

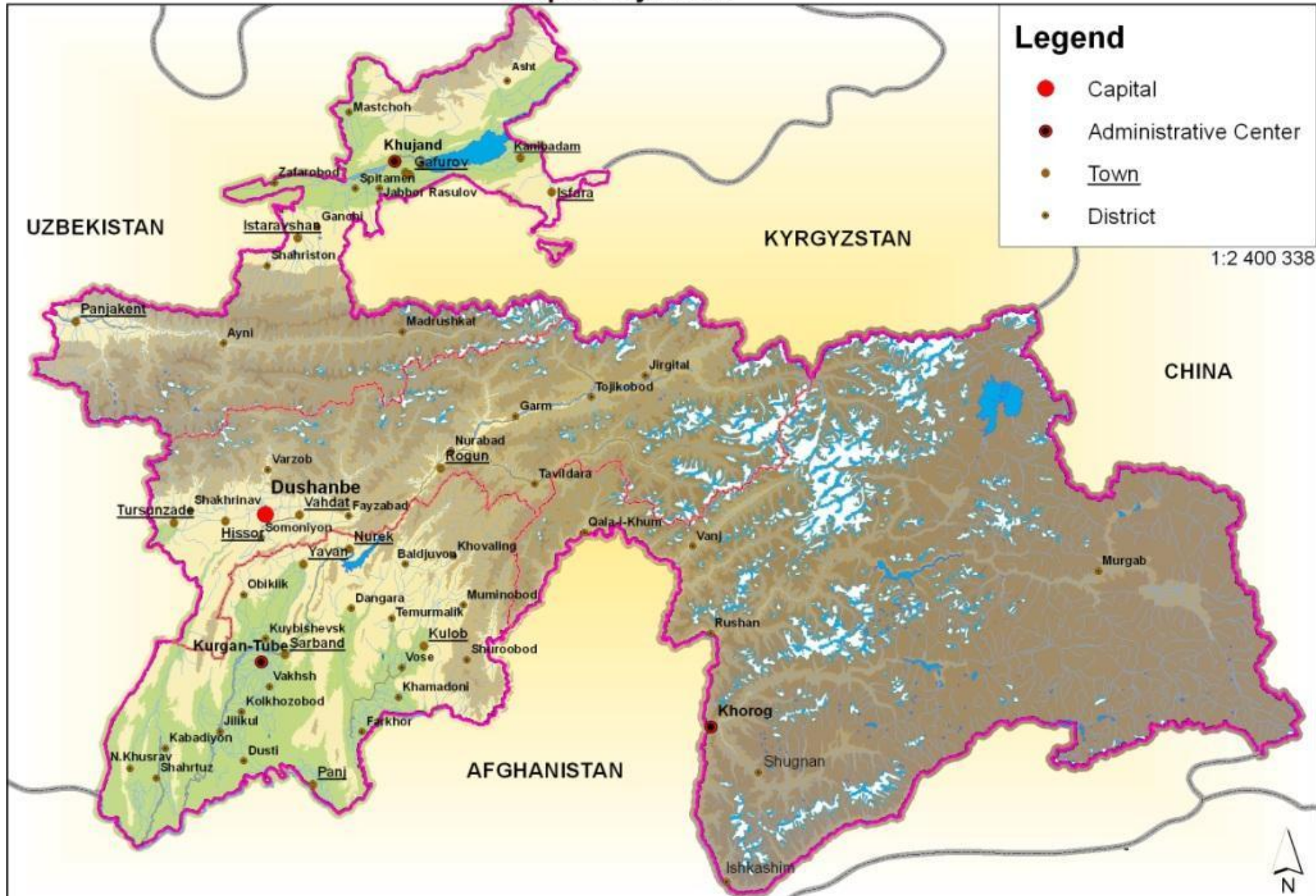
Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 2013



Map of Tajikistan



GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In July there is high probability of emergencies due to high air temperatures, high river levels, floods and mudflows due to intensive melting of glaciers in Zarafshan, Isfarinka, Vakhsh, Pyandj, Varzov, Gund, Shirkent, Karatag, Hanaka, Kafirnigan river basins.

WEATHER

Temperatures in July will be 1°C above long-term averages in all regions except for GBAO and higher elevations of DRD. Precipitation is expected to be below normal in Khatlon Province and above normal in other regions of the country.

ENERGY SECURITY

Electricity generation in June increased by 5.7% compared to May 2013. The level of water in Nurek reservoir in June was 18.3 meters higher compared to May. In June 2013, 114.4 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan, 44.8% more than in May 2013, and 7.8% of the total generated power.

FOOD SECURITY

In June wheat flour prices slightly increased compared to May, but still stay high at all big and regional markets of the country when compared to the same period of last year. A total of 332,290 tons of crops have been harvested in June, 178,686 tons more compared to the same period of last year. Good cereal harvests should create a downward pressure on cereal prices.

HEALTH

In June, the epidemiological situation for infectious diseases is characterized as comparatively safe. The risk of acute respiratory diseases and typhoid fever remains high with the summer period.

MIGRATION

Cumulative out migration levels in June 2013 were higher compared to the same period of last year. Monthly labour migration shows reduction trends in compare to the same period of last year. In June, the of labour migration decreased by 21.6% in compare to May.

ECONOMY

For January to May 2013 GDP was 11.9 billion Somoni (2.5 billion USD). Industrial production increased by 8.2% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 1.5% compared to December 2012. As of June 1, 2013 the total balance of bank credits was 6.3 billion Somoni (1.324 billion USD). Volume of issued loans by banks was 3.6 billion Somoni (756.3 million USD). For January to May, 2013 foreign trade turnover reached 2.143 billion USD which is 5.3% less compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 534.3 million USD, and imports – 1,608.5 million USD.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible events in July 2013

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), Government of Tajikistan reports that, based on multi-year observations, in July 2013 there is a probability of disasters as a result of high air temperatures and heavy rainfall, leading to high river water levels, flooding, and mudflows as well as the melting of glaciers in Zarafshan, Isfarinka, Vakhsh, Pyandj, Varzob, Gund, Shirkent, Karatag, Hanaka, Kafirnigan river basins.



