

# Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2013



### Map of Tajikistan



## **GENERAL TRENDS**

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

In November 2013, there is a probability of natural disasters due to rains and slight probability of hazardous events due to snowfalls.

### **WEATHER**

The temperatures in November 2013 will generally be within the norm across the country. Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm in Khatlon province, lower elevations of DRD, Sughd Province. In GBAO precipitation wide vary above or below the norm.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

Electricity generation in October decreased by 11.6% compared to September 2013. The level of water in Nurek reservoir was 2.06 meters lower compared to September. Due to inflow decrease of Vakhsh River and the need to fill the Nurek reservoir during the winter period, limits to electricity supply to the regions were introduced on 1 November 2013. Last year, limits to electricity consumption were introduced at the beginning of October.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

Wheat and wheat flour prices in Tajikistan have been declining or remaining stable following harvest of wheat in Tajikistan (650,146 tons as of early November, 144,581 tons more than in 2012), and lower import prices for wheat from Kazakhstan.

### **HEALTH**

With the beginning of autumn period there is a risk of growth in acute respiratory infections cases, as well as the risk of acute intestinal infections.

### **MIGRATION**

In October 2013, total migration indicators were higher compared to the same period of last year. For October 54,553 labour migrants left Tajikistan, 28% less than in September 2013 indicating an expected seasonal decrease in monthly migration.

### **ECONOMY**

For January-September 2013, GDP total 27,601.5 million Somoni (5,796.7 million USD). Industrial production increased by 4.1% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 2.8% compared to December 2012. As of October 1, 2013, the total balance of bank credits was 7.1 billion Somoni (1,488.5 million USD). Volume of loans issued was 6.4 billion Somoni (1,341.2 million USD). For January-September, 2013, foreign trade turnover reached 3,807.4 million USD, which is 4.2% more compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 880.1 million USD, and imports 2,927.3 million USD.

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## 1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

### 1.1. Possible events in November 2013

The Information Management and Analytical Center, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) reports that based on multi-year observations, in November there is a probability of natural disasters due to rains and slight probability of hazardous events due to snowfalls.



Historical Data on Hazard Events in November 2000-2012														
Type of Hazard	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Wind												1	1	2
Flood								1						1
Rain		1										1		2
Earthquake		1					1	2	1		3	1		9
Landslides, rock falls, landfalls	1				1						1			3
Flooding (flash)														0
Mudflow		1												1
Draught														0
Hail														0
Avalanche						1				1				2
Flooding														0
Snowfall, frost												2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>

## 1.2. Natural disasters in October 2013

IMAC/CoES reported 1 natural disaster in October 2013 due to earthquake with the epicentre in Afghanistan that was also felt in the Republic of Tajikistan. For the latest detailed information on overview of natural disasters in October 2013, please contact the MEWS Working Group on [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com)

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

### 2.1. Forecast for November 2013

According to the forecast of the Tajik Hydrometeorology Center, the average temperatures in November 2013 will be within averages nationwide.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm in Khatlon Province, lower elevations of DRD, and Sughd Province. In GBAO, precipitation will be below or within the norm (see **Appendix A** for more detailed weather forecasts for November 2013).

Average Expected Precipitation – Nov. 2013		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	17-48 mm
	Foothills	54-69 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	11-26 mm
	Higher elevations	9-18 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	17-48 mm
	Higher elevations	23-99 mm
GBAO	West	4-33 mm
	East	1-8 mm

### 2.2. Weather Summary for October 2013

October was defined by warm weather. Average monthly temperatures were 1 to 2<sup>0</sup>C above the norm countrywide, and 3 to 4<sup>0</sup>C above the norm in GBAO. The range of reported temperatures were:

- At lower elevations in the foothills, 13 to 19<sup>0</sup>C;
- At higher elevations, 7 to 13<sup>0</sup>C;
- At higher elevations of GBAO, 0 to 4<sup>0</sup>C.

During the month, the warmest weather was on October 1 to 9 and 18 to 21, when the maximum day time temperatures at lower elevations warmed up to 28 to 33<sup>0</sup>C. In the south, temperatures rose to 38<sup>0</sup>C, at higher elevations from 23 to 28<sup>0</sup>C, in Darvaz up to 35<sup>0</sup>C, leading to average daily temperatures 4 to 5<sup>0</sup>C above long-time average.

On October 22-23 and 26-27, the maximum temperature at lower elevations had dropped to 10<sup>0</sup>C due to the movement of cold air from the north (the Urals and western Siberia)

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<sup>1</sup> Information in sections 2.1 and 2.2 and **Appendix A** is based on reports of the State Hydrometeorology Agency of Tajikistan.

into Tajikistan. On October 22, temperatures were 22 to 25<sup>0</sup>C, while on October 23, 26 and 27, temperatures were from 10 to 16<sup>0</sup>C.

Precipitations of various intensity that lasted 2-4 days were registered in the majority of districts in the second and third decades of the month.

