

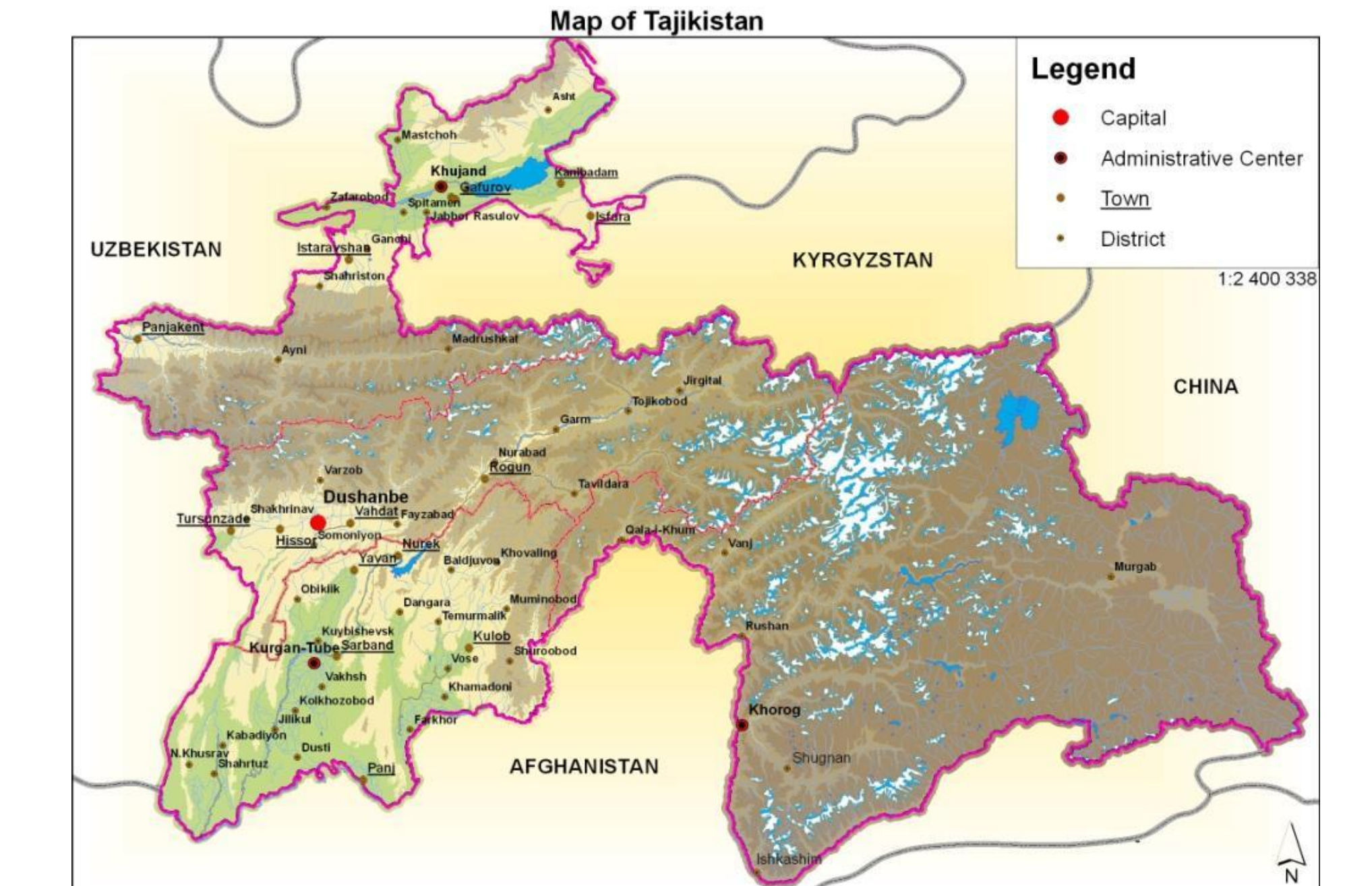


# Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 2015





## **GENERAL TRENDS**

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

In July 2015, according to long-term observations, there is a risk of an emergency caused by high temperatures, mudflows and rise of water levels in the basins of the Panj, Vakhsh, Zarafshon, Isfarinka, Varzob, Gund, Shirkent, Karatogh, Khanaka, Kofarnihon, Syr Darya Rivers in July 2015.

### **WEATHER**

The temperature in July 2015 will be 1°C above the norm and in some areas within the climatic norm in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of DRD. Within the climatic norm in Sughd Province and eastern districts of GBAO. 1°C below long-term averages at higher elevations of DRD and western districts of GBAO. Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the norm in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of DRD, above the norm in Sughd Province, at higher elevations of DRD and GBAO.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

At the end of June 2015, the water level in the Nurek HPP reservoir was 892.76 meters above sea level, which is 1.41 meters higher than in the same period of the previous year. Electricity generation in June 2015 was 48 million kW/h more compared to the same period of the previous year. In June 2015 155.7 million kW/h of electricity was transmitted to Afghanistan, 24.9 million kW/h more than in the same period of last year.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

In July, wheat grain and wheat flour prices will remain stable in Tajikistan due to the local wheat harvesting and sufficient imports from Kazakhstan. In order to prevent a locust infestation, the Republican Locust Control Headquarters was created.

### **HEALTH**

In June, the epidemiological situation of infectious diseases is characterized as relatively good. The risk of acute intestinal infections and water-borne diseases increases with the beginning of the hot period and access to poor quality surface water.

### **MIGRATION**

In June 2015, the number of labor migrants was 44,438 people, which is 15.4% less compared to June 2014. The reduction in labor migration is due to the new regulations for entrance into the Russian Federation on International Passports from January 1, 2015, and amendments in the existing Russian Federation legislation on the activities of labor migrants from foreign countries.

### **ECONOMY**

The GDP totaled 14,424 million TJS (2,512.6 million USD) for January-May 2015. Industrial production increased by 13.8 percent compared to the same period in 2014. Consumer price inflation was 2.6 percent compared to December 2014. In January-May 2015 foreign trade turnover was equal to 1,636.5 million USD, 19.4 percent less than in the same period in 2014. Goods exports totaled 353.2 million USD, and imports totaled 1,283.3 million USD. The negative balance of foreign trade turnover totaled 930.1 million USD.

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## 1. NATURAL HAZARDS

### 1.1. Possible natural disasters in July 2015

According to the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES and CD), and according to long-term observations, there is a risk of an emergency caused by high temperatures, mudflows and rise of water levels in the basins of the Panj, Vakhsh, Zarafshon, Isfarinka, Varzob, Gund, Shirkent, Karatogh, Khanaka, Kofarnihon, Syr Darya Rivers in July 2015.



