

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

Heavy rains, mudflows, floods, landslides, strong storms and hail can be expected in June. The risk of mudflows and floods is: High for the Pyanj (middle and lower reaches), Vakhsh (Khatlon), Kafirnigan (DRD), Varzob (DRD), Shirkent and Karatag (DRD) rivers.

WEATHER

Below average precipitation and temperatures near or above average are expected for June.

ENERGY SECURITY

Inflows to the Nurek Cascade are above normal, assuring normal levels of electricity generation heading into the summer season. Natural gas imports have returned to close to 2011 levels in May following contract-related stoppages in April.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices have been steady at the end of May while a significant price differential remains between prices in Khujand and Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube. The causes for this difference in prices are unclear. Reports indicate difficult food security conditions on Khatlon Province and Rasht Valley during the past winter and into spring.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration appears to be at levels above comparable periods from 2009 to 2011. Remittances are running at higher levels than for the same periods for the past 10 years.

ECONOMY

April 2012 GDP totaled 7,650 million Tajik Somoni (1,608 million USD). Consumer price inflation in April increased 1.9% compared to December 2011. The price of food for the first four months dropped 0.6%. Total bank credits as of May 1st 2012 totaled 4.4 billion Tajik Somoni (925 million USD). Overdue credits for January-April 2012 totaled 1,949 million Tajik Somoni (410 million USD). Forgiven credits totaled 2,349 million Tajik Somoni (494 million USD). The January- April 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 1,657 million USD, 10.8% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 464.2 million USD and imports 1.193 billion USD.

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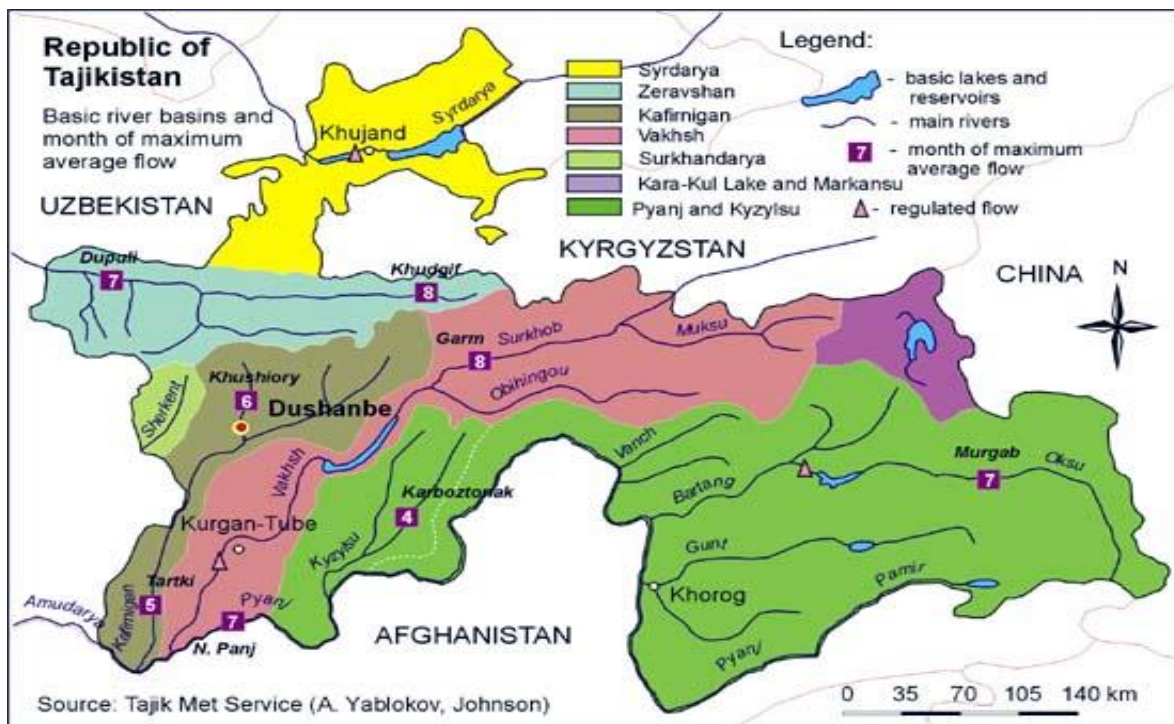
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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in June 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that disasters caused by heavy rains, mudflows, floods, landslides, rockfalls, strong wind and hail can occur in June. In June the risk of mudflows and floods is:

- High for the Pyanj (middle and lower reaches), Vakhsh (Khatlon), Kafirnigan (DRD), Varzob (DRD), Shirkent and Karatag (DRD) rivers.
- Average for the Pyanj (upper reaches), Yakhsu (Kulyab), Kizilsu (Temurmaliq), Toirsu (Baljuvan), Zarafshan (Sughd), Sirdarya (Sughd), Isfarinka (Sughd) rivers and their tributaries.



The level of risk increases following heavy rains when temperatures are high. Unusually high temperatures can also lead to rapid snow melt in the mountains.

1.2. Hazard Events in May 2012

IMAC/CoES reported 45 hazard events in May 2012, including one thunderstorm (2 people affected), 3 heavy rainfall events, seven significant earthquakes, one avalanche (which is very uncommon in May), five landslides, 1 breakthrough of a drainage canal, 11 floods and 16 incidents of rain with hail, rain with hail and mudflow, rain with hail, mudflow and floods, rain with mudflow and landslide. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for May, 2012 prepared by UNDP DRMP and CoES at: <http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports/624-may-2012-disasters>

2. Weather Conditions

2.1. Forecast for June 2012¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts average temperatures in June 2012 will be:

- 1°C above long term averages in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces;
- Within the norm at higher elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Precipitation is expected to be below the long term averages countrywide. See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for June 2012.

2.2. Weather Summary for May 2012

Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C below long term averages during May, except Sughd Province, where temperatures were 1°C above long term averages. At lower elevations and in the foothills, average temperatures were 16 to 22°C, at higher elevations were 8 to 15°C, and in eastern GBAO temperatures were 2 to 5°C.

The lowest temperatures were recorded for May 1st- 6th, 11th to 15th, 18th to 24th and 27th to 28th, when the nighttime temperatures at the lower elevations were 8 to 14°C and daytime temperatures were 21 to 24°C. At the higher elevations, nighttime temperatures dropped to 3 to 6°C and during the day were 11 to 15°C.

The warmest periods were on May 9th, 15th to 16th, 23rd to 25th, and 27th to 31st, when the daytime temperatures were 28 to 32°C and in the southern part of the country, temperatures reached 35°C.

Monthly average precipitation varied above and below long term averages in May depending on location:

- Khatlon Province - 49 – 28% mm of long term averages
- Sughd Province - 32 – 173% of long term averages
- DRD - 21 – 135% of long term averages
- Western GBAO - 50 – 111% of long term averages
- Eastern GBAO - 89 – 376% of long term averages

Intensive precipitation occurred at the following locations during May:

- Muminabad District – 42mm on May 8th (24hr total), 21 to 28mm on May 10th (9hr total), and 31mm on May 20th (6hr total),
- Khovaling District – 34mm on May 8th (24hr total),

Average Expected Precipitation–June		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	1 - 8 mm
	Foothills	12 - 21 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	5 - 19 mm
	Higher elevations	21 - 46 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	6 mm
	Higher elevations	20 - 44 mm
GBAO	West	7 - 15 mm
	East	8 - 16 mm

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.

- Chormagzak Pass (DRD) – 30mm on May 8th (24hr total),
- Yavan District - 25 mm on May 11th (24hr total) and 38mm on May 17th (3hr total).

During periods of precipitation, wind speeds were 72 to 90km/h.

2.3. Precipitation Trends in Tajikistan

Tajikistan has a mono-modal precipitation regime, with annual low precipitation during the summer months (May-September) and a higher precipitation from October to April. At the same time, heavy local precipitation (e.g., thunderstorms) can occur during summer months even in otherwise dry years.

Tajikistan regularly goes through cycles of wet and dry years. These cycles can be captured a number of ways, but the charts in **Annex B** present monthly precipitation (right side) and total precipitation (left side) for five geographically key locations for 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, as well as for the 30 year average.^{2 3}

The cumulative precipitation charts (**Annex B** on the left of the page) clearly indicate that 2010-2011 had below average precipitation. This is consistent with reports of poor pasture and non-irrigated crop production in much of 2010.⁴

For 2011-2012, the cumulative charts indicate that, to April 2012, perception has been above average for all five locations and considerably above average for all locations except Khujand. At the same time, reported 2011-2012 precipitation totals have not been above 2009-2010 levels in all locations except Dushanbe, indicating that 2011-2012 may not have been the wettest period in recent years for these locations.

