

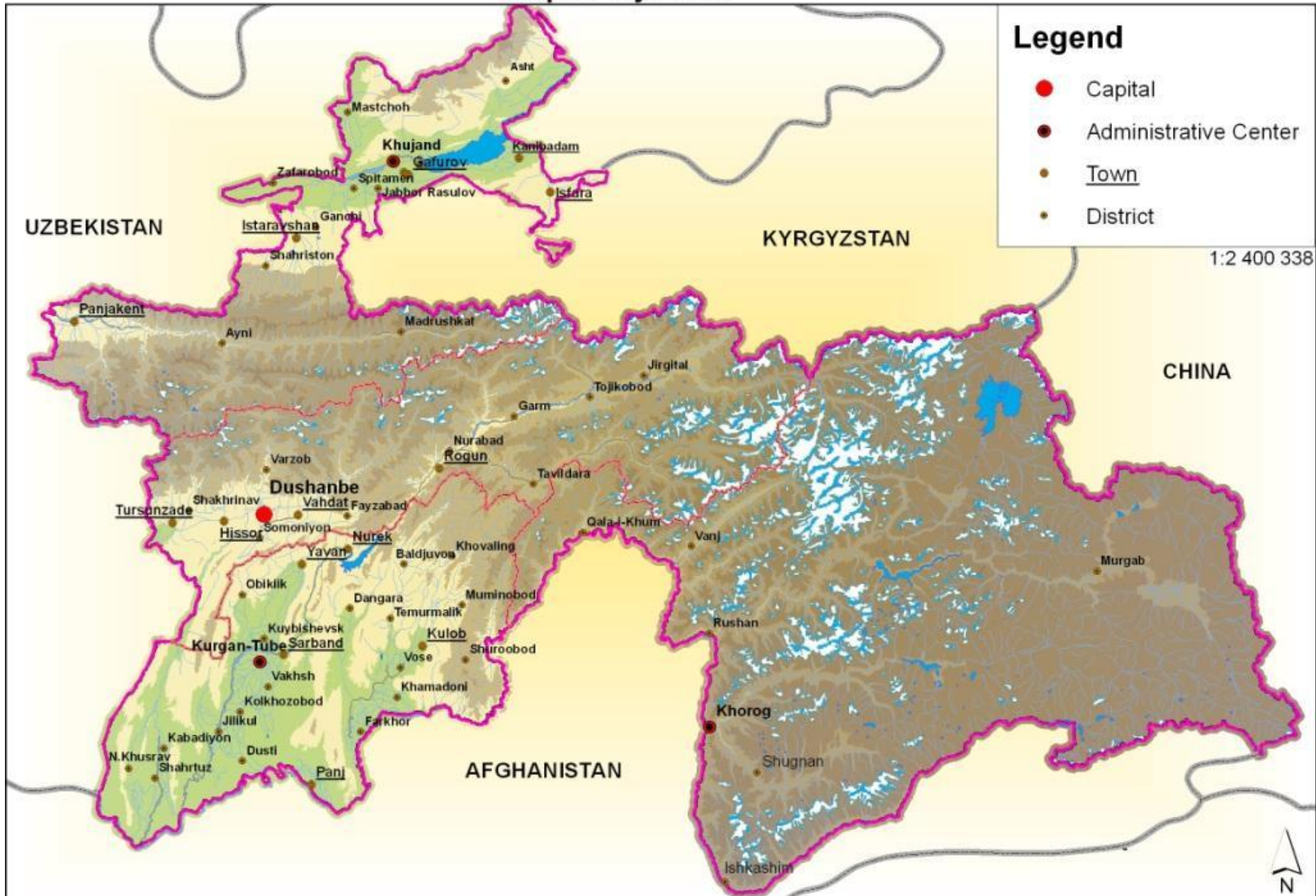
Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

DECEMBER 2013



Map of Tajikistan



GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In December 2013 there is a danger of emergencies due to avalanches, snowfalls and frost/freezing weather.

WEATHER

Temperatures in December will be 1⁰C below long-term average indicators in Khatlon Province, DRD and Sughd Province, and 1 to 2⁰C above long-term average in GBAO. Monthly amount of precipitation is expected to be above the norm nationwide.

ENERGY SECURITY

Electricity generation in November increased by 5% compared to October 2013. The level of water in Nurek reservoir was 5.47 meters lower compared to October. In November 2013, 45 million kWh were supplied from Sangtuda-1 HPP and Sangtuda-2 HPP to Afghanistan, 3.3 kW/h more compared to the same period of the last year.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat production prospects in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are favorable, and markets will remain well supplied in the coming months. Local wheat harvests total 650,511 tons, which is 132,256 tons more than for the same period in 2012. Prices for wheat and wheat flour in Tajikistan will remain stable or drop in the coming months. Import prices for wheat from Kazakhstan are also expected to drop due to a good harvest.

HEALTH

With the onset of winter, there is a risk of increasing acute respiratory disease and the risk of acute intestinal infections remains high.

MIGRATION

After a peak in March-April, monthly labour migration is gradually decreasing. In October 38,808 labour migrants were registered, 28.8% less than in October.

ECONOMY

For January to October 2013, GDP was 31,751.3 million Somoni (6.7 billion USD). Industrial production increased by 3.5% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 3.1% compared to December 2012. As of November 1, 2013, outstanding bank credits totalled 7.3 billion Somoni (1.5 billion USD). Volume of issued loans was 7.1 billion Somoni (1.5 billion USD). From January to October, 2013, foreign trade turnover reached 4,331.9 million USD which is 5% more compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 970 million USD, and imports totalled 3.362 billion USD.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in December 2013

The Information Management and Analytical Center, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Government of Tajikistan (IMAC/CoES) reports that, based on multi-year observations, in December 2013 there is a probability of natural disasters due to avalanches, snow and frost (freezing temperatures).

