2024 increased by 1.5% and amounted to 49.3 thousand people or 18.9 people per 1000 population.

Table 16: Population

Taking into account the registration of births, deaths and migration, the population as of April 1, 2025 was as follows:

	<i>Population as of 01.04.2025, thousand people</i>	<i>in % of the corresponding period of 2024</i>
Republic	10546,5	102,0
including:		
GBAO	235,2	100,6
Sughd region	2975,8	101,7
Khatlon region	3805,8	102,4
Dushanbe city	1272,4	102,0
RRP	2257,3	102,2

METHODOLOGY

1 . Methodology for food security analysis

«Food and nutrition security are achieved when adequate food (in terms of quantity, quality, safety and socio-cultural acceptability) is available, accessible and can be consumed and utilized satisfactorily by all persons at all times to ensure an active and healthy life.»

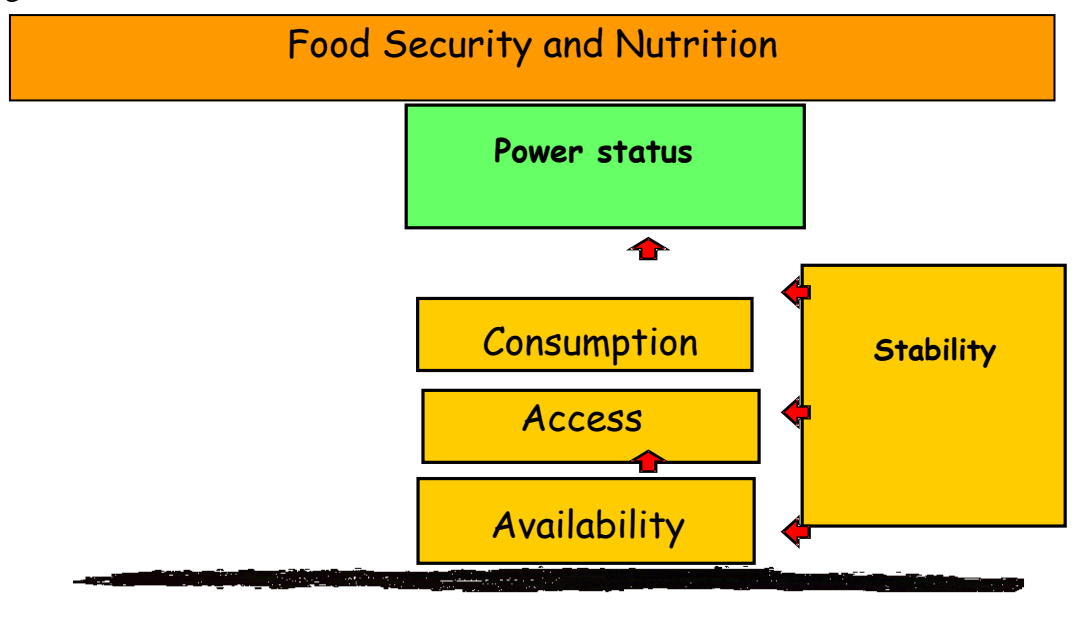
Availability: physical availability of safe and sufficient food in terms of quantity and quality;

Access: all households and all household members have sufficient resources to acquire the food they need (through production, purchase or assistance);

Consumption - and the knowledge, health and sanitation conditions, and assimilation necessary for the human body to consume and process food products.

Stability continuous provision of food availability, access, consumption and assimilation. In the absence of stability, individuals may suffer from both chronic and temporary food insecurity.

For ease of reference, all four dimensions of food and nutrition security are summarized in the figure below:



Since households and individuals live in a society, all four dimensions must be present to ensure food and nutrition security. These dimensions must be simultaneously ensured at all levels, from the household and individual level (micro level), to the community level (village, district, region), which is the meso level, to the national or

global level, i.e. the macro level.

For the purposes of monitoring food security, it is necessary to select the most significant indicators and measure them regularly.

Methodology for compiling a food balance sheet for basic food products

The food balance for basic food products is compiled in physical terms.