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Regions	%
Sugh Province	15-101%
Khatlon Province	29-48%
DRD	1-34%
Western GBAO	1-27%
Eastern GBAO	7-61%
Murghab (Eastern GBAO)	214%

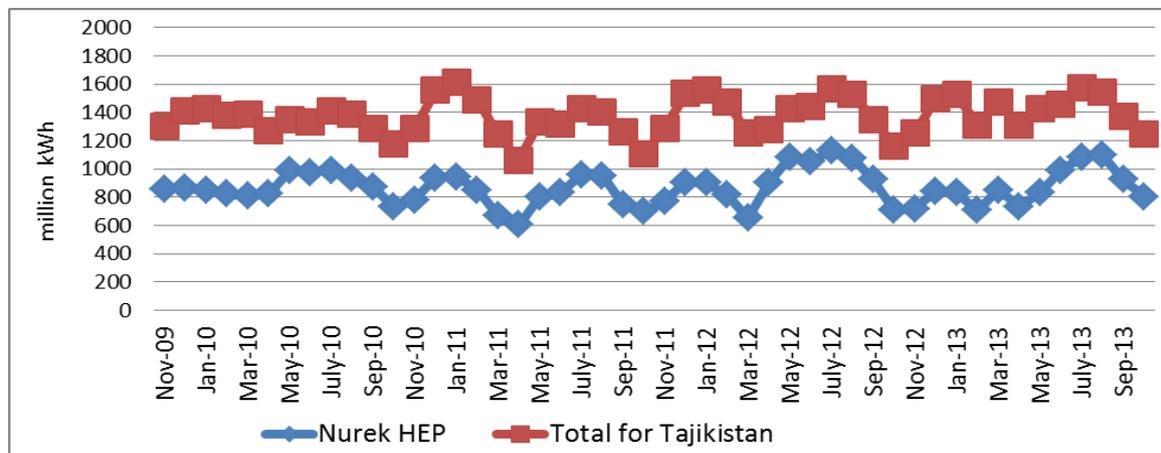
### 3. ENERGY

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

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in October 2013 was 1,248 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or an average of 40.3 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in October decreased by 11.6% (45.6 mln. kWh) compared to September 2013. For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com))

Electricity generation in October 2013 was 84 million kWh more than in October 2012 (see **Section 3.5** below).

#### Total Electricity Generation – November 2009 – October 2013 (million kWh)



#### 3.2. Electricity Consumption

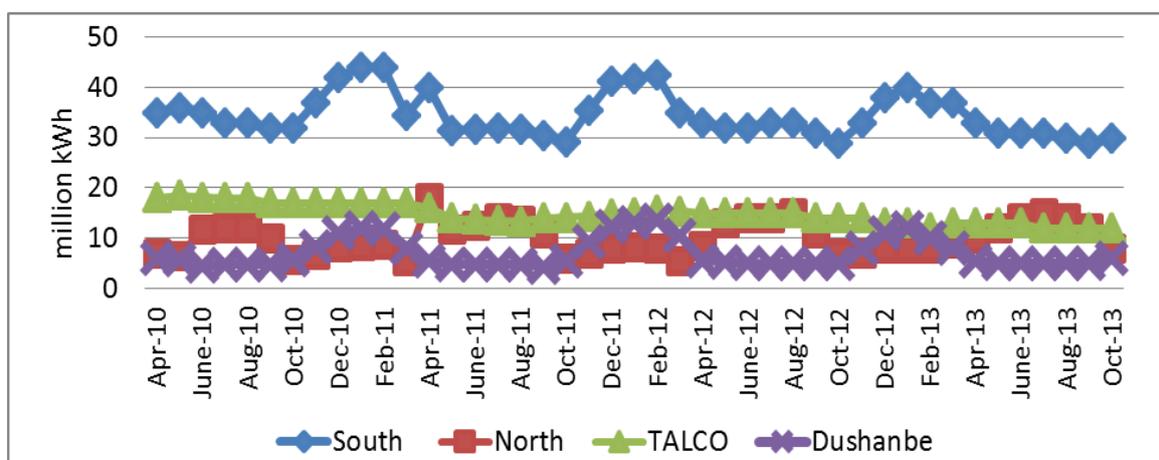
Average daily electricity consumption by main regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial entity consumer, is presented in the table below. Total electricity consumption in October 2013 reached 1,200 million kWh which is 2% less compared to September 2013. In October 2013 electricity consumption was 84 million kWh more than in October 2012 (1,116 mln. kWh). In October 2013, 50

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

million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan by Sangtuda-1 and Sangtuda-2 hydroelectric plants, that is 1.1 million kWh more compared to the same period of last years.

Due to an inflow decrease from the Vakhsh River and the need to fill the Nurek reservoir in the winter period, limits to electricity supply to the regions were introduced on November 1, 2013. Last year limits to electricity consumption were introduced at the beginning of October. (For more detailed information about electricity consumption, please, contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com)).

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



### 3.3. Natural Gas

Piped natural gas has not been imported to Tajikistan since the end of 2012. Tajikistan imports liquefied gas by tanker and rail car. According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 20,098 tons of liquefied gas were imported by enterprises registered with the Ministry, which is 2,623 tons more compared to September 2013. From January to October 2013, 174,029 tons of liquefied gas have been imported, mainly from the Republic of Kazakhstan and Russia, which is 108,017 tons more than for the whole of 2012.

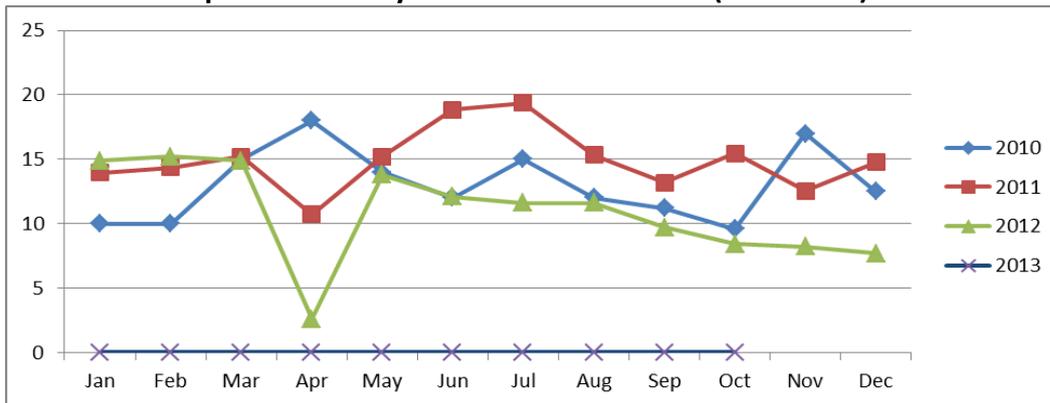
Over 40% of of country's transportation uses liquefied gas due to high petrol prices.

#### Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan – 2004 - 2013<sup>3</sup>

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
mln.m <sup>3</sup>	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	132.4	0

<sup>3</sup> Data on natural gas imports are provided by Tajiktransgaz OJSC

### Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to October 2013 (million m<sup>3</sup>)



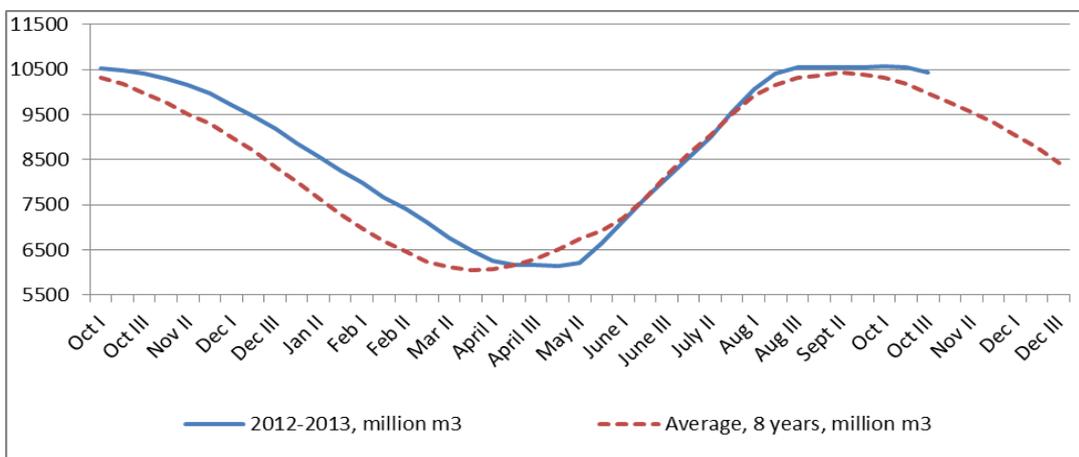
### 3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in October 2013, 78,758 tons of coal were produced, 8,507 tons more than in September 2013. For the first ten months of 2013, 432,260 tons of coal were produced in Tajikistan, 60,784 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 for heating and other purposes (for instance, transformation of coal to gas for TALCO operation).

### 3.5. Nurek HPP Reservoir Levels<sup>4</sup>

The **Water Volume – Nurek HPP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro Power Plant (HPP) reservoir at the end of October 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). At the end of October 2013 the water level in Nurek HPP was 908.55 meters above sea level, 2.06 meters lower when compared to September 2013, 0.03 m lower than in the same period last year, and 51.55 m above the “dead level” (857 m). Average monthly inflow of Vakhsh River was 425 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 16% above the same period of last year.

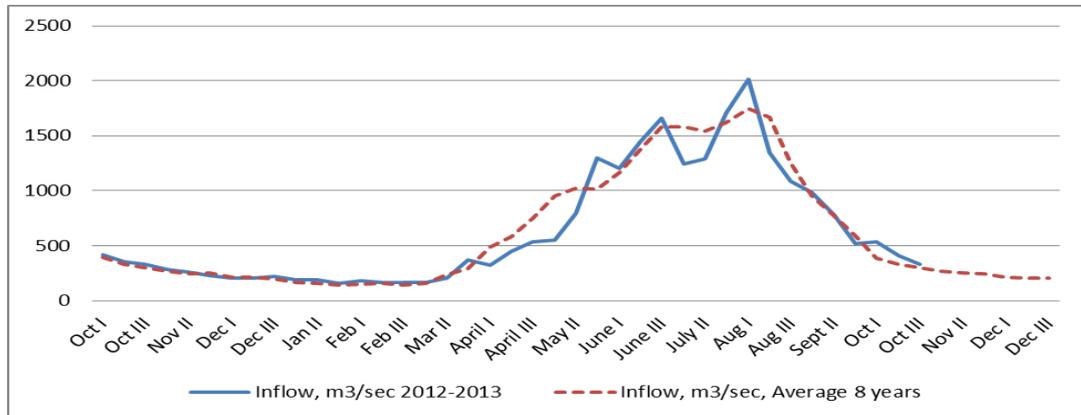
### Water Volume – Nurek HPP (million m<sup>3</sup>)



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

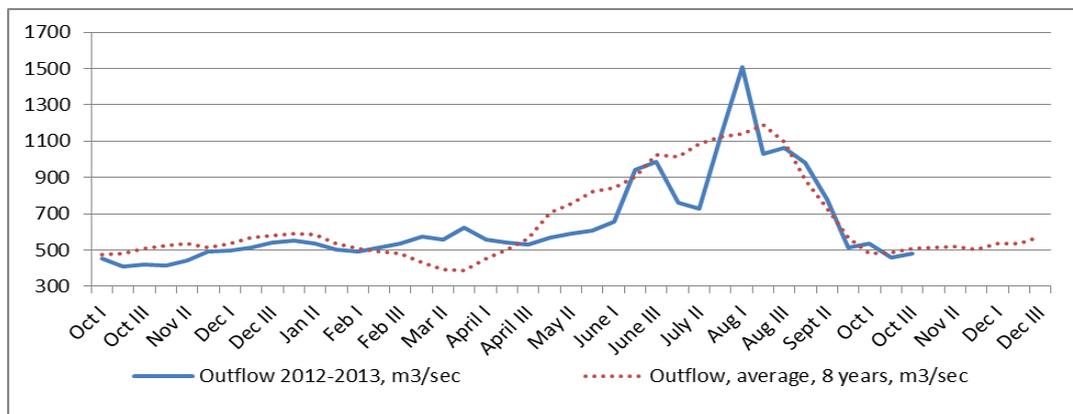
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HPP. At the end of October 2013, the water inflow was 330 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 33.9 m<sup>3</sup>/sec above the 2004-2012 average of 296.1 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

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



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below, releases from Nurek HPP in the end of October averaged 480 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, less than the eight-year average (508.1 m<sup>3</sup>/sec).

