



# Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014





## **GENERAL TRENDS**

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

In September, the likelihood of Emergency Situations (ES) caused by weather is small. Rain in valleys and snow in mountains are possible. Frost at high elevations and in lowland areas is probable.

### **WEATHER CONDITIONS**

Temperatures forecast for September are 12°C above the long-term average in Khatlon and the valleys in the Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and Sughd Province. Monthly precipitation is expected to be more than average in the eastern regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and within the normal range of rainfall in the mountains and western districts of GBAO, Khatlon, and the valleys of the DRD and Sughd Provinces.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

Energy production in August decreased by 1.6 percent in comparison with July 2014. The water level in the Nurek reservoir in August was 6.16 meters higher than in July 2014. In August 2014 188.4 million kWh of electricity were supplied to Afghanistan from the Sangtuda-1 and Sangtuda-2 hydropower stations, 29.2 million kWh more than in the same period of the previous year.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

Prices for wheat flour in Tajikistan will decline or remain stable in relation to the local wheat harvest and the expected increase of imports from Kazakhstan in the second half of the year. The fuel prices is expected to be increased by 20 percent in September and on the fourth quarter of 2014.

### **HEALTH**

With the beginning of autumn and with school children's access to poor-quality surface water, there is a growing risk of increased acute enteric infection and water-borne diseases, in particular viral hepatitis, in September.

### **MIGRATION**

Indicators of overall migration levels in August 2014 were lower compared with the same period of last year. In January – August 2014 the number of labor migrants was 19.3 percent lower than in the same period of 2013.

### **ECONOMICS**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in January-July 2014 was 21,876.3 million TJS (\$4,510.6 million). The volume of industrial production increased by 4.6 percent compared with the same period of 2013. Consumer price inflation increased by 4.7 percent in comparison with December 2013. The total remaining balance of banking credits for January-July equaled 8.85 billion TJS (\$1.82 billion). The loans issued by banks amounted to 6.4 billion TJS (\$1.32 billion). In January-July 2014, external turnover equaled \$3.347 billion, 13.6 percent more than in the same period of 2013. Exports of goods amounted to \$581.1 million, and imports were \$2.766 billion.

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## 1. NATURAL HAZARDS

### 1.1. Possible natural disasters in September 2014.

Based on data from the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) as well as long-term observations (Table 1), the probability of weather-caused ES in September is low. Rain in valleys and snow in high elevations are possible. Frost at high elevations and in lowland areas is also possible in September.



Table 1. Number of natural disasters in September  
2000-2013

Cause of natural disaster	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Floodwater			1												1
Rain	1	1		1											3
Drought	7														7
Earthquake			1			3			3		1		1	1	10
Landslide, avalanche, rockfall		3		1	2	3	1						1		11
Water logging				1											1
Mudflow	1	1								1			1		4
Snowfall					1									c	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>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>

## 1.2 Natural disasters in August 2014.

IMAC/CoES reports that in August 2014 two natural disasters occurred: one landslide and one earthquake. For more details and the latest information on natural disasters in August 2014 contact the MEW Working Group by e-mail: [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

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

### 2.1. Weather for September 2014.

According to the Tajik Hydrometeorological Center the monthly average temperature in September 2014 will be:

- 1-2<sup>0</sup>C above the long-term average in Khatlon province and in the valleys of the Direct Rule District (DRD);
- 1-1.5<sup>0</sup>C above the long-term average in Sughd province;
- 1<sup>0</sup>C above the long-term average indicators in higher elevation districts of RRS and GBAO.

Region		Precipitation
Khatlon province	Lower elevations	0.1-1.8 mm
	Foothills	4.2-8.7 mm
Sughd province	Valleys	2.5-8.1 mm
	Higher elevation	5.3-11.2 mm
DRD	Valleys	0.1-1.8 mm
	Higher elevation	4.6-19.6 mm
GBAO	Western	1.9-2.2 mm
	Eastern	2.5-5.6 mm

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above average in the eastern districts of GBAO, within or less than the normal rainfall in the Khatlon Province, lower elevations of DRD and Suoghd Province.

(See Table 2. For a more detailed weather forecast for September 2014, refer to Attachment A).

### 2.2. Weather summary for August 2014.

August 2014 in Tajikistan was moderately hot. The average monthly air temperature in most of the valley and lowland districts was below the average (but in Khovaling, Khudjand, Kairokum, Istaravshan and Hissar, 1-2<sup>0</sup>C above), at higher elevation districts it was 1-2<sup>0</sup>C below mean annual values and was:

- At the lower elevations – foothills, 24-28<sup>0</sup>C,
- At the higher elevations, 14-23<sup>0</sup>C (in Darvoz 27<sup>0</sup>C),
- At the higher elevations of GBAO, 10-11<sup>0</sup>C.

The hottest weather was observed:

- in the valleys; on 6-13, 20 and 22-24 August, the daytime temperature reached 38-39<sup>0</sup>C;
- at higher elevations; on 6-14, 20-24 and 30-31 August the temperature reached 29-34<sup>0</sup>C.

<sup>1</sup> Information in sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Attachment A based on the report of the Agency of Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

- in Sughd province, the temperature reached 40°C on 24 August;

At night the air temperature in valleys ranged from 16-21°C up to 12-17 °C at higher elevations from 5-10°C to 10-15°C.

Precipitation mainly fell at higher elevations and at the lower elevations. The most intensive precipitation fell in GBAO. Monthly precipitation was below normal only in some higher elevation districts of Sughd province. In GBAO the precipitation was above the norm of annual precipitation.

Regions	%
Sughd Province	18-119%
Khatlon Province	0%
DRD	31-138%
Western GBAO	26-283%
Eastern GBAO	26-175%