When compiling the food balance, products from stocks are transferred from the balance for the previous year, i.e. stocks at the end of the previous year become stocks as of January 1 of the current year. Official data were used for import and export of products, and operational data for production.

Based on the area sown with agricultural crops and using the actual costs per 1 ha of sowing, the costs of seeds are determined. Losses are calculated based on officially established standards.

To determine the consumption of eggs for incubation, the actual number of offspring obtained from the birds and the regulatory materials on hatching chickens from the number of eggs laid were used.

The calculation of the volumes of food consumed by the population, as well as the costs of livestock feed, 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 (funerals, weddings, religious holidays, etc.) was also taken into account.

GLOSSARY

Unemployed are considered persons aged 15 years and older who, during the period in question: did not have a job (gainful occupation); were looking for work, i.e. applied to the state employment service or used other methods of finding work; 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 that is formed on the basis of preliminary monthly indicators of economic sectors and shows the development of the economy over a certain period.

Consumer price index for goods and paid services to the population (CPI) characterizes the change in the general level of prices over time for goods and services. The index measures the ratio of the cost of an actual fixed set of goods and services in the current period to its cost in the base period.

Average monthly nominal wage It is calculated by dividing the actual accrued wage fund of employees on the payroll and part-time workers by the number used to calculate the average wage and by the number of months in the reporting period.

Average daily caloric intake per capita. 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.

Abbreviations used:

GDP	Gross domestic product
RRP	Districts of Republican Subordination
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
CPI	Consumer Price Index
KPRI	Short-term indicator of economic development

Appendix 1. Review of meteorological conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan for the first quarter of 2025

Meteorological overview

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

The average monthly air temperature in January 2025 in most regions of the republic was recorded within the climatic norms, in some places above the climatic norms up to 1-2° (in the mountainous regions of republican subordination 3+5° heat), in the east of GBAO - below the climatic norms up to 1-3° (in the valleys of the republic 1+3° heat, in the mountainous regions from -3° to -7° cold), the rivers Lakhsh, Dehavz, Maykhura from -8° to -9° frost), in the eastern regions of GBAO 17-18° frost (in the Bulunkul region up to -24° frost).

The average monthly air temperature was 2+4° warm in the valleys, 3-6° below zero in the mountainous regions (the Dehavz river -9° below zero), in the east of GBAO 18-23° below zero was recorded (in the Bulunkul region up to -26° below zero).

Relatively cold weather was observed on January 3-5, 19, 22 and 29-31, when the air temperature during this period in some places in the valleys at night dropped to 1-6° below zero, and during the day to 1+6° above zero. In the mountainous regions from January 7 to 14, cold weather was observed, the night air temperature reached 14-19° below zero, daytime 2-6° below zero, in the highland regions from January 7 to 17, the night air temperature reached 35-40° below zero (in the Bulunkulya region up to 52-56° below zero), daytime -20-25° below zero.

Rains and snowfalls were mainly observed in the first ten days and were intensively observed in certain areas. The monthly amount of precipitation in most areas of the republic was below the climatic norm, in some places above the climatic norm: in the valley and foothill areas of the Khatlon region from 38-90% to 127-159% (norm: in the valleys 28-82 mm, in the foothills 87-102 mm), in the regions of republican subordination 46-98% (norm: in the valleys 73-75 mm, in the mountainous areas 39-128 mm), in the Sughd region from 3-88% to 109-199% (norm: in the valleys 15-39 mm, in the mountainous areas 9-17 mm), in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region 47-149% (in Murghab 530%) (norm: in the west of GBAO 6-53 mm, in the east of GBAO 3-12 mm). On January 4-16, 18 and 20, 2025, fog was observed in some areas of the Khatlon region, on days 1-6 and 30-31 in some areas of the districts of republican subordination and Sughd region. On January 9, 11-12 and 22-25 in the districts of republican subordination and on January 18, 24 in Sughd region, gusts of wind with a speed of 15-20 m/s were observed.

February. In February of this year, warm weather was observed in the republic, only on some days cold weather was observed.