Table 1. Historical data on Natural disasters in June  
2000-2014

Causes of Natural disasters	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Bcero
Wind	2	3		1	3			1		1					4	15
Flood		1	2	4	9	7	2	1		1	3		3	1	1	35
Rain	1	2	9	2	12	1		6	2		1					36
Thunderstorm									1							1
Hail	1	1			1				1							4
Earthquake	2			3	1		3	4	4					1	1	19
Landslide, rockfall			2	2					1	1		1	1			8
Breakthroughs of canals	1			1					1							3
Mudflow	2	4	10	3	19	2	1	7	2		2		4		2	58
Drought		1			1					3	2	2	2			11
Total	9	12	23	16	46	10	6	19	12	6	8	3	10	2	8	190

## 1.2. Natural disasters in June 2015

IMAC/CoES reported that in June 2015 there were 6 cases of natural disasters, including 2 cases due to descent of mudflows, 1 case due to strong wind, 1 case because of an earthquake, 2 cases due to thunderstorm. For more detailed and recent information on the review of natural disasters in June 2015 contact the MEWS Working Group at: [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).

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

### 2.1. Forecast for July 2015

According to the Tajik Hydrometeorology Center, the average monthly temperatures in July 2015 will be:

- 1<sup>0</sup>C above and in some areas within the climatic norm in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of DRD;
- Within the climatic norm in Sughd Province and in eastern districts of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO);
- 1<sup>0</sup>C below the long-term averages in the higher elevations of DRD and western GBAO.

Table 2. The average expected precipitation – July 2015		
Regions		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	0.1-6,2 mm
	Foothills	7.9-10.5 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	2.6-14.2 mm
	Higher elevations	14.3-28.1 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	0.1-6.2 mm
	Higher elevations	9-23mm
GBAO	West	4.5 – 10.6 mm
	East	5-15 mm

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the norm in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of Direct Ruled Districts (DRD), above the norm in Sughd Province, higher elevations of DRD and in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). (See Annex A for a more detailed forecast for July 2015.)

### 2.2. Weather summary for June 2015

In June the weather was characterized by relatively warm weather in Tajikistan. The average monthly temperature in most areas was within the norm, and in some areas 1-1.5<sup>0</sup>C above the norm.

The highest air temperatures were observed during June 6-8, 11-13, 17-22, and 28-30 when the maximum air temperature was 38-43<sup>0</sup>C. The average daily temperature was 3-5<sup>0</sup>C above the long-term averages.

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

Short-term low temperature was observed during June 9, 14-15, 25-27 when daily temperature fell to 6-8°C and was 30-35°C at lower elevations.

Monthly precipitation in most areas was below the norm except in Dehavz, Darvaz, Murghob and Dushanbe (156-194%): (see Table 3).

Table 3. Monthly Precipitation	
Regions	Less than norm %
Sughd Province	43-115%
Khatlon Province	25-92%
DRD	31-105%
GBAO	16-114%

### 3. ENERGY

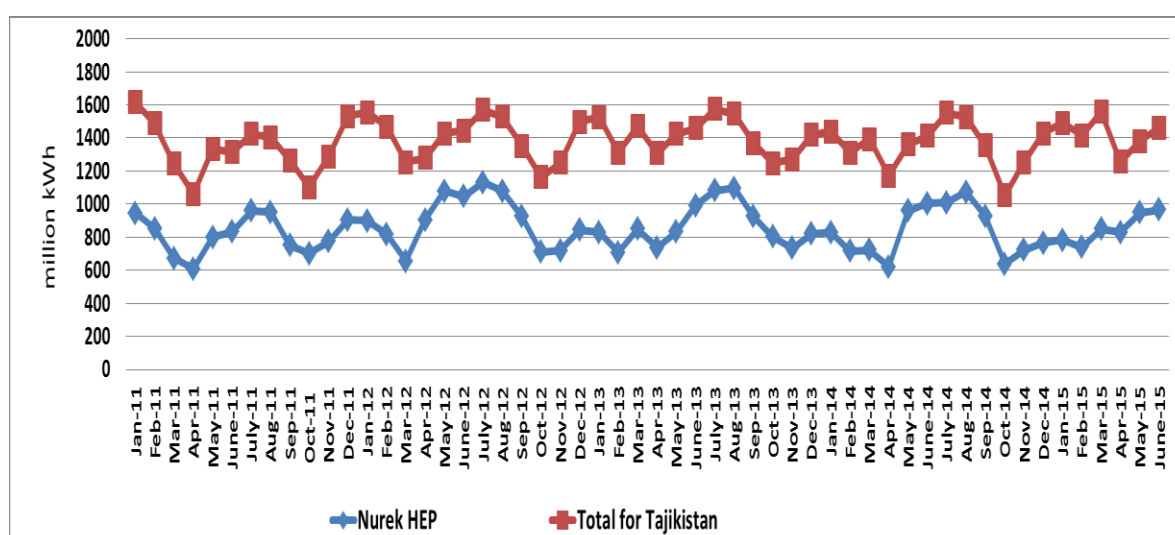
#### 3.1. Electricity Generation <sup>2</sup>

According to the information of OJHC “Barqi Tojik,” total electricity generation in June 2015 was 1,461 million kilowatt-hours (kW/h), or 48.7 million kW/h per day. Electricity generation in June 2015 increased by 9.4 percent (44.5 million kW/h) compared to May 2015.

Electricity generation in June 2015 was 48.0 million kW/h more than in the same period of the last year. This is due to the commissioning of the first unit of the “Dushanbe-2” thermal power and the second unit of “Sangtuda-2” HPP in the past year (see Section 3.5 below.)

For more detailed information on electricity generation contact the MEWS Center at: [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com) ).