#### 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, Republic of Tajikistan, the main imported food products are grain and wheat flour. From January to September, 2013, 408,000 tons of grain for the average price of 341 USD per ton, and 147,500 tons wheat for the average price of 341 USD per ton, were imported, 20.9% less grain and 41.3% less wheat flour compared to the same period in 2012.

In October 2013, prices for wheat flour decreased slightly from September. As of 1 November, 2013, the average price of one sack (50kg) of locally and Kazakh-produced first grade wheat flour in Dushanbe markets were 129 TJS (27.1 USD) and 135 TJS (28.3 USD), respectively.

From January through September 2013, the average price of imported oil products dropped by 6.8% in comparison to the same period of 2012 and was 1,048 USD per ton. During this period 273,300 tons of fuels of all types were imported, 200 tons more than for the same period in 2012. A total of 106,600 tons of diesel fuel were imported at a price of 1,016 USD per ton, and 95,300 tons of petrol for 977 USD per ton. For more detailed information, please, contact with MEWS Working Group at: [Earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:Earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com)

According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture, a total of 315,473 hectares (ha) were sown with grain crops in 2013. To 11 November, 2013, 311,294 ha have been harvested. Harvested crops totalled 872,200 tons which is 221,790 tons more than for the same period in 2012. Yield per ha is, on average 2.8 tons, 0.5 tons more than at the same period of last year. This year, wheat was sowed on 222,914 ha and to date 222,416 ha have been harvested. A total of 650,146 tons of wheat were harvested, which is 144,581 tons more compared to the same period of 2012. Yield per ha on average is 2.9 tons, or 0.4 tons more than at the same time last year. For additional information, please, contact the MEWS Working Group at: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com)

**The October Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: food prices for September** informs: “Wheat grain and flour prices were stable or continued to decrease in August due to the availability of adequate supplies from local harvests and imports from Kazakhstan. Wheat prices in Kazakh source markets have decreased steadily since the beginning of this year following the spike observed during the second part of 2012, but remain 10 to 14 percent above their respective 2012 levels and 29 percent higher than their respective five-year average levels. Wheat grain and flour prices in Tajikistan were above similar to their respective August 2012 but seven to 27 percent above their respective five-year average levels.

Potato prices decreased further by over ten percent between August and September in Khorog and Khujand, as supplies from the recent local harvests arrived on markets. Potato prices increased by 17 percent between August and September in Dushanbe due to the limited availability of local supplies. Vegetable oil, meat, and transport fuel prices were stable between July and August.

#### “Outlook

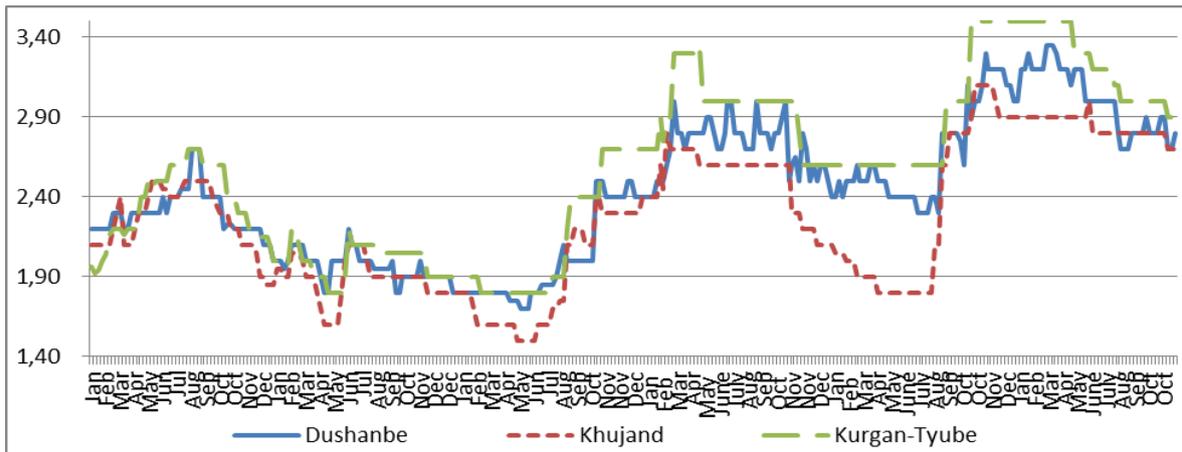
**Wheat and wheat flour prices are expected to decrease in Kazakhstan in the coming months due to above-average projected harvests.** Wheat and wheat flour prices are expected to decrease or remain stable in Tajikistan with the imminent conclusion of local main wheat harvests (that are expected to be above average) and the availability of lower-priced imports from Kazakhstan. Wheat prices in Pakistan may continue increasing in the coming months due to this year’s reduced production prospects and increased dependence on imports. Rice price are expected to remain stable or decrease due to lower seasonal consumption. The full FEWS NET report is available at: <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20October%202013.pdf>