Average monthly air temperatures in most of the country were recorded above the climatic norm by 2-4°, only in the east of GBAO below the climatic norm by 0-2°, and amounted to 2+6° warm in the valleys (norm 3+6° warm), in the foothills 2+4° warm (norm 0+3° warm), in the mountainous regions 1-3° below zero (Rasht and Rushan rivers -5° below zero), (norm 3-6° to 7-9° below zero) and highland regions from -1° cold to +1° warm (norm 13-15° below zero, Bulunkul cape -21° below zero).

The air temperature in the valleys during the day reached 12+17° Celsius, on some days in the Khatlon region and the RRS up to 21+23° Celsius, at night from -2+3° to 4-9° Celsius. In the mountainous regions, the air temperature fluctuated from 0-5° Celsius to 5+10° Celsius (in the Darvaze region up to 14+16° Celsius), at night from 11-16° to 1-6° Celsius, in the east of

the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region at night from 30-35° Celsius to 20-25° Celsius (in Bulunkul up to 45-46° Celsius), during the day from 13-18° to 8-13° Celsius, at the end of the month a warming of the weather regime was observed, at night up to 10-15° Celsius, during the day up to -3+1°. In the valleys, a decrease in air temperature was observed (1, 9-12 and 26 February), daytime air temperature dropped below the climatic norm by 2-3°. In the valleys, the air temperature dropped, amounting to 2+8° Celsius during the day, and 4+1° at night.

At the end of the first, second and third ten-day periods, due to the successive influx of cold air masses, the weather became unstable, and on 9-12, 14-16, 18-19, 24-26 and 28 February, precipitation (rain, snow) fell over most of the country. The amount of monthly precipitation in most areas of the republic was below the climatic norm, only in some places it exceeded the climatic norm and was observed in the Khatlon region 14-138%, in the Sughd region 34-184% (Sangistan-204%, Isandarkul 222%, Dehavz 235%, Shakhristan 280%), in the districts of republican subordination 79-131%, in the west of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region 14-16%), and in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region 26-64%.

On February 3-4, 9-12, fog was observed in some areas of the Sughd, Khatlon regions and the RRS. On February 9, 18, 21, 24-26 of this year, in some areas of the Sughd region, districts of republican subordination and Khatlon region, gusts of wind with a speed of up to 19-24 m/s were observed. On February 9 and 25, dust was observed in some areas of the Khatlon region, and on February 25 and 28, hail fell in some areas of the districts of the republic.

March. In March of this year, the republic experienced relatively warm weather.

The average monthly air temperature in most of the country was 1-3°C above the climatic norm, and this figure was recorded below the climatic norm by 1-3°C only in some places in mountainous and highland areas.

The average monthly air temperature in the valleys was 10+13°C above zero, in the foothills 7+9°C above zero, in the mountainous areas 1+7°C above zero, in some places up to 2-5° below zero (in the Darvaz region +9°C above zero), in the highland areas 6-9°C below zero was observed (in the Bulunkul region up to -15.2°C below zero).

On March 3-5 and 25-28, a relative decrease in daytime air temperature was recorded, with temperatures in the valleys ranging from 0+7° to 9+14° above zero, and nighttime air temperatures fluctuating from 2-6° below zero to 4+8° above zero. In mountainous areas, air temperature fluctuations were characterized by the following: during the day it was from -3+2° to 10+17° above zero, at night from 3-8° below zero to 3+8° above zero (in some places up to 10-15° below zero), in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region at night from 19-24° to 6-11° below zero, and during the day from 3-8° below zero to 5+10° above zero.

The monthly amount of precipitation in most of the republic was estimated below climatic norms, and in some areas it was exceeded. On March 25 and 27, the influence of the cyclone influx led to intense precipitation, while in some regions of the republic (within 12

hours it rained - Dushanbe 26 mm, the regional center of Yavan 32 mm, Bokhtar 28 mm, Darvaz district 32 mm, and in Ishkashim 42 cm of snow fell).