Historical Data on Hazardous Events in December 2000-2012														
Type of Hazard	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Wind	1	1	1	2									2	7
Flood						1								1
Rain		1		2	1								1	5
Earthquake		1				2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	13
Landslides, rock falls, landfalls	1	1	1	1	1					1		1		7
Flooding (flash)														0
Mudflow		0												0
Avalanche	1	1			2			3	2	1				10
Flooding	1													1
Snowfall, frost				1	2			1	2				1	7
Total	4	5	2	6	6	3	1	7	5	3	1	3	5	51

1.2. Natural Disasters in November 2013

IMAC/CoES reported five natural disasters in November 2013, including four due to earthquakes (3 with the epicentres in Tajikistan and 1 with an epicentre in Afghanistan), and one due to snowfall and cold weather, with 2 people perishing in Shurabad District. For the latest detailed information on overview of natural disasters in November 2013, please contact the MEWS Working Group on earlywarning.tj@gmail.com

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS¹

2.1. Forecast for December 2013

According to the forecast of the Tajik Hydrometeorology Center, the average temperatures in December 2013 will be:

- 1⁰C below long-term averages in Khatlon Province, at higher elevations of Direct Ruled Districts (DRD) and in Sughd Province;
- 1-2⁰C above long-term averages in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm over all of Tajikistan. (See **Appendix A** for more detailed weather forecasts for December 2013).

Average Expected Precipitation – December 2013		
	Region	Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower Elevations	18-66mm
	Foothills	77-91mm
Sughd Province	Lower Elevations	15-18mm
	Higher elevations	10-22mm
DRD	Lower Elevations	60-66mm
	Higher Elevations	26-52 mm
GBAO	West	37-72mm
	East	4-12 mm

2.2. Weather Summary for November 2013

November was generally warm with less than normal precipitation due to the frequent dominance of high pressure over the country. The average monthly temperature was near the norm in general, but above the norm at some lower elevations and at higher elevations. Average temperatures were:

- At lower elevations and foothills from 6 to 11⁰C,
- At higher elevations from 1 to 7⁰C,
- In the East of GBAO from -4 to -8⁰C.

The warmest temperatures were registered on November 14 to 19, 26 to 28, and November 30, when temperatures during day at lower elevations of Khatlon Province and Direct Ruled District were 21 to 25⁰C, at lower elevations of Sughd Province, from 15 to 18⁰C, and in the west of GBAO, from 9 to 13⁰C.

The coldest period was November 20 to 24, when, after several warm days, a stream of cold air invaded the Republic, resulting in a decrease in temperatures to:

- -2 to +3⁰C in night and 10 to 13⁰ during the day at lower elevations,
- -3 to +2⁰C at night time and 6 to 9⁰C during the day at lower elevations of Sughd Province.

In the majority of districts the average daily temperature during this time period was below long-term averages by 2 to 3⁰C.

¹ Information in sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Appendix A is based on reports of the State Hydrometeorology Agency of Tajikistan.

Monthly amount of precipitation in the majority of the districts was below the norm (see chart at right). Precipitation was recorded at lower elevations and foothills on 5 days (with the norm being 7 to 13 days) and at higher elevations on 6 days (with the norm being 9 to 17 days). The most intensive precipitation was recorded November 20, when 20 mm fell in Dushanbe as rain over 9 hours, 26 mm fell in Gushary as rain over 6 hours, 13 mm fell in Bustanabad as snow, and 32 mm fell in Penjikent as rain and snow, over 12 hours.

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Regions	% of average
Sugh Province	12-50%
Penjikent district (Sughd Province)	138%
Khatlon Province	5-46%
DRD	22-79%
Western GBAO	12-55%
Eastern GBAO	13%

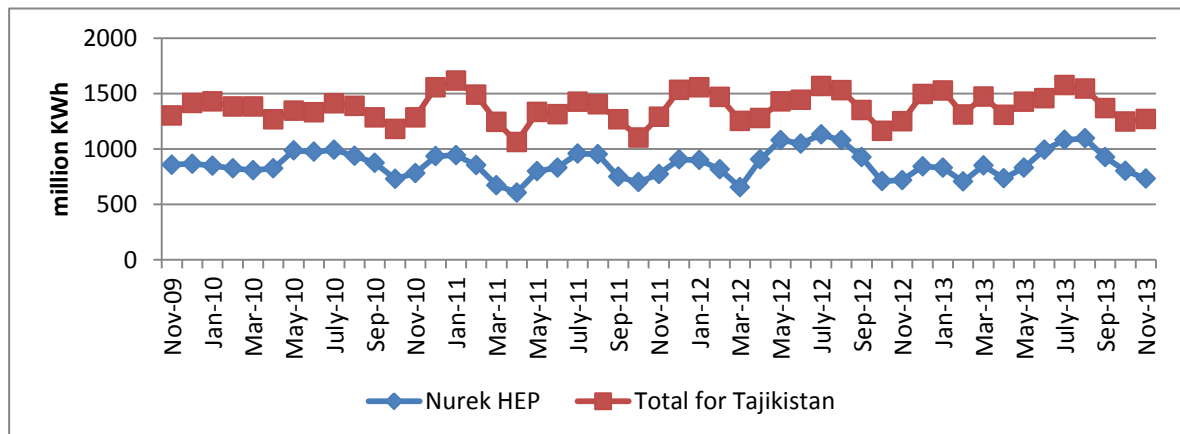
3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Generation²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in November 2013 was 1,271 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or 42.4 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in November increased by 5.0% (40.3 million kWh) compared to October 2013. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@gmail.com)

Electricity generation in November 2013 was 20 million kWh more than in November 2012 (see Section 3.5 below).

Total Electricity Generation – November 2009 –2013 (million kWh)



3.2. Electricity Consumption

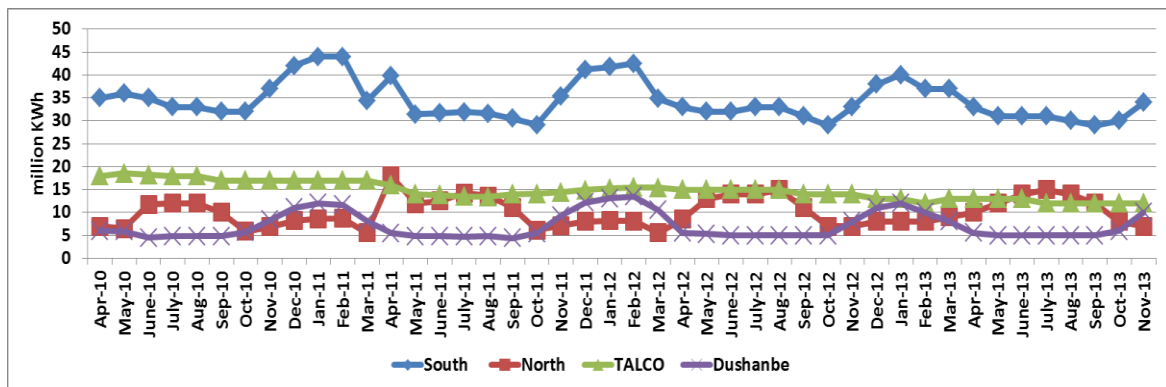
Average daily electricity consumption by main regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial entity consumer, is presented in the table below. Total electricity consumption in November 2013 was 1,242 million kWh which is 3.5% less compared to October 2013. In November 2013, electricity consumption was 32 million kWh more than in November 2012 (1,210 million kWh). In November 2013,

² Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik

45 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan from Sangtuda-1 and Sangtuda-2 hydroelectric power plans (HPPs), 3.3 million kWh more than the same period of last year.