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

### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour

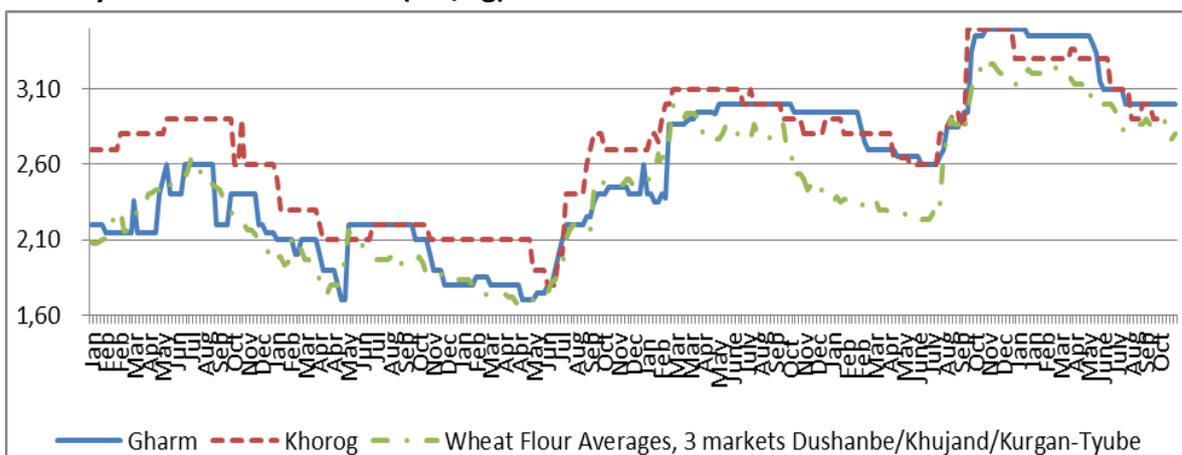
The chart below shows prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour on Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to end of October 2013. In October, wheat prices decreased in all markets of Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – October 2013 (TJS/kg)



The chart below provides prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Garm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In October 2013, wheat flour prices in Khorog reduced slightly, but in Garm the prices remained the same.

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

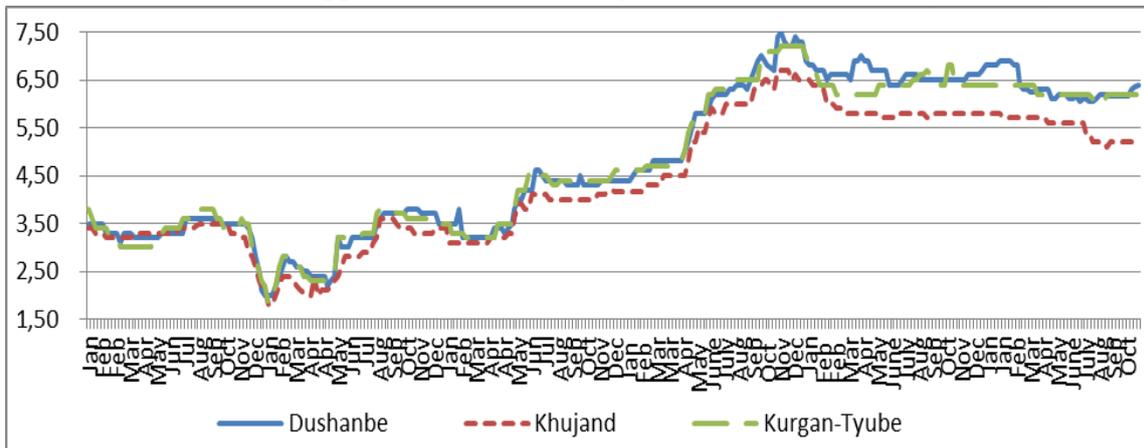


<sup>5</sup> Prices for food and fuel are taken from the UN WFP Weekly Market Monitoring in Tajikistan [http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/agriculture&food\\_security/fsms/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/)

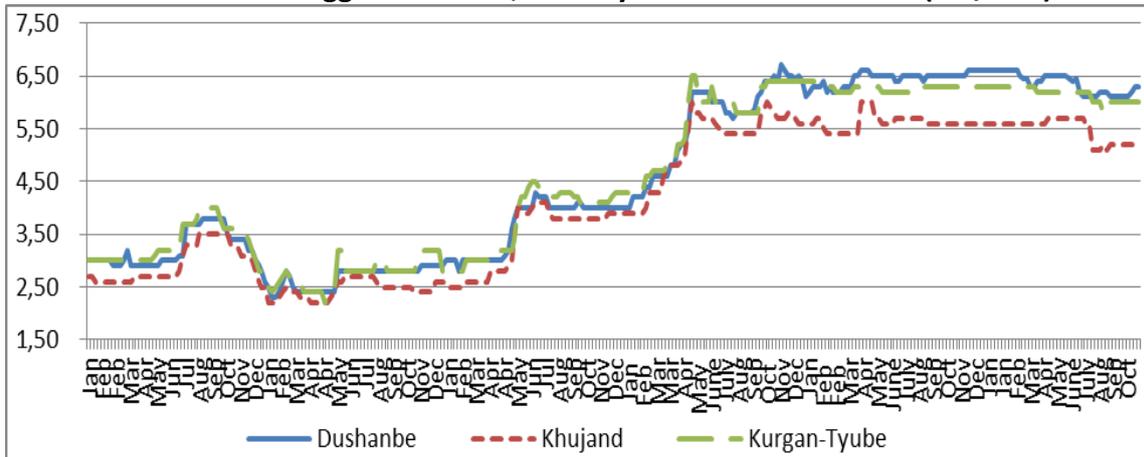
### 4.3. Fuel Prices

In October, petrol and diesel prices remained the same in all three markets of Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. An agreement on duty-free supplies of oil products from Russia to Tajikistan will come into force on 12 November of this year. The first supplies of duty-free fuel are expected to arrive in Tajikistan at the beginning of December, 2013.<sup>6</sup>

#### Petrol Prices in Three Biggest Markets, January 2008 – October 2013 (TJS/liter)



#### Diesel Prices in Three Biggest Markets, January 2008 – October 2013 (TJS/liter)



## 5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, the overall epidemiological situation in Tajikistan on 1 November 2013 for reported infectious diseases, compare to the same period in 2012, is characterised as comparatively safe. Trends for specific diseases are as follows:

- Comparative growth in reported intestinal infections and water borne diseases, including acute intestinal infections.
- Comparative reduction in reported typhoid cases.

