

# Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2013



Map of Tajikistan



## **GENERAL TRENDS**

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

Few disasters are expected in September based on historical data. There is a weak likelihood of damage due to rains at the lower elevations and frost/freezing temperatures at higher elevations.

### **WEATHER**

Temperatures in September will be 1°C above the long-term averages in all regions except for GBAO and higher elevations of DRD. Precipitation is expected to be above the norm all the regions of the country.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

Electricity generation in August decreased to 2% compared to July 2013. The level of water in Nurek Reservoir in August was 7.13 meters above the level in July. In August 2013, 161.9 million kWh of electricity were supplied to Afghanistan, 3.5% more than in July 2013, and 10.5% of the total generated power.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

Wheat and wheat flour prices will decline or remain stable due to the harvests of wheat in Tajikistan (which is predicted to be above average). Imports from Kazakhstan are also expected to push prices lower.

### **HEALTH**

With the beginning of autumn period and access of school age children to non-potable surface water, there is a risk of a growth in the number of acute intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, particularly viral hepatitis. In August, the epidemiological surveillance and control of the infection diseases in the border areas of Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan has been increased, due to the breakout of cholera have been registered in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and a foci of bubonic plague in Kyrgyzstan.

### **MIGRATION**

Cumulative out migration levels, as of August 2013, were higher compared to the same period of last year. In August monthly labour migration in August was 83 888 people, which is 0.9% less than in July and reflects a slow downward trend in monthly migration levels.

### **ECONOMY**

For January-July 2013 GDP was 19,138.9 million Somoni (4,020.8 million USD). Industrial production increased by 4.8% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 1.6% compared to December 2012. As of August 1, 2013, the total value of bank credits issued was 6.7 billion Somoni (1,405.5 million USD). A total of 5.0 billion Somoni (1,048.9 million USD) in loans were issued. From January to July, 2013 foreign trade turnover reached 2,941.2 million USD, 4.0% more compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 692.1 million USD and imports totalled 2,249.1 million USD.

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## 1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

### 1.1. Possible Events in September 2013.

The Information Management and Analytical Center of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Government of Tajikistan (CoES) reports that, based on multi-year observations, September is the month with fewest climate-related emergencies. In September 2013, there is a weak likelihood of natural disasters due to the heavy rains at lower elevations and frost/freezing weather at higher elevations.



| Historical Data on Hazard Events in September 2000-2012 |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Type of hazard  | 2000     | 2001     | 2002     | 2003     | 2004     | 2005     | 2006     | 2007     | 2008     | 2009     | 2010     | 2011     | 2012     | Total     |
| Wind  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 0         |
| Flood   |          |          | 1        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 1         |
| Rain  | 1        | 1        |          | 1        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 3         |
| Earthquake  |          |          | 1        |          |          | 3        |          |          | 3        |          | 1        |          | 1        | 9         |
| Landslide, rock falls, land falls                       |          | 3        |          | 1        | 2        | 3        | 1        |          |          |          |          |          |          | 10        |
| Flooding (flash)  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 0         |
| Mudflow   | 1        | 1        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 1        |          |          | 1        | 4         |
| Drought   | 7        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 7         |
| Hail  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 0         |
| Thunderstorm  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 0         |
| Under flooding  |          |          |          | 1        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 1         |
| Snow fall, frost  |          |          |          |          | 1        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>9</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>36</b> |

## 1.2. Hazard Events in August 2013.

IMAC/CoES reported seven hazard events in August 2013: two due to flooding, three due to avalanche and two due to an earthquake. For the latest detailed information on disaster overview situation report for August 2013 please contact with MEWS Working Group at: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com)

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

### 2.1. Forecast for September 2013

According to the Hydrometeorological Center of Tajikistan, the average air temperature in September 2013 is expected to be:

- 1<sup>0</sup>C above long-term averages in Khatlon Province, at lower elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and in Sughd Province;
- 1<sup>0</sup>C below long-term averages at higher elevations of DRD and in Western regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO);
- Within the long-term averages in Eastern Regions of GBAO.

| Average Expected Precipitation – September 2013 |                   |                |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Regions   |                   | Precipitations |
| Khatlon Province                                | Lower Elevations  | 0.3-3.8 mm     |
|   | Foothills         | 5-14 mm        |
| Sughd Province                                  | Lower Elevations  | 1-6 mm         |
|   | Higher Elevations | 5-11 mm        |
| DRD   | Lower Elevations  | 0.3-3.8 mm     |
|   | Higher Elevations | 5-19 mm        |
| GBAO  | West              | 1-6 mm         |
|   | East              | 2-6 mm         |

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm in Khatlon Province, at lower elevations of DRD, Sughd Province and in GBAO (see **Annex A** for more detailed forecast for September 2013).

### 2.2. Weather Summary for August 2013

August in Tajikistan was defined by hot weather. The average monthly air temperature in the majority of districts was 1 to 2<sup>0</sup>C above the norm:

- At lower elevations and foothills: 24 to 29°C;
- At higher elevations: 14 to 23°C (in Darvaz 28°C);
- At higher elevations of GBAO: 10 to 14°C.

The lowest temperature was registered at lower elevations on August 13 to 14, when the maximum temperature did not exceed 30 to 33<sup>0</sup>C. In the north of the Republic on August 10 to 14, the maximum temperature did not exceed 25 to 33<sup>0</sup>C. On August 14 to 20, at lower elevations, the maximum temperature was 21<sup>0</sup>C to 26<sup>0</sup>C, with the lowest temperature at higher elevations of DRD registered on August 13, when the daily

<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.

maximum temperature was 16<sup>0</sup>C. The average daily temperature was 8.9<sup>0</sup>C below long-term averages.