Due to decreased inflow from the Vakhsh River and the need to fill the Nurek reservoir during the winter, limits to electricity supply to the regions were introduced on November 1, 2013. Last year limits to electricity consumption were introduced at the beginning of October 2012. (For more detailed information about electricity consumption, please, contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 - November 2013 (million kWh)



3.3. Natural Gas

Since the end of 2012 piped natural gas is no longer being imported to Tajikistan from Uzbekistan. Tajikistan also imports liquefied gas by tanker and rail car. According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in November 18,188.4 tons of liquefied gas were imported, 1,909.5 less when compared to October 2013. From January to November 2013, 192,217.3 tons of liquefied gas were imported into Tajikistan, mainly from Kazakhstan and Russia. This is 118,394.1 tons more than for the whole of 2012.

Over 40% of of country's transportation uses liquefied gas due to high petrol prices.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan – 2004 - 2013³

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
mln.m ³	622,5	629	635	644,7	512,7	216,7	156,3	178,95	132,4	0

3.4. Coal

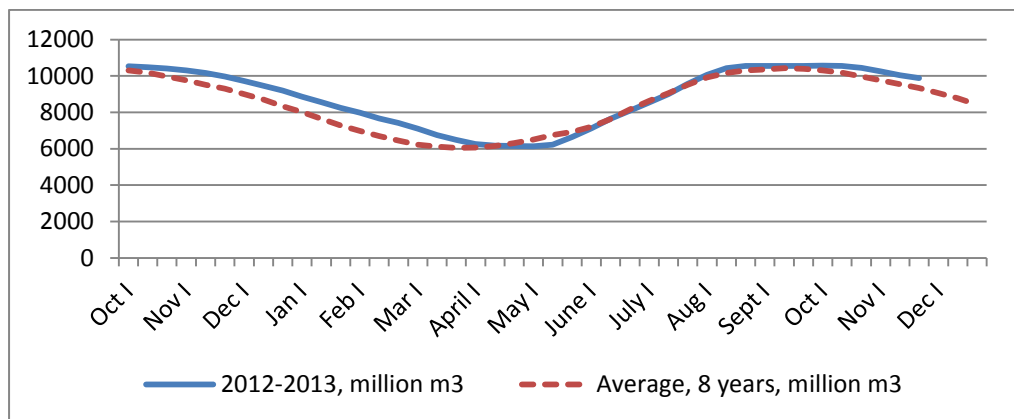
According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 55,236 tons of coal were produced in November 2013, 23,522 tons less than in October 2013. For the first eleven months of 2013, 487,496 tons of coal were produced in Tajikistan, 90,350 tons more than in the same period of last year. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal for heating and other purposes (for instance, transformation of coal to gas for TALCO operation).

³ Data on natural gas imports are provided by Tajiktransgaz OJSC

3.5. Nurek HPP Reservoir Levels ⁴

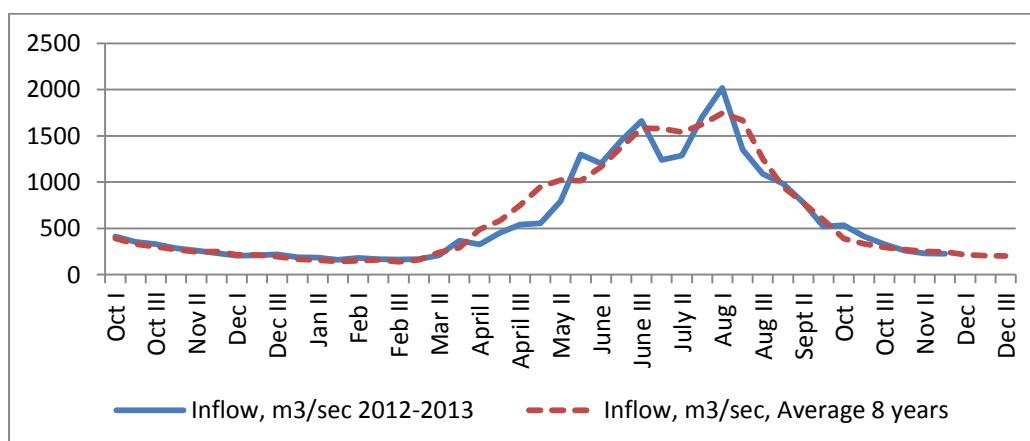
The **Water Volume – Nurek HPP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro Power Plant (HPP) reservoir at the end of November 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). At the end of November 2013, the water level in Nurek HPP was 903.08 meters above sea level, 5.47 meters lower when compared to October 2013, 0.8 m lower than in the same period of last year, and 46.08 m above the “dead level” (857 m).

Water Volume – Nurek HPP (million m³)



The **Water Inflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HPP. Average monthly inflow of the Vakhsh River was 239 m³/sec, which is 8.1% more compared to the same period of last year. At the end of November 2013, the water inflow was 226 m³/sec, 21.3 m³/sec above the 2004-2012 average of 247,3 m³/sec.

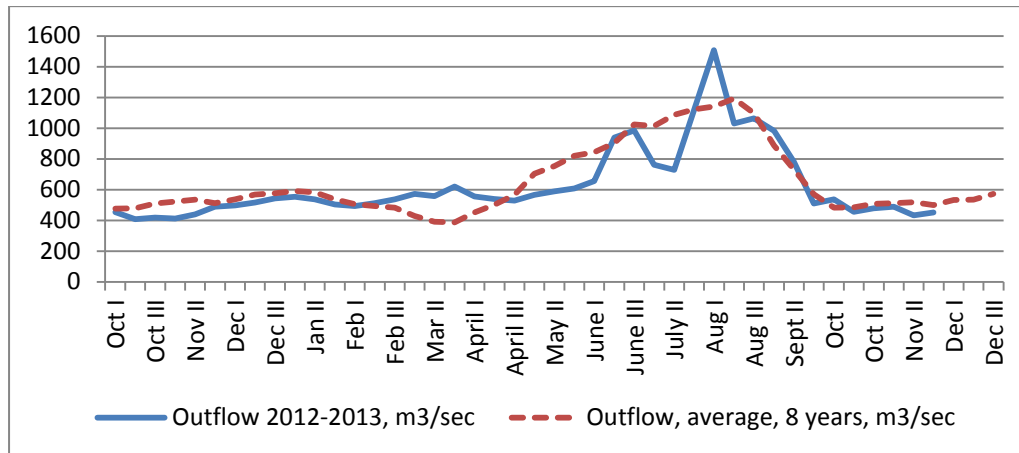
Water Inflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir (million m³)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below, releases from Nurek HPP in the end of November averaged 452 m³/sec, less than the eight-year average (500,1 m³/sec).