It should be noted that the monthly amount of precipitation in the republic in March was below the climatic norm: in the Khatlon region 63-135%, (Panj river 180%), in the Sughd region 29-141%, in the districts of republican subordination 26-100%, in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region 60-168% (Ishkoshim river 391%). In the period of 2, 3, 5-7, 19 and 22 March in some districts of republican subordination, in Khatlon and Sughd regions, gusts of wind with a speed of up to 15-20 m/s were observed, and on 25 March thunderstorms occurred in some districts.

On 2 and 24 March, dust was recorded in some districts of Khatlon region and districts of republican subordination.

Review of water of rivers and reservoirs

January. During January of this year, a decrease in the water level was recorded in the river basin of the republic.

The average monthly water flow during the month was recorded in the Panj River basin (128-173%), below normal in the Kyzylsu River (southern) (81%), within and below normal in the Vakhsh River basin (84-93%), above normal in the Kafarnigan River basin (120-129%), above normal in the Zarafshan River basin (128-132%). The water content of the Isfara River was within normal limits (102%), and in the Karatog River - above normal (140%).

The volume of water in the Nurek Reservoir for the month amounted to 1108 million m³, decreased and as of January 31, 2025 amounted to 8175 million m³, which is 234 million m³ more than in the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir increased by 29 million m³ over the month and as of January 31, 2025 amounted to 3,330 million m³, which is 64 million m³ less than in the same period last year. The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in January of this year as a whole was 85%, which is 2% higher than in the same period in 2024 (January 2024 - 83%).

February. During February of this year, the water level in the country's river basins remained generally unchanged, only in the third ten-day period of the month there was an increase in the water level in the Vakhsh and Kafarnigan river basins.

The average monthly water consumption during the month was recorded in the basins of the Panj (69-144%), Kofarnigan (121-131%), Vakhsh (84-93%), Zarafshan (126%), Isfara (105%) and Karatog (121%) rivers relative to the norm.

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir for the month amounted to 1179 million m³ decreased, amounting to 6996 million m³ on February 28 of this year, which is 251 million m³ more than in the same period last year. too much.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir during the month is 5 million m³ decreased and amounted to 3325 million m³ as of February 28 of this year, which is 177 million m³ less than for the same period last year. The accuracy of hydrological forecasts for February of this year as a whole was 84%, which is 1% higher than for the same period in 2024 (February 2024 - 83%).

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

The average monthly water consumption during the month in the Panj River basins was recorded in the territory exceeding the norm (97-124%), and in the Yokhsu River below the norm (72%), in the Kafarnigan River basin within and below the norm (78-101%), in the Vakhsh River basin within and below the norm (82-95%), in the Zarafshan River basin above the norm (120-138%), in the Isfara River above the norm (112%), in the Karatog River above the norm (111%).

The volume of water in the Nurek reservoir decreased by 848 million m³ over the month and as of March 31 of the current year amounted to 6148 million m³, which is 125 million m³ more than in the same period last year.

The volume of water in the Kairakkum reservoir increased by 167 million m³ in a month and as of March 31 of this year amounted to 3492 million m³, which is 186 million m³ more than in the same period last year. The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in March 2025 as a whole was 86% (in 2024 - 84%), which is 2% higher than in the same period in 2024.

Appendix 2. Main target indicators of the NDS-2030

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2023	2024	I q. 2025 ¹	Industrial scenario		
							2020	2025	2030
Population size (end of period)	thousand people	8551,2	9716,8	10288,3	10498,6	10546,5	9500	10490	11580
Real GDP growth rate on average per year *	%	6,0	4,4	8,3	8,4	8,2	6,7	6,9	7,8
							6-7		
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	8922,2	13039,2	14775,6	-	8430	12297	17754
Gross domestic savings to GDP	%	13,0	21,7	-	-	-	22	26	28
Share of private investment in GDP	%	4,6	3,8	4,2	5,5	5,7	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	23,1	22,4	16,9	20,3	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
<i>including:</i>									
- mining industry	%	1,7	2,8	4,1	4,6	5,5	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	15,6	14,6	8,4	10,1	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
- production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	4,7	3,7	3,9	4,7	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	22,7	22,9	22,8	-	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (excluding construction)	%	41,0	34,6	33,6	42,8	42,9	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes in GDP	%	12,6	9,0	9,9	9,4	13,9	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	19,8	21,9	22,4	5,2	26,2	37,5	40,7
Generation of electric energy at hydroelectric power plants	billion kWh	16,8	18,1	20,6	20,8	4,5	24,5	34,4	37,6

