

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

JANUARY 2013



GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In January, there is a high likelihood of heavy snowfall, freezing temperatures and avalanches. Above average precipitation projected for January-February may increase the likelihood of heavy snowfall and avalanches (see below).

WEATHER

In January, temperatures will be below long term averages, while in February temperatures are expected to be above long term averages. Precipitation is expected to be above averages nationwide in January and February.

ENERGY SECURITY

The electricity production in December 2012 increased 15.8% compared to November. Water levels in Nurek are near average for this time of year.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices remain at or close to historic highs in the main and regional markets of the country. High prices are likely to continue and place pressure on vulnerable families to meet food needs.

HEALTH

In 2012, acute respiratory infections totaled 238,911 reported cases, 8% lower than in 2011. Morbidity from various types of influenza are expected to increase. Currently the prevalence of Type B influenza (H3N2) is the same as Type A influenza (H1N1).

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration levels were higher in 2012 than from 2009 to 2011. Remittances are running at higher levels than for the past 10 years, a seasonal drop in migration and remittances is expected through March 2013 although migration rates at the end of 2012 were higher than levels in 2009-2011 and may indicate above average remittances in early 2013.

ECONOMY

November 2012 GDP totaled 32,567.3 million Tajik Somoni (6,838.6 million USD). Consumer price inflation is 6.3%, down from 9.1% last year. Total bank credits as of 1 December 2012 totaled 5.1 billion Tajik Somoni (1.071 billion USD). The January to November 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 4.6 billion USD, 14.5% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 1,24 billion USD and imports 3.402 billion USD.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in January 2013

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), Government of Tajikistan, reports that based on multi-year observations emergencies expected in January will be largely caused by snowfall, freezing weather and avalanches.

Historical Data on Hazard Events in January 1991-2012															
Type of Hazard	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Flooding	1							1							2
Avalanches		1		1		11	4	11	1	1				1	31
Severe Freezing			1	2		8			1	1					13
Melting snow				1											1
Rainfall				8		2		3	1		1	1			16
Snowfall				10		10	3	4	5	1	1	1		1	36
Strong Winds								1			1				2
Earthquake				2	1			2	3	1	2	4	5		20
Landslides				2		2			2	1		4			11
High Ground Water					1			1			1				3
Increase of water level							1	1		1					3
Total	1	1	1	26	2	33	8	24	13	6	6	10	5	2	138

1.2. Hazard Events in December 2012

CoES reported three hazard events in December 2012:

- On 22 December, strong winds in Komsomol village, Jomi Jamoat, Zafarobod District destroyed the roofs of the houses, out buildings and administrative buildings. No casualties were reported.
- On 26 December in Oshoba Jamoat, Asht District, the roof and the windows of school N49 were damaged due to snow and strong winds.

- On 29 December at 22.50 hours an earthquake scoring 4 on the 12-point MSK scale with an epicenter 350 km to southeast of Dushanbe. No casualties reported.

For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for December 2012 prepared by UNDP DRMP and CoES at:

<http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports>

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1. Forecast for January-February 2013.¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts that the average temperatures in January and February 2013 will be:

- In January, 1 to 2°C below, but in February 1.5 to 2.5°C above, long-term averages at lower elevations of Direct Rule Districts, and in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces;
- In January, 2 to 4°C below, but in February 0.5 to 1.5°C above, long-term averages at higher elevation of Direct Rule Districts, and in western GBAO.
- In January 1 to 2°C below, but in in February 3 to 4°C above, the long-term average in eastern GBAO.

Average Expected Precipitation January-February 2013			
Region		Precipitation	
		January	February
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	28-46 mm	28-150 mm
	Foothills	86-102 mm	100-150 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	10-39 mm	17-38 mm
	Higher elevations	9-18 mm	9-20 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	39-150 mm	28-150 mm
	Higher elevations	37-100 mm	37-140 mm
GBAO	West	20-56 mm	9-50 mm
	East	5-20 mm	4-15 mm

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long-term averages during the two months in all regions. See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for January-February 2013.

2.2. Weather Summary for December 2012

In December, weather in Tajikistan was moderately cold. Average monthly temperatures for lower elevation districts were 1 to 2°C below the long-term average. At higher elevations, temperatures were within long-term averages, while at higher elevations in GBAO, monthly temperatures were 3 to 4°C above the long-term averages. Average temperatures were:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, 4 to - 1°C,
- At higher elevations, - 2 to - 7°C (in Darvaz, 2⁰ C)
- At higher elevations of GBAO, - 11 to -17°C .

¹ The information in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

The warmest weather was observed in the first 10 days, when daytime temperatures at lower elevations reached 16 to 21°C, and at higher elevations to 2 to 7°C.

The lowest temperature was observed on 27 to 29 December, when the daytime temperature dropped to -4 to -10°C and the daily average temperatures were 8 to 12°C below multi-year averages. In Sughd, cold weather was observed in the second half of the month, when the night and day temperatures dropped to - 6 to - 11°C.

It snowed six times at the lower elevations during the month. Monthly precipitation in most parts of the country was below long-term average.

