FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
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INTRODUCTION

According to the European Commission Policy Reform Matrix of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Food Security Program in the Republic of Tajikistan, in order to provide a warning system with reliable operational information and analyze the current situation with food security in the republic, it was decided to prepare and issue a quarterly bulletin on food security. Since 2005, the Statistics Agency has been preparing analytical material on food security. The newsletter is published quarterly in Tajik, Russian and English.

> “Food security refers to the access of all people, at all times, to the food they need to live a healthy and active life. Food security implies the physical availability of food in sufficient quantities, the ability of households to access these food products (both through the market and through other sources, which implies sufficient purchasing power), as well as the consumption of food in the quantities necessary for meeting nutritional needs".

The basic data for the food security bulletin are food production, food availability and accessibility, crop area, agricultural production, general climatic characteristics, nutrition and health status, water supply, prices and quantitative indicators of the food market situation.

The annexes to the bulletin contain indicators for the National Development Strategy Document until 2030 and indicators on nutrition of the population of various socio-economic groups.

The release of the quarterly information bulletin on food security of the Republic of Tajikistan was prepared by the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with the participation of a number of ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Transport, State Institution of Hydrometeorology, etc.).

The publication is addressed to both specialists and all interested persons.

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OVERVIEW

- The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January–March 2026 amounted to 5415.7 million somoni, compared to the same period of 2025, it increased by 8.0% (at comparable prices), including crop production amounted to 206.6 million somoni, or 4.8% more, and livestock production amounted to 5209.1 million somoni, or 8.1% more.
- In January–March 2026, the volume of production of cattle and small ruminant meat (in live weight) in all categories of farms amounted to 54667 tons, which is 11.5% more than in the same period of 2025. The volume of milk production in all categories of farms for January–March 2026 amounted to 225494 tons, which is 4.1% more than in the same period of 2025.
- In January–March 2026, imports of food products increased by 14.9%. In particular, wheat imports increased by 2.7%, vegetable oil by 39.6%, potatoes by 1.8%, and fruits and tuber crops by 41.8%.
- Since the beginning of 2026, the highest price increases among food products were recorded mainly due to increases in the prices of oils and fats – by 2.2% (mutton fat – by 5.1%, cottonseed oil – by 3.4%, and sunflower oil – by 1.0%); vegetables – by 4.3% (cabbage – by 8.9 times, carrots – by 7.0%, tomatoes – by 6.7%, potatoes – by 5.6%, and cucumbers – by 0.3%); fruits – by 12.1% (apples – by 28.4%, grapes – by 16.4%, lemons – by 12.4%, and bananas – by 3.4%); flour – by 2.6%, and non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.5%.
- The labor force (employed and officially registered unemployed), according to preliminary estimates, amounted to 2899.4 thousand people in March 2026, including 2846.2 thousand people (98.2%) employed in the economy, while 53.2 thousand people had official unemployment status, accounting for 1.8% of the labor force.
- The most important source of household monetary income in the first quarter of 2026 continued to be labor income – 46.3%, followed by pensions and allowances – 6.3%, and income from the sale of agricultural products – 10.2%.
- In the first quarter of 2026, bread and bread products consumption amounted to an average of 40.74 kilograms per household member, which is characteristic of all regions of the republic.
- The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in March 2026 increased by 3.4% compared to February 2026 and increased by 16.0% compared to March 2025.
- The lowest wage in the real sector of the economy in March 2026 was recorded

among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 1538.98 somoni.

- The total amount of wage arrears, including arrears from previous years, as of the end of March 2026 amounted to 18769.0 thousand somoni.
- The highest level of wage arrears in the real sector by type of economic activity remained in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 4974.6 thousand somoni (26.5% of the total amount), mining and quarrying – 1702.9 thousand somoni (9.1%), water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 1,206.4 thousand somoni (6.4%), construction – 753.6 thousand somoni (4.0%), and manufacturing – 916.6 thousand somoni (4.9%).

SECTION I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2024	2025[1)]	I q. 2026[1]
Population at the end of the period (million people)	10,5	10,7	10,8
Nominal GDP (million somoni)	153402,2	176919,0	35945,1
including, %:			
Agriculture	22,8	21,9	6,3
industry	16,9	16,2	19,1
services and trade	50,9	51,6	59,4
GDP per capita (somoni)	14775,6	16684,5	x
GDP growth, as a percentage compared to the corresponding period of the previous year	8,4	8,4	8,0
State budget deficit/surplus (% of GDP)	1,1	2,1	7,9
Consumer price index, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	103,6	103,4	101,2
Food price index	101,9	103,9	101,6
Service price index	104,6	104,7	103,4
Somoni to dollar exchange rate	10,7986	10,0409	9,4374
Officially registered unemployment rate, %	1,8	2,0	1,8
Number of registered unemployed, thousand people	49,4	57,8	53,1
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	100,5	112,5	109,2
Average monthly salary (somoni)	2310,0	2767,09	3204,7
as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year	114,7	119,8	115,5
Trade balance (million US$)	-5060,2	-5817,3	-1648,3
Share of food in imports, %	17,5	17,6	17,9
Share of food in exports, %	3,9	4,1	4,4

1 preliminary data

**) short-term economic development indicator (SDE)*

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

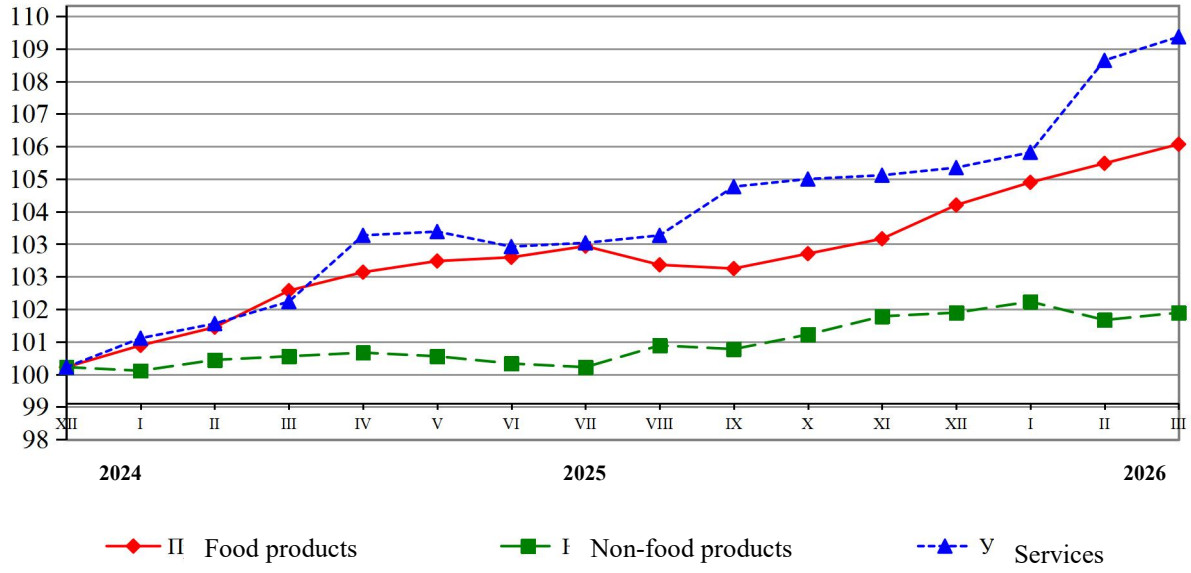
1.2. Price and tariff index

The Consumer Price Index in March 2026 was 100.4%, including 100.5% for food products, 100.2% for non-food products, and 100.6% for paid services to the population.

Since the beginning of 2026, the Consumer Price Index was 101.2%, including 101.6% for food products, 100.0% for non-food products, and 103.4% for paid services to the population.

Chart 1: Changes in the price index for food products, non-food products and paid services to the population

(at the end of the month, in % of December 2024)



In January–March 2026, imports of food products increased by 14.9%. In particular, wheat imports increased by 2.7%, flour by 23.4%, vegetable oil by 39.6%, potatoes by 1.9 times, and fruits and tuber crops by 41.8%.

1.3 International trade

In January–March 2026, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to USD 2675.7 million, which was 12.8% higher than in January–March 2025, or an increase of USD 303.3 million. The trade balance was negative and amounted to USD 1648.3 million.

In January–March 2026, the Republic of Tajikistan maintained foreign trade relations with 112 countries worldwide, including 10 CIS countries and 102 non-CIS countries.

Foreign trade turnover with CIS countries amounted to 47.0%, or USD 1,258.1 million, while turnover with non-CIS countries amounted to 53.0%, or USD 1,417.6 million. The trade deficit with CIS countries amounted to USD 1021.1 million, while the deficit with non-CIS countries amounted to USD 627.2 million.

Exports of goods in January–March 2026 amounted to USD 513.7 million, which was 0.7% (or USD 3.7 million) lower than in the same period of 2025.

Imports of goods into the Republic during the reporting period amounted to USD 2,162.0 million, which was 16.6% (or USD 307.0 million) higher than in January–March 2025.

In the structure of exports, among products of plant origin, fruits accounted for the largest share, with a total value of USD 18.6 million, while vegetables amounted to USD 68.7 thousand.

In the structure of imports, potatoes accounted for USD 5902.5 thousand, eggs for USD 3758.8 thousand, vegetables for USD 12.0 million, and fruits and tuber crops for USD 30439.5 thousand.

1.4. Labor market

The labor force (employed persons and officially registered unemployed persons), according to preliminary estimates, amounted to 2899.4 thousand people in March 2026, of whom 2846.2 thousand people (98.2%) were employed in the economy, while 53.2 thousand people had official unemployment status, accounting for 1.8% of the labor force.

The number of officially registered unemployed persons at the Agencies for Labor and Employment of the Population under the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan amounted to 53.2 thousand people at the end of March 2026, an increase of 10.4% compared to March 2025. Women accounted for 49.1% (26.1 thousand people) of the registered unemployed. The rate of officially registered unemployment as a share of the labor force was 1.8%.

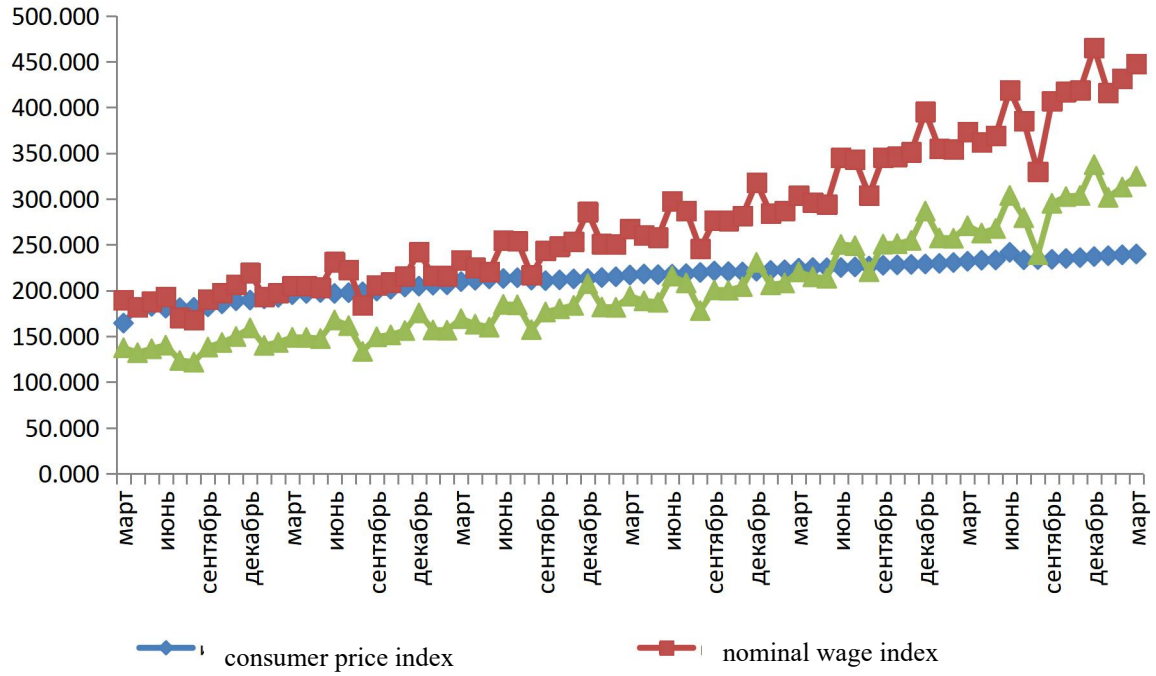
A significant proportion of officially registered unemployed persons as of the end of March 2026 were people without professional training or those who had lost their skills due to a prolonged interruption in employment (71.2% of the total number of registered unemployed, or 37.9 thousand people). In addition, approximately 56.6% of registered unemployed persons had general secondary or lower secondary education (30.1 thousand people). These factors make it difficult for unemployed persons to find employment.