⁴ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

Water Outflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir (m3/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan, the main imported food products are grain and wheat flour. From January to October 2013, 501,700 tons of grain, for the average price of 333 USD per ton, and 178,200 tons wheat, for the average price of 429 USD per ton, were imported to the Republic. This is 16.7% less grain and 38.5% less wheat flour when compared to the same period of 2012.

In November 2013, prices for wheat flour remained stable. As of 1 December, 2013, the average price of one sack (50kg) of locally and Kazakh produced first grade wheat flour in Dushanbe markets were 129 TJS (27,1 USD) and 135 TJS (28,3 USD), respectively.

From January to October 2013, the average price of imported petroleum products dropped by 6.6% when compared to the same period of 2012, and was 1,050 USD per ton. During this period 302,800 tons of fuel of all types were imported, 6,000 tons more than for the same period of 2012. A total of 117,600 tons of diesel fuel were imported at a price of 1,014 USD per ton, and 107,700 tons of petrol for 981 USD per ton. For more detailed information, please, contact with MEWS Working Group at: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2013 a total of 315,473 hectares (Ha) were sown with grain crops. To December 2, 2013, 314,725 Ha have been harvested. The harvest has totalled 891,558 tons, 228,859 tons more than at the same time in 2012.

Yield per Ha is, on average, 2.8 tons which is 0.5 ton more than for the same period in 2012. For 2013 222,914 Ha of wheat were sown, with 222,527 Ha harvested to date. A total of 650,511 tons of wheat have been harvested, 132,256 more compared to the same period of 2012. Yield per ha, on average is 2.9 tons, 0.4 tons more than at the same time in 2012. For additional information, please, contact the MEWS Working Group at: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

The November Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: food prices for October informs: “Wheat grain and flour prices were stable or continued to decrease in October due to the availability of adequate supplies from recent local harvests and imports from Kazakhstan. Wheat prices in Kazakh source markets have decreased steadily since the beginning of this year, but are approximately 20 percent above their respective 2012 and five-year average levels. Wheat grain and flour prices in Tajikistan were similar to their respective August 2012 but seven to 27 percent above their respective five-year average levels

Potato prices were stable between September and October, as supplies from the recent local harvests arrived on markets. Potato prices increased by seven percent between September and October in Khorog due to the limited availability of local supplies and the high cost of transporting them from elsewhere in the country. Vegetable oil, meat, and transport fuel prices were stable between September and October.

Outlook

Wheat production prospects in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are favorable, and markets will remain well supplied in the coming months. However, recent concerns over production prospects in Russia and other Black Sea states put upward pressure on international wheat prices in October and may result in higher wheat prices in Central Asia in the coming months. Rice prices are expected to remain stable or decrease due to lower seasonal consumption. The recent revision of Russian duties on fuel exports to Tajikistan may reduce transport costs and contribute to lower staple food prices in deficit areas over the consumption year.” The full FewsNet report is available at: <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20November%202013.pdf>

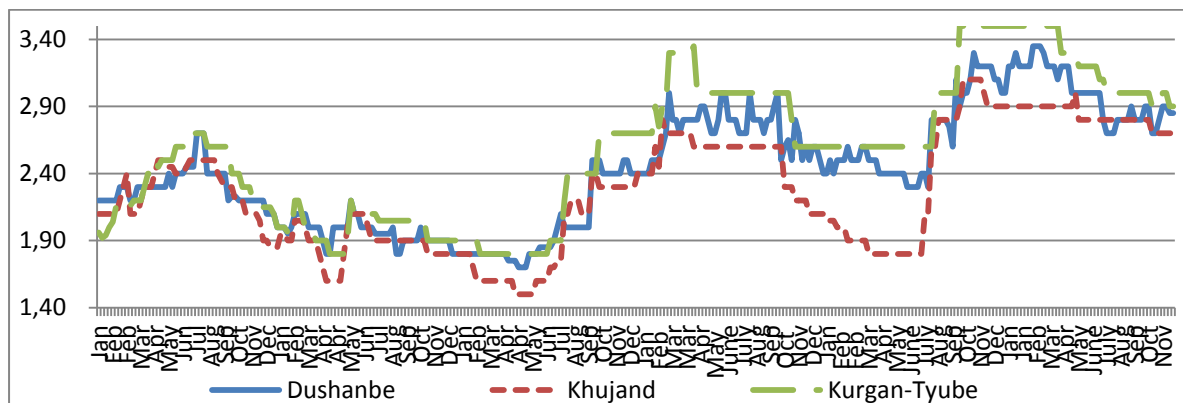
Information Bulletin for November, prepared with support of the UN FAO project “Facilitating Strengthening of the Food Security National Information System in Tajikistan” by the Ministry of Agriculture together with the State Statistical Agency under the President of the RT and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade informs: “In January-October 2013 in comparison to December 2012 the prices for the following commodities have increased: macaroni products – 7,0%; rice – 12,3%; fermented milk products – 10,4%; milk – 7,0%, eggs – 9,2%; cottonseed oil – 4,3%; sugar – 2,1%; cabbage – 16,1%; beef – 2,0%; mutton – 2,7%. Also the prices decreased for: onion – 26%; wheat flour of the 1st grade – 10,6%; potato-2,5%.” More detailed information can be obtained at the FAO Tajikistan office: Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org

