

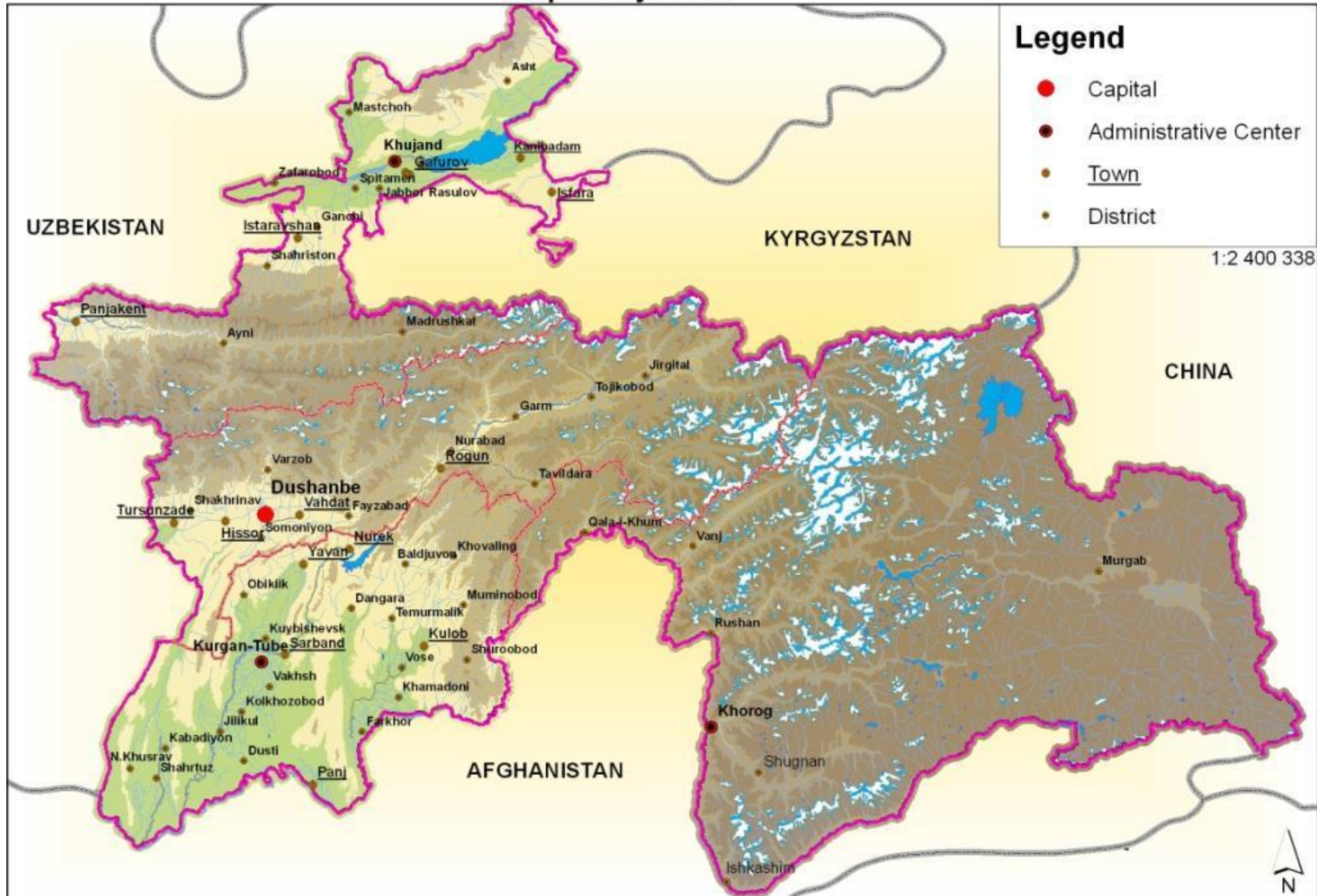
Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE 2013



Map of Tajikistan



GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In June there is a high probability of intense rain, hails, mudflows and floods in Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Varzob, Shirkent, and Karatag river basins.

WEATHER

In June temperatures will be 1.5 – 2.5°C above the long-term averages. Precipitation is expected to be above long term averages nationwide.

ENERGY SECURITY

Electricity generation in May increased by 6.2% compared to April 2013. The level of water in Nurek reservoir in May was 9.4 meter higher compared to April. In May 79 mln kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan, or 5.9% of the total generated power.

FOOD SECURITY

In May wheat flour prices had decreased insignificantly compared to April but still remained high at all big and regional markets of the country in comparison to the same period of last year.

HEALTH

In June the risk of acute respiratory diseases and typhoid fever remains high with the coming summer period.

MIGRATION

Cumulative out migration levels for five months of 2013 were 13% higher compared to the same period of last year.