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2023	2024	I q. 2025 ¹	Industrial scenario		
							2020	2025	2030
Electricity generation per capita	thousand kWh/person	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,1	0,5	2,78	3,64	3,67
Growth in industrial output (by 2023)	%	111,3	108,8	109,0	120,0	123,1	160	260	400
Oil production	thousand tons	24,6	24,5	18,0	16,1	4,5	25,0	30,0	36,0
Gas production	thousand m3	4102	678,0	390,4	362,4	64,4	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	million tons	1,0	2,0	2,1	2,6	0,3	4,05	6,9	10,3
Cargo turnover	billion t.km	6,0	7,6	12,1	14,0	3,2	7,9	9,2	12,3
Passenger turnover	billion passenger km	9,2	8,0	11,6	13,5	3,6	13,2	15,5	20,6
Life expectancy at birth Including	year	73,6	x	76,5	x	x	75,7	77,8	80,0
- males		71,8	x	75,2	x	x	73,8	75,9	78,0
- females		75,6	x	78,2	x	x	77,7	80,0	82,2
The share of persons with vocational education among the employed population,	%	26	24,7 ^{**}	24,7 ^{**}	x	x	not less 30	not less 50	not less 60
including among women		20	22,5	22,5	x	x	not less 24	not less 40	not less 50
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1,8	-3,9	10,3	x	x	5		
Ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	61,1	66,7	64,0	x	x	65	70	75

Food security and poverty

Names of indicators	Unit measurements	2015	2020	2023	2024	I q. 2025 ¹	Industrial scenario		
							2020	2025	2030
Coverage of children from 3 to 6 years old by preschool education institutions	% of the corresponding age group	9,1	9,6 ¹	x	x	x	30	40	50
Average number of years of schooling	years	9,6	x	x	x	x	10	11	12
State budget expenditure on science ⁴	% to GPD	0,15	0,09	0,1	0,1	0,2	not less than 0.8	not less than 1.2	not less than 1.5
Growth of real pensions (average annual growth)	%	-6,3	-2,5 ¹	x	x	x	6		
Level of housing provision	m ² /persons	10,7	x	x	x	x	13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31	x	x	x	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty level	%	15,7	x	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69th place out of 155 countries	x	x	x	x	not lower than 60th place	not lower than 55th place	not lower than 50th place
Gender Development Index	group	3 group with level of development	x	x	x	x	in 2 group with the level of development	in 2 group with the level of development	in group 2 with the level of development
Share of employment in the informal sector	%	40	15,7 ³	15,7 ³	x	x	37	35	30

*) short-term economic development indicator (STEI)

**) 2020 population census indicators

1) preliminary data

2) labor force survey (LFS)-2009

3) labor force survey (LFS)-2016

4) quarterly data are presented with a cumulative total

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

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
	Potato											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	7,00	5,00	5,18	6,05	5,60	4,86	5,60	5,40
Sughd region	2,07	1,53	2,29	3,15	3,38	1,87	2,13	2,74	2,52	2,03	2,34	1,85
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,32	2,50	3,00	2,26	3,00	4,00	2,27	3,00	4,23
RRP	2,20	-	-	2,36	2,33	2,34	2,45	2,22	2,66	2,37	2,38	2,47
On average in the republic	2,18	1,53	2,29	2,89	2,98	2,93	2,28	2,92	3,13	2,19	2,57	2,76
	Milk											
GBAO	-	-	8,20	8,67	8,14	10,00	8,56	8,82	7,85	8,95	11,2	9,63
Sughd region	3,33	3,86	3,27	2,58	2,93	4,51	2,54	3,22	4,24	2,52	3,37	4,25
Khatlon region	4,96	3,28	8,60	2,57	3,00	4,00	3,58	3,00	2,80	3,67	3,00	3,00
RRP	3,14	4,12	6,43	4,24	5,52	4,30	4,24	5,16	5,15	3,76	5,19	4,99
On average in the republic	3,34	4,04	6,39	3,58	4,06	4,29	3,48	4,24	4,56	3,32	3,42	4,51
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,77	6,04	5,75	6,67	5,82	6,26
Sughd region	3,36	2,60	2,42	3,62	3,94	1,45	3,50	3,29	2,10	3,20	2,50	2,72
Khatlon region	-	-	3,39	2,96	2,50	4,00	2,83	2,50	4,00	3,02	2,50	4,00
RRP	-	1,79	2,30	2,48	2,00	2,63	2,66	2,71	2,36	2,58	2,76	2,45
On average in the republic	3,36	1,89	2,57	2,17	2,82	3,80	3,22	2,76	3,77	3,08	2,56	3,73