Historical Data on Hazard Events in July 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		1				11
Flood		1	2	4	9	7	2	1		1	3		3	33
Rain	1	2	9	2	12	1		6	2		1			36
Earthquake	2			3	1		3	4	4					17
Landslides, rock falls, landfalls			2	2					1	1		1	1	8
Flooding (flash)	1			1					1					3
Mudflow	2	4	10	3	19	2	1	7	2		2		4	56
Draught		1			1					3	2	2	2	11
Hail	1	1			1				1					4
Thunderstorm									1					1
Total	9	12	23	16	46	10	6	19	12	6	8	3	10	180

1.2. Hazard Event in June 2013

IMAC/CoES reported 16 hazard events in June 2013 including: 3 due to floods, 2 significant earthquakes, 3 rock falls and landslides, one due to strong wind and, in 7 cases, natural hazard events due to a combination of wind, rain, hail and mudflows. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for June 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 CONDITIONS¹

2.1. Forecast for July, 2013

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

- 1⁰C above long term averages in Direct Rule Districts (DRD), Khatlon and Sughd Provinces;
- 1⁰C below long term averages at the higher elevations of DRD and western areas of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO);
- Within the long-term averages in the eastern areas of GBAO.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below normal in Khatlon Province and above normal in lower elevations of DRD, Sughd Province and GBAO. (See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for July 2013).

Average Expected Precipitation – July 2013		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	1-6 mm
	Foothills	8-11 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	3-14 mm
	Higher elevations	14-28 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	1-6 mm
	Higher elevations	9-23 mm
GBAO	West	5-11 mm
	East	5-15 mm

2.2. Weather Summary for June, 2013

June in Tajikistan was defined by warm weather with precipitation mainly in the first and third decades of the month. The average monthly air temperature in the majority of districts was near or up to 1⁰C below the normal range, and averaged:

- At lower elevations in the foothills: 23 to 30⁰C.
- At higher elevations: 12 to 21⁰C (in Darvaz, 24⁰C).
- At higher elevations of GBAO: 8 to 10⁰C.

The invasion of relatively cold and humid air during periods of the month led to significant variation in temperature, as well as precipitation and accompanying thunderstorms and hail. Relatively low temperatures were registered on 2 to 5, 12, 14 to 18, and 28 to 30 June, when daytime maximum temperatures at lower elevations were 28 to 33⁰C. At

¹ Information in Sections 2.1, 2.2 and Annex A is based on the reports of the State Hydrometeorology Agency of Tajikistan.

higher elevations, average maximum temperatures were 15 to 20°C, with average daily temperature on some days as much as 3 to 6°C below long term averages.

The hottest weather was on 1, 8 to 9, 12, 19, and 21 to 26 June when daily average maximum temperatures in lower elevations were 35 to 40°C and in the south up to 40 to 45°C. Precipitation fell at lower elevations and foothills during 1 to 7 days of the month (in Khujand for 13 days). At higher elevations, precipitation fell for between 2 and 14 days, and in the in mountains for 1 to 6 days.

Most of the precipitation fell as showers and as hail in thunderstorms, particularly on 2 to 9, 12 to 16, and 26 to 30 of June. High winds, often during periods of precipitation, were experienced on 2 to 4, 6, 8 to 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, and 26 to 28 June in Pyandj (Khatlon Province), Kurgan-Tube (Khatlon Province), Jirgital (DRD), Khorog (GBAO), Khujand (Sughd Province), Yavan (Khatlon Province), Rasht (DRD), and Aivaj (Khatlon Province). Wind speeds were up to 13 to 18 m/second.

Precipitation in most of the districts was above the monthly norm for most locations in the country. Precipitation totals for specific days included:

- June 3: 31 mm in Khusheri and 16 mm in Jirgital.
- June 13: 15 mm in Rasht.
- June 27: 18 mm in Madrushkat (Mastchohi Kuhi).
- June 28: in Darband and Rasht, 19 mm in Bustonobod, 25 mm in Tojikobod, 17 mm on Tavildara, 18 mm in Yavan.

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Region	%
Sughd Province	185-255%
Khatlon Province	33-124%
DRD	224-358%
Dushanbe	34-143%
Western GBAO	89-143%

Haze was observed on June 14 to 15, 22 to 24, and 27, at lower elevations of Khatlon Province.

3. ENERGY

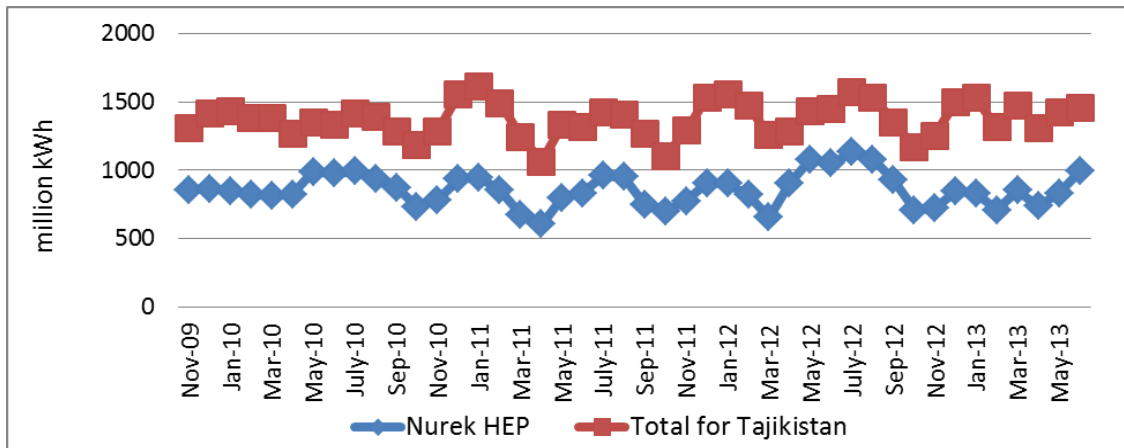
3.1. Electricity Generation²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in June 2013 was 1,458 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or 48.6 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in June increased by 5.7% (46.0 mln. kWh) compared to May 2013. For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org

Electricity generation in June 2013 was 14 million kWh more than in June 2012 (see Section 3.5 below).

