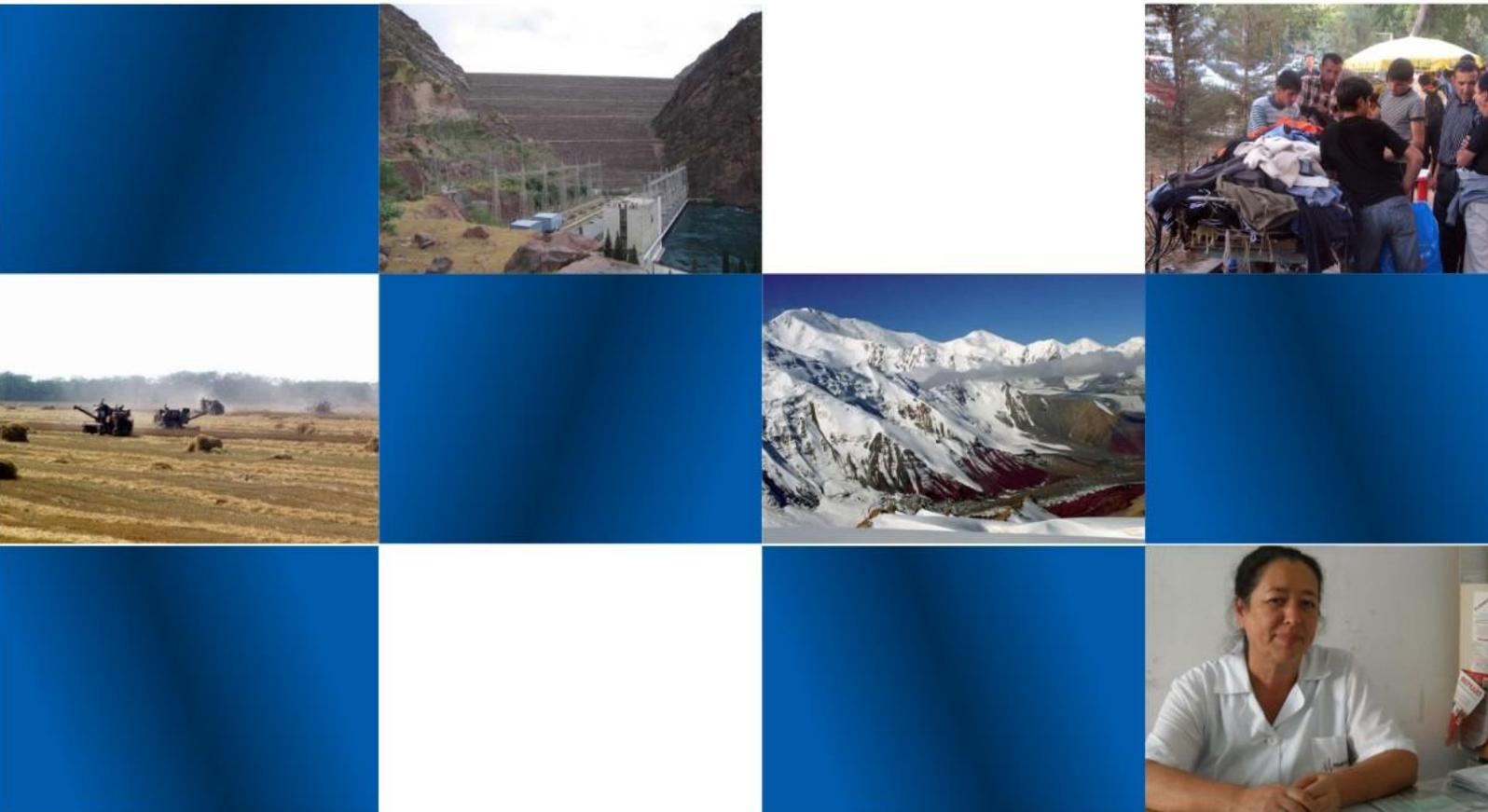


Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In September, there is a low risk of mudflows and floods on the Vakhsh River. From the second 10 days of the month, the first autumn ground frosts and a drop in temperatures can be expected.

WEATHER

Temperatures in September will be above long-term average while precipitation will range from above to below average, but will be seasonally low in all locations.

ENERGY SECURITY

Power generation is close to normal levels without significant risks identified. Coal production has increased significantly, reported as the result of a Government decision to shift to coal for industrial energy needs.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices have increased in the main and regional markets of the country. Fuel prices increased in all markets, except for Garm. A report by UNDP's Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, indicates that food price increases are likely to have a negative impact on poorer households and **special measures should be implemented in the coming months to mitigate this impact.**

HEALTH

Compared to the same period in 2011, the number of registered cases of Antrax increased from 10 to 18, Acute Respiratory Infections dropped by - 18,572 to 168,136 and Viral hepatitis increase by 952 from 3,618.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration appears at higher levels compared to the periods from 2009 to 2011. Remittances are running at higher levels than for the same periods for the past 10 years. These increases are likely mitigating the impacts of the past long winter and increased prices of food.

ECONOMICS.

July 2012 GDP totaled 16.838.8 million Tajik Somoni (3,537.2 million USD). Consumer price inflation is 2.9%, down from 7.7% last year. Total bank credits as of 1 August 2012 totaled 4.7 billion Tajik Somoni (987 million USD). Overdue credits for January-July 2012 totaled 3,458.5 million Tajik Somoni (726 million USD). Repaid credits totaled 3,533.9 million Tajik Somoni (742 million USD). The January - July 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 2,828.6 million USD, 11% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 775.1 million USD and imports 2,053.5 million USD.

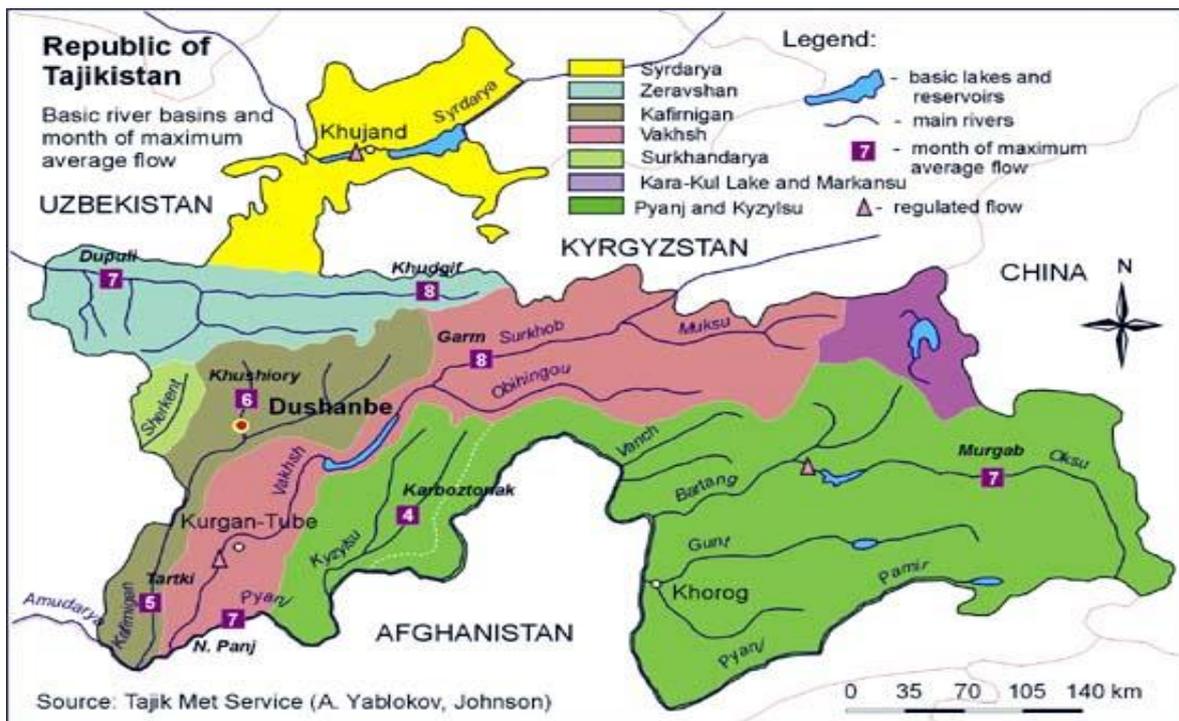
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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in September 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, reports that in early September there will be low risk of mudflows and floods on Vakhsh river, and from the 11th of the month, there can be autumn ground frosts and a drop in temperature in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and at higher elevations in Direct Rule Districts (DRD).