At lower elevations the hottest weather was registered on August 1 to 6, with maximum temperatures reaching 38 to 40<sup>0</sup>C. In the north of the Republic, from August 4 to 6, the temperatures warmed up to 37 to 39<sup>0</sup>C.

Precipitation mainly fell out in the second decade of the month. Monthly amounts of precipitation in the majority of district were above the norm (see table at right).

On August 11 to 12, heavy to very heavy thunder showers were registered. On August 11, in Dehavz (Sughd Province), precipitation totalled 18 mm. On August 12, in Rasht District, 18 mm of precipitation fell in three hours. In Gushary (DRD) the daily precipitation was 18 mm; in Bustanabad (DRD) – 15 mm; in Tavildara – 25 mm (with the monthly norm of 7.1 mm).

| Actual Monthly Precipitation |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Regions                      | % of Average |
| Sughd Province               | 37-671%      |
| Khatlon Province             | 76-300%      |
| DRD                          | 122-444%     |
| GBAO                         | 14-400%      |

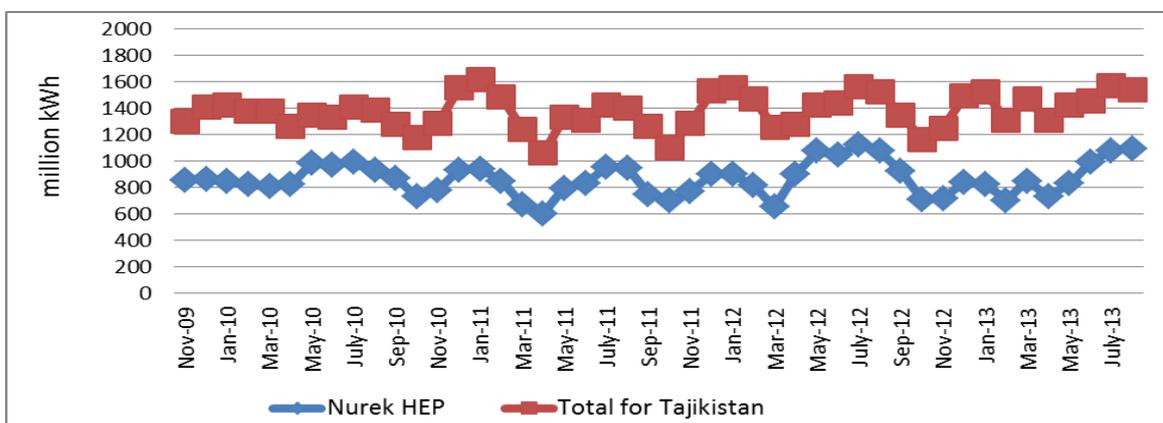
### 3. ENERGY

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

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in August 2013 was 1,545 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or 49.8 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in August decreased by 2% (50.8 million kWh) compared to July 2013. For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com).

Electricity generation in August 2013 was 15 million kWh more than in August 2012 (see **Section 3.5** below).

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

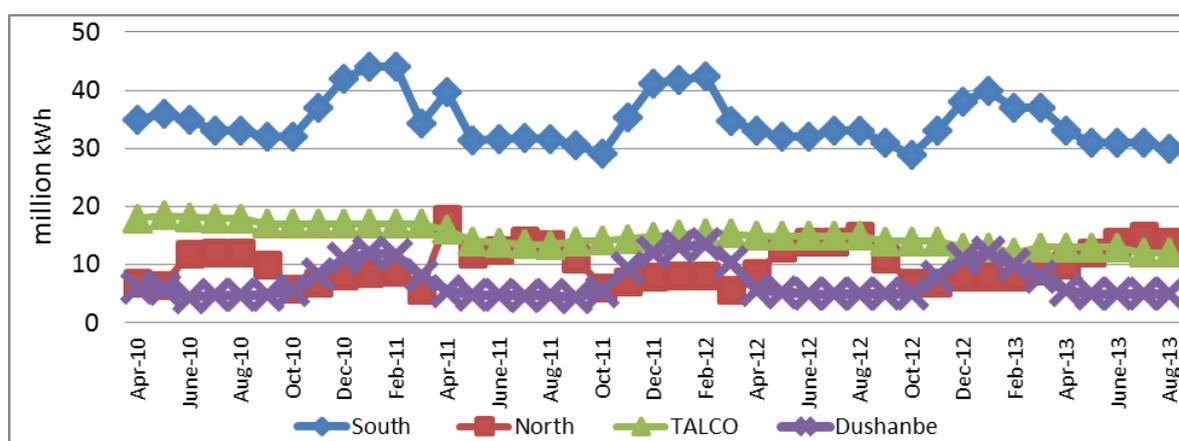


<sup>2</sup> Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

### 3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial consumer, is presented in the following table. Total electricity consumption in August 2013 reached 1,378 million kWh which is 2.8% below July 2013. In August 2013, electricity consumption was 54 million kWh less than in August 2012 (1,432 million kWh). In August 2013, 161.9 million kWh of electricity were supplied to Afghanistan, 3.5% more than in July 2013, and 10.5% of the total generated electricity in the country. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com) )

#### Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010-August 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.

