

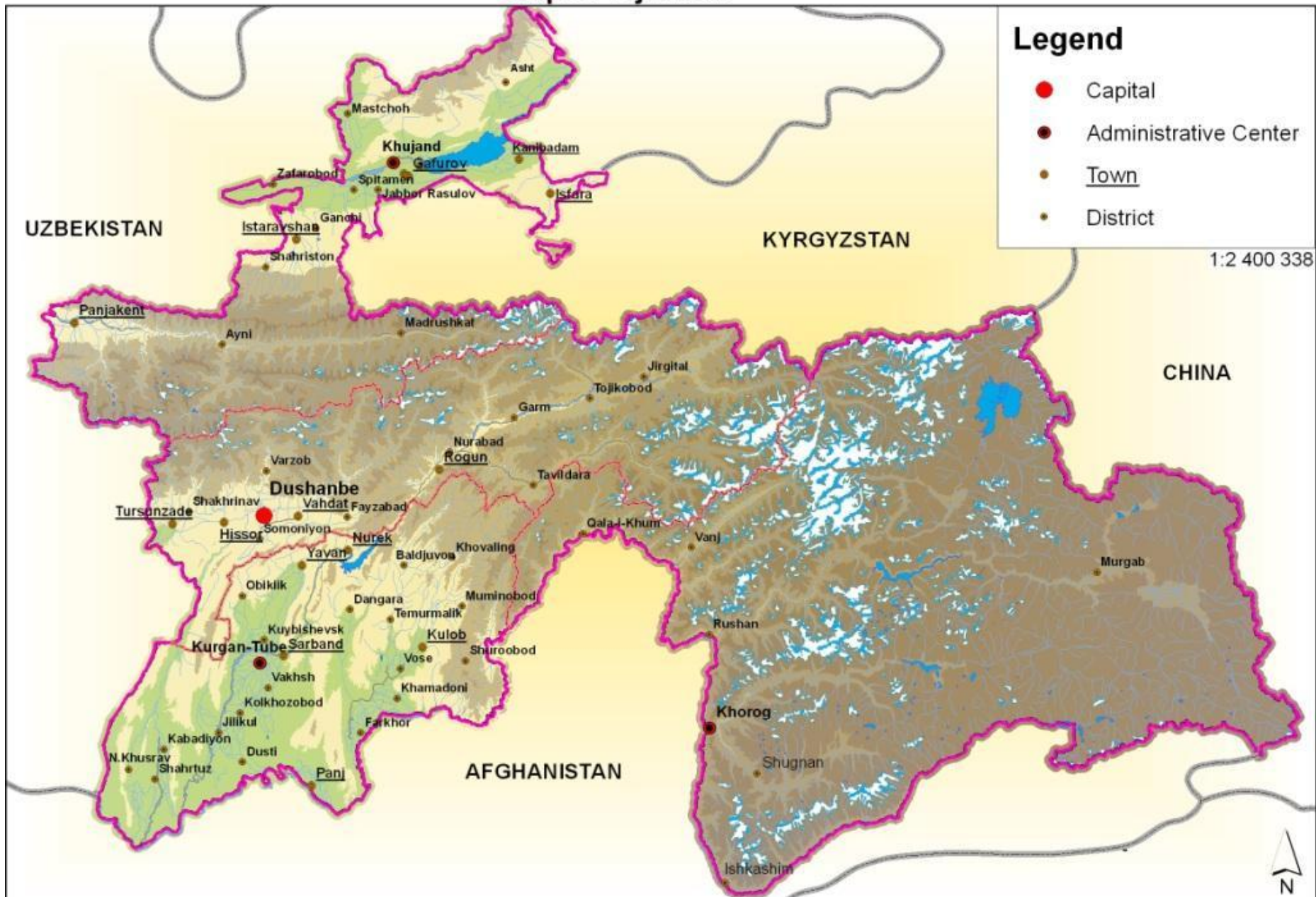
# Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 2013



### Map of Tajikistan



## **GENERAL TRENDS**

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

In August there is a high probability of emergencies due to high air temperatures, high river levels, flooding and mudflows due to intensive melting of glaciers in the Zarafshan, Isfara, Vakhsh, Pyanj, Gund river basins.

### **WEATHER**

Temperatures in August will be within long-term averages in all regions except for GBAO and higher elevations of DRD. Precipitation is expected to be below normal in DRD, within and above normal in other regions of the country.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

Electricity generation in July increased by 4.5% compared to June 2013. The level of water in Nurek reservoir in July was 15.7 meters higher compared to June. In July 2013, 156.4 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan, 36.7% more than in June 2013, and 10.7% of the total generated power.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

Wheat prices continue a slow decline due to the harvests of wheat in Tajikistan (above 2012 yields and totals harvested) and in Kazakhstan. However, prices are still generally above levels a year ago.

### **HEALTH**

In August, the epidemiological situation for infectious diseases is characterized as comparatively safe. With continuation of summer and likely use of non-potable surface water, the risk of acute intestinal infections and water-borne diseases is increasing.

### **MIGRATION**

Cumulative out migration levels as of July 2013 were higher compared to the same period of last year. Monthly labour migration in July was less than the same period of last year.

### **ECONOMY**

For January-June 2013 GDP was 15,856.9 million Somoni (3,332.2 million USD). Industrial production increased by 6.6% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 1.6% compared to December 2012. As of July 1, 2013 total value of bank credits issued was 6.5 billion Somoni (1,363.3 million USD). A total of 4.2 billion Somoni (880.9 million USD) in loans were issued. From January to June, 2013 foreign trade turnover reached 2,527.9 million USD which is 4.0% more compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 612.3 million USD and imports – 1,915.6 million USD.

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## 1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

### 1.1. Possible Events in August 2013

The Information Management and Analytical Center of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) reports that, based on multi-year observations, in August 2013 there is a probability of natural disasters due to high air temperatures, high river levels and mudflows resulting from intensive melting of glaciers in Zarafshan, Isfara, Vakhsh, Pyanj, Gund river basins.