The level of real wages (taking into account changes in the price index) in March 2026 increased by 3.4% compared to February 2026 and by 16.0% compared to March 2025.

The lowest wage in the real sector of the economy in March 2026 was recorded among workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 1538.98 somoni. The highest wages in the real sector of the economy were recorded in mining and quarrying – 5416.11 somoni; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – 4775.16 somoni; construction – 4131.89 somoni; manufacturing – 3806.14 somoni; and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 2053.28 somoni. Overall, the average monthly wage in the real sector of the economy in March 2026 amounted to 3715.48 somoni, an increase of 21.7% compared to March 2025.

In the services sector, the highest wages were recorded among workers in financial intermediation and insurance – 8364.33 somoni; information and communication – 7039.40 somoni; transportation and storage – 4073.10 somoni; and real estate activities – 2844.29 somoni. Overall, the average monthly wage in the services sector in March 2026 amounted to 3255.21 somoni, an increase of 19.5% compared to March 2025.

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



The total amount of wage arrears, including arrears from previous years, as of the end of March 2026 amounted to 18769.0 thousand somoni.

The highest level of wage arrears in the real sector by type of economic activity was recorded in agriculture, forestry and fishing, amounting to 4974.6 thousand somoni (26.5 percent of the total amount), followed by mining and quarrying – 1702.9 thousand somoni (9.1 percent); water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 1,206.4 thousand somoni (6.4 percent); construction – 753.6 thousand somoni (4.0 percent); and manufacturing – 916.6 thousand somoni (4.9 percent).

In the services sector, the highest level of wage arrears by type of economic activity was recorded in transportation and storage – 5558.8 thousand somoni (29.6 percent of the total amount of wage arrears), as well as in education – 3050.7 thousand somoni (16.3 percent).

SECTION II. FOOD AVAILABILITY

Availability refers to the physical presence of food as a result of own production or through the market. At the country level, food availability is determined by a combination of food stocks, commercial imports, food aid and domestic production. Availability also includes aspects such as weather conditions, crop yields, livestock numbers and productivity, food prices set by producers, food prices in neighboring countries, and domestic policy issues that determine production, trade, distribution and pricing..

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The volume of gross agricultural output in all categories of farms for January–March 2026 amounted to 5415.7 million somoni, which was 8.0% higher than in the same period of 2025 (at comparable prices). Of this, crop production amounted to 206.6 million somoni, an increase of 4.8%, while livestock production amounted to 5209.1 million somoni, an increase of 8.1%

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

January

In January of the current year, relatively warm weather prevailed in the republic.

In January 2026, the average monthly air temperature in most parts of the republic was 1–3°C above the climatic norm. In the valleys of Khatlon Region, the temperature was +3…+5°C (normal +2…+4°C), while in the foothill areas it was around +3°C (normal 0…−1°C). In the valleys of the Districts under Republican Subordination, the temperature reached +3…+5°C (normal +1…+2°C), while in the mountainous areas it ranged from −1 to −8°C (normal −3…−9°C). In the valleys of Sughd Region, the temperature was +2…+3°C (normal 0…+2°C), while in the mountainous areas it ranged from −3 to −6°C (normal −4…−7°C). In the western part of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, the temperature ranged from +1…+3°C to −2…−6°C (normal −1…−8°C), while in the eastern part of the oblast it ranged from −14 to −17°C (normal −17…−18°C). In the Bulunkul area, the average temperature was −23°C (normal −24°C).

The monthly amount of precipitation was within the climatic norm, while in some areas it exceeded the norm. In the valley and foothill areas of Khatlon Region, precipitation amounted to 16–161% of the norm (normal 28–102 mm), while in the Districts under Republican Subordination it amounted to 64–141% of the norm (normal 73–128 mm), including 249% of the norm (64 mm) in the Bustonobod area. In Sughd Region, precipitation amounted to 36–186% of the norm (normal 15–39 mm in the valleys and 9–17 mm in the mountainous areas), while in the GBAO it amounted to 21–185% of the norm (normal 6–53

mm in the western part of the oblast and 4–12 mm in the eastern part). In the Shaymak area, precipitation reached 231% of the norm (5.8 mm).

During January, a decrease in water levels was observed in the river basins of the republic.

The average monthly water discharge in the Panj River basin exceeded the norm (117–131%), while in the Kyzylsu (Southern) River it was below the norm (73%). In the Zarafshon River basin, it was within and above the norm (94–121%), while in the Vakhsh River basin it was below or close to the norm (78–102%). In the Kofarnihon River basin, it amounted to 87–99% of the norm. The flow of the Isfara River was above the norm (114%), while that of the Karatag River was below the norm (82%).

February

In February of the current year, warm weather prevailed throughout the republic, with cold spells observed only on some days.

The average monthly air temperature in most parts of the country exceeded the climatic norm by 4–8°C. Such weather conditions had not previously been observed throughout the entire period of meteorological observations in the republic.

In the valley areas of Khatlon Region, the temperature was +11…+13°C (normal +4…+6°C), while in the foothill areas it was +8…+9°C (normal −1…+1°C). In the valley areas of the Districts under Republican Subordination, the temperature reached around +11°C (normal +3…+4°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +1…+6°C (normal −1…−4°C). In the Maykhura area, the temperature was −1°C (normal −7°C), while in Lakhsh District it was −3°C (normal −7°C).

In the valley areas of Sughd Region, the temperature was +8…+11°C (normal +2…+3°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +1…+2°C (normal −3…−4°C); in the Dehavz area, the temperature was −2°C (normal −6°C). In the western part of GBAO, the temperature reached +1…+3°C (normal −3…−5°C), while in Darvoz District and the Khumrogi area it reached +6…+7°C (normal +1°C). In the eastern part of GBAO, the temperature was −8…−11°C (normal −13…−15°C).

During the first and second ten-day periods of February, water levels in the river basins of the republic generally remained unchanged. During the third ten-day period of the month, an increase in water levels was observed in the Vakhsh, Kofarnihon, Yakhsu and Kyzylsu (Southern) river basins.

The average monthly water discharge amounted to: 122–144% of the norm in the Panj basin; 166–206% in the Kofarnihon basin; 93–102% in the Vakhsh basin; 97–129% in the Zarafshon basin; 101% in the Isfara River; and 166% of the norm in the Karatag River.

March

In March of the current year, relatively warm weather was observed throughout the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas of the country exceeded the climatic norm by 2–5°C. In the valley areas of Khatlon Region, the temperature was +13…+15°C (normal +10…+12°C), while in the foothill areas it was around +10°C (normal +5…+7°C).

In the valleys of the Districts under Republican Subordination, the average monthly temperature was +12…+13°C (normal around +9°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +4…+9°C (normal −1°C to +5°C). In the valleys of Sughd Region, the temperature reached around +11°C (normal +8…+9°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +2…+5°C (normal −2°C to +2°C).

In the western part of GBAO, the temperature was +6…+11°C (normal +1…+7°C), while in the eastern part of the oblast it ranged from −2 to −9°C (normal −7…−14°C). During March, water levels in most rivers of the republic generally increased.

The average monthly water discharge in the Panj River basin was within and above the norm (104–126%), while in the Kyzylsu (Southern) River it was below the norm (79%). In the Kofarnihon basin, it exceeded the norm (138%); in the Vakhsh basin, it was within and above the norm (98–117%); and in the Zarafshon basin, it amounted to 101–121% of the norm. In the Isfara River, the water discharge was within the norm (104%), while in the Karatag River it exceeded the norm (151%).

Table 2: Status of reservoirs as of March 31, 2026

reservoirs	change during the month million m3	water volume in 2026		water volume in 2025	
		million m3	as a percentage of capacity	million m3	as a percentage of capacity
Qairoqqum	968	3399	75,5	3492	77,6
Norak	30	6470	61,6	6148	58,6

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross yield

	2024	2025	I q. 2026[1]
Cultivated area, thousand hectares	862,7	476,1	273,7
Winter crops	245,4	167,9	155,0
Cereals	245,4	167,9	155,0
Spring crops	617,3	308,2	118,7
Cereals	143,9	69,9	46,6
of them:			
wheat	48,2	32,7	22,4
barley	41,5	28,7	21,4
Industrial crops	196,6	164,8	36,2
Potato	64,5	16,9	8,0
Vegetables	75,2	24,9	10,6
Melons	25,1	10,2	4,8
Gross yield, thousand tons			
cereals	1828,3	-	-
potato	1263,9	-	-
vegetables	3298,7	6,2	7,3
melons	1144,8	-	-

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

In January–March 2025, in all categories of farms in the republic, 7254.9 tons of vegetables and 78.2 tons of berries were produced, which was 17.8% more vegetables and 2.2% more berries compared to the same period of 2025.

Sowing of Spring Crops

As of April 1, 2026, agricultural crops had been sown in public and dehkan farms on an area of 118723 hectares, which was 5.3% less than in the same period of the previous year.

Of the total sown area, 46,568 hectares were allocated to cereals and pulses (excluding maize), 2636 hectares to maize for grain, 36175 hectares to industrial crops (including 29544 hectares of cotton), 7991 hectares to potatoes, 10611 hectares to vegetables, 34 hectares to vegetable seeds, 4788 hectares to melons and gourds, and 9921 hectares to fodder crops.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the sown areas of maize for grain increased by 18.0%, fodder crops by 19.9%, and cotton by 1.6%. At the same time, the sown areas of cereals and pulses (excluding maize) decreased by 4.3%, industrial crops by 3.6%, potatoes by 5.5%, vegetable crops by 27.1%, vegetables for seed production by 35.9%, and melons and gourds by 27.6%.

Establishment of New Orchards and Vineyards

As of April 1, 2026, 556.5 hectares of new orchards had been established in collective and dehkan farms, which was 3.5 times more than in the same period of the previous year. Of the total area of new orchards, 255.0 hectares consisted of pome fruit crops, 189.0 hectares of stone fruit crops, 78.9 hectares of nut crops, 1.4 hectares of subtropical fruit crops, and 32.5 hectares of berry crops. Of the total area of new orchards, 336.5 hectares were established on

rainfed lands. During this period, 27.1 hectares of new vineyards were also established, of which 8.6 hectares were located on rainfed lands.

(The text apparently contains a typographical error: 88.6 hectares are indicated, which exceeds the total area of new vineyards of 27.1 hectares.) In addition, orchards were restored on an area of 770.3 hectares and vineyards on an area of 72.1 hectares.

Stocks of Agricultural Products and Finished Food Products

(excluding data from the Agency for State Material Reserves under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan)

As of April 1, 2026, 14513.1 tons of cereals had been accumulated in refrigerated and storage facilities throughout the republic, including 12635.4 tons of wheat, 12.8 tons of rye, 1,860.8 tons of barley, and 4.1 tons of paddy rice. In addition, the following products were in storage: maize for grain – 745.3 tons; potatoes – 1845.0 tons; vegetables – 4054.2 tons in total (including 2251.1 tons of carrots and 1,803.1 tons of onions); apples – 176.0 tons; grapes – 52.0 tons; flour – 2388.0 tons; vegetable oil – 1,402.5 tons; sugar – 5881.6 tons; rice – 6.0 tons; as well as all types of canned products – 3689.0 thousand conventional cans.

1.2.2.1.2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As of April 1, 2026, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 3067.7 thousand head, which was 261.4 thousand head, or 9.3%, more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. During the same period, the number of sheep and goats amounted to 8178.7 thousand head, an increase of 846.1 thousand head, or 11.5%. Of the total livestock population, household farms accounted for 94.4% of cattle and 82.0% of sheep and goats.