In terms of impacts, the monthly precipitation charts (**Annex B** left of page) all indicate an early period of precipitation in the fall of 2011, corresponding to reports heavy rain and early snow causing damage to crops and other vegetation. A period of higher than average precipitation can also be seen between February and March for all locations except Khujand, corresponding to reports of a wetter than normal late winter and spring.

While the generally wetter than average first five months of 2012 has been associated with flooding, mud flow, avalanches and related events, the greater precipitation since late 2011 (as indicated by these five locations) should also be helping to reconstitute pasture, increase local ground water supplies and improve the production of winter wheat and planting of spring crops. A similar monitoring of fall-winter 2012 precipitation could aid in anticipating the success of winter wheat plantings, prospects for avalanches in the winter, and water availability for pasture and crops next spring.

² Data provided by Tajik Hydrometeorology Center; analysis by DRMP UNDP Tajikistan.

³ The use of these five locations is subjective but they are expected to represent the general weather conditions in the areas in which they are located. In any area, some stations may report more or less precipitation than other locations and the analysis presented should be confirmed with a broader assessment of precipitation totals and trends.

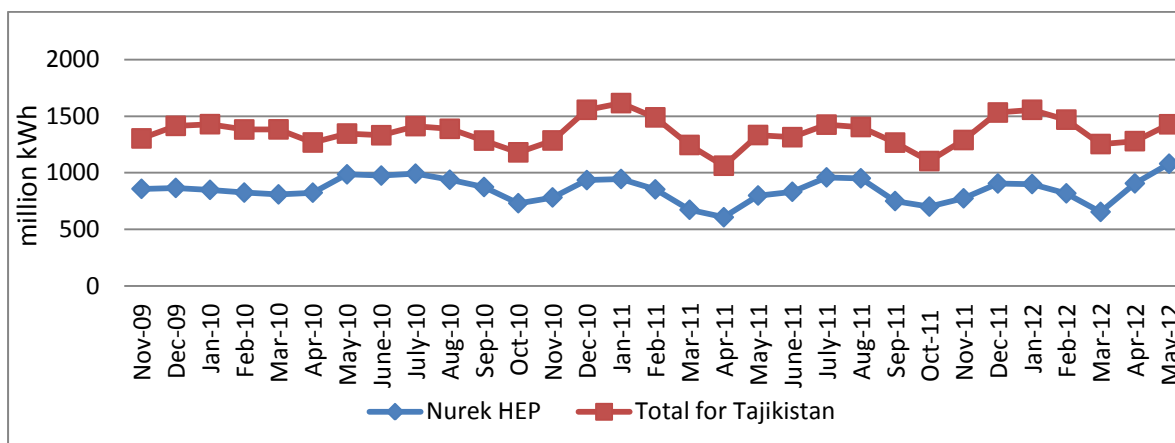
⁴ Reports indicate that 2008-2009 was a dryer than average period.

3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production⁵

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in May was 1,428 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or an average of 46.1 million kWh per day. Electricity production in May increased 8% (42.6 million kWh) compared to April 2012 (see **Annex C**). Electricity production in May 2012 was 95 million kWh more than in May 2011 (See **Section 3.5**, below.)

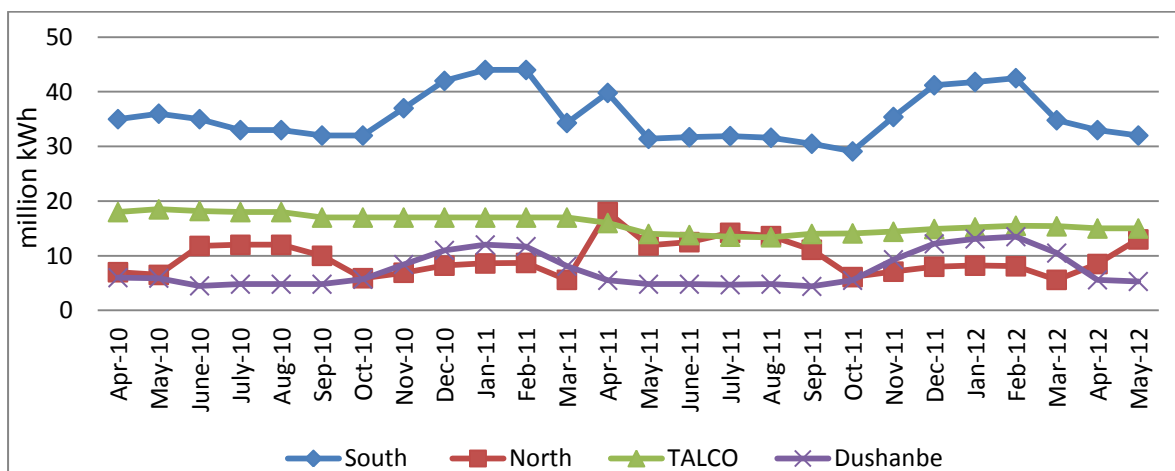
Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – May 2012 (million kWh)



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 May was 1,373 million kWh (see **Annex D**). In May, 2012 electricity consumption was 29 million kWh less than in May 2011 (1,344 million kWh). In May, 24.7 million kWh were provided to Afghanistan. The increase of electricity consumption in Sughd Province is related to pumping water for irrigation.

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



⁵ Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

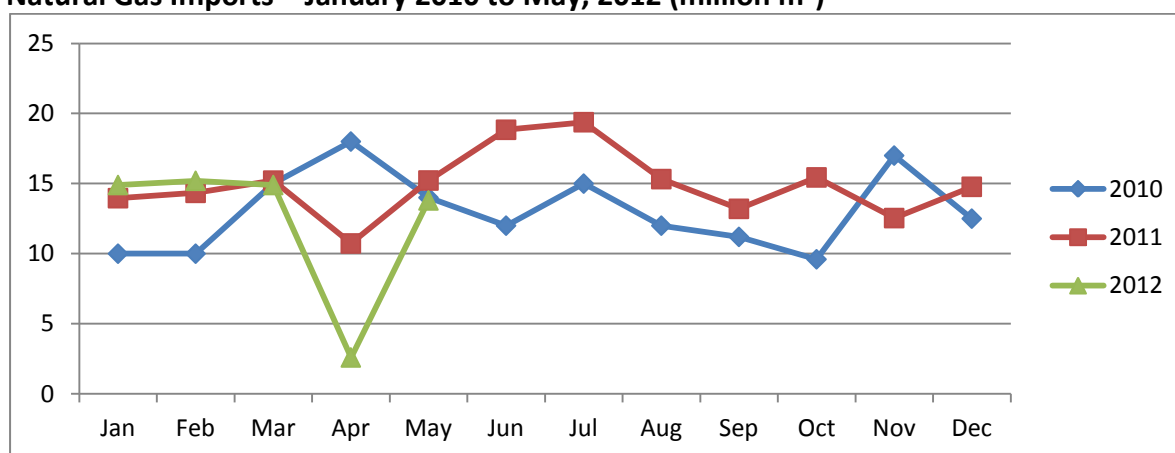
3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in May were 13.8 million m³, 11.2 million m³ more than in April 2012 but 1.4 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011. Gas imports in April were disrupted by the lack of a contract with Uzbek gas but resumed from the middle of April.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	May, 2012
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	61.4

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



3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 13,029 tons of coal were produced in May 2012, 156 tons less than in April 2012. During the first five months of this year more than 46,233 tons of coal has been produced in Tajikistan, 14,750 tons more than in the same period of 2012. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal as fuel. On April 20th, 2012, during his Annual Message to Parliament, the President of Tajikistan ordered that all industrial enterprises should transfer to the use of coal or another alternative energy sources by the end of the year.

3.5. Reservoir Levels⁶

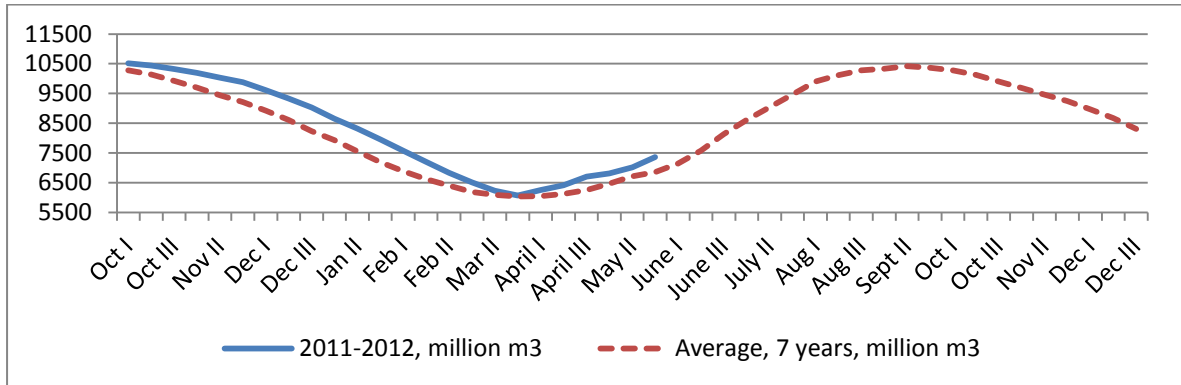
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the end of May compared to average volume over seven years (2004 to 2011). In late May, the water level in Nurek was 875.57 m above sea level, 8.47 m higher when compared to April, 2012 and 18.6 m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁷.