1.2. Hazard Events in August 2012

IMAC reported two natural hazard events in August 2012: one floods and one incident of rain, hail and mudflow. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for August 2012 prepared by UNDP DRMP and CoES at:

<http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports>

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1. Forecast for September 2012¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts average temperatures in September 2012 will be:

- 1-2°C above long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of the DRD;
- 1-1.5°C above long-term average in Sughd Province.
- 1°C above long term averages at higher elevations of DRD, and GBAO.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of DRD, below long-term average in Sughd Province, and above average at higher elevations of DRD and GBAO.

Average Expected Precipitation– September 2012		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	0.1 – 1.8 mm
	Foothills	4.2 -8.7 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	2.5 – 8.1 mm
	Higher elevations	5.3 – 11.2 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	0.1 – 1.8 mm
	Higher elevations	4.6 – 19.6 mm
GBAO	West	1.9- 2.2 mm
	East	2.5 – 5.6 mm

See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for September 2012.

2.2. Weather Summary for August 2012

In August the weather in the country was dry and hot. Monthly average temperatures were generally 1 to 2°C above long-term average, and were in the following ranges:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, 27 to 30^o
- At higher elevations, 16 to 24^o
- At higher elevations in GBAO, 10 to 13^o

Night temperatures at lower elevations in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces ranged from 18 to 22^o C, while during some nights temperature ranged from 21 to 26^o. In the DRR, nighttime temperatures ranged from 15 to 19^o.

Daytime temperatures at lower elevations from the 2nd to 5th August ranged from 33 to 36^oC, 1 to 3^o C below average. At lower elevations, from the 6th to 23rd August, temperatures ranged from 37 to 40^o, and in the south up to 43^o C.

Region	Percent of Average
Sughd Province	0 to 60 %
Khatlon Province	0 to 29%
DRD	0 to 3%, (in Rasht – 471%)
Western GBAO	In Rushan – 67%; in Darvoz – 250%
Eastern GBAO	31 to 91% (in Bulunkul - 294%)

Cool weather occurred in mountainous areas the 1st to 14th August, with the warmest temperatures ranging from 25 to 29^o C. Daily average temperatures were 1 to 3^o below multi-year average.

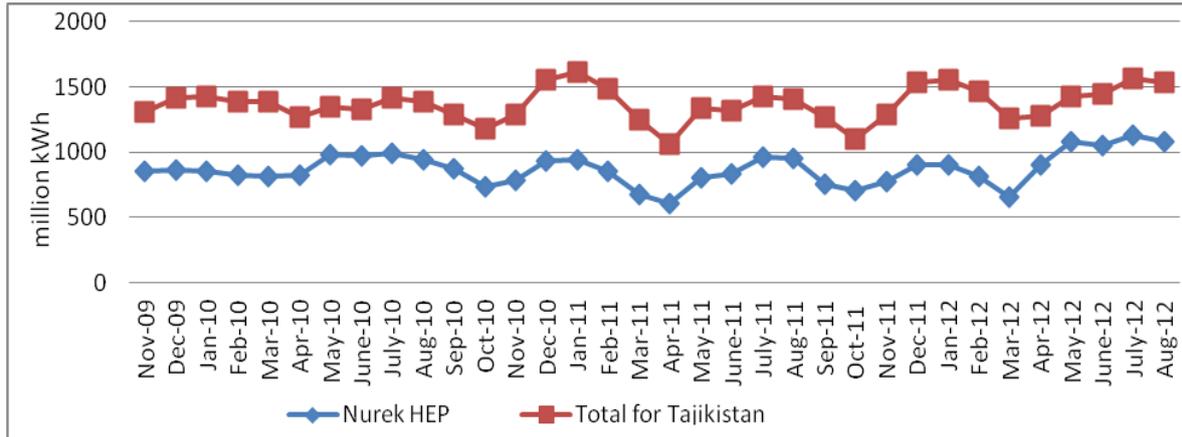
¹ The information in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production ²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in August was 1,530 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or 49.4 million kWh per day. Electricity production in August declined by 2.4% (50,6 million kWh) compared to July 2012 (see **Annex C**). Electricity production in August 2012 was 126 million kWh more than in August 2011 (See **Section 3.5**, below.)

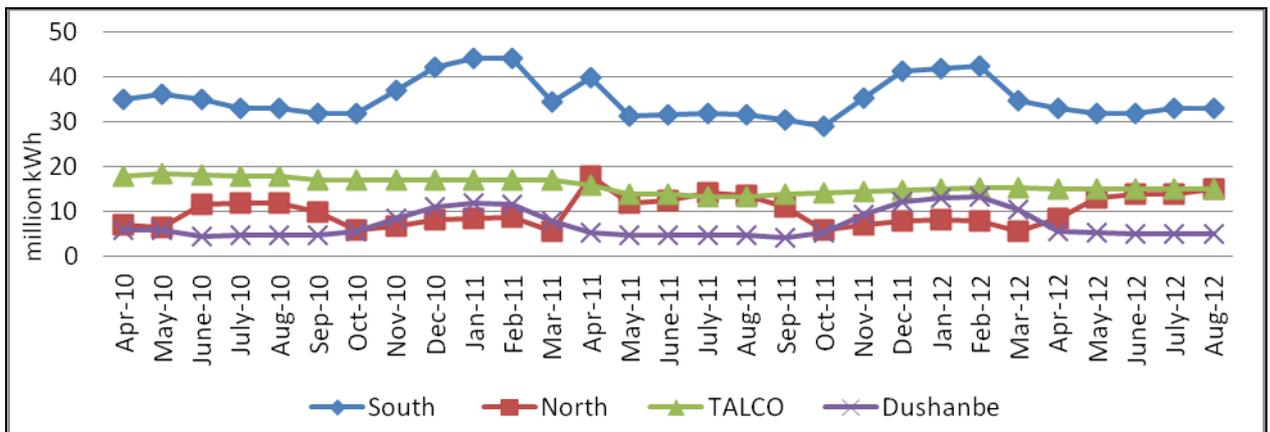
Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – August 2012 (million kWh)



3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is indicated in the following table. Total electricity consumption in August was 1,432 million kWh (see **Annex C**). In August, 2012 electricity consumption was 33 million kWh more than in August 2011 (1,399 million kWh). In August, 94.7 million kWh of electricity were supplied to Afghanistan.