#### Total Electricity Generation – January 2011 – June 2015 (million kW/h)



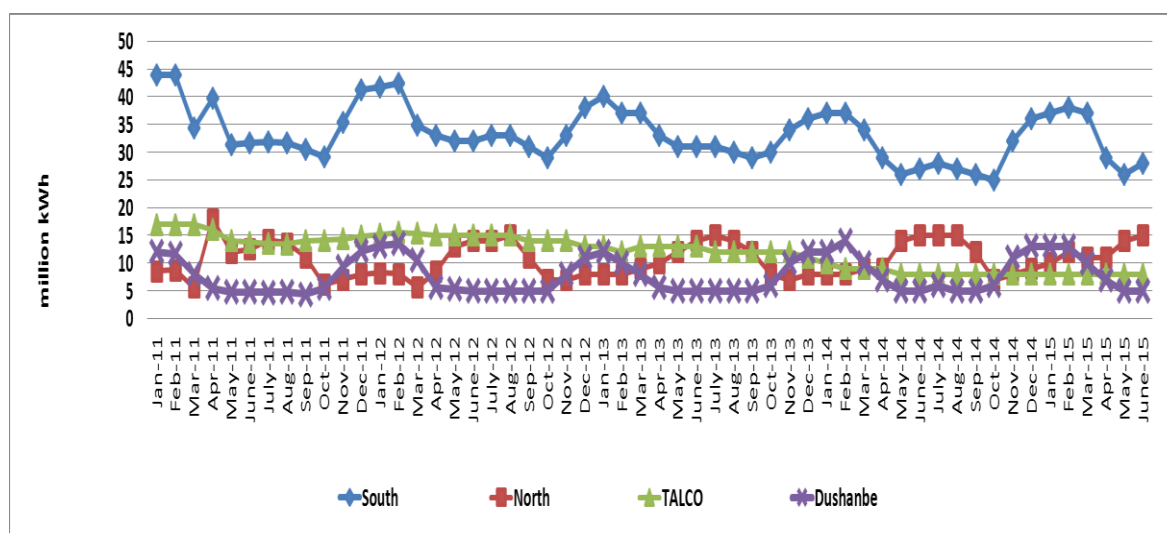
<sup>2</sup> Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) Expert from Barqi Tojik.

### 3.2. Electricity Consumption

The following table shows the average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial consumer of electricity. In June 2015 total electricity consumption reached 1,276 million kW/h, 2.2 percent more in comparison with May 2015. In June 2015 electricity consumption was 51.0 million kW/h more compared to the same period of the last year.

In June 2015 the 220 kW and 110 kW networks from Sangtuda-1 and Sangtuda-2 hydroelectric plants transmitted 155.7 million kW/h of electricity to Afghanistan, 24.9 million kW/h more than in the same period of the previous year and 10.7 percent of the total amount of electricity generated in Tajikistan. (For more detailed information on electricity consumption, contact the MEWS Center at: [earlywarning.tj@gmail.com](mailto:earlywarning.tj@gmail.com).)

**The total Average daily Electricity Consumption – January 2011 – June 2015 (million kW/h)**



### 3.3. Natural and liquefied gas

The supply of natural gas to the Republic of Tajikistan was suspended in connection with completion of the contract with the Republic of Uzbekistan in December 2012.

Tajikistan receives deliveries of liquefied gas by road and rail. According to operational data of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, enterprises registered with the Ministry imported 153,908 tons of liquefied gas in January-June 2015, mostly from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Turkmenistan and the Russian Federation. Imports amounted to 14,250 tons more than in the same period of the last year. Liquefied gas imports amounted to 19,074 tons in June 2015, 1,278 tons less in comparison with the same period of the last year.

More than 60 percent of the country's motor vehicles use liquefied gas as fuel.

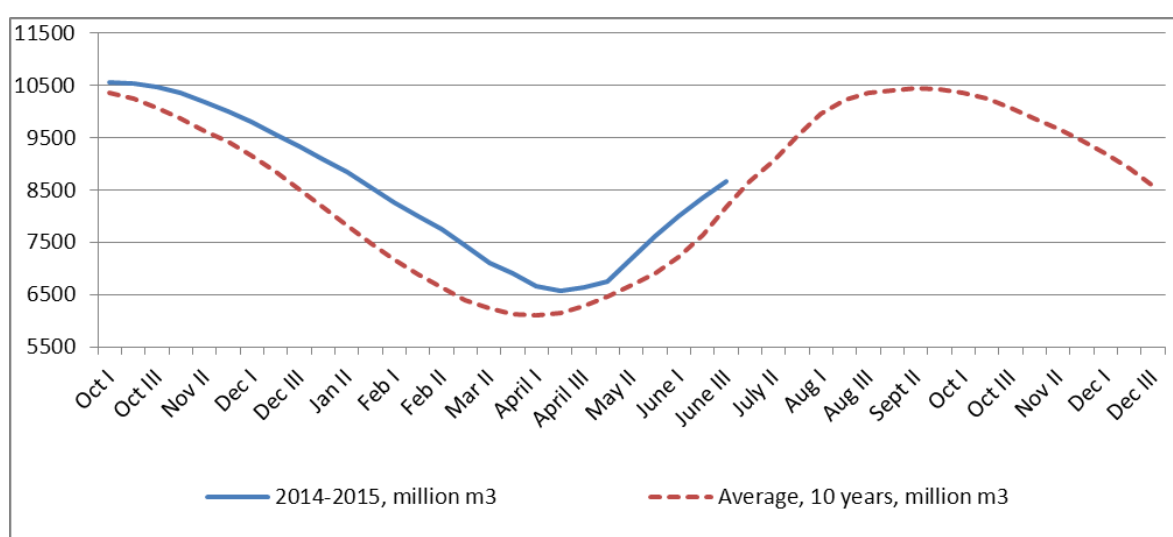
### 3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of RT, 71,828 tons of coal were produced in June 2015, which is 3,250 tons less than in May 2015. 282,454 tons of coal were produced in January-June 2015 in Tajikistan, which is 45,758 tons or 19.3% more than in the same period of the last year. Coal production has increased due to the commissioning of the first unit of the “Dushanbe-2” thermal power plant and a shift in the country’s industrial enterprises from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal for heating and other needs (e.g., for processing coal into gas for TALCO activities).

### 3.5. Water Level in the Nurek Hydropower Plant<sup>3</sup>

The **Water Volume – Nurek HPP** chart below shows the volume of water in the Nurek Hydropower Plant (HPP) reservoir at the end of June 2015 compared to the average volume over the last ten years (2004 to 2014). At the end of June 2015, the water level in the Nurek HPP reservoir was 892.76 meters above sea level, which is 12.27 meters higher than in May 2015, 1.41 meters higher than in the same period of the previous year, and 35.76 meters above the “dead level” (inactive storage) (857 meters). In June 2015, average monthly inflow from the Vakhsh River was 1,450m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 8.1 percent less compared to the same period of the last year.