<sup>6</sup> <http://news.tj/ru/news/rossiya-otmenila-dlya-tadzhikistana-tamozhennye-poshliny-na-gsm>

- Comparative decline in reported bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals.

- Nine cases of rabies in humans were registered from January to October 2013. A total of 13 cases of human rabies were registered for the same period in 2012.

- Comparative increase in reported viral hepatitis cases.

- Comparative growth in reported cases of leishmaniasis in adult and children.

- Increase in reported anthrax: 31 cases in the first ten months of 2013 against 10 cases for the same period in 2012.

- Reduction in reported cases of tuberculosis among adults, but a growth among children.

<b>Epidemiological Situation for January to September 2013 compared to 2012</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Change (-), (+)</b>
1	Typhoid Fever	163	135	-28
2	Acute Intestinal Infection	50,005	55,951	+5,946
3	Viral Hepatitis	7,862	10,281	+2,419
4	Brucellosis	785	784	-1
5	Anthrax	29	31	+2
6	Bites and Saliva Contacts	14,904	13,092	-1,812
7	Rabies	13	9	-4
8	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic Fever - CCHF	9	8	-1
9	Tuberculosis	4429	4123	-306
10	Leishmaniosis	67	133	+66
11	Malaria	22	11	-11
12	Acute Respiratory Infection	21,7531	21,3058	-4,473
13	Influenza	14,543	13,658	-885

<b>Expected Health Risks in November 2013 and Recommended Mitigation Measures</b>	
<b>Risks</b>	<b>Measures</b>
Acute intestinal diseases risk remains high, due to the coming autumn period.	Physical purifications and adequate disinfections of water an all surface reservoirs to ensuring safe drinking water. This will help to reduce risk of outbreak of infectious diseases.
There is a risk of diseases related to the conservation of foodstuffs.	Increase the awareness of the population about the quality and safety of food products and methods of safe home canning.
Up-swing of acute respiratory infections with the start of the seasonal autumn.	Strengthening epidemiological surveillance for acute respiratory infections.

## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the January to September, 2013 period continued to grow. For the nine months of the year, GDP was 27,601.5 million Somoni (5,796.7 million USD), representing an increase of 7.4% in comparable prices to the level of the last year.

Industrial enterprises in Tajikistan produced goods worth 6,691.9 million Somoni (1,405.4 million USD) for the 9 months of the year, a growth by 4.1% compared to January-September 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 12.3%; the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industries) was 66.3%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 21.4%.

The share of agriculture in GDP for the first nine months of 2013 increased by 9.3% compared to January-September 2012. Agriculture production totalled 11,256.9 million Somoni (2,364.1 million USD), including crop production – 7,999.3 million Somoni (1,680 million USD), or 10.8%, and livestock – 3,257.6 million Somoni (684.1 million USD) or 5.9% more.

For the first nine months, the value of investments from all sources totalled 3,614.4 million Somoni (759.1 million USD) or up 16.5% on the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (44.4%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 27.1%, joint ventures – 8.6%, and foreign ownership – 19.9%. A total of 16.7% of all investments were generated in the energy sector. In the construction of energy facilities, a total of 603.6 million Somoni (126.8 million USD) was invested, including 481.4 million Somoni (101.1 million USD) invested by public and domestic private companies (79.8%), with foreign loans providing 122.2 million Somoni (25.7 million USD, 20.2%). The share of disbursed investments for the construction hydro-power facilities was 62.2% compared to the same period in 2012.

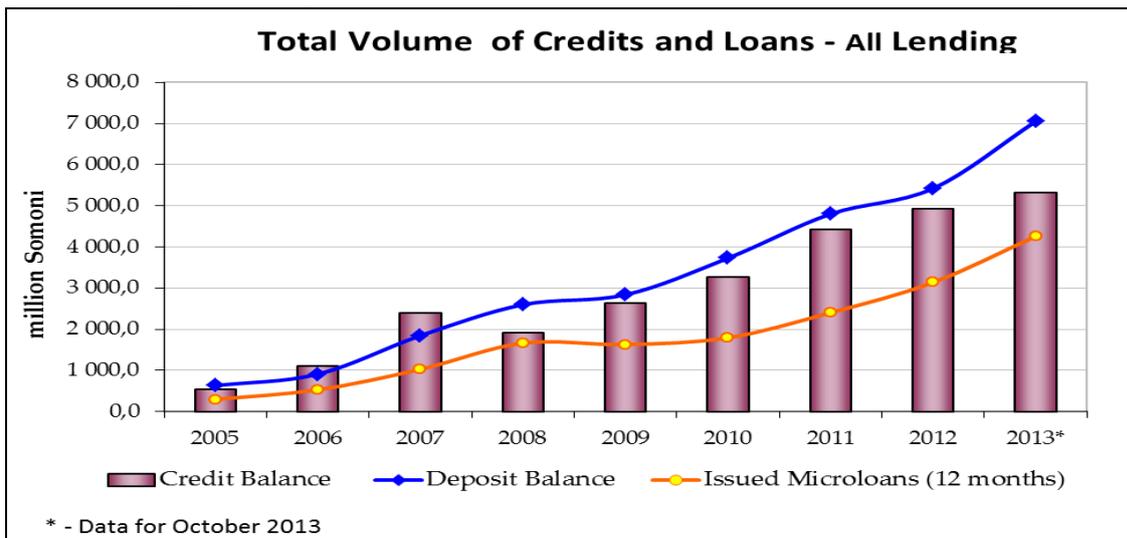
Comparing the first nine months of the current year to December 2012, the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 2.8%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising 1.7%, food prices – 1.8%, and non-food products – 5.5%. For the first nine months of the current year, consumer sector inflation was: 4.7% in Russia, 3.3% in Kazakhstan and 1.6% in Kyrgyzstan.