Historical Data on Hazard Events in August 2000-2012														
Type of Hazard	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Wind	2	3		1	3			1						10
Flood		1	2	4	9	7	2	1			7	1	1	35
Rain	1	2	9	2	12	1		6	2		1		1	37
Earthquake	2			3	1		3		4	2	2	1		18
Landslides, rock falls, landfalls			2	2						1				5
Flooding (flash)	1								1		2		4	8
Mudflow	2	4	10	4	19	2	1	7	3		2		1	55
Draught		1			1									2
Hail	2	1			1						1		1	6
Thunderstorm									1					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>177</b>

### 1.1. Hazard Event in July 2013

IMAC/CoES reported 2 hazard events in July 2013: one due to flooding, and one due to an earthquake. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for July 2013 prepared by the UNDP DRMP and CoES at: <http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports>

## 2. WEATHER CONDITIONS<sup>1</sup>

### 2.1. Forecast for August 2013

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts the average temperatures in August 2013 will be:

- Within long-term averages at the lower elevations of Direct Ruled Districts (DRD), and Khatlon and Sughd Provinces;
- 1<sup>0</sup>C below long term averages at higher elevations of DRD and western areas of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Average Expected Precipitation – August 2013		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	0.1-1.9 mm
	Foothills	3.5-4.3 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	1.3-3.4 mm
	Higher elevations	7.3-13.1 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	0.5-0.9 mm
	Higher elevations	7-10.6 mm
GBAO	West	1.4-2.6 mm
	East	4.6-12.6 mm

Monthly precipitation is expected near or above

normal in Khatlon Province, DRD, Sughd Province and GBAO, and below normal at higher elevations of DRD. (See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for August 2013.)

### 2.2. Weather Summary for July 2013

July in Tajikistan was defined by hot and dry weather. In July, the highest temperatures for the year were observed across the Republic. The average monthly air temperature in the majority of districts was within the normal range to 1<sup>0</sup>C above normal. In higher elevations of DRD, temperatures were 1 to 2<sup>0</sup>C below average. Average temperatures were:

- At lower elevations in the foothills, 25 to 30<sup>0</sup>C,
- At higher elevations, 14 to 24<sup>0</sup>C, in Darvaz 29<sup>0</sup> C,
- At higher elevations of GBAO, 10 to 13<sup>0</sup>C.

From July 27 to 31, the weather was especially hot. At lower elevations, the temperatures rose to 40 to 46<sup>0</sup>C, and in Esanbai (DRD) were up to 47<sup>0</sup>C. At higher elevations,

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

temperatures were 37 to 41<sup>0</sup>C, and in Darvaz (GBO) up to 44<sup>0</sup>C, while in Humragi (GBO) up to 42<sup>0</sup>C. Average daily temperatures during this period were from 3 to 5<sup>0</sup>C above the norm, and in Darvaz and Ishkashim (GBO) 6 to 8<sup>0</sup>C above the norm. The very hot weather was caused by a thermal depression over Tajikistan.

For the first time in the last 30 years, absolute temperature maximums were set in Darvaz and Esanbai on July 28 and 29. In Darvaz the temperature was above 44<sup>0</sup>C, in Esanbai above 47<sup>0</sup>C.

During the month, invasions of cold air that bring coolness were not common. On July 10, in Dushanbe, the daily average air temperature dropped by 5<sup>0</sup>C, with average daily temperature being 4.5<sup>0</sup>C below long-term averages.

Monthly amount of precipitation in the majority of districts was below normal (see chart at right).

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Regions	% of Average
Sugh Province	3-28%
Khatlon Province	2-10%
DRD	4-26%
GBO	3-16%

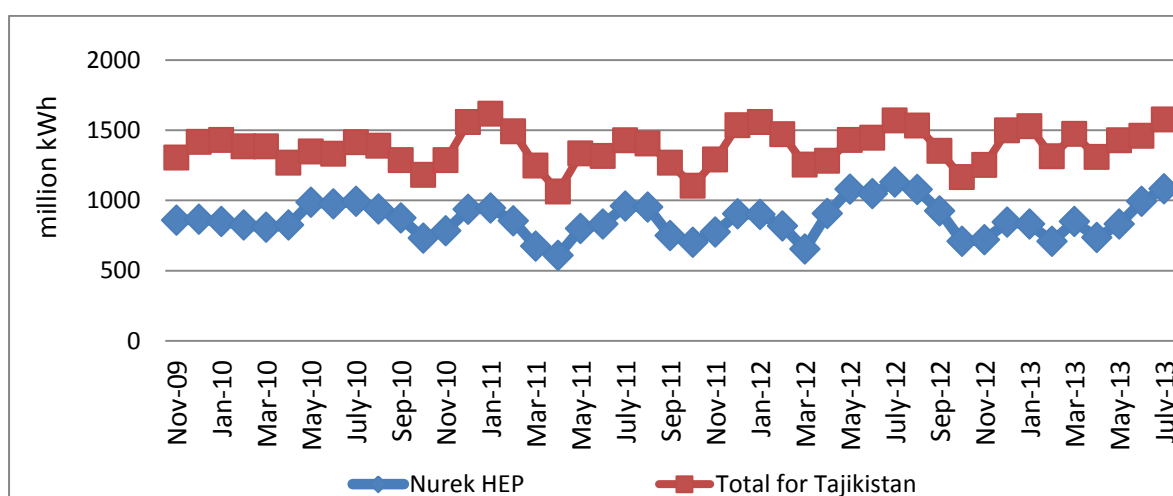
### 3. ENERGY

#### 3.1. Electricity Generation <sup>2</sup>

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in July 2013 was 1,575 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or 50.8 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in July increased by 4.5% (48.6 million kWh) compared to June 2013. For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com) )

Electricity generation in July 2013 was 7 million kWh more than in July 2012 (see **Section 3.5** below).

