



# Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 2014



### Map of Tajikistan



## **GENERAL TRENDS**

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

The occurrence of emergencies is likely in August due to high air temperatures, high levels of rivers, mudslides caused by intensive melting of glaciers, as well as floods in the basins of the Vakhsh and Panj rivers.

### **WEATHER**

The temperatures in August will be 1<sup>o</sup>C above the long-term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations in the DRD, and within the long-term averages in Sughd Province. Monthly precipitation is expected to be within normal limits in Sughd Province and less than normal in Khatlon Province, at lower elevations in the DRD, and in GBAO.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

Electricity generation in July increased by 6.4% compared to June 2014. The water level in the Nurek reservoir in July was 13.03 meters higher than in June 2014. In July 2014, 168.4 million kW/h of electricity from HPP Sangtuda–1 and Sangtuda–2 was supplied to Afghanistan, which is 14.8 million kW/h more than in the same period of last year.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

Wheat and wheat flour prices will decline in Tajikistan or remain stable due to the gathering of the local wheat harvest, which is 537,622 tons as of August 3, as well as the expected increase in imports from Kazakhstan in the second half of the year.

### **HEALTH**

In August the epidemiological situation of infectious diseases is characterized as relatively safe. The onset of the warm period and access to poor-quality water of open reservoirs increase the risk of rising acute enteric infections and water-borne diseases.

### **MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES**

Indicators of overall migration levels in July 2014 were lower compared to the same period of the last year. Monthly labor migration has a tendency to decrease. In July the number of labor migrants decreased by 6.7% compared to June.

### **ECONOMY**

GDP was 17,879.2 million TJS (3,694.04 million USD) for January-June 2014. The volume of industrial production increased by 2.9% compared to the same period in 2013. Consumer price inflation was 4.5% compared to December 2013. The total balance of bank credits was 8.7 billion TJS (1,797.5 million USD) for January-June. In January-June 2014 foreign trade turnover was equal to 2892.7 million USD, 14.3% more than in the same period in 2013. Exports totaled 521.0 million USD, and imports totaled 2371.1 million USD.

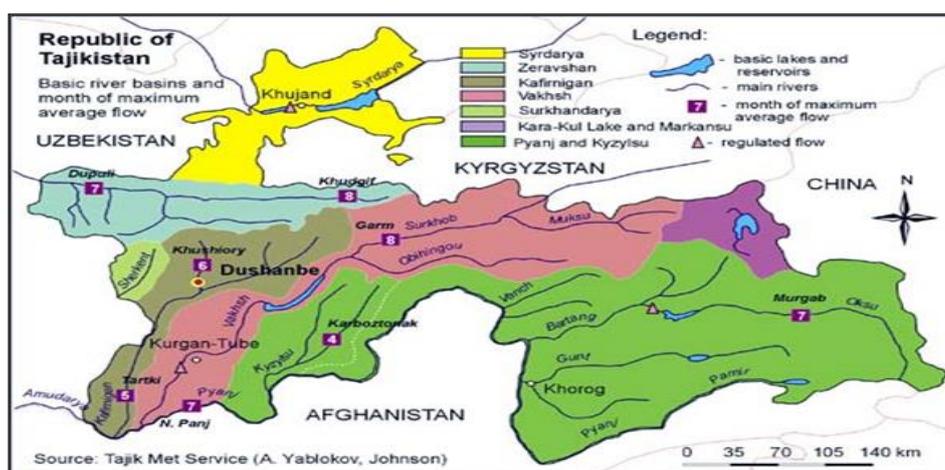
## Contents

1. NATURAL HAZARDS .....	4
1.1. Possible natural disasters in August 2014.....	4
1.2 Natural disasters in July 2014.....	5
2. WEATHER CONDITIONS .....	5
2.1. Forecast for August 2014.....	5
2.2. Weather summary for July 2014.....	5
3. ENERGY.....	6
3.1. Electricity Generation.....	6
3.2. Electricity Consumption .....	7
3.3. Natural and liquefied gas .....	7
3.4. Coal.....	8
3.5. Water Level in the Nurek HPP Reservoir .....	8
4. FOOD SECURITY .....	9
4.1. Food Security Reports .....	9
4.2. Wheat Flour Prices .....	11
4.3. Fuel Prices .....	12
5. HEALTH.....	13
6. ECONOMIC TRENDS .....	14
6.1. General trends .....	14
6.2. Labor Migration of Population.....	16
6.3. Employment.....	17
6.4. Exchange Rate .....	18
Annex A - Weather forecast for August 2014 .....	19

## 1. NATURAL HAZARDS

### 1.1. Possible natural disasters in August 2014

According to the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES and CD), according to long-term observations, the probability of the occurrence of an emergency caused by weather conditions, such as the floods caused by glaciers melting in abnormally high temperatures, is small in August 2014. Sudden rises in water levels and the occurrence of floods are possible under abnormally high temperatures in the Vakhsh and Panj rivers, which remain at high levels.



Historical data on Natural disasters in August 2000-2013															
Causes of Natural disasters	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Wind	2		1	1		1									5
Flood	1		3		1	3	10		1		5	1	1	2	28
Rain		9				1					1		1		12
Hail		1				1					1		1		4
Drought	2	6													8
Earthquake				3			6	6		2	2	1		2	22
Landslide, rock fall, etc.		3						1		1					5
Flooding				1											1
Mudflow	1	11	1			5					4			4	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>111</b>

## 1.2 Natural disasters in July 2014

IMAC/CoES reported that in July 2014 there was one natural disaster, a mudflow in the Kuhiston-Mastchoh district. For more detailed and recent information on the review of natural disasters in July 2014 contact the MEWS Center Working Group at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

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

### 2.1. Forecast for August 2014

According to the forecasts of the Tajik Hydrometeorology Center the average temperatures in August 2014 will be:

- 1°C above the long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of the Direct Ruled Districts (DRD);
- Within the long term averages in Sughd Province;
- 1-2°C below long term averages in the higher elevations of DRD and GBAO.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the normal limits in the Sughd province, and less than

the norm in Khatlon Province, lower elevations of the Direct Ruled Districts (DRD), and the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). (See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for August 2014.)

The average expected precipitation –AUGUST 2014		
Regions		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	0-2 mm
	Foothills	1-3 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	1-3 mm
	Higher elevations	7-14 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	0-2 mm
	Higher elevations	5-8 mm
GBAO	West	1-2 mm
	East	5-14 mm

### 2.2. Weather summary for July 2014

July in the Republic was characterized by dry, relatively hot weather with little precipitation at higher elevations. The average monthly temperature was within the norm, was in places 1°C above the norm, and was:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, from +24°C to +31°C,
- At higher elevations, from +15°C to +23°C (in Darvoz District + 27°C ),
- At higher elevations of GBAO, from +10°C to +13°C.