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Region	% of average
Sughd Province	54-100 %
Khatlon Province	81-114%
DRD	83-110%
Western GBAO	36-145%
Eastern GBAO	22-137%

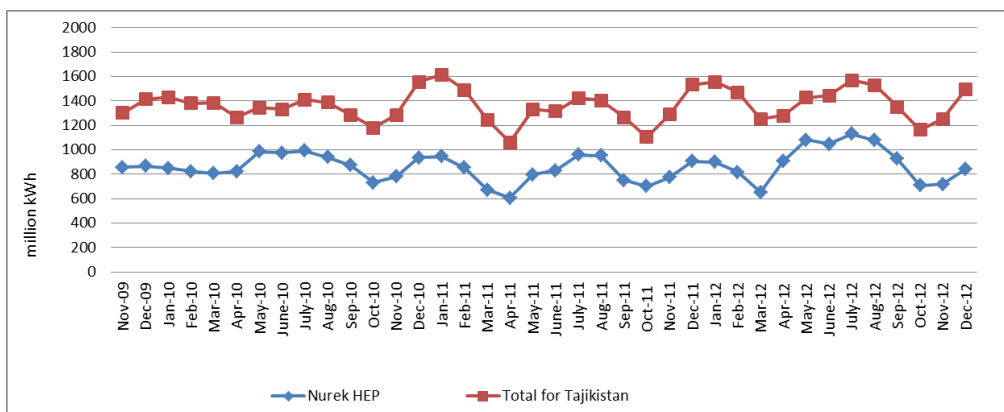
3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production ²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in December was 1,496 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or an average of 43.8 million kWh per day. Electricity production in December declined by 15.8% (41.7 million kWh) compared to November 2012.

Electricity production in December 2012 was 36 million kWh less than in December 2011 (See Section 3.5, below.) Note that from May to December this year, Nurek HEP was providing more electricity than for the same periods in 2010 or 2011. (Contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org for historical data on electricity production).

Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – December 2012 (million kWh)



3.2. Electricity Consumption

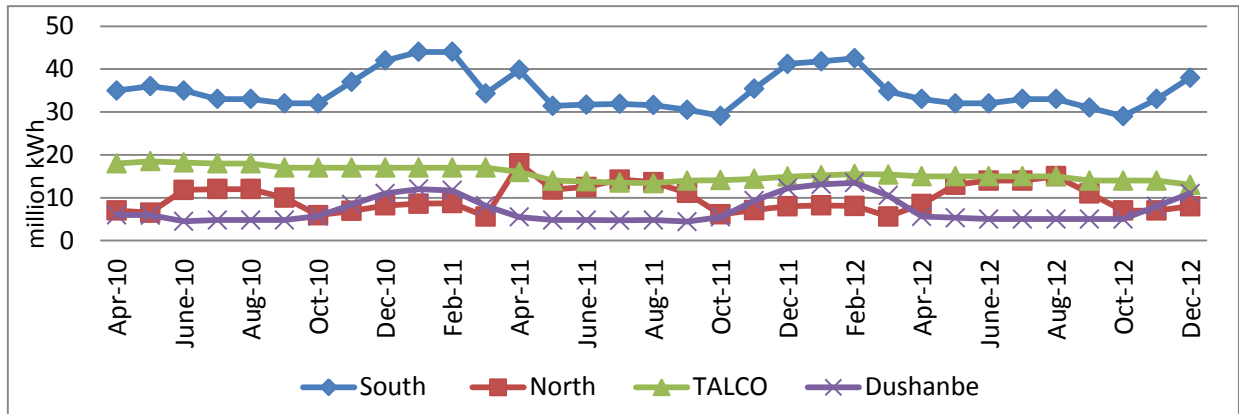
Average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is indicated in the following table. Total electricity consumption in December was 1,436 million kWh.

In December, 2012 electricity consumption was 89 million kWh less than in December 2011 (1,525 million kWh).

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

With reduction of water flow in the Vakhsh River and a need to refill Nurek Reservoir for the winter, the rationing of electricity supply began in early October 2012. (Contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org for historical data on electricity consumption).

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – December 2012 (million kWh)



3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in December were 7.7 million m³, 0.5million m³ less than in November 2012. In 2012 gas imports totaled 132.4 million m³, below the 145 million m³ envisaged under the contracts, and 46.6 million m³ less than in 2011.

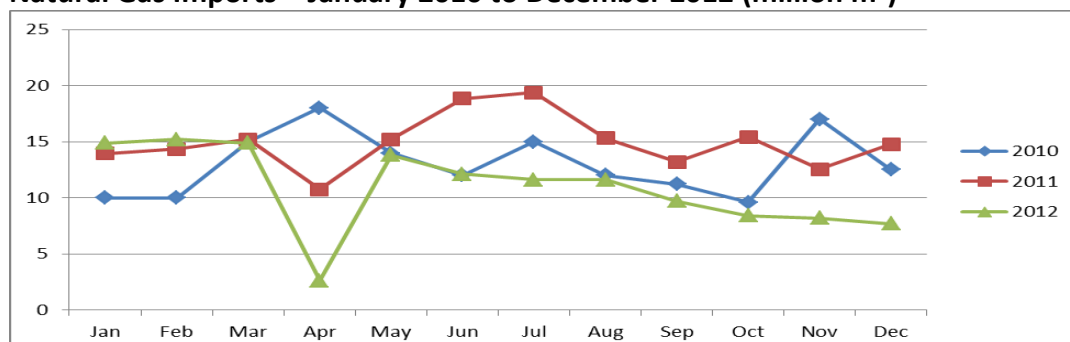
The natural gas supply contract between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan ended on the last day of 2012 and natural gas imports by pipeline have stopped. A similar situation occurred in early 2012. Although Tajik authorities are attempting to complete a new supply contact with Uzbekistan these efforts have not be successful as of the time of this report.