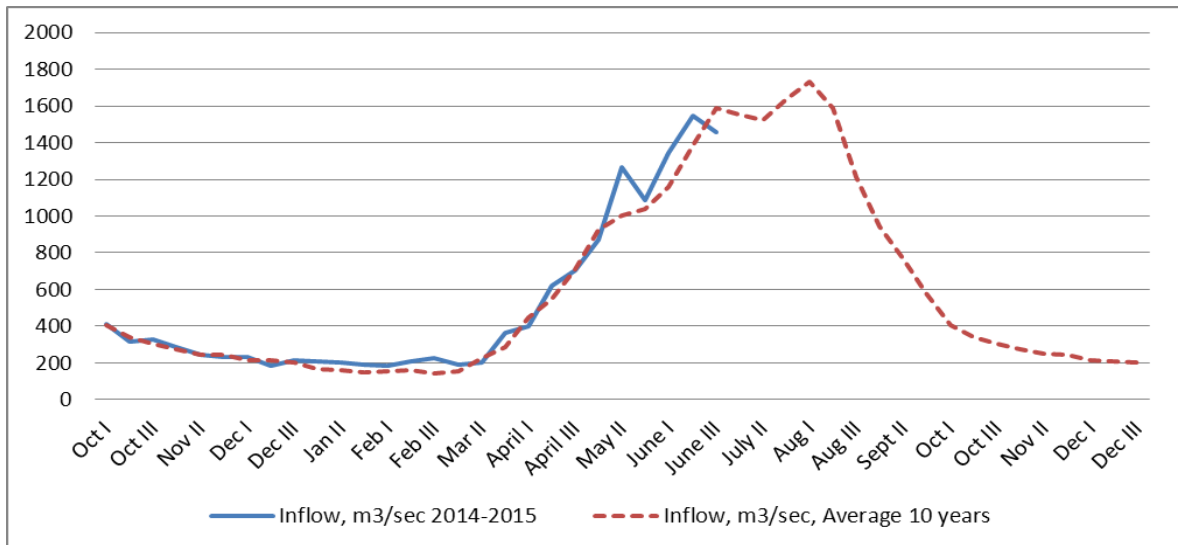
#### Water Volume – Nurek HPP (million m<sup>3</sup>)



The **Water Inflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below shows water inflow into the Nurek HPP. At the end of June 2015, the water inflow was 1,456 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is 134 m<sup>3</sup>/sec below the average of 1,590 m<sup>3</sup>/sec for 2004-2014.

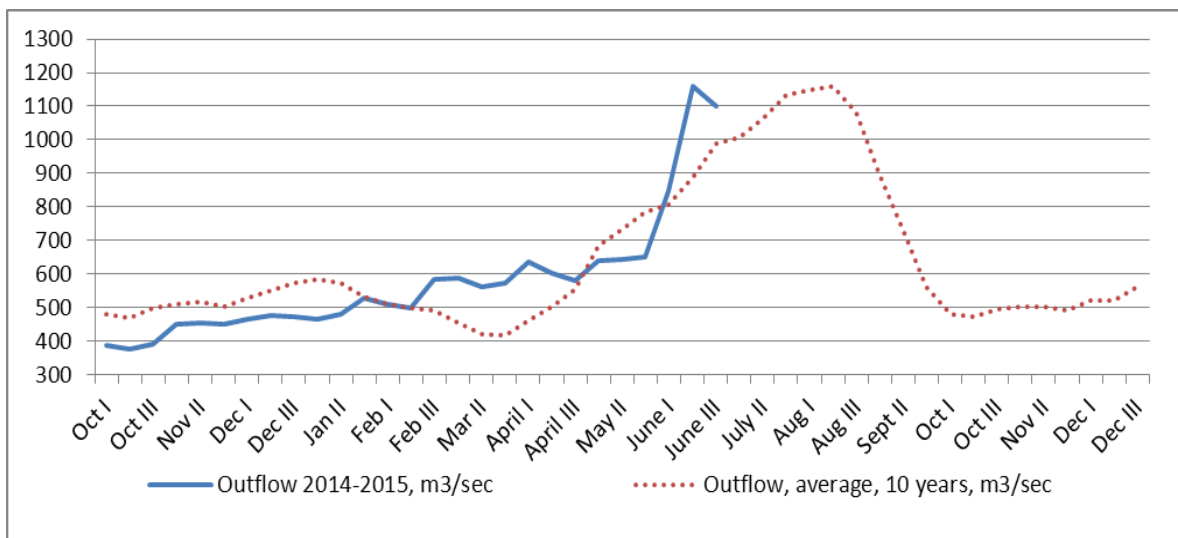
<sup>3</sup> Data obtained from OJHC “Barqi Tojik”

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



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HPP Reservoir** chart below, the average water discharge from the Nurek HPP reservoir at the end of June 2015 amounted to 1,101 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is higher than the 10-year-old average of 989.9 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 of RT, the most important imported food products are grain and flour. In January-May 2015, 307.8 thousand tons of grain at an average price of 286 USD per ton and 58.6 thousand tons of flour at an average price of 404 USD per ton were imported into the Republic, which is 2.1 percent less grain and 28.5 percent less flour compared to January-May of the previous year.

In June 2015 wheat flour prices remained stable in the country's markets. As of June 30, 2015, the average price of one 50-kilogram bag of domestically-produced first grade flour is 163 TJS. The price of first grade flour produced in Kazakhstan is 170 TJS.

In January-May 2015, the average price of imported oil products was 661 USD per ton, a decrease of 20.9 percent compared with January-May of the previous year. During this period, 245 thousand tons of oil products were imported into the Republic, 14.2 thousand tons less than last year. Those imports included 109.9 thousand tons of diesel fuel imported at an average price of 644 USD per ton and 106.1 thousand tons of gasoline at an average price of 615 USD per ton.

According to operational data of the Ministry of Agriculture up to July 1 the grain harvest is 547,147 tones, 59,346 tons more compared to the same period of last year, the yield per hectare on average is 3.27 tones, 0.09 tones more than last year.

In order to prevent a locust infestation, the National Locust Control Headquarters was created. As of July 10, 2015, the total area attacked by locust in the Republic is 104,327 hectares, which is 28,614 hectares more than in the same period of last year. Up to the present day, 95,043 hectares have been chemically treated, which is 24,708 hectares more than in the same period of last year.