Appendix 4. Change in average consumer prices for 2022-2025 in Tajikistan (somon/kg)

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

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2022	2023	2024	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Onion															
Dushanbe city	3,47	3,66	2,53	5,30	2,30	2,93	3,20	3,20	2,03	4,03	3,10	2,37	3,97	3,03	2,80
Sogd region	3,21	4,08	2,22	7,91	2,33	2,27	3,25	3,04	2,26	3,67	2,87	2,10	3,43	2,51	2,20
Khatlon region	3,36	4,33	2,53	8,10	2,85	2,83	2,86	3,26	1,86	4,02	3,17	2,68	3,87	2,80	2,72
GBAO	4,72	6,12	3,88	10,79	4,29	4,06	4,25	4,78	3,23	5,41	4,63	3,60	5,35	4,28	4,40
On average in the republic	3,69	4,55	2,79	8,03	3,09	3,02	3,33	3,57	2,35	4,28	3,44	2,69	4,16	3,16	3,03
Cottonseed oil															
Dushanbe city	21,62	16,12	14,07	18,37	13,60	17,00	23,67	15,50	13,60	22,60	16,10	13,90	19,02	14,50	15,17
Sogd region	20,62	14,64	11,82	17,48	10,34	13,92	22,40	13,97	10,69	20,89	14,03	12,59	18,37	13,09	13,66
Khatlon region	20,77	15,52	14,03	18,56	12,81	16,18	21,66	14,51	13,42	20,81	14,88	14,60	19,05	14,11	15,30
GBAO	25,35	25,35	19,91	23,08	20,32	19,01	25,91	20,56	19,64	26,87	20,05	20,74	26,28	20,27	18,94
On average in the republic	22,24	22,24	14,96	19,37	14,27	16,52	23,41	16,13	14,34	22,79	16,27	15,46	20,68	15,49	15,77
Mutton															
Dushanbe city	66,87	68,94	78,54	66,37	72,17	90,00	65,73	68,50	74,33	65,53	68,90	80,00	65,90	72,00	87,67
Sogd region	74,59	79,17	85,19	76,11	80,50	97,22	72,59	80,08	81,25	75,24	79,46	85,80	78,89	81,02	93,21
Khatlon region	66,21	72,80	80,02	69,45	72,90	86,98	67,17	73,92	79,19	63,87	75,35	87,07	65,15	72,48	86,93
GBAO	58,96	60,84	67,45	64,09	60,50	82,74	59,10	59,44	62,96	58,41	59,81	71,33	59,26	60,00	75,00
On average in the republic	66,66	70,44	77,80	69,00	71,59	89,23	66,15	70,49	74,43	65,76	70,90	79,55	67,30	71,38	85,70
Beef															
Dushanbe city	61,32	71,49	78,23	79,37	71,17	90,00	61,30	67,20	73,67	60,64	68,40	80,78	60,89	71,00	89,00
Sogd region	65,76	73,49	78,39	83,65	71,45	88,94	64,81	68,87	72,58	65,11	69,41	81,59	67,72	72,03	88,74
Khatlon region	60,21	69,03	76,90	71,97	68,14	84,75	59,85	68,30	73,25	58,37	69,02	66,23	60,25	66,84	84,63
GBAO	56,74	58,86	64,71	60,64	58,83	79,63	56,63	58,56	61,19	56,44	58,23	79,87	58,08	58,00	72,59
On average in the republic	61,01	68,22	74,56	73,91	67,40	85,68	60,65	65,73	70,17	60,14	66,27	76,92	61,74	66,97	83,74
Chicken meat															
Dushanbe city	30,46	31,76	32,75	31,13	32,50	34,50	30,50	31,20	32,51	30,00	31,20	33,00	30,00	33,50	34,50
Sogd region	28,86	30,35	31,83	30,65	31,19	30,46	28,75	29,05	31,74	28,75	30,40	31,83	29,19	31,31	31,30
Khatlon region	25,90	31,22	32,34	30,99	31,73	34,34	25,34	29,63	32,16	26,23	30,33	32,47	27,70	33,91	34,42
GBAO	36,01	43,59	37,18	38,48	36,42	38,90	35,89	38,44	36,44	36,23	59,67	37,18	36,56	37,77	38,90
On average in the republic	30,31	33,03	33,53	32,81	32,96	34,55	30,12	32,31	33,21	30,30	32,90	33,62	30,86	34,10	34,78
Eggs for 10 pieces															
Dushanbe city	11,11	12,28	11,48	13,43	12,10	12,80	10,03	11,20	10,47	11,56	12,63	10,81	11,11	11,87	12,55
Sogd region	10,64	11,91	10,87	13,26	11,89	11,74	9,18	10,48	9,13	10,93	11,49	10,66	10,64	12,42	11,81
Khatlon region	10,18	11,63	10,52	13,07	11,48	12,06	8,42	10,44	8,70	10,40	11,55	10,64	10,18	11,44	11,26
GBAO	12,93	13,51	12,52	15,00	13,33	13,98	11,75	12,56	11,15	12,71	13,27	11,91	12,93	13,19	13,70
On average in the republic	11,22	12,33	11,35	13,69	12,20	12,64	9,84	11,17	9,86	11,40	12,24	11,00	11,22	12,23	12,33