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – August 2012 (million kWh)



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

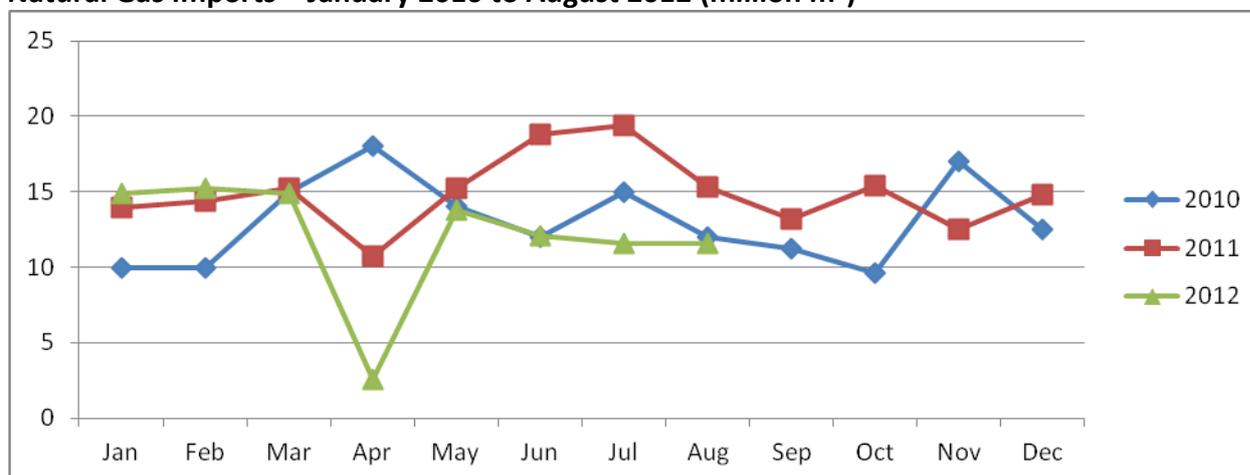
3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in August were 9.9 million m³, 1.7 million m³ less than in July 2012, and 5.4 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011. For the first 8 months of 2012 gas import totaled 96.7 million m³, 26.6 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011 (123.3 million m³). The lower volume of gas import is the result of a suspension of deliveries from Uzbekistan at the beginning of April 2012 due to the end of a supply contract.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	August 2012
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	96.7

Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to August 2012 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, Tajikistan produced 91,233 tons of coal in August 2012, 40,142 tons more than in July 2012. During the first 8 months of this year coal production totaled more than 214,672 tons, 111,577 tons more than in the same period of 2011. Coal production has increased following a Presidential order that all industrial enterprises shift to the use of coal or other alternative energy sources by the end of 2012.

3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels

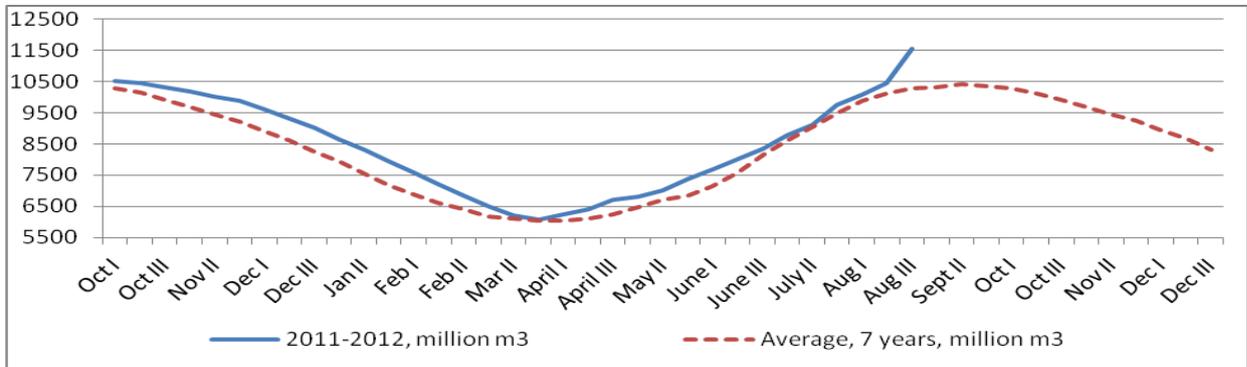
From August, the Monitoring and Early Warning System shifted from using Central Asia Water Information online data³, to the data provided directly by Barki Tojik, the national electrical supply company. This change should not have a significant effect on the trend analysis provided in this section.

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power reservoir at the end of August 2012 compared to average volume over the last seven years (2004 to 2011). In late August, the water level in Nurek HEP was

³ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

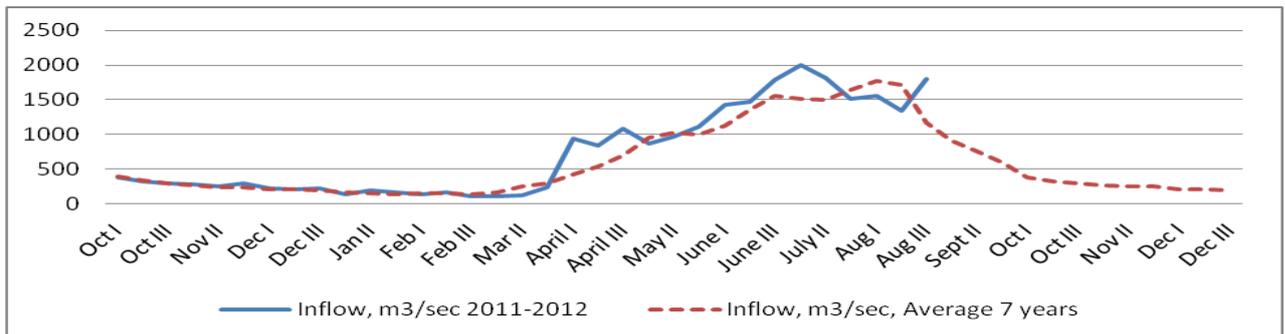
910.08 m above sea level, 7.17 m higher when compared to June, 2012 and 53.08 m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁴. According to Barki Tojik, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of August was 11,567 million m³, 1,294 million m³ more than the seven year average volume in July (10, 273 million m³).