The major piped natural gas users in Tajikistan are the Tajikistan Aluminum Company (TALCO) and Tajikcement. Tajikistan itself only produces a limited quantity of natural gas, totaling 1.8 million m³ in 2012. While the cessation of piped natural gas imports will likely have an impact on large users, media reports indicate that both TALCO and Tajikcement have been working to convert to the use of coal (e.g., by generating coal gas) to replace the curtailed piped natural gas supplies.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

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

Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to December 2012 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

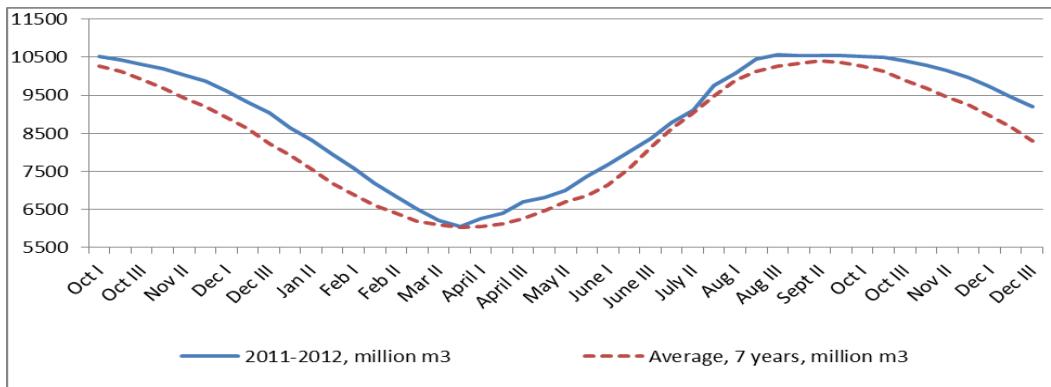
According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 14,707 tons of coal were produced in December 2012, 10,959 tons less than in November 2012. Coal production has reduced in December because of the seasonal nature of work and inaccessibility of the coal mines in the mountains due to winter conditions.

During 2012 more than 412,000 tons of coal were produced in Tajikistan, 178,000 tons (76%) more than in 2011 (233,853 tons). Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal as fuel.

3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels

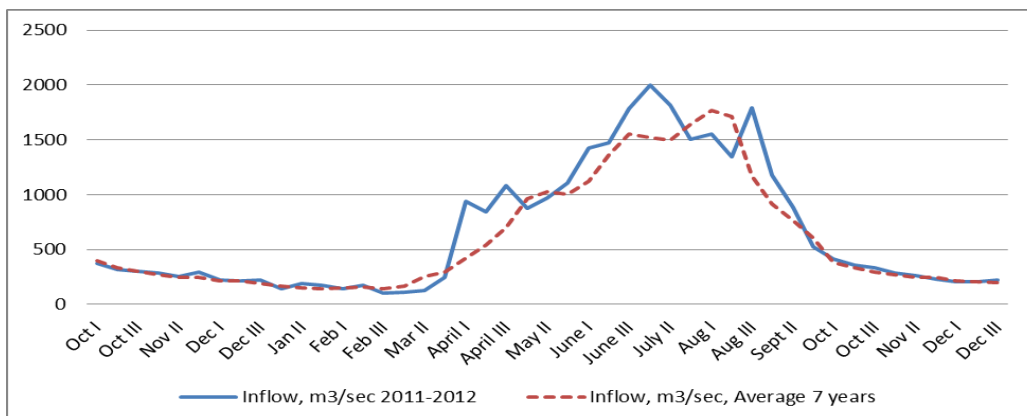
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power reservoir at the end of December 2012 compared to average volume over the last seven years (2004 to 2011). In late December, the water level in Nurek HEP was 895.30 meters above sea level, 8.6 meters lower when compared to November, 2012 and 38.30 m above the “dead level” (857 m)³.

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of December 2012, the water inflow was 218 m³/sec, 19 m³/sec below the 2004-2011 average of 199.0 m³/sec.

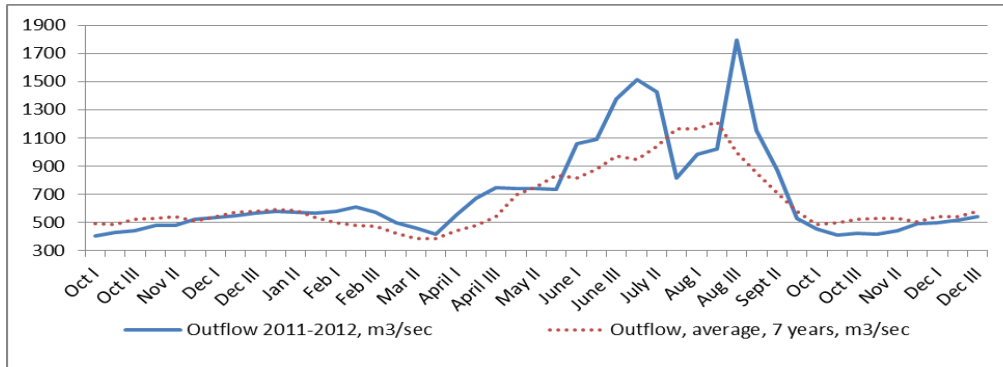
Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (million m³)



³ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of December averaged 543 m³/sec, less than the seven-year average (577.7 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Review of Reports

The December Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: November Food Prices, reports, “In Tajikistan, locally produced and imported wheat grain and flour prices were generally stable at high levels countrywide between October and November, reflecting high import prices from Kazakhstan and high transportation costs. Wheat flour prices were stable in Khorog in November, after 21 percent price increase in October following recent periods of civil insecurity. In Kurgan-Tyube, local wheat grain prices increased by ten percent. Wheat grain prices were comparable to their 2011 levels in November, although wheat flour prices increased, on average, by 18 percent since last year due to high import prices from Kazakhstan. Rice prices and vegetable and cotton oil were stable on all markets due to generally adequate local and imported supplies with the exception of Dushanbe, where import of these commodities have been insufficient this year. Potato prices were stable countrywide between October and November as supplies from domestic harvest continue to enter the market.

Outlook. Despite adequate supplies, in Tajikistan, wheat and wheat flour prices are expected to continue remain stable at high levels or increase moderately, due to high and increasing prices in Kazakhstan and as households deplete their own stocks and rely more on market purchases. However, market dependence could occur a few months later than usual, in February or March 2013, due to high local production levels in 2012”.

The Ministry of Agriculture reported that 612,998 hectares were forecasted to be planted in the 2012-2013 agriculture year. As of the end of 2012, the area planted totaled 404,742 hectares, 66 % of forecast and 74,919 ha more than at the same point last year.