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

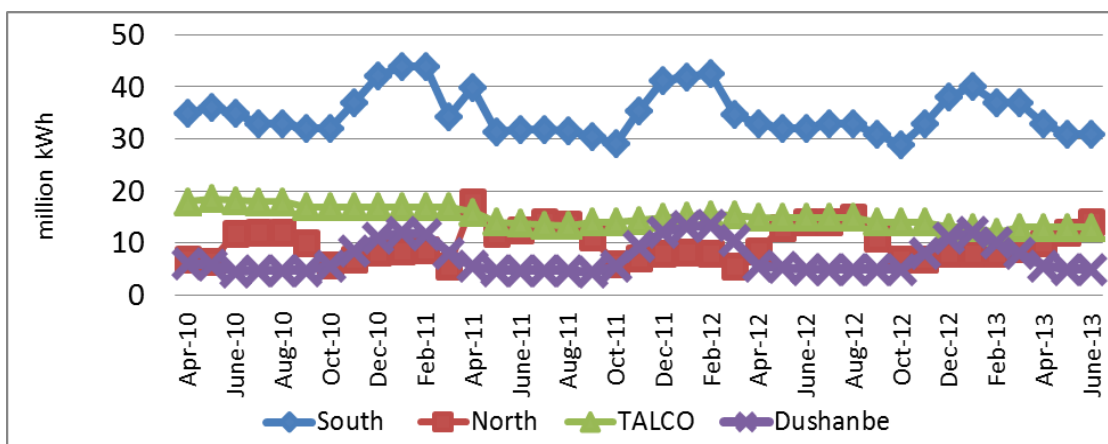
Total Electricity Generation – November 2009 – June 2013 (million kWh)



3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial entity consumer, is presented in the following table. Total electricity consumption in June 2013 reached 1,338 million kWh, 0.5% less than May 2013. In June 2013, electricity consumption was 30 million kWh less than in June 2012 (1,368 million kWh). In June 2013, 114.4 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan, 44.8% more than in May 2013, and 7.8% of the total generated electricity in the country. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org)

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010-June 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. Negotiations between the two countries on supply of piped natural gas in 2013 are still ongoing.

Tajikistan also imports liquefied gas by road tanker and rail car. According to the data from the Ministry of Energy and Industry, for the first six months of 2013, 84,042 tons of liquefied gas were imported, mainly from the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is 2,841 tons

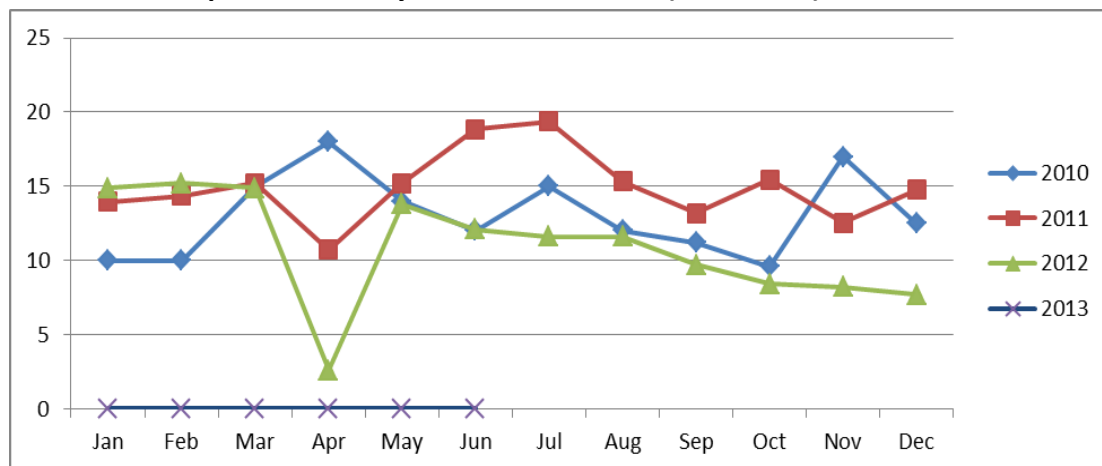
more than for the whole of 2012. In June, imports of liquefied gas totalled 11,917.5 tons which is 1,993.2 tons less compared to May of the current year.

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

Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to June 2013 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

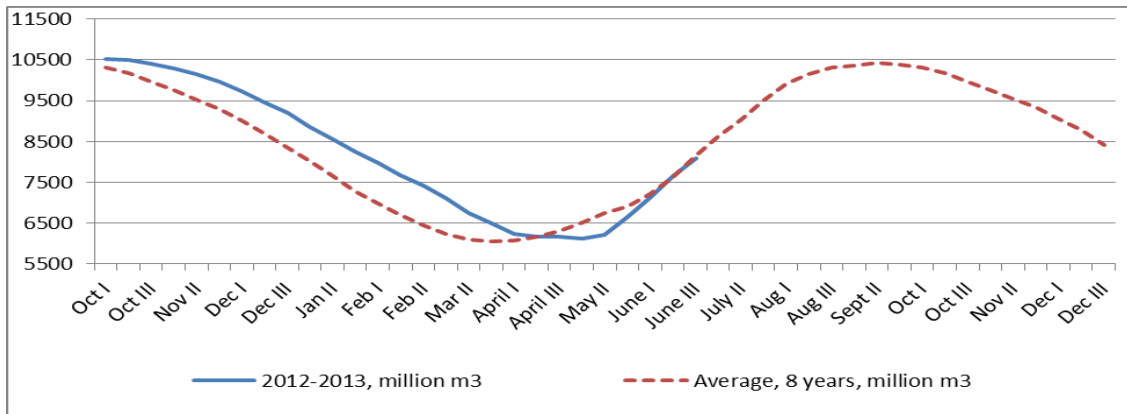
According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in June 2013, 39,641 tons of coal were produced, 10,100 tons more than in May 2013. For the first six months of 2013, 140,916 tons of coal was produced in Tajikistan, 68,514 tons more than in the same period of last year. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal.

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 (HEP) reservoir at the end of June 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). In late June 2013 the water level in Nurek HEP was 887.6 meters above sea level, 18.3 meters higher when compared to May, 2013 and 30.6 m above the “dead level” (857 m). Monthly average inflow of the Vakhsh River in June was 1,436 m³/sec, which is 7.7% less compared to the same period of last year.