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

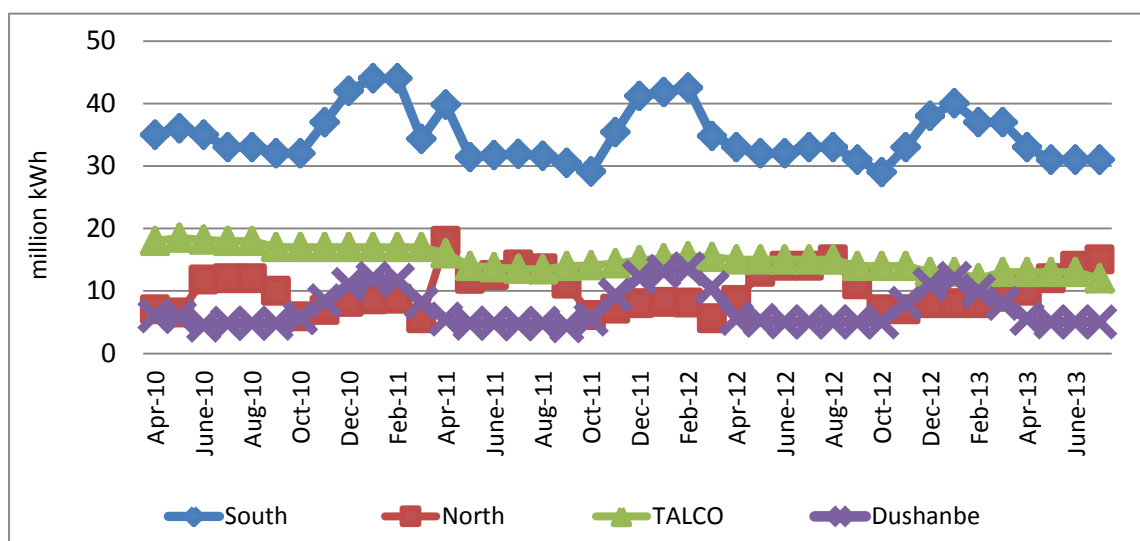


<sup>2</sup> Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

### 3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial consumer, is presented in the following table. Total electricity consumption in July 2013 reached 1,417 million kWh which is 5.9% above June 2013. In July 2013, electricity consumption was 43 million kWh less than in July 2012 (1,460 million kWh). In July 2013, 156.4 million kWh of electricity were supplied to Afghanistan, 36.7% more than in June 2013, and 10.7% of the total generated electricity in the country. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com) )

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



### 3.3. Natural Gas

Piped natural gas is no longer being imported to Tajikistan from Uzbekistan as the supply contract, which expired at the end of 2012, has not been renewed.

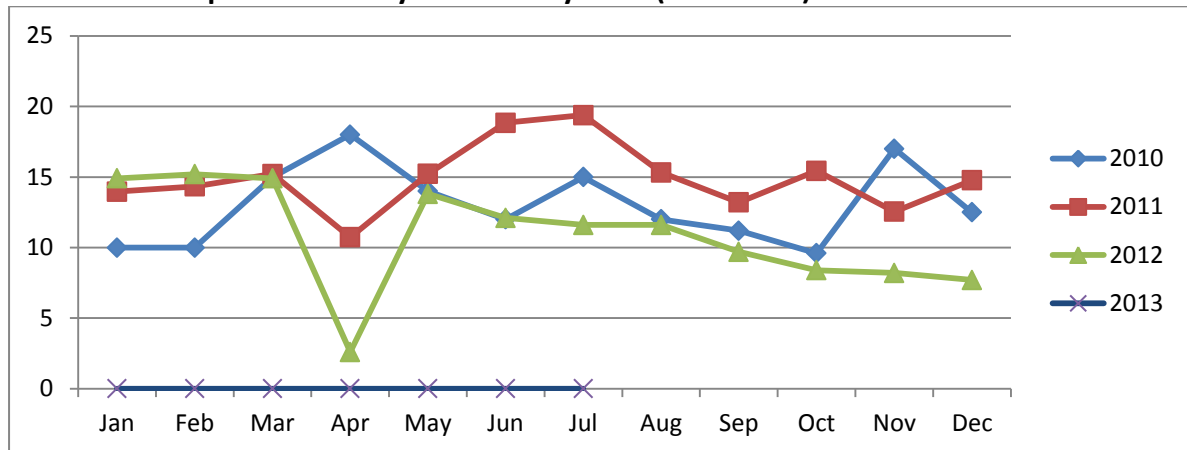
Tajikistan imports liquefied gas by tanker and rail car. According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in July imports of liquefied gas totalled 20,497 tons which is 8,580 tons more compared to June, 2013. For January to July 2013, 104,536 tons of liquefied gas have been imported mainly from the Republic of Kazakhstan, 23,338 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 - 2013 rr.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>3</sup> Data on natural gas imports are provided by Tajiktransgaz OJSC

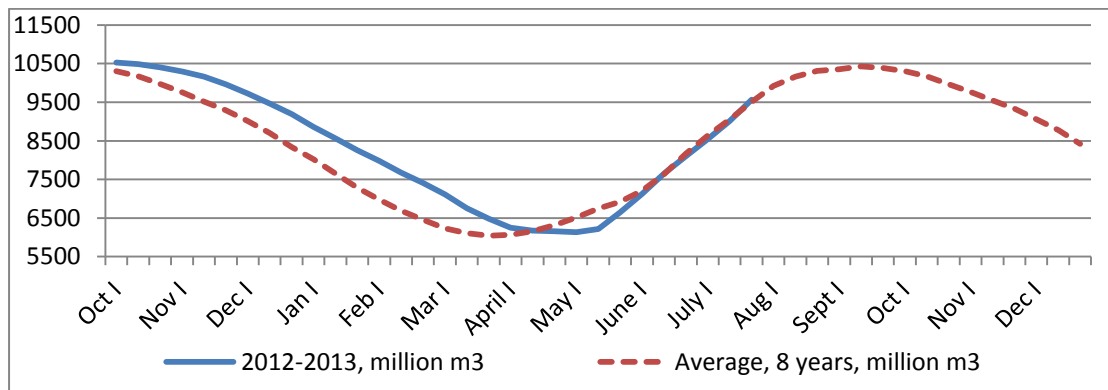


**Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to July 2013 (million m<sup>3</sup>)****3.4. Coal**

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in July 2013, 47,996 tons of coal were produced, 8,355 tons more than in June 2013. For the first seven months of 2013, 188,927 tons of coal have been produced in Tajikistan, 65,434 tons more than in the same period in 2012. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas to more economical coal for heating and other needs (e.g., to generate gas for the TALCO operation).

**3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels<sup>4</sup>**

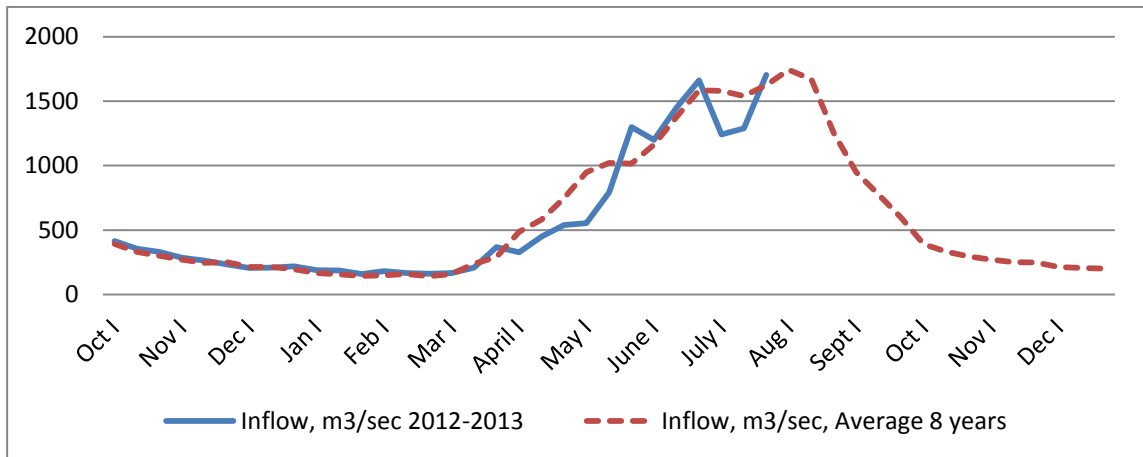
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the end of July 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). At the end of July 2013 the water level in Nurek HEP was 903.26 meters above sea level, 15.66 meters higher when compared to June, 2013, 0.35 m higher than in the same period of the last year, and 46.26 m above the “dead level” (857 m)<sup>5</sup>. Due to reduced inflow of Vakhsh River, average monthly inflow was 1,411 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is 22.6% less compared to the same period of last year.

**Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m<sup>3</sup>)**

<sup>5</sup> Data obtained from Barki Tojik

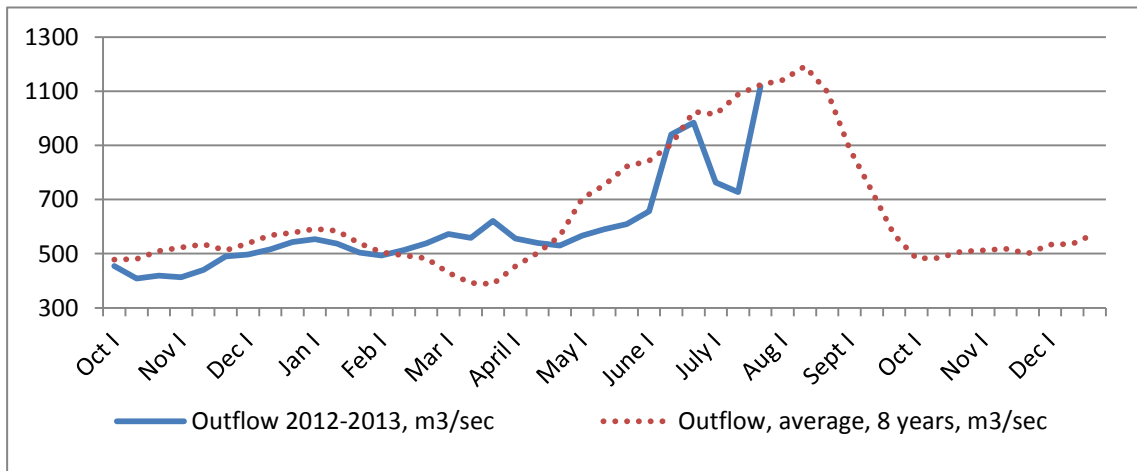
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of July 2013, the water inflow was 1,704 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 80 m<sup>3</sup>/sec above the 2004-2012 average of 1,624m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

#### Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (million m<sup>3</sup>)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of July averaged 1,118 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, less than the eight-year average (1,123.2 m<sup>3</sup>/sec).

#### Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)



## 4. FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1. Food Security Reports

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan the main imported food products are grain and wheat flour. In January to June 2013, 298,400 tons of grain with an average price of 355 USD per ton, and 103,100 tons wheat with an average price of 441 USD per ton, were imported to the Republic, 13.2% less grain and 48.5% less wheat flour when compared to the same period in 2012.

July 2013 wheat flour prices decreased in comparison to June. As of July 30, 2013, the average price of one 50 kg bag of locally and Kazakh produced first grade wheat flour in

Dushanbe markets was 130 TJS (28.1 USD). In comparison to June, the price for locally produced wheat flour had decreased by 2.7% and Kazakh flour by 5.9%.

From January to June 2013, the average price of imported petroleum oil products dropped by 8.3% compared to the same period of last year, and was 1,069 USD per ton. During this period, 183,200 tons of fuels of all types were imported, 14,300 tons less than in the same period of 2012. A total of 66,900 tons of diesel fuel were imported at a price of 1,034 USD per ton, and 60,500 tons of petrol at 985 USD per ton. For more detailed information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com)

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, for January to July 2013 a total of 297,691 hectares (Ha) were sown with grain crops. To August 5, 2013, a total of 230,408 Ha have been harvested (77% of the total area). Harvested crops totalled 638,709 tons, 148,814 tons more compared to the same period of 2012. Yield per ha for all crops on average is 2.9 tons, 0.48 tons more than at the same period of last year.

In 2013, 222,914 Ha of wheat were sown. To date, 180,714 ha (81% of the total area) have been harvested, yielding 519,451 tons or 115,527 tons more when compared to the same period in 2012. Yield per Ha on average is 3.18 tons, 0.49 tons more than at the same period last year.

As of July 26, the total area affected by locust in Tajikistan was 110,804 Ha, 32,162 Ha more compared to the same period in 2012. To date, 105,754 Has have been chemically treated, 39,416 Ha more compared to the same period in 2012. For more detail information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com)

**Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: food prices for June (FewsNet)** informs: “Wheat grain and flour prices were stable or decreased in June due to the adequate availability of local production and imports from Kazakhstan. Although nearly 300,000 tons of wheat grain were imported into Tajikistan from Kazakhstan in the first six months of 2013, these volumes are 13 percent lower than 2012 levels over the same period. Prices in key Kazakh source markets are well-above their respective 2012 and five-year average levels. Wheat grain and flour prices in Tajikistan were therefore generally well above their respective June 2012 and five-year average levels.

Wheat grain prices continued to decrease by five and six percent in Kurgan-Tyube and Gharm, respectively, due to incoming supplies with the progression of the winter wheat harvest. Imported rice prices were stable countrywide in June, and decreased by six percent in Kurgan-Tyube. Potato prices decreased considerably in Kurgan-Tyube and Dushanbe because of recent local harvests and increased supplies (imports) from Pakistan, increased elsewhere in the country as the potato harvest has yet to start in higher elevation areas. The prices of vegetable oil, meat, and transport fuel prices were stable between May and June on most reference markets.

## Outlook

In Tajikistan the prices of wheat grain and locally produced wheat flour are expected to decrease slightly in the coming months with ongoing harvests and the expectations of higher imports from Kazakhstan in the second half of the year, following the harvest. Imported wheat flour prices are expected to decline because of improved harvests prospects this year coupled with reduced export duties, particularly from Kazakhstan.”

The full FEWS NET report is available at: <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/fews-net-june-2013-price-watch-report>

**The Market Prices Report for August 2013** prepared by the UN WFP for Tajikistan highlights: “The national average price of wheat flour continued to drop in July due to adequate supplies, but still remained at high level: 22 percent higher compared to July 2012.