Cereal plantings were forecast to total 186,699 hectares, with reported plantings as of the end of 2012 totaling 197,952 hectares, 106 % of forecast and 20,328 hectares more than at the same point in 2011. The area planted in wheat was 184,181 hectares, 96 % of total plantings.

For 2012, the stocks of coarse animal fodder totaled 1,236,900 tons, while “rich” fodder totaled 100,600 tons, 179,237 and 5,125 tons more when compared to a similar period of

last year, respectively. Stocks of hay totaled 217,900 tones, 2.2 times the same period last year.

The **Tajikistan Market Price Report December 2012**, produced by WFP Tajikistan, notes: “In November 2012, the national average prices for wheat flour stabilized but are 27 percent higher than the same period last year.

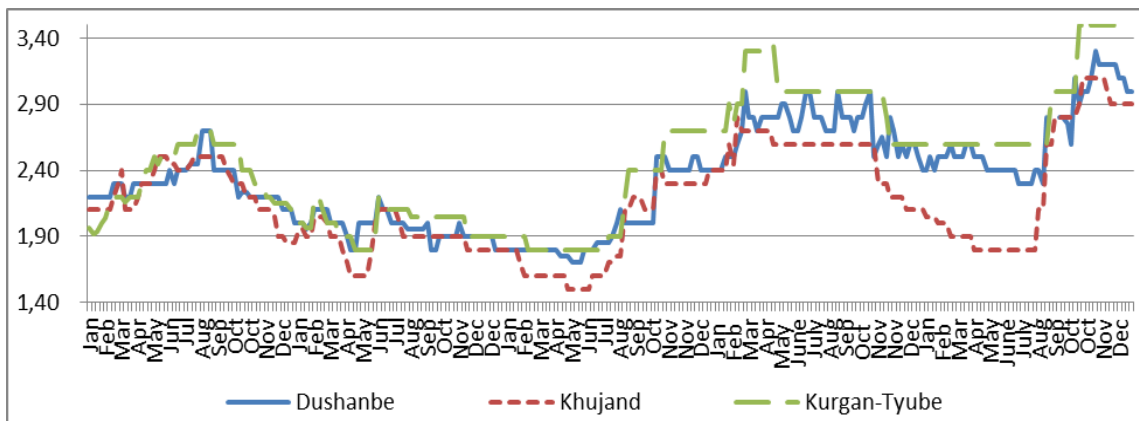
- In Khujand prices for the first grade wheat flour dropped by 3 percent on a month-on-month basis. The year on year rise for the commodity in region’s markets was 36 percent.
- The inflation rate since the beginning of the year was 6.3 percent, according to the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT). The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) predicts inflation for 2012 to be at around 7.5 percent.” The full WFP report is available at <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp253927.pdf>.

4.2. Cereal prices ⁴

1st Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late December 2012. As of December, wheat prices have dropped modestly in Dushanbe and Khujand from earlier historic heights but remain at historically high levels in Kurgan-Tyube.

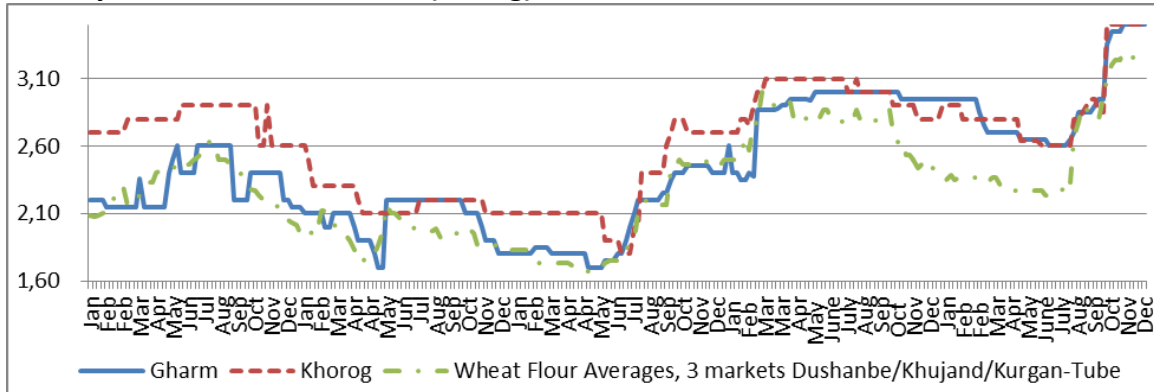
1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – December 2012 (TJS/kg)



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 December wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog remained at historic high levels.

⁴ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

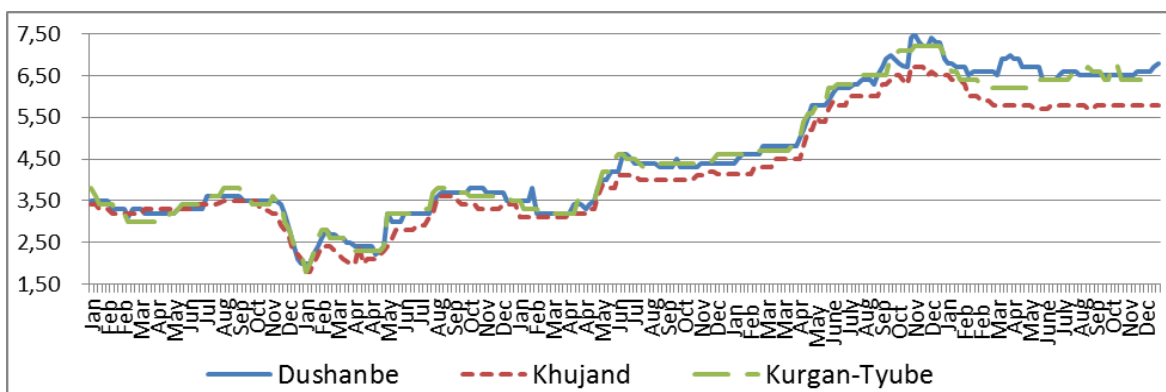
1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – December 2012 (TJS/kg)