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

	I q 2024						I q.2025					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Per household member per month, in %	including:		Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Ha Per household member per month, in %	including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
Cash expenses	1130,13	1380,76	979,02	100	100	100	1088,06	1340,02	935,11	100	100	100
of them:												
Consumer spending	1129,41	1380,17	978,22	99,9	100,0	99,9	1085,79	1336,96	933,33	99,8	99,8	99,8
including:												
for food	538,00	724,45	425,58	47,6	52,5	43,5	562,52	740,67	454,39	51,7	55,3	48,6
for the purchase of non-food products	440,54	471,13	422,09	39,0	34,1	43,1	375,53	426,63	344,51	34,5	31,8	36,8
of them:												
clothes, shoes, fabrics	114,06	171,07	79,68	10,1	12,4	8,1	94,25	143,34	64,46	8,7	10,7	6,9
furniture and cultural and household items	50,66	72,68	37,37	4,5	5,3	3,8	45,99	70,06	31,38	4,2	5,2	3,4
medicines, medications	9,26	15,15	5,70	0,8	1,1	0,6	6,51	12,01	3,17	0,6	0,9	0,3
building materials	43,04	23,70	54,70	3,8	1,7	5,6	35,11	13,50	48,23	3,2	1,0	5,2
fuel	64,33	37,50	80,51	5,7	2,7	8,2	48,96	23,99	64,11	4,5	1,8	6,9
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	0,75	0,65	0,82	0,07	0,05	0,08	0,61	0,52	0,66	0,06	0,04	0,07
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,62	1,07	0,34	0,1	0,1	0,08	0,54	0,83	0,36	0,1	0,1	0,1
for payment of personal services	150,25	183,51	130,20	13,3	13,3	13,3	147,32	168,96	134,18	13,6	12,6	14,4
including:												
payment for household services	65,59	90,90	50,33	5,8	6,6	5,1	59,23	84,63	43,81	5,4	6,3	4,7
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	44,30	66,97	30,63	3,9	4,8	3,1	45,85	67,76	32,55	4,2	5,1	3,5
of which payment:												
- living space	9,83	8,95	10,35	0,9	0,6	1,1	9,44	6,43	11,27	0,9	0,5	1,2