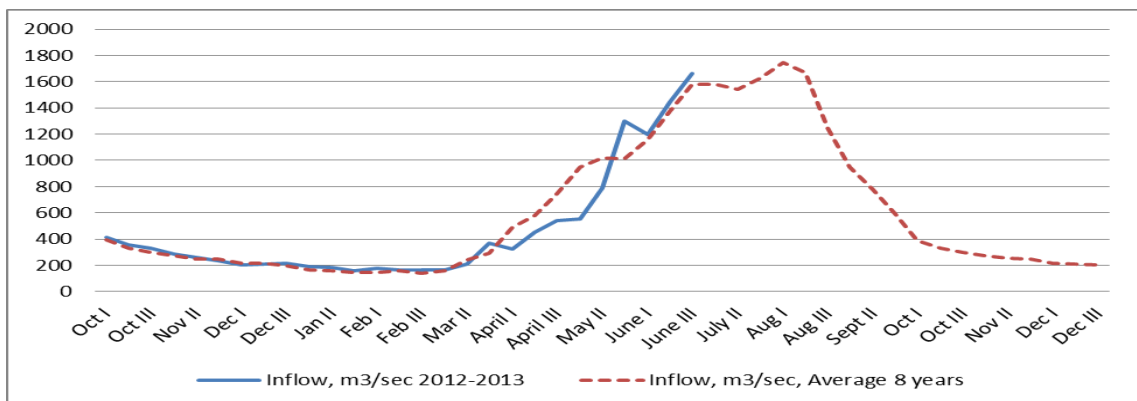
³ Data on natural gas imports is provided from OJSC “Tajiktransgas”

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



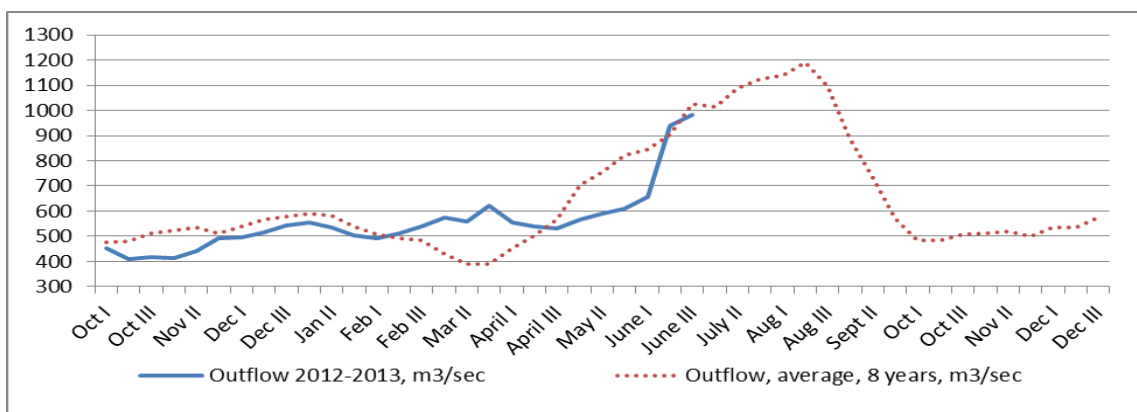
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of June 2013, the water inflow was 1,660 m³/sec, 78 m³/sec above the 2004-2012 average of 1,583 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (million m³)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of June, averaged 984 m³/sec, less than the eight-year average (1,024 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the main imported food products for Tajikistan are cereals and wheat flour. In January-May 2013, 244,200 tons of cereal grain and 88,900 tons wheat flour were imported to the Republic, 15.8% less grain and 48.5% less wheat flour when compared to the same period of last year.

In June 2013, prices for wheat flour decreased in comparison to May. As of June 28, 2013, the average price of one 50 kg sack of locally produced first grade wheat flour in Dushanbe markets was 133.6 Somoni (28.1 USD). In May the price was 145.9 Somoni. The price of first grade flour produced in Kazakhstan was 138.3 Somoni (29.1 USD). In May the price was 148.7 Somoni.

From January to May 2013, the average price of imported petroleum products dropped by 7.5% compared to the same period of last year and was 1,080 USD per ton. During this period 144,600 tons of fuel of all types were imported, 4,000 tons less than in the same period last year. A total of 48,800 tons of diesel fuel were imported at a price of 1,032 USD per ton, together with 47,800 tons of petrol for 998 USD per ton. For more detailed information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: Earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, a total of 294,412 hectares (Ha) were sown with grain crops from January to June, 2013. To date, 106,358 Ha (36% of the total area) have been harvested, for a total of 332,290 tons, 178,686 tons more when compared to the same period last year. Yield per hectare is, on average, 3.53 tons, 0.74 tons more than for the same period last year. This year 191,156 Ha were sowed with wheat. To date, a total of 91,047 Ha (47.6% of the total area) have been harvested. Total tonnage harvested is 294,774 tons of wheat, 200,860 tons more when compared to the same period last year. The yield per Ha of 3.6 tons is 1.01 tons more than the same period last year.

As of June 28, the total area infested with locusts in the Republic was 104,170 Ha, 25,578 Ha more than the same period last year. To date 98,024 Ha have been treated, 31,988 Ha more than the same period last year. For more detail information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: Food Prices for May advises: "Wheat grain and flour prices were stable at high levels between April and May due to sufficient supplies from Kazakhstan and adequate availabilities in regional markets. Wheat grain prices decreased by 11 percent in Kurgan-Tyube due to the start of the local winter harvest. The prices of locally produced rice were stable countrywide in May, and decreased by eight percent in Dushanbe due to adequate availabilities from the north and the central Direct Rule Districts (DRD). The prices of locally produced potatoes increased in all markets, except in Kurgan-Tyube, because of limited stocks from the last domestic

harvest. The prices of vegetable oil, meat and fuel prices were stable on most references markets.

Outlook.

Wheat grain and what flour prices will likely remain stable or decrease in Tajikistan with the ongoing winter wheat harvests, both, of which are likely to result in above-average output. The outcome of the 2012/13 agricultural season in Kazakhstan is still uncertain; however, growing conditions are favorable due to adequate spring rains and good soil conditions. Production and export may therefore increase during the 2012/14 marketing year starting in June/July. According to estimates from the Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) of Pakistan, wheat production is expected to reach a record to about 12.5 percent higher compared to last year, which will contribute to regional supply. High demand during the Ramadan holidays may put some upward pressure on stable food prices in July and August throughout the region". The full FEWS NET report is available at:

<http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/fews-net-june-2013-price-watch-report>