ECONOMY

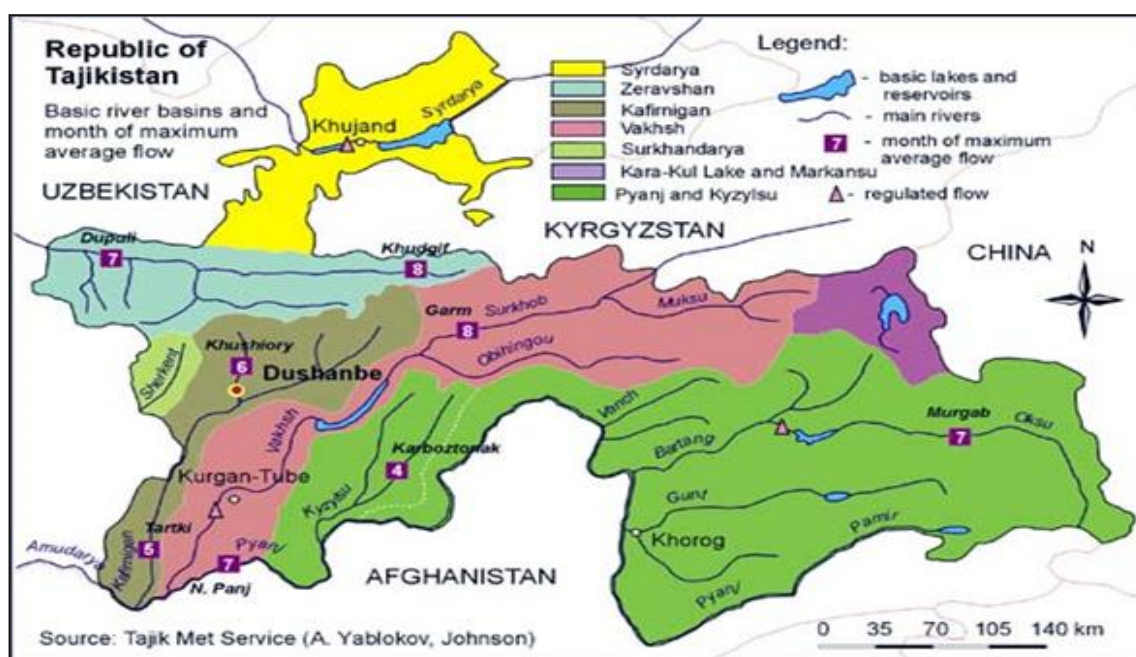
For January-April 2013 GDP was 8963.2 million Somoni (1883.5 million USD). Industrial production increased by 5.8% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 1.4% compared to December 2012. As of May 1, 2013 total balance of bank credits was 6.1 billion Somoni (1281.5 million USD). The amount of credit provided in different sectors of economy reached 2.9 billion Somoni (609.2 million USD). In January-April 2013 foreign trade turnover reached 1,637.9 million USD which is 1.2% less compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 442 million USD, and imports – 1,195.9 million USD.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible events in June 2013



The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), Government of the Republic of Tajikistan reports that based on multi-year observations in June 2013 there is a probability of natural disasters from mudflows heavy rain, floods, high wind and hail in the Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Varzob, Shirkent, and Karatag river basins.

Historical Data on Hazard Events in June 2000-2012														
Type of Hazard	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Wind	10	7	7	9	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	43
Floods	4	1	1	9	2	23	0	3	1	0	2	0	4	50
Heavy Rain	4	3	16	15	3	4	1	5	0	8	2	8	19	88
Earthquakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	4	13
Landslides, rock falls, etc.	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	21
Flooding (flash)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mudflows	2	4	16	13	3	30	0	4	1	7	2	4	22	108
Draught	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Hail	2	2	4	5	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	16	38
Thunderstorm	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	10
Total	32	20	48	53	15	62	5	26	6	19	9	17	69	381

1.2. Hazard Event in May 2013

IMAC/CoES reported 6 hazard events in May 2013 including: 1 avalanche, 2 significant earthquakes, 1 rock fall, 1 flood, and 1 due to strong wind. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for May 2013 prepared by the UNDP DRMP and CoES at: <http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports>

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for June 2013¹

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

- 1.5 to 2.5°C above long term averages in Direct Ruled Districts (DRD), Khatlon and Sughd Provinces.
- 0.5 to 1.5°C higher than long term averages at the higher elevations of DRD and western areas of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).
- 3 to 4°C higher than long term averages in eastern areas of GBAO.

Average Expected Precipitation – June 2013		
	Region	Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	1-6 mm
	Foothills	12-21 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	5 mm
	Higher elevations	16-35 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	6 mm
	Higher elevations	30-38 mm
GBAO	West	8-16 mm
	East	6-16 mm

Monthly precipitation is expected to be higher than normal throughout the country. (See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for June 2013).

2.2 Weather Summary for May 2013

May in Tajikistan was defined by relatively warm weather with some precipitation. The average monthly air temperature in the majority of districts was within the normal range:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, 17 to 23°C,
- At higher elevations, 9 to 16°C (in Darvaz District, 20°C),
- At higher elevations of GBAO, 3 to 6°C.

Invasions of cold Arctic air during part of May led to significant fluctuations of temperatures. The lowest maximum temperatures were registered on May 1 to 4, 21, and 25 to 27, when at lower elevations, where temperatures during the day were 21 to 26°C, and at higher elevations from 12 to 17°C. These temperatures were below long-term daily

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

averages by 2 to 6°C. The warmest weather was on May 6 to 8, 15 to 18, and 29 to 31, when day-time maximum temperatures at lower elevations were 31 36°C and up to 37 to 40°C in the south.

Precipitation of various intensities occurred on from 8 to 14 days at lower elevation and foothills, and for 6 to 13 days at higher elevations and in the mountains. Monthly precipitation totals in most of the districts was below the norm:

On May 13, precipitation totalling 21 mm fell in Khovaling, 19 mm in Tajikabad, 16 mm in Tavildara. On May 21 a total of 18 mm fell in Darband, 24 mm in Rasht, 33 mm in Bustonabad, 25 mm in Jirgital, 29 mm in Tojikabad, 19 mm in Tavildara, 16 mm in Ayni, 22 mm in Dehavz; On May 25 – 30 mm in Muminabad, 16 mm in Dehavz, and 16 mm in Hovaling.