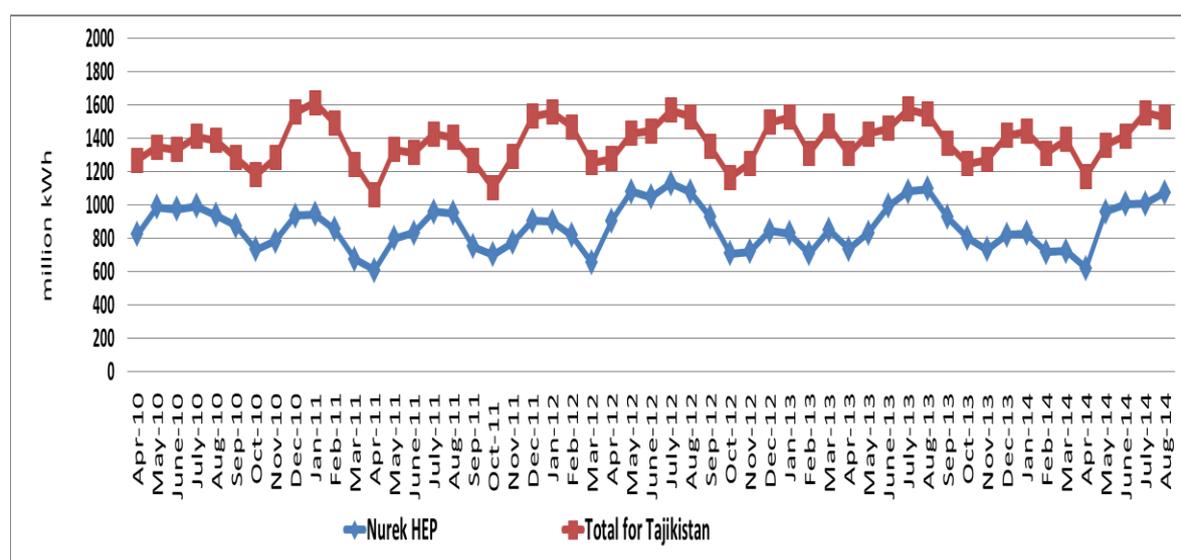
### 3. ENERGY

#### 3.1. Production of electricity<sup>2</sup>

According to information from OJHC “Barqi Tojik”, total energy generated in August 2014 was 1,527 million kilowatt/hours (kWh) or 49.3 million kWh per day. Electricity production in August 2014 decreased by 1.6 percent (50.1 million kWh) compared with July 2014. (More detailed information on electricity generation is available from the IAC: [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com)).

Electricity production in August 2014 was 18 million kWh less compared to the same period of the previous year. (See section 3.5 for further information.) This is due to the reduced power consumption of the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO).

#### Total Electricity generation, April 2010 – August 2014 (million kilowatt/hours)

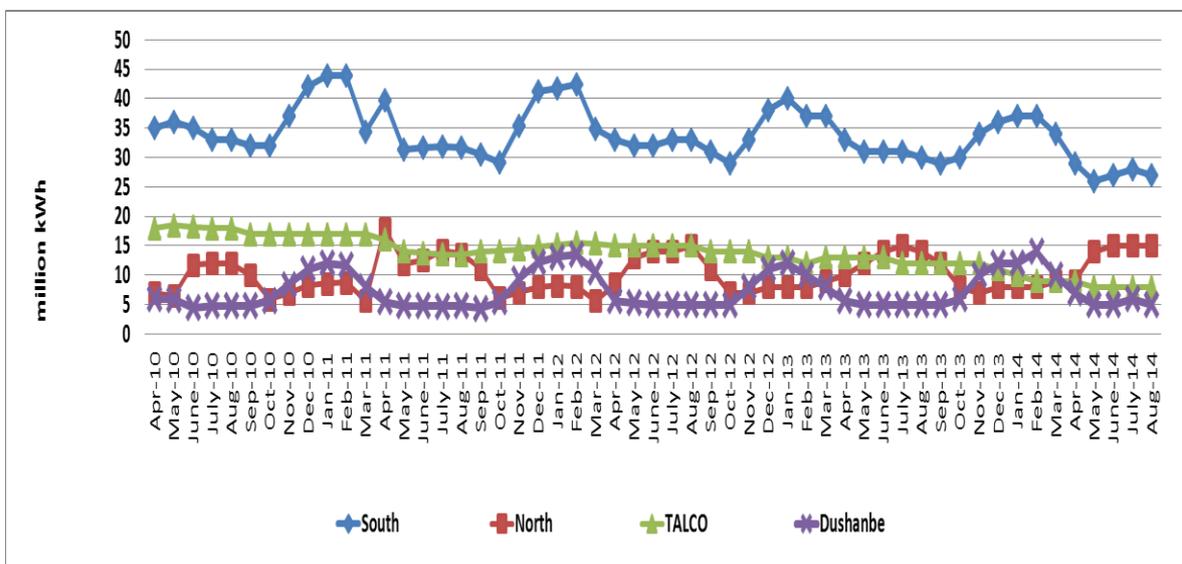


<sup>2</sup> Data on production and consumption of electricity is given by an expert on Monitoring and Early warning of “Barqi Tojik”.

### 3.2. Electricity consumption

The average daily consumption of electricity by the main regions of Tajikistan and Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is presented in the following graph. Total electricity consumption in August 2014 was 1,288 million kWh, which is 3.7 percent less than in July 2014. In August 2014 electricity consumption was 90 million kWh less than in August 2013 (1,378 million kWh). In August 2014 Sangtuda-1 and Sangtuda-2 hydropower stations delivered 188.4 million kWh of electricity to Afghanistan via the 220 kW and 110 kW lines, 29.2 million kWh more than in the same period of the previous year, comprising 12.3 percent of the total amount of electricity produced in Tajikistan. (More detailed information on electricity generation is available from MEWS Center at: [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).)

**Total average daily electricity consumption, April 2010 – August 2014 (million kWh)**



### 3.3. Natural and liquid gas fuel

Due to the completion of the contact with Uzbekistan in December 2012 the delivery of natural gas was suspended.

Tajikistan also maintains deliveries of liquid gas by automobile and railway transport. According to data from the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, enterprises registered with the Ministry imported 146,547 tons of liquid gas fuel mainly from Kazakhstan and Russia in January–August 2014, which is 12,029 tons more than in the same period of 2013. In August 2014, imports of liquid gas fuel amounted to 22,379 tons, 945 tons less compared to the previous month of July.

More than 40 percent of automobile transport use liquid gas as fuel due to the high price of gasoline.

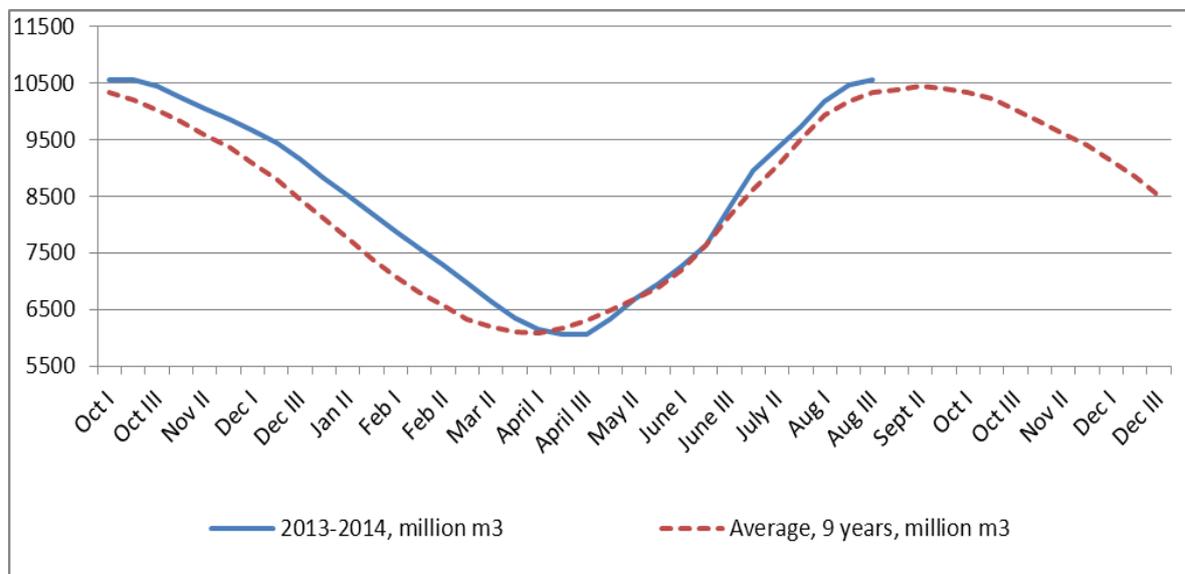
### 3.4. Coal

According to the data of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, coal production in August amounted to 103,153 tons, which is 4649 tons more than in July 2014. During January–August 2014, 440,427 tons of coal were produced, which is 170,095 tons or 162.9 percent more than in the same period of the previous year. Coal production has increased due to completion of the first unit of CHP plant «Dushanbe-2» and transition of industrial enterprises from the more expensive natural gas and electricity to more cost-effective fuel for heating and other needs (for example, for processing gas for activities of TALCO).