4.2. Wheat Flour Prices⁵

1st Grade Wheat Flour

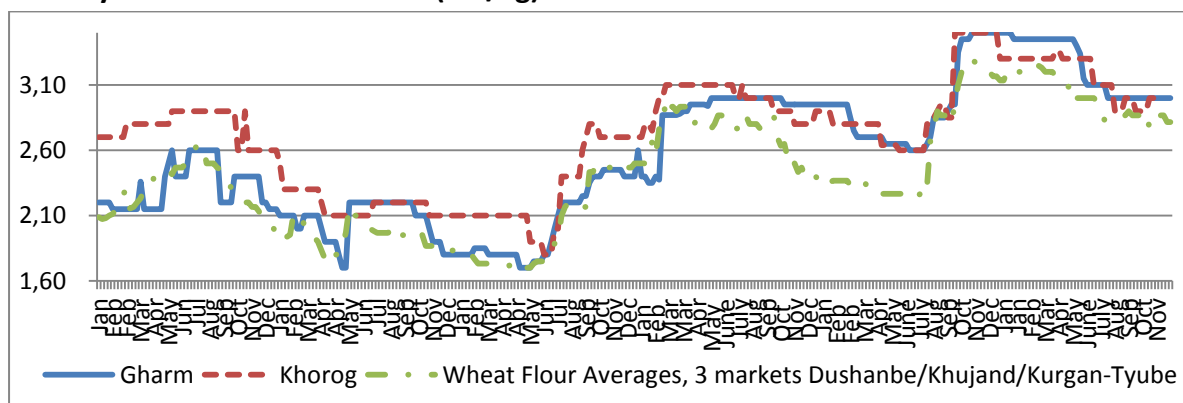
The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour on Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to end of November 2013. In November, wheat prices registered a slight decrease in Dushanbe and remained stable in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – November 2013 (TJS/kg)



The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In November 2013, wheat flour prices in Khorog increased slightly but in Gharm prices remained the same.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – November 2013 (TJS/kg)



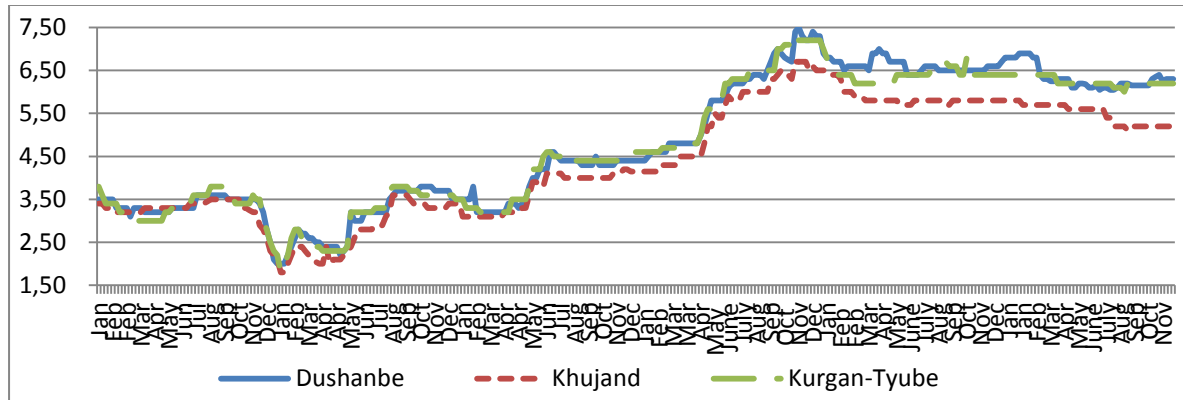
4.3. Fuel Prices

In November, petrol and diesel prices decreased slightly in Dushanbe, and remained the same in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. The Russian Government made a positive decision on

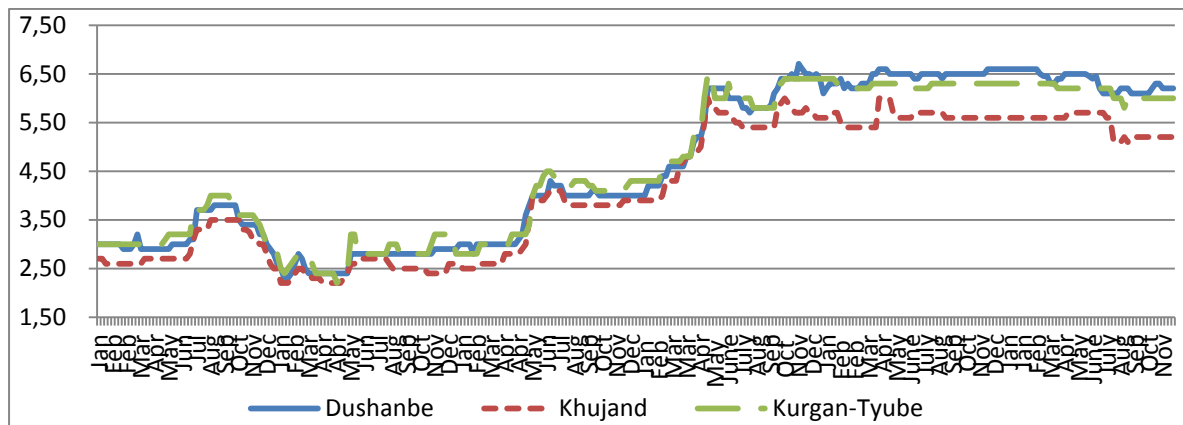
⁵ Prices for food and fuel are taken from the UN WFP Weekly Market Monitoring in Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

duty-free delivery of oil products from Russia to Tajikistan starting from November 12. Shipping of duty-free fuel began in Russia on November 20 and, as was reported in the media, prices decreased on average by 20%.⁶

Petrol Prices in Three Biggest Markets, January 2008 – November 2013 (TJS/liter)



Diesel Prices in Three Biggest Markets, January 2008 – November 2013 (TJS/liter)



5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, the epidemiological situation and trends for main and registered infectious diseases on December 1, 2013 are characterized as relatively satisfactory and, in comparison to the same period in the 2012, was as follows:

- Decrease in the number of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, including acute intestinal infections.
- Decrease in reported cases of typhoid fever.
- Reduction in the number of reported bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals.
- A reduction in reported cases of rabies in people. To date in 2013, 9 cases have been registered. In the similar period of 2012, 15 cases of rabies were registered in people.

⁶ <http://news.tj/ru/news/v-tadzhikistan-postupil-besposhlunnyi-benzin>

- Increase in the number reported viral hepatitis cases.
- Increase in the number of reported leishmaniasis cases among adults as well as among children.
- Increase in the number of anthrax cases: 33 cases registered for the first eleven months of 2013 against 30 – for the same period in 2012.
- Reduction in the number of reported tuberculosis cases among adults.
- Registration of the cases of botulism, due to the use of canned vegetables and salads in domestic conditions.