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Region	%
Sughd Province	86-115%
Khatlon Province	17-84%
DRD (lower elev.)	52-66%,
DRD (higher elev.)	143-244%
Dushanbe	59-88%
Western GBAO	59-88%

During periods of precipitation, wind speeds up to 13-18 m/sec were observed in some districts. The strongest winds were observed on May 19 in Anzob, Hujand, Jirgital, Pyanj, and Kurgan-Tube Districts, where wind speed reached 17 to 22 m/sec.

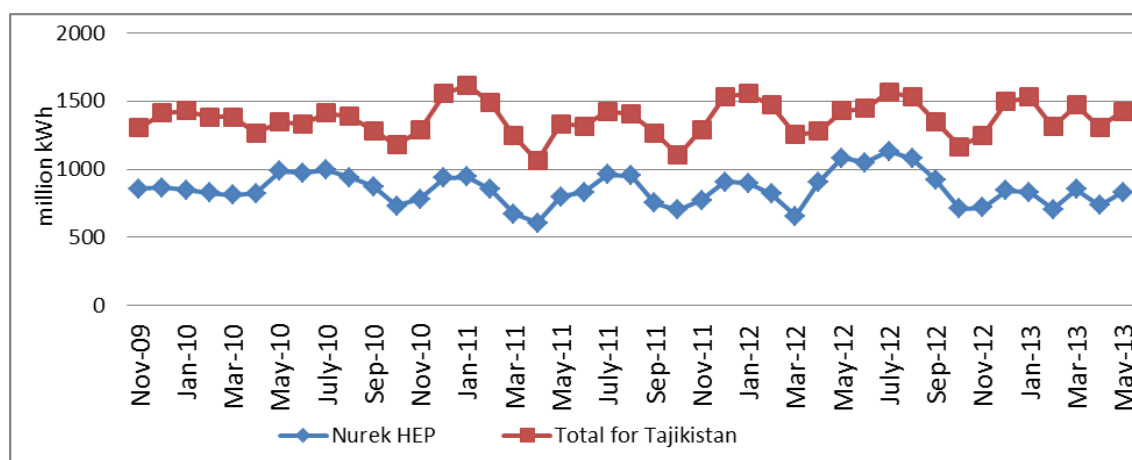
3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Generation²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in May 2013 was 1,425 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or 46 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in May increased by 6.2% (43.6 mln. kWh) compared to April 2013. Electricity generation in May 2013 was 3.6 billion kWh less than in May 2012 (see Section 3.5 below).

For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org.

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

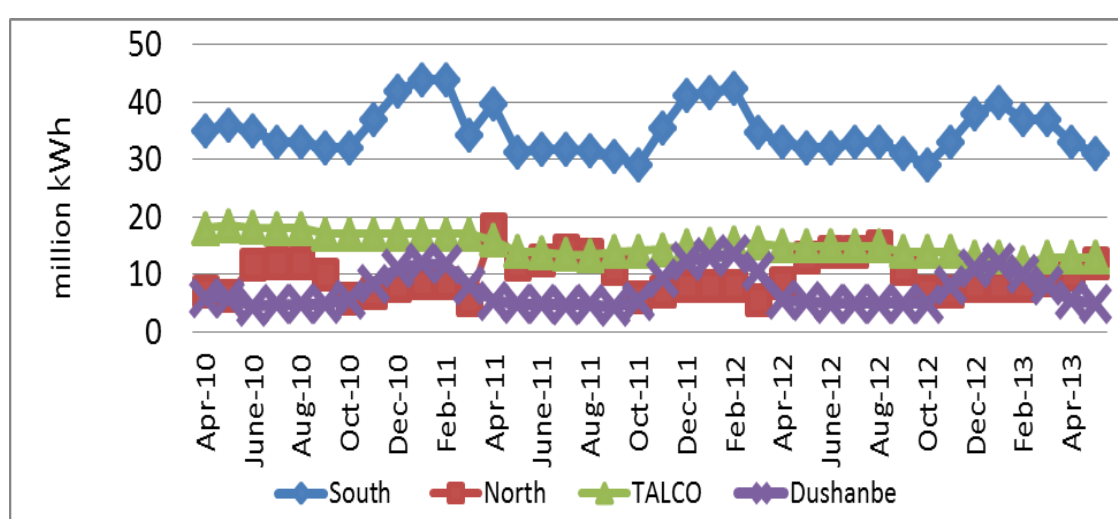


² Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial entity consumer, is presented in the following table. Total electricity consumption in May 2013 reached 1,345 million kWh, 5.6% less when compared to April 2013, and 28 million kWh less than in May 2012 (1,373 million kWh). In May 2013, 79 million kWh of electricity were supplied to Afghanistan, or 5.9% of the total generated in the country. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org).

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



3.3. Natural Gas

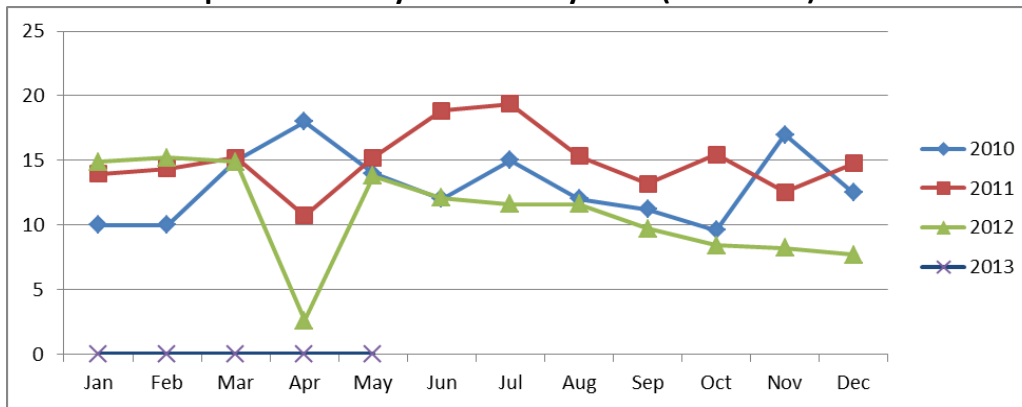
Piped natural gas is no longer being imported to Tajikistan from Uzbekistan as the supply contract, which expired at the end of 2012, has not been renewed. Negotiations between the two countries on supplying piped natural gas in 2013 are ongoing.