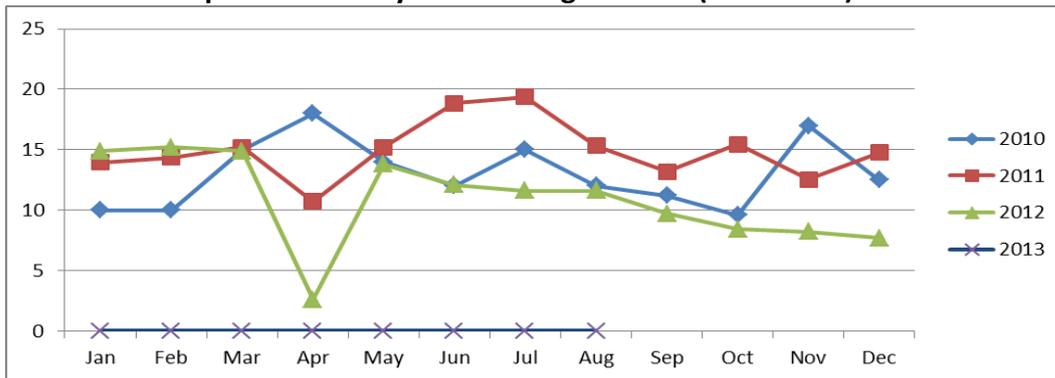
Tajikistan imports liquefied gas by tanker and rail car. According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in August imports of liquefied gas totaled 23,324 tons which is 2,826 tons more compared to July, 2013. From January to August 2013, 134,518 tons of liquefied gas have been imported, mainly from the Republic of Kazakhstan. This total is 53,318 tons more than for the whole of 2012. Over 40% 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 August 2013 (million m<sup>3</sup>)



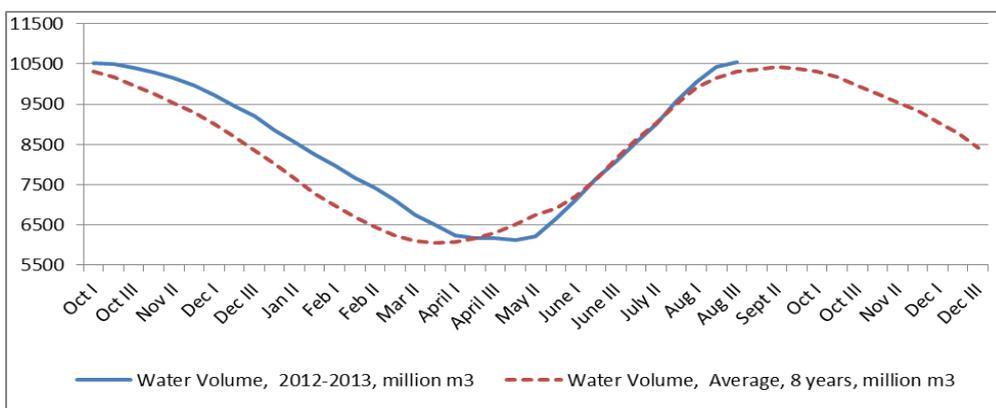
### 3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in August 2013, 77,234 tons of coal was produced, 29,238 tons more than in July 2013. For the eight months of 2013, 267,763 tons of coal has been produced in Tajikistan, 53,091 tons more than in the same period in 2012. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas to more economical coal for heating and other needs (e.g., to generate gas for the TALCO operation).

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

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 August 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). At the end of August 2013 the water level in Nurek HEP was 910.39 meters above sea level, 7.13 meters higher when compared to July, 2013, 0.30 m higher than in the same period of the last year, and 53.39 m above the “dead level” (857 m).

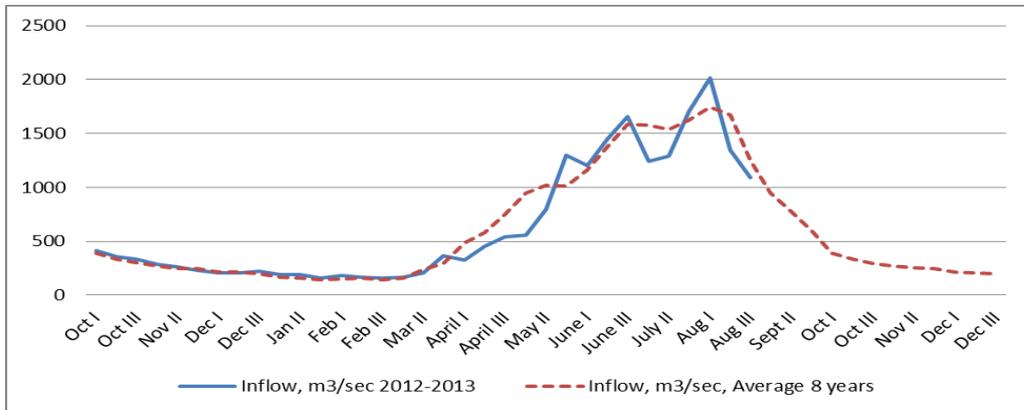
### Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m<sup>3</sup>)



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

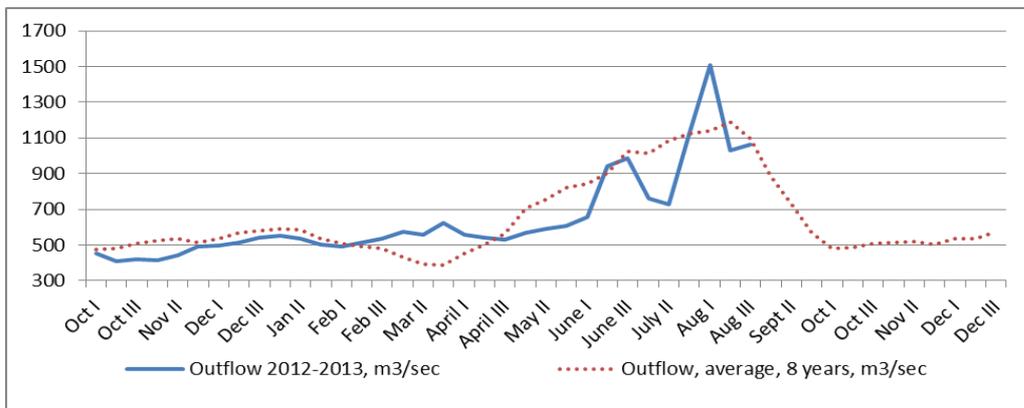
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of August 2013, the water inflow was 1,087 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 164 m<sup>3</sup>/sec below the 2004-2012 average of 1,251 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

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



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of August averaged 1,063 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, less than the eight-year average (1,097.6 m<sup>3</sup>/sec).

#### Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m<sup>3</sup>/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. For January to July of 2013, 339,200 tons of grain with an average price of 351 USD per ton, and 116,800 tons wheat with an average price of 440 USD per ton, were imported to the Republic. This is 14.3% less grain and 44.5% less wheat flour when compared to the same period of 2013.

In August 2013, prices for wheat flour remained stable. As of 30 August, 2013, the average price of one sack (50 kg) of locally produced first grade wheat flour on Dushanbe markets was 128.5 TJS (27 USD), whereas in July the price was 130 TJS. The price for first grade

wheat flour produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan was 135 TJS (28.3 USD), while in July it was 130 TJS.

For January to July 2013, the average price of imported oil products dropped by 7.6% in comparison to the same period of last year and was 1,057 USD per ton. During this period 219,700 tons of fuels of all types were imported, 18,000 tons more than in the same period of 2012. A total of 82,300 tons of diesel fuel were imported at a price of 1,021 USD per ton, and 74,900 tons of petrol for 980 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 297,691 hectares (ha) were sown with grain crops in 2013. To September 2, 2013, the harvest of 283,300 ha (95% of the total area) has been completed. Harvested crops totalled to 729,900 tons, 152,000 tons more compared to the same period of 2012. Yield per ha is on average 3 ton which is 0.53 tons more than for the same period of last year. This year wheat was sowed on 222,914 ha and to date harvested on 221,052 ha (95% of the total area). A total of 661,605 tons of wheat were harvested, 123,179 tons more compared to the same period of 2012. Yield per ha on average is 3 tons which is 0.5 tons more than in the same period of last year. For more detailed information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com)

**The August Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNet) PRICE WATCH: Food prices for July** informs: “Wheat grain and flour prices were stable or continued to decrease in July due to the availability of adequate supplies from local harvests and imports from Kazakhstan. Wheat grain and flour prices decreased slightly in Dushanbe in July due to the government’s administered price policies and some subsidized sales from the country’s national reserves in an effort to prevent price increases during the Ramadan. Wheat prices in Kazakh source markets decreased since the beginning of this year following the spike observed during the second part of 2012, but remain 20 to 40 percent above their respective July 2012 and five-year average levels. Wheat grain and flour prices in Tajikistan were above their respective July 2012 and five-year average levels.

Potato prices decreased by 20 and 11 percent between June and July in Dushanbe and Khujand, respectively, as supplies from the recent local harvests arrived on markets. However, these prices increased by 30 percent in Kurgan-Tyube due to limited supplies. Vegetable oil, meat, and transport fuel prices were stable between June and July.”

#### “Outlook

Wheat and wheat flour prices are expected to decrease throughout Central Asia in the coming months due to above-average projected harvests across the region. 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. Rice price are expected to remain stable or decrease due to lower seasonal consumption.” The full FEWS NET report

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

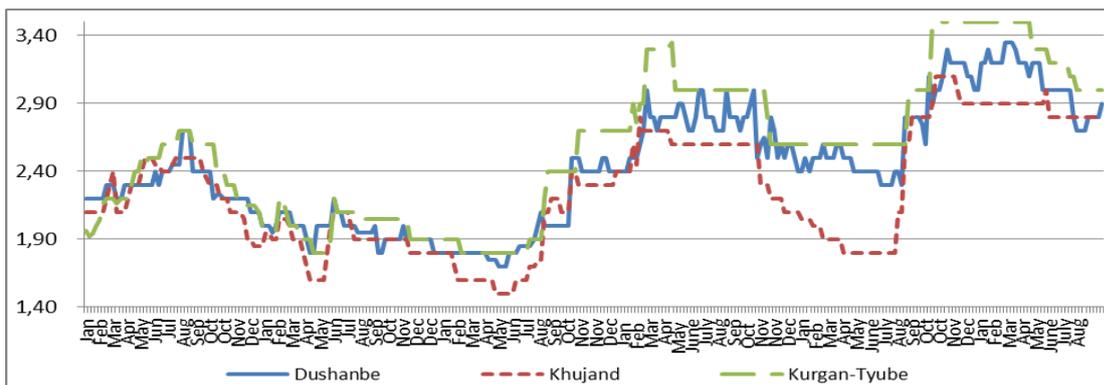
**Information Bulletin For August Prepared With Support Of The UN FAO Project “Facilitating Strengthening Of The Food Security National Information System In Tajikistan”**, by the Ministry of Agriculture together with the State Statistical Agency under the President of the RT and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, informs: “In January-July 2013 in comparison to December 2012 the prices for the following commodities have increased: macaroni products – 7.6%, dairy products – 6.3%, soured cream – 4.2%, rice – 4%, cotton seed oil – 2.3%, sugar – 0.5%, mutton – 0.4%. At the same time prices for the following food items have decreased: onion – 33.6%, 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour – 10.6%, eggs – 13.6%, potatoes – 8.4%, beef – 0.5%.” More detailed information can be obtained at the FAO Tajikistan office: [Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org](mailto:Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org)

## 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 August, 2013. In August, wheat prices remained unchanged in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube markets and slightly increased in Dushanbe markets, in comparison to July.