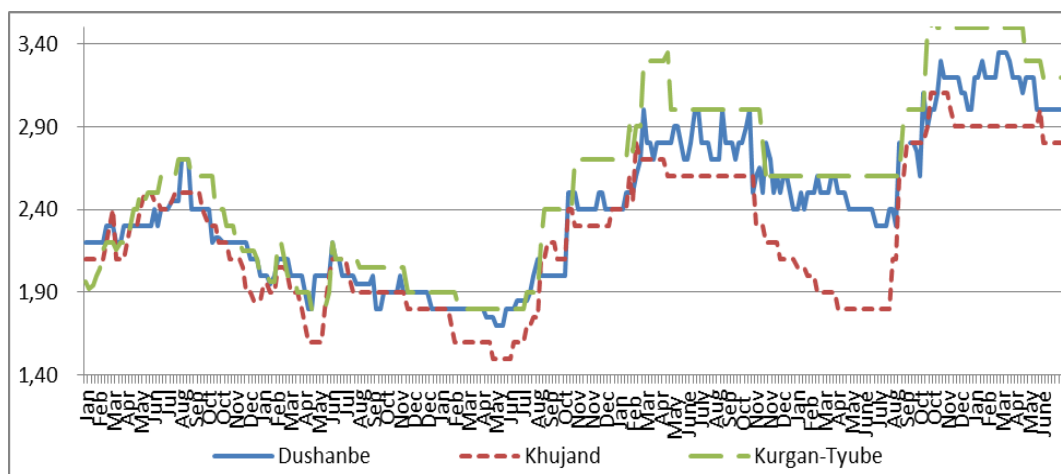
The **June Information Bulletin** prepared with support of UN FAO Project **Facilitation in Improving National Food Security System Of Tajikistan** by the Ministry of Agriculture together with the Presidential State Statistical Agency and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade reports "In January-May 2013 compared with December 2012 prices mostly increased for the following food commodities: carrot – 52,6%, onion – 6,6 %, pasta – 5,3%, cottonseed oil – 5,1%, boned chicken – 2,5%, rice – 1,8%, sugar – 1,6%, lamb – 0,9% and beef – 0,5%. Along with this, the prices fell for eggs by 8,3%, wheat flour of 1st grade by 8,5%, potato by 3,9% and milk by 2,4%." Please contact FAO Tajikistan office for more detailed information at: Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org

4.2. Cereal prices⁴

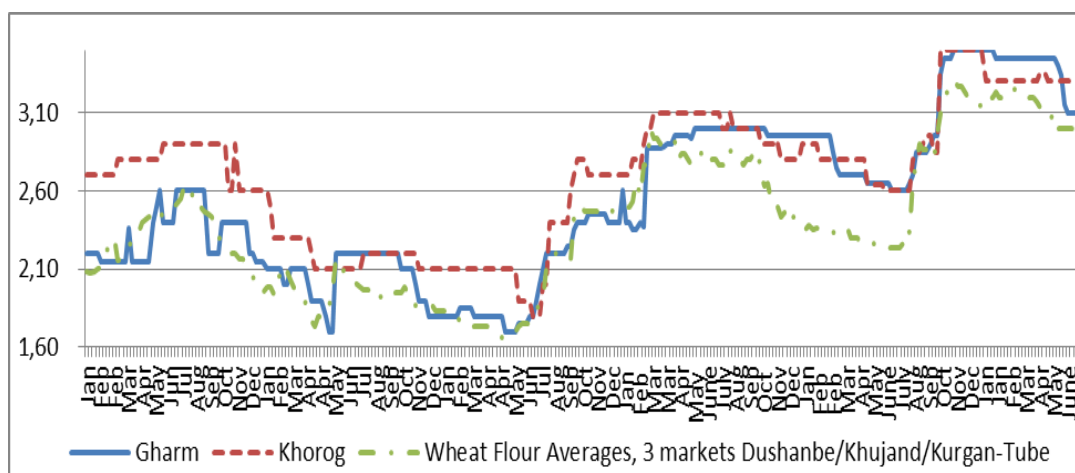
1st Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to late June 2013. As of June, wheat flour prices slightly decreased in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets compare to May.

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 Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – June 2013 (TJS/kg)

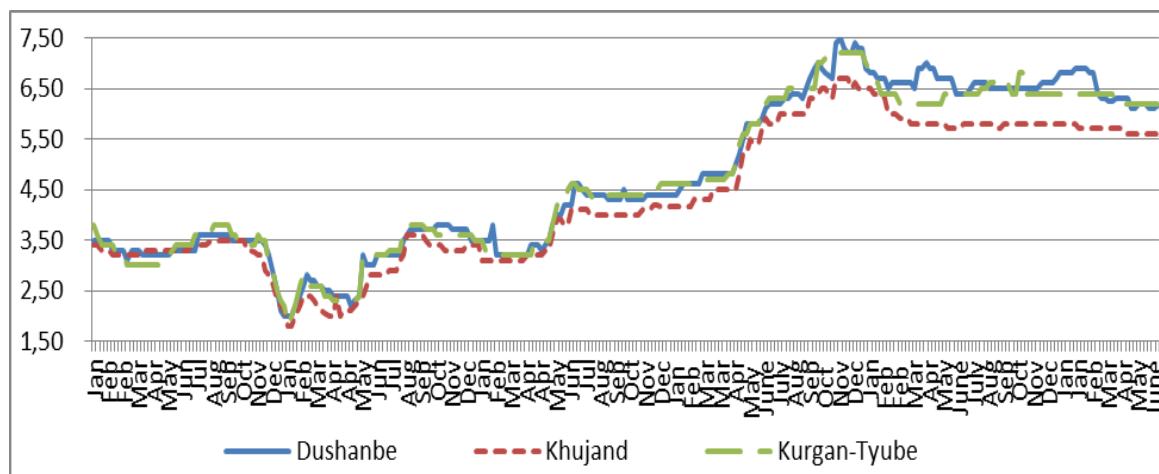
The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube. In June wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog remained unchanged but it is noteworthy that the prices remain as high compared to September prices in 2012.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – June 2013 (TJS/kg)**4.3. Fuel Prices**