- Russia increased the export duties for fuel by 3 percent as of 1 August 2013. Russia raised the tariffs in July (3 percent) as well.
- The city Mayor’s Office in Dushanbe closely monitored and regulated staples prices during Ramadan through various interventions.
- The inflation rate was 0.1 percent in June and 5.5 percent over 12 months, according to the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT). The IMF predicts that in 2013 inflation pressure is expected to remain low.”

The complete UN WFP report for Tajikistan is available at: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp254776.pdf>.

The information bulletin prepared for July 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 and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade states: “In January-June 2013 in comparison to December 2012 the prices for the following commodities have increased: carrots – twice; macaroni products – 7.6%; rice – 1.8%; cotton seed oil – 5.1%; soured cream – 3.9%; sugar – 1.6%, beef – 0.5%; mutton – 1.3%. At the same time prices for the following food items have decreased: onion – 15.2%, 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour – 9.3%, eggs – 8.8%, potatoes – 4.0%, milk – 0.6%.” More detailed information can be obtained at the FAO Tajikistan office: [Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org](mailto:Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org)

## IPC Tajikistan: Food Security Classification Overview – June 2013 reports:

“The food security situation was analyzed in Tajikistan’s 11 livelihood zones for the period of May 2013, and a projection was made for the period June to October 2013. The food

security status of **3 percent** of the population (about 152,000 people) in rural livelihood zones was classified as **Phase 3 (Crisis)**. The status of **39 percent** of rural population (about 2,285,00 people) was classified as **Phase 2 (Stressed)**, while the remaining **58 percent** (about 3,371,000 people) was classified as **Phase 1 (Minimal)**.

In general, food security was found to have improved since the previous period (October – December 2012), with highly food insecure areas in Phase 3 (Crisis) shifting to moderately food insecure status **Phase 2 (Stressed)**.

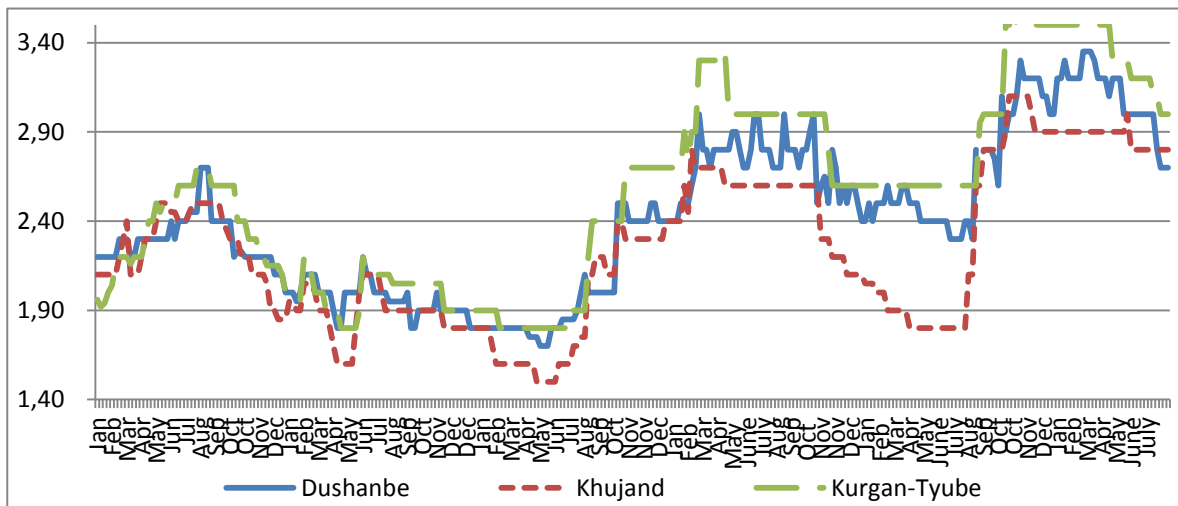
The main contributing factors to the improvement were increased remittances, good rainfall in spring and casual labour opportunities. The seasonal availability of pasture has also led to improvement in livestock productivity and value, better food consumption pattern. Seasonally, many alternative sources of food and income become available, which includes labor, leading to good prospects for the cereal harvest.” For further information contact IPC Technical Working Group at: [Tajikistan.FoodSecurityCluster@wfp.org](mailto:Tajikistan.FoodSecurityCluster@wfp.org)

## 4.2. Wheat Flour Prices<sup>6</sup>

### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour on Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to end of July, 2013. In July, wheat prices decreased in all three markets of Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube in comparison to June.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2013 (TJS/kg)

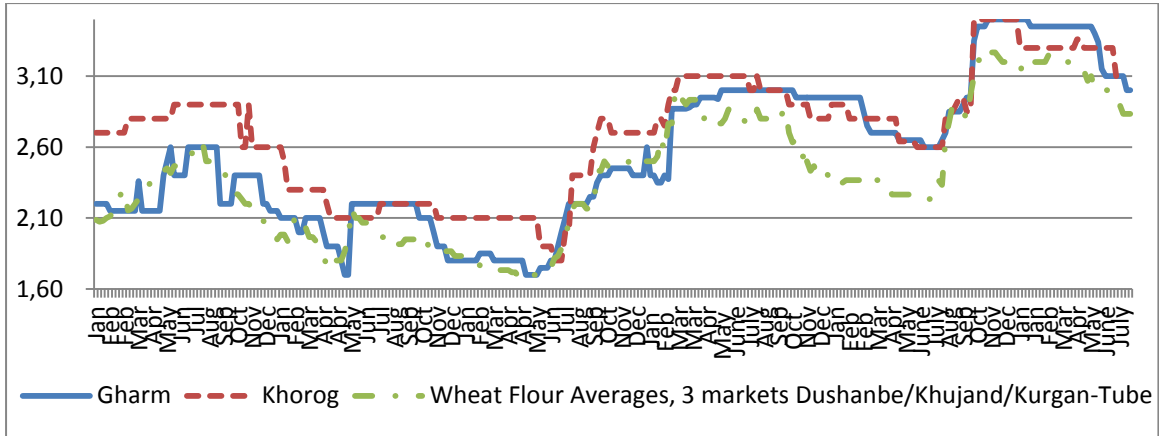


The chart below provides prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In July wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog had reduced but it is necessary to note that the prices remain as high compared to September 2012.