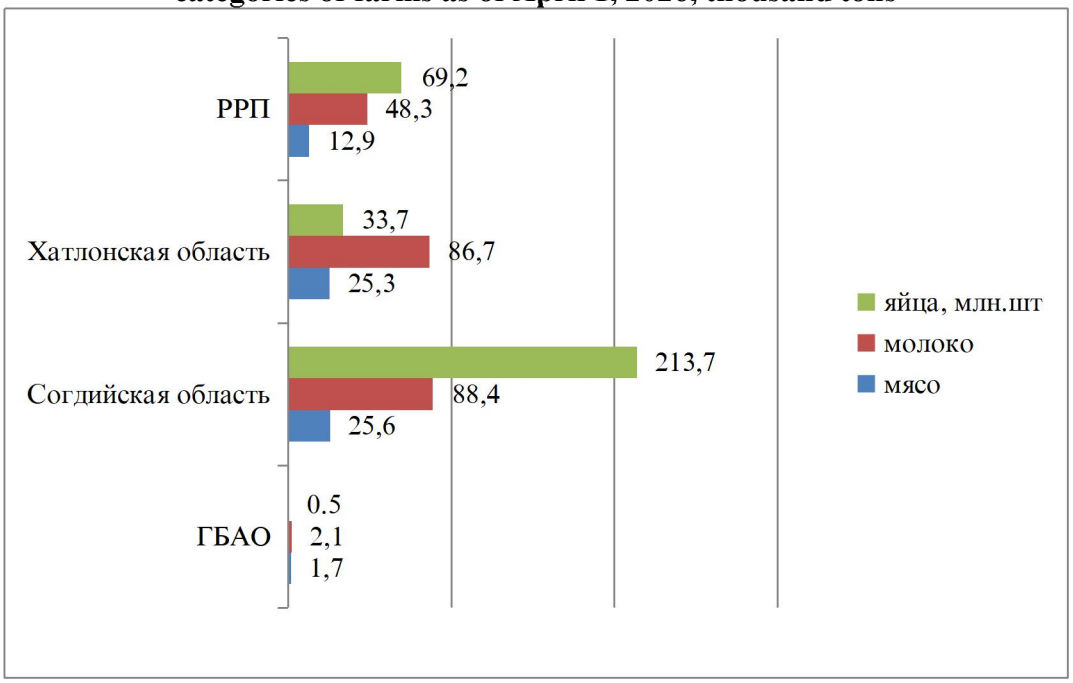
The number of cattle increased by 8.9% in Khatlon Region, 11.3% in Sughd Region, 5.3% in GBAO, and 8.4% in the DRS, compared to the same period of the previous year.

Таблица 4: Основные показатели продукции животноводства по Республике

	2024	**2025[1]**	**I q. 2026[1]**
Production, thousand tons			
Meat (slaughter weight)	248,0	35,5	39,7
including:			
beef and veal	145,9	18,8	20,9
lamb and goat meat	66,0	9,4	10,5
poultry meat	36,1	7,3	8,3
Milk	1177,4	216,6	225,5
Eggs, million pieces	1265,6	310,4	317,1
Productivity[1]			
Average milk yield per 1 cow, kg	1970	400	435
Egg production of one laying hen, pieces	275	61	61

1in agricultural enterprises and dekhkan farms

Graph 3: Production of main livestock products in all categories of farms as of April 1, 2026, thousand tons



2.2. Manufacturer price analysis

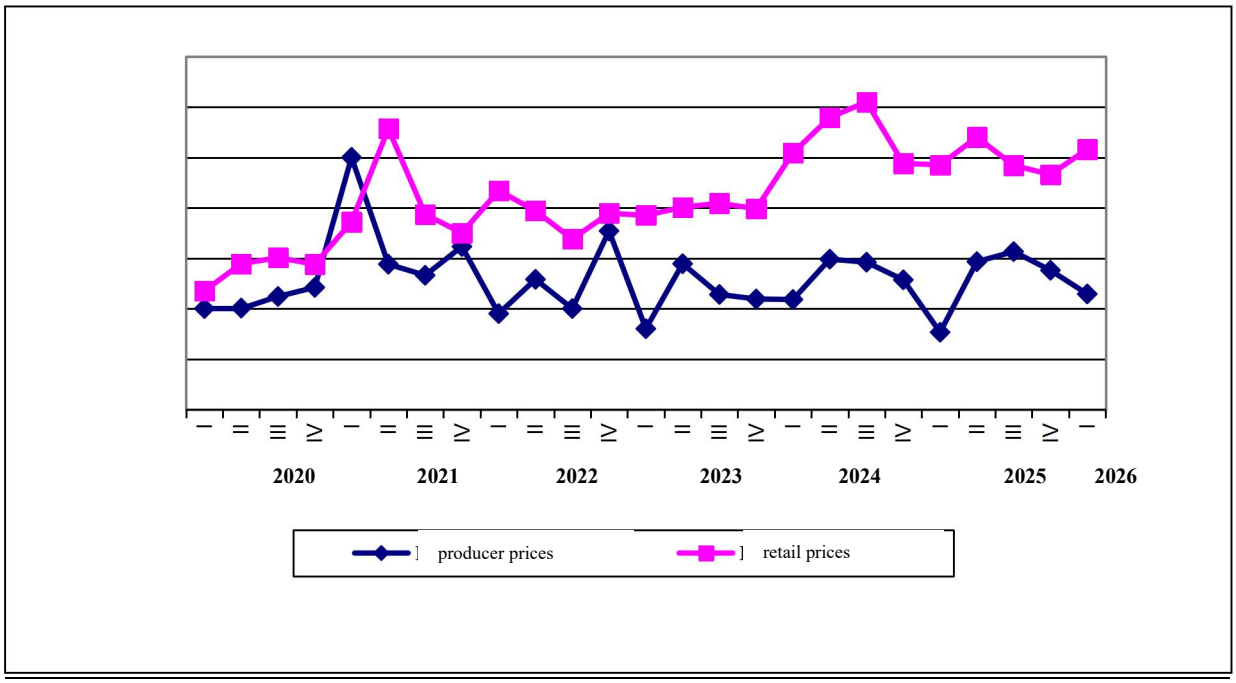
Table 5: Manufacturer price changes

(somoni/kg)

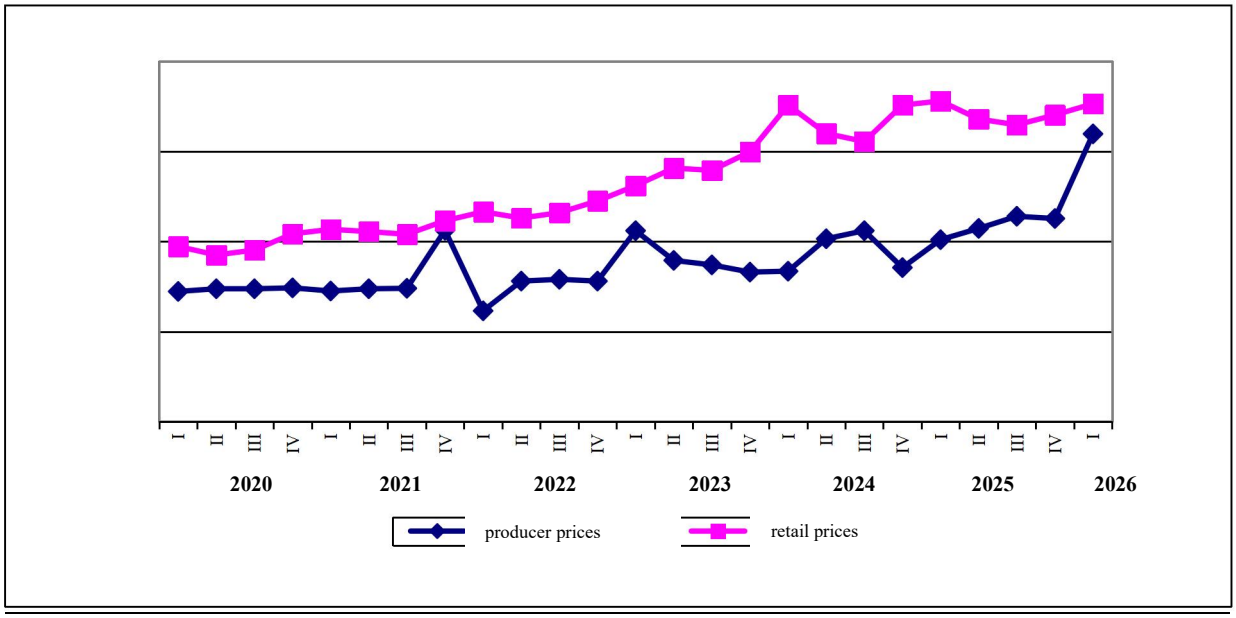
	2024				2025				2026
	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.
Wheat	1,89	3,80	3,77	3,73	2,57	2,36	2,40	2,81	2,75
Milk	4,04	4,29	4,56	4,51	6,39	5,76	5,57	5,39	5,61
Potato	1,53	2,93	3,13	2,76	2,29	3,23	3,12	3,01	2,14

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

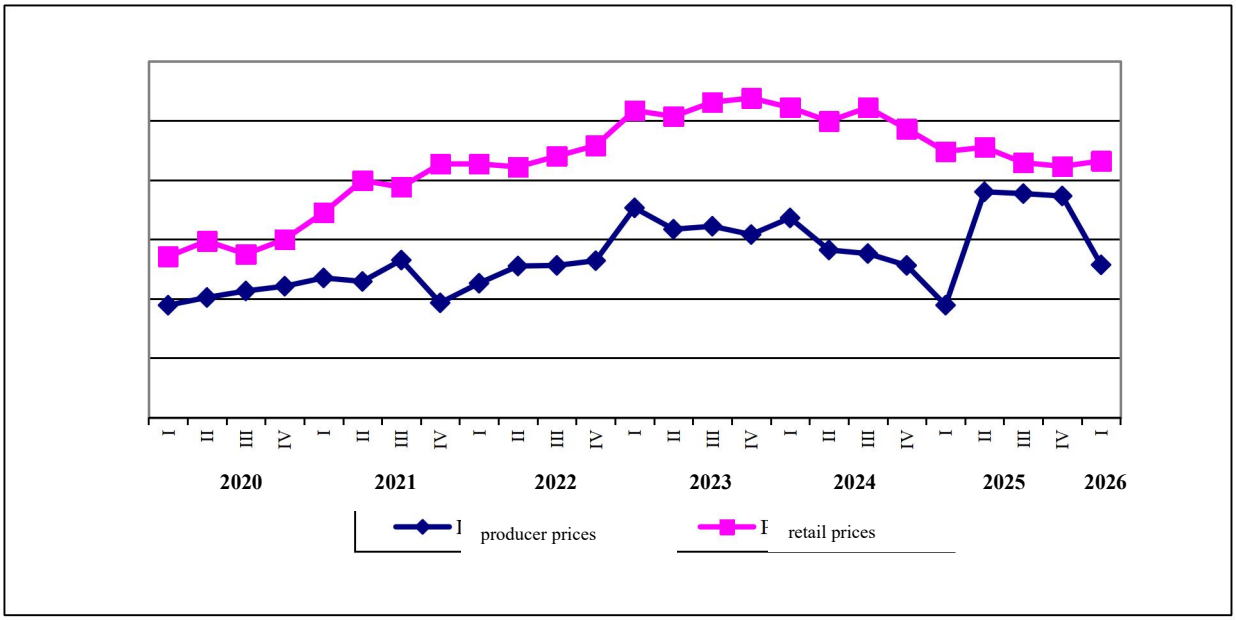
Graph 4: Changes in retail and producer prices for potatoes, somoni/kg



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



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



The graphs show that the trend of changes in retail prices is higher than the change in producer prices. And this situation applies to all types of agricultural products (see Appendix 3 and 4).

2.3. Trade in basic food products

In the Republic of Tajikistan, the share of food products in total exports in January–March 2025 and 2026 was 3.3% and 4.4%, respectively. In the structure of imports, their share was significantly higher, amounting to 17.0% and 17.9%, respectively.

The main imported food products include potatoes, which account for the largest share, as well as vegetables, eggs, confectionery products, and other food products.

In January–March 2026, imports of food products increased by 14.9%. In particular, wheat imports increased by 2.8%, vegetable oil by 39.6%, potatoes by 1.9 times, and fruits and tuber crops by 41.8%.

Table 6: Export, import of basic food products and their share in total trade volume for January - March 2025-2026.