### 3.5. Water-level in reservoir of Nurek HPS<sup>3</sup>

The following chart of “**Water volume – Nurek HPS**” shows the amount of water in Nurek Hydropower Station at the end of August 2014, by comparison with the average volume for the last nine years (2004–2013). At the end of August 2014, the water level in the Nurek reservoir HPS was 910.54 m above sea level, 6.16 m higher than in July 2014, 0.15 m above the same period of the last year, and 53.54 m above the “dead level” (857 m). The average monthly flow of the Vakhsh River in August 2014 was 1,186 m<sup>3</sup>/second, which is 20.3 percent less than during the same period of the previous year.

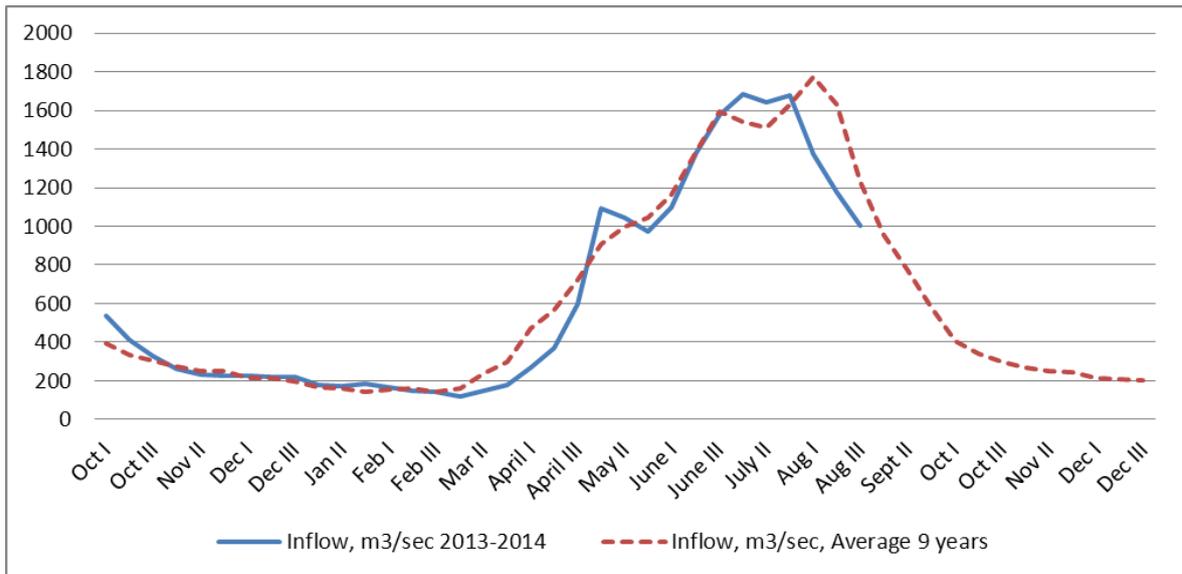
#### Water volume – Nurek HPS (million m<sup>3</sup>)



The following diagram, **Water flow in reservoir of Nurek HPS**, shows the volume of water flows in the Nurek HPS reservoir. At the end of August 2014, water flow was 1,005 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 227.6 m<sup>3</sup>/sec below the average of 1232.6 m<sup>3</sup>/sec in the period 2004–2013.

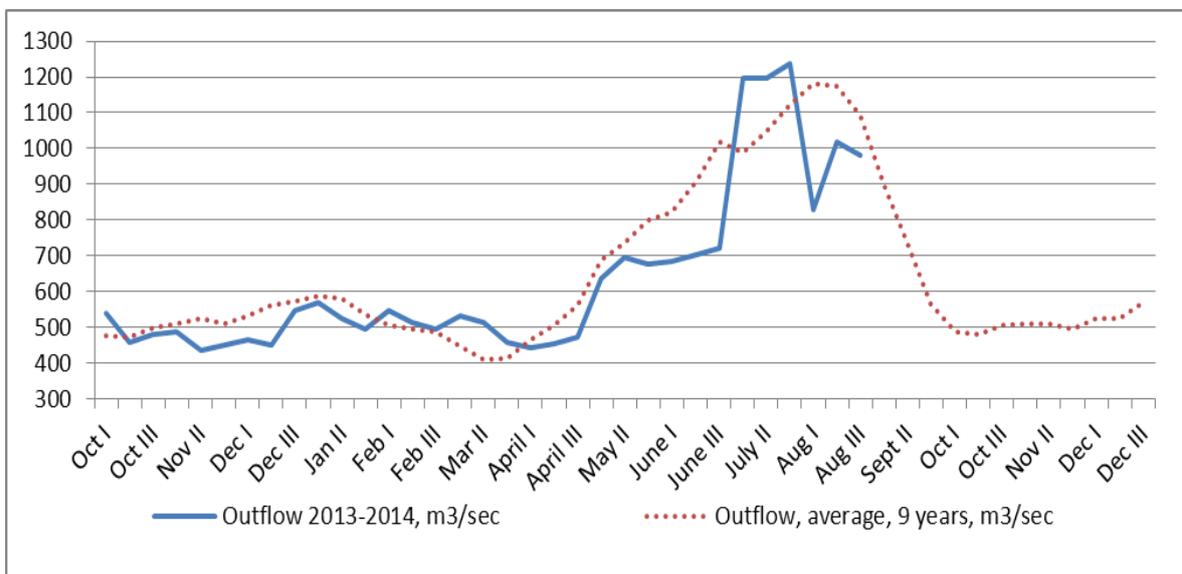
<sup>3</sup> Data of «Barqi Tojik»

### Water flow in reservoir in Nurek HPS (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)



As shown in the diagram “**Water consumption from reservoir of Nurek HPS**”, the average water consumption from the Nurek HPS reservoir at the end of August 2014 was 980 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is below the nine-year average (1,093.8 m<sup>3</sup>/sec).