According to the Ministry of Finance, for the nine months of 2013, the public budget the amounted to 8,210.1 million Somoni (1,724.2 million USD), or 29.7% of GDP.

The total amount of residual credits on 1 October 2013 was 7.1 billion Somoni (1,488.5 million USD), an increase of 37.9% compared with the same date of 2012. Positive trends in crediting are conditioned mainly by increase of residual credits in foreign currency by 35.4%. Residual credits in national currency have grown by 41.9% if compared to the beginning of the year.

The volume of loans disbursed to economic sectors during the reporting period was 6.4 billion Somoni (1,341.2 million USD), an increase of 37.1% in comparison to the same period in the previous year. The volume of repaid loans reached 4.8 billion Somoni (1,006.3 million USD), or 74.4% of the total volume of loan disbursed over this period.

Development of microfinance throughout Tajikistan and especially in remote areas remains a priority. From the beginning of 2013, the volume of issued microloans was 3.0 billion Somoni (628.9 million USD), an increase by 42.9% compared to the same period in the previous year. In remote mountainous area, total volume of issued loans reached 667.6 million TJS (140 million USD), an increase of 42.5% when compared to the same period in the previous year.



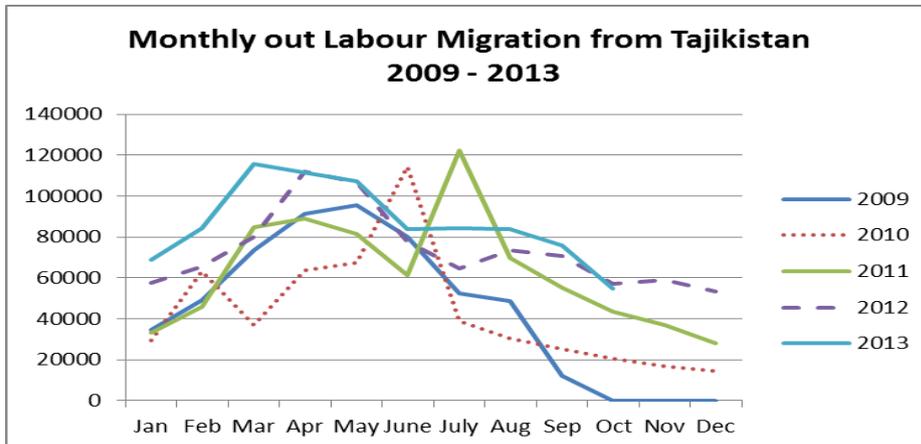
In January - September 2013, the foreign trade turnover amounted to 3,807.4 million USD, which is 4.2% more than in the same period in 2012. Export of goods amounted to 880.1 million USD and imports reached 2,927.3 billion USD. The trade balance was negative and amounted to 2,047.2 million USD.

## 6.2. Labor Migration

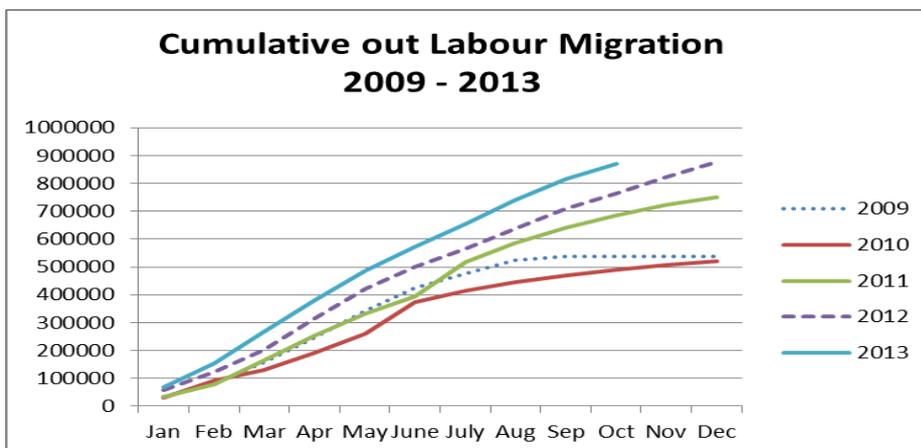
The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first ten months of 2013 a total of 869,538 people migrated out of Tajikistan, 13.7% more compared to the same period of last year, while 608,666 people returned to Tajikistan.

Despite a growing trend in general labour migration, after reaching its peak in March-April monthly labour migration is gradually decreasing. In October, there were 54,553 labour migrants recorded, 28% less than in September, 2013.

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 ten months of 2013 a total of 101,071 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 60,370 individuals were registered as job seekers and 43,006 were officially registered as unemployed. For the 10 months of this year, 32,679 people were provided with jobs, which is 32.3% 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.