(thousand ton)

	Export		2026 in % to 2025	Import		2026 In % to 2025
	2025	2026		2025	2026	
Foodstuffs	41,2	39,7	96,4	593,5	681,9	114,9
of them:						
wheat	-	-	-	304,6	312,9	102,7
flour	-	1,5	-	12,4	15,3	123,4
sugar and confectionery	0,06	0,4	66,7	40,1	25,6	63,8
pasta, noodles, horns, etc.	-	0,5	-	3,0	4,0	133,3
vegetable oil	-	-	-	22,7	31,7	139,6
milk and dairy products	-	0,5	-	3,1	3,5	112,9
eggs, million pieces	-	-	-	6,3	10,2	161,9
tea	-	-	-	1,4	1,3	92,8
potato	-	-	-	20,1	38,7	1,9 раз
vegetables	1,6	0,1	6,3	7,5	35,7	4,8 раз
fruits and fruits	31,2	32,0	102,6	31,8	45,1	141,8
fruit and vegetable juices	0,2	0,3	150,0	0,6	0,3	83,3
canned vegetables, tomatoes	-	-	-	0,5	0,5	100,0
Share of food products in total volume in %	3,3	4,4	133,3	17,0	17,9	105,3

2.4. Availability of food per capita

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

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

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

Table 7: Food consumption per capita

(per capita, kg per month)

	I q.2025 q	I q.2026
Bakery products (in terms of flour)	14,13	13,58
Potato	3,55	3,43
Vegetables and melons	6,50	6,70
Fruits and berries	2,62	7,43
Sugar and confectionery	1,48	1,86
Meat and meat products	2,05	3,53
Milk and dairy products	3,44	9,88
Eggs, pieces	15	13
Vegetable fats	1,68	2,32
Fish and fish products	0,18	0,35

Source:Household Budget Survey

SECTION III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access means that all household members have sufficient resources to obtain food that meets the nutritional needs for a healthy and active life. Access may be through production for own consumption, market purchases or donations.

3.1. Consumer price analysis

In March 2026, among the food products monitored, the most significant price increases were recorded 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% (mutton – by 2.4% and beef – by 1.0%); milk – by 6.5%; eggs – by 6.1%; and oils and fats – by 1.0%. At the same time, during 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, Annex 4).

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

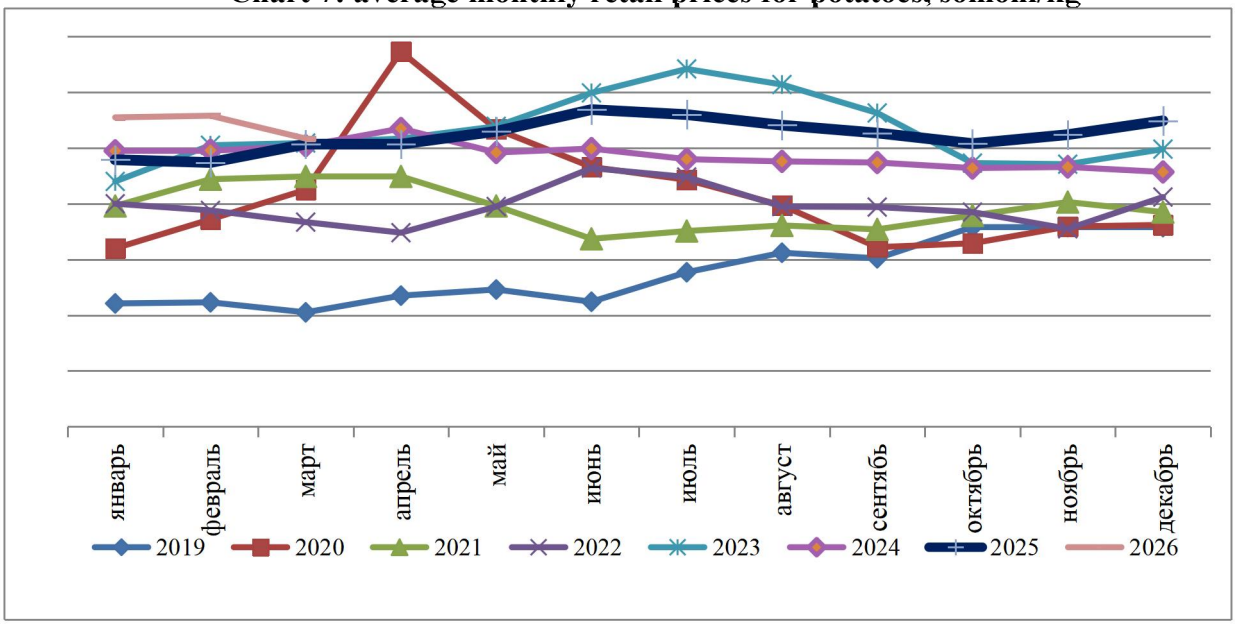
at the end of the period, somoni and diram per 1 kg, liter, piece

	2025		2026		
	march	*december*	*january*	*february*	*march*
beef	85,73	99,10	97,66	97,64	96,11
butter	66,75	85,49	84,77	95,02	95,34
cottonseed oil	17,11	17,63	17,76	17,63	17,77
milk on tap	7,08	7,30	7,31	7,31	7,31
eggs (for 10 pieces)	13,21	13,37	13,24	12,90	13,03
granulated sugar	11,10	10,34	10,41	10,32	10,58
salt	2,03	1,99	2,16	2,16	2,16
1st grade wheat flour	6,22	6,00	6,05	6,08	6,09
bread made from 1st grade flour	4,18	4,15	4,11	4,15	4,22
rice	21,38	21,41	20,92	20,52	16,42
potato	5,07	5,49	5,55	5,58	5,71
bulb onions	3,19	2,96	3,05	2,97	3,07
carrot	4,20	4,04	3,82	3,78	3,60
apples	10,45	9,48	9,82	10,15	11,90
vodka	24,47	25,06	25,04	25,21	25,49

Since the beginning of 2026, prices for the following food products have increased, mainly due to higher prices for fats and oils – by 2.2% (mutton fat – by 5.1%, cottonseed oil – by 3.4%, and sunflower oil – by 1.0%); vegetables – by 4.3% (cabbage – by 8.9%, onions – by 7.0%, tomatoes – by 6.7%, potatoes – by 5.6%, and cucumbers – by 0.3%); fruits – by 12.1%

(apples – by 28.4%, grapes – by 16.4%, lemons – by 12.4%, and bananas – by 3.4%); flour – by 2.6%; and non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.5%. At the same time, prices decreased for poultry meat – by 0.2%, cereals – by 0.9%, beef – by 2.1%, eggs – by 3.1%, carrots – by 4.1%, and rice – by 6.0%.

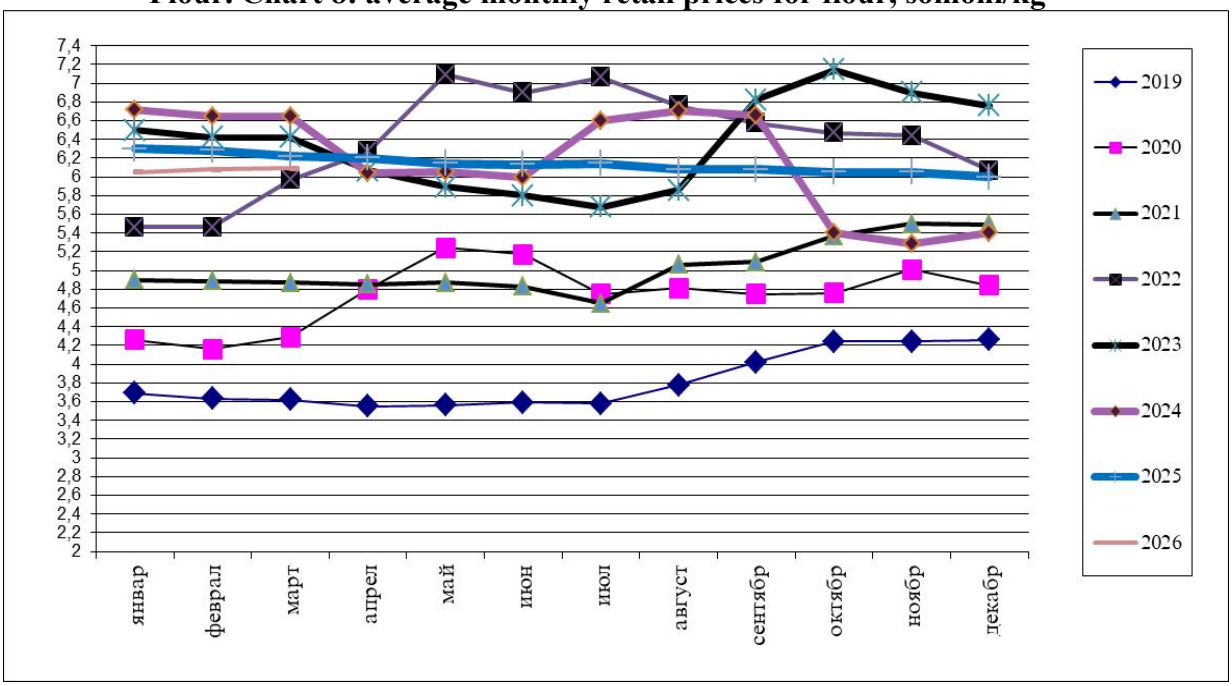
Chart 7: average monthly retail prices for potatoes, somoni/kg



Potatoes. Potato prices are subject to seasonal fluctuations, as well as changes in supply and demand. The highest seasonal prices are observed in the second quarter of each year, before the first new harvest.

In September 2024, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 4.74 somoni, which was 26.2 percent lower than in September 2023. In December 2024, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 4.57 somoni, which was 8.2 percent lower than in December 2023. In March 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 5.07 somoni, which was 0.6 percent higher than in March 2024. In June 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 5.69 somoni, which was 14.0 percent lower than in June 2024. In September 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 5.27 somoni, which was 11.2 percent higher than in September 2024. In December 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 5.49 somoni, which was 20.1 percent lower than in December 2024. In March 2026, the price of 1 kilogram of potatoes was 5.71 somoni, which was 12.6 percent higher than in March 2025 (see Figure 7).

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



Flour. In September 2024, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 6.66 somoni, which was 79.0 percent higher than in September 2023. In December 2024, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 5.40 somoni, which was 20.1 percent lower than in December 2023. In March 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 6.22 somoni, which was 6.5 percent lower than in March 2024. In June 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 6.13 somoni, which was 2.2 percent higher than in June 2024. In September 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 6.08 somoni, which was 8.7 percent lower than in September 2024. In December 2025, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 6.00 somoni, which was 5.7 percent lower than in December 2024. In March 2026, the price of 1 kilogram of flour was 6.09 somoni, which was 2.1 percent lower than in March 2025 (see Figure 8).

3.2. Income and expenses

Data on household income and expenditure are derived from the Household Budget Survey, which has been conducted since January 1, 2009, based on a quarterly survey of 3,000 households. Data for 2008 were collected through a monthly survey of 925 households and consist of the following sections: demographic information on household composition; housing and infrastructure; household consumption, including consumption from own production; and economic activities in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

3.2.1. Incomes

For the first quarter of 2026, compared to the first quarter of 2025, average per capita nominal cash income increased by 21.0 % and amounted to 1144.56 somoni per month, and real cash income increased by 16.8% (see table No. 9).

Table 9: Provision indicators

	I q.2025	I q.2026
Average per capita income (TJS/month)	945,82	1144,56
Real income growth (%)	98,5	116,8
Average nominal salary	2794,38	3204,07
Real wage growth (%)	124,7	115,5
Average per capita expenses (TJS/month)	1088,06	1292,41
Growth in real expenses (%)	93,0	114,6

Source: Household Budget Survey and Current Statistics.

The most important source of cash income for households in the first quarter of 2026 continues to be labor income – 46.3 percent, payment of pensions and benefits – 6.3 percent, and receipts from sales of agricultural products – 10.2 percent..

3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

Poverty and food insecurity are closely linked and form a vicious circle. Food and nutrition insecurity is defined as: "People's lack of consistent and reliable access to sufficient supplies of safe and nutritious food to support normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. This may be caused by lack of food availability, insufficient purchasing power, inequalities in distribution or inadequate food consumption at the household level. Food insecurity, poor health and sanitation, and poor care and feeding practices can be major causes of poor nutrition. Food insecurity can be chronic (permanent), seasonal or temporary.

3.3.1. Food insecurity - households spending more than half of their income on food

Food insecurity means a situation where people do not have consistent physical, social and economic access to sufficient, nutritious and healthy food that meets their dietary needs and preferences and is essential for leading an active and healthy life.

In the first quarter of 2026, compared to the first quarter of 2025, the share of food expenditures in urban areas increased by 2.4 percentage points and in rural areas increased by 4.8 percentage points (see Table 10).