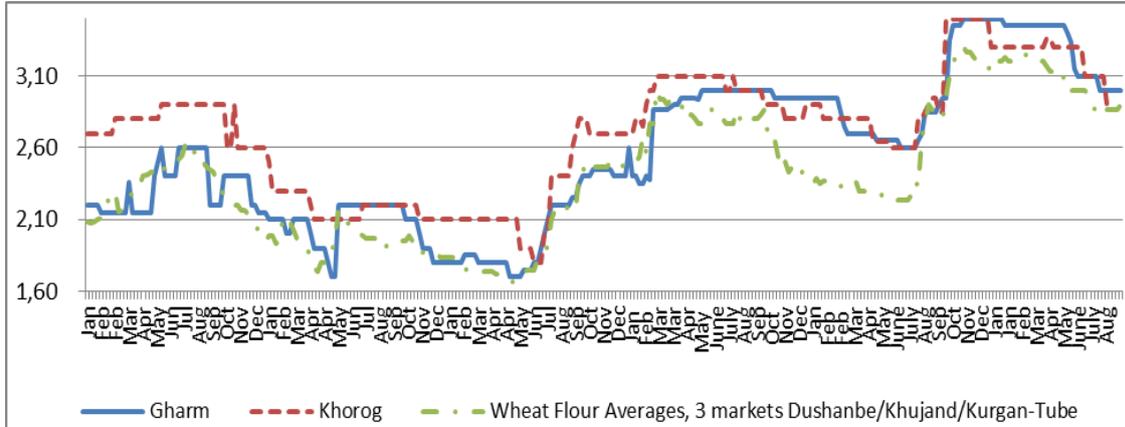
### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – August 2013 (TJS/kg)



The chart below provides prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube. In August wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog had dropped slightly but it is necessary to note that the prices remain as high compared to the same period of last year.

<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/)

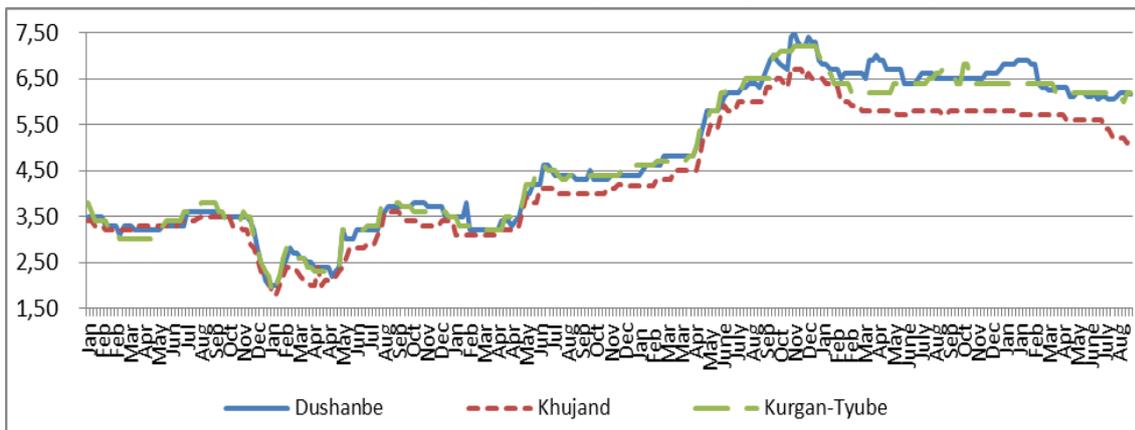
### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – August 2013 (TJS/kg)



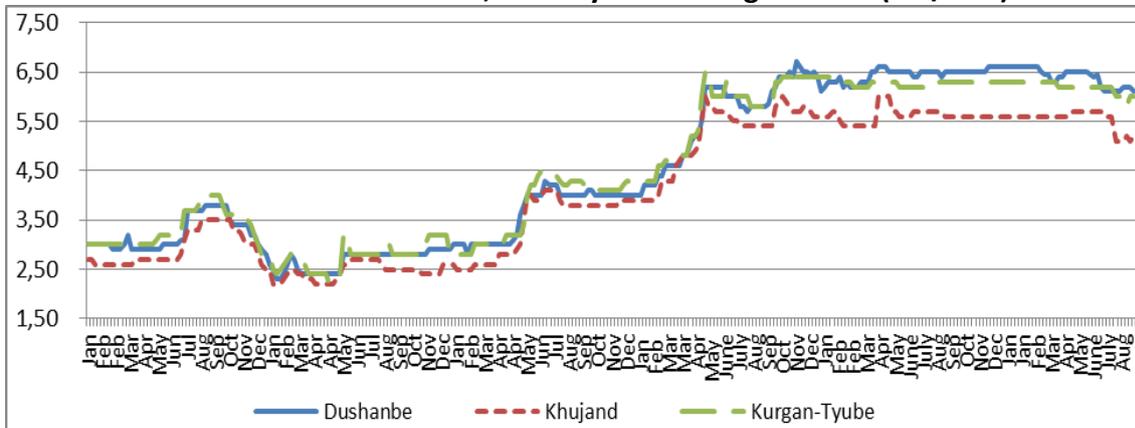
### 4.3. Fuel Prices

In August, petrol and diesel prices decreased in Khujand and remained the same in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube. An expected reduction of Russian export tariffs has not occurred yet<sup>6</sup>.

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



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



<sup>6</sup> See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

## 5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, the epidemiological situation in Tajikistan for reported infectious diseases as of September 1, 2013, when compared to the same period in 2012, was as following:

Overall, the epidemiological situation with infectious diseases is characterised as comparatively safe. The following trends are registered:

- Comparative decline in the number of reported intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, including acute intestinal infections.
- Comparative reduction in the number of reported viral hepatitis cases.
- Comparative reduction in the number of reported bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals.
- Registered cases of rabies in people: in the reporting period 10 cases were registered. In the corresponding period of 2012, 9 cases of human rabies were registered.
- Comparative growth in the number of reported cases of leishmaniasis is among adults and children.
- Increase in the number of reported cases of typhoid fever: for the first eight months of 2013, 109 cases were registered. In a similar period of last year, 99 cases of people typhoid fever were registered.
- Increase in the number of reported cases of anthrax: 25 cases in the 8 months of 2013 against 18 cases in the same period of 2012.
- Reduction in the number of reported cases of tuberculosis among adults, but a growth of tuberculosis among children.