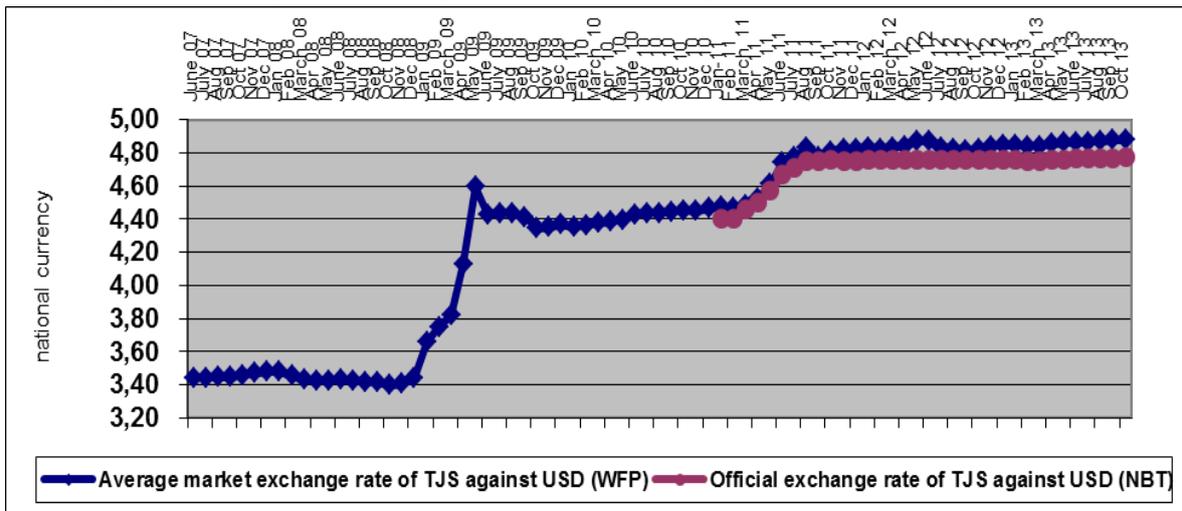
For the ten months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 6,675 people for a total of 2,734.900 Somoni (573.400 USD). Including carryover from 2012, on 1 November 2013, a total of 79,933 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 55,623 registered as unemployed. For the first ten months of 2013, 16,968 people were sent to vocational trainings, 4,282 were people provided with social-paid jobs and 2,615 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first ten months of 2013, 183,634 new jobs were created, 54.1% more than in the same period of last year (119,154).

#### 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 UN WFP. The NBT rate as of 1 November 2013 remained unchanged: 4.77 Somoni to one USD. The UNWFP reported an average market exchange rate for five biggest markets in Tajikistan on 1 November 2013 was 4.88 Somoni to one USD

#### Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, July 2007 – October 2013





## Appendix A - Weather Forecast for November 2013

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

Average temperatures are expected to be within the norm and will reach 9 to 11<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations and 6 to 8<sup>0</sup>C in the foothills. In the first five-day period of the month, a heat wave is expected that will bring night time temperatures up to 8 to 13<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations. Daytime temperatures are expected to be from 22 to 27<sup>0</sup>C, and up to 30<sup>0</sup>C in the south. In the foothills, night time temperatures will reach 4 to 9<sup>0</sup>C, and daytime temperatures are expected to be from 19 to 24<sup>0</sup>C. In the second and third decades of the month, temperatures are expected to drop: +4 to -1<sup>0</sup>C at night, and from 14 to 19<sup>0</sup>C during the day.

In the middle of the month, an increase of western winds speed to 7-12 m/sec is possible.

### Sughd Province

Average temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be within the norm and reach 7-8<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations and be from -1 to +2<sup>0</sup>C at higher elevations. It is expected that during the first five-day period of the month weather will be relatively warm, with daytime temperatures reaching 19 to 24<sup>0</sup>C, dropping to 7 to 12<sup>0</sup>C night. At higher elevations, temperatures are expected to be from 2 to 7<sup>0</sup>C at night and from 9 to 14<sup>0</sup>C during the day. During the second and third decades of the month temperatures are expected to drop: from -2 to +3<sup>0</sup>C at night, at times down to 0 to -5<sup>0</sup>C, and from 10 to 15<sup>0</sup>C during the day dropping to 6 and 11<sup>0</sup>C on certain days. At higher elevations, temperatures will be from -2 to -7<sup>0</sup>C at night, down to -6 to -11<sup>0</sup>C on some days, and from 3 to 8<sup>0</sup>C during the day, dropping to -2 to +3<sup>0</sup>C on certain days.

Precipitation (rain, sleet) is most likely during the second and third decades of the month. Precipitation is expected to be above the norm, with the norm being 11-26 mm at lower elevations and 9-18 mm at higher elevations.

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

Average monthly temperatures are expected to be within the norm and be 1 to 6<sup>0</sup>C. During the first five-day period of the month, a heat wave is expected with night time temperatures of 1 to 6<sup>0</sup>C and daytime temperatures ranging from 12 to 17<sup>0</sup>C. During the second and third decades of the month, night time temperature are expected to drop to -3 to +2<sup>0</sup>C, and down to -2 to -7<sup>0</sup>C at some locations. Daytime temperature will be 6 to 11<sup>0</sup>C. At the end of the month, daytime temperatures will drop to between 2 and 7<sup>0</sup>C.

Precipitation (snow) is most likely in the second and third decades of the month. Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm and below the norm in the West of GBAO (norm: 5-33 mm) and DRD (the norm: 23-99 mm).

In some areas, winds may increase to 13-18 m/sec.

#### **Eastern Regions of GBAO**

Average monthly temperatures are expected to be within the norm and range from -8 to -10<sup>0</sup>C. During the first five-day period of the month, temperatures at night are expected to drop to -6 and -11<sup>0</sup>C, but be from 2 to 7<sup>0</sup>C during the day. In the second and third decades of the month, a decrease in temperatures is expected. Temperatures will fluctuate from -15 to -25<sup>0</sup>C, and during the day range from -2 to -11<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly amount of precipitation is expected to be above the norm and below the norm at some locations (the norm: 1-6 mm). In some areas, winds may increase to 12-17 mm/sec.

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

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**Report is available on the website:**

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

and

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