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

	I q.2025	I q.2026
Republic	**51,8**	**55,5**
including:		
urban population	55,4	57,8
countryside	48,7	53,5
Regions		
Dushanbe	58,4	65,5
GBAO	51,2	52,2
Sughd region	52,9	53,2
Khatlon region	52,7	54,8
DRS	44,1	54,8

SECTION IV. CONSUMPTION AND ABSORPTION

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

4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the methods for identifying food insecurity and inadequate nutrition is to calculate the daily kilocalorie consumption per household member.

In the first quarter of 2026, daily calorie consumption per household member amounted to 4183.65 kilocalories, which is slightly above the level recommended by the World Health Organization (2100 kilocalories per day).

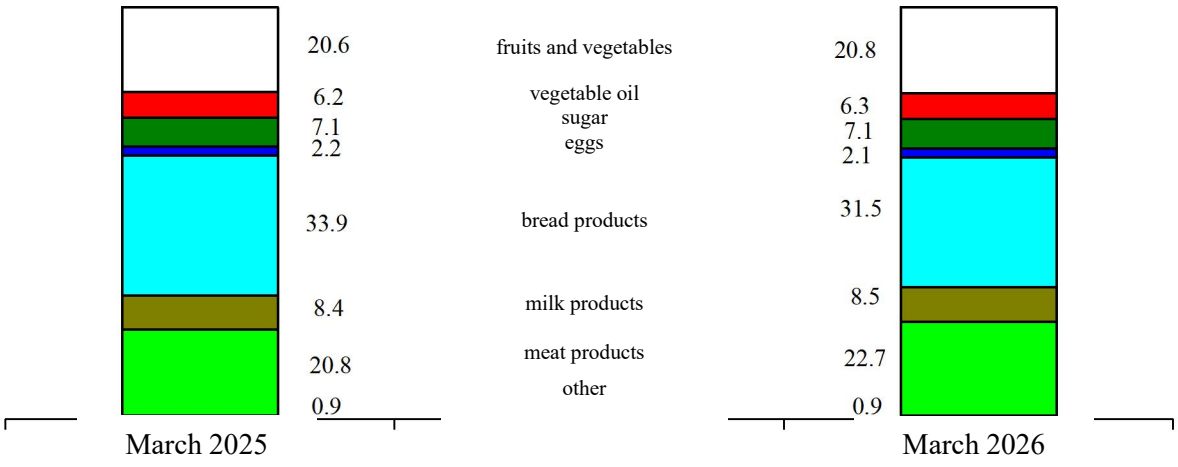
In the first quarter of 2026, the average consumption of bread and bread products amounted to 40.74 kilograms per household member, which is characteristic of all regions of the republic.

Overall, in the Republic, during the first quarter of 2026, per capita consumption amounted to 10.3 kg of potatoes, 20.1 kg of vegetables and melons and gourds, 29.6 kg of milk and dairy products, 10.6 kg of meat and meat products, 7.0 kg of vegetable oil and other fats, 39 eggs, 5.6 kg of sugar and confectionery products, and 22.3 kg of fruits.

The largest share of household expenditure on food purchases was allocated to bread and bread products, accounting for 25.0 percent.

Chart 9: Cost structure of a set of food products in March 2025-2026.

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



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

Table 11: Composition of nutrients in foods consumed per day (without beer and wine)

	Per household member per day	including:		Per household member per day	including:	
		in urban areas	rural areas		in urban areas	rural areas
	I q. 2025			I q. 2026		
proteins, gram	70,72	80,71	64,66	172,03	263,18	116,05
including in products of animal origin, grams	22,16	24,99	20,43	92,54	134,25	66,92
fats, grams	85,97	101,27	76,69	276,78	523,62	125,19
including in products of animal origin, grams	15,43	17,50	14,18	125,44	230,29	61,04
carbohydrates, gram	413,20	465,12	381,68	544,67	635,49	488,89
calorie content of consumed products, k/cal	2711,21	3096,49	2477,34	4183,65	4644,73	3486,57
including animal origin, k/kal	266,12	301,86	244,42	1583,03	2774,44	851,34

4.2. Non-income food security indicators

4.2.1. Morbidity

Table 12: Population incidence of infectious diseases

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	2024	2025	I q. 2025	I q 2026
Total	31990	32678	6171	5338
Acute intestinal infections	14695	16638	1173	808
including				
Bacterial dysentery	100	73	10	3
Acute viral hepatitis	5674	4065	1505	1307
Tuberculosis	4039	3474	912	847
Brucellosis	558	653	71	89
Parasitic diseases	40633	34970	9617	8086

In the first quarter of 2026, compared to the first quarter of 2025, the incidence of infectious diseases among the population increased by 13.5 percent.

Acute intestinal infections accounted for 15.1 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. Acute viral hepatitis accounted for 24.5 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. Compared to the same period of 2025, the incidence of brucellosis increased by 25.4 percent. Compared to the same period of 2025, the incidence of parasitic diseases decreased by 15.9 percent**,** acute intestinal infectious diseases by 31.1 percent, and bacterial dysentery by 70.0 percent. Compared to the same period of 2025, the number of registered tuberculosis cases decreased by 7.1 percent.

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

(cases)

Registered infectious diseases	**2024**	**2025**	**I q. 2025**	**I q 2026**
Total	20604	21664	3927	3221
Acute intestinal infections	10526	12303	812	522
including				
Acute viral hepatitis	5121	3618	1307	1099
Tuberculosis	207	152	34	41
Brucellosis	117	94	3	9
Parasitic diseases	26115	23335	5797	5132

In the first quarter of 2026, compared to the first quarter of 2025, the incidence of infectious diseases among children aged 0–14 years increased by 18.0 percent.

Acute intestinal infections accounted for 16.2 percent of the total number of infectious diseases. The share of acute viral hepatitis among children aged 0–14 years accounted for 34.1 percent of the total number of infectious diseases.

Compared to the same period of 2025, the incidence of acute intestinal infections increased by 35.7 percent.

Compared to the first quarter of 2025, the number of registered cases of parasitic diseases decreased by 11.5 percent. Compared to the first quarter of 2025, the number of registered cases of brucellosis increased threefold, while the number of registered tuberculosis cases increased by 20.6 percent.

4.2.2. Fertility, mortality, natural increase

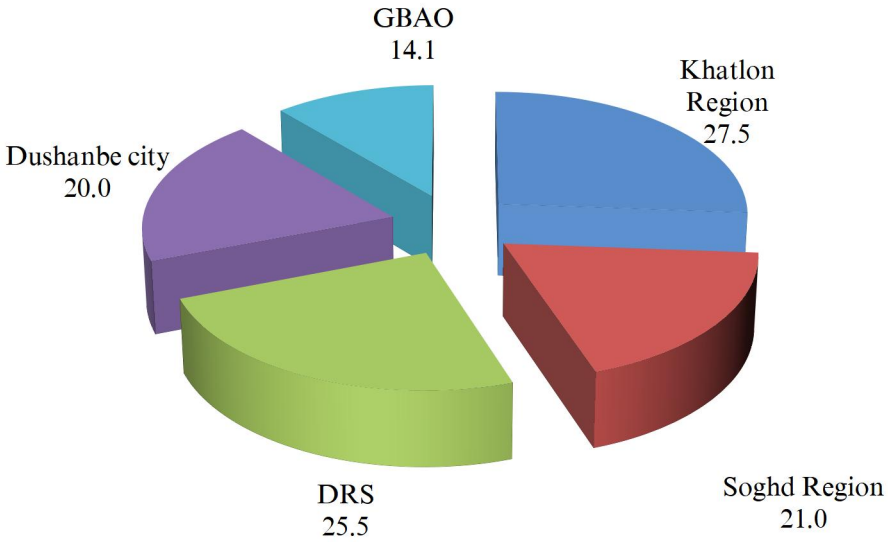
For January–March 2026, civil registry offices registered 57.8 thousand births within the period prescribed by law[1] (excluding the registration of births from previous years through restoration of records) and 9.1 thousand deaths, including 0.4 thousand children under one year of age.

According to preliminary estimates, the crude birth and death rates were 21.7 and 3.4 per 1000 population, respectively.

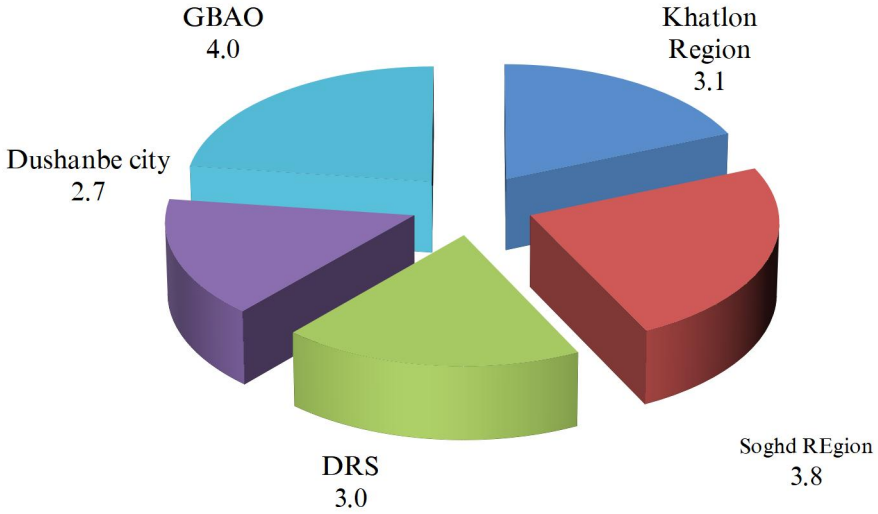
Table 14: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for 2022-2026

	number of registered births, total within the period established by law		*number of registered deaths*		*natural population growth*	
	Human	*in % to the corresponding period of last year*	*Human*	*in % to the corresponding period of last year*	*Human*	*in % to the corresponding period of last year*
2022						
1 quarter	54723	99,6	8753	96,2	45970	100,2
2 quarter	55426	114,2	7582	93,8	47844	118,2
3 quarter	53790	110,0	7400	59,2	46390	127,4
4 quarter	66717	105,2	7371	79,0	59346	109,7
In a year	230654	106,9	31106	79,7	199548	112,8
2023						
1 quarter	54078	98,8	9032	103,2	45046	98,0
2 quarter	52752	95,2	7952	104,9	44800	93,6
3 quarter	60113	111,8	7651	103,4	52462	113,1
4 quarter	7297,6	109,4	7972	108,2	65004	109,5
In a year	239919	104,0	32607	104,8	207312	103,9
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
In a year	251553	104,8	33022	101,3	218531	105,4
2025						
1 quarter	57940	101,5	8668	101,6	49272	101,5
2 quarter	58215	102,8	8539	104,4	49676	102,5
3 quarter	64191	99,4	8194	101,5	55997	99,1
4 quarter	74753	102,1	8964	108,8	65789	101,3
In a year	255099	101,4	34365	104,1	220734	101,0
2026						
1 quarter	**57854**	**99,9**	**9107**	**105,1**	**48747**	**98,9**

Graph 10: Crude birth rates by region per 1000 population



Graph 11: Crude mortality rates by region per 1000 population



In January–March 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, the registration of births in the republic decreased by 0.1%. A decrease in the registration of births was observed in all regions, except Sughd Region and the Districts under Republican Subordination. In Khatlon Region, the decrease amounted to 1.6% (24.0 thousand births); in Dushanbe — 8.9% (5.5 thousand births); and in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast — 11.2% (0.7 thousand births). An increase in the registration of births was recorded in Sughd Region — by 1.1% (13.3 thousand births), and in the Districts under Republican Subordination — by 5.8% (14.4 thousand births).

Table 15: Number of births, deaths and natural population growth for January - March 2025 - 2026

	number of registered births within the period established by law		*number of deaths*		*natural population growth*	
	2025	*2026*	*2025*	*2026*	*2025*	*2026*
	человек					
Republic	57940	57854	8668	9107	49272	48747
Including:						
GBAO	752	668	188	260	564	408
Sughd region	13132	13283	2946	2967	10186	10316
Khatlon region	24440	24046	3067	3216	21373	20830
Dushanbe	6039	5499	817	862	5222	4637
DRS	13577	14358	1650	1802	11927	12556

The registration of deaths in January–March 2026 increased by 5.1% compared to the same period of 2025, reaching 9.1 thousand deaths. An increase in registered deaths was observed in all regions of the republic. In Sughd Region, the number of registered deaths increased by 0.7% (3.0 thousand deaths); in Dushanbe — by 5.5% (0.9 thousand deaths); in the Districts under Republican Subordination — by 9.2% (1.8 thousand deaths); in Khatlon Region — by 4.9% (3.2 thousand deaths); and in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast — by 38.3%, reaching 260 deaths. According to preliminary data, the natural increase in population in January–March 2026 decreased by 1.1% compared to the same period of 2025 and amounted to 48.7 thousand people, or 18.3 persons per 1,000 population.