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



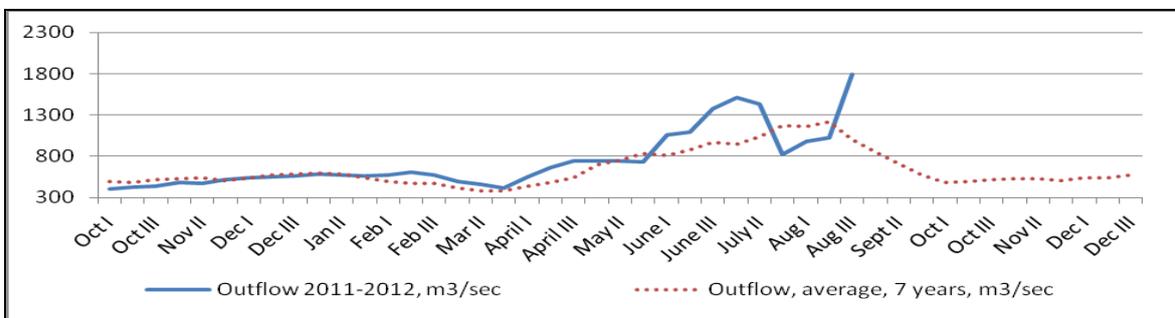
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the end of August 2012, the water inflow was 1,794 m³/sec, 621 m³/sec higher than the 2004-2011 average of 1,173 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of August averaged 1,797 m³/sec, which is much higher the seven-year average (997.6 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



⁴ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Summary of Reports

A report from the **Ministry of Economic Development and Trade** indicates that cereals and wheat flour imports make up 8.1% of the total imports to the country. Based on statistics for the first 8 months of 2012, a total of 863,600 tons of cereals were produced in Tajikistan, 88,200 tons more (11.4%) when compared to the same period last year. During the same period, 232,200 tons of flour (incl. 231,400 tons from Kazakhstan, 500 tons from Russia) and 470,000 tons of wheat (incl. 469,400 tons from Kazakhstan, 600 tons from Russia) were imported to the country.

For the same period, the average price for one ton of imported first grade flour, produced in Republic of Kazakhstan, was 358 USD, while wheat grain cost 217 USD. Compared to the same period of last year, the price for 1 ton of flour is 38 USD less expensive, and the price of wheat grain 62 USD expensive.

In the last 10 days of August and in early September, the average price for 50 kg of first grade flour, produced in Republic of Kazakhstan, for sale in the Dushanbe city markets was 145 Tajik Somoni (30.5 USD). The average price for 50 kg of first grade flour, produced locally was 131.7 Tajik Somoni (29 USD).

The UNDP Europe and Central Asia Office issued a report on 10 September 2012 on **Drought in Russia and Kazakhstan: What will be the impact on poor households in grain importing countries of Central Asia?**⁵

In summarizing the wheat production situation in Kazakhstan (the main supplier wheat and flour for Tajikistan), the report states "... according to [KazakhZerno](#) – Kazakhstan's grain portal, 600 thousand hectares of wheat in the country have been destroyed by the drought this year. The same source also indicates that 2012 agricultural producers are expected to harvest about 13 million tons of grain against the record 29.7 million tons ... in 2011. According to USDA the latest available data as of August 2012 show that wheat production in Kazakhstan is expected to be 11 million tons in 2012 of which about 7 million tons are exported. In 2011 about 11 million tons of wheat were exported, that shows already a 36 percent decline in wheat exports in 2012 compared to 2011."

The report goes on to note "...In Tajikistan, the official survey data (2009) indicate that on average 59 percent of household incomes' (63 percent for poor households) is devoted to the purchase of foodstuff ([UNDP, PSIA 2011](#)). Combined with energy spending, many families in Tajikistan seemed to spend 75-80 percent of their income (more, in the wintertime) on food and energy in 2009. An increase in foodstuff prices of about 17 percent (as the one recorded in 2011) *ceteris paribus* probably had reduced the average real households' income of about 10 percent (about 11 percent in case of poor households).

'The available wheat prices in the main markets of Tajikistan's capital city show that the internal wheat and flour markets have already been seriously affected by the situation in Russia and Kazakhstan. In less than a month, from 1 June- 3 August 2012, the price for first

⁵<http://europeandcis.undp.org/senioreconomist/show/13DFD57D-F203-1EE9-B1EBDB55D84FDCFB>.

sort Kazakh flour increased by 30 percent, while locally produced flour prices went up by 32 percent.”

The report concludes “...The rise in prices is expected to continue over the next months. After the 2010 drought, a significant rise in foodstuff prices the following year had a negative impact on households’ available income which decreased about 10 percent and between 17-20 percent respectively in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. As we have seen in 2011, meat, dairy products and poultry prices also rose significantly, and this might happen again due to the possible increases in fodder prices. To mitigate the impact of food prices’ increase on poor household’s income, special measures to protect and support food security of vulnerable households in the upcoming autumn and winter should be implemented in Central Asia’s grain importing countries.”

The **August Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: July Food Prices**, reports: “Throughout Tajikistan, locally produced wheat grain prices were generally stable between June and July due to on-going harvests whereas wheat flour prices increased during the same period. As the Government continued to regulate the price of wheat flour and other staples, many traders held onto their stocks until the end of Ramadan. As a result, sharp increases in wheat flour prices were observed. For instance, in July the prices of the first grade wheat flour increased by 1 percent in Dushanbe and 8 percent in Sughd province. The prices of wheat flour and wheat grain are nonetheless 19 and 5 percent lower, respectively, compared to the same period last year. Vegetable oil prices were stable due to adequate supplies, including locally produced cotton oil. Potato prices increased on average by 4 percent due to high demand combined with limited supplies entering markets.”

Outlook: “As households in Central Asia built their stocks for the winter, between August and November, staple food prices are expected to increase seasonally. According the Kazakhstan’s Ministry of Agriculture, the country’s net grain harvest will be 50 percent lower compared to the 2011 bumper crop. This will put further upward pressure on the price of wheat and wheat flour throughout the region, especially in Tajikistan which imports 95 percent of its external wheat requirements from Kazakhstan. But, as carryover stocks are significant and demand is steady, markets are expected to be adequately supplied as storage capacity must be freed up for the new crop. Additionally, Tajikistan expects an increased grain production in 2012 due to the favorable weather conditions; and as world cotton prices are falling, farmers have switched to grain production.”

4.2. Cereal prices⁶

1st Grade Wheat Flour

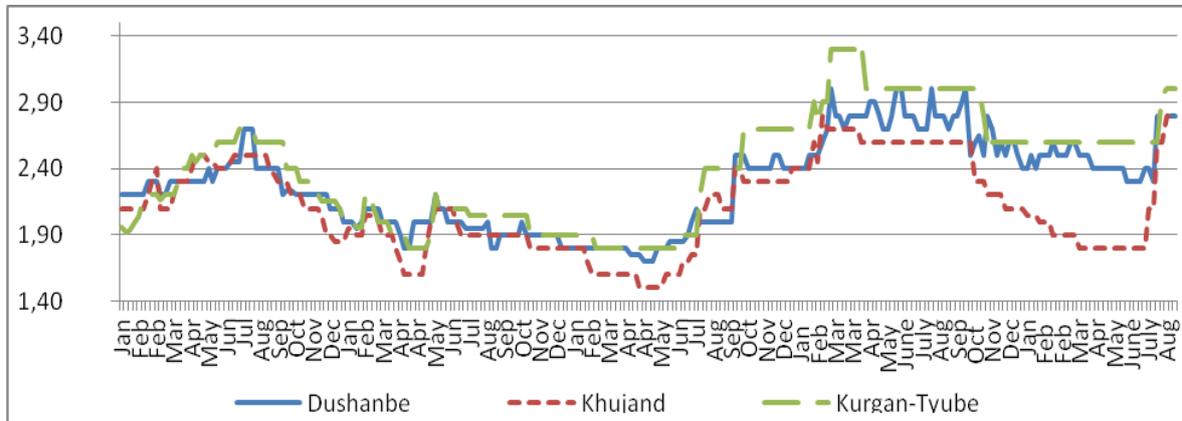
The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late August 2012. Wheat prices in August grew sharply in all markets nation-wide, including Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube, compared to July 2012.