<sup>6</sup> 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/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/)



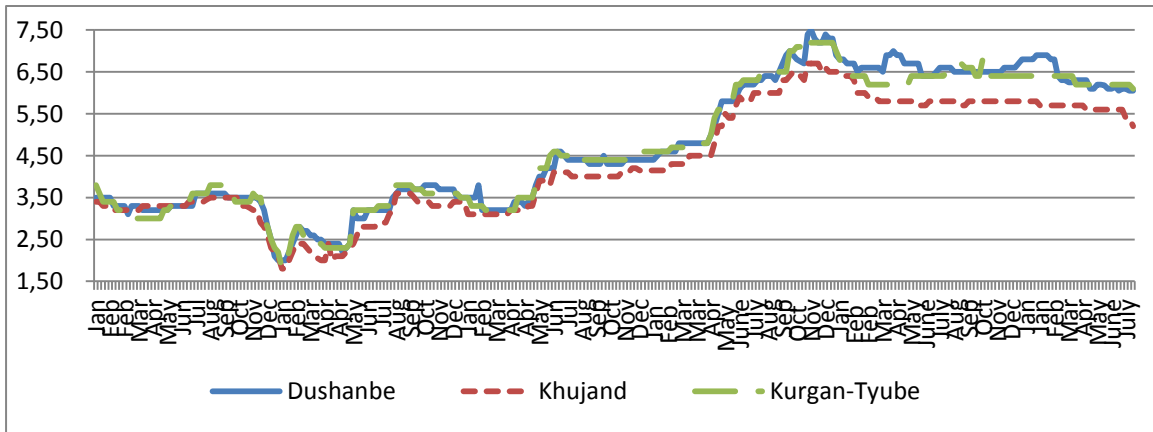
### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2013 (TJS/kg)



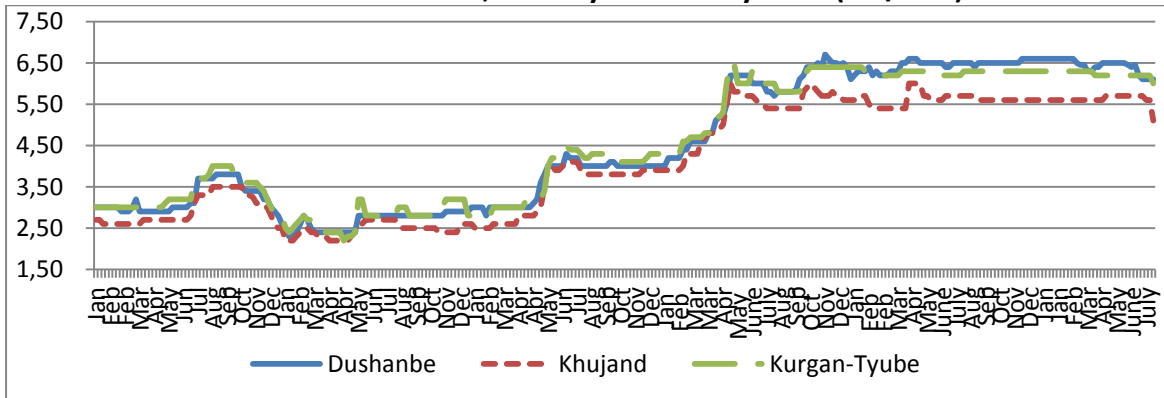
### 4.3. Fuel Prices

In July, petrol and diesel prices decreased slightly in all three markets in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. An expected reduction of Russian export tariffs has not occurred yet<sup>7</sup>.

#### Petrol Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2013 (TJS/liter)



#### Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2013 (TJS/liter)



<sup>7</sup> See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

## 5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, the epidemiological situation in Tajikistan for reported infectious diseases as of August 1, 2013, when compared to the same period in 2012, was as following:

- Overall, the epidemiological situation with infectious diseases is characterised as comparatively safe. The following trends are registered:
  - Comparative growth in the number of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, including acute intestinal infections.
  - Comparative reduction in the number of viral hepatitis.
  - Comparative reduction in the number of bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals.
  - Registered cases of rabies in people: in the reporting period already 8 cases were registered, the same as for the same period in 2012.
  - Comparative growth in the number of leishmaniasis among adults as well as among children.
  - Reduction in the number of reported cases of tuberculosis among adults, but a growth of tuberculosis among children.

With a continuation of summer conditions and access to non-potable surface water, there is an increased risk of a growth in the number of acute intestinal infections and water-borne diseases.

<b>Statistical Data on the Epidemiological Situation for January to July 2013 compared to 2012</b>			
<b>Disease</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Change (-), (+)</b>
Typhoid Fever	54	69	+15
Acute Intestinal Infection	26,435	28,408	+1,973
Viral Hepatitis	4,571	4,427	-144
Brucellosis	631	548	-83
Anthrax	18	18	=
Bites and Saliva Contact	11,053	9,733	-1,320
Rabies	8	8	=
Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever - CCHF	4	4	=
Tuberculosis	3,265	3,077	-188
Leishmaniasis	37	107	+83

<b>Expected Risks in August 2013 and Recommended Measures</b>	
<b>Risks</b>	<b>Measures</b>
Summer brings the risk of increased number of acute intestinal diseases cases.	Ensuring quality of drinking water will require physical purification, and adequate disinfection of water in all surface reservoirs. This will help to reduce risk of outbreak of infectious and non-infectious diseases.
Outbreak of leishmaniosis in GBAO and Sughd Province (Pyanjikent).	Early detection of leishmaniasis patients and their treatment; carrying out a set of anti-epidemic activities.
Possibility of some outbreaks of Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in new areas (where no cases of the disease were registered before).	Improvement of the sanitation situation in residential areas; strengthening coordination of activities of relevant services by local authorities; improvement of monitoring of provision of population with good quality water.

## **6. ECONOMIC TRENDS**

### **6.1. General trends**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first six months of 2013 continued to grow. For the six months of reporting period, GDP was 15,856.9 million Somoni (3,332.2 million USD), representing an increase of 7.5% in comparable prices to the level of the last year.

For the first 6 months of 2013, industry in Tajikistan produced goods worth 4,456.9 million TJS (936.6 million USD), a growth by 6.6% compared to January-June of last year. Growth in industrial production is due to improved demand in both domestic and overseas markets, with a positive impact on all spheres of economic activity, especially in the mining sector. The share of mining products of overall production was 12.4%; the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industries) was 64.9%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 22.7%.

The share of agriculture in GDP in January to June 2013 increased by 12.1% compared to January to May 2012. Agriculture production totalled 3,845.4 million Somoni (808.1 million USD), including crop production: 1,992.5 million TJS (418.7 million USD), or 18.3%, and livestock: 1852.9 million TJS (389.4 million USD), or increase of 6.2%.