Despite the beginning of the season for acute respiratory

infections and flu the situation is rated as satisfactory. However, the reduction in electricity consumption and possible weather changes increases the risk of acute respiratory infections in the second half of December. At present, the epidemic threshold of acute respiratory infections and seasonal flu has not reached the level of last season.

Regarding other infectious diseases, epidemiological situation is regarded as safe.

<i>Statistical data on epidemiological situation in January-November, 2013 compared to the similar period in last year</i>				
<i>No</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Change (-), (+)</i>
1	Typhoid Fever	186	161	-25
2	Acute Intestinal Infections	52,082	51,804	-278
3	Viral Hepatitis	10,098	10,286	+188
4	Brucellosis	811	838	+27
5	Anthrax	30	33	+3
6	Bites and Saliva Contact	16,005	14,124	-1,881
7	Rabies	15	9	-6
8	Crimean–Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	9	8	-1
9	Tuberculosis	4,783	4,493	-290
10	Leishmaniasis	73	142	+69
11	Malaria	24	12	-12
12	Acute Respiratory Infections	239,293	235,747	-3,546
13	Flu	15,646	14,626	-1,020

Expected risks for December 2013 and recommended necessary measures	
Expected risks	Recommended necessary measures
Beginning of the seasonal growth in the number of acute respiratory diseases, including flu and pneumonia.	Ensuring quality of drinking water will require physical methods of purification, and adequate disinfection of water in all surface reservoirs. This will help to reduce risk of outbreak of infectious and non-infectious diseases. Increase the level of awareness of population on the prevention of acute respiratory infections and the measures of personal and public hygiene. Strengthening the system of epidemiological supervision over acute respiratory infections during the upcoming season.
Risk of diseases connected with preservation of food.	Increasing the level of awareness of population about quality and safety of food products and safe domestic preservation methods.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first ten months of 2013 continued to grow. For the reporting period GDP was 31,751.3 million TJS (6.7 billion USD), representing 7.4% in comparable prices to the level of the last year.

Industrial enterprises in Tajikistan, for the first ten months of 2013, produced goods worth 7,749.9 million TJS (1.6 billion USD), a growth by 3.5% compared to the same period of 2012. However, it is necessary to note that growth in industrial production this year has fallen behind when compared to 2012 (9.9% for the first ten month of 2012). This is due to a decrease in the volume of production in the processing industry. The industrial growth is due to mining industry, generation and distribution of power, natural gas and water. The share of mining products in overall production was 11.8%. The share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industries) was 68%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 20.2%.

The share of agriculture in the GDP for the first ten months of 2013 increased by 8.2% compared to January to October 2012. Agriculture production totalled 13,683.8 million TJS (2.9 billion USD), including crop production – 9,904.4 million TJS (2.1 billion USD), or 8.7%, and livestock – 3,779.4 million TJS (793.6 million USD) or 6.8% more.

For the ten months of 2013, the value of investments from all sources totalled 4,108.2 million TJS (862.6 million USD) or 16.2% more than the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (43.9%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 27.6%, in joint ventures – 8.5%, and foreign ownership – 20%.

A total of 16.4% of all investments were generated in the energy sector., A total of 675.5 million TJS (141.8 million USD) was invested in the construction of energy facilities, including 539.2 million TJS (113.2 million USD) invested by public and domestic private companies (79.8%), with foreign loans providing 136.3 million TJS (28.6 million USD) (20.2%). The share of disbursed investments for the construction hydro-power facilities was 64.9% compared to the same period in 2012.

Comparing the ten months of the current year to December 2012, the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 3.1%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising 0.7%, and food prices – 2.4%, and non-food products – 5.7%. For the first ten months of the current year, inflation in the consumer sector was as follows: 5.3% in Russia, 3.6% in Kazakhstan and 2% in Kyrgyzstan.

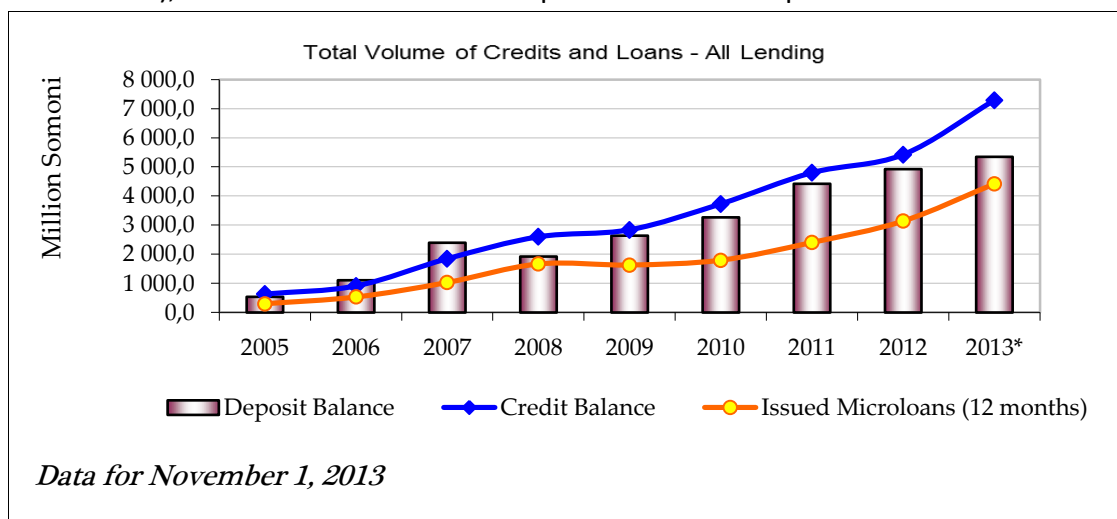
According to the Ministry of Finance, for the first ten months of 2013, the public budget amounted to 9,240.2 million TJS (1.9 billion USD), or 29.1% of GDP.

Total outstanding credits on 1 November 2013 was 7.3 billion TJS (1.5 billion USD), an increase of 42.0% compared with the same date of 2012. Positive trends in crediting are conditioned mainly by an increase of residual credits in foreign currency, up 39.5%.

Residual credits in the national currency have grown by 33.4% compared to the beginning of the year.

A total of 7.1 billion TJS (1.5 billion USD) in loans were disbursed during the first ten months of 2013, an increase of 34.3% compared to the same period in 2012. A total of 5.4 billion TJS (1.13 billion USD) in loans were repaid, or 75.1% of the total value of loans disbursed over this period.