Table 16: Population

Taking into account the registration of births, deaths and migration, the population as of April 1, 2026 was as follows:

	Population, per April 1, 2026, thousand people	*in % to the corresponding period 2025*
Republic	10767,8	102,0
Including:		
GBAO	236,6	100,6
Sughd region	3025,1	101,7
Khatlon region	3898,9	102,3
Dushanbe	1296,5	101,8
RRP	2310,7	102,2

METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology for 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-cultural acceptability), access and satisfactory consumption and absorption of such products by all persons at all times for ensuring an active and healthy life."

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

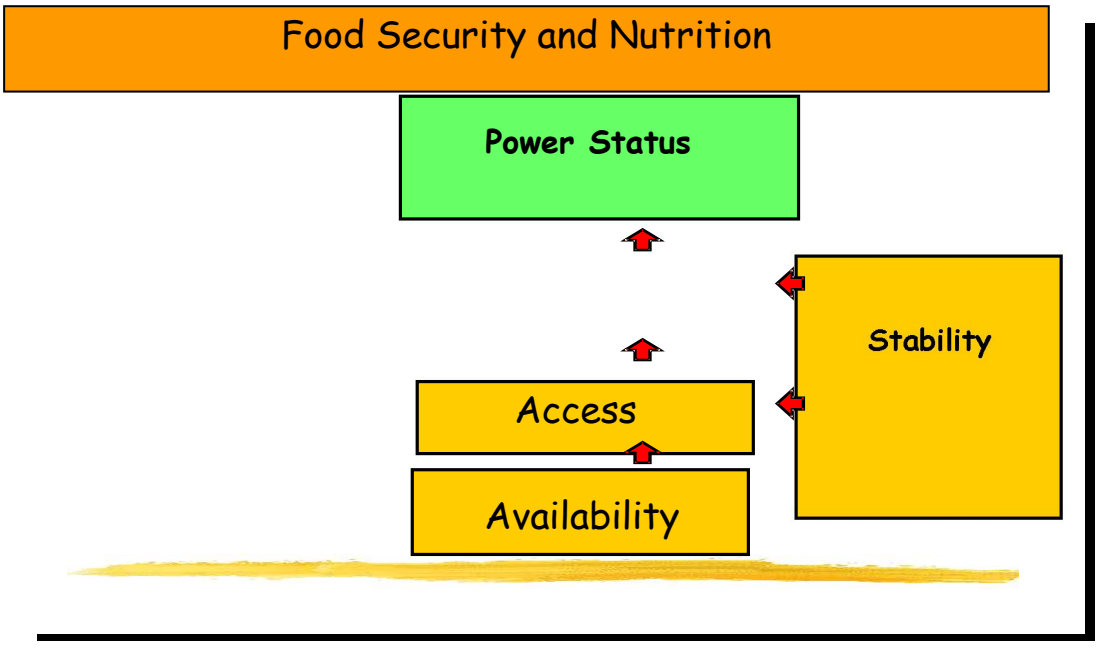
Access: all households and all household members have sufficient resources to purchase necessary food products (through production, purchase or assistance);

Consumption knowledge, health and sanitation,

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

community level (village, district, region), which is the **meso level**, to the national or global, i.e. **macro level**.

For the 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 3000 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.

Abbreviations used:

GDP	Gross domestic product
DRS	Districts of Republican Subordination
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
CPI	Consumer price index
CPRI	Short-term indicator of economic development

Appendix 1. Review of meteorological conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan for the first quarter of 2026

Meteorological overview

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

The average monthly air temperature in January 2026 was 1–3°C above the climatic norm in most parts of the republic. In the valleys of Khatlon Region, the temperature was +3…+5°C (normal +2…+4°C), while in the foothill areas it was around +3°C (normal 0…−1°C). In the valleys of the Districts under Republican Subordination, the temperature was +3…+5°C (normal +1…+2°C), while in the mountainous areas it ranged from −1 to −8°C (normal −3…−9°C). In the valleys of Sughd Region, the temperature was +2…+3°C (normal 0…+2°C), while in the mountainous areas it ranged from −3 to −6°C (normal −4…−7°C). In the western part of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), the temperature ranged from +1…+3°C to −2…−6°C (normal −1…−8°C), while in the eastern part of GBAO it ranged from −14 to −17°C (normal −17…−18°C). In the Bulunkul area, the average temperature was −23°C (normal −24°C).

A short-term decrease in air temperature was observed on January 22–24 and January 29. The air temperature decreased by 10–15°C: in the valleys, it dropped to −8…−16°C at night and −2…−5°C during the day; in the mountainous areas, it dropped to −12…−20°C at night and −5…−10°C during the day. In high-mountain areas, temperatures dropped to −26…−28°C at night and −8…−10°C during the day on January 9–14. In the Bulunkul area, temperatures reached −56…−58°C at night and −19…−21°C during the day.

Precipitation in the form of rain and snow was mainly observed during the second half of the month. On January 22, heavy precipitation was recorded across most of the republic.

The monthly amount of precipitation was within the climatic norm, while in some areas it exceeded the norm. In the valley and foothill areas of Khatlon Region, precipitation amounted to 16–161% of the norm (28–102 mm); in the Districts under Republican Subordination, 64–141% of the norm (73–128 mm), including 249% of the norm (64 mm) in Bustonobod. In Sughd Region, precipitation amounted to 36–186% of the norm (15–39 mm in the valleys and 9–17 mm in the mountainous areas), while in GBAO it amounted to 21–185% of the norm (6–53 mm in the western part of the oblast and 4–12 mm in the eastern part). In the Shaymak area, precipitation reached 231% of the norm (5.8 mm).

On January 1–10, 18–20 and 26–30, fog was observed in some areas of Khatlon Region, the Districts under Republican Subordination, and Sughd Region.

On January 4, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19–20, 22 and 24, wind speeds increased to 17–22 m/s in the Districts under Republican Subordination and Sughd Region. Similar increases were recorded on January 4 and 22 in some areas of Khatlon Region and the eastern part of GBAO.

February. In February of the current year, abnormally warm weather prevailed throughout the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most parts of the country exceeded the climatic norm by 4–8°C. Such weather conditions had not previously been observed throughout the entire period of meteorological observations in the republic.

In the valley areas of Khatlon Region, the temperature was +11…+13°C (normal +4…+6°C), while in the foothill areas it was +8…+9°C (normal −1…+1°C). In the valley areas of the Districts under Republican Subordination, the temperature was around +11°C (normal +3…+4°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +1…+6°C (normal −1…−4°C). In the Maykhura area, the temperature was −1°C (normal −7°C), while in Lakhsh District it was −3°C (normal −7°C).

In the valley areas of Sughd Region, the temperature was +8…+11°C (normal +2…+3°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +1…+2°C (normal −3…−4°C). In the Dehavz area, the temperature was −2°C (normal −6°C). In the western part of GBAO, the temperature was +1…+3°C (normal −3…−5°C), while in Darvoz District and the Khumrogi area it reached +6…+7°C (normal +1°C). In the eastern part of GBAO, the temperature was −8…−11°C (normal −13…−15°C).

During the day, temperatures in the valleys ranged from +14…+19°C, and on some days increased to +22…+27°C in the valleys of Khatlon Region and the Districts under Republican Subordination. Nighttime temperatures ranged from 0…+5°C to +7…+12°C. In the mountainous areas, daytime temperatures ranged from −4…0°C to +6…+11°C (up to +15…+17°C in Darvoz), while nighttime temperatures ranged from −7…−12°C to −1…−6°C. In the eastern part of GBAO, nighttime temperatures ranged from −17…−22°C to −6…−11°C; in Bulunkul, they ranged from −20…−25°C to −34…−36°C. During the day, temperatures ranged from −1…−5°C and subsequently increased to +1…+8°C.

During the month, under the influence of humid air masses, rain and snow were observed across most of the country on February 3, 5–6, 9–14, 21 and 26.

Precipitation exceeded the climatic norm in most areas of Sughd Region and the Districts under Republican Subordination, while it was below the norm in GBAO and some areas of Khatlon Region. In Khatlon Region, precipitation amounted to 37–92% and locally 102–126% of the norm (28–130 mm); in Sughd Region, 105–249% of the norm (10–38 mm); in the Districts under Republican Subordination, 93–212% of the norm (37–140 mm); in the western part of GBAO, 18–94% of the norm (up to 110% in Darvoz District, with a normal range of 8–59 mm); and in the eastern part of GBAO, 0–55% of the norm (4–16 mm).

On February 10, 13, 15, 17 and 21, fog was observed in some areas of Sughd Region, Khatlon Region and the Districts under Republican Subordination.

On February 2–3, 5, 15 and 21, wind speeds increased to 15–20 m/s in some areas of Sughd Region and the Districts under Republican Subordination, as well as in Khatlon Region on February 21.

Dust storms were observed in some areas of Khatlon Region on February 16, 21–22 and 26. Thunderstorms were recorded in some areas of Khatlon Region and the Districts under Republican Subordination on February 13–14.

Blizzards were observed in some mountainous areas of Sughd Region and the eastern part of GBAO on February 5–7 and 14–15.

March. In March of the current year, warm weather was observed throughout the republic.

The average monthly air temperature in most areas of the country exceeded the climatic norm by 2–5°C. In the valley areas of Khatlon Region, the temperature was +13…+15°C (normal +10…+12°C), while in the foothill areas it was around +10°C (normal +5…+7°C).

In the valleys of the Districts under Republican Subordination, the temperature was +12…+13°C (normal around +9°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +4…+9°C (normal −1°C to +5°C). In the valleys of Sughd Region, the temperature reached around +11°C (normal +8…+9°C), while in the mountainous areas it was +2…+5°C (normal −2°C to +2°C). In the western part of GBAO, the temperature was +6…+11°C (normal +1…+7°C), while in the eastern part of the oblast it ranged from −2 to −9°C (normal −7…−14°C).

Due to the intrusion of cold air masses, a decrease in air temperature was observed from March 10–16. Daytime temperatures in the valleys decreased by 13–17°C, while the average daily temperature was 3–8°C below the long-term norm. During the day, temperatures in the valleys were +6…+15°C, while at night they were 0…+5°C; in some areas of Sughd Region, nighttime temperatures dropped to −1…−4°C. In the mountainous areas, daytime temperatures ranged from +1…+6°C to +8…+13°C, while nighttime temperatures ranged from −1 to −5°C.

The total amount of precipitation during the month generally exceeded the climatic norm, although it was below the norm in some areas. Under the influence of cyclones, precipitation, locally heavy, was observed on March 3–7, 9–11, 15, 18–23 and 29–30. For example, on March 5 and 10, 30–33 mm of precipitation fell in Dushanbe over 18 hours, 27–42 mm in Yovon District, and 25 mm of rain in Darvoz District.

The monthly amount of precipitation was as follows: in Khatlon Region, 75–135% of the norm (43–148 mm in the valleys and 170–204 mm in the foothills); in Sughd Region, 44–121% of the norm (191% at the Penjikent meteorological station and 137% at the Buston station; normal 26–71 mm); in the Districts under Republican Subordination, 24–121% of the norm (137–191% in Fayzabad and Lakhsh; normal 63–152 mm; 200–216 mm on the southern slopes of the Hissar Range); and in GBAO, 112–157% of the norm (184–280% at the Khumrogi, Rushan, Irkht and Murghab stations; normal 5–93 mm).

On March 10–11, 14 and 28, wind speeds increased to 11–16 m/s in some areas of the Districts under Republican Subordination, Khatlon and Sughd regions, as well as GBAO. Thunderstorms were observed on March 22–23 and 28–31.

Dust storms were observed in some areas of Khatlon Region on March 2–4 and 28.

Review of water from rivers and reservoirs

January. During January of the current year, a decrease in water levels was recorded in the river basins of the republic.

The average monthly water discharge during the month in the Panj River basin exceeded the norm (117–131%), while in the Kyzylsu (Southern) River it was below the norm (73%). In the Zarafshon River basin, it was within and above the norm (94–121%); in the Vakhsh River basin, it was below or within the norm (78–102%); and in the Kofarnihon River basin, it was below and close to the norm (87–99%). The water flow of the Isfara River exceeded the norm (114%), while in the Karatag River it was below the norm (82%).