### Water consumption from reservoir of Nurek HPS (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)



## 4. FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1. Reports on Food Security

Data from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade show that wheat and grain are the top two imported food products in Tajikistan. For January-July 415.5 thousand tons of grain at an average price of \$299 per ton and 104.6 thousand tons of wheat flour

at an average price of \$410 per ton were imported into Tajikistan – 22.5 percent more grain and 10.4 percent less wheat flour – than the same period of the previous year.

In August 2014 a slight increase in the price of wheat flour was observed in the country's markets, relative to the previous month of July. As of September 5, 2014, the average price of one bag (50kg) of domestically-produced first- grade flour in Dushanbe markets was 139.5 TJS (\$28.1). In July, the average price was 133 TJS (\$27). (In comparison, first-grade flour produced in Kazakhstan cost 145.75 TJS (\$29.3) in the same month). The average price was 140.5 TJS (\$28.6) in June.

For the period January-July 2014, the average price of oil-product imports dropped by 21.3% compared to January–July of the previous year, amounting to \$833 per ton. During this period, Tajikistan imported 350.3 thousand tons of oil products, (130.6 thousand tons more than in 2013); 138 thousand tons of diesel fuel at an average price of \$828 per ton; 168.5 thousand tons of petrol at the average price of \$738 per ton.

Moreover, based on data from Tajikistan's Ministry of Agriculture, grain crops were planted over a total area of 309,738 hectares (ha) from January 1 until September 7, 2014 of the current year. The harvested area for the same period was 260,251 ha, with yields amounting to 711,017 tons of grain crops (27,257 tons less than in the same period of 2013). The average harvest per hectare is 2.7 tons, 0.08 tons more than in the same period of the previous year.

For more information, please contact the MEWS Working Group: [earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com).

**The Famine Early Warning Systems Network for August (FEWS NET) PRICE WATCH: Prices for food products for July** assesses food availability in Central Asia for July as generally good. Wheat flour export prices in Kazakhstan, the region's largest producer and exporter, were stable between June and July, ahead of harvests in mid-August. Export prices are still 8 percent lower than their respective 2013 levels, but 18 percent above the five-year average. In Pakistan, another important regional supplier, wheat grain and flour prices were generally stable across major markets, due to adequate supplies during the post-harvest period, and remain comparable to their respective 2013 levels. Wheat grain prices in Afghanistan slightly fell in July following average to above-average local wheat harvests. In Tajikistan, both wheat grain and flour prices remained stable in July.

However, prices were 20 percent higher than the five-year average in the country. Prices for potato significantly decreased (by 25 percent) in July, in connection with increased availability from local harvests, as well as from other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Prices in Tajikistan are still 32 percent higher than their 2013 relative levels, one of the long-term consequences of a sharp drop in potato production in the previous year.

**Outlook:**

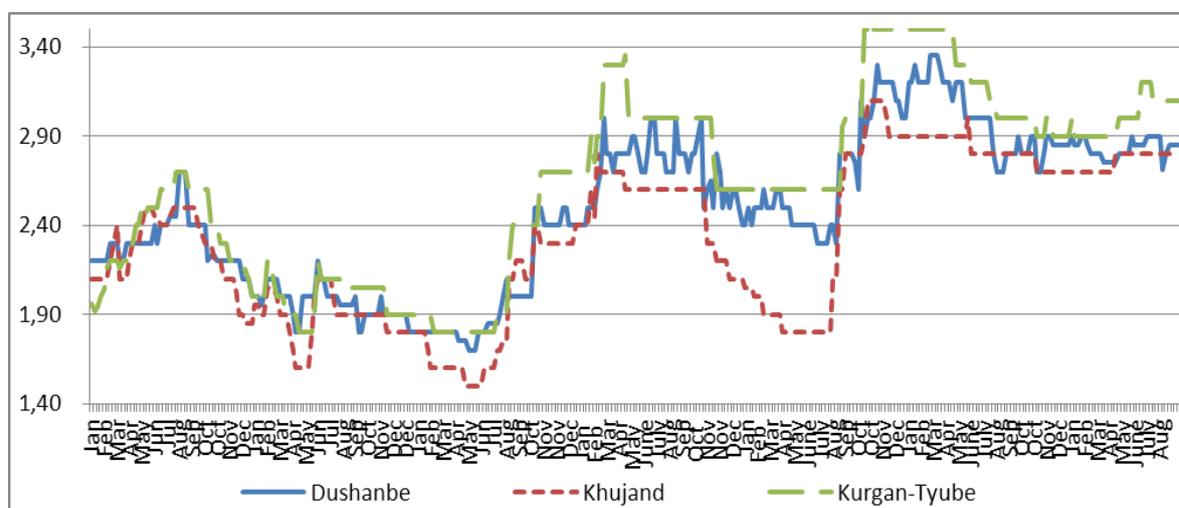
The current USDA wheat harvest outlook for Kazakhstan is estimated at 13.5 to 14 million metric tons (MMT) for the 2013/2014 marketing year. Despite concerns about rainfall levels and distribution earlier in the production season, normal wheat harvests are expected in the northern major wheat-producing areas starting mid to late August. However, cold and rains during the summer did not allow grain to mature fully in specific areas, delaying harvests. However, these localized dynamics are not expected to significantly influence national or regional wheat supplies this marketing year. Indeed, average to near-average wheat harvest in Kazakhstan will contribute to stable food availability and prices in regional markets.

In Tajikistan, locally-produced wheat grain prices will remain stable or decline further in August and September as local harvests and regional imports continue to enter the markets.

The complete FEWS NET report may be found at: [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MONTHLY\\_PRICE\\_WATCH\\_AND\\_ANNEX\\_AUGUT2014\\_1.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MONTHLY_PRICE_WATCH_AND_ANNEX_AUGUT2014_1.pdf).

**4.2. Prices for wheat flour<sup>4</sup>****First-grade wheat flour**

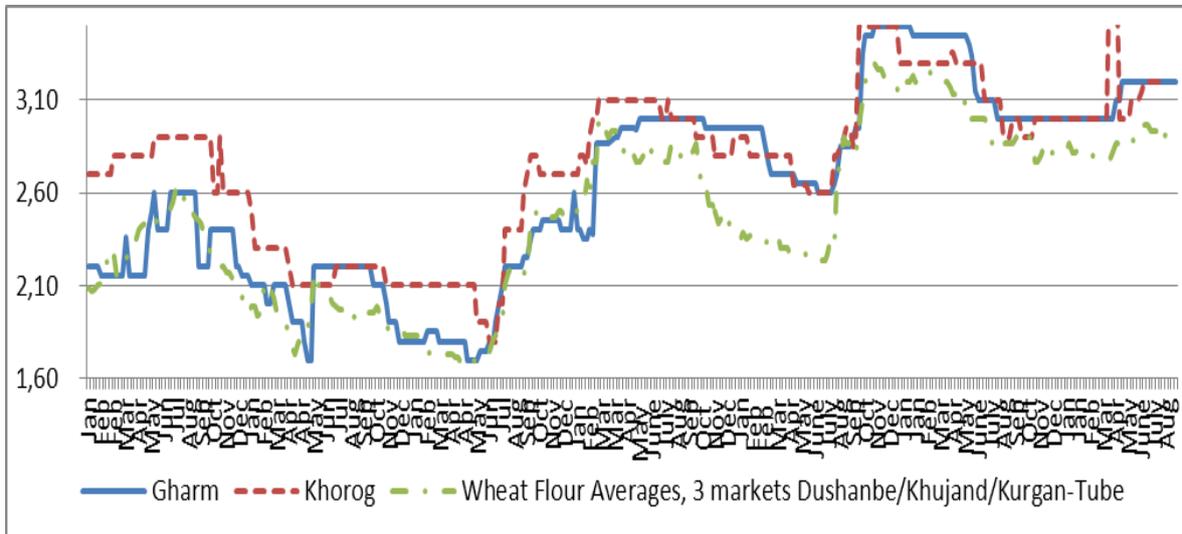
The following Figure 1 shows the prices for the first-grade wheat flour in the markets of Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to the end of August 2014. In August 2014 prices of wheat flour rose in Dushanbe in comparison with July, but remained unchanged in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube.