Tajikistan also imports liquefied gas by tanker and rail car. For the first five months of 2013, 72,124 tons of liquefied gas has been imported mainly from the Republic of Kazakhstan. In May imports of liquefied gas totalled 13,910.7 tons which is 2,503.1 tons less compared to April of the current year. Over 40% of of country's transportation uses liquefied gas due to high petrol prices.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan – 2004-2013

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 May 2013 (million m³)



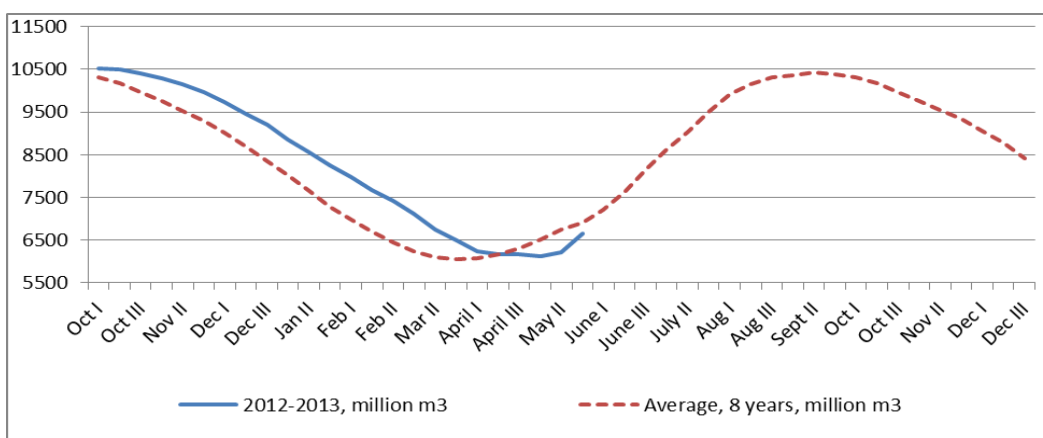
3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in May 2013, 29,541 tons of coal were produced, 11,103 tons more than in April 2013. For the first five months of 2013, 101,373 tons of coal were produced in Tajikistan, 55,140 tons more than in the same period 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 May 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). In late May 2013, the water level in Nurek HEP was 869.3 meters above sea level, 9.4 meters higher when compared to April, 2013 and 12.3 m above the “dead level” (857 m)³. Due to reduced inflow from the Vakhsh River, average monthly inflow was 882 m³/sec, which is 13.6% less compared to the same period of last year.

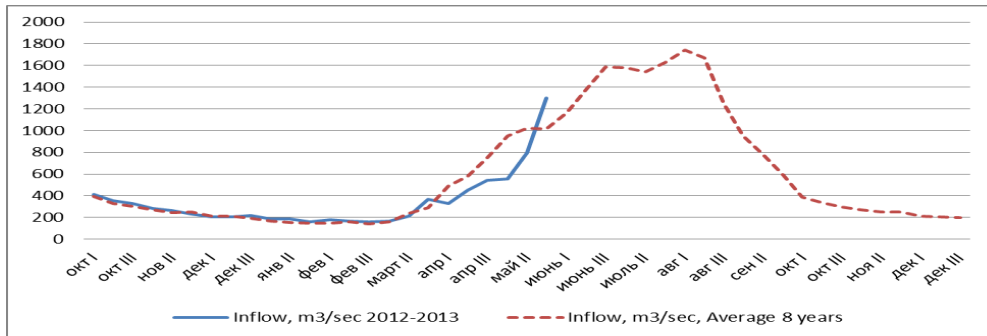
Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



³ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

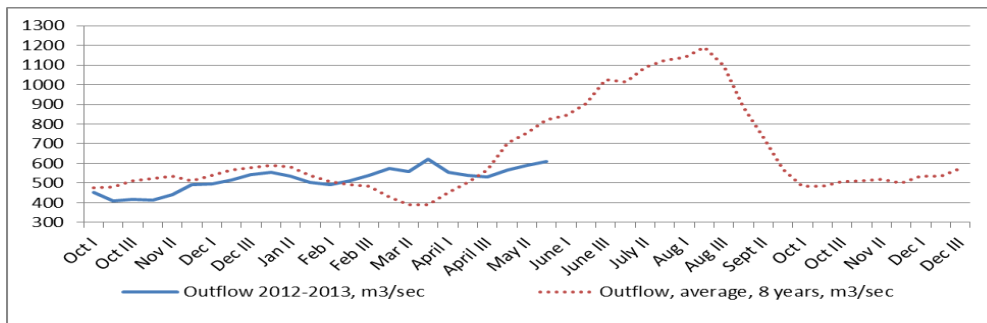
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of May 2013, the water inflow was 1,299 m³/sec, 284.4 m³/sec above the 2004-2012 average of 1,014.6 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (million m³)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of May averaged 609 m³/sec, less than the eight-year average (821,5m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, the main imported food products to Tajikistan are grain and wheat flour. During the first quarter of 2013, 187,200 tons of grain and 71,600 tons wheat were imported to the Republic, 18.9% less grain and 54.6% less wheat flour when compared to the same period of last year.