	I q 2024						I q.2025					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Per household member per month, in %	including:		Per household member per month, in somoni	including:		Ha Per household member per month, in %	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
- public utilities	6,67	14,05	2,24	0,6	1,0	0,2	6,81	13,71	2,61	0,6	1,0	0,3
- electricity	27,79	43,97	18,04	2,5	3,2	1,8	29,60	47,62	18,67	2,7	3,5	2,0
sewing and repair of clothes, shoes	2,77	3,41	2,39	0,2	0,2	0,2	3,08	3,42	2,87	0,3	0,2	0,3
cultural and educational services	0,56	1,32	0,10	0,05	1,0	0,01	2,76	0,79	3,96	0,2	0,06	0,4
tuition fee	4,02	4,45	3,76	0,3	0,3	0,4	2,24	4,43	0,91	0,2	0,3	1,0
payment for medical care	20,09	21,13	19,46	1,8	1,5	2,0	22,93	21,53	23,78	2,1	1,6	2,5
of which payment for spa treatment, including rest	2,11	2,03	2,15	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,25	0,27	0,24	0,04	0,04	0,05
transport services	24,43	25,53	23,77	2,2	1,8	2,4	23,84	17,69	27,57	2,2	1,3	2,9
communication services	20,41	24,87	17,73	1,8	1,8	1,8	21,66	26,66	18,63	2,0	2,0	2,0
legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Taxes, fees, payments	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Other expenses	0,72	0,59	0,8	0,1	-	0,1	2,27	3,06	1,78	0,2	0,2	0,2

Distribution of households and population in them by the size of average per capita consumer expenditure for the first quarter of 2025 (according to data from a sample survey of households)

№	Name of indicators	Number of households surveyed	There are population s in them	Households consisting of					Those with children under 16 years of age			
				from 1 person	from 2 persons	from 3 persons	of 4 persons	of 5 or more persons	with 1 child	with 2 children	with 3 children	with 4 or more children
1.	Total	3000	16559	87	226	315	386	1986	662	663	481	318
	including											
2.	10% of the poorest (1 decile)	306	1697	2	29	27	39	209	72	65	45	41
3.	2 decile	294	1886	1	4	19	29	241	65	72	48	55
4.	3 decile	300	1948	4	4	17	28	247	63	82	70	49
5.	4 decile	319	1965	1	15	19	28	256	57	81	70	46
6.	5 decile	281	1709	2	15	18	32	214	61	77	49	41
7.	6 decile	301	1732	2	15	20	41	223	71	76	53	26
8.	7 decile	304	1654	3	17	30	55	199	76	76	50	25
9.	8 decile	295	1550	8	20	53	41	173	68	57	45	22
10.	9 decile	300	1287	15	48	62	55	120	82	40	22	9
11.	10% of the wealthiest (10 децил)	300	1131	49	59	50	38	104	47	37	29	4

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

(per month; kg)

	I q.2024			I q.2025		
	Total	Including:		Bcero	Including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
Bread products	14,44	16,33	13,31	14,13	16,26	12,84
Potatoes	3,63	4,20	3,29	3,55	4,16	3,19
Vegetables and melons	7,44	8,50	6,81	6,50	7,13	6,11
Fruits and berries, including dried	2,76	3,35	2,40	2,62	3,04	2,36
Sugar and confectionery	1,68	1,93	1,53	1,48	1,72	1,34
Meat and meat products	2,12	2,61	1,82	2,05	2,43	1,82
Fish products	0,17	0,23	0,13	0,18	0,22	0,16
Milk and dairy products	3,75	3,78	3,73	3,44	3,57	3,36
Eggs (pieces)	14	18	13	15	17	12
Vegetable oil and margarine	1,73	2,14	1,49	1,68	2,01	1,48

FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY FACT SHEET

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