It should be mentioned, that a shortage of first grade wheat flour was observed in Dushanbe markets during Ramadan. The Government monitors markets in the capital and

⁶ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

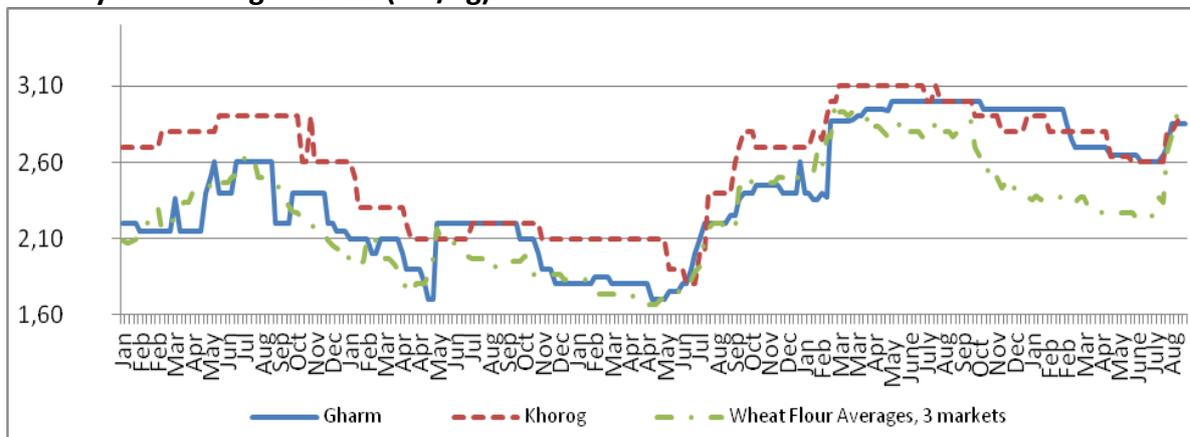
regulates prices for main staples, including wheat flour and vegetables (onion, potato, etc.). First grade wheat flour from the national food reserves was sold at locations in the capital at 2.20 Somoni per kg, with limit of 10kg per customer. As a result, it was reported that many traders held back wheat flour stocks from sale until after Ramadan.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – August 2012 (TJS/kg)



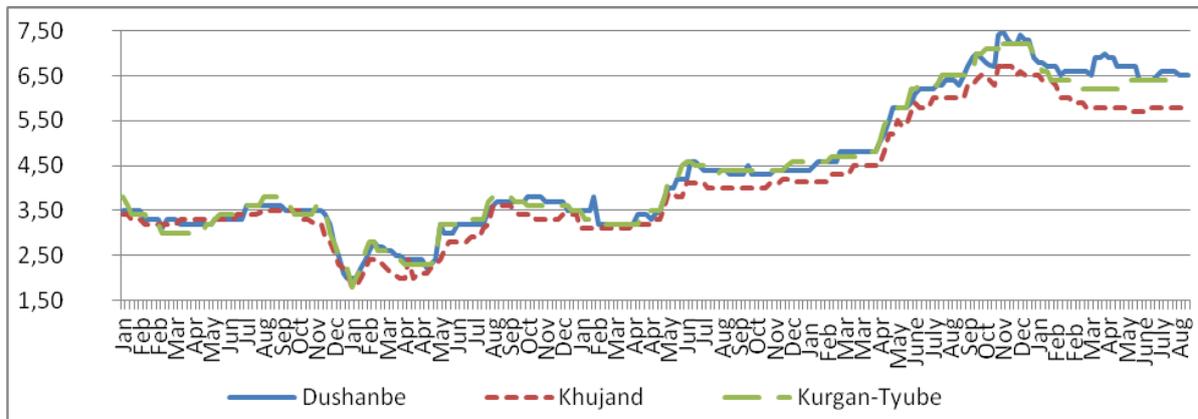
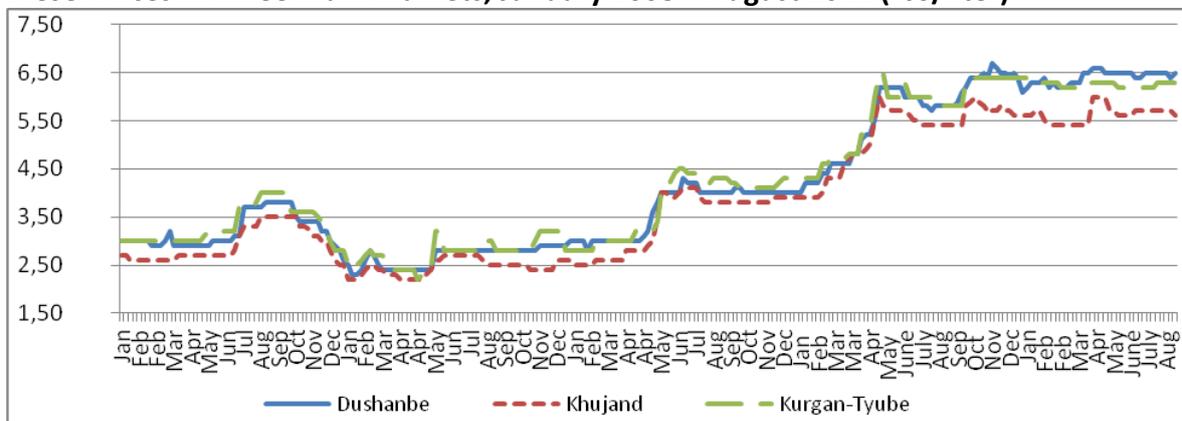
The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In August wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog increased sharply, compared to prices since July, as did prices in the three main markets.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – August 2012 (TJS/kg)



4.3. Fuel prices

During August, gasoline prices increased in all three markets in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube, compared with the previous month. Diesel prices in August remained unchanged in Dushanbe, dropped in Khujand, and increased in Kurgan-Tyube.

Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – August 2012 (TJS/liter)**Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – August 2012 (TJS/liter)****5. HEALTH**

Sanitary Epidemiological Service (SES), Ministry of Health, reports that the epidemiological situation in August 2012 was stable related to acute intestinal infections. However, reported cases of water-borne viral hepatitis increased: in 2011, 3618 incidents, in 2012, 4570 incidents. The situation with zoonosis is assessed the same as last month.

By the end of August 2012, 18 incidents of anthrax were registered, 8 incidents more than the same period in 2011. In addition, cases of Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever (CHF) are being registered, caused by hot season and activation of natural carriers of this infection. As of 5 September, the registered cases of CHF fever in the country totaled 9, 6 cases less than the same period of 2011.