In May 2013, prices for wheat flour decreased insignificantly when compared to April. As of 31 May 2013, the average price of one 50 kg sack of locally produced first grade wheat flour in Dushanbe markets was 145.95 TJS (30.7 USD). The price for second grade wheat flour was 148.7 TJS (31.2 USD). Compared to last year prices, there was an increase by 38% for wheat flour produced locally, and 36% for wheat flour imported from Kazakhstan.

From January to April 2013, the average price of imported oil products dropped by 6.7% in comparison to the same period of last year and was 1,099 USD per ton. During this period 110,500 tons of different types fuels were imported, 18.2% less than in the same period of last year. A total of 37,600 tons of diesel fuel were imported at a price of 1,035 USD per

ton, and 3,700 tons of petrol for 1,005 USD per ton. For more detailed information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: Earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture, a total of 104,534 hectares (ha) have been planned with grains. As of 3 June 2013, grains were sowed on 100,780 ha (96.4% of the forecasted area), including: wheat: 33,934 ha; barley: 42,169 ha, and other grains: 24,677 ha. Spring sowing by location included: Khatlon Province: 13,002 ha; Sughd Province: 61,551 ha, and DRD: 21,147 ha. For more detail information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

The May Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FewsNet) Price Watch: Food Prices for April report “The price of both wheat grain and flour remained stable in April. Wheat grain prices increased by five percent in Gharm, but decreased by eight percent in Kurgan-Tyube. Wheat grain and flour prices were generally well above their respective March 2012 and five-year average levels. Potato, vegetable oil, meat, and transportation fuel prices were stable on most reference markets.”

Outlook: Wheat grain and flour prices will likely remain at their current levels in Tajikistan until the winter wheat harvest in late May and June when prices will start to gradually decrease. The full FEWS NET report is available at:

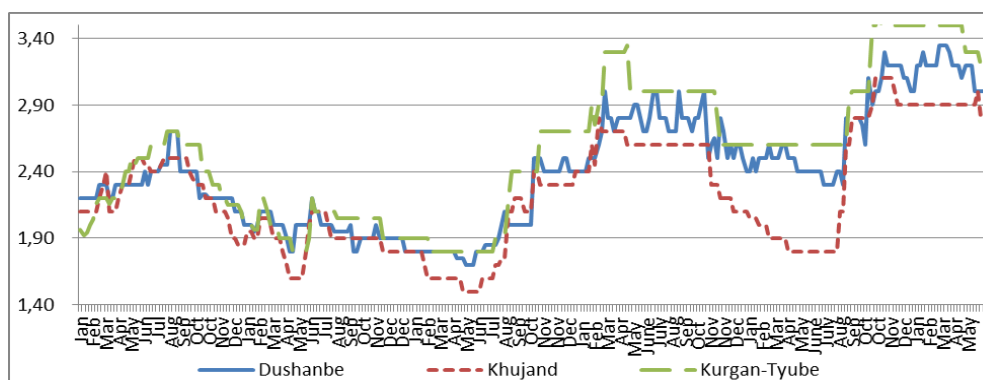
<http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20May%202013.pdf>

The May 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-April 2013 the prices have increased for the following food items in comparison to December of 2012: onion by 29.6%, macaroni products by 5.3%, rice by 1.8%, cotton seed oil by 2.4%, boned chicken by 2.5%, lamb by 0.9% and beef by 0.5%. Along with this the prices fell for eggs by 5.5%, first grade wheat flour by 5.3%, potatoes by 1.4% and sugar by 1%. Please contact FAO Tajikistan office for more detailed information: Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org

1st Grade Wheat Flour

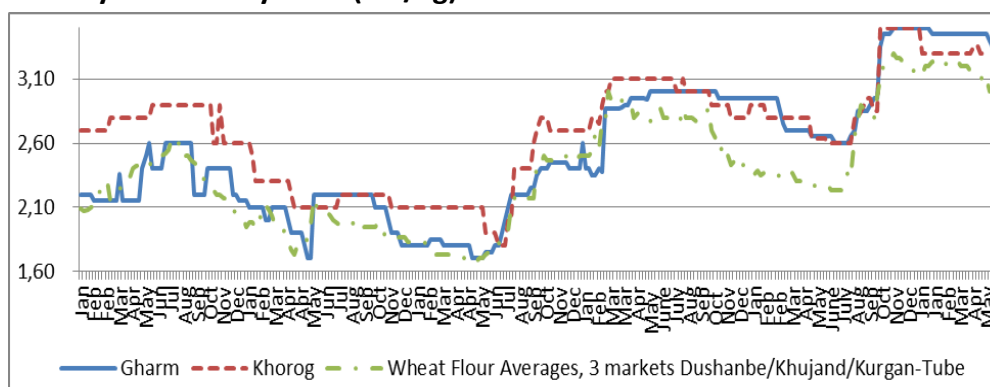
The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour on Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to late May 2013. As of May, wheat prices remained stable in Dushanbe and Khujand with slight decrease in Kurgan-Tyube.