In the periods from July 2-7, 15-20 and 29-31, the air temperature at lower elevations in the daytime was within 32°C to 36°C. The warmest weather was registered:

- in DRD on July 1, 9-12, 21-23 and 27-28, the temperatures in the lower elevations in the afternoon increased from 38°C to 40°C;
- in Sughd Province on July 1, 9-12, 20-22 and 27-28, from 38°C to 41°C;

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

- in Khatlon Province on July 1, 5-15, 19-23 and 26-28, from 38<sup>0</sup>C to 43<sup>0</sup>C;
- at the far South, as high as 44<sup>0</sup>C.

At night the temperature varied from 15-20<sup>0</sup>C to 18-23 <sup>0</sup>C.

Precipitation occurred mainly at higher elevations, mountains, and foothills and was less intense, except for Dehavz, where precipitation was above the norm (201%). Monthly precipitation was generally below the norm and totaled:

Monthly Precipitation	
Regions	%
Sughd Province	11-71%
Khatlon Province	0%
DRD	2-58%
Dushanbe	20-63%
Western GBAO	26-31%

Storm activity at the higher elevations and foothills was marked for 10-12 days. Dusty haze was registered in Khatlon Province and DRD, also for 10-12 days.

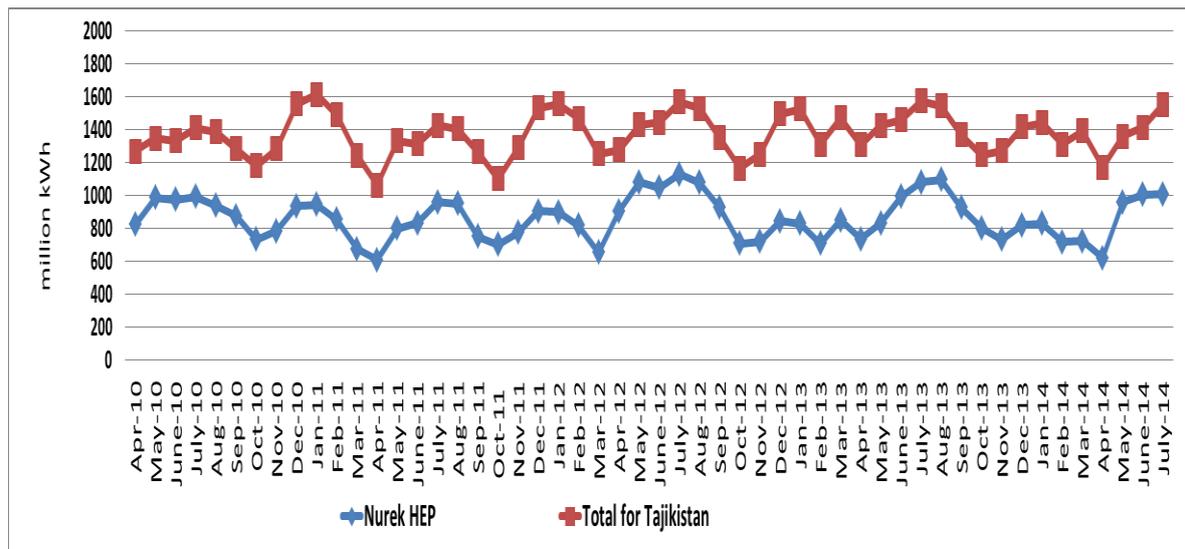
### 3. ENERGY

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

According to the information of OJHC “Barqi Tojik,” total electricity generation in July 2014 was 1,552 million kilowatt-hours (kW/h), or 50.1 million kW/h per day. Electricity generation in July increased by 6.4% (47.1 million kW/h) compared to June 2014. For more detailed information on electricity generation contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

Electricity generation in July 2014 was 23 million kW/h less compared to the same period of the last year (see Section 3.5 below). This is due to a reduction of electricity consumption of the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO).

#### Total Electricity Generation – April 2010 – July 2014 (million kW/h)

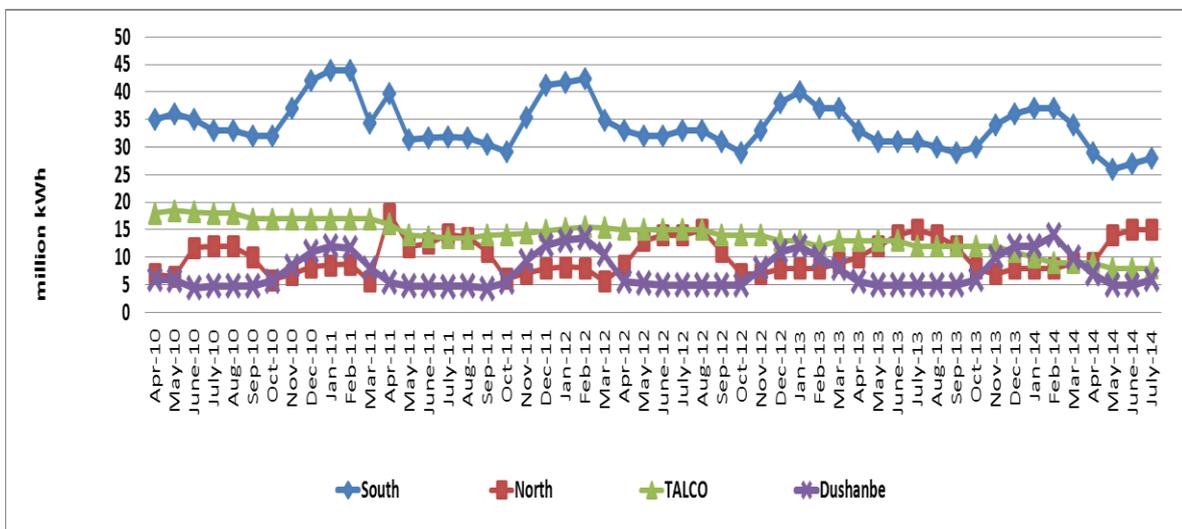


<sup>2</sup> Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) Expert from Barqi Tojik.