⁶ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁷ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

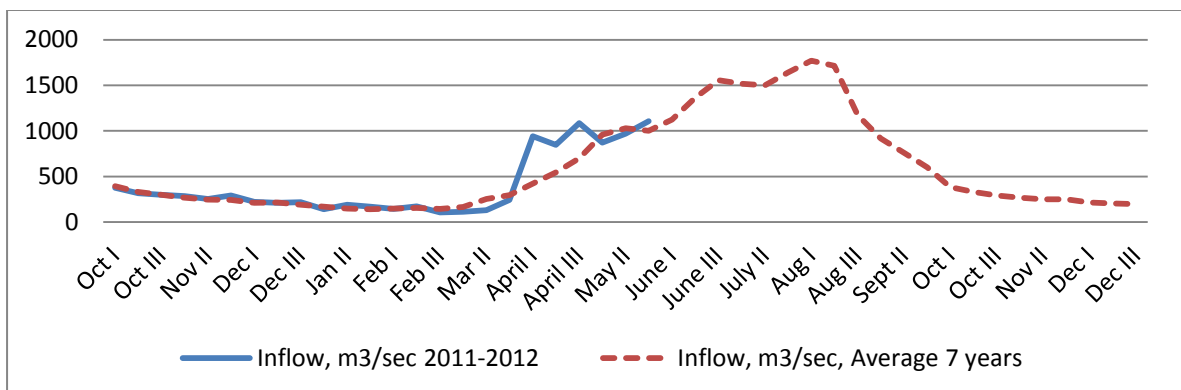
According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁸, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of May was 7,366 million m³, 509 million m³ more than the seven year average volume in April (6,857 million m³).

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



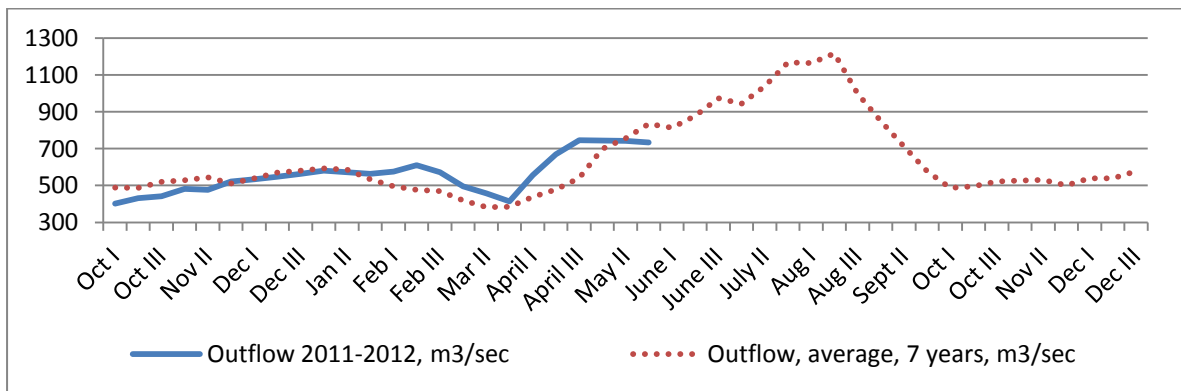
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the end of May 2012, the water inflow was 1,107 m³/sec, slightly higher than the 2004-2011 average of 1,002 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of May averaged 733.5 m³/sec, which is below the seven-year average (834.1 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



⁸ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

A ***Save the Children – Rapid Livelihoods and Food Security Assessment – Khatlon*** was released in late May 2012.⁹ The report looks at the impact of deteriorating food conditions in Khatlon Province since over the past winter. Key findings of the report (based on a sample of 199 respondents, included:

“Shurobod, Hamadoni, Baljuvon and Muminobod are the four hardest hit districts. They are the worst affected districts in terms of livestock losses, winter food shortages and household food stocks on hand. They are also among the worst affected in other indicators such as diet, savings, debt and cultivation.

The four districts with the greatest livestock and poultry flock reductions, Muminobod, Hamadoni, Shurobod and Baljuvon also had the lowest rates of livestock sales over the winter. ...

... Baljuvon, Shurobod, Hamadoni and Vakhsh respondents said they planted less spring wheat. Jomi and Muminobod respondents indicated they planted at normal levels. Khuroson and Jilikul respondents said they planted more spring wheat than normal.

97% of respondents reported having exhausted their winter food stocks stored by March.

74% of respondents reported household food shortages since November

97% of respondents reported having no cash reserve or family savings

67% of respondents reported they had borrowed more than usual this past winter.

93% of households characterized their diet during the past 24 hours as abnormal'

For further information contact William Lynch, Save the Children Tajikistan at: william.lynch@savethechildren.org.

A Mercy Corps Tajikistan – Rasht Valley Rapid Food Security & Livelihoods

Assessment was released during May and reported on food security conditions on the Rasht Valley area of Tajikistan. Based on a sample of 136 households key findings of the assessment included:

- A 88% loss of potato seed stocks from November 2011 to April 2012,
- A 27% reduction in livestock numbers from November 2011 to April 2012,
- 64% of respondents reported the “overall condition of their livestock was thin or weak”.
- “Overall, income levels have decreased over the course of winter and the majority of households in all districts do not have any savings to compensate and relieve the effects of shock due to the longer than normal winter... .”
- “Many of the findings in this rapid assessment are similar to those found during Mercy Corps’ more comprehensive food security and nutrition assessment conducted in May-June 2011. Notable differences between both assessments

⁹ Note that the assessment was part of a joint Save the Children/Mercy Corps effort,

surround the significant levels of asset depletion resulting from the long, snowy winter.”

For further information contact Brian King, Mercy Corps Tajikistan at: bking@tj.mercycorps.org.

The May **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: April Food Prices¹⁰**, reports “Wheat and wheat flour prices in Tajikistan remained stable or continued to steadily decline as market supplies remained adequate. Wheat grain prices were mostly stable following a weakening in the market supply. In most reference markets, potatoes prices continued to increase as market supplies have been dwindling fast following last year’s poor harvest.”

“The wheat harvest is starting by the end of May in Tajikistan. As precipitation has been average to above average throughout much of Tajikistan since planting period, wheat production should be good. Consequently, wheat prices should decline seasonally in the coming months, although if the recent rise in wheat prices in Kazakhstan continues over the next few months, this will eventually put upward pressure on prices in the import-dependent countries of Central Asia.... The market outlook for 2012/13 will also critically depend on the spring crop in Kazakhstan, where planting is ongoing. According to a recent U.S. Department of Agriculture report, the next wheat harvest in Kazakhstan is forecast to be significantly lower than last year’s record crop as farmers adjusted their production plans to this year’s lower prices. But as carryover stocks will be large, the exportable surplus will still be considerable. Large sales can be expected in the coming months as storage capacity must be freed up for the new crop.”

4.2. Cereal Prices¹¹

1st Grade Wheat Flour

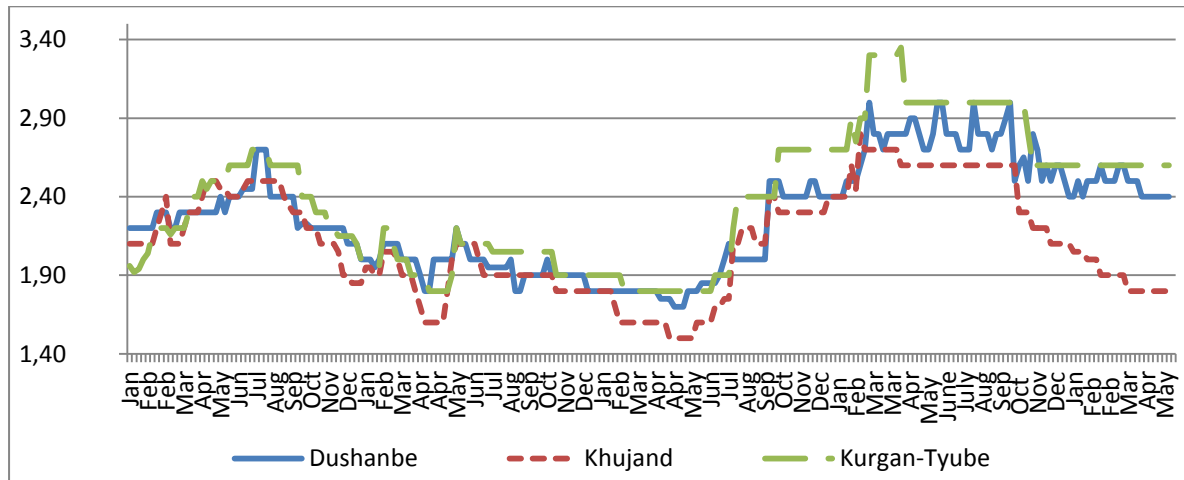
The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late May 2012. Wheat prices in May remained unchanged in all three markets compared to April 2012.