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

### 4.2. Wheat Flour Prices<sup>4</sup>

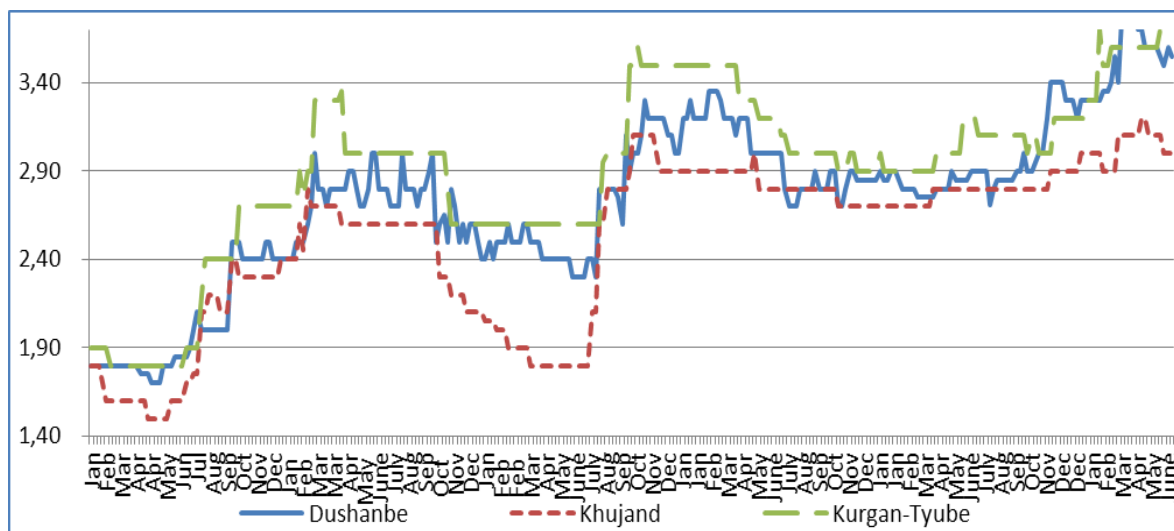
#### First Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for first grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2010 to the end of June 2015. In June 2015 a decrease in wheat flour prices was observed in Dushanbe and Khujand markets but a slight increase in Kurgan-Tyube markets in comparison with May 2015.

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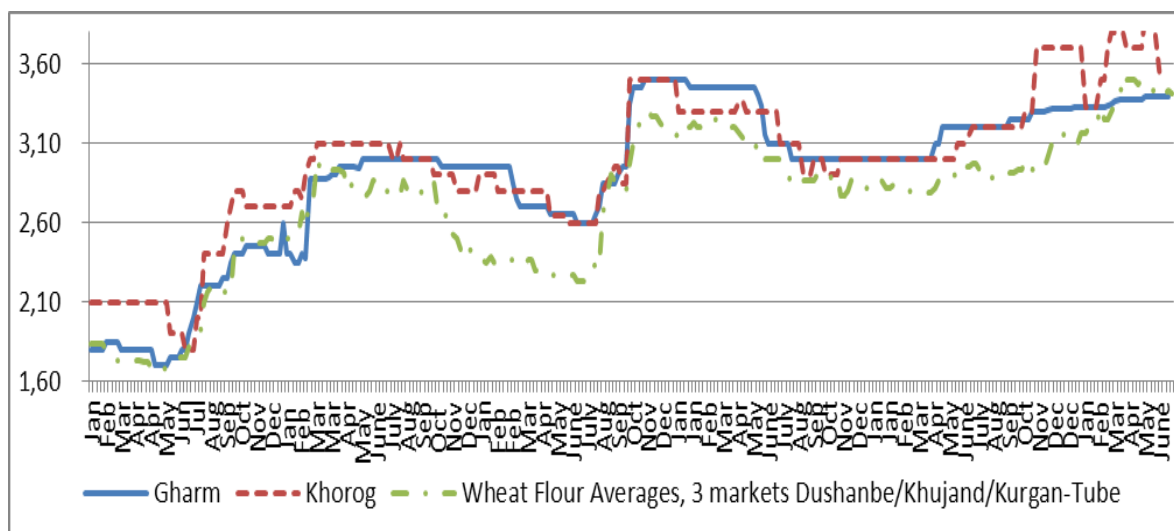
<sup>4</sup> Food and fuel prices are from UN WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan [http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/agriculture&food\\_security/fsms/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/)

### First Grade Wheat Flour Prices in three main markets for January 2010 – June 2015 (TJS/kg)



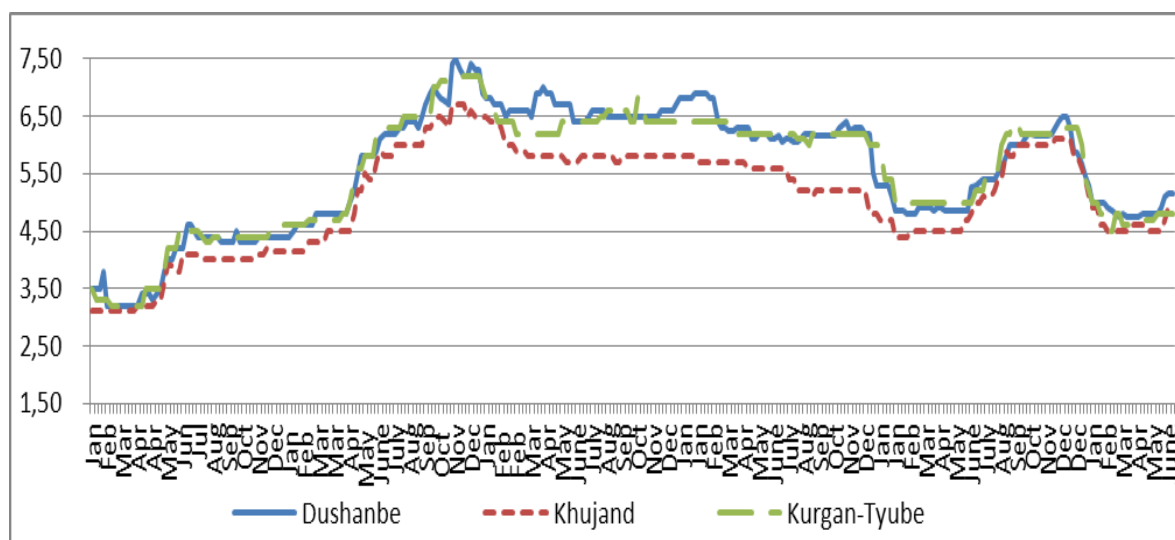
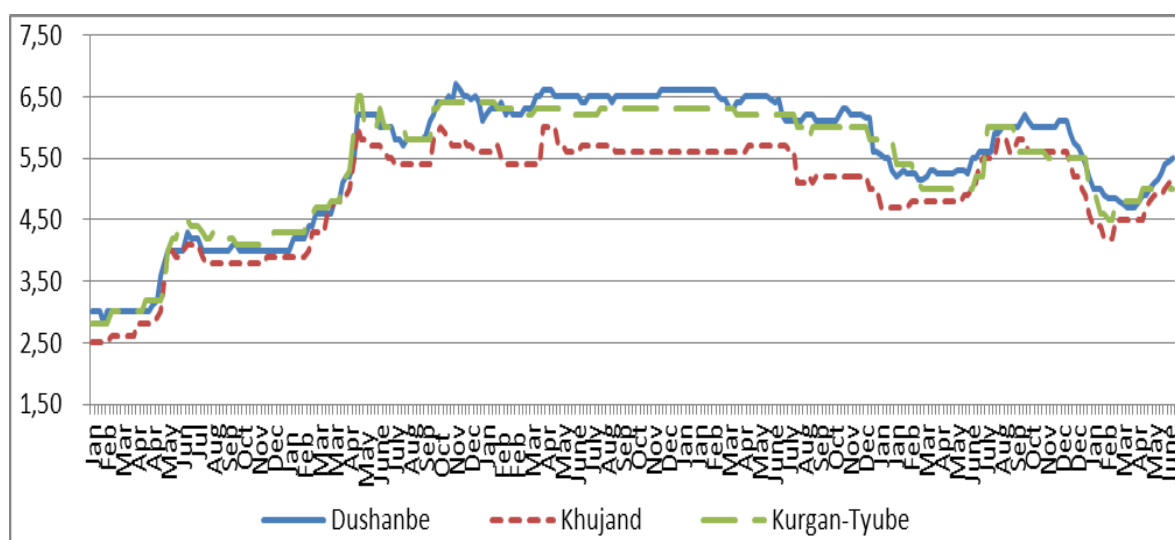
The chart below provides prices for first grade wheat flour in two large regional markets in Garm and Khorog and the average prices for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In June 2015, a decrease in wheat flour prices was observed in Khorog but remained unchanged in Garm in comparison with May 2015.