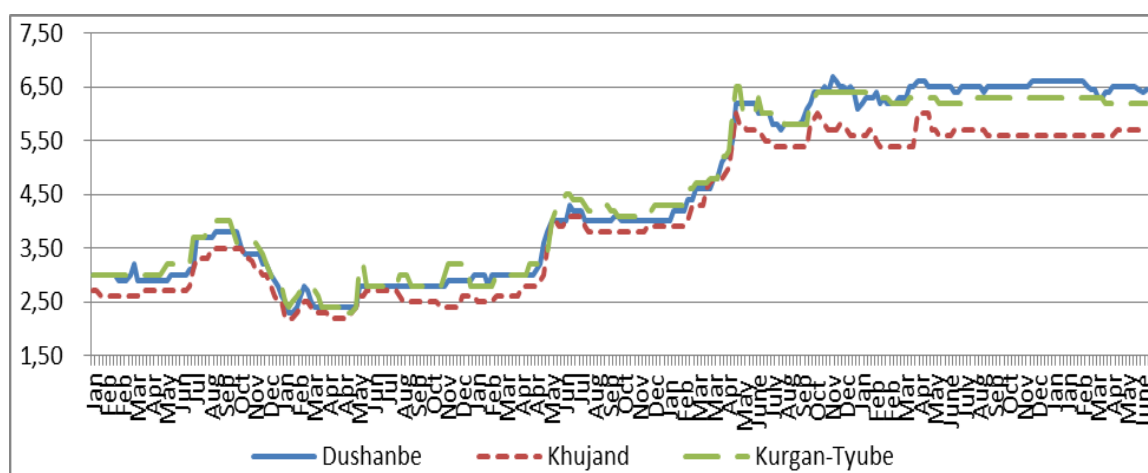
In June, petrol and diesel prices decreased slightly in Dushanbe and remained unchanged in Khujand and Kurgan-Tube markets. An expected reduction of Russian export tariffs, which should lead to a reduction of fuel prices in Tajikistan, has not occurred yet⁵.

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

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



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



5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, the epidemiological situation in the Republic of Tajikistan for registered infectious diseases as of 1 July 2013 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:
 - Increase in the number of reported typhoid fever cases among adults.
 - Comparative reduction in the number of reported intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, including acute enteric infections.
 - Comparative reduction in the number of reported viral hepatitis cases.
 - Comparative reduction in the number of reported bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals.

- Fewer registration of rabies in people: in the reporting period 5 cases have been registered. In the similar period of last year 7 cases of rabies were registered in people.
- Increase in the reported number of acute respiratory diseases including acute pneumonia among children.
- Comparative increase in the reported number of leishmaniasis among adults as well as among children.
- Increase in the number of anthrax cases: 5 cases registered for the first six months of 2012 and 7 for the same period in 2013.
- Reduction in the number of reported cases of tuberculosis among adults, but and increase in the number of reported tuberculosis cases among children.

With the warm season, the risk of acute intestinal diseases is growing. Floods, mudflows and rain showers have a direct impact on an increase in the number of water-borne diseases.

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

Statistical Data on the Epidemiological Situation for January to June 2013 Compared to 2012			
Disease	2012	2013	Change (-), (+)
Typhoid Fever	37	39	+2
Acute Intestinal Infection	14,851	15,367	+516
Viral Hepatitis	4,188	3,841	-347
Brucellosis	509	418	-91
Anthrax	5	7	+2
Bites and Saliva Contact	9,613	8,426	-1,187
Rabies	7	5	-2/0
Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever - CCHF	1	2	+1
Tuberculosis	2,732	2,610	-122
Leishmaniosis	32	97	+65

Expected Risks in July 2013 and Recommended Measures	
Risks	Measures
The risk of increased number of acute intestinal diseases is growing. Agents of many infectious diseases can get into human body with water, first of all, typhoid fever, salmonellosis, dysentery, amebiasis, viral hepatitis, lamblia, and other infections.	Ensuring the quality of drinking water will adequate disinfection of all surface reservoirs. Currently the main methods of ensuring adequate level of sanitary safety of water include chlorination and filtration. Domestically water also needs to be boiled.
Possible growth in the number of tuberculosis cases in some districts, in particular drug-resistant forms and hospital-required infections, especially among children.	Strengthening the monitoring of the active form of tuberculosis in the hospitals and taking preventive measures in homes.
Outbreak of leishmaniasis in GBAO and Sughd Province (Pyanjikent).	Early detection of leishmaniasis patients and their treatment. Eradication of rodents and their burrows. Development and expansion of agricultural zones around communities (e.g., orchards, kitchen gardens) to help to drive wild rodents away and reduce risk of infection.
Possibility of outbreaks of CCHF in areas where no cases of disease were registered before.	Training of epidemiologists and infectious diseases specialists in Khatlon Province and DRD.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General trends

According to the Statistical Agency, Executive Office of the President, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January to May 2013 continued to grow. For the reporting period, GDP was 11.9 billion Somoni (2.5 billion USD), 7.3% above the level of the last year in comparable prices.

For the first 5 months of the year, industrial enterprises in Tajikistan produced goods worth 3,772.2 million Somoni (792.7 million USD), a growth by 8.2% when compared to January-May of last year. Growth in industrial production was due to improved demand in both domestic and overseas markets, which had a positive economic impact in general and especially in the mining sector. The share of mining products in overall production was 12.3%. The share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and

metallurgical industries) was 64.5%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 23.2%.

The share of agriculture in GDP in January-May 2013 increased by 8% compared to January-May 2012. Agriculture production totalled 1,830.8 million Somoni (384.8 million USD), including crop production, for 361.7 million Somoni (76 million USD), or 11.7% of total, and livestock for 1,469.1 million Somoni (308.7 million USD) or 7.1% of total.

For the reporting period, the value of investments from all sources amounted to 1,520.4 million Somoni (319.5 million USD) 16.9% up on the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (44.9%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 27.6%, joint ventures for 9.7%, and foreign ownership for 17.8%. A total of 17.9% of all investments were generated in the energy sector. In the construction of energy facilities a total of 272.4 million Somoni (57.2 million USD) was invested, including 225.4 million Somoni (47.4 million USD) by public and domestic private companies (82.7%). Foreign loans provided 47 million Somoni (9.9 million USD, 17.3%). The share of disbursed funds for the construction hydro-power facilities was 63.4% when compared to the same period in 2012.

Comparing the first five months of the current year to December 2012, the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 1.5%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising 3.5%, and food prices – 1.3%, and non-food products – 1.3%. For the first five months of the current year, inflation in the consumer sector was as follows: 3.1% in Russia, 2.4% in Kazakhstan and 1.4% in Kyrgyzstan.