### 3.2. Electricity Consumption

The following table shows the average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial consumer. Total electricity consumption in July 2014 reached 1,338 million kW/h, 8.2% less compared to June 2014. In July 2014 electricity consumption was 79 million kW/h less than in July 2013 (1,417 million kW/h). In July 2014 the 220 kW and 110 kW networks from Sangtuda-1 and Sangtuda-2 HPP transmitted 168.4 million kW/h of electricity to Afghanistan, 14.8 million kW/h more than in the same period of the previous year and 10.9% of the total amount of electricity generated in Tajikistan. For more detailed information on electricity consumption contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

#### The total Average daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – July 2014 (million kW/h)



### 3.3. Natural and liquefied gas

For the whole period of 2013 and the first half of 2014 the supply of natural gas from Uzbekistan was suspended in connection with the completion of the contract, which was not extended.

Tajikistan also carries out delivery of liquefied gas by road and rail. According to the operational data of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, from January to July 2014 enterprises registered with the Ministry imported 124168.1 tons of liquefied gas, mostly from the Republic of Kazakhstan and Russia, which is 12973.7 tons more than during the same period of 2013. In July liquefied gas imports amounted to 15132.9 tons, which is 5364.5 tons less than in June of the current year.

More than 40% of the country's motor vehicles use liquefied gas as fuel because of the high price of gasoline.

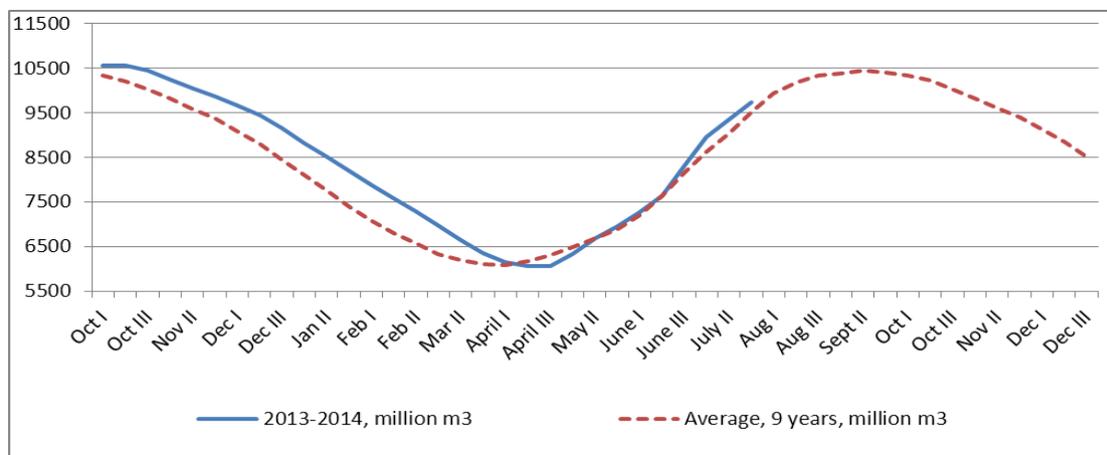
### 3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, 98,504 tons of coal were produced in July 2014, which is 15,037 tons more than in June 2014. For the first seven months of 2014, 336,842.9 tons of coal were produced in Tajikistan—146,648.2 tons or 177.1% more than in the same period of the previous year. Coal production has increased due to a shift of the country’s industrial enterprises from the more expensive natural gas and electricity to the more economical fuel—coal—for heating and other needs (e.g., for processing coal into gas for TALCO activities).

### 3.5. Water Level in the Nurek HPP Reservoir<sup>3</sup>

The **Water Volume – Nurek HPP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydropower Plant (HPP) reservoir at the end of July 2014 compared to the average volume over the last nine years (2004 to 2013). At the end of July 2014, the water level in the Nurek HPP reservoir was 904.38 m above sea level, which is 13.03 m higher compared to June 2014, 1.12 m higher than the same period in the previous year, and 47.38 m above the “dead level (inactive storage) (857 m)<sup>4</sup>. For July 2014, the average monthly inflow of the river Vakhsh was 1,669 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 18.6% more compared to the same period of the previous year.

#### Water Volume – Nurek HPP (million m<sup>3</sup>)

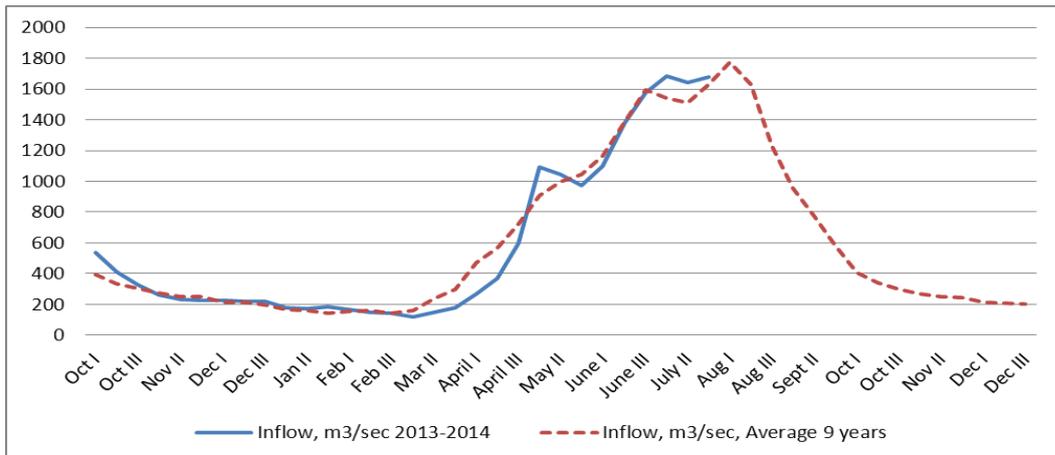


The **Water Inflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below shows water inflow into the Nurek HPP. At the end of July 2014, the water inflow was 1679 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is 46.2 m<sup>3</sup>/sec above the average values of 1.632.8 m<sup>3</sup>/sec for 2004-2013.