The volume of water in the Nurek Reservoir decreased by 1015 million m³ during the month and, as of January 31, 2026, amounted to 8216 million m³, which was 41 million m³ more than in the same period of the previous year.

The volume of water in the Kayrakkum Reservoir increased by 321 million m³ during the month and, as of January 31, 2026, amounted to 2747 million m³, which was 583 million m³ less than in the same period of the previous year.

The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in January of the current year was 84% overall, which was 1 percentage point higher than in the same period of the previous year (January 2025 – 83%).

February

During February, particularly in the first and second ten-day periods of the month, water levels in the river basins of the republic generally remained unchanged.

During the third ten-day period of the month, an increase in water levels was observed in the Vakhsh, Kofarnihon, Yakhsu and Kyzylsu (Southern) river basins.

The average monthly water discharge was as follows: 122–144% of the norm in the Panj River basin; 166–206% in the Kofarnihon basin; 93–102% in the Vakhsh basin; 97–129% in the Zarafshon basin; 101% in the Isfara River; and 166% of the norm in the Karatag River.

The volume of water in the Nurek Reservoir decreased by 778 million m³ during the month and, as of February 28 of the current year, amounted to 7438 million m³, which was 442 million m³ more than in the same period of the previous year.

The volume of water in the Kayrakkum Reservoir increased by 622 million m³ during the month and, as of February 28 of the current year, amounted to 3369 million m³, which was 44 million m³ more than in the same period of the previous year.

The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in February of the current year was 83.7% overall, which was 0.7 percentage points higher than in the same period of the previous year (2025 – 83%).

March

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

The average monthly water discharge in the Panj River basin was within and above the norm (104–126%); in the Kyzylsu (Southern) River, it was below the norm (79%); in the Kofarnihon River basin, it exceeded the norm (138%); in the Vakhsh River basin, it was within and above the norm (98–117%); in the Zarafshon River basin, it was within and above the norm (101–121%); in the Isfara River, it was within the norm (104%); and in the Karatag River, it exceeded the norm (151%).

The volume of water in the Nurek Reservoir decreased by 968 million m³ during the month and, as of March 31 of the current year, amounted to 6470 million m³, which was 322 million m³ more than in the same period of the previous year.

The volume of water in the Kayrakkum Reservoir increased by 30 million m³ during the month and, as of March 31 of the current year, amounted to 3,399 million m³, which was 93 million m³ less than in the same period of the previous year.

The accuracy of hydrological forecasts in March 2026 was 83.7% overall, which was 0.7 percentage points higher than in the same period of 2025 (83%).

Appendix 2. Main target indicators of NDS-2030

Наименования индикаторов	**Unit of measure**	**2015**	**2020**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**I q. 2026[1]**	**Industrial scenario**		
								2020	**2025**	**2030**
Population (at the end of the period)	Thous. people	8551,2	9716,8	10288,3	10498,6	10720,8	10767,9	9500	10490	11580
Average real GDP growth rate in a year*	%	6,0	4,4	8,3	8,4	8,4	8,2	6,7	6,9	7,8 6-7
GDP per capita	somoni	5727,8	8922,2	13039,2	14775,6	16684,5	-	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	6,4	6,4	10	15	18
Share of industry in GDP	%	13,3	23,1	22,4	16,9	16,2	19,1	12,5-13,2	16	20-20,5
including:										
- mining industry	%	1,7	2,8	4,1	4,6	4,8	4,6	11-12	11-11,5	9-10
- manufacturing industry	%	8,7	15,6	14,6	8,4	7,6	10,0	72-74	74-75	76-75,5
- production and distribution of gas, water and energy	%	2,9	4,7	3,7	3,9	3,8	4,5	15-16	14,0-14,5	14-14,5
Share of agriculture in GDP	%	22,0	22,7	22,9	22,8	21,9	6,3	21	20,1	19-19,5
Share of services in GDP (without construction)	%	41,0	34,6	33,6	42,8	44,5	51,1	37-37,5	34-34,2	28,5-29,5
Net indirect taxes to GDP	%	12,6	9,0	9,9	9,4	10,3	15,2	12,6	12,5	12,5
Electricity generation, total	billion kWh	17,1	19,8	21,9	22,4	4,5	5,7	26,2	37,5	40,7
Generation of electrical energy at HPS	billion kWh	16,8	18,1	20,6	20,8	4,0	4,9	24,5	34,4	37,6

Names of indicators	Unit of measure	2015	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Electricity generation per capita	thousand kWh/person.	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,1	0,4	0,5	2,78	3,64	3,67
Growth in industrial output (by 2021)	%	111,3	108,8	109,0	120,0	111,2	114,1	160	260	400
Oil production	Tho. tons	24,6	24,5	18,0	16,1	18,5	4,9	25,0	30,0	36,0
Gas production	Tho. m3	4102	678,0	390,4	362,4	247,3	171,0	4600	5000	6000
Coal mining	Tho. tons	1,0	2,0	2,1	2,6	2,8	0,2	4,05	6,9	10,3
Freight turnover	Bill.t.km	6,0	7,6	12,1	14,0	16,4	3,8	7,9	9,2	12,3
Passenger turnover	billion pass.km	9,2	8,0	11,6	13,5	15,8	4,0	13,2	15,5	20,6
Life expectancy at birth including - men -women	years	73,6 71,8 75,6	72,6 69,9 76,1	76,5 75,2 78,2	76,6 75,3 78,4	x x x	x x x	75,7 73,8 77,7	77,8 75,9 80,0	80,0 78,0 82,2
Share of persons with vocational education among the employed population, including among women	%	26 20	24,7** 22,5**	24,7** 22,5**	x x	29,4 25,6*	x x	No less 30 No less 24	No less 50 No less 40	No less 60 No less 50
Real wage growth (average annual growth)	%	1,8	-3,9	10,3	10,9	15,8	x	5		
Ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	61,1	66,7	64,0	67,6	72,8	x	65	70	75

Names of indicators	Unit of measure	2015	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	Industrial scenario		
								2020	2025	2030
Enrollment of children from 3 to 6 years old in preschool education institutions	% к appropriate age group	9,1	8,3	8,7	9,2	11,1	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)	%	-5,7	-3,3	10,3	20,2	x	x	6		
Housing supply level	м^2/ple.	10,7	x	x	x	x		13	15	17
Poverty level	%	31,0	x	21,2	19,8	x	x	20	18	15
Extreme poverty rate	%	15,7	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	0
Gender Inequality Index	rating	69 место из 155 стран	x	x	x	x	x	not less 60 places	not less 55 places	not less 50 places
Gender Development Index	group	3 группа с уровнем развития	x	x	x	x	x	at 2 group with the level of development	at 2 group with the level of development	at 2 group with the level of development
Share of employment in the informal sector	%	40	15,7[3]	15,7[3]	x	14,2[4]	x	37	35	30

**) short-term economic development indicator (SDE)*
***) 2020 census figures*
1) preliminary data
2) Labor Force Survey (LFS)-2009
3) Labor Force Survey (LFS)-2016-2025
4) quarterly data are presented with cumulative totals

Appendix 3. Changes in average wholesale prices (supplies) in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	Potato											
GBAO	-	-	-	7,00	5,00	7,0	6,05	5,60	5,80	5,60	5,40	5,57
Sughd region	1,53	2,29	2,14	3,38	1,87	2,92	2,74	2,52	2,23	2,34	1,85	2,46
Khatlon region	-	-	-	2,50	3,00	3,00	3,00	4,00	2,09	3,00	4,23	3,25
RRP	-	-	-	2,33	2,34	3,99	2,22	2,66	2,70	2,38	2,47	3,01
On average for the republic	1,53	2,29	2,14	2,98	2,93	3,23	2,92	3,13	3,12	2,57	2,76	3,01
	Milk											
GBAO	-	8,20	8,15	8,14	10,00	8,39	8,82	7,85	9,65	11,2	9,63	5,76
Sughd region	3,86	3,27	4,17	2,93	4,51	5,39	3,22	4,24	4,70	3,37	4,25	2,95
Khatlon region	3,28	8,60	11,77	3,00	4,00	5,25	3,00	2,80	4,68	3,00	3,00	5,16
RRP	4,12	6,43	6,15	5,52	4,30	5,83	5,16	5,15	5,69	5,19	4,99	5,51
On average for the republic	4,04	6,39	5,61	4,06	4,29	5,76	4,24	4,56	5,57	3,42	4,51	5,39
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,04	5,75	4,98	5,82	6,26	5,74
Sughd region	2,60	2,42	2,69	3,94	1,45	2,56	3,29	2,10	2,27	2,50	2,72	2,39
Khatlon region	-	3,39	-	2,50	4,00	2,49	2,50	4,00	1,96	2,50	4,00	2,94
RRP	1,79	2,30	2,75	2,00	2,63	2,28	2,71	2,36	2,30	2,76	2,45	2,59
On average for the republic	1,89	2,57	2,75	2,82	3,80	2,36	2,76	3,77	2,40	2,56	3,73	2,81

Appendix 4. Changes in average consumer prices for 2021-2024. in Tajikistan (somoni/kg)

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025	2026	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Potato															
Dushanbe	5,19	4,93	5,41	4,80	5,02	5,88	5,70	5,25	5,45	5,77	4,78	5,53	4,90	4,76	5,64
Sughd region	4,85	4,85	4,66	4,33	4,43	4,73	5,21	6,01	4,90	4,88	4,66	4,86	4,47	3,84	4,46
Khatlon region	5,48	4,54	5,47	4,97	5,66	5,92	5,76	4,44	5,52	6,48	4,34	5,35	4,65	4,73	5,38
GBAO	6,34	5,50	6,41	4,62	5,54	6,20	6,50	5,60	6,70	7,28	5,57	7,24	5,48	5,32	6,78
On average for the republic	5,47	4,96	5,49	4,85	5,16	5,68	5,79	5,40	5,64	6,10	4,84	5,74	4,88	4,66	5,41
Milk															
Dushanbe	6,89	7,34	8,10	8,10	7,83	9,70	6,50	7,17	7,93	6,00	6,80	7,67	7,23	7,28	9,00
Sughd region	5,57	5,91	6,15	5,60	6,09	6,01	5,75	6,01	6,18	5,52	6,01	6,25	5,47	6,01	6,11
Khatlon region	5,66	5,94	6,28	5,90	6,52	6,19	5,57	5,89	6,34	5,56	5,77	6,16	5,40	6,17	6,10
GBAO	8,56	8,07	7,97	8,89	7,79	8,23	7,80	7,79	7,94	7,80	7,79	8,01	10,00	7,79	8,16
On average for the republic	6,67	6,81	7,13	7,12	7,06	7,53	6,40	6,72	7,10	6,22	6,59	7,02	7,03	6,81	7,34
1-sort Flour															
Dushanbe	5,34	5,57	6,17	6,87	6,43	6,43	5,05	6,19	6,08	5,24	5,55	6,10	5,86	5,57	6,08
Sughd region	4,93	5,18	7,98	8,41	8,07	8,07	4,14	7,18	8,04	4,73	5,15	7,92	5,76	5,18	7,91
Khatlon region	5,27	5,37	5,17	5,82	5,39	5,39	4,97	5,43	5,36	4,87	5,32	5,06	5,99	5,37	4,90
GBAO	6,04	5,75	5,39	6,07	5,46	5,46	5,26	5,69	5,32	6,05	5,73	5,39	6,36	5,75	5,42
On average for the republic	5,40	5,47	6,18	6,81	6,34	6,34	4,86	6,12	6,20	5,22	5,44	6,12	5,99	5,47	6,08
Wheat															
Dushanbe	5,13	5,01	4,97	4,50	5,00	4,80	5,16	5,01	5,00	5,03	5,00	5,00	5,04	5,00	4,90
Sughd region	4,59	4,02	3,60	4,25	3,68	3,66	4,64	4,25	3,62	4,88	3,78	3,55	4,12	3,75	3,56
Khatlon region	4,43	3,53	3,59	4,24	3,56	3,51	4,29	3,93	3,79	4,48	3,38	3,49	4,26	3,17	3,47
GBAO	5,99	5,00	5,42	4,90	5,03	5,50	5,88	5,02	5,59	5,86	5,01	5,49	6,00	5,00	5,66
On average for the republic	5,07	4,39	4,39	4,48	4,32	3,86	4,99	4,55	4,50	5,22	4,29	4,38	4,86	4,23	4,40
Rice															
Dushanbe	14,93	19,20	25,24	17,00	25,51	22,23	14,10	20,05	25,50	14,78	19,78	25,03	17,50	20,11	24,95
Sughd region	14,56	17,36	24,95	16,62	25,27	23,03	15,26	21,30	25,18	14,57	19,51	25,03	15,87	21,21	24,34
Khatlon region	14,02	13,80	19,04	13,99	19,98	21,34	13,10	18,58	19,29	14,15	18,34	18,61	15,96	18,03	18,30
GBAO	18,04	18,29	24,29	17,56	24,09	23,41	16,90	17,35	24,25	17,45	18,86	24,38	17,00	18,50	24,22
On average for the republic	15,39	17,16	23,31	16,29	23,46	22,50	14,84	19,32	23,55	15,24	19,12	23,26	16,61	19,46	22,95
Sugar															
Dushanbe	11,16	11,58	10,58	11,50	10,77	10,27	11,50	11,60	10,50	11,50	11,80	10,63	12,27	11,43	10,42
Sughd region	11,63	11,63	10,53	11,88	10,57	9,74	12,34	11,94	10,91	11,97	11,72	10,66	12,15	10,99	10,02
Khatlon region	11,40	11,57	10,22	12,36	10,50	70,07	11,70	11,52	10,33	11,89	11,42	10,00	12,91	10,97	10,06
GBAO	12,17	12,22	11,45	12,81	11,78	11,15	12,22	12,81	11,78	12,34	11,48	11,33	12,67	11,78	10,91
On average for the republic	11,90	11,75	10,69	12,14	10,90	10,30	13,19	11,97	10,88	11,93	11,61	10,65	12,50	11,29	10,35