It is worth noting that the lower prices in Khujand do not seem to have moved south to Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube, as would be expected. This may be due to continued road access issues between Dushanbe and Sughd Province, merchants in the Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube still selling higher priced wheat flour purchased during the winter or in 2011 when prices were higher, or other factors. This anomaly in market prices should be monitored closely, particularly if there are external impacts on prices (e.g., reduced sales in Kazakhstan) or access (road or rail delivery problems).

¹⁰ http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A5C55E159905AA2449257846001CBCC4-Full_Report.pdf

¹¹ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

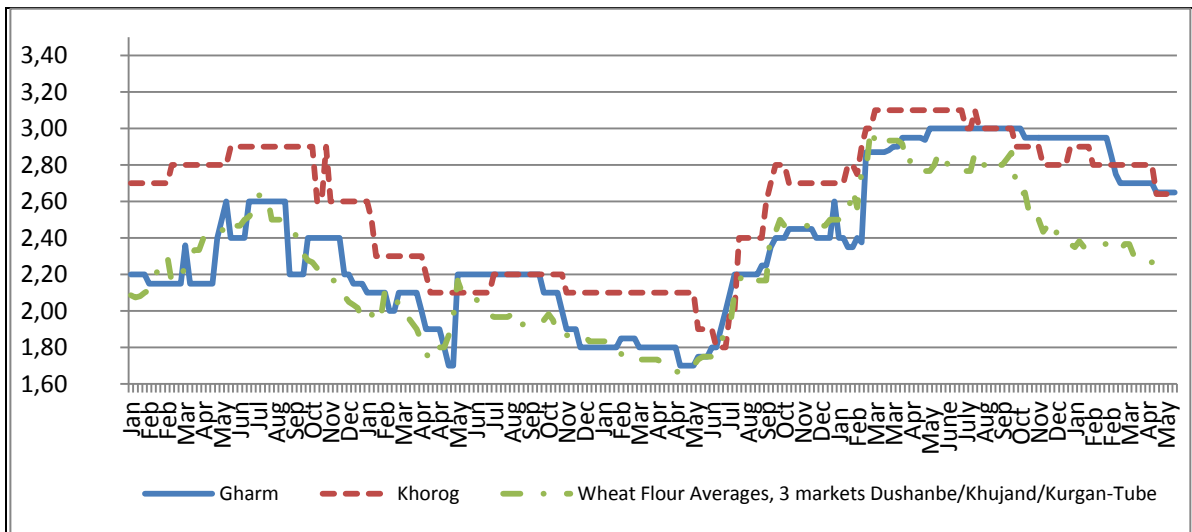
1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – May 2012 (TJS/kg)



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 May, wheat flour prices in Gharm and in Khorog dropped compared to April prices, but remain relatively high when compared to prices since January 2008.

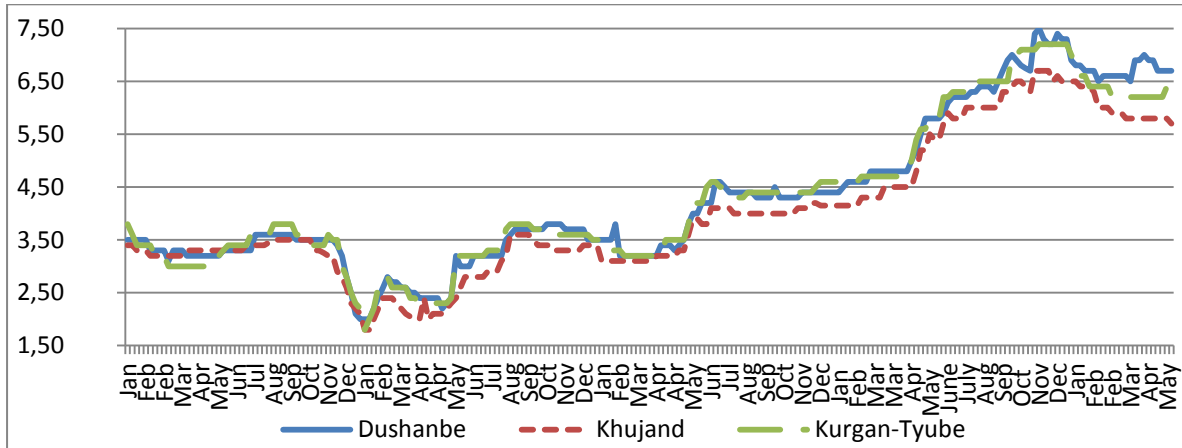
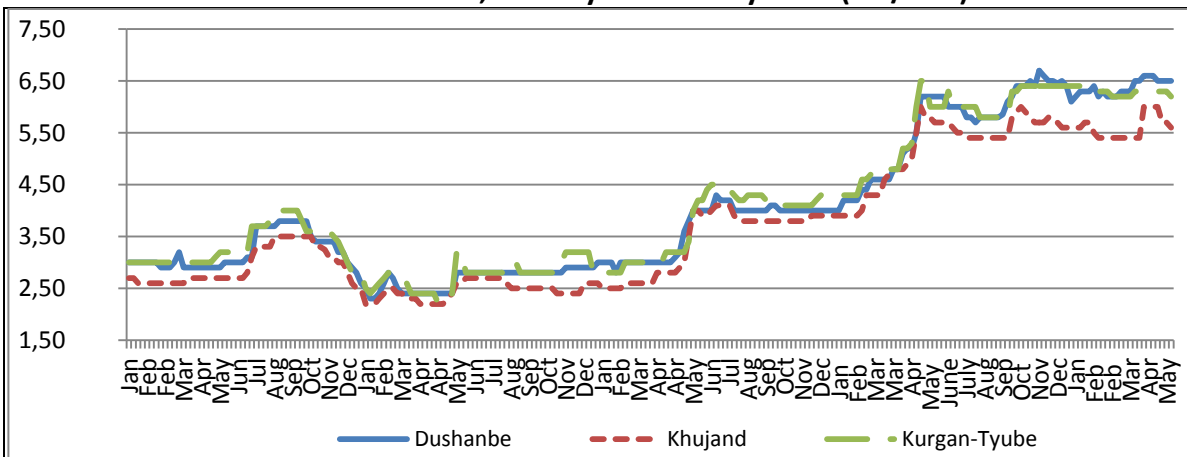
Note that the lower prices for wheat flour in the three main markets do not seem to have been transferred to the Gharm or Khorog markets. The causes for this gap may be poor access (e.g., transport disruptions due to rain-induced road damage), but may be due to other factors and needs close monitoring.

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



4.3. Fuel Prices

During May, gasoline prices dropped in Dushanbe and Khujand markets and increased in Kurgan-Tyube from April, 2012. Diesel prices in May increased in Khujand and decreased in Dushanbe and in Kurgan-Tyube.

Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – May 2012 (TJS/liter)**Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – May 2012 (TJS/liter)****5. HEALTH**

For May 2012 acute intestinal disease cases, including typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery, were lower than for the same period in 2011.

Frequent heavy rainfall, high ground water and flooding in May and June can contribute to contamination of drinking water supplies and lead to increased morbidity from waterborne diseases. An increase in Hepatitis A, typhoid fever and diarrhea, which are transmit through water, can be expected countrywide, mainly among children.

Contaminated water supplies has already affected the water supplies in Muminabad (104 households), Temurmalik (149 households) and Kulyab (104 households) in Khatlon Province. Preventive measures have been carried by SES (Sanitary Epidemiological Service) and currently no cases of diseases have been found. To assure safe drinking water, the MoH (Ministry of Health) distributed 200,000 chloramines tablets (including 38,000 tablets for Kulyab city and 38,000 tablets for Muminabad) and 460 kg of calcium hypochlorite.

The SES also reports that the first stage of diphtheria immunization campaign has been completed.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan

Rohi Ohani Tojikiston (Tajik Railways) reported that rail traffic between Termez, Uzbekistan and Kurgan-Tyube, Tajikistan is closed. All freight cars now pass through the Kudukli border transit point. As a result, goods must be off-loaded from rail cars in Dushanbe and transported to Khatlon Province by truck. This increases the cost and delivery times when compared to direct delivery by rail and risks overloading transfer capacities in Dushanbe.

6.2. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in April 2012 continued increased. GDP from January to April 2012 increased by 7.2% and totaled 7,650 million Tajik Somoni (1,608 million USD).