**Price for first-grade flour in three large markets for January 2008 – August 2014. (somon/kg)**

<sup>4</sup> Prices for food and fuel are taken from weekly monitoring of markets in Tajikistan, UN WFP [http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/agriculture&food\\_security/fms/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fms/)

The following diagram shows the prices for first-grade wheat in two large markets in Garm and Khorog and the average price in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube. In August 2014, prices for wheat flour in Rasht and Khorog remained the same as prices in July.

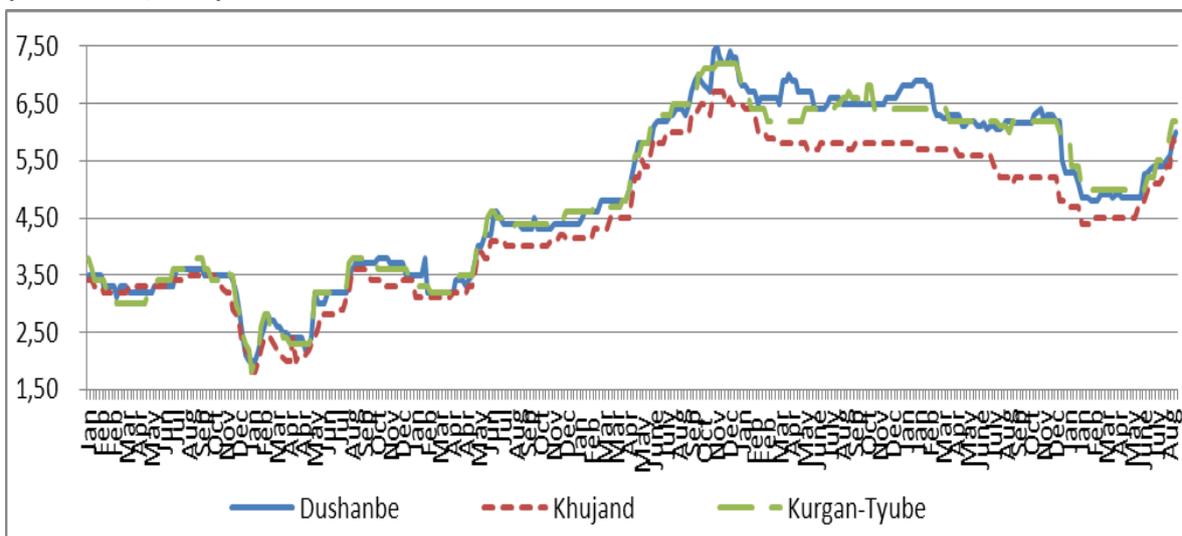
**Prices for first grade wheat in Garm and Khorog and at the average of three large markets for January 2008 – August 2014 (somon/kg)**



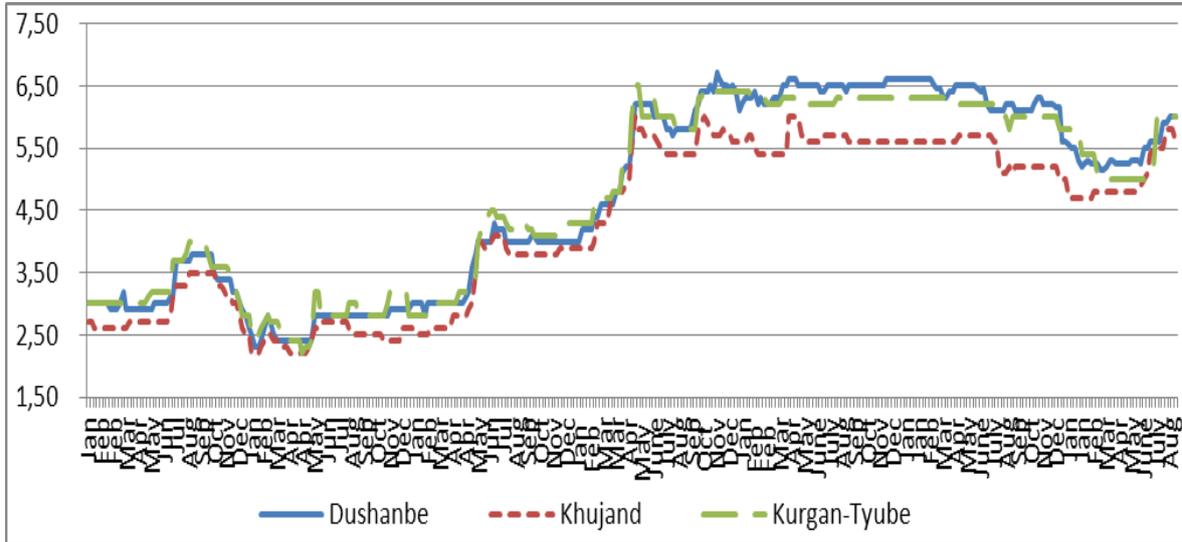
**4.3. Prices for fuel**

In August 2014 an increase in petrol and diesel fuel prices was observed in the markets of Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade forecast a 20 percent increase in fuel prices in September, based on analysis of the stock exchanges of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. Prices are expected to continue to rise in the fourth quarter of 2014 in Tajikistan.

**Prices for petrol in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube, January 2008 – August 2014 (in somoni/liter).**



### Prices for diesel fuel in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube, January 2008 – August 2014 (in somoni/liter).



## 5. HEALTHCARE

According to data from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Protection of Population of Tajikistan (Table 4), the epidemiological situation and trends in primary and registered infectious diseases from January 1 until September 10, 2014 showed signs of improvement compared to the same period in 2013:

- Decrease in incidences of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases (including acute intestinal infections);
- Decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever;
- Decrease in the number of cases of viral hepatitis;
- Decrease in the number of cases of acute respiratory viral infections;
- Increase in the number of cases of brucellosis ;
- Increase in the number of registered cases of bites from wild and domestic animals;
- Increase in number of cases of hemorrhagic fever (DHF)).