<sup>3</sup> Data obtained from Barqi Tojik

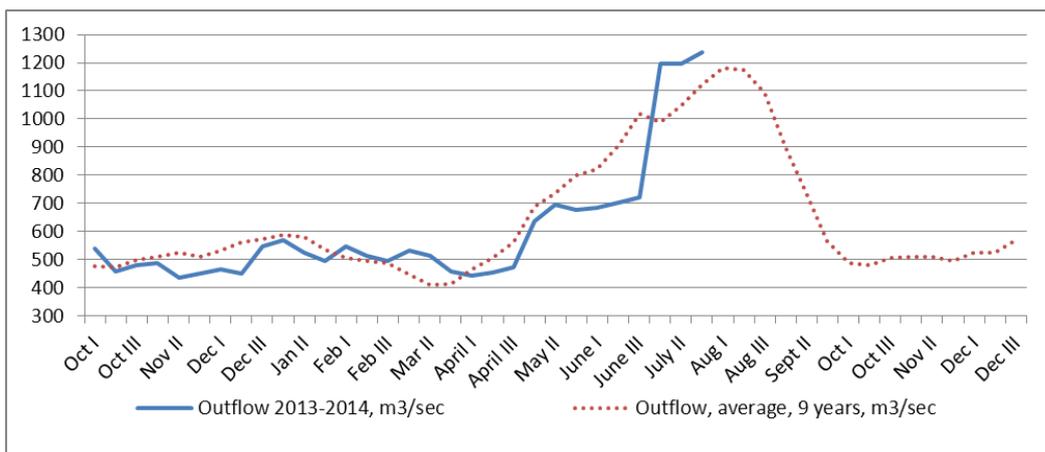
<sup>4</sup> Data obtained from Barqi Tojik

### Water Inflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below, the average water discharge from the Nurek HPP reservoir at the end of July 2014 amounted to 1,237 m<sup>3</sup>/s, which is higher than the 9-year-old average of 1122.7 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

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



## 4. FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1. Food Security Reports

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT, the most important food product imports are grain and flour. During January-June of the current year 371.8 million tons of grain at an average price of 299 USD per ton and 94.7 thousand tons of flour at an average price of 410 USD per ton were imported into the Republic, which is 26.1% more grain and 8.1% less flour compared to the same period of the previous year.

In July 2014 prices for wheat flour decreased insignificantly in the markets of the country in comparison with June. As of August 1, 2014, in Dushanbe the average price of one bag (50 kg) of first grade flour of domestic production was 133 TJS (27.0 USD), and the price of first grade flour produced in Kazakhstan was 140.5 TJS (28.6 USD).

In January-June 2014, the average price of imported oil products dropped by 22.1% in comparison to January-June of the last year and was 833 USD per ton. During this period

323.4 thousand tons of oil products were imported into the Republic, 140.2 million tons more than last year. 124.4 million tons of diesel fuel were imported at an average price of 825 USD per ton; gasoline, 158.1 thousand tons at an average price of 740 USD per ton. For more detailed information please contact the MEWS Working Group at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

According to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, this year grain was sown on 309.738 hectares (ha) of land. As of August 3, 2014, 215.196 ha of land (69.5% of the forecast area) had been harvested. The harvest of grains was 620.135 tons, 3,598 tons less compared to the same period of the previous year. The yield per hectare on average was 28.8 centners, 0.1 centners less than for the same period of the previous year. Wheat sown area this year was 214,881 ha. So far 169,775 ha (79% of the total area) have been harvested. The wheat harvest of wheat is 537,622 tons, which is 18,675 tons less compared to the same period of the previous year. The yield per hectare on average was 31.4 centners, 0.2 centners less than for the same period of the previous year.

As of July 25, the total area infested with locusts in the country was 76,373 ha, 33,446 ha less than in the same period of the previous year. So far 71,355 ha of land have been sprayed for locusts, 32,407 ha less than in the same period of the previous year. For more detailed information please contact the MEWS Working Group at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

**The Famine Early Warning Systems Network for July (FEWS NET) PRICE WATCH: Food Commodity Prices for June** reported:

Regional wheat grain and flour availability in Central Asia is adequate following average to above-average harvests and carryover stocks in 2013 and the first half of 2014. Wheat export prices in Kazakhstan, the region's largest producer and exporter, were stable in June after prices slightly increased (eight percent) in May. Prices are still 10 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels, but 18 percent higher than their respective five-year average levels. Wheat and wheat flour prices decreased in Pakistan as above-average harvests concluded. In Afghanistan, wheat harvests (that are expected to be above-average) began in June, resulting in declining wheat grain prices. Wheat flour prices increased further in Tajikistan before new harvests arrive onto markets.

Tajikistan: Wheat production during the May to July winter harvest is expected to be above average. Although the wheat harvest has started in the lowlands of Tajikistan, supplies from ongoing harvests have not yet reached markets and prices remained stable in June.

Wheat flour prices increased slightly over the first half of 2014, but remained stable between May and June as ongoing harvests had not yet reached markets. Wheat flour prices are slightly lower than their respective 2013 levels.

The price of potatoes, another important staple food, decreased nationwide by an average of 14 percent in June after harvests started in the lowlands of Tajikistan and neighboring countries. Prices remain well above (56 percent) their respective 2013 levels.

### Outlook

The USDA recently revised its wheat production forecast for Kazakhstan, and now anticipates slightly below-average harvests starting in September 2014. This coupled with atypically low carryover stocks (due to strong exports in 2013 and early 2014) may result in rising prices later this calendar year.

The full FEWS NET report is available at:

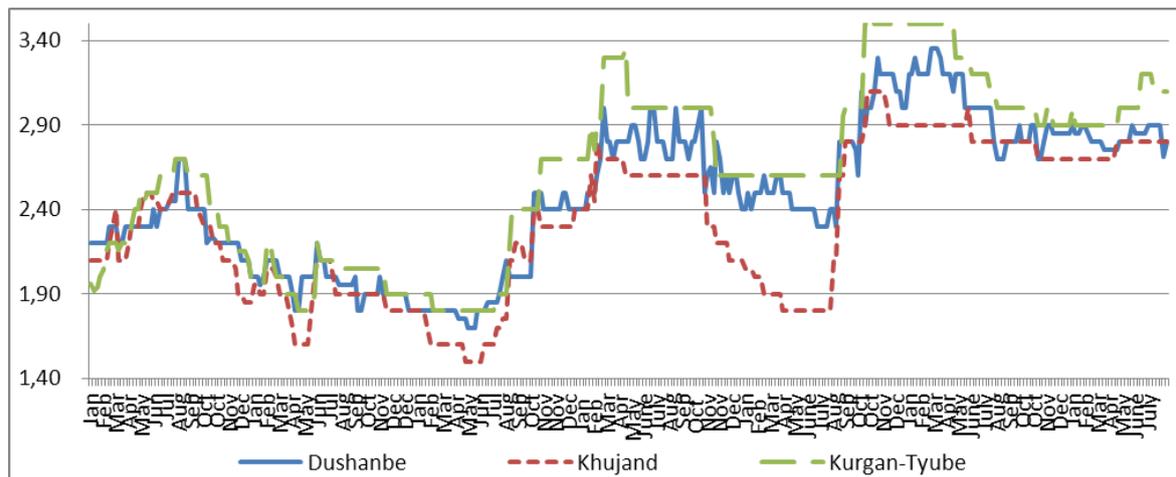
[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MONTHLY\\_PRICE\\_WATCH\\_ANNEX\\_JULY2014\\_v0.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MONTHLY_PRICE_WATCH_ANNEX_JULY2014_v0.pdf)

## 4.2. Wheat Flour Prices<sup>5</sup>

### First Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for first grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to late July 2014. In July 2014 a decrease in wheat flour prices was observed in the Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube markets in comparison with June but remained unchanged in Khujand markets.