In April 2012, industrial production totaled 2,559.3 million Tajik Somoni (538 million USD) an increase of 114.7% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase of industrial production is linked with the recovery of the demand in both domestic and foreign markets, and this has had a positive impact to the all fields of economical activities, particularly the mining sector. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 10.5%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 65.1%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water remain 24.4%.

GDP from agriculture in April 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 6.9% and totaled 990.4 million Tajik Somoni (208 million USD), including crop production – 11.4 million Tajik Somoni (2.4 million USD) or 6.2%, livestock – 9.79 million Tajik Somoni (2.06 million USD), or a respective increase of 6.9% from January to April 2012.

In March 2012, the value of investments from all the sources totaled 860.2 million Tajik Somoni (181 million USD), 37% less than for the same period in 2011. Most investments (53.8%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 22.4%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.2%, and foreign ownership, 18.6%. The energy sector attracted 31.1% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 267.7 million Tajik Somoni (56 million USD) in investments, including 229.2 million Tajik Somoni (48 million USD) from state and domestic private companies (85.6%), and 38.5 million Tajik Somoni (8 million USD) in foreign loans. The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities decreased to 71.9% compared to April 2011.

Consumer price inflation in April 2012 increased 1.9% compared to December, 2011. The price of food decreased each month and for the four months deflation totaled 0.6%. In the first four months, non-food-items increased to 0.8% and price for services increased to 5.6%.

For the first quarter of 2012, the Government budget was 2,017.5 million Tajik Somoni (424 million USD) or 36.2% of GDP. Direct tax income was 82.1% of this total, and indirect tax income was 6.4%, with the remaining 11.5% from investments. Government expenses for January-March 2012 totaled 1,809.7 million Tajik Somoni (380 million USD) and compared to the same period of 2011, increased by 277.5 million Tajik Somoni (58 million USD).

The total value of bank credits as of May 1st, 2012 was 4.4 billion Tajik Somoni (925 million USD), 4.3% more than in the same period of 2011. Overdue credits for January-April 2012 totaled 1,948.8 million Tajik Somoni (410 million USD), and the value of forgiven credits was 2,348.5 million Tajik Somoni (494 million USD).

In January – April 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 1,657.3 million USD, 10.8% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 464.2 million USD and imports 1.193 billion USD. The trade balance remains negative and for January to April and totaled 728 million USD, 52% higher than in the same period of 2011 (479 million USD).

6.3. Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the five months of 2012 a total of 421,635 persons left Tajikistan and 180,342 persons returned.

Migration From Tajikistan – January to May 2012 (Persons) (“-“ indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed				Gender	
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	248,507	199,699	48,808	-	227,408	21,099
Sughd Province	137,223	110,580	13,622	13,021	122,134	15,089
Khatlon Province	30,340	29,808	-	532	28,027	2,313
GBAO	1,214	-	-	1,214	901	313
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	4,351	-	-	4,351	1,519	2,832
Total	421,635	340,087	62,430	19,118	379,989	41,646

Migration To Tajikistan - January to May 2012 (Persons) (“-“ indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned				Gender	
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	116,698	111,507	5,191	-	104,096	12,602
Sughd Province	41,492	40,456	-	1,036	31,927	9,565
Khatlon Province	17,961	17,669	-	292	15,810	2,151
GBAO	1,015	-	-	1,015	692	323
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	3,176	-	-	3,176	1,075	2,101
Total	180,342	169,632	5,191	5,519	153,600	26,742

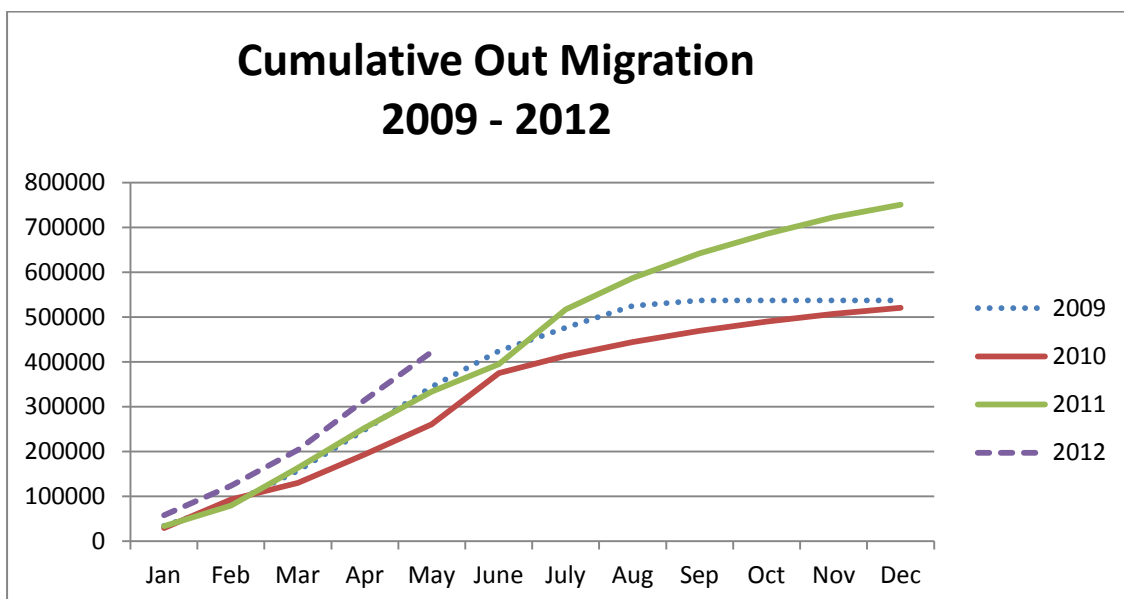
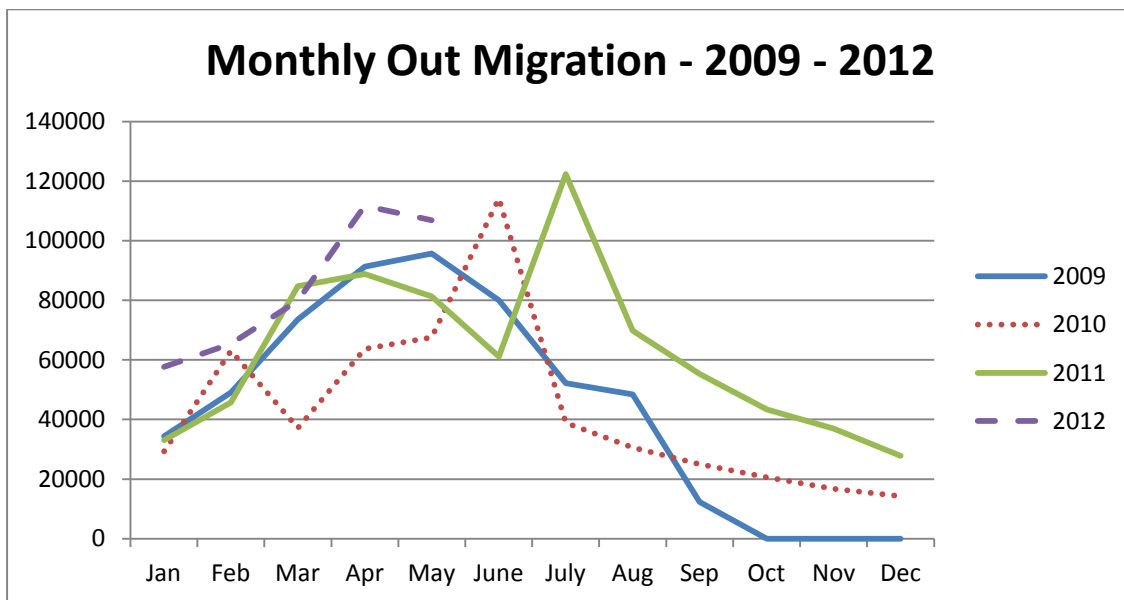
The **Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning Report** is now tracking multi-year out migration numbers, as shown below.¹² Out migration is considered to be driven by (1)

¹² The data for this series comes from a number of sources and may not fully reflect official reporting over time. The Monitoring and Early Warning System will be working to update and expand trend analysis on out migration in coming reports.

Need to secure assets for families in Tajikistan and (2) Availability of employment outside Tajikistan.

The first chart below (**Monthly Out Migration 2009 – 2012**) provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2012. Aside from a general low point in out migration in the winter, the peaks and troughs (e.g., March 2010) of out migration are not consistent and may be defined by the two conditions noted above and other factors. However, it can be noted that out migration did not drop to very low levels in the winter of 2011–2012 compared to earlier years and out migration has been higher in early 2012 than previous years.