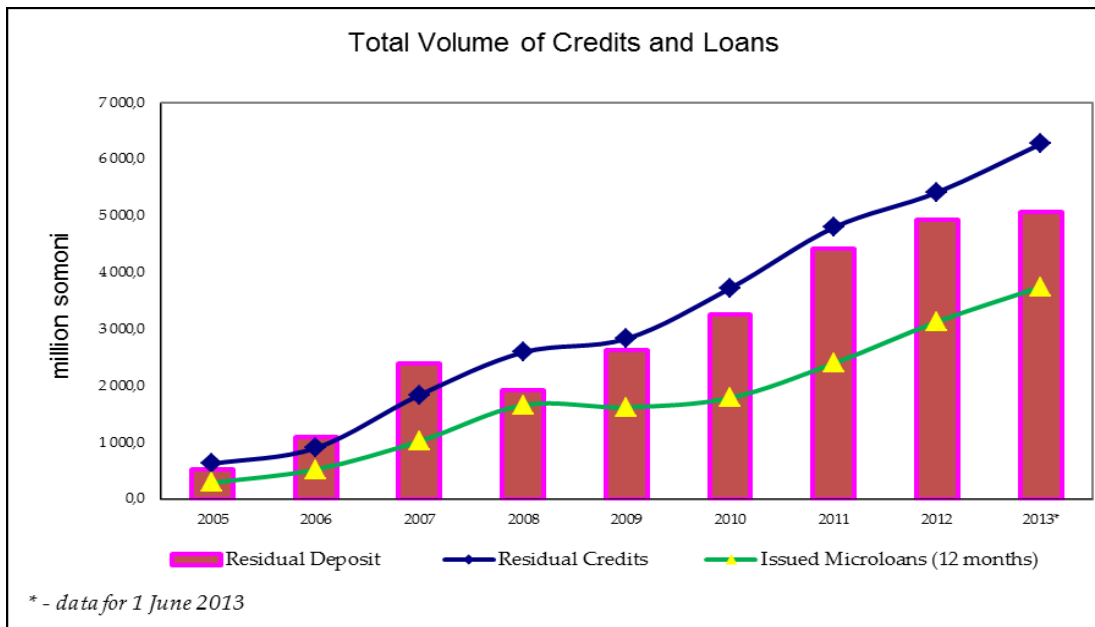
According to the Ministry of Finance, from January to April 2013, the public budget was 3,370.7 million Somoni (708.3 million USD), or 37.6% of GDP. Income tax revenues amounted to 77.3%, non-tax revenue – 8.6%. The remaining 14.1% were investment resources included as budget revenues. Public budget expenditures for January to May 2013 totalled 3,050.5 million Somoni (641 million USD), an increase of 362.4 million Somoni (76.1 million USD) when compared to the same period of 2012.

The National Bank of Tajikistan reports that total value of residual credit on 1 June 2013 was 6.3 billion Somoni (1,323.5 million USD), an increase compared with the same date of 2012 of 39.9%. Positive trends in crediting are conditioned mainly by and increase of residual credits in foreign currency by 46.4%. Residual credits in national currency have grown by 30.2% if compared to the beginning of the year.

For the reporting period, the volume of credits disbursed in various sectors of economy was 3.6 billion Somoni (756.3 million USD), a growth of 45.8% when compared to the same period of last year. The volume of repaid loans was 2.7 billion Somoni (567.2 million USD), or 74.4% of the total volume of loans issued during this period.

Out of the total volume of loans, 28.5% were for foreign trade, 10.4% for the agricultural sector, 13.8% for consumption, 12.1% for construction, 0.8% for financial intermediation, and 16.9% for other sectors. Development of loan investments for entrepreneurial activities in the country remains the priority direction of monetary policy. Out of the total volume of loans disbursed by banking system, 48.4% were disbursed to domestic entrepreneurs.

Development of microfinance throughout Tajikistan, and especially in remote areas, remains a priority. From the beginning of 2013, the volume of issued microloans was 1.9 billion Somoni (399.2 million USD), an increase of 49.5% when compared to the same period last year. In remote mountainous areas, the total volume of loans issued reached 375.6 million Somoni (78.9 million USD), an increase of 46.1% when compared to the same period in 2012 .



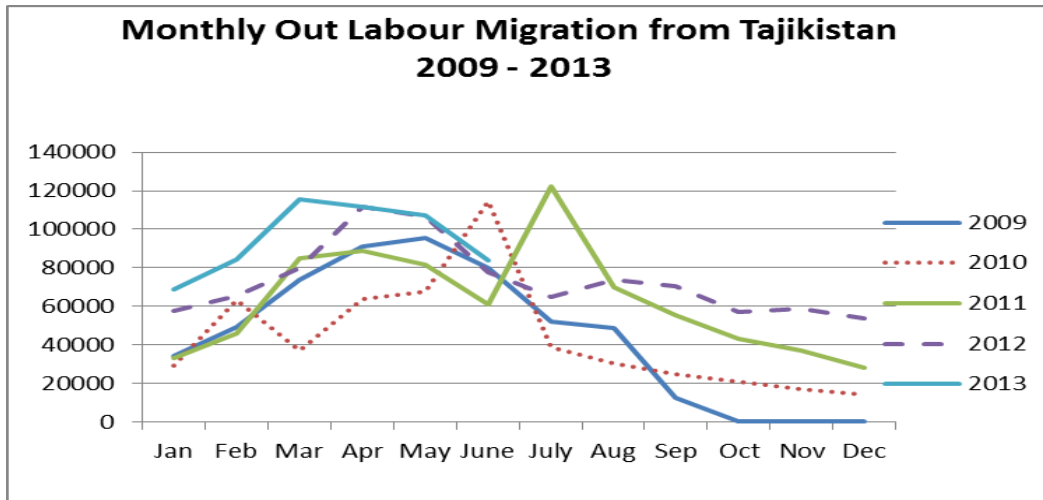
From January to May 2013, foreign trade turnover totalled 2,142.8 billion USD, which is 5.3% more than in the same period in 2012. Export totalled 534.3 million USD and imports reached 1,608.5 billion USD. The trade balance was negative and totalled 1,074.3 billion USD.