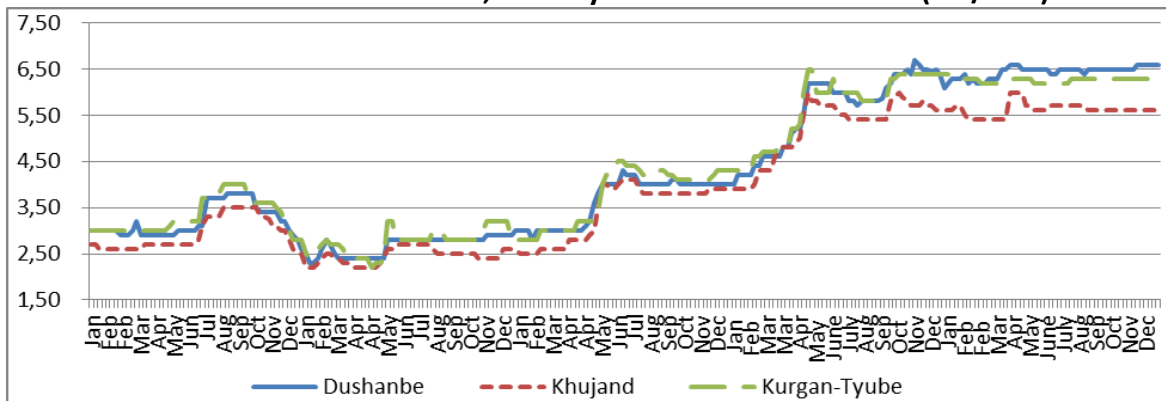
4.3. Fuel prices

During December petrol prices increased in Dushanbe and remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tybe and Khujand markets, compared to the previous month. The diesel prices remained unchanged in all three main markets in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. An expected reduction in Russian export tariffs will reportedly take effect in 2013 and should lead to a significant reduction on fuel prices and have a knock-on effect on other prices.⁵

Petrol Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – December 2012 (TJS/liter)



Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – December 2012 (TJS/liter)



⁵ See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

5. HEALTH

Ministry of Health reports that for 2012 the number of reported anthrax cases in Tajikistan was 30, four cases less than for 2011. Also during 2012 more than 10,000 cases of viral hepatitis was recorded, 712 cases more than last year. A growth of the cases of bites by wild and domestic animals was observed, with reported cases higher in 2012 than in 2011.

Despite a low level of reported cases to date, the respiratory diseases (acute respiratory diseases, acute respiratory viral infection, influenza, pneumonia) season continues. For the second half of January, the number of influenza cases of different causes is expected to increase. Currently the prevalence of Type B influenza (H3N2) is the same as Type A influenza (H1N1). It is expected that several types of viruses will cause complications for some ill persons, particularly children.

Comparative Epidemiological Report – January to December 2011- 2012			
Disease	2011	2012	Change (-,+)
Typhoid	376	186	- 190
Acute Intestinal Infections	64,550	51,941	- 12,609
Viral Hepatitis	9,385	10,096	+ 712
Brucellosis	926	810	- 116
Anthrax	34	30	- 4
Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic fever	15	9	- 6
Acute Respiratory Infections	259,444	238,911	- 20,533
Influenza	15,749	15,646	- 103
Pneumonia	7,046	6,586	- 460

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in November 2012 continued to increase; for the first 11 months of 2012 GDP totaled 32,567.3 million Tajik Somoni (6,838.6 million USD) and increased 7.5%, the same rate as for 2011.

For the first 11 months 2012, industrial production totaled 8,765.6 million Tajik Somoni (1,840.6 million USD), an increase of 9.8% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase of industrial production is linked with the recovery of demand in both domestic and foreign markets, and has had a positive impact on all economical activities, particularly the mining sector. The share of the mining sector was 12.9% of total industrial production. The share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 69.4%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water made up the remaining 17.7% of industrial production.

GDP from agriculture in the first 11 months of 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 9.9% and totaled 15,027.6 million Tajik Somoni (3,155.5 million USD), including crop production: 11,124.9 million Tajik Somoni (2,336 million USD) or 10.6%, and livestock, 3,902.7 million Tajik Somoni (819.5 million USD) or 7.9% of total.

There was a decline in investment activity during reporting period (first 11 months of the year). The value of investments from all sources was 3,558.5 million Somoni (747.2 million USD), 74.9% of value for the same period of 2011. Most investments (51.4%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 22.3%, while joint ventures accounted for 8.4%, and foreign ownership for 17.9%. The energy sector attracted 27.4% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 975.5 million Tajik Somoni (204.8 million USD) in investments, including 737.1 million Tajik Somoni (154.8 million USD) from state and domestic private companies (75.6%); and 238.4 million Tajik Somoni (50.1 million USD) foreign loans (24.4%). The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities was 68% of the same period in 2011.

Consumer price inflation for the first 11 months was 6.3%, compared to 9.1% for the same period last year. Average monthly growth in inflation was at the rate of 0.6% compared to 0.8 % last year. The main factor contributing to inflation was services; the tariffs for services grew, compared to December 2011, by 9.6%. The price of non-food-items increased by 6.2%, and prices for food items increased by 5.6% for the same period. Over 60% of the consumption basket was composed of food items. By comparison, during the first 11 months of 2012, inflation in the consumption sector was, in Russia, 6.1%; in Kazakhstan, 5.3%;and in Kyrgyzstan, 5.9%.