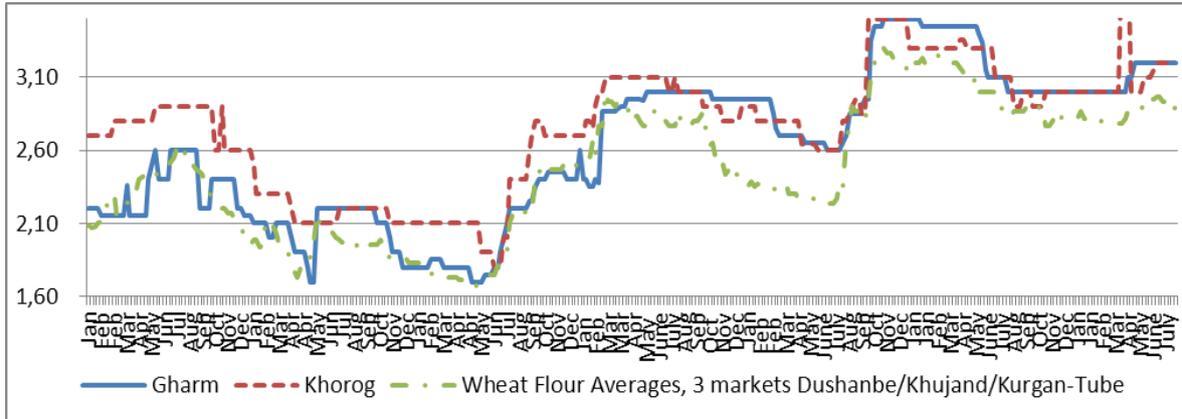
### First Grade Wheat Flour Prices in three main markets for January 2008 – July 2014 (TJS/kg)



The chart below provides prices for first grade wheat flour in two large regional markets in Gharm and Khorog and the average prices for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In July 2014 wheat flour prices in Gharm remained the same. In Khorog prices increased slightly.

<sup>5</sup> Food and fuel prices are from UN WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan [http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/agriculture&food\\_security/fsms/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/)

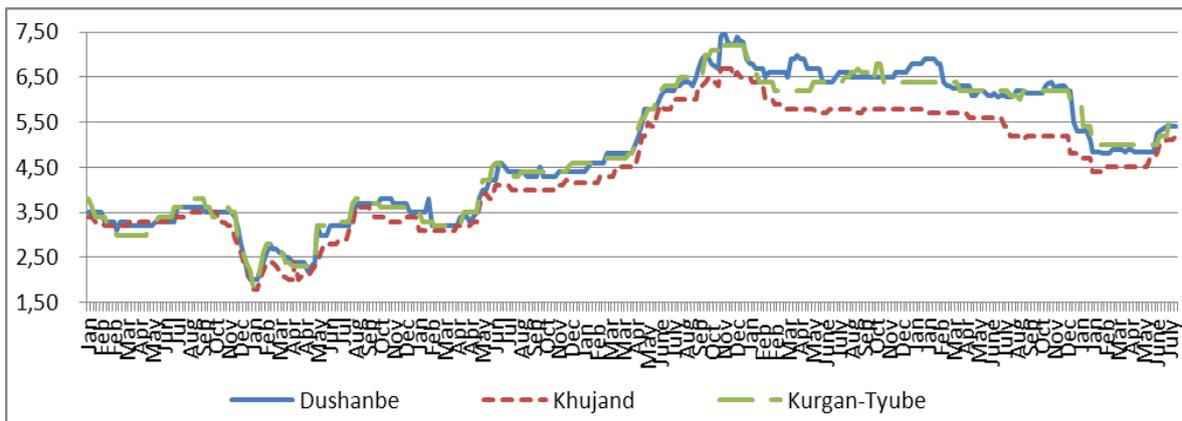
### First Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Gharm, Khorog, and the average in three main markets for January 2008 – July 2014 (TJS/kg)



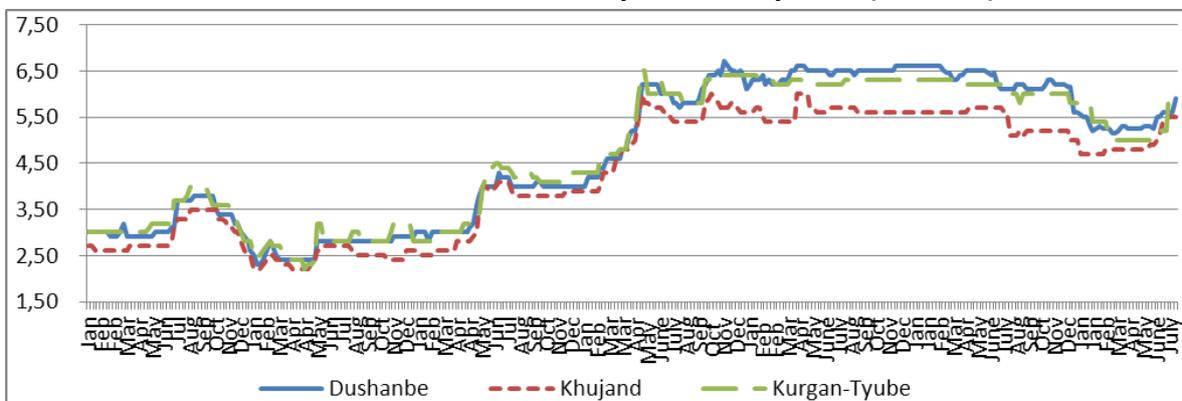
### 4.3. Fuel Prices

In July 2014 petrol and diesel prices increased in all markets of Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube. In Tajikistan there an increase in the prices of petroleum products, oil and lubricants is expected in late July - early August.<sup>6</sup>