### First Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and the average price in three main markets for January 2010 – June 2015 (TJS/kg)



#### 4.3. Fuel Prices

In June 2015 an increase in gasoline and diesel fuel prices was observed in Dushanbe and Khujand markets, but prices remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tyube markets in comparison with May 2015.

**Petrol Prices in three main markets for January 2010 – June 2015 (TJS/liter)****Diesel Prices in three main markets for January 2010 – June 2015 (TJS/liter)**

According to information published on the website of "Asia Plus" Media Group the experts predict an increase in the prices of petroleum, oil and lubricants in Tajikistan, following Russia. For more information, please visit: <http://news.tj/ru/news/eksperty-prognoziryut-povyshenie-tsen-na-gsm-v-tadzhikistane-vsled-za-rossiei>

## 5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of RT, as of July 7, 2015, the epidemiological situation and trends on major notifiable infectious diseases are relatively good. Compared to the same period of 2014, there is:

- a comparative decline in the number of cases of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases, including acute intestinal infections and dysentery;
- a comparative decline in the number of Typhoid fever cases;
- a reduction in the number of viral hepatitis cases;
- a reduction in the number of cases of acute respiratory viral infections;
- a comparative increase in the number of pertussis cases;
- a comparative increase in the number of malaria cases;
- a comparative increase in the number of anthrax cases;
- a comparative increase in the number of registered cases of rabies.

#	Name of disease	2014	2015	Change (-), (+)
1	Typhoid Fever	20	15	-5
2	Acute intestinal infections	6926	5840	-1086
3	Dysentery	164	145	-19
4	Pertussis (whooping cough)	2	20	+18
5	Malaria	0	1	+1
6	Anthrax	2	4	+2
7	Rabies	3	4	+1
8	Tuberculosis	1995	1780	-215
9	Acute respiratory infections	135315	59725	-75590
10	Flu	4015	710	-3305

With the beginning of the hot period, the risk of acute respiratory viral infections declines however the risk of acute intestinal infections and water-borne and food disease increases. For other infectious diseases the epidemiological situation is assessed as auspicious.

Expected risks	Recommended appropriate measures
Summer is the season of increased risk for the digestive system. Outbreaks of intestinal infections and food-borne disease occur in hottest months. The risk of acute intestinal infections cases increases. To catch an infection is possible through the water, dirty hands, toys, household items. A bad washed fruit and vegetables, foodstuffs that have not been heat treated or perishable products also can be a source of infection. Disease vectors are insects.	1. To maintain cleanliness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to keep clean the kitchenware, tableware and cutlery;</li> <li>- regularly wash with detergents all surfaces and utensils used for cooking;</li> <li>- beware of the appearance of insects and rodents in the kitchen and food;</li> <li>- thoroughly wash under running water greens, vegetables, fruits, if they are intended for young children, it is advisable to rinse them with boiled water.</li> </ul>

	<p>2. To separate raw and ready-to-eat products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to use the separate packaging for ready-to-eat products and raw products while transporting;</li> <li>- to separate meat and seafood from other foods;</li> <li>- to preserve food in closed containers, avoiding contact of the ready-to-eat products with raw products;</li> <li>- to use separate cutting boards and knives for ready-to-eat products and raw products.</li> </ul> <p>3. To follow technology of food cooking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- carefully to roast thoroughly or boil foods, especially meat, poultry, eggs, seafood;</li> <li>- when cooking meat or poultry their juices should be transparent;</li> <li>- thoroughly warm up dishes- boil soups, fry roast at least 5 minutes;</li> <li>- to store food taking into account the duration of their validity, and throw away expired food without any regret;</li> <li>- do not keep cooked food at room temperature more than 2 hours;</li> <li>- do not defrost food at room temperature, it is better to defrost them in the refrigerator chamber.</li> </ul> <p>5. to observe personal hygiene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to wash your hands with soap and water before preparing food and after contact with raw products;</li> <li>- to wash your hands after using the toilet and return from the street.</li> </ul>
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## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1. General trends

In January-May 2015 the gross domestic product of the Republic compared with the same period of the last year increased by 6.2 percent and amounted to 14,424.0 million TJS (2,512.6 million USD.) GDP growth rate compared to January-May 2014 declined by 0.3 percent. The deflator index of prices totaled 100.6 percent. GDP per capita in the reporting period totaled 1,717.5 TJS (299.2 USD.)

In January-May 2015, industrial enterprises of Republic produced goods worth 4,494.5 million TJS (782.9 million USD), 13.8 percent more than in comparison with the same period of the last year. Growth in industrial production for January-May 2015, compared with January-May of previous year, is due to the significant growth in: mining industries – 30.8 percent, manufacturing – 9.6 percent, the production and distribution of electricity,

gas, and water – 15.3 percent. The mining industry's share of industrial output was 12.2 percent, the manufacturing sector's share (food, textile, petrochemical, and metallurgical industries) was 62 percent, and the share of the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply, 25.8 percent.