With the beginning of autumn period and access of school age children to non-potable surface water, there is a risk of a growth in the number of acute intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, particularly viral hepatitis.

For other infection diseases the epidemiological situation is assessed as satisfactory.

In August 2013, 2,000 cases of cholera have been registered in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and foci of bubonic plague in Kyrgyzstan. As a result, epidemiological surveillance and control of the infection diseases in the border areas of Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan has been increased. In particular, a joint MoH-WHO team visited border areas of Darvaz, Khorog and Ishkashim (GBO) to assess the situation in Tajikistan and to increase the awareness of health workers and other services on extremely dangerous infections.

| Statistical Data on the Epidemiological Situation for January to August 2013 compared to 2012 |        |        |                 |
|---|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Disease   | 2012   | 2013   | Change (-), (+) |
| Typhoid Fever   | 99     | 109    | +10             |
| Acute Intestinal Infection  | 37,437 | 35,799 | -1,638          |
| Viral Hepatitis   | 5,085  | 5,101  | -16             |
| Brucellosis   | 693    | 656    | -37             |
| Anthrax   | 18     | 25     | +7              |
| Bites and Saliva Contact  | 12,347 | 12,755 | +408            |
| Rabies  | 9      | 10     | +1              |
| Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever - CCHF  | 9      | 8      | -1              |
| Tuberculosis  | 3,671  | 4,597  | +926            |
| Leishmaniosis   | 39     | 107    | +68             |

| Expected Risks in September 2013 and Recommended Measures  |  |
|--|--|
| Risks  | Measures   |
| The risk of acute intestinal diseases possibly remains high, due to the coming autumn period.  | Ensuring quality of drinking water will require physical purification, and adequate disinfection of water in all surface reservoirs. This will help to reduce risk of outbreak of infectious and non-infectious diseases.      |
| There is a risk of growth of viral hepatitis cases in DRD, Khatlon and Sughd Provinces.  | Improvement of the sanitation situation in residential areas; strengthening coordination of activities of relevant services by local authorities; improvement of monitoring of provision of population with good quality water |
| Possibility of some outbreaks of Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in new areas (where no cases of the disease were registered before). | Strengthening the epidemiological surveillance in the intra-state crossing points to detect diseases, emergency alert and response.  |

## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in January–July, 2013 continued to grow. For the first 7 months of the year the GDP was 19,138.9 million Somoni (4,020.8 million USD), representing a 7.5% increase on compared to the same period in 2012.

Industrial enterprises in Tajikistan, for the first 7 months of the year, produced goods worth 5,118.3 million Somoni (1,075.3 million USD), a growth by 4.8% compared to

January-July of last year. Growth in industrial production is due to improved demand in both domestic and overseas markets, with a positive impact on all spheres of economic activity, especially in the mining sector. The share of mining in overall production was 12.1%; the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industries) was 65.3%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 22.6%.

The share of agriculture in GDP for the first seven months of 2013 increased by 11.8% compared to January-July 2012. Agriculture production totaled 6,147 million Somoni (1,291.4 million USD), including crop production – 3,929.7 million Somoni (825.6 million USD), or 15.3%, and livestock – 2,217.3 million Somoni (465.8 million USD) or an increase of 6.1%.

For the first 7 months of 2013, the value of investments from all sources totaled 2,550.1 million Somoni (535.7 million USD) or 9.7% more than the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (44.6%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 26.9%, in joint ventures – 8.5%, and foreign ownership – 20%. A total of 16.9% of all investments were generated in the energy sector. In the construction of energy facilities, a total of 431 million Somoni (91 million USD) was invested, including 335.2 million Somoni (71 million USD) invested by public and domestic private companies (77.8%), with foreign loans providing 95.8 million Somoni (21 million USD) (22.2%). The share of disbursed investments for the construction of hydro-power facilities was 54% compared to the same period in 2012.

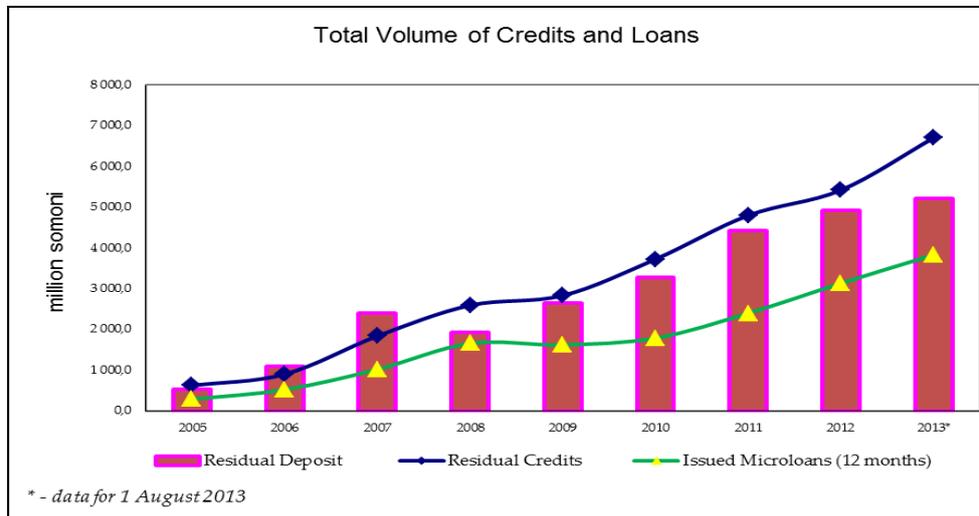
Comparing the seven months of the current year to December 2012, the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 1.6%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising: 1.1%, and food prices” 0.2%, and non-food products: 4.8%. For seven months of the current year, inflation in the consumer sector was as follows: 4.3% in Russia, 2.8% in Kazakhstan and 1.2% in Kyrgyzstan.