The second chart below (**Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2012**) indicates that total out migration in 2012 has been occurring at a rate above the past 3 years. One reason contributing to this increase may be a response to the impact of the extended severe winter on livelihoods. However, there also needs to be a demand for external employment for this out migration to be successful in bringing income back to Tajikistan.



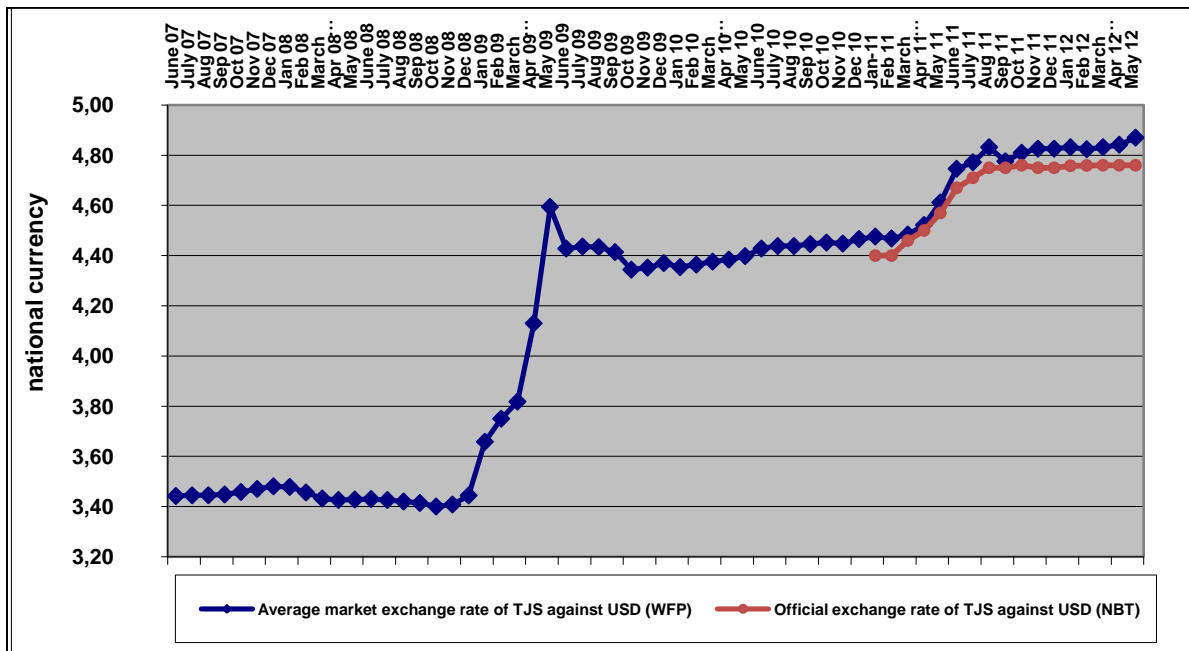
6.4. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, for the five months of 2012, 50,744 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 29,009 individuals registered as unemployed, 27% more than last month (22,774). The State Program to Promote Employment provided 13,732 individuals with the new jobs, 26% more than in the four months of the year (10,880). In addition, 611 individuals were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions and 2,165 individuals were employed in public works by private companies. A total of 5,504 people were provided with specific technical skills courses. Of those who lost jobs, a total of 2,467 people were supported with three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 61,888 new jobs were created in the first five months of this year, 34% more than in the four months of 2012 (46,312).

6.5. 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 7 June 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 30 May 2012 of 4.87 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

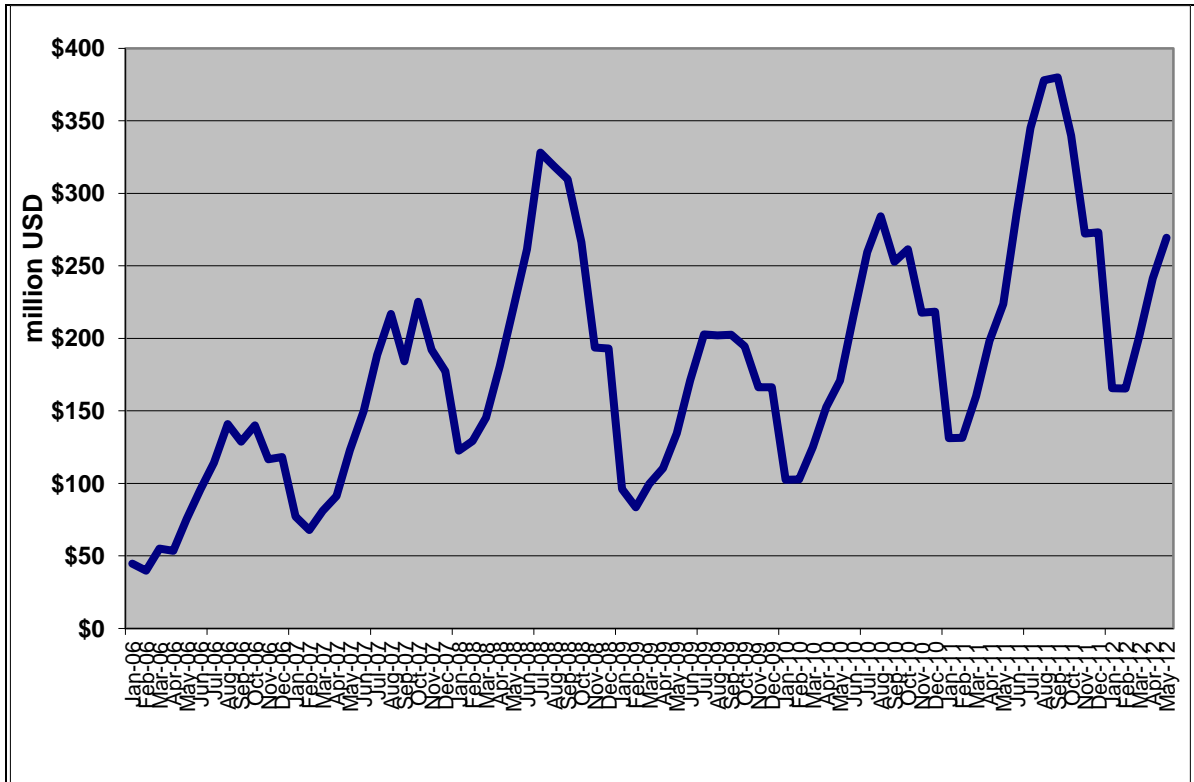
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – May 2012



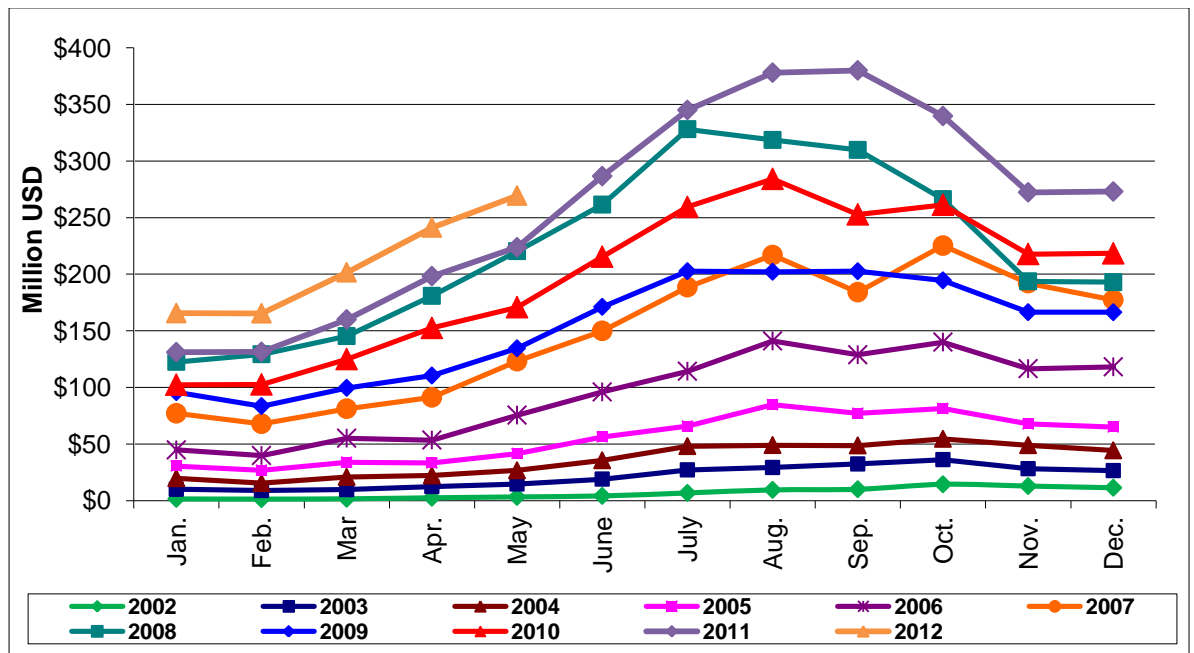
6.6. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in May totaled 269.4 million USD, 21% 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.