The volume of gross agricultural output (in all types of farms) for January-May 2015 increased by 7.2 percent and amounted to 2,196.8 million TJS (382.7 million USD) compared with the January-May of last year. The volume of gross agricultural output in the reporting period amounted to 2,196.8 million TJS (382.7 million USD), including crop production—485.1 million TJS (84.5 million USD), or 19.5 percent more, and livestock—1,711.7 million TJS (298.2 million USD), or 4.2 percent more.

For January-May 2015, investments in fixed capital from all sources of finance amounted to 2,588.7 million TJS, or 450.9 million USD, 18.9 percent more than in the January-May of the previous year. During five months of 2015, 1,439.1 million TJS (250.7 million USD) (or 55.6 percent) were invested in production facilities. 1,149.6 million TJS (200.2 million USD), or 44.4 percent of total investment in the country, were invested in non-production facilities. Most investments (44.8 percent) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 34.8 percent, and foreign ownership accounted for 20.4 percent.

In January-May 2015 the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 2.6 percent in comparison with December 2014. The main contributors to inflation were food products—3.9 percent, paid services—1.6 percent, and non-food products—0.5 percent.

According to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, the total State budget amounted to 5,203.9 million TJS (906.5 million USD) for January-May 2015, or 36.1 percent of GDP.

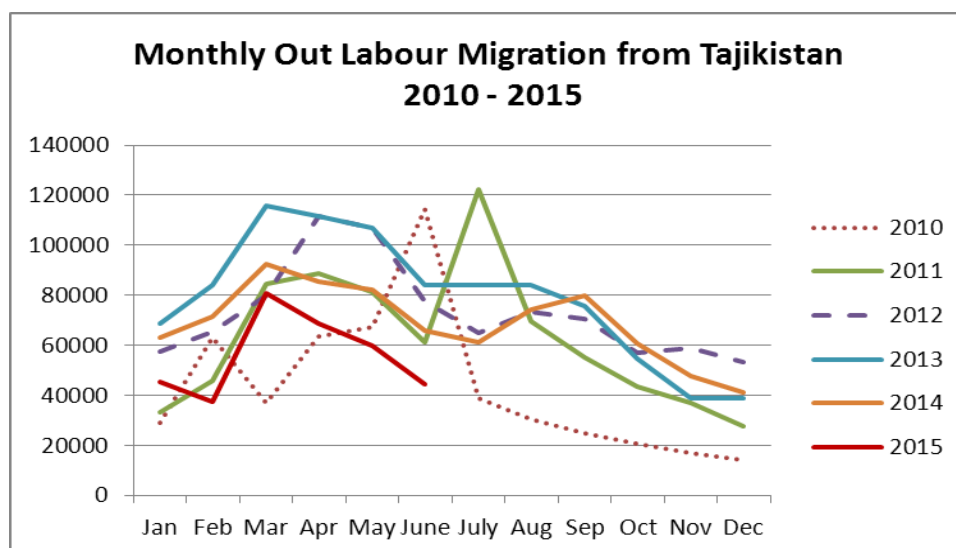
For January-May 2015, foreign trade turnover amounted to 1,636.5 million USD. Compared with January-May of 2014, it declined by 19.4 percent. Goods exports amounted to 353.2 million USD. Imports amounted to 1,283.3 million USD. Negative balance of foreign trade turnover totaled 930.1 million USD.

## **6.2. Labor Migration of Population**

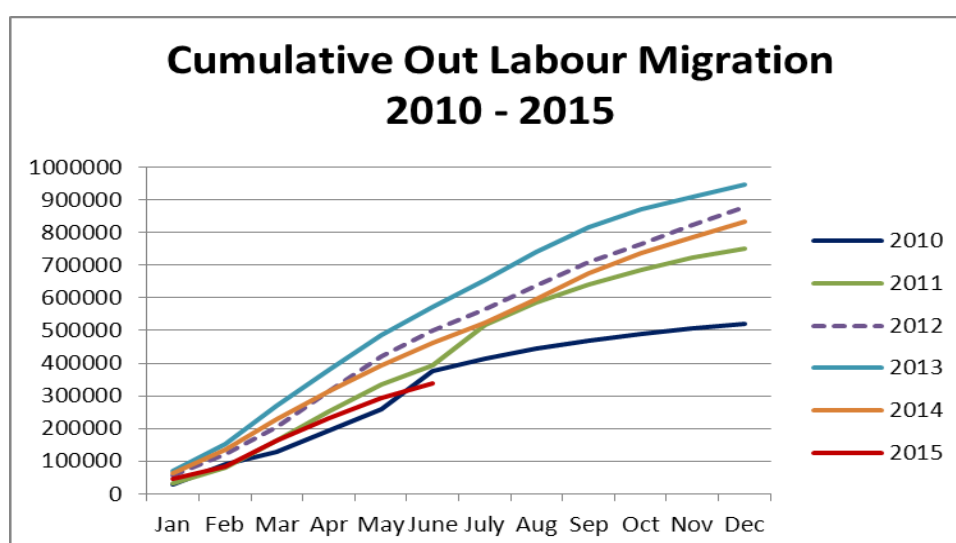
According to the Migration Service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, during six months in 2015 a total of 336,625 labor migrants left Tajikistan, 9.4 percent less than in the same period of previous year. 187,468 persons returned to the country.

In June 2015, the number of labor migrants was 44,438 people, which is 15.4 percent less compared to June 2014. The reduction in labor migration is due to the new regulations for entrance into the Russian Federation on International Passports from January 1, 2015, and amendments in the existing Russian Federation legislation on the activities of labor migrants from foreign countries.

The **Monthly Labor Migration Outside of Tajikistan for 2010 - 2015** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out-migration numbers from 2010 to 2015.



The **Total Labor Migration for 2010-2015** chart below indicates that the total level of labor migration in 2015 is below the level of labor migration in the same period of 2014.



### 6.3. Employment

According to the Agency of Labor and Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, 66,696 citizens applied to the Agency for help in January-June 2015. Of this number, 43,046 individuals were registered as job seekers, and 30,877 individuals were recognized as officially unemployed. During six months in the current year, 22,657 people were provided with jobs with the assistance of the employment services, which is 33.9 percent of the total number of all citizens who applied. The main reasons for providing a limited number of people with jobs were that the majority of the unemployed did not have the necessary

technical training or had lost skills due to prolonged unemployment, as well as the low level of wages offered by employers.