#### Petrol Prices in three main markets for January 2008 – July 2014 (TJS/liter)



#### Diesel Prices in three main markets for January 2008 – July 2014 (TJS/liter)



<sup>6</sup> <http://news.tj/ru/news/benzin-vnov-podorozhaet>

## 5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of RT, the epidemiological situation and trends on major notifiable infectious diseases until August 10, 2014, are characterized as relatively auspicious, and compared to the same period of 2013 are:

- A comparative decline in the number of cases of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, including acute intestinal infections;

- the comparative reduction in the number of cases of Typhoid fever;

- reduction in the number of Tuberculosis cases among adults;

- reduction in the number of cases of acute respiratory viral infections;

- comparative increase in the number of cases of Brucellosis (for 7 months of 2013 there were 418 cases; for the same period in 2014, 542);

- comparative increase in the number of cases of Viral Hepatitis (for 7 months of 2013 there were 3,841 cases; for the same period in 2014, 3,871);

- comparative increase in the number of cases of Anthrax (for 7 months of 2013 there were 9 cases; for the same period in 2014, 10);

- comparative increase in the number of cases of Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) (for 7 months of 2013 there were 2 cases; for the same period in 2014, 4);

With the onset of the warm period, the risk of more acute intestinal infections and water- and food-borne diseases increases.

For other infectious diseases the epidemiological situation is assessed as auspicious.

Statistical data on the epidemiological situation for January-July 2014 in comparison with the same period of the last year				
#	Name of disease	2013	2014	Change(-), (+)
1	Typhoid Fever	49	22	-27
2	Acute intestinal infections	15367	12868	-2499
3	Viral Hepatitis	3841	3871	+30
4	Brucellosis	418	542	+124
5	Anthrax	9	10	+1
6	Bites and Saliva Contact	8426	8415	-11
7	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	2	4	+2
8	Tuberculosis	2610	2392	-218
9	Acute respiratory infections	158571	150366	-8205
10	Flu	11994	4017	-7977

Expected risks in August 2014 and recommended appropriate measures	
Expected risks	Recommended appropriate measures
The risk of rising incidence of acute intestinal infections is possible and remains high due to the onset of the warm period. Also, the favorable climatic conditions of the season can contribute to this.	To observe the storage and transportation conditions of perishable foods.
According to official statistics of the State Veterinary Supervision Service, there has been an increase in the incidence of brucellosis among animals, which in turn contributes to the growth of infection among the population obtaining brucellosis from animals.	To strengthen the control system for the epidemiological and veterinary supervision of stray animals and to establish maintenance of animals (especially dogs). If there is a violation of the rules of keeping animals (especially dogs), to bring the animals owners to responsibility
Due to the fact that there is no registration, certification, and regular vaccination of dogs (even in the capital city of the country) by the Office of the State Veterinary Supervision, the risk of mortality from rabies remains high.	To strengthen the control on the registration, certification, and vaccination of domestic animals, and if necessary, to take measures for catching and isolating stray dogs.

## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1. General trends

In the current political situation in the world—the instability of the regional and global economy, the changes in world prices of main export products, and this year’s adverse weather conditions—the positive trends in the development of the national economy have remained and positive macroeconomic indicators have been preserved at the proper level.

The Gross Domestic Product of the Republic for the first half of 2014 year, compared to the same period of the last year, increased by 6.7% and amounted to 17,879.2 million TJS (3,694.04 million USD). GDP growth compared to the corresponding period of the last year decreased by 0.8 percentage points. The deflator index of prices totaled 105.7%. GDP per capita increased from the same period of the last year at 202.9 TJS (41.9 USD), or 10.3%, and was formed in the amount of 2,178.8 TJS (450.2 USD).

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Republic during this period was supported mainly by the development of industries at 102.9%, agriculture – 106.0%, investments in fixed capital – 128.4%, freight transport – 103.1%, retail commodity turnover – 108.9%, and paid services – 103.8%.

During the first six months of this year, industrial enterprises produced goods worth 4,554.6 million TJS (940.8 million USD), 2.9% more compared to the same period of the previous year. Growth in industrial production in January-June of 2014, compared with the same period of the previous year, is due to the significant growth in: mining industries – 10.9%, manufacturing – 0.7%, and the production and distribution of electricity, gas, and water – 4.3%. The mining industry's share accounted for 13.4%, the manufacturing sector's share (food, textile, petrochemical, and metallurgical industries) amounted to 63.3%, and the share of the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 23.3%.

The volume of gross agricultural output in the reporting period amounted to 4645.2 million TJS (959.5 million USD), including crop production – 2,571.4 million TJS (531.2 million USD) (or 13.7% more), and livestock – 2,073.8 million TJS (428.3 million USD) (or 4.0% more).

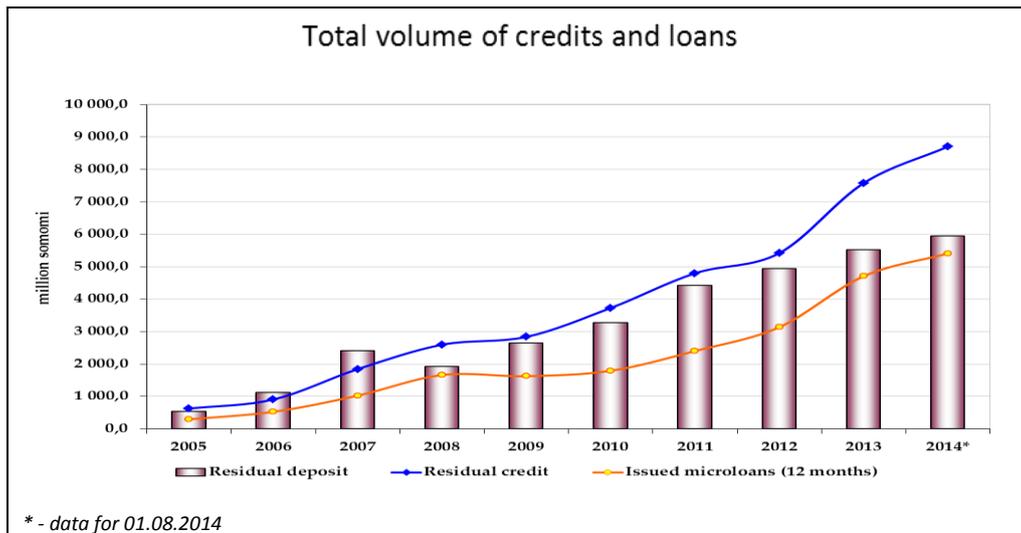
Investments in fixed capital from all sources of finance for the first half of 2014 were 2,833 million TJS or 585.2 million USD, 28.4% more than in the same period of the previous year. From January to June of 2014 in the production facility investments amounting to 1492.6 million TJS (309.1 million USD) (or 52.7%) were utilized. In non-production facilities investments amounting to 1340.4 million TJS (276.9 million USD), or 47.3% of total investment in the country, were utilized. Most of the investments, 43.7%, were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 28.8%, joint ventures accounted for 7.6%, and foreign ownership accounted for 19.9%. In the construction of energy facilities, investment amounted to 515.6 million TJS (106.5 million USD). Compared with the previous year, this is 139.4%.