No	Name of diseases	2013	2014	Difference (-), (+)
1	Typhoid fever	69	34	-35
2	Acute intestinal infectious	28,578	24,351	-4227
3	Dysentery	666	4,08	-258
4	Brucellosis	549	658	+109
5	Anthrax	18	16	-2
6	Bites and saliva flow	9,735	9,818	+83
7	Crimean – Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	4	11	+7
8	Tuberculosis	3,081	2842	-239
9	Acute respiratory infections	168,610	162,471	-6139
10	Flu	12,368	4,017	-8351

With the beginning of autumn and given school-age children's access to only poor-quality surface water, the risk of more acute intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, in particular viral hepatitis, is expected to increase. Table 5 presents expected risks for September 2014, and corresponding recommendations.

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

<b>Table 5. Expected risks for September 2014 and recommended and necessary actions</b>	
<b>Expected risks</b>	<b>Recommended and necessary actions</b>
Risk of acute intestinal infections may remain high, due to harvest yield and favorable climatic conditions of the season.	Ensure the quality of drinking water requires physical treatment, adequate decontamination and disinfection of water in all non-earthly basins, which reduce the risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Currently, the main methods of providing the appropriate level of water safety remains chlorination, filtration and mandatory household boiling.
Risk of increasing viral hepatitis in RRS and districts of Khatlon and Sughd Provinces.	Improve the sanitary condition of settlements, strengthening of the coordination of appropriate services by public authorities in the field, strengthening the monitoring of the provision of good quality of drinking water
Possibility of food poisoning.	Observe the conditions of storage and transportation of perishable foods. Be attentive to home canning. Before consumption, follow the advice of experts.
According to official statistics from the State Service of Veterinary Supervision, there is an observed increase in the incidence rate of brucellosis among animals, which in turn promotes the growth of the population obtaining brucellosis from animals.	Strengthen the control system for the epidemiological and veterinary supervision of stray animals and to establish maintenance of animals.
In connection with that, the risk of morality from rabies remains high. There is no registration, certification and regular vaccination of dogs (even in the capital) by State service of Veterinary supervision.	Strengthening the control of registration, certification and vaccination of domestic animals. If there is a violation of the rules of keeping animals, to bring the animals owners to responsibility.

## **6. ECONOMIC TRENDS**

### **6.1. General trends**

Over the first seven months of 2014, the development of the national economy remained stable, while the economy continued to grow. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the

Republic increased by 7 percent compared to the same period of 2013, and amounted to 21.876 billion somoni (\$4.51 billion). The growth indicator of GDP in comparison with the same period of the previous year decreased by 0.5 percent. The deflator index of prices equaled 106.8%. GDP per capita increased by 278.5 TJS (\$57.4) – by 11.7 percent in comparison to the same period in the previous year and amounted to 2,652.7 somoni (\$546.9).

Tajikistan's GDP in this period was mainly supported by the development of industries at 104.6 percent, agriculture – 107.2 percent investments in fixed capital – 125.5 percent, transportation of cargo – 102.2 percent, retail turnover – 107.2 percent and paid services - 104.1 percent.

From January-July 2014, industrial enterprises produced goods worth \$5.33 billion somoni (\$1.098 billion), 4.6 percent higher compared to the same period of the previous year. Industrial production grew in January-July of 2014 compared to the same period of 2013: in mining (by 17.8 percent), manufacturing (by 2.0 percent) and production and distribution of electricity, gas, and water (by 3.7 percent). The share of mining products is 13.7 percent; manufacturing (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industry), 63.2 percent; and the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply, steady remained at 23.1 percent.

In January-July of 2014, the volume of gross products of agriculture (in all categories of farms) as compared to the same period of 2013 increased by 7.2 percent. In addition to the above, 94 percent% of all agricultural products are from the private sector. The volume of gross products of agriculture in the reporting period amounted to 7.89 billion TJS (\$1.63 billion), including crop production – 5.30 billion TJS (\$1.09billion), an increase of 6.8 percent, and animal husbandry – 2.595 billion TJS (\$533.7 million), an increase of 7.8 percent.

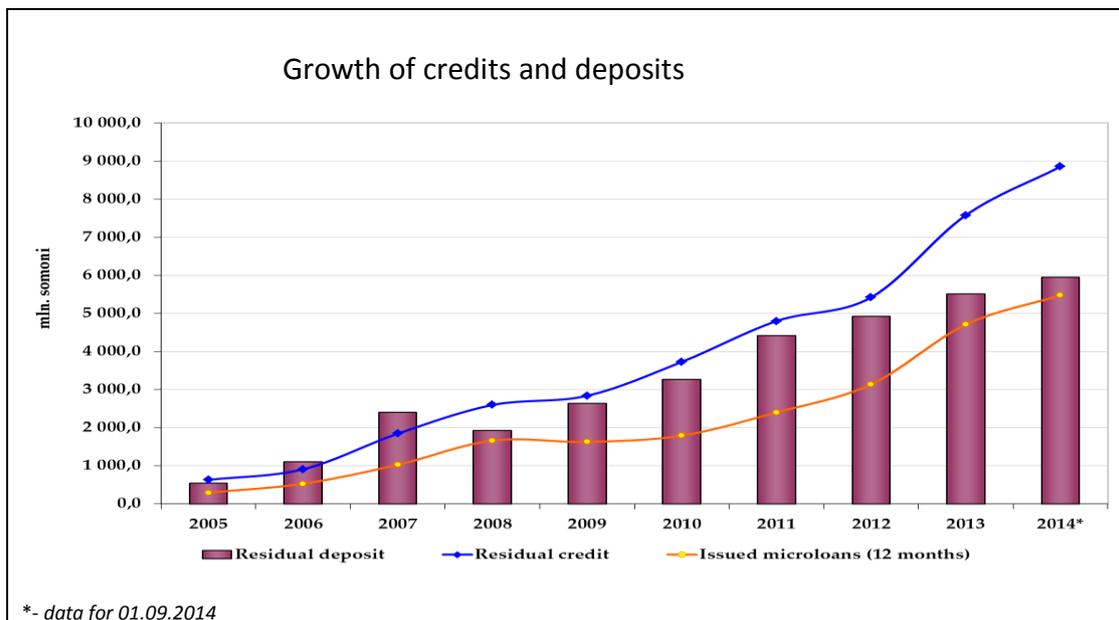
The volume of investment in fixed capital at the expense of all sources of financing for the seven months of the current year amounted to 3.39 billion TJS, or \$697.8 million, which is 25.5 percent more than in the same period of 2013. In January-July 2014 production facilities received investments of 1.729 billion TJS (\$356.6 million), or 51 percent. Non-production facilities were invested in at the amount of 1.66 billion somoni (\$342.2 million), or 49 percent of the total volume of investment in the country. Most investments (about 45.2 percent) were invested in the state sector; 27.9 percent for the private sector; 7.7 percent for joint enterprises; and foreign ownership – 19.2 percent. A total of 607.9 million TJS (\$125.2 million) was invested in the construction of energy facilities, 33.2 percent more in compare with the same period of last year.