6.2. Labour Migration

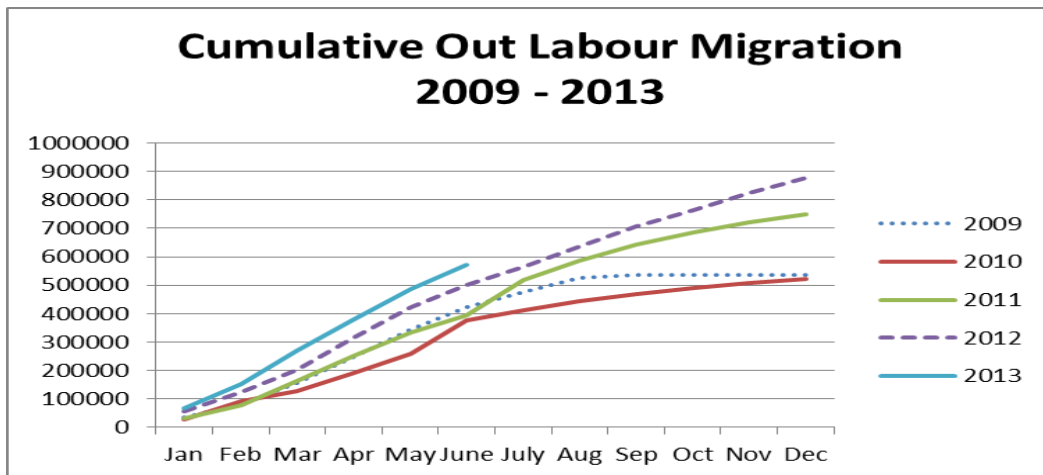
Migration Service of Tajikistan advises that for the first six months of 2013 a total of 571,209 people migrated from Tajikistan, 14.5% more than for the same period of last year, while 298,629 people returned.

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 June, the number of labour migrants totalled 83,976 people, 21.6% lower when compare to May.

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 six months of 2013 a total of 64,136 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 38,309 individuals were registered as job seekers and 27,706 were officially registered as unemployed. During the first 6 months of this year, 19,357 people were provided with jobs, which is 30.5% 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 six months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 4,704 people for a total of 1,635.1 Somoni (343.5 USD). Including carryover from 2012, on 1 July 2013, a total of 79,370 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 56,825 registered as unemployed. During the first six months of 2013, 10,471 people were

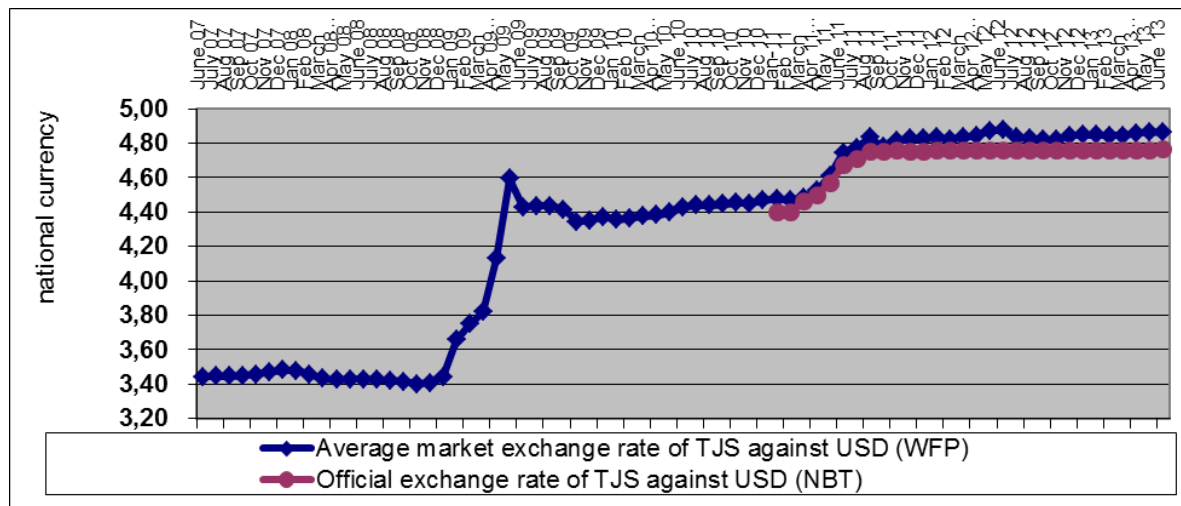
sent to vocational trainings, 3,266 were people provided with social-paid (temporary) jobs and 1,716 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first six months of 2013, 116,935 new jobs were created, which is 50.5% more than in the same period of last year (77,681).

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 WFP. The NBT rate as of 1 July 2013 remained unchanged: 4.766 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 June 2013 was 4.86 TJS per one USD

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





Attachment A - Weather Forecast for July 2013

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

Average monthly air temperatures are expected to be 1⁰C above the norm and within normal range in some areas, and will range from 26 to 30⁰C in lower elevations and 24 to 25⁰C in foothills. In the first decade of the month temperatures are expected to be 33 to 38⁰C in the daytime in Khatlon Province, but up to 42⁰C in some areas and in the foothills 27 to 32⁰C. In the second decade of the month elevated temperatures will be observed with day temperatures ranging from 36 to 41⁰C in the lower elevations but up to 44⁰C in some areas and 33 to 38⁰C in foothills. Only in the third decade of the month will some decrease of day temperatures be observed – down to 31 to 36⁰C at lower elevations, from 28 to 33⁰C in the foothills. Night time temperatures will range from 17 to 22⁰C and from 13 to 18⁰C in foothills

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the norm, with the norm being 0.1 to 6.2 mm at lower elevations and 7.9 to 10.5 mm in the foothills).

Sughd Province

The monthly average temperature is expected to be within the norm at lower elevations and 1⁰C below the norm at higher elevations and will range from 27 to 28⁰C at lower elevations and from 13 to 14⁰C at higher elevations. In the first and second decades of the month the high temperatures will prevail with day time temperatures of 35 to 40⁰C, and from 20 to 25⁰C at higher elevations. Only in the third decade of the month some the daytime temperatures are expected to drop to 30 to 35⁰C and at higher elevations to 15 to 20⁰C. Night temperatures during the month will fluctuate from 19 to 24⁰C, with occasional increase from 22 to 27⁰C; at higher elevations temperatures are expected to be from 6 to 11⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm, with the norm being 2.6 to 14.2 mm at lower elevations and 14.3 to 28.1 mm at higher elevations.

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

Monthly average temperature is expected to be 1⁰C below the norm, and will range from 17 to 23⁰C. During the month, the daytime temperatures at higher elevations will fluctuate from 24 to 35⁰C. Predominant night temperature will fluctuate from 9 to 18⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm, with norm being 9 to 23 mm at higher elevations of DRD, and 4.5 to 10.6 mm in Western regions of GBAO.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within the norm and will be from 7 to 11⁰C. During the month the following fluctuations of temperatures are expected: night time temperatures will be from 0 to 10⁰C; daytime temperatures can be from 10- to 22⁰C, occasionally reaching 25⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norms, the norms being 5-15 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.



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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/>