				I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025	2026	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Bulb onions															
Dushanbe	3,66	2,53	3,05	2,30	2,93	2,80	3,20	2,03	3,30	3,10	2,37	3,37	3,03	2,80	2,60
Sughd region	4,08	2,22	2,60	2,33	2,27	2,16	3,04	2,26	3,26	2,87	2,10	3,15	2,51	2,20	1,74
Khatlon region	4,33	2,53	2,94	2,85	2,83	2,74	3,26	1,86	3,17	3,17	2,68	3,23	2,80	2,72	2,49
GBAO	6,12	3,88	4,62	4,29	4,06	4,44	4,78	3,23	4,72	4,63	3,60	5,32	4,28	4,40	4,50
On average for the republic	4,55	2,79	3,31	3,09	3,02	3,03	3,57	2,35	3,61	3,44	2,69	3,77	3,16	3,03	2,83
Cottonseed oil															
Dushanbe	16,12	14,07	17,74	13,60	17,00	17,93	15,50	13,60	18,17	16,10	13,90	18,07	14,50	15,17	17,72
Sughd region	14,64	11,82	14,80	10,34	13,92	14,16	13,97	10,69	14,90	14,03	12,59	15,38	13,09	13,66	15,00
Khatlon region	15,52	14,03	15,87	12,81	16,18	16,51	14,51	13,42	16,15	14,88	14,60	15,82	14,11	15,30	15,36
GBAO	25,35	19,91	20,65	20,32	19,01	21,21	20,56	19,64	21,53	20,05	20,74	20,08	20,27	18,94	21,99
On average for the republic	22,24	14,96	17,26	14,27	16,52	17,46	16,13	14,34	17,69	16,27	15,46	17,34	15,49	15,77	17,52
Mutton															
Dushanbe	68,94	78,54	96,08	72,17	90,00	99,00	68,50	74,33	95,33	68,90	80,00	98,33	72,00	87,67	100,67
Sughd region	79,17	85,19	101,70	80,50	97,22	111,69	80,08	81,25	100,00	79,46	85,80	101,80	81,02	93,21	107,78
Khatlon region	72,80	80,02	97,88	72,90	86,98	105,76	73,92	79,19	95,24	75,35	87,07	104,18	72,48	86,93	105,13
GBAO	60,84	67,45	91,29	60,50	82,74	92,98	59,44	62,96	94,99	59,81	71,33	92,39	60,00	75,00	95,06
On average for the republic	70,44	77,80	96,89	71,59	89,23	102,36	70,49	74,43	96,39	70,90	79,55	99,18	71,38	85,70	102,16
Beef															
Dushanbe	71,49	78,23	94,58	71,17	90,00	136,67	67,20	73,67	93,33	68,40	80,78	96,33	71,00	89,00	98,67
Sughd region	73,49	78,39	92,11	71,45	88,94	125,00	68,87	72,58	89,47	69,41	81,59	92,83	72,03	88,74	97,23
Khatlon region	69,03	76,90	91,81	68,14	84,75	111,92	68,30	73,25	89,08	69,02	66,23	95,56	66,84	84,63	97,85
GBAO	58,86	64,71	86,82	58,83	79,63	90,93	58,56	61,19	88,70	58,23	79,87	88,33	58,00	72,59	90,63
On average for the republic	68,22	74,56	91,29	67,40	85,68	116,13	65,73	70,17	90,14	66,27	76,92	93,26	66,97	83,74	96,09
Chicken meat															
Dushanbe	31,76	32,75	32,79	32,50	34,50	33,50	31,20	32,51	32,67	31,20	33,00	32,00	33,50	34,50	32,00
Sughd region	30,35	31,83	30,64	31,19	30,46	21,47	29,05	31,74	30,70	30,40	31,83	30,70	31,31	31,30	30,70
Khatlon region	31,22	32,34	32,10	31,73	34,34	33,84	29,63	32,16	31,11	30,33	32,47	31,34	33,91	34,42	31,61
GBAO	43,59	37,18	39,12	36,42	38,90	39,45	38,44	36,44	38,82	59,67	37,18	39,12	37,77	38,90	39,67
On average for the republic	33,03	33,53	33,66		32,96	34,56	32,31	33,21	33,32	32,90	33,62	33,29	34,10	34,78	33,49
Eggs for 10 pieces															
Dushanbe	12,28	11,48	12,85	12,10	12,80	13,07	11,20	10,47	12,43	12,63	10,81	12,97	11,87	12,55	13,20
Sughd region	11,91	10,87	11,87	11,89	11,74	12,05	10,48	9,13	11,10	11,49	10,66	12,03	12,42	11,81	12,63
Khatlon region	11,63	10,52	11,65	11,48	12,06	12,40	10,44	8,70	10,61	11,55	10,64	11,64	11,44	11,26	12,32
GBAO	13,51	12,52	14,18	13,33	13,98	14,27	12,56	11,15	13,34	13,27	11,91	14,33	13,19	13,70	15,07
On average for the republic	12,33	11,35	12,64	12,20	12,64	12,95	11,17	9,86	11,87	12,24	11,00	12,74	12,23	12,33	13,31

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

	I q.2025						I q.2026					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:		Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:	
		in 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	**1088,06**	**1340,02**	**935,11**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**1292,41**	**1578,13**	**1116,93**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
of them:												
Consumer spending	**1085,79**	**1336,96**	**933,33**	**99,8**	**99,8**	**99,8**	**1290,26**	**1576,29**	**1114,60**	**99,8**	**99,9**	**99,8**
including:												
for food	562,52	740,67	454,39	51,7	55,3	48,6	716,34	911,77	596,32	55,4	57,8	53,4
for the purchase of non-food products	375,53	426,63	344,51	34,5	31,8	36,8	410,08	451,21	384,81	31,7	28,6	34,4
of them:												
clothing, shoes, fabrics	94,25	143,34	64,46	8,7	10,7	6,9	86,22	111,83	70,49	6,7	7,1	6,3
furniture and cultural and household items	45,99	70,06	31,38	4,2	5,2	3,4	11,73	12,70	11,14	0,9	0,8	1,0
medicines, medicines	6,51	12,01	3,17	0,6	0,9	0,3	8,01	14,41	4,08	0,6	0,9	0,4
Construction Materials	35,11	13,50	48,23	3,2	1,0	5,2	24,26	12,45	31,51	1,9	0,8	2,8
fuel	48,96	23,99	64,11	4,5	1,8	6,9	48,00	23,27	63,19	3,7	1,5	5,7
for the purchase of tobacco products, shag	0,61	0,52	0,66	0,06	0,04	0,07	-	-	-	-	-	-
for the purchase of alcoholic beverages	0,54	0,83	0,36	0,1	0,1	0,1	2,88	3,35	2,60	0,4	0,4	0,4
to pay for personal services	147,32	168,96	134,18	13,6	12,6	14,4	160,97	209,96	130,88	12,5	13,3	11,7
including:												
payment for household services	59,23	84,63	43,81	5,4	6,3	4,7	67,66	96,27	50,09	5,2	6,1	4,5
including:												
payment for housing and communal services	45,85	67,76	32,55	4,2	5,1	3,5	55,59	86,47	36,63	4,3	5,5	3,3
of which payment:												
-living space	9,44	6,43	11,27	0,9	0,5	1,2	1,41	0,56	1,93	0,1	0,03	0,2
-utilities	6,81	13,71	2,61	0,6	1,0	0,3	8,41	17,06	3,15	0,8	1,1	0,3
- electricity	29,60	47,62	18,67	2,7	3,5	2,0	36,44	58,47	22,92	2,8	3,7	2,0
sewing and repairing clothes and shoes	3,08	3,42	2,87	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,19	0,28	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,01

	I q.2025						I q.2026					
	Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:		Per household member per month, in somoni	Including:		Per household member per month, %	Including:	
		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside		in urban areas	in the countryside
cultural and educational services	2,76	0,79	3,96	0,2	0,06	0,4	0,34	0,44	0,29	0,03	0,03	0,03
tuition fee	2,24	4,43	0,91	0,2	0,3	1,0	5,82	3,51	7,24	0,4	0,2	0,6
payment for medical care	22,93	21,53	23,78	2,1	1,6	2,5	18,48	15,70	20,18	1,4	1,0	1,8
of which payment for sanatorium-resort treatment, including rest	0,25	0,27	0,24	0,04	0,04	0,05	-	-	-	-	-	-
transport services	23,84	17,69	27,57	2,2	1,3	2,9	21,26	29,90	15,96	1,6	1,9	1,4
communication services	21,66	26,66	18,63	2,0	2,0	2,0	15,10	17,85	13,42	1,2	1,1	1,2
legal services												
Taxes, fees, payments												
Other expenses	2,27	3,06	1,78	0,2	0,2	0,2	2,15	1,84	2,33	0,2	0,1	0,2

Distribution of households and the population in them by average per capita consumer expenditure for the first quarter of 2026 (according to a sample survey of households

№	The name of indicators	Number of surveyed households farms	Population in them	Households consisting of					Having children under the age of 16			
				from 1 person	from 2 person	from 3 person	from 4 person	5 or more	with 1 child	with 2 children	with 3 children	with 4 or more children
1.	**total**	3000	16309	92	235	347	393	1933	643	629	453	304
	including											
2.	Bottom 10% (1st decile)	300	1573	3	34	39	41	183	73	64	35	32
3.	2 decile	300	1914	2	5	15	33	245	63	60	61	57
4.	3 decile	301	1972		14	21	24	242	47	81	61	58
5.	4 decile	299	1826	1	13	17	29	239	65	72	52	46
6.	5 decile	306	1792	2	8	24	31	241	60	76	59	33
7.	6 decile	294	1613	5	16	44	38	191	70	74	43	22
8.	7 decile	301	1698	4	14	31	55	197	74	74	48	26
9.	8 decile	299	1588	8	20	40	45	186	71	66	46	18
10.	9 decile	305	1348	13	44	60	62	126	65	40	32	10
11.	Top 10% (10 decile)	295	985	54	67	56	35	83	55	22	16	2

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 q.2025			I q.2026		
	Total	including:		Total	including:	
		in urban areas	in rural terrain		in urban areas	in rural terrain
Bread products	14,13	16,26	12,84	13,58	15,78	12,23
Potato	3,55	4,16	3,19	3,43	3,97	3,09
Vegetables and melons	6,50	7,13	6,11	6,70	7,98	5,92
Fruits and berries, including dried	2,62	3,04	2,36	7,43	14,17	3,30
Sugar and confectionery	1,48	1,72	1,34	1,86	2,59	1,42
Meat and meat products	2,05	2,43	1,82	3,53	6,32	1,82
Fish products	0,18	0,22	0,16	0,35	0,58	0,21
Milk and dairy products	3,44	3,57	3,36	9,88	19,97	3,68
Eggs (pieces)	15	17	12	13	15	12
Plants oil and margarine	1,68	2,01	1,48	2,32	3,79	1,42

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