Ministry of Finance data for the first 10 months of 2012 indicates that the Government budget totaled 7,520.5 million Tajik Somoni (1,579.2 million USD) or 26.1% of GDP. Direct tax income was 77.8% of the total, non-tax revenues 7%, with the remaining 15.2% from investments, included in the public budget. Government expenses for November 2012 totaled 6,863.8 million Tajik Somoni (1,441.3 million USD), an increase of 314.4 million Tajik Somoni (66 million USD) when compared to the same period of 2011.

The total value of bank credits as of 1 December 2012 was 5.1 billion Tajik Somoni (1,071 Million USD) 9.2% more than in the same period in 2011. The positive trend in crediting during this period was due to a 21.9% increase in foreign currency credits. Overdue credits totaled 5.8 billion Tajik Somoni (1,218 million USD), 3.3% more than the same period of 2011. Repaid credits totaled 5.5 billion Tajik Somon (1,155 million USD), 94.1% of total volume of extended credits for this period.

From January to November 2012 the volume of microcredit totaled 2.9 billion Tajik Somoni (609 million USD), 31.3 % more when compared to the same period in 2011. In the remote mountain regions, 579.0 million Tajik Somoni (122 million USD) in microcredits were provided, 23.0% more than for the same period in 2011.

For January to November 2012, foreign trade turnover equaled 4,641.2 million USD, 14.5% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 1,239.7 million USD and imports 3,401.5 billion USD. The trade balance remains negative, and for January to November totaled 2,161.7 million USD, 25.2% higher than in the same period in 2011 (1,726.8 million USD).

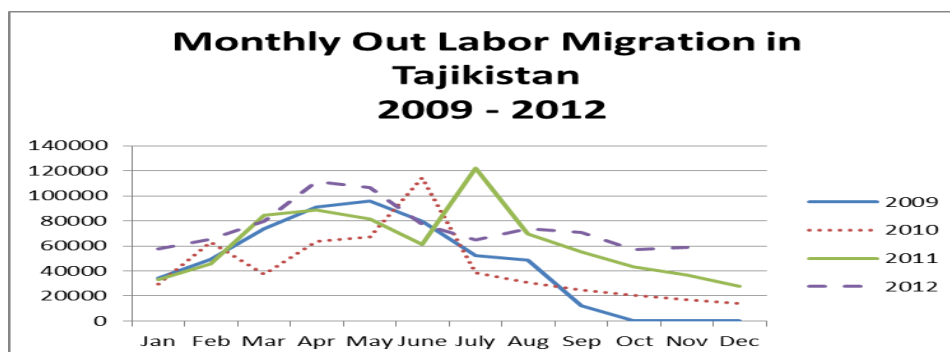
6.2. Labor Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for all of 2012, 877,335 persons left Tajikistan and 673,434 persons returned.

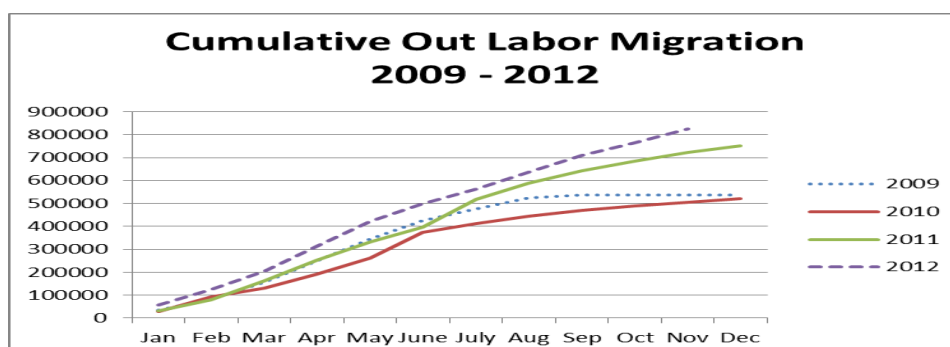
Out Migration From Tajikistan – January to December 2012 (Persons) ("–" indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	52,1625	465,126	56,499	-	455,284	66,341
Sughd Province	25,6326	221,561	17,204	17,561	214,924	41,402
Khatlon Province	81,879	80,820	-	1,059	75,389	6,490
GBAO	4,772	-	-	4,772	3,579	1,193
Dusti Border Pint, Tursunzade	12,733	-	-	12,733	4,152	8,581
Total	877,335	767,507	73,703	36,125	753,328	124,007

Migration To Tajikistan - January to December 2012 (Persons) ("–" indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	432,729	378,688	54,041	-	364,489	68,240
Sughd Province	148,138	135,230	-	12,908	122,193	25,945
Khatlon Province	76,968	76,378	-	590	70,481	6,487
GBAO	4,347	-	-	4,347	3,151	1,196
Dusti Border Pint, Tursunzade	11,252	-	-	11,252	3,816	7,436
Total	673,434	590,296	54,041	29,097	564,130	109,304

The **Monthly Out Labor Migration 2009 – 2012** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2012.



The chart **Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2012**, below, indicates that total out migration in 2012 has been occurring at a rate above the past 3 years.



6.3. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, for 12 months of 2012, 105,241 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 63,540 individuals registered as seeking employment, and 42,566 were officially registered as unemployed. For the same period, the Employment Centers provided 35,374 individuals with the new jobs, or 33.6% of those who applied. In addition, 2,771 vulnerable individuals in the labor market were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions. The main reasons of the low number of employed individuals is that a majority of unemployed do not have specific technical skills or have lost skills due to long interruptions in work, and also low salaries.