Development of microfinance throughout Tajikistan, and especially in remote areas is a priority. From the beginning of 2013, the value of issued microloans was 3.0 billion TJS (628.9 million USD), an increase by 45.2% compared to the same period of 2012. In remote mountainous areas the total value of issued loans reached 741.9 million TJS (155.5 million USD), an increase of 41.5% if compared to the same period in 2012.



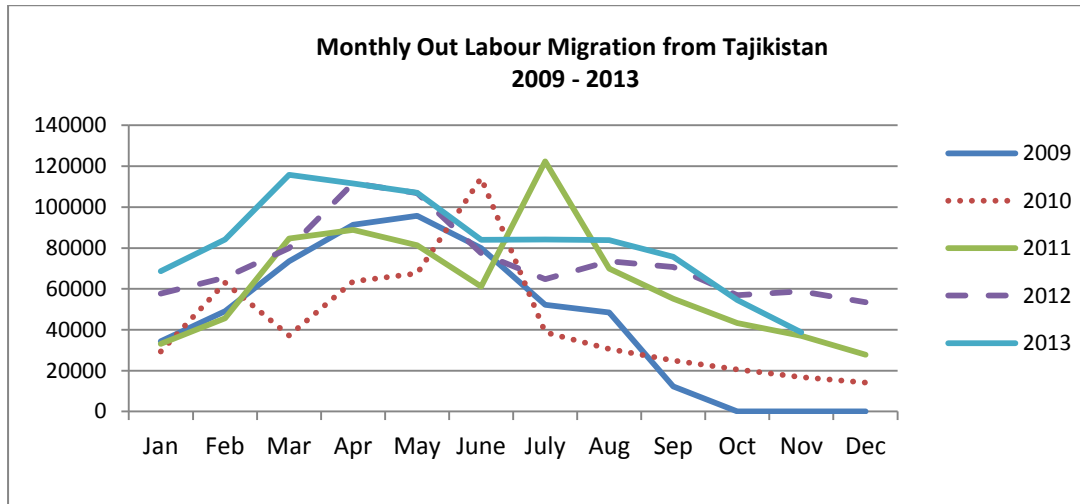
From January to October 2013, the foreign trade turnover totalled 4.332 billion USD, which is 5% more than for the same period in 2012. Exports amounted to 970 million USD and imports totalled 3,362 billion USD. The trade balance was negative and totalled 2.393 billion USD.

6.2. Labor Migration

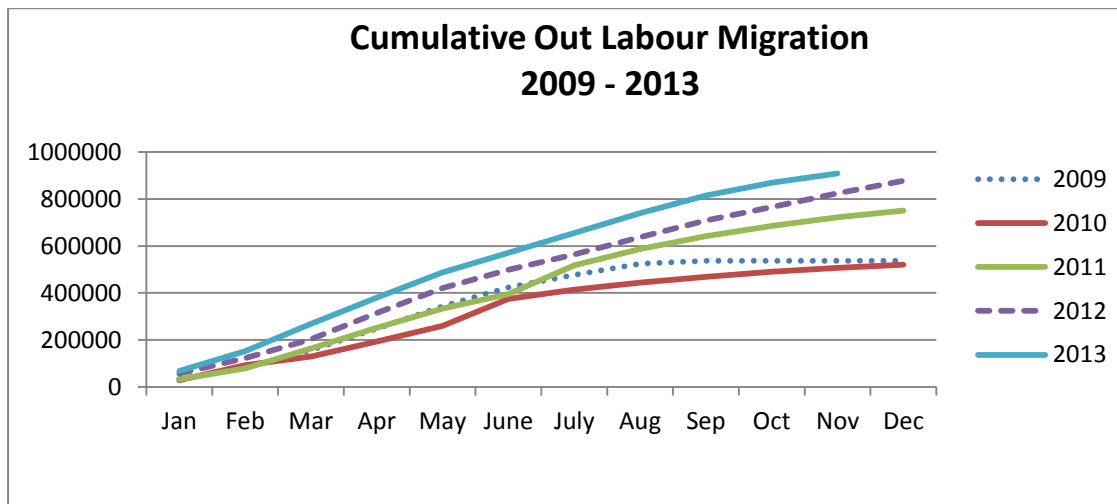
The Migration Service of Tajikistan informs that for the first eleven months of 2013 a total of 908,346 people migrated out of Tajikistan, 10.3% more when compared to the same period of 2012, and 682,971 people returned back to Tajikistan.

After a peak in March-April, monthly labour migration is gradually decreasing. In October, the number of labour migrants was 38,808, 28.8% less than in October 2013.

The **Monthly Out Migration 2009 – 2013** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2013.



The chart **Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2013**, below, indicates that total out migration in 2013 has occurred at a rate above the past 4 years.



6.3. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first eleven months of 2013 a total of 109,860 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 65,656 individuals were registered as job seekers and 47,024 were officially registered as unemployed. For the first eleven months of this year, 35,069 people were provided with jobs, which is 31.9% of the total number of people who applied. The main reasons for providing a limited number of people with jobs were that the majority of unemployed do not have the necessary technical training or have lost skills due to prolonged unemployment, and the low level of wages offered by employers.

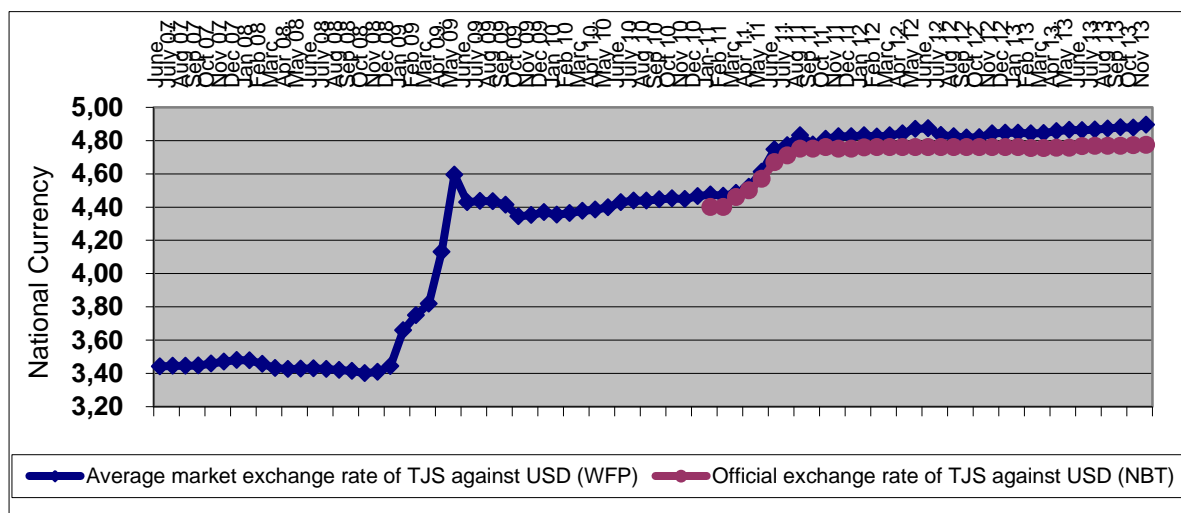
For the first eleven months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 6,693 people for a total of 2,862.1 TJS (599.6 USD) per person. Including carryover from 2012, on 1 December 2013, a total of 55,300 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 47,024 registered as unemployed. For the first eleven months of 2013, 17,894 people were sent to vocational trainings, 4,609 were people provided with social-paid jobs and 3,181 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first eleven months of 2013, 193,451 new jobs were created, which is 51.9% more than in the same period of last year (127,371).