For six months of the current year, compared to December 2013, the inflation rate in the consumer sector amounted to 4.5%. The main contributors to inflation were non-food products comprising 7.0%, paid services - 2.4%, and food products - 0.3%.

According to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, for six months of 2014 the total amount of the State budget amounted to 6028 m. TJS (1245.2 million USD), or 33.7% of GDP. Expenditures of the State Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for the reporting period were 91.7% of the planned budgetary expenditures for the first half of 2014.

The total volume of credit balances as of August 1, 2014, (January - June) amounted to 8.7 billion TJS (1,797.5 million USD). Compared with the same time of the previous year, it increased by 34.0%. The positive trend of lending is due mainly to increasing balances of loans in foreign currency by 47.9%. The volume of issued credits to economic sectors for this period amounted to 5.3 billion TJS (1,095.04 million USD), in comparison with the same period of the previous year increasing by 23.0%. The volume of repaid credits reached 4.1 billion TJS (847.1 million USD), which is 76.6% of the total issued credits for this period.

Microcredit development throughout the country, especially in distant high elevations, continues to be a priority and an important direction, for the implementation of which the country's banking system directs all its possibilities. Since the beginning of 2014, the volume of microcredits amounted to 2.9 billion TJS (599.2 million USD), in comparison with the same period of the last year increasing to 31.5%. In distant high elevations of the country microcredits for 571.3 million TJS (118.03 million USD), 25.8% more compared to the same period of the previous year, were provided.



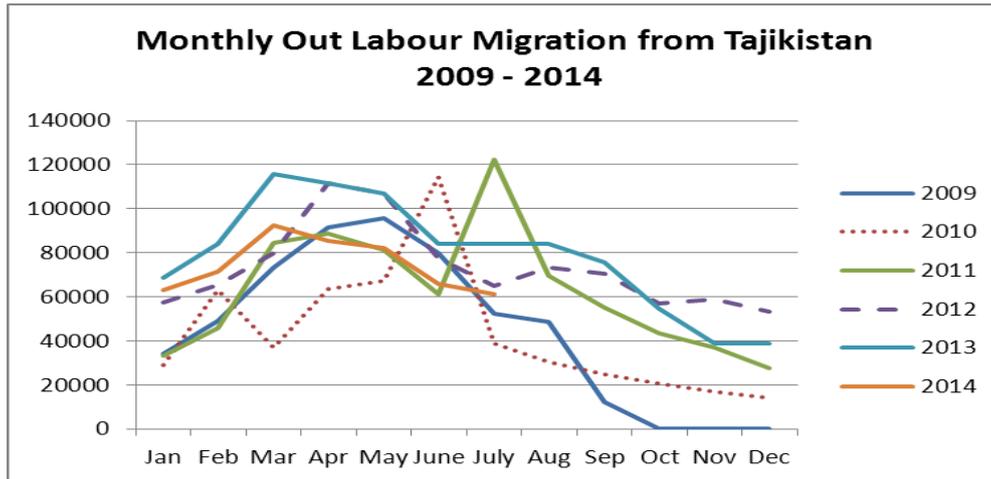
For January-June of the current year, foreign trade turnover amounted to 2892.7 million USD. Compared with the same period of the previous year it increased by 14.3%. The export of goods amounted to 521.0 million USD and imports were 2371.7 billion USD. Negative balance of foreign trade turnover totaled 1850.8 million USD.

## 6.2. Labor Migration of Population

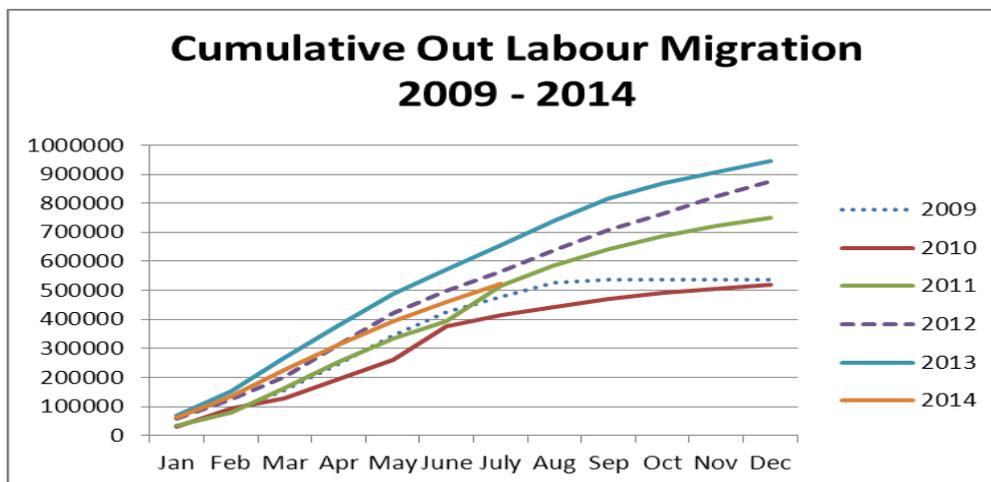
According to the Migration Service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for January-July 2014, a total of 522,026 persons left Tajikistan, 20.3% less than in the same period of the previous year, and 280,696 persons returned to the country.

The reduction in labor migration as compared to 2013 is due to the introduction of amendments to the existing Russian Federation legislation on to the activities of labor migrants from foreign countries.

The **Monthly Labor Migration Outside of Tajikistan for 2009 - 2014** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out-migration numbers from 2009 to 2014.



The **Total Labor Migration for 2009-2014** chart below indicates that the total level of labor migration in 2014 is below the level of labor migration in the same period of 2013.



### 6.3. Employment

According to the Agency of Labor and Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, in the first seven months of 2014, 74,116 citizens applied to the Agency for help. Of this total, 47,743 individuals were registered as job seekers, and 34,101 individuals were recognized as officially unemployed. For the first seven months of this year, with the assistance of the employment services, 25,409 people were provided with jobs, which is 34.3% of the total number of all citizens who applied. The main reasons for providing a limited number of people with jobs were that the majority of the unemployed did not have the necessary technical training or had lost skills due to prolonged unemployment, as well as the low level of wages offered by employers.