For the first six months of 2013 investments from all sources totalled 2,070.2 million TJS (435 million USD) or 9.3% more than the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (43.2%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 28.2%, joint ventures 8.8%, and foreign ownership 19.8%. A total of 17.9% of all investments were in the energy sector. For the construction of energy facilities, a total of 346.9 million Somoni (73.5 million USD) was invested, including 285.8 million Somoni (60.1 million USD)

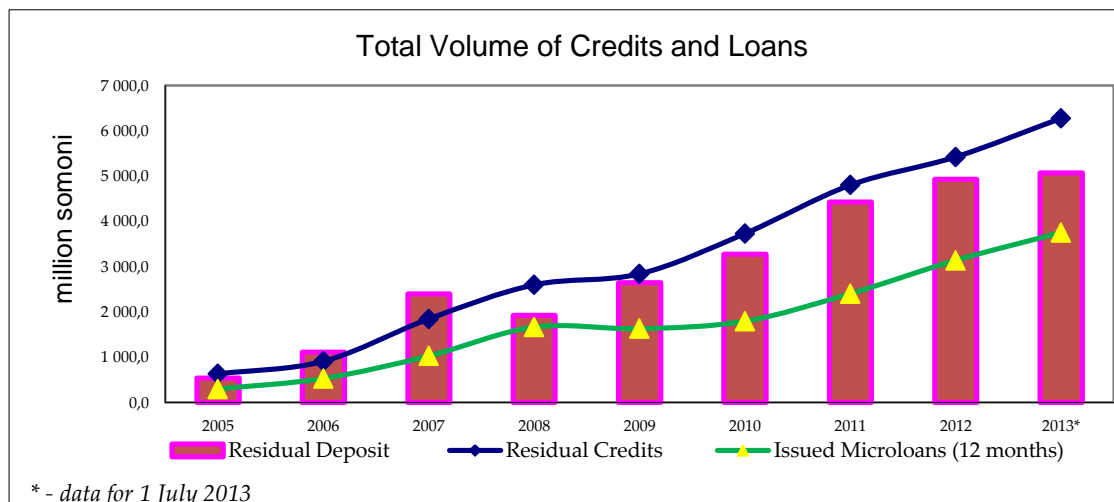
invested by public and domestic private companies (82.4%), with foreign loans providing 61.1 million Somoni (12.8 million USD) (17.6%). The share of investments for the construction hydro-power facilities was 48.7% when compared to the same period in 2012.

Comparing the first six months of the current year to December 2012, consumer inflation was 1.6%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising 2.0%, and food prices 1.1%, and non-food products 2.8%. For the first six months of the current year, inflation consumer sector inflation was 3.5% in Russia, 2.7% in Kazakhstan and 1.5% in Kyrgyzstan.

According to the Ministry of Finance, for the first six months of 2013 the public budget amounted to 5,161.6 million TJS (1,084.7 million USD), or 32.6% of GDP. Income tax revenues amounted to 77.0%, non-tax revenue 7.2%, the remaining 15.8% were investment resources included in budget revenues. Public budget expenditures for the first six months of 2013 amounted to 4,652.5 million Somoni (977.7 million USD), an increase of 605.1 million Somoni (127.2 million USD) when compared to the same period of 2012.

The total amount of residual credits on 1 July 2013 was 6.5 billion Somoni (1,363.3 million USD), an increase of 42.7%. compared with the same date of 2012. Positive trends in crediting are conditioned mainly by an increase of 46.6% in credit in foreign currencies. Credit provided in Somoni has grown by 30.2% compared to the beginning of the year. The volume of loans disbursed during the six months was 4.2 billion Somoni (880.9 million USD), an increase of 43.8% in comparison to the same period in 2012. The value of repaid loans was 3.1 billion Somoni (650.2 million USD), or 74.2% of the total volume of loans disbursed over this period.

From the beginning of 2013, the volume of issued microloans was 2.2 billion Somoni (461.4 million USD), an increase of 49.8% when compared to the same period in 2012. In remote mountainous areas, the total volume of issued loans was 444.8 million Somoni (94.1 million USD), an increase of 43.9% when compared to the same period in 2012.



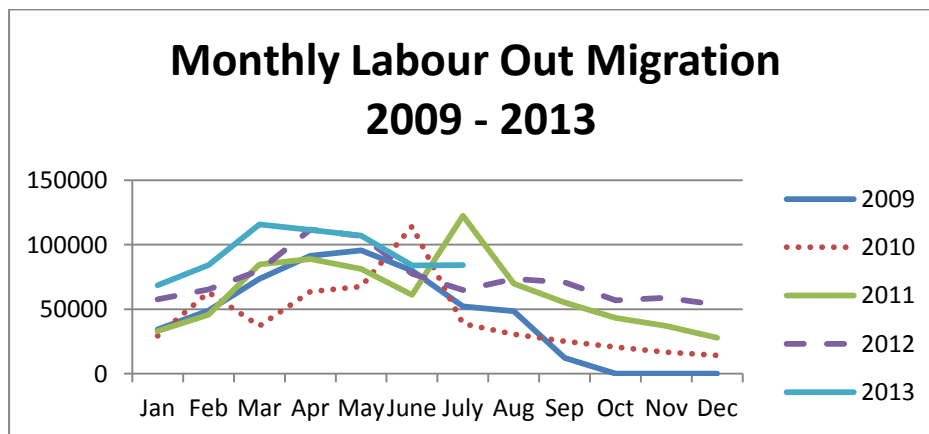
In January - June 2013, the foreign trade turnover totalled 2,527.9 million USD, which is 4% more than in the same period in 2012. Export of goods totalled 612.3 million USD and imports reached 1,915.6 million USD. The trade balance was negative and totalled 1,303.3 million USD.

## 6.2. Labor Migration

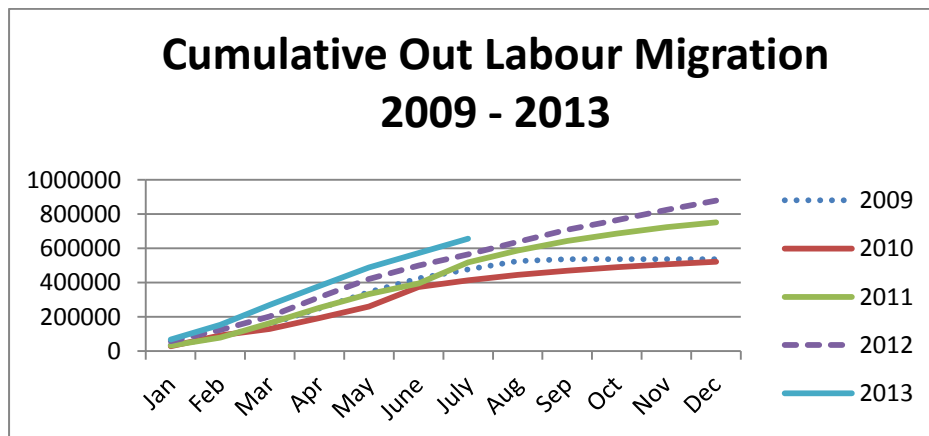
Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first seven months of 2013, a total of 655,330 people migrated from Tajikistan, 16.2% more than for the same period of last year, while 362,827 people returned.