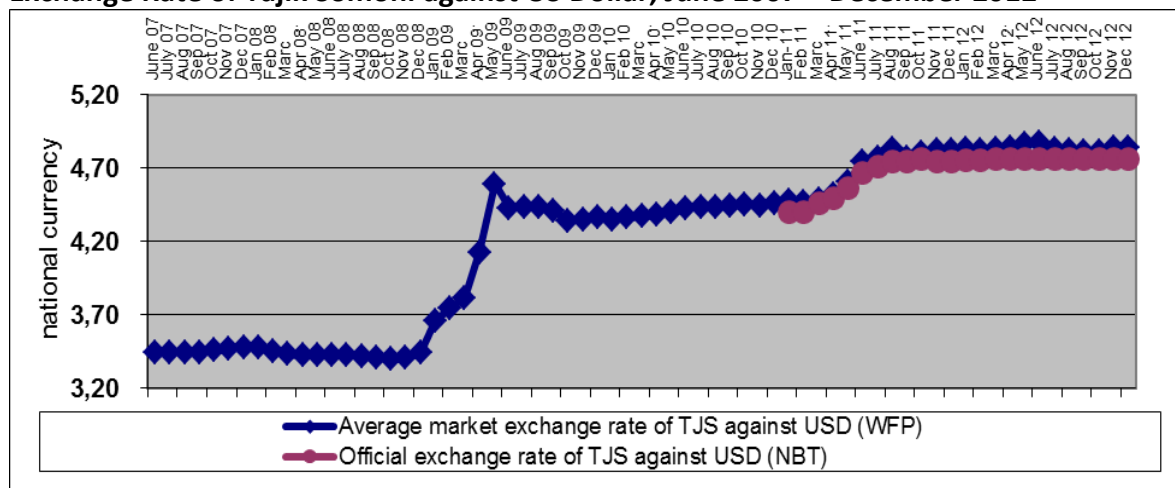
For 11 months of 2012, 8,140 unemployed individuals received unemployment benefits totaling 2,018,127 Somoni. According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, as of 1 January 2012 the total number of individuals seeking employment was 73,897, including those from 2011. Of this number, 52,342 individuals have status as unemployed. For 11 months of 2012, 12,981 individuals were sent for vocational training, and 5,283 individuals were employed in state-funded public works and 3,765 citizens were given soft credits for starting-up own business.

Information available to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration indicates a total of 132,251 new jobs were created in 12 months of this year, 4% more than in first 11 months of 2012 (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 WFP. The NBT rate as of 1 December 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 December 2012 was 4.84 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – December 2012

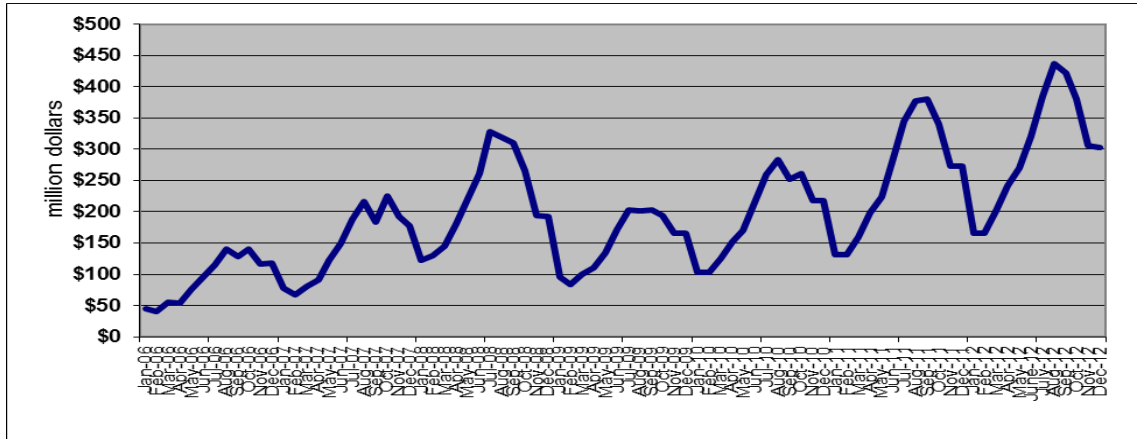


6.5. Remittances

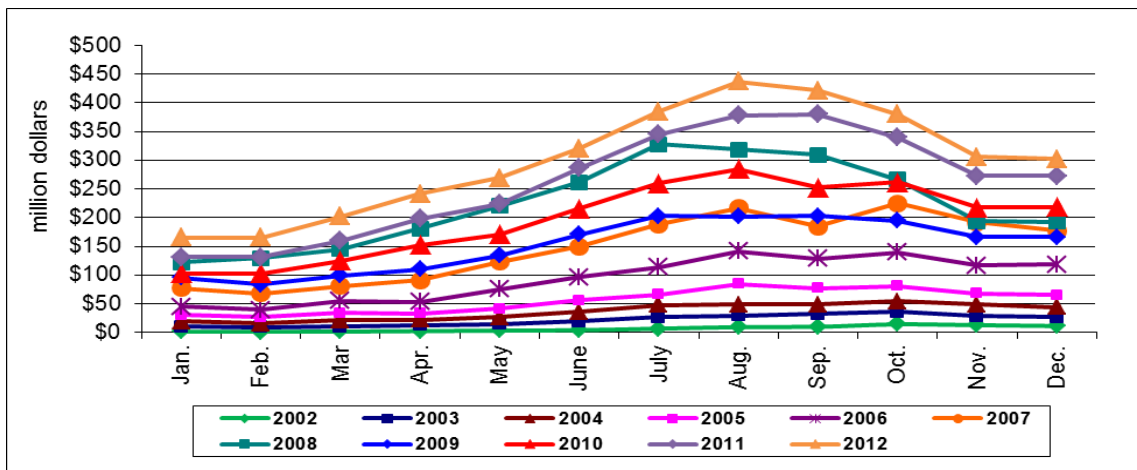
Unofficial reported remittances in December totaled 302.4 million USD, 10.8% higher than for the same period in 2011. Remittances are running at a higher rate than previous years 10 years, consistent with an increase in out migration. Based on historic trends

remittances are expected to drop through March 2013 due to a seasonal reduction in work in Russia due to cold weather, and many migrants are returning home. However, note that migration levels remain higher than for the same period in 2009-2011, which should lead to higher overall remittances.