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



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





7. Annex A- Weather Forecast for June – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1^o above the long term averages: at lower elevations from 25 to 28^oC, and in the foothills between 20 to 22^oC.

During the first part of the month stable temperatures are forecast: during the night temperature will be from 13^o to 18^oC and during the day will be 28^o to 33^oC; in the foothills temperature will be 10^o to 15^oC during the night and 23 to 28^oC during the day time.

In the second part of the month the temperature is expected to increase: at night the temperature will be 19 to 24^oC, during the day it will be 34 to 39^oC and 42^oC in the southern part; in the foothills the nighttime temperatures will be 13 to 18^oC and during the day it will be 29 to 34^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below long term averages. Average precipitation in Khatlon Province will be 1 to 8 mm, in the foothills 12 to 21 mm and at lower elevations of DRD 6 mm.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1^oC above long term averages: at lower elevations from 25 to 27^oC and at higher elevations 12 to 14^oC.

During the first part of the month the temperature is expected to be stable: during the nighttime the temperature will be 14 to 19^oC, and during the day temperature will be 28 to 33; at the higher elevations the nighttime temperature will be 7 to 12 and during the day 15 to 20^oC. During the second part of the month the temperature may increase: at night the temperature will be from 19 to 24^oC and during the day it will be from 35 to 40^oC; at the higher elevations the temperature will be from 10 to 15^oC at night and from 23 to 28^oC during the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations will be 5 to 19 mm and at higher elevations will be 21 to 46 mm.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within long term averages. Average temperatures will be 17 to 20^oC.

During the first part of the month, temperatures are expected to be stable: daytime temperatures will range from 22 to 33^oC, and at night it will fluctuate from 9 to 15^oC. In the second part of the month the temperature will be increased: daytime temperatures will range from 29 to 37^oC, and at night it will fluctuate from 12 to 20^oC.

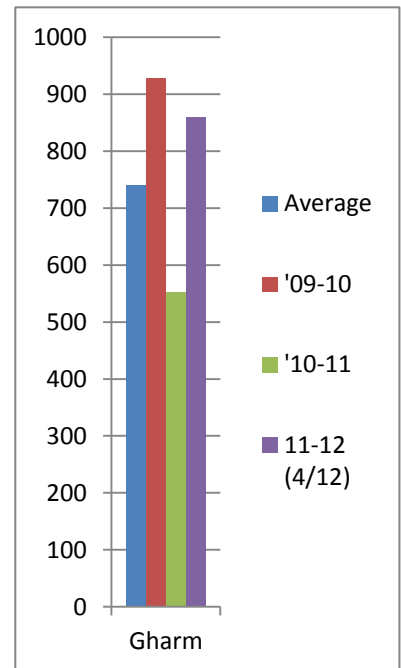
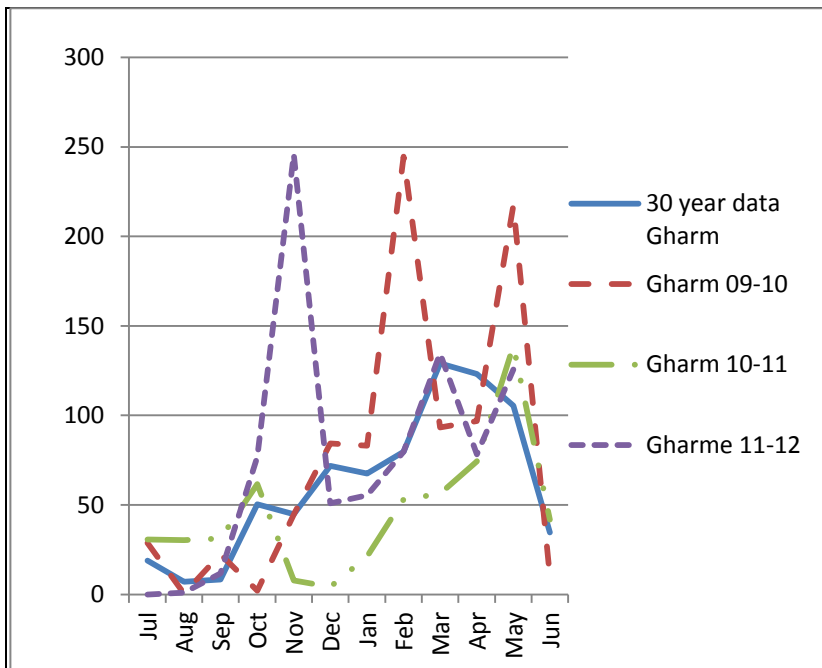
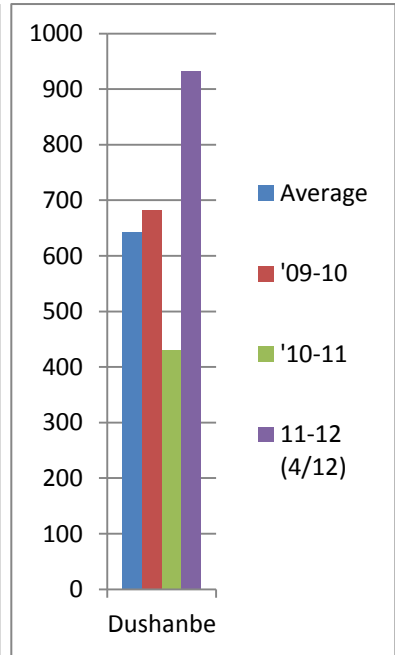
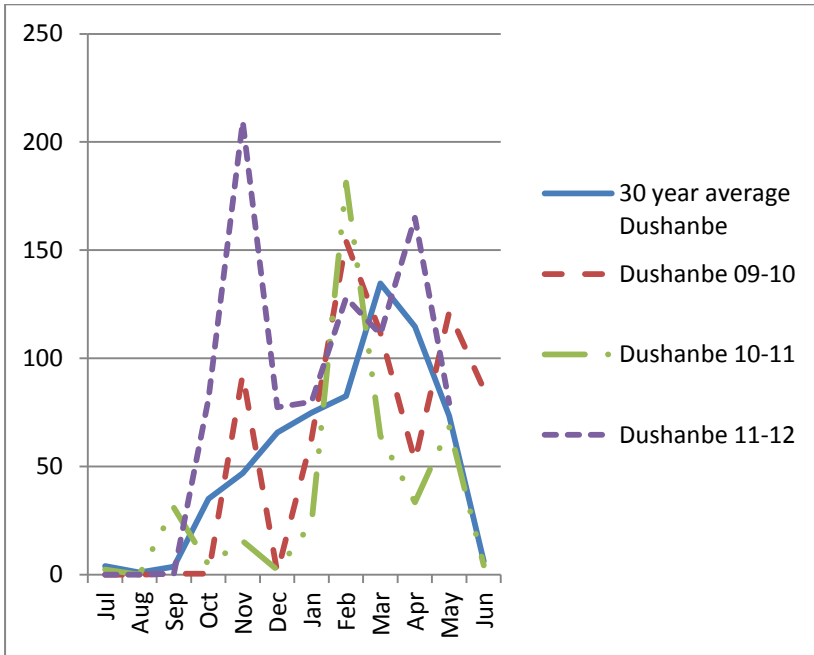
Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the long term averages at higher elevations of DRD and above the long term averages in western GBAO. Average precipitation in western GBAO is expected to be 7 to 15 mm and at higher elevations of DRD from 20 to 44 mm.