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



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

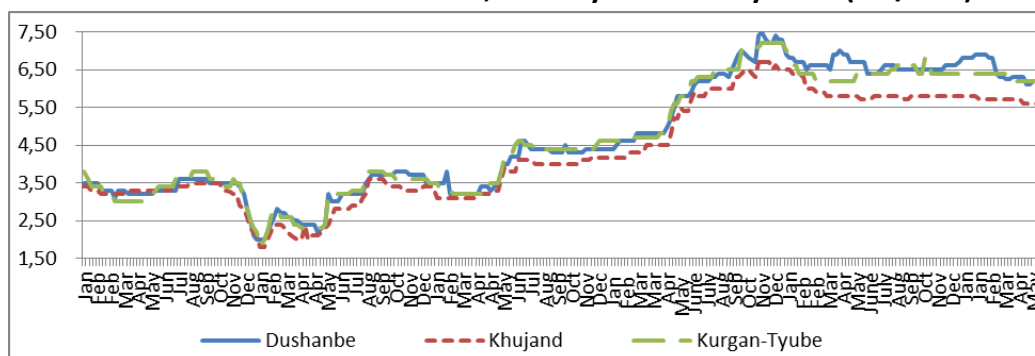
1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – May 2013 (TJS/kg)



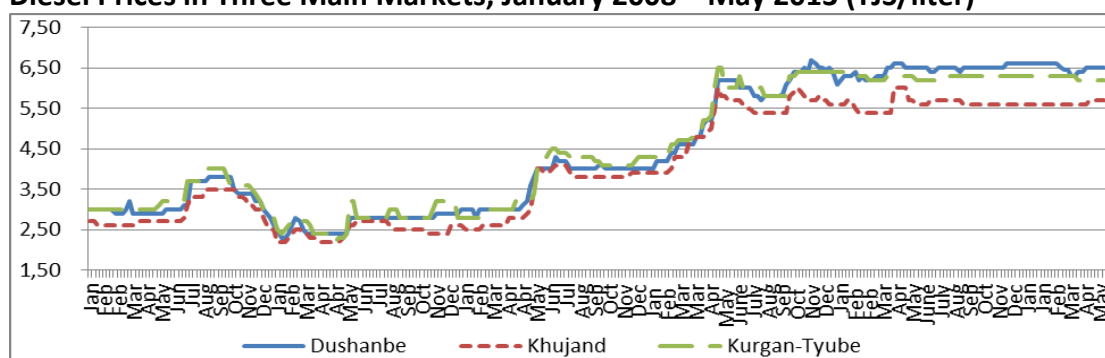
4.2. Fuel Prices

In May, petrol and diesel prices decreased in all three markets in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube, and remained unchanged in Khujand. An expected reduction of Russian export tariffs, which should lead to a reduction of fuel prices in Tajikistan, has not occurred yet⁴.

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



⁴ See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – May 2013 (TJS/liter)**5. HEALTH**

According to the Ministry of Health, the epidemiological situation and trends for major infectious diseases as of 1 June 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 are:

- Reduction the cases of typhoid fever.
- Comparative decrease in the number of reported cases of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases.
- Comparative decrease in the number of reported cases of viral hepatitis.
- Comparative decrease in the number of reported bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals.
- Fewer registered cases of rabies in people: 4 cases to May 2013, compared to 8 cases for the same period of 2012.
- Growth in the number of reported acute respiratory diseases cases, including pneumonia.

All indicators on diseases listed in the table below.

Statistical Data on the Epidemiological Situation for January to May 2013 - 2012			
Disease	2012	2013	Change (-), (+)
Typhoid Fever	27	26	-1
Acute intestinal infection	8,614	6,918	-1,696
Viral Hepatitis	3,894	3,521	- 373
Brucellosis	374	297	-77
Anthrax	4	2	-2
Bites and Saliva Contact	8,067	6,971	-1,096
Rabies	8	4	- 4
Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	0	0	=
Acute Respiratory Diseases	138,033	146,005	+7,972
Influenza	12,653	11,387	-1,266
Pneumonia	4,343	4,550	+207
Botulism	34	23	-9
Leishmaniosis	22	82	+60

Expected risks in June 2013 and recommended measures:

The risk of acute respiratory diseases remains high during the summer period. Spring floods, mudflows and showers will have a direct impact on increases in the incidence of water-borne diseases.

Recommendations:

- Expand work by the MoH to increase public awareness on prevention of such diseases;
- In order to avoid the effects of high temperatures it is recommended to inform the public on measures to prevent heat stroke;
- Continue the current preventive measures and surveillance.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS**6.1. General trends**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-April of 2013 continued to grow. For the reporting period GDP was 8,963.2 million Somoni (1,883.5 million USD), representing an increase of 7.2%, in comparable prices, above the level of the last year.

Industrial enterprises in Tajikistan for the first 4 months of the year produced goods worth 2,962 million Somoni (622.4 million USD), a growth of 5.8% compared to January-April of last year. Growth in industrial production is due to improved demand in both domestic and overseas markets, which has a positive impact on all spheres of economic activity, especially in the mining sector. The share of mining products of overall production was 13%. The share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industries) was 62.3%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 24.7%.

The share of agriculture in the GDP for January-April 2013 increased by 7.5% compared to January-April 2012. Agriculture production totalled 1,133.4 million Somoni (238.2 million USD), including crop production – 12.5 million Somoni (2.6 million USD), or 21.4%, and livestock – 1,120.9 million Somoni (235.5 million USD), or 7.4%.

For January – April 2013, the value of investments from all sources amounted to 1,107.7 million Somoni (232.8 million USD), 115.1% of the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (43.9%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 28.1%, in joint ventures – 9.2%, and foreign ownership – 18.8%. A total of 16.8% of all investments were generated in the energy sector. In the construction of energy facilities a total of 185.5 million Somoni (39 million USD) was invested, including 144.6 million Somoni (30.3 million USD) invested by public and domestic private companies (78%), with foreign loans providing 40.9 million Somoni (8.6 million USD) (22%). The share of disbursed investments for the construction hydro-power facilities was 61.9% of the same period in 2012.