Despite the fact that the overall labour migration trends is increasing, the monthly labour migration level is gradually decreasing since the peak in March and April. In July, the number of labour migrants totalled 84,121 people, only 0.2% higher when compare to June.

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 seven months of 2013, a total of 72,695 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 43,558 individuals were registered as job seekers and 31,982 were officially registered as unemployed. During the first seven months of this year, 22,342 people were provided with jobs, which is 30.7% 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.

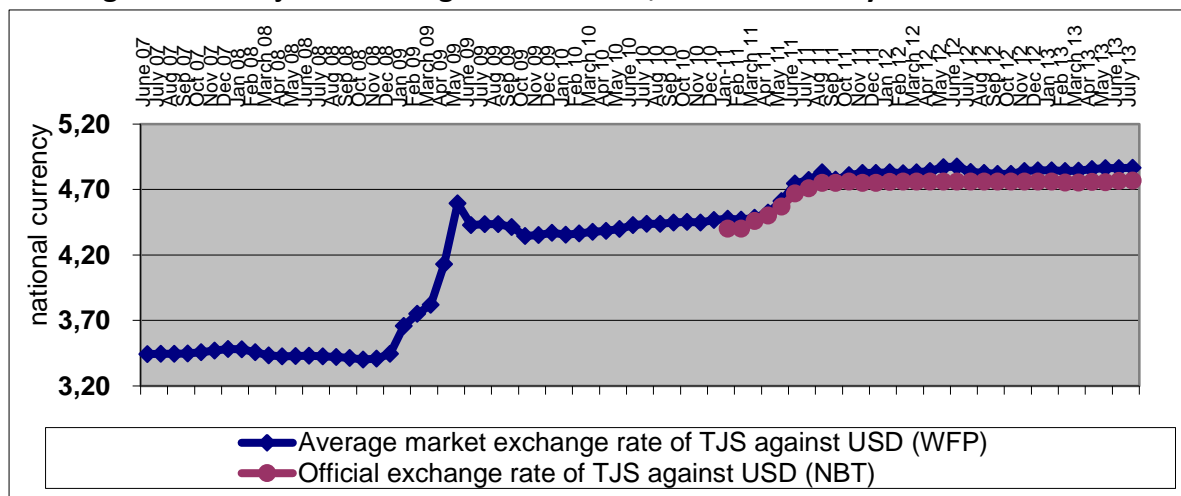
For the first seven months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 4,706 people for a total of 1,989,700 TJS (417,300 USD). Including carryover from 2012, on 1 August 2013, a total of 79,128 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 56,710 registered as unemployed. For the first seven months of 2013, 12,037 people were sent to vocational trainings, 3,455 were people provided with social-paid jobs and 1,716 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first seven months of 2013, 134,769 new jobs were created, which is 58.5% more than in the same period of last year (85,040).

### 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 August 1, 2013 remained unchanged: 4.768 Tajik Somoni to one USD. UNWFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 August 2013 was 4.87 TJS per one USD

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





## Attachment A - Weather Forecast for August 2013

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

The average air temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C above normal in some areas. At lower elevations, the temperature will be from 26 to 27<sup>0</sup>C, in foothills 23<sup>0</sup>C. In lower elevations during the first and fourth five-day period of the month, temperatures at night are expected to be from 18 to 23<sup>0</sup>C and during the day-time from 35 to 40<sup>0</sup>C. During the remainder of the month, prevalent temperatures will be from 14 to 19<sup>0</sup>C at night and from 32 to 37<sup>0</sup>C during the day. In the foothills during the first and fourth five-day period of the month, temperatures are expected to be from 16 to 21<sup>0</sup>C at night and from 29 to 34<sup>0</sup>C during the day. During the remaining period temperatures will be from 13 to 18<sup>0</sup>C at night and from 26 to 31<sup>0</sup>C during the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above normal (norm: 0 to 2mm at lower elevations, 3 to 4mm in the foothills).

### Sughd Province

The monthly average temperature at lower elevations is expected to be within the norm: 1<sup>0</sup>C below the norm at higher elevations, and will range from 26 to 27<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations, at higher elevations the temperatures will be from 15 to 17<sup>0</sup>C. During the month temperature fluctuations are expected to be as follows: from 18 to 23<sup>0</sup>C at night; during the second decade prevailing temperature in day time will be from 30 to 35<sup>0</sup>C. In higher elevations night air temperature is expected to be from 6 to 11<sup>0</sup>C. Day temperatures during the second decade will increase to from 25 to 30<sup>0</sup>C; during the remaining period prevailing temperatures will be from 20 to 25<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above norm in some areas (norm: at lower elevations: 1 to 3 mm; at higher elevations: 7 to 14 mm).

### Higher Elevations of DRD and Western Regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

Monthly average air temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C lower than the norm, and will range from 19 to 22<sup>0</sup>C. During the month night temperatures fluctuations in higher elevations of DRD will be from 10 to 15<sup>0</sup>C, day time temperatures will fluctuate from 24 to 34<sup>0</sup>C. In western regions of GBAO night temperatures will fluctuate from 9<sup>0</sup>C to 18<sup>0</sup>C, day time temperatures will be from 24<sup>0</sup>C to 34<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the norm: at higher elevations of DRD (norm: 5-8 mm), in Western regions of GBAO monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: 1-2 mm).

### **Eastern Regions of GBAO**

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within normal range and will be from 9 to 12<sup>0</sup>C. During the month the following fluctuations of temperatures are expected: night time temperatures will be from 3 to 8<sup>0</sup>C; day time temperatures can be from 12 to 21<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (the norms being 5-17 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

The United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan and Monitoring and Early Warning Center at MEDT are not responsible for the quality or accuracy of the data provided by external sources or the analysis contained in this report.



Contact Information::

**Ministry of Economic Development and Trade**  
Tajikistan, Bohtar St., 37, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, room 506, Dushanbe -  
734002  
e-mail: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto: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](mailto: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/>