For the first seven months of 2014, in comparison with December 2013, inflation in the consumer sector was 4.7 percent. The main contributors to inflation were paid services (5 percent) and food products (0.8 percent).

According to data from the Ministry of Finance, during the first seven months of 2014 the state budget was 7.022 billion TJS (\$1446 million), or 32.1 percent of the GDP.

The total balance of loans for January – July) 2014 amounted to 8.85 billion TJS (\$1.824 billion), increasing in comparison with the same data of the previous year by 32.1 percent. Positive trends of crediting are determined mainly by the increase of credit balance in national currency to 43.7 percent. The volume of disbursed loans to economic sectors during the current period amounted to 6.4 billion TJS (\$1.319.6 billion), increasing relative to the same period of the last year to 29.5 percent. The volume of disbursed credits reached 5.1 billion TJS (\$1.05 billion), comprising 79.4 percent of the total volume of repaid credits for this period.

Development of microfinance throughout Tajikistan, especially in remote mountain areas, continues to be a priority and an important direction for the country's banking system. From the beginning of 2014, the volume of provided microcredits amounted to 4 billion TJS, (\$824.7 million), an increase in comparison with the same period of the last year by 38.4 percent. In remote mountain areas of the country, microcredits worth 657.2 million somoni (\$135.5 million) were provided, which in comparison with the same period of the previous year is 25 percent higher.



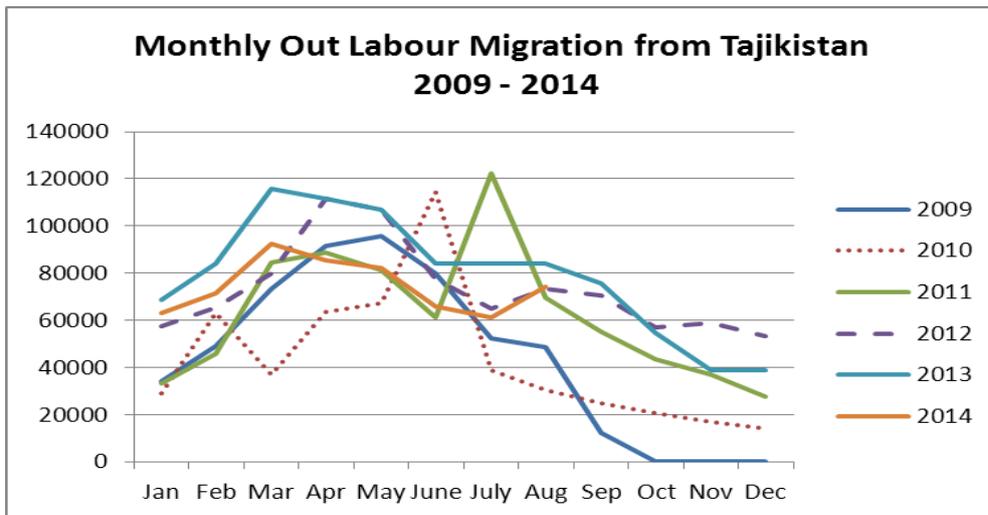
Foreign trade turnover of Tajikistan in January-July 2014 amounted to \$3.347 billion, and relative to the same period of the last year increased by 13.6 percent. Exports of goods amounted to \$581.1 million and imports were \$2.766 billion. Negative balance of foreign trade turnover of the country was \$2.185 billion.

## 6.2. Labor migration of population

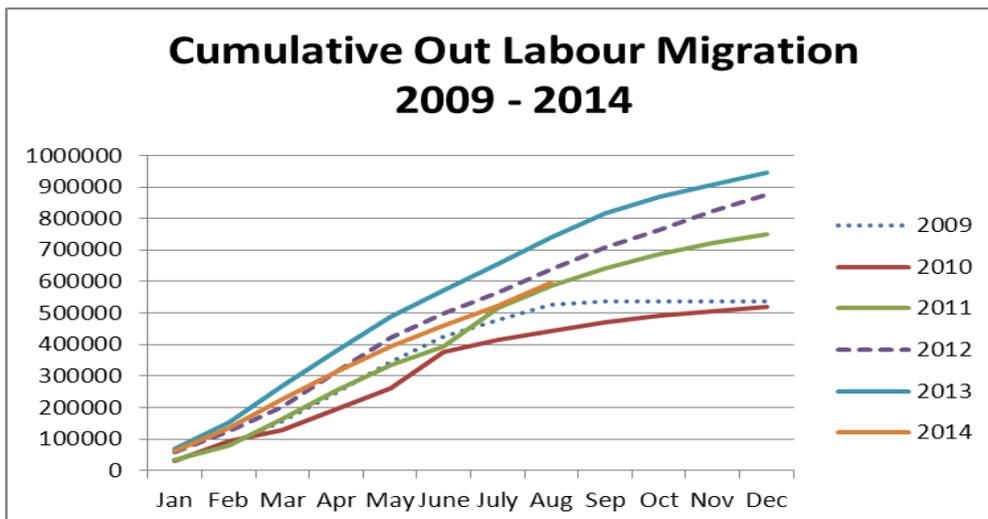
According to data from the Migration Service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Tajikistan, in January – August 2014, out-migration was 19.3% less than the same period of the previous year, with 596,498 people emigrated from Tajikistan. In contrast, 335,273 returned to Tajikistan.

This drop in labor migration is attributed to changes in the current laws of the Russian Federation concerning labor migrants' activities.

The following diagram “**Monthly labor migration outside of Tajikistan of 2009 – 2014**” provides data on annual labor migration for 2009 - 2014.



The diagram “**Total labor migration of 2009-2014**” shows that the total level of labor migration in 2014 is lower than the level of labor migration of the same period of 2013.



## 6.3. Employment

According to the Agency for Labor and Employment of Population of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan, during the first eight months of 2014, 81,080 people asked the Agency for help. Of those, 52,417 people registered as

persons looking for jobs, and 37,109 people were officially recognized as unemployed. With the assistance of the employment services 28,227 people have been employed in 2014, making up 34.8 percent of applicants. The main constraints to providing more people with jobs include the lack of necessary technical training, the loss of skills due to prolonged unemployment, and the low wages offered by employers.