According to the Ministry of Finance, for the first seven months of 2013, the public budget totaled 6,159.8 million Somoni (1,294.1 million USD), or 32.2% of GDP.

The total amount of residual credits on 1 August 2013 was 6.7 billion Somoni (1,405.5 million USD), an increase compared with the same date in 2012 of 41.9%. Positive trends in crediting are conditioned mainly by increase of residual credits in foreign currency by 42.8%. Residual credits in national currency have grown by 40.4% when compared to the beginning of the year. The volume of loans disbursed in the economic sector during the first seven months was 5.0 billion Somoni (1,048.9 million USD), an increase of 43.8% in comparison to the same period in 2012. The volume of repaid loans reached 3.7 billion Somoni (776.2 million USD), or 73.9 % of the total volume of loan disbursed over this period.

Development of microfinance throughout Tajikistan and especially in remote areas remains a priority and important direction. The banking sector of the country directs all it

resources to implement it. From the beginning of 2013 the volume of issued microloans was 2.6 billion Somoni (545.4 million USD), an increase by 50.0% if compared to the same period in the previous year. In remote mountainous area total volume of issued loans reached 526.5 million Somoni (110.3 million USD), an increase of 47.5% if compared to the same period in the previous year.



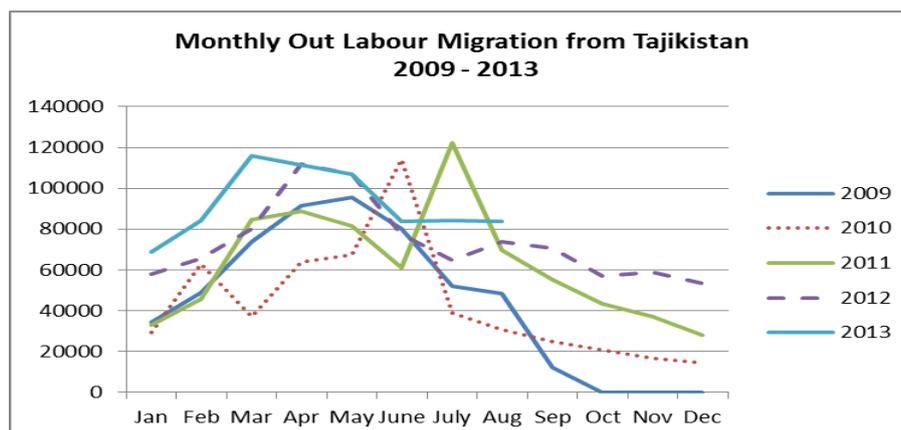
In January - July 2013, the foreign trade turnover amounted to 2941.2 million USD, which is 4% more than in the same period in 2012. Export of goods amounted to 692.1 million USD and imports reached 2,249.1 billion USD. The trade balance was negative and amounted to 1,557 million USD.

## 6.2. Labor Migration

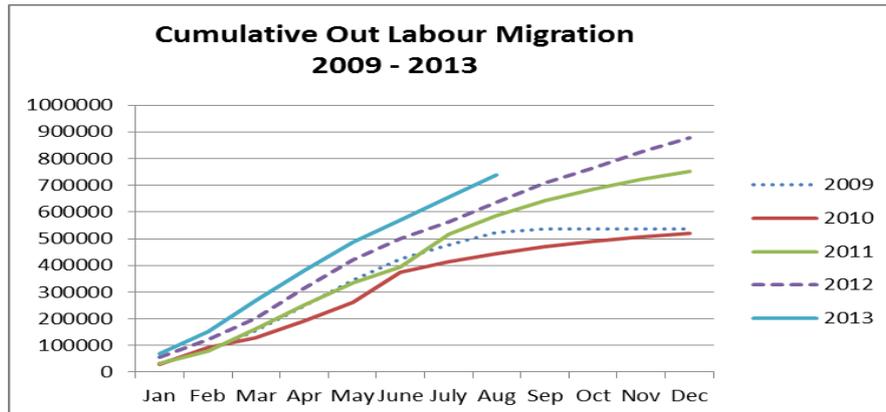
Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first eight months of 2013, a total of 739,218 people migrated from Tajikistan, 16.2% more than for the same period of last year, while 441,679 people returned.

Despite the fact that the overall labour migration trends is increasing, the monthly labour migration level is gradually decreasing since the peak in March and April. In August, the number of labour migrants totalled 83,888 people, 0.9% lower when compare to July.

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 eight months of 2013, a total of 81,685 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 49,328 individuals were registered as job seekers and 38,830 were officially registered as unemployed. During the eight months of this year, 25,982 people were provided with jobs, which is 31.8% of the total 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.