Reported Cases – Significant Communicable Diseases			
Disease	1 January to 1 September 2011	1 January to 1 September 2011	Difference (-,+)
Typhoid	125	54	- 71
Total Acute Intestinal Infection	34,975	26,321	- 8,654

Viral hepatitis	3,618	4,570	+ 952
Brucellosis	621	631	+ 10
Anthrax	10	18	+ 8
CHF	15	9	+ 6
Acute Respiratory Infections	186,708	168,136	- 18,572
Flue	14,493	13,275	- 1,218
Pneumonia	5,451	5,044	- 407

Currently no cases of mass intoxication from food stuffs have been registered. With the advent of autumn, households are preparing food for storage especially through home canning, preserving or sealing fruits and vegetable in jars. These activities, if not done properly, can lead to outbreaks of food-borne diseases.

Based on the “National Program on Controlling Helminthiasis in Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2015” the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education are collaborating on de-worming. The first de-worming took place from 16 to 27 April 2012, and 4,578.996 pills of Albendazol were used, covering 9,313.19 children in the age from 12 to 79 months, 1,670,544 children of school age and students, and 1,693,885 women of reproductive age. It is recommended that only one pill, taken orally, be used at one time.

According to the above mentioned order, the second round of de-worming will take place from 17 to 28 September 2012 and focus only on schoolchildren in grades 1 to 11. For the second campaign a total of 1,740.025 Albendazol pills and 931,705 Praziquantel pills will be used.

The Ministry of Health is also conducting a vaccination campaign against diphtheria, with 1 million USD in funding. From 23 to 28 April 2012, a total of 703,319 children from 3 to 6 years were immunized, 98.8% of target. The second round of immunizations will take place from 24 to 28 September 2012, targeting those between 7 to 21 years. This campaign is expected to cover 2,457,464 people.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in July 2012 continued to increase. GDP for seven months of 2012 totaled 16.838.8 million Tajik Somoni (3,537.2 million USD) and increased by 7.5%, compared to 6.8% for the same period of 2011.

In July 2012, industrial production totaled 5,170.5 million Tajik Somoni (1,086 million USD) an increase of 12% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase of industrial production is linked with the recovery of the demand in both domestic and foreign markets, which has had a positive impact on all fields of economic activity, particularly the mining sector. The share of the mining sector was 11.7% of total industrial production. The share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was

68.1%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water made up the remaining 20.2% of industrial production.

GDP from agriculture in the first 7 months of 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 8.5% and totaled 5,950.7 million Tajik Somoni (1,250 million USD), including crop production: 3,965.1 million Tajik Somoni (833 million USD) or up 9.5%, and livestock, 1,985.6 million Tajik Somoni (417 million USD) up 6.5%.

There was a decline in investment activity. During January to July the value of investments from all sources was 2,088.6 million Somoni (438.7 million USD), 73.6% of the same period of 2011. Most investments (52.7%) were by the state sector. The private sector accounted for 20.1%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.4%, and foreign ownership for 21.8%. The energy sector received 34.3% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities received 716.7 million Tajik Somoni (150.6 million USD) in investments, including 524.3 million Tajik Somoni (110.2 million USD) from state and domestic private companies (73.2%) and 192.4 million Tajik Somoni (23 million USD) in foreign loans (26.8%). The share of investments for construction of energy facilities was 98.2% of the same period of 2011.

Consumer price inflation for the first seven months was 2.9% compared to 7.7% for the same period last year. Average monthly growth in inflation was at the rate of 0.4% compared to 1.1% in the last year. Overall, inflation this year has been moderate, with the level of inflation, compared to the last year, two thirds lower.

The main factor contributing to inflation was services. The cost of services grew, compared to December 2011, by 13%. The price of non-food-items increased by 4.1%, and prices for food items is at the level of December last year. The share of food items in the consumption basket of population is more than 60%. During seven months of the current year the level of inflation in Russia was 4.5%, in Kazakhstan, 3% and in Kyrgyzstan, 1.1%.

Data from the Ministry of Finance from January to July 2012, indicates the total value of the Government budget was 5,046.7 million Tajik Somoni (1,060 million USD) or 30% of GDP. Direct tax income funded to 79% of this total, non-tax revenues funded 6.9%, with the remaining 14.1% funded from investments. Government expenses for January-July 2012 totaled 4,047.7 million Tajik Somoni (850 million USD). Compared to the same period in 2011, expenditures increased by 212.1 million Tajik Somoni (44.6 million USD).

The total value of bank credits as of August 1st, 2012 were 4.7 billion Tajik Somoni (987.3 million USD), 6.5% more than in the same period of 2011. The positive trend in crediting during this period is attributed to a 25.8% increase in credit provided in foreign currency. Overdue credit for January-July 2012 totaled 3,458.5 million Tajik Somoni (726 million USD). The value of repaid credit was 3,533.9 million Tajik Somoni (742.3 million USD).

From January to July 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 2,828.6 million USD, 11% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 775.1 million USD and imports 2,053.5 million USD. The trade balance remains negative and for January to July totaled 1,278.4 million USD (in July the increase totaled 188.4 million USD), 16% higher than when compared to the same period in 2011 (1,102.1 million USD).

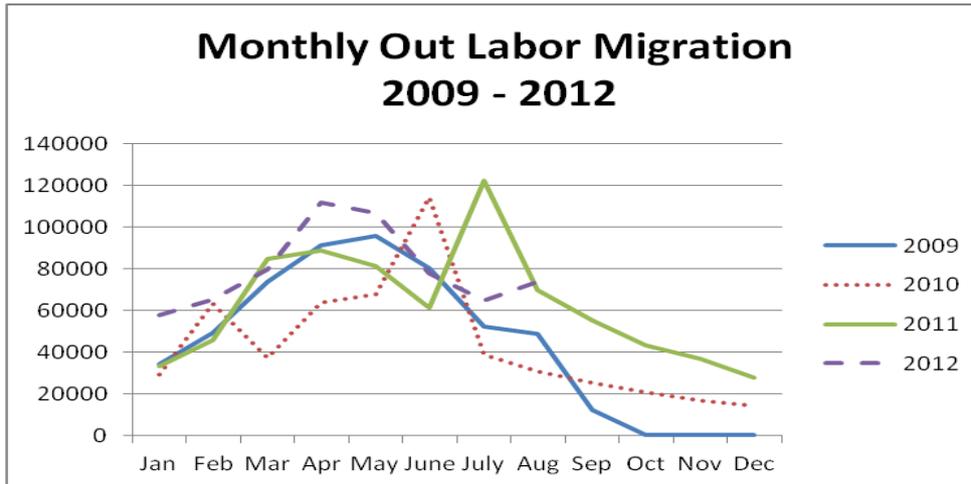
6.2. Labor Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first eight months of 2012 a total of 537,427 persons left Tajikistan and 336,208 persons returned.