Comparing the first four months of the current year to December 2012, the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 1.4%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising 4.4%, and food prices: 1.1%, and non-food products: 0.7%. In January-April 2013, inflation in the consumer sector was as follows: 2.4% in Russia, 2.2% in Kazakhstan and 1% in Kyrgyzstan.

According to the Ministry of Finance, in the first quarter of 2013 the public budget amounted to 1,446.9 million Somoni (539.8 million USD), or 38.4% of GDP. Income tax revenues amounted to 74.9% of the budget, non-tax revenue totalled 6.1%. The remaining 19% were from investment resources included in budget revenues. Public budget expenditures for the first quarter of 2013 totalled 2,037 million Somoni (428.1 million USD), a drop of 227.3 million Somoni (47.8 million USD) when compared to the same period of 2012.

The total amount of residual credits on 1 May 2013 was 6.1 billion Somoni (1,281.5 million USD), an increase of 38,3%. compared with the same date of 2012 Positive trends in crediting are conditioned mainly by increase of residual credits in foreign currency by 40.6%. Residual credits in national currency have grown by 27.2% when compared to the beginning of the year.

For the reporting period the volume of credits disbursed in various sectors of economy was 2.9 billion Somoni (609.2 million USD), a growth of 48.4% when compared to the same period of last year. The volume of repaid loans was 2.2 billion Somoni (462.2 million USD), or 75.1% of the total volume of loans issued during this period.

Development of microfinance throughout Tajikistan and especially in remote areas remains a priority. In May 2013, microloans totaled 1.5 billion Somoni (315.1 million USD), an increase of 51.6% when compared to the same period in 2012. In remote mountainous areas, the total volume of loans issued was 299.0 million Somoni (62.8 million USD), an increase of 50.5% when compared to the same period in 2012.

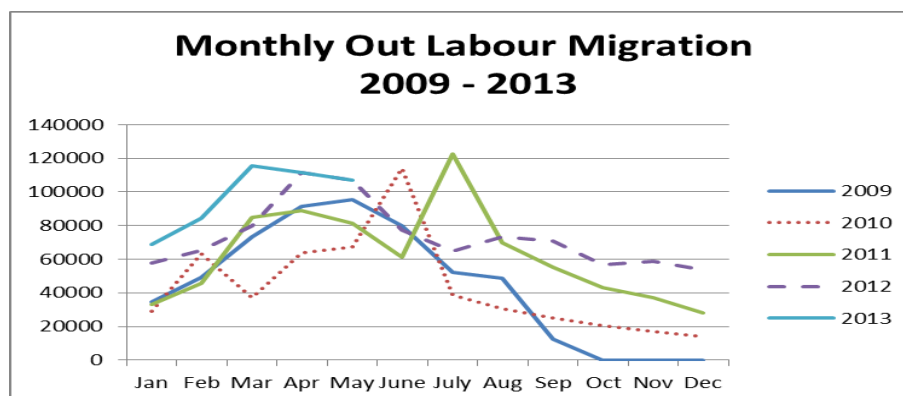
From January to April 2013, foreign trade turnover amounted to 1,637.9 million USD, which is 1.2% less than in the same period in 2012. Export of goods amounted to 442 million USD and imports reached 1,195.9 billion USD. The trade balance was negative and totalled 754 million USD.

6.2. Labor Migration

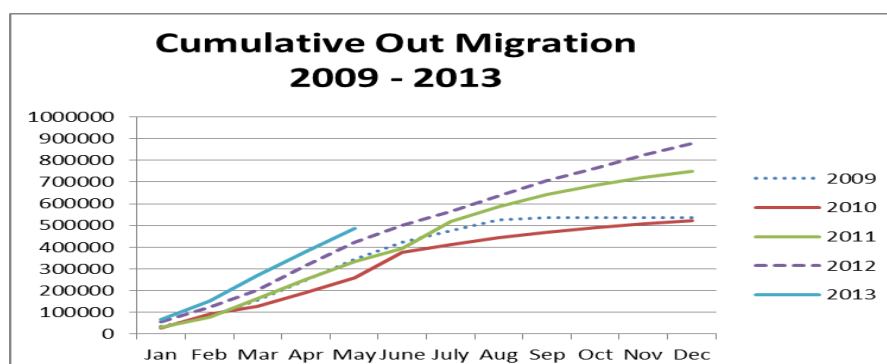
The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first five months of 2013 a total of 487,223 persons left Tajikistan, 13% more than in the same period of last year, and 237,954 persons returned to the country.

Labor migration from Tajikistan as per January to May 2013 (person) ("-" indicate absence of information)				Labor migration from Tajikistan as per January to May 2013 (person) ("-" indicate absence of information)		
Point of Departure	Departed			Returned		
	Total	Gender		Total	Gender	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	158,333	131,363	26,970	88,521	67,554	20,967
Sughd Oblast	133,039	116,667	16,372	40,612	32,202	8,410
Khatlon Oblast	170,398	151,192	19,206	93,777	80,025	13,752
GBAO	25,463	20,508	4,955	15,044	11,351	3,693
Dusti Border Crossing Point, Tursunzade	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	487,233	419,730	67,503	237,954	191,132	46,822

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 five months of 2013 a total of 51,888 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 30,216 individuals were registered as job seekers and 21,868 were officially registered as unemployed. During the first 5 months of this year, 14,134 people were provided with jobs, which is 27.6% 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.