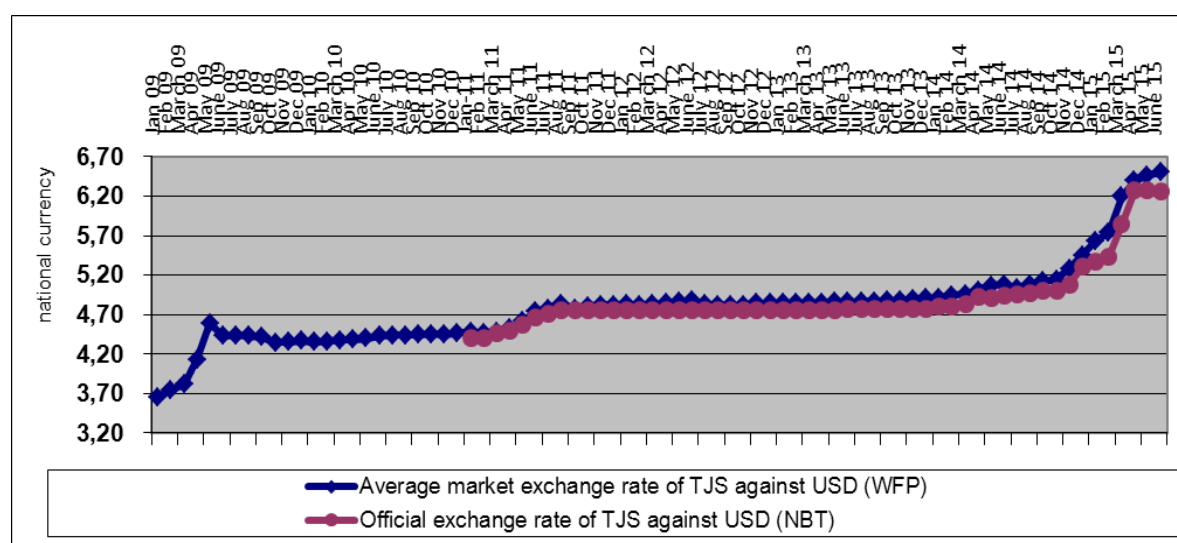
During June 2015, unemployment benefits totaling 2,363.3 thousand TJS (411.7 thousand USD) were paid to 5,789 people. As of July 1, 2015, a total of 89,264 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 57,055 registered as unemployed and including those persons remaining from 2014. For January-June 2015, 11,833 people were sent to vocational training, 3,568 people were provided with social-paid jobs, and 1,982 people were provided with soft loans to start their own businesses

According to the Agency of labor and Employment, in the first six months of 2015, 120,404 new jobs were created, which is 30.5 percent more than for the same period of the previous year (92,245.)

### 6.1. Exchange Rate

The chart below shows both the official National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) exchange rate and unofficial (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by the UN WFP. The NBT rate for July 1, 2015, is 6.26 TJS per one USD. The UN WFP reported an average market exchange rate of 6.51 TJS per one USD in the five main markets in Tajikistan on July 1, 2015.

**Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni (TJS) against US Dollar, January 2009 –June 2015**





## **Annex A - Weather forecast for July 2015**

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

The monthly average air temperature is expected to be 1<sup>0</sup>C above the norm and in some areas within the norm and will be: at lower elevations 26-30<sup>0</sup>C, in foothills 24-25<sup>0</sup>C. In the beginning of the month the daytime temperature is expected to be 33-38<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations, in Khatlon Province up to 42<sup>0</sup>C, 27-32<sup>0</sup>C in the foothills. In the middle of the month the high temperatures will dominate, when a daytime temperature will be 36-41<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations, up to 44<sup>0</sup>C in Khatlon Province, 33-38<sup>0</sup>C in the foothills. A decline of daytime temperature is expected at the end of the month, when the temperature will be 31-36<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations, 28-33<sup>0</sup>C in the foothills. At night, during month, the temperature will be within 17-22<sup>0</sup>C, in the foothills 13-18<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the norm (norm: at lower elevations, 0.1 to 6.2 mm; in the foothills, 7.9 to 10.5 mm.)

### **Sughd Province**

The monthly average temperature is expected to be within the norm and at higher elevations 1<sup>0</sup>C below the climatic norm. The temperature will be from 27 to 28<sup>0</sup>C at lower elevations and 13.4<sup>0</sup>C at higher elevations. The highest temperatures are expected in the beginning and middle of the month with a daytime temperature up to 35-40<sup>0</sup>C, at higher elevations from 20 to 25<sup>0</sup>C. A decline of daytime temperature down to 30-35<sup>0</sup>C is expected at the end of the month, when the temperature will be 15-20<sup>0</sup>C at higher elevations. At night, during month, the temperature will fluctuate from 19 to 24<sup>0</sup>C, in some days the temperatures will rise up to 22-27<sup>0</sup>C. During month the temperature will be 6-11<sup>0</sup>C at higher elevations.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: at lower elevations, 2.6 to 14.2 mm; in mountains, 14.3 to 28.1 mm.)

### **Higher Elevations of DRD and Western Regions of GBAO**

The monthly average air temperature at higher elevations of Direct Ruled Districts and western regions of GBAO is expected 1<sup>0</sup>C below the norm and will be 17-23<sup>0</sup>C. During the month, the temperature is expected to fluctuate from 24-29<sup>0</sup>C to 30-35<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon, from 9-14<sup>0</sup>C to 13-18<sup>0</sup>C at night.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: in DRD – 9-23 mm; in the Western regions of the GBAO – 4.5-10.6 mm.)

**Eastern Regions of GBAO**

Monthly average temperature is expected to be within the climatic norm and will be from 7 to 11<sup>0</sup>C. During the month, the temperature is expected to fluctuate from 10<sup>0</sup>C-15<sup>0</sup>C up to 17-22<sup>0</sup>C, in some areas up to 25<sup>0</sup>C in the afternoon, from 0-5<sup>0</sup>C to 5-10<sup>0</sup>C at night.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norm: 5-15 mm.) Precipitation is assumed at the end of the month.

The aim of the Tajikistan monthly Monitoring and Early Warning (MEW) Reports is to provide regular information and succinct analysis on the evolution of natural, economic, food, energy and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by Group of Experts of Government organizations and institutions of the MEW Center (MEWS) under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) of RT with the support of UNDP and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Tajikistan. MEWS at MEDT was created in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan in 2010. The members of the MEWS Working Group include the following organizations and institutions:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, RT

Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, RT

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, RT

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population, RT

Ministry of Health and Social protection of population, RT

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

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

Agency on statistics under President of RT

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

National Bank of Tajikistan

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

OJHC «Barqi Tojik»

OJSC «Tajiktransgaz»

Hydrometeorology Government institution

Agency of Labor and Employment

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

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

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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>