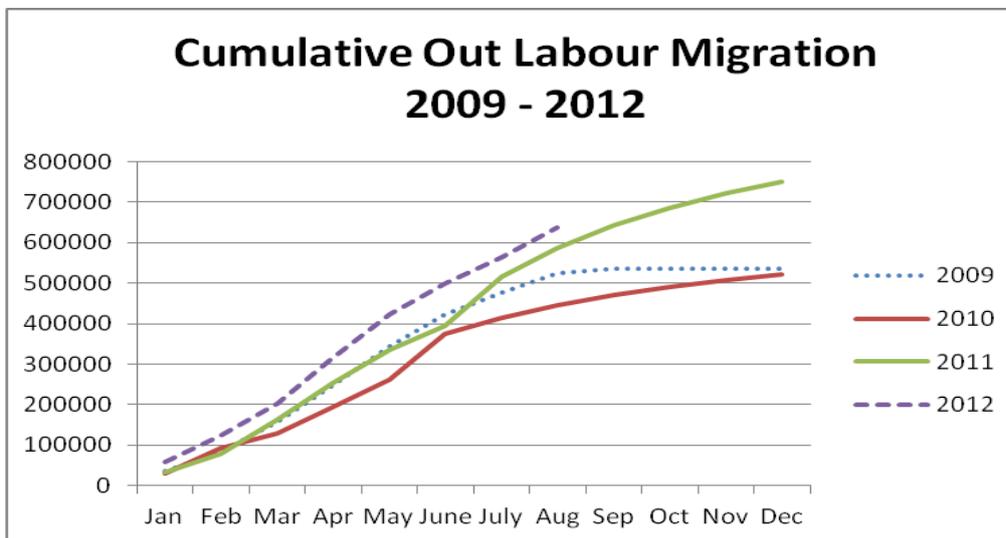
Out Migration From Tajikistan – January to August 2012 (Persons)						
("-" indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	379,856	326,387	53,469	-	339,226	40,630
Sughd Oblast	193,997	162,476	15,402	16,119	167,096	26,901
Khatlon Oblast	53,985	53,225	-	760	49,810	4,175
GBAO	2,453	-	-	2,453	1,832	621
"Dusti" Border Point, Tursunzoda District	7,136	-	-	7,136	2,316	4,820
Total	637,427	542,088	68,871	26,468	560,280	77,147

Migration To Tajikistan - January to August 2012 (Persons)						
("-" indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	211,766	200,599	11,167	-	188,383	23,383
Sughd Oblast	76,130	73,385	-	2,745	58,792	17,338
Khatlon Oblast	39,286	38,848	-	438	35,269	4,017
GBAO	2,261	-	-	2,261	1,626	635
"Dusti" Border Point, Tursunzoda District	6,765	-	-	6,765	2,285	4,480
Total	336,208	312,832	11,167	12,209	286,355	49,853

The **Monthly Out Labor Migration 2009 – 2012** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2012. The increase of labor migration in August is reported to be due to the demand of labor in Russia for harvesting crops and a Russian program to encourage Tajik families to move to Russia.



The **Cumulative Out Labor Migration 2009-2012** chart below indicates that total out migration in 2012 has been occurring at a rate above the past 3 years.



6.3. Employment

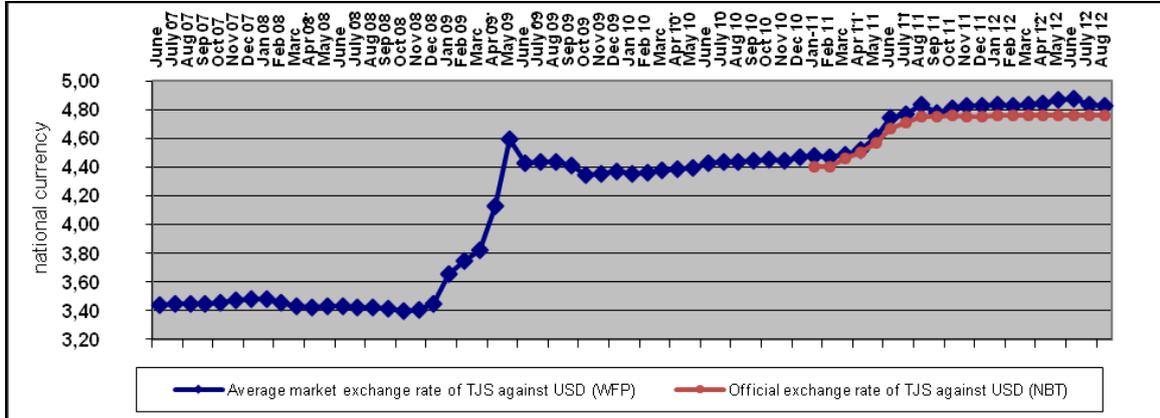
According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, for the first eight months of 2012, 73,608 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 45,421 individuals registered as unemployed, 13% more than for the last 7 months (40,095). The State Program to Promote Employment provided 24,248 individuals with the new jobs, 15% more than for the first 7 months of 2012 year (21,116). In addition, 1,515 individuals were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions and 3,798 individuals were employed in public works by private companies. A total of 9,921 people were provided with specific technical skills courses. Of those who lost jobs, a total of 4,123 people were supported with three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 95,680 new jobs were created in the first eight months of this year, 12% more than in the first 7 months of 2012 (85,040).

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 WFP. The NBT rate as of

11 September 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 September 2012 of 4.83 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

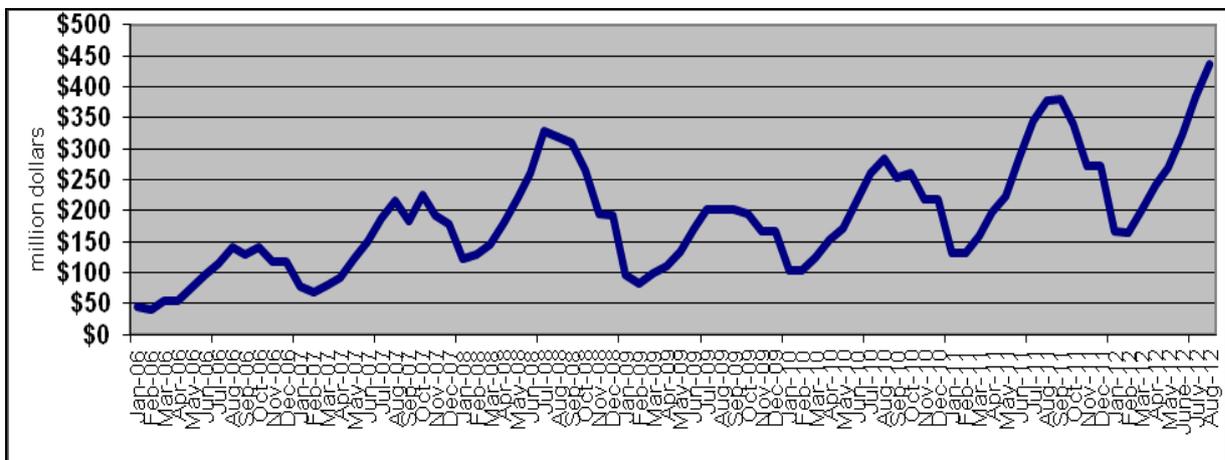
Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – August 2012