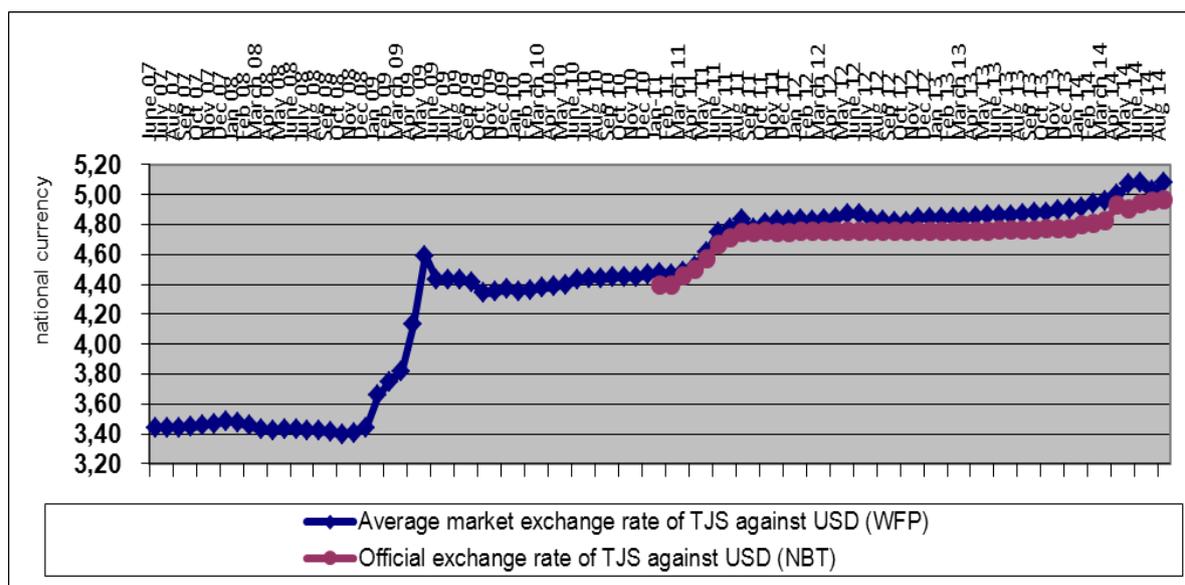
In January-August 2014, 4,825 unemployed people received unemployment compensation for a total amount of 2.082 million TJS (\$418.9 thousand). From the beginning of 2013 to September 1, 2014, at least 84,908 people registered with the Agency as citizens seeking work. From them, 57,568 have unemployed status. During the period January-August 2014, about 13,369 people were directed to professional training, 3,446 people were directed to social paid works, and 1,960 citizens were provided with concessional credits for organization of private business.

According to the country's State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration , during January-August 2014, 138,584 new jobs were created, 8.4% less than the same period of the previous year (151,272).

#### 6.4. Exchange rate

The diagram below shows the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT), as well as the informal (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by the World Food Programme of the United Nations (UN WFP). The rate of NBT as of September 1, 2014, slightly increased and equals 4.97 TJS for \$1. The UN WFP office reported that the average market exchange rate in the 5 largest markets in Tajikistan on September 1, 2014, was to 5.08 TJS to \$1.

#### Exchange Rate of TJS and USD, July 2007 – August 2014.





## **Attachment A – Weather forecast for September 2014.**

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

The average monthly air temperature at the lower elevations and in the foothills is expected to be 1-2<sup>0</sup>C higher than climatological norms and to be 18-19<sup>0</sup>C in the foothills. In the first half of the month, prevailing temperatures will be: at the lower elevations, 14-19<sup>0</sup>C at night,; 33-38<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons—; in the foothills, 12-17<sup>0</sup>C at night—, 27-32<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons—. In the second half of the month, temperatures are expected up to drop to 10-15<sup>0</sup>C. Temperatures in the foothills will be 28-33<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons, 7-12<sup>0</sup>C at night, and 20-25<sup>0</sup>C and 14-19<sup>0</sup>C on some days.

Monthly precipitation is expected in some areas to be less than normal (averages at the lower elevations are 0.1-1.8 mm, and in the foothills, 4.2-8.7mm).

### **Sughd Province**

The average monthly air temperature is expected to be 1-1.5<sup>0</sup>C above the climatological averages: 20-23<sup>0</sup>C at the lower elevations and 12-15<sup>0</sup>C in the mountains. In the first part of the month, prevailing temperatures will be: 14-19<sup>0</sup>C at night and 32-37<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons at the lower elevations; in 6-11<sup>0</sup>C at night and 20-25<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon the mountains. In the second part a decrease in temperature is expected: in the valleys, 9-14<sup>0</sup>C at night and 25-30<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons; in mountain districts, 0-5<sup>0</sup>C at night and 15-20<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons. In the third part, the temperature will decrease to 10-15<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon in mountainous districts.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be less than normal in places (averages in the valleys are 2.5 -8.1 mm, and in the mountains, 5.3-11.2 mm).

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

The average monthly air temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C higher than climatological norms and equal: in the mountainous DRD, 13-17<sup>0</sup>C, and in western GBAO, 16-19<sup>0</sup>C. In the first part of the month, the prevailing temperature will be: in mountainous DRD, 9-14<sup>0</sup>C at night and 28-33<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon; in western districts of GBAO, 12-17<sup>0</sup>C at night and 27-32<sup>0</sup>C and in places up to 36<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon. It is assumed that in the second and third parts of the month low temperatures will prevail. Maximum air temperatures in mountainous regions of DRD range from 20-25<sup>0</sup>C to 15-20<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon and from 7-12<sup>0</sup>C to 1-6<sup>0</sup>C at night. In western GBAO, the temperature will range from 21-26<sup>0</sup>C to 17-22<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon and from 7-12<sup>0</sup>C to 3-8<sup>0</sup>C at night.

Monthly precipitation within these places is expected to be above the norm (the norm in the mountain regions of DRD is 4.6-19.6 mm, and in western GBAO 1.9-2.2 mm).

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

The average monthly air temperature is expected to be 5-8<sup>0</sup>C, which is 1<sup>0</sup>C above the climatological averages. Oscillating temperatures are expected throughout the month: from 0 to 5<sup>0</sup>C at night and from 11-16<sup>0</sup>C to 6-11<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoons.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the average of 2.5-5.6 mm.

The *Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan Monthly Report* regularly provides information and conducts brief analyses of developments of natural, economic, food, energy and other risks in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by a Group of Experts from government organizations and enterprises of the Center for monitoring and early warning (CMEWS) under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) RT, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Tajikistan. CMEWS was established in cooperation with UNDP in Tajikistan in 2010. Members of the Working Group represent the following organizations and institutions:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the RT;

The Ministry of Industry and new Technologies of the RT;

The Ministry of hydropower and water resources of the RT;

The Ministry of labor, migration and employment of the population of the RT;

The Ministry of Health and social protection of the population of the RT;

The Ministry of Agriculture of the RT;

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RT;

The Committee of Emergency situations and civil defense under the Government of the RT;

The Agency of statistics under the President of Tajikistan of the RT;

The Main Department of Geology under the Government of the RT;

The National Bank of the RT;

The Migration service of the Ministry of labor, migration and employment of the population of the RT;

The Open Joint stock Holding Company «Barqi Tojik»;

The Open Stock Company «Tajiktransgas»;

The State enterprise on meteorology;

The Agency of labor and employment of the population of the RT; and

The Institute of geology, earthquake engineering and seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the RT.

The Monitoring and Early Warning Center of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the RT, is not responsible for the quality and accuracy of these data provided by external sources, nor for the analysis based on these data.

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**Report is available on the website:**

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

and

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