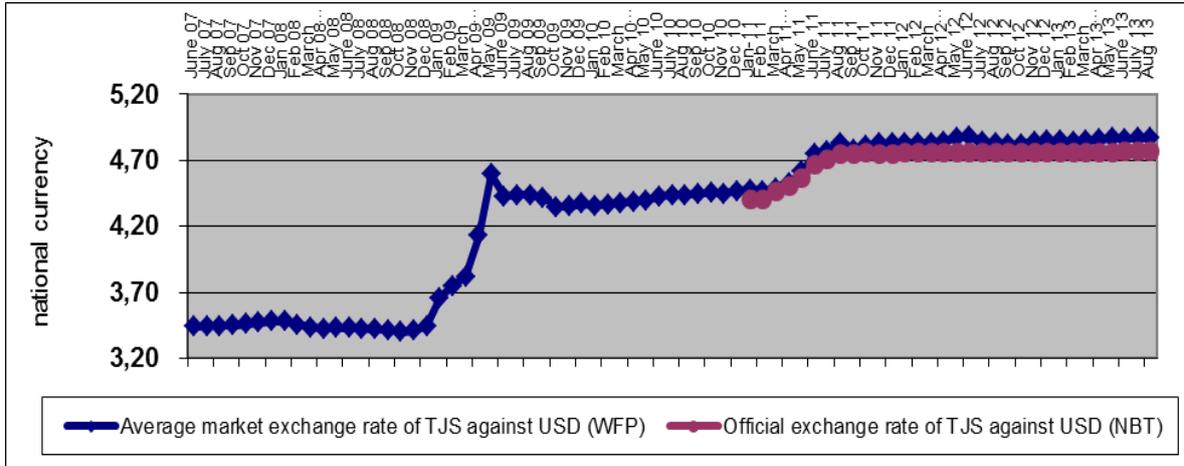
For the eight months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 4,749 people for a total of 2,171,800 Somoni (455,600 USD). Including carryover from 2012, on 1 September 2013, a total of 78,783 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 55,808 registered as unemployed. For the eight months of 2013, 13,848 people were sent to vocational trainings, 3,668 people were provided with social-paid jobs and 1,716 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the eight months of 2013, 151,272 new jobs were created, which is 58.1% more than in the same period of last year (95,680).

### 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 September 1, 2013 remained unchanged: 4.77 Tajik Somoni to one USD. UNWFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 September 2013 was 4.88 TJS per one USD

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





## Annex A – Weather forecast for September 2013

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

The average temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C above normal in some areas; at lower elevations from 21 to 25<sup>0</sup>C, in the foothills from 19 to 21<sup>0</sup>C. It is expected that in the first decade of the month the average daily temperature will be within the norm: from 31 to 36<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations. In the second decade, it is expected that the maximum temperature at lower elevations will be from 28 to 33<sup>0</sup>C, in the foothills from 24 to 29<sup>0</sup>C. At night, temperatures will fluctuate between 9 to 14<sup>0</sup>C and from 15 to 20<sup>0</sup>C.

Precipitation is most likely in the middle of the month and totals are expected to be above norm in some areas (norm: 0.3 to 3.8 mm, at foothills 5 to 14 mm). At lower elevations haze is expected in some areas.

### Sughd Province

The monthly average temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C above the norm and will range: at lower elevations from 19 to 22<sup>0</sup>C, at higher elevations from 12 to 16<sup>0</sup>C. It is expected that in the first decade of the month the average daily temperature will be within the norm: at lower elevations from 29 to 34<sup>0</sup>C. In the second decade the air temperature will decrease with the maximum temperature at the lower elevations reaching from 24 to 29<sup>0</sup>C, in the foothills from 21 to 26<sup>0</sup>C. At night, temperatures will fluctuate from 9 to 14<sup>0</sup>C and from 15 to 20<sup>0</sup>C. In mountainous areas, daily air temperature will fluctuate from 20 to 25<sup>0</sup>C in the middle of the month, and will be from 13 to 18<sup>0</sup>C in the end of September. At night, temperatures will fluctuate from 1 to 10<sup>0</sup>C.

Precipitation will fall irregularly and the monthly total is expected within the norm or above the norm in some areas (norm: 1 to 6 mm at lower elevations; 5 to 7 mm in the foothills, 5 to 11 mm at higher elevations). Short rain is mostly expected in the second half of the months. In some areas increase of wind is expected up to 15-20 mm/sec.

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

Monthly average air temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C above the norm, and will range from 14 to 18<sup>0</sup>C at higher elevations of DRD, and from 16 to 21<sup>0</sup>C in western regions of GBAO. It is expected that in the first decade and in the end of the month lower air temperatures will prevail. In the second decade and larger part of the third decade, the average daily temperature is expected to be above the norm by 2 to 4<sup>0</sup>C. Daily temperature will fluctuate from 18 to 28<sup>0</sup>C, in the west of GBAO it will be from 24 to 29<sup>0</sup>C. In the end of the month the temperature may drop to 10 and 15<sup>0</sup>C. At night, temperatures at higher elevations of the DRD will be with 6 and 11<sup>0</sup>C, in the west of GBAO from 8 to 13<sup>0</sup>C. Occasionally it will warm up to 16<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly amount of precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: in the western regions of GBAO 1 to 6 mm, in DRD 5 to 19 mm).

Storm showers are most likely in the first and last five-day period of the month. In some areas the wind is expected to 15-20 m/sec.

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

The average monthly temperature is expected to be mainly 1<sup>0</sup>C above the norm and will reach 5 to 10<sup>0</sup>C. In the area of Bulunkul Lake, the average temperature will be below the norm. It is expected that, in the first decade of the month, average daily temperatures will be within the norm, and in the remaining period of the month it will be above the norm. In daytime, in the majority of districts, the temperature will reach 14 to 19<sup>0</sup>C. In the area of Bulunkul Lake in the end of September, the temperature may drop to 0<sup>0</sup>C. At night, in the first half of the month, temperatures will be 2 to 7<sup>0</sup>C, then -1 to -7<sup>0</sup>C. In the area of Bulunkul Lake during the month, temperatures will be from -2 to -12<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly amount of precipitation is expected to range from below to above the norm in some areas (norm: 2 to 6 mm, in the area of Fedchenko Glacier – 23.8 mm). In some areas wind increase is expected to be 12 to 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

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



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**Report is available on the website:**

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

and

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