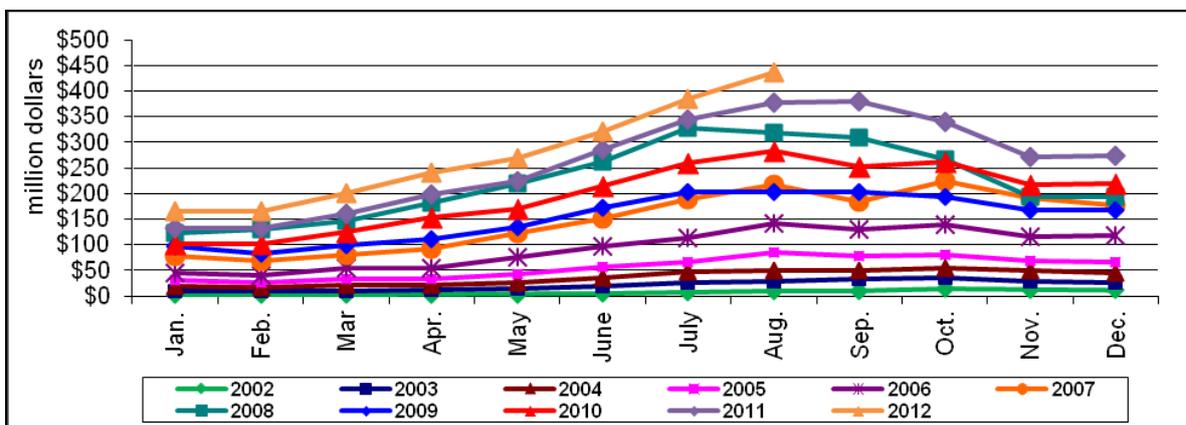
6.5. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in July totaled 436.8 million USD, 15% higher than for the same period in 2011. Remittances are running at a higher rate than previous years 10 years, consistent with an increase in out migration.

Monthly Remittances, January 2006 to August 2012 (million USD)



Remittances in Tajikistan, January 2002 to August 2012 (million USD)





7. Annex A- Weather Forecast for September – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations and foothills are expected to be 1-2^o above the long term averages: at lower elevations 21-25^o, and in the foothills 18-19^o C.

In the first 15 days of the month, temperatures are forecast as follows: at lower elevations night temperature will be 14-19^o C and daytime temperature will be 33-38^oC. In the foothills temperature will be 7^o to 12^oC during the night and during the daytime range from 20-25^o, and in some days 14-19^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within or below the long term averages. Long term averages at lower elevations are 0.1 to 1.8 mm, in the foothills 4.2 to 8.7 mm.

Sughd Province

Monthly temperatures are expected 1-1.50^o above long term averages: at lower elevations, from 20 to 23^oC and at higher elevations, 12 to 15^oC.

During the first 10 days of the month, the prevailing temperatures at lower elevations during the night will be 14 to 19^oC, and during the day 32 to 37^oC. At the higher elevations nighttime temperatures will be 6 to 11 and during the day range from 20 to 25^o C.

During the second 10 days of the month, temperatures are expected to fall – nighttime temperatures will be 9 to 14^o, daytime temperatures will be 25 to 30^o. At the higher elevations the nighttime temperatures will be 0 to 5^oC and during the day temperatures will range from 15 to 20^o C. For the last 10 days of the month, daytime temperatures at higher elevations will drop to 10-15^o C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below long term averages in the lower elevations, and above averages at higher elevations. Long term average at lower elevations is 2.5 to 8.1 mm, and at higher elevations 7-14 mm.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 1.5^o above long term averages: at lower elevations ranging from 20 to 23^o, and at higher elevations ranging from 12 to 15^oC.

During the first 10 days of the month, prevailing temperatures at lower elevations during the night will be 14 to 19^oC, and during the day range from 20 to 25^oC. During the second 10 days of the month, temperatures are expected to drop. At night temperatures will be 9 to 14^o and during the day 25 to 30^o. At the higher elevations, nighttime temperatures will be 0 to 5^oC and during the day range from 15 to 20^o C. For the last 10 days of the month, daytime temperatures at higher elevations will be 10 to 15^o C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below long term averages at lower elevations, and at or above averages at higher elevations. The long term average at lower elevations is 2.5 to 8.1 mm, and at higher elevations 5.3 to 11.2 mm.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1^o below long term averages, and range from 5 to 8^o C. At night, temperatures will range from 0^o to minus 5^o and during the day from 6^o to 16^o C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long-term averages, which are 2.5 to 5.6 mm.

8. Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to August 2012) and Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to August 2012)

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to August 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to August 2012) (million kWh) ⁷				
Month	Nurek HEP	Total for Tajikistan	Month	South	North	TALCO	Dushanbe
Nov-09	858	1,303	Apr-10	35	7	18	6
Dec-09	866	1,414	May-10	36	6,5	18,5	5,9
Jan-10	849	1,429	June-10	35	11,8	18,2	4,5
Feb-10	825	1,382	July-10	33	12	18	4,8
Mar-10	809	1,383	Aug-10	33	12	18	4,8
Apr-10	824	1,267	Sep-10	32	10	17	4,8
May-10	986	1,346	Oct-10	32	5,9	17	5,7
June-10	975	1,331	Nov-10	37	6,9	17	8,4
July-10	992	1,412	Dec-10	42	8,2	17	11
Aug-10	938	1,388	Jan-11	44	8,6	17	12
Sep-10	874	1,284	Feb-11	44	8,7	17	11,7
Oct-10	731	1,180	Mar-11	34,27	5,6	17	8,1
Nov-10	782	1,285	Apr-11	39,8	18	16	5,5
Dec-10	935	1,556	May-11	31,4	11,9	14	4,8
Jan-11	945	1,615	June-11	31,7	12,5	13,8	4,8
Feb-11	853	1,489	July-11	31,9	14,2	13,5	4,7
Mar-11	673	1,245	Aug-11	31,6	13,6	13,4	4,8
Apr-11	607	1,062	Sep-11	30,5	11,1	14	4,4
May-11	799	1,333	Oct-11	29,1	6,1	14,1	5,5
June-11	832	1,314	Nov-11	35,4	7,1	14,4	9,3
July-11	959	1,425	Dec-11	41,2	8	14,9	12,2
Aug-11	951	1,404	Jan-12	41,8	8,2	15,2	13,1
Sep-11	750	1,266	Feb-12	43	8.1	16	14
Oct-11	701	1,103	Mar-12	35	6	15	11
Nov-11	774	1,289	Apr-12	33	9	15	6
Dec-11	905	1,532	May-12	32	13	15	5
Jan-12	900	1,556	June-12	32	14	15	5
Feb-12	818	1,469	July -12	33	14	15	5
Mar-12	654	1,253	Aug - 12	33	15	15	5
Apr-12	906	1,279					
May-12	1080	1428					
June- 12	1048	1444					
July-12	1130	1568					
August -12	1078	1530					

⁷ Note that the total consumption for “South” includes Talco and Dushanbe.

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning (MEWS) 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 System GoT Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. 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.

The report is available at:

<http://untj.org/index.php/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/monitoring-a-early-warning-system/54-compound-crisis-in-tajikistan/260-monitoring-a-early-warning-system-in-tajikistan>

and

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

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