Monthly Remittances, January 2006 to December 2012 (million USD)



Remittances in Tajikistan, January 2002 to December 2012 (million USD)





Annex A- Weather Forecast for January – February, 2013

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

Weather Forecast for January

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2°C below the long-term averages, and will average 1 to 3°C, at lower elevations and -2 to -5°C in the foothills. The warmest weather is expected in the third five days and in the end of month, when average temperatures may increase to 10 to 15°C during the day. At nights temperatures during the third five days will average 1 to 6°C. During the rest of the month, daytime temperatures will range from 0 to 10°C, and nighttime temperatures will average from -9°C to +1°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above average: At lower elevations the average is 3-82 mm; in the south the average is 28-46 mm and in the foothills the average is 86-102 mm.

Weather Forecast for February

Above average temperatures are expected to prevail for the whole month. Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2°C at lower elevations and 0.5-1.5°C above the long-term average in the foothills; and will range from 5 to 9°C at lower elevations and from 1 to 3°C in the foothills. The warmest temperatures are expected in the first ten days of the month when temperature will be 18 to 22°C, and daily average temperatures will be 5 to 10°C above the average. At the end of the second ten days of the month a short cold wave is expected, with temperatures falling to 2 to 7°C during the day, and to -2°C at nights.

For the rest of the month, maximum temperatures will range from 11 to 16°C, and minimal temperatures from 0°C to 7°C. In the foothills during the expected period of cold weather, the temperature at night may fall to -10°C while daytime temperatures will be -2°C.

Frequent precipitation (rain, sleet, snow) is expected, and will be higher in the second half of the month. Monthly precipitation is expected to be above average: At lower elevations the average is 28-100 mm and in the foothills the average is 100-150 mm. Occasional western wind ranging from 65-83 km/h can be expected and fog will be prevalent.

Sughd Province

Weather Forecast for January:

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1-2°C below the long term averages and will be from -3 to +5°C at the lower elevations and in the foothills; from -8 to -10°C at the higher elevations. It is expected that the daytime temperature will range from +5°C to -7°C, and at nights from -5 to -11°C of frost.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the average: At lower elevations and in the foothills the average is 10-39 mm, at higher elevations the average is 9-18 mm.

Weather Forecast for February

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be above the long-term average. Averages are, at lower elevations and in the foothills from 1.5 to 2.5°C and at higher

elevations 0.5 to 1.5⁰C. Temperatures at lower elevations will range from 4 to 6⁰C, in the foothills from 1 to 3⁰C, and at higher elevations from 1 to -6⁰C. Apart from the relatively warm weather, the short cold waves can be expected in the middle and end of month, with temperatures falling to 2 to 5⁰C during the day, and down to -4⁰C at night. During these periods in the foothills night temperatures can fall to -8⁰C

The warmest temperatures are expected in the first half of the month, ranging from 12 to 16⁰C during the day, with daily average temperatures averaging 5 to 10⁰C. On the remaining days, daytime temperatures will range within 6 to 11⁰C. At nights temperatures will range from -2⁰C to +3⁰C. At higher elevations, there will be interchanging periods of warm and cold weather. During the day, temperatures will average from 4⁰C to 14⁰C. At night temperatures will range from 0⁰C to -16⁰C.

Frequent monthly precipitation is expected. At lower elevations average precipitation is 17 to 38 mm. At higher elevations, averages are 9 to 20 mm. On some days the wind will reach 61 to 79 km/h. Fog is expected.

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

Weather Forecast for January

The average monthly temperature is expected to be 2 to 4⁰ below long-term averages, and range from -7⁰C to -13⁰C. It is expected that night time temperatures will range from the -6 to -18⁰C, dropping to -22 to -27⁰C on some days. Daytime temperatures will range from 1 to -11⁰C.

Monthly precipitations are expected to be above the average: in Western GBAO the average is 20-56 mm, in DRD the average is 39-150 mm.

Winds can be expected to reach 61-79 km/h. Fog can be expected in the passes.

Weather Forecast for February

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1-2⁰C above the long-term average at the higher elevations of DRD and range from 0 to -5⁰C. It is expected that Western GBAO will see warmer than average for most of the month. Daytime temperatures will range from 0 to 5⁰C. Temperatures at night will range from -2 to -13⁰C. The coldest weather is expected to be during the first 10 days of the month. At higher elevations of the DRD there will be variable periods of warmer and colder weather. Temperatures will be from 5⁰C to -7⁰ C during the day and range from 1⁰C to - 18⁰C at night.

Monthly precipitation of various intensities is expected and will be above long term averages. At higher elevations of DRD average precipitation ranges from 37 to 140 mm. In in Western GBAO precipitation averages from 9 to 50 mm. Wind can be expected to range from 61 to 79 km/h. Fog can be expected.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Weather Forecast for January

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C below the long-term averages, and will range from - 15 to -20⁰. Temperatures will fluctuate sharply.

Temperatures at night are expected to range from -15 to -27⁰C, occasionally dropping to 32⁰C. Temperatures during the day will range from -10 to -18⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long-term average of 5-20 mm. Strong winds and snowstorms can be expected.

Weather Forecast for February

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 3 to 4⁰C above the long-term averages, and range from -10 to -15⁰, and in Bulunkul (Murgab Districts) -18⁰C. It is expected that daytime temperatures will range from 0⁰C to -13⁰C, with nighttime temperatures ranging from -10 to -30⁰C. In Bulunkul, temperatures can be expected to drop to -40⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long-term averages, which range from 4 to 15 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.

Report is available on the website:

<http://untj.org/index.php/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/monitoring-a-early-warning-system/54-compound-crisis-in-tajikistan/260-monitoring-a-early-warning-system-in-tajikistan>

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

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