6.4. Exchange Rate

The chart below provides both the official National Bank of Tajikistan's (NBT) exchange rate and unofficial (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by the UN WFP. The NBT rate as of 1 December 2013 remained unchanged: 4.77 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The UNWFP reported an average market exchange rate for five biggest markets in Tajikistan on 1 December 2013 was 4.89 TJS to one USD.

Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, July 2007 – November 2013





Appendix A - Weather Forecast for December 2013

Khatlon Province and Lower Elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD)

The average monthly temperature in the majority of districts is expected to be below the norm and will be 3 to 6⁰C at lower elevations, and 1 to 2⁰C in at the foothills. In the first decade of the month, temperatures at lower elevations will be -1 to +4⁰C at night, and 15 to 20⁰C during the day, and -3 to +2⁰C in the foothills at night and 11 to 16⁰C during the day. During the second decade of the month, temperatures will be -2 to +3⁰C at lower elevations at night and 4 to 9⁰C in the day. In the foothills, temperatures will range from -2 to -7⁰C at night and 1 to 6⁰C during the day. At the end of the third decade a temperature drop is expected at lower elevations and foothills. Temperatures will be -11 to -16⁰C at night and -2 to -7⁰C during the day.

It is expected that precipitation, as snow or rain, will fall during the second and third decades of the month. Monthly precipitation is expected above the norm, with the norm for lower elevations being 18 to 66 mm and in the foothills 77 to 91 mm).

On some days, a strengthening of the western wind is expected to 12-17 m/sec. Fogs are expected.

Sughd Province

The average monthly temperature in the majority of districts is expected to be 1⁰C below the norm, and will be 1 to 3⁰C at lower elevations, and -3 to -5⁰C in the foothills. For the first decade of the month, temperatures are expected to be -2 to +3⁰C at lower elevation at night and 9 to 14⁰C during the day. At higher elevations, temperatures are expected to range from -1 to -6⁰C at night and 2-7⁰C during the day. In the second decade, temperatures are expected to be -3 to +2⁰C at lower elevations at night and 2-7⁰C during the day. At higher elevations, temperatures will be -5 to -10⁰C at night and -1 to +4⁰C during the day. At the end of the third decade, temperatures will drop to -10 to -15⁰C at lower elevations at night and be 3 to 8⁰C during the day. At higher elevations, temperatures will be -14 to -19⁰C at night and 6 to 11⁰C during the day.

Precipitation (snow, rain) is expected during the second and third decades of the month. Monthly precipitation totals are expected above the norm. The norm for lower elevations is 15 to 18 mm and in the foothills 10 to 22 mm).

On some days a strengthening of the western wind is expected to 12-17 m/sec. Fog is expected.

Higher Elevations of DRD and

Western Regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

The average monthly temperature at higher elevations of DRD is expected to be within the norm, but will be 1 to 2⁰C above the norm in the western regions of GBAO, and range from 1 to 5⁰C. In the first decade of the month, temperatures will be 0 to 5⁰C at night and 6 to 11⁰C during the day. In the second decade, temperatures are expected to be -3 to 8⁰C at night and 0 to 5⁰ during the day. At the end of the third decade, a temperature drop is expected to -10 to -15⁰C at night and -3 to -8⁰C during the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm. The norm in the western regions of GBAO is 26 to 52 mm, in the DRD 37 to 72 mm.

On some days a strengthening of western wind is expected to 15-20 m/sec. Fog is expected.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

The average monthly temperature is expected to be 1 to 2⁰C above the norm and range from -13 to -16⁰C. During the first decade of the month, temperatures at night are expected to drop to -13 to -18⁰C, and be 4 to 9⁰C during the day. In the second decade of the month, a decrease in temperature is expected, dropping to -17 to -22⁰C at night and -8 to -13⁰C during the day. At the end of the third decade, a temperature is expected drop to -23 to -28⁰C at night and be -13 to -18⁰C the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above or close to the norm. The norm is 4 to 12 mm.

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning (MEW) Reports is to provide regular information and succinct analysis on the evolution of natural, economic, food-related, energy-related and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by the MEW Centre Group of Experts from Government organizations and agencies, and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The members of the Working group of MEW centre include the following organizations and agencies:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, RT

Ministry of Energy and Industry, RT

Ministry of Labour and Social protection of population, RT

Ministry of Health, RT

Ministry of Agriculture, RT

Ministry of Interior, RT

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, RT

Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense at the Government of RT

Statistical Agency under the President of RT

Migration Service at the Government of RT

National Bank of Tajikistan

OJHC «Barki Tojik»

OJSC «Tajiktransgas»

Chief Department of Geology at the Government of RT

State Agency for Hydrometeorology

State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration State

Institute of Geology, Seismic construction and seismology, Academy of Sciences, RT

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Устойчивые страны.

Contact Information:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Tajikistan, Bohtar St., 37, 5th floor, room 506, Dushanbe -
734002
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com
tel. (992 37) 227-36-04

**UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program, Monitoring and
Early Warning Unit (MEW),**
T. Shevchenko St. 91/10, Dushanbe - 734019
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org
tel: (992 47) 6005912 cell: (992 91) 842-19-62

Report is available on the website:

<http://untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/monitoring-and-early-warning-system>

and

<http://www.medt.tj/en/index/index/pageId/791/>