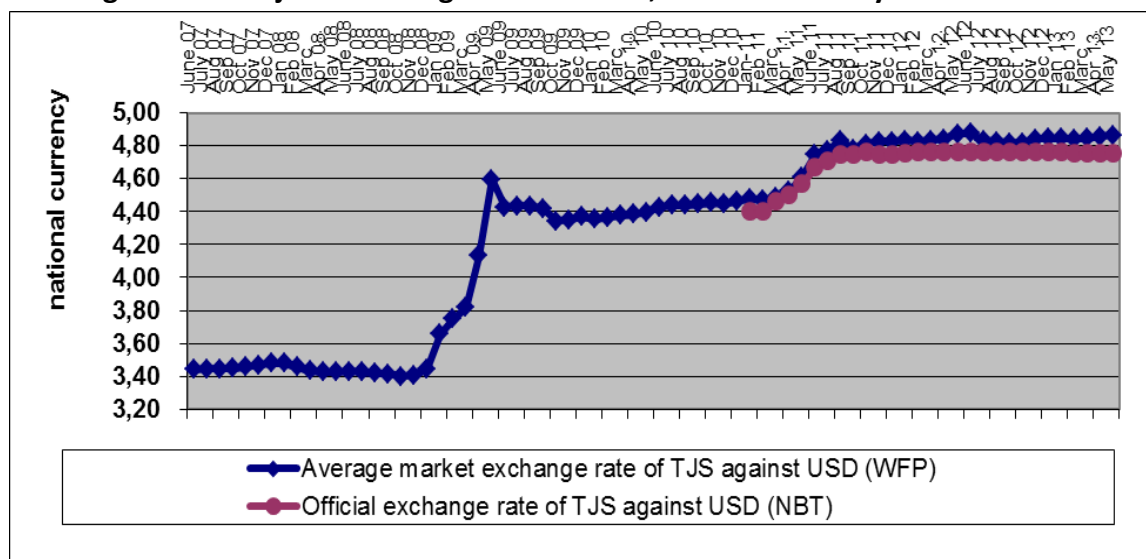
For the first five months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 2,477 people for a total of 1,185.8 TJS (249.1 USD). Including carryover from 2012, on 1 June 2013, a total of 78,928 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 56,576 registered as unemployed. During the first five months of 2013, 8,319 people were sent to vocational trainings, 2,257 were people provided with social-paid (temporary) jobs and 705 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first five months of 2013, 87,719 new jobs were created, which is 41.7% more than in the same period of last year (61888).

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 June 2013 remained unchanged: 4.756 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 – May 2013





Annex A - Weather Forecast for June 2013

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

The average monthly air temperature is expected to be 1 to 2⁰C above the norm, and will range from 24 to 26⁰C in the foothills and from 17 to 19⁰C at higher elevations. In the first decade of the month temperature decrease is possible and is expected as follows: at lower elevations at night time from 12 to 17⁰C, in the daytime from 25 to 30⁰C; in the South up to 33⁰C, in the foothills in night time from 8 to 13⁰C, in daytime up to 20-25⁰C. During the remaining month the predominant temperature will be: at lower elevations in night time from 15 to 20⁰C, in the south on some days up to 39⁰C; in the foothills from 11 to 16⁰C, in day time from 25 to 30⁰C; on other days up to 33⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm: at lower elevations of DRD (normal range – 6mm), in Khatlon Province – (normal range – 1 to 8mm), at foothills – (normal range - 12 to 21 mm).

Sughd Province

The monthly average temperature is expected to be 1-2⁰C above the long term averages, occasionally 1⁰C below climatic norm, and will range from 25 to 26⁰C at lower elevations, and from 12 to 14⁰C in the foothills. During the first decade of the month temperature decrease is expected: at lower elevations in night time from 12 to 17⁰C, in daytime from 25 to 30⁰C, at higher elevations in night time from 3 to 8, in day time from 15 to 20⁰C. For the remaining month predominant night temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be from 15 to 20⁰C, day temperatures from 31 to 36⁰C, at higher elevations from 5 to 10⁰C, day temperatures will be from 20 to 25⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: at lower elevations – 5 mm; at higher elevations – 16 to 35 mm).

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

Monthly average air temperature is expected to be 2-3⁰C higher than the norm, and will range from 13 to 17⁰C. In the first decade of the month some temperature drops are expected: night from 7 to 12⁰C, day from 18 to 23⁰C. Predominant night temperature will be from 11 to 16⁰C. In daytime fluctuations of maximum temperatures are expected to be from 23 to 32⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm: at higher elevations of DRD (norm – 30-38 mm), in Western regions of GBAO (norm – 4-16 mm).

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2-4⁰ above the climate norm (12-21 mm) and will be 4⁰C. During the month the following fluctuations of temperatures are expected: night time temperatures will be from 0 to -5⁰C and from -1 to +3⁰C; day time temperatures can be from 7 to 12-17⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (the norms being 5-16 mm).

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

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, RT

Ministry of Energy and Industry, RT

Ministry of Labour and Social protection of population, RT

Ministry of Health, RT

Ministry of Agriculture, RT

Ministry of Interior, RT

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, RT

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

Statistical Agency under the President of RT

Migration Service at the Government of RT

National Bank of Tajikistan

OJHC «Barki Tojik»

OJSC «Tajiktransgas»

Chief Department of Geology at the Government of RT

State Agency for Hydrometeorology

State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration State

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

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



Contact information::

**Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of
Tajikistan**
37, Bokhtar St, 5th floor, room # 506. Dushanbe
734002,

**UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program,
Monitoring and Early Warning Unit (MEW)**
91/10 T. Shevchenko str. Dushanbe 734019
e-mail: earlywarningq.TJ@undp.org

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/pageId/791/>