For January-July 2014, unemployment benefits were provided to 4,125 people for a total of 1,853 thousand TJS (376.6 thousand USD). Including those persons remaining from 2013, on August 1, 2014, a total of 84,665 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 57,801 registered as unemployed. During January-June 2014,

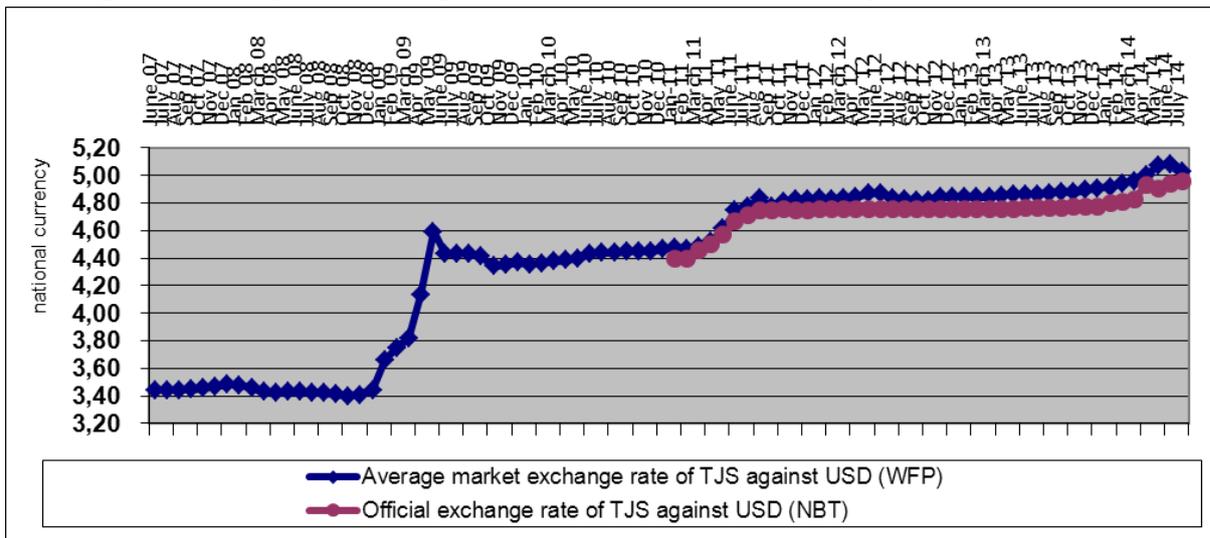
12,522 people were sent to vocational training, 3,319 people were provided with social-paid jobs, and 1,960 people were provided with soft loans to start their own businesses.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment, and Migration of RT, during the first seven months of 2014, 113,495 new jobs were created, which is 15.8% less than in the same period of the previous year (134,769).

#### 6.4. Exchange Rate

The chart below provides both the official National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) exchange rate and unofficial (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by the UN WFP. The NBT rate for August 1, 2014, increased and was 4.96 Tajik Somoni per one USD. The UN WFP reported an average market exchange rate of 5.03 TJS per one USD for five main markets in Tajikistan on August 1, 2014.

##### Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – July 2014





## **Annex A - Weather forecast for August 2014**

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

The average monthly air temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C above the norm and will be 26 to 27<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations and 24<sup>0</sup>C in the foothills. During the month, the prevailing air temperature is expected to be 17-22<sup>0</sup>C at night, 33-38<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon, and at Southernmost areas up to 42<sup>0</sup>C with the possibility of the temperature falling to 30-35<sup>0</sup>C only at the end of the month. In the foothills at night the temperature is expected to be 15-20<sup>0</sup>C, and during the day temperature variations from 27-32<sup>0</sup> C to 30-35<sup>0</sup> C are expected.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: at lower elevations, 0 to 2 mm; in the foothills, 1 to 3 mm).

### **Sughd Province**

The monthly average temperature is expected to be within the normal range and will be from 24 to 26<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations and 15 to 17<sup>0</sup>C at higher elevations. During the month, the prevailing temperature is expected to be 17 to 22<sup>0</sup>C. In the afternoon the temperature will be 32 to 37<sup>0</sup>C with a possible fall of temperature to 26-31<sup>0</sup>C only at the end of the month. At higher elevations during the night, the temperature will be 6 to 11<sup>0</sup>C, and in the afternoon temperature variation is expected to be from 17-22<sup>0</sup>C to 22-27<sup>0</sup>C.

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

### **Higher Elevations of DRD and Western Regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)**

Monthly average temperature is expected to be 1 to 2<sup>0</sup>C below the norm and will range from 18 to 22<sup>0</sup>C. During the month, at higher elevations in the DRD the predominant air temperature is expected to be 10 to 15<sup>0</sup>C at night, 26 to 31<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon, and only at the end of the month, possibly falling to 5 to 10<sup>0</sup>C at night and 22 to 27<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon. In the Western regions of GBAO air temperature is expected to be 12 to 17<sup>0</sup>C at night, 28 to 33<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon, and at the end of the month possibly falling to 23 to 28<sup>0</sup>C.

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

### **Eastern Regions of GBAO**

Monthly average temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C below the norm and will be 7 to 12<sup>0</sup>C. During the month, predominant temperature is expected to be 0 to 5<sup>0</sup>C at night, 13 to

18<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon, and at the end of the month, possibly falling to -2 to 3<sup>0</sup>C at night and to 10-15<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be less than the norm (norm: 14-15 mm; near the Fedchenko glacier, 19 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, energy and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by Group of Experts of Government organizations and institutions of the MEW Center (MEWS) under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) of RT with the support of UNDP and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Tajikistan. MEWS at MEDT was created in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan in 2010. The members of the MEWS Working group include the following organizations and institutions:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, RT

Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, RT

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, RT

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population, RT

Ministry of Health and Social protection of population, RT

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

Agency on statistics under President of RT

Main Department of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

National Bank of Tajikistan

Migration service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and population employment of RT

OJHC «Barqi Tojik»

OJSC «Tajiktransgaz»

Hydrometeorology Government institution

Agency of Labor and Employment

Institute of Geology, Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan

The Monitoring and Early Warning Center at the MERT is not responsible for the quality and accuracy of data provided by external sources or analysis based on these data.



Полноправные лидеры  
Устойчивые страны.

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**Report is available on the website:**

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

and

<http://untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/monitoring-and-early-warning-system>