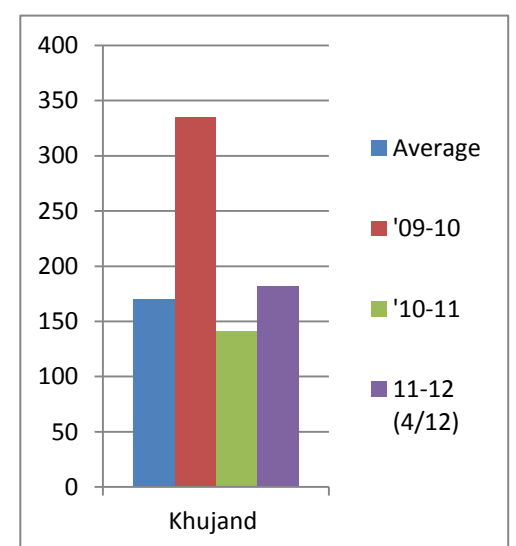
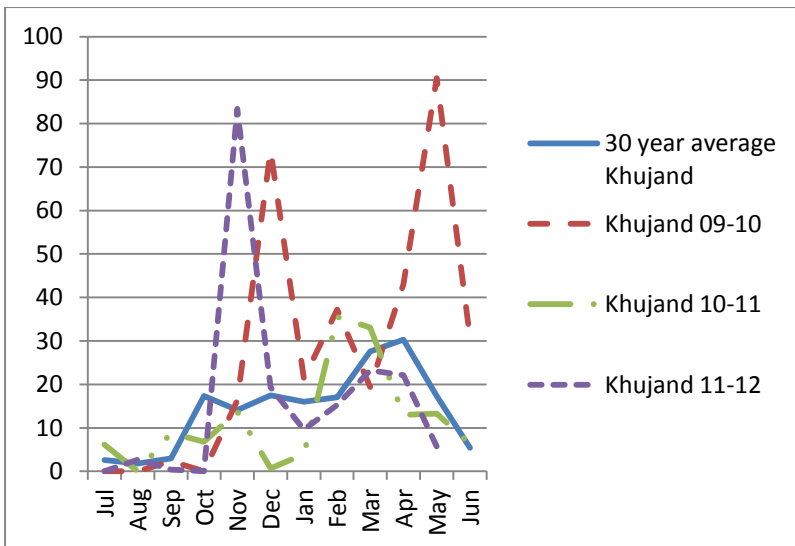
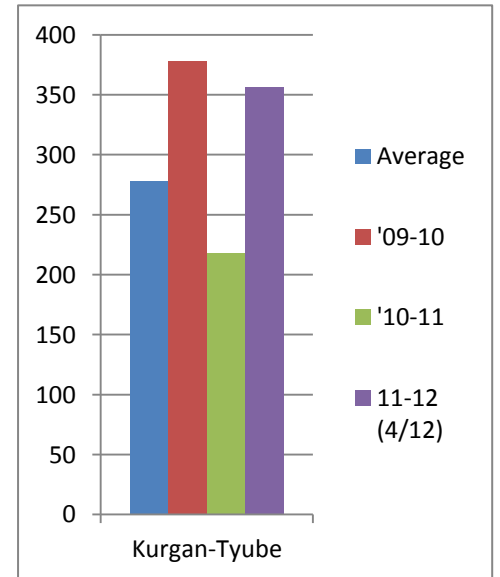
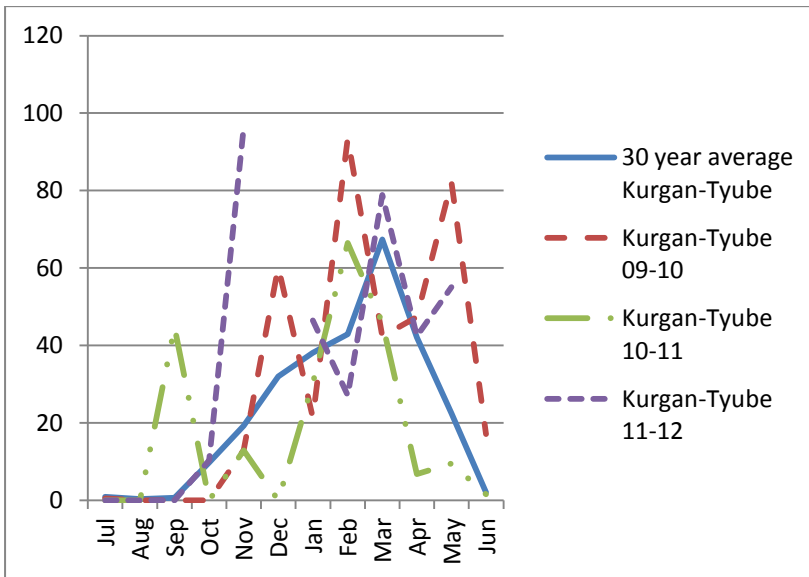
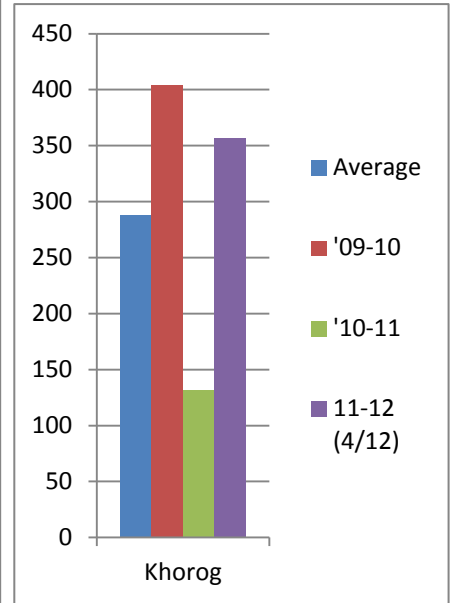
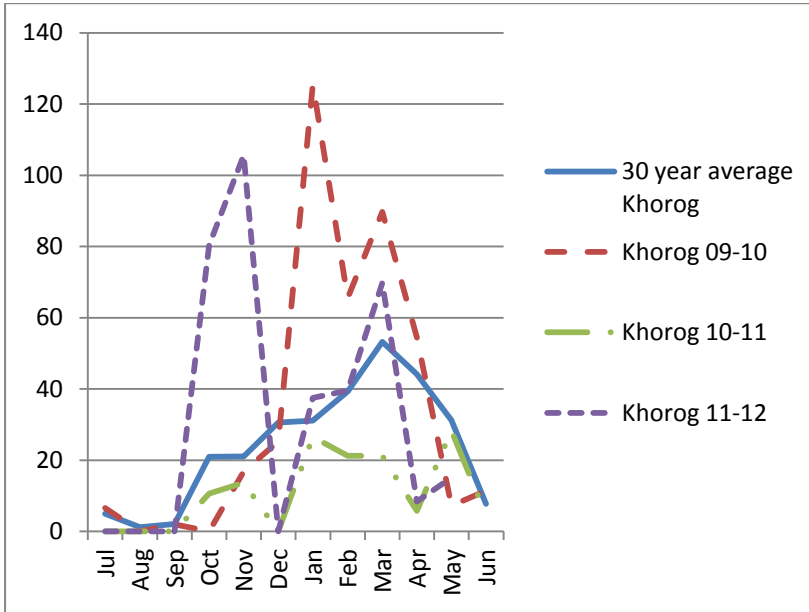
Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within the long term averages. Average temperatures will be 6 to 9^oC. During the month a fluctuation of temperature is expected. Nighttime temperatures are expected to fluctuate from -3 to 10^oC, and during the day from 7 to 22^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be 8 to 16 mm, and below the long term averages.

8. Annexes B - Precipitation Data for five locations - 2009-2012





9. Annex C - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to May 2012) and Annex D - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to May 2012)

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to May 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to May 2012) (million kWh) ¹³				
Month	Nurek HEP	Total for Tajikistan	Month	South	North	TALCO	Dushanbe
Nov-09	858	1,303	Apr-10	35	7	18	6
Dec-09	866	1,414	May-10	36	6.5	18.5	5.9
Jan-10	849	1,429	June-10	35	11.8	18.2	4.5
Feb-10	825	1,382	July-10	33	12	18	4.8
Mar-10	809	1,383	Aug-10	33	12	18	4.8
Apr-10	824	1,267	Sep-10	32	10	17	4.8
May-10	986	1,346	Oct-10	32	5.9	17	5.7
June-10	975	1,331	Nov-10	37	6.9	17	8.4
July-10	992	1,412	Dec-10	42	8.2	17	11
Aug-10	938	1,388	Jan-11	44	8.6	17	12
Sep-10	874	1,284	Feb-11	44	8.7	17	11.7
Oct-10	731	1,180	Mar-11	34.27	5.6	17	8.1
Nov-10	782	1,285	Apr-11	39.8	18	16	5.5
Dec-10	935	1,556	May-11	31.4	11.9	14	4.8
Jan-11	945	1,615	June-11	31.7	12.5	13.8	4.8
Feb-11	853	1,489	July-11	31.9	14.2	13.5	4.7
Mar-11	673	1,245	Aug-11	31.6	13.6	13.4	4.8
Apr-11	607	1,062	Sep-11	30.5	11.1	14	4.4
May-11	799	1,333	Oct-11	29.1	6.1	14.1	5.5
June-11	832	1,314	Nov-11	35.4	7.1	14.4	9.3
July-11	959	1,425	Dec-11	41.2	8	14.9	12.2
Aug-11	951	1,404	Jan-12	41.8	8.2	15.2	13.1
Sep-11	750	1,266	Feb-12	43	8.1	16	14
Oct-11	701	1,103	Mar-12	35	6	15	11
Nov-11	774	1,289	Apr-12	33	9	15	6
Dec-11	905	1,532	May-12	32	13	15	5
Jan-12	900	1,556					
Feb-12	818	1,469					
Mar-12	654	1,253					
Apr-12	906	1,279					
May-12	1080	1428					

¹³ Note that the total consumption for “South” includes Talco and Dushanbe.

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning (MEWS) 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 System GoT Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. 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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The report is available at:

<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>

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