

Monitoring and Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

MAY 2013



Map of Tajikistan



GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

There is high probability of mudflows and floods in Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Varzob, Shirkent, Karatag, Yakhsy and Kizilsu river basins during May.

WEATHER

In May temperature will be up to 1°C below long-term averages across most of the country. Precipitation is expected to be within long term averages nationwide.

ENERGY SECURITY

Electricity generation in April decreased by 8.2% compared to March 2013. The water level in Nurek reservoir in April was 2.3 meter lower than in March. In April 31.6 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan (2.4 % of total production).

FOOD SECURITY

In April, wheat flour prices decreased insignificantly compared to March but still remained high at all big and regional markets of the country when compared to the same period of last year. World cereal production is tentatively forecasted to increase by 6 percent in 2013 and prices are expected to slowly decrease as planting areas and production potential from Kazakhstan (the main supplier for Tajikistan) become clear.

HEALTH

With coming of warm season there is an increased risk of acute respiratory diseases. Spring floods, mudflows and showers can lead to increases in the number of water-borne diseases.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration levels in April 2013 were higher compared to the same period of last year. The volume of remittances in April 2013 was 10.9% higher compared to April 2012.

ECONOMY

In March 2013 GDP was 6,680.2 million Somoni (1,403 million USD). Industrial production increased by 5.5% compared to the same period in 2012. Consumer price inflation was 1.2% compared to December 2012. As of March 2013, the total balance of bank credits was 5.7 billion Somoni (1,198 million USD). In January-March 2013 foreign trade turnover reached 1,199.9 million USD, 3.7% less when compared to the same period in 2012. Exports totalled 361.8 million USD, and imports 838.1 million USD.

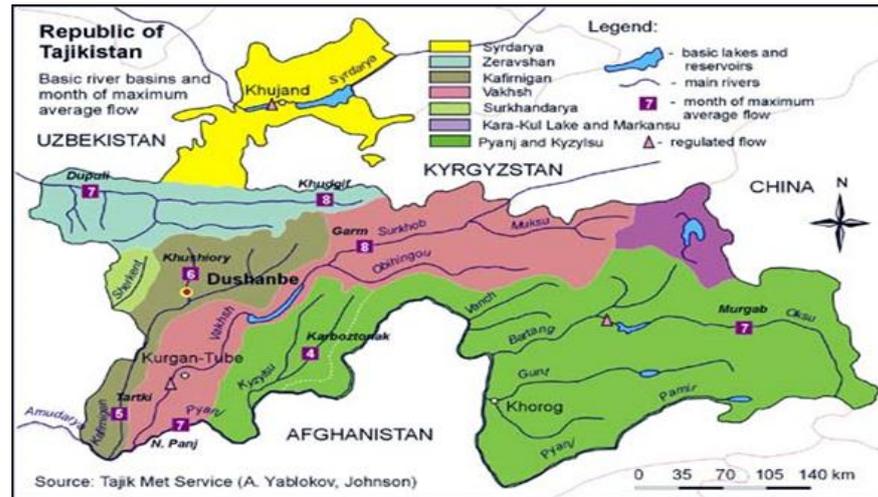
Contents

1.	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	4
1.1.	Possible events in May 2013.....	4
1.2.	Hazard Event in April 2013	4
2.	WEATHER CONDITIONS	5
2.1.	Forecast for May 2013.....	5
2.2.	Weather Summary for April 2013	5
3.	ENERGY.....	6
3.1.	Electricity Generation.....	6
3.2.	Electricity Consumption	6
3.3.	Natural Gas.....	7
3.4.	Coal.....	8
3.5.	Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels	8
4.	FOOD SECURITY	9
4.1.	Food Security Reports	9
4.2.	Cereal Prices	11
4.3.	Fuel Prices	11
5.	HEALTH.....	12
6.	ECONOMIC TRENDS	13
6.1.	General trends	13
6.2.	Labor Migration	14
6.3.	Employment.....	15
6.4.	Exchange Rate	16
6.5.	Remittances	16
	Annex A- Weather Forecast for May, 2013	17

1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible events in May 2013

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), Government of Tajikistan, reports that based on multi-year observations, in May 2013 there is a probability of natural disasters linked to rain, mudflows and floods in Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Varzob, Shirkent, Karatag, Yakhsu and Kizilsy (southern) river basins.



Historical Data on Hazard Events in May 2000-2012														
Type of Hazard	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Wind	2	9	2	2	5	1		1	2	1		2		27
Flood	4	1	11	2	7	4		3			1	2	1	36
Rain	2	7	34	11	4	13	1	8	9	33	7	3	18	150
Earthquake					3			1		1		1	6	12
Avalanche													1	1
Frost														0
Landslide, rock fall, etc.			2	2	2	3			1	3	2		7	22
Flooding (flash)	1		1											2
Mudflow	5	5	26	14	9	32	1		9	32	15	9	24	181
Snowfall		1				1								2
Severe Freezing	1													1
High Air Temperature	1													1
Drought	1													1
Hail		3	6	2	1	5	1		5			3	8	34
Total	17	26	82	33	31	59	3	13	26	70	25	20	65	470

1.2. Hazard Event in April 2013

IMAC/CoES reported 8 hazard events in April 2013 including

- One due to snowfall and ice on roads,
- Three due to significant earthquakes,
- Two rock falls and
- Two rain/mudflow events

For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for April 2013 prepared by the 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 May 2013¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts the average temperatures in May 2013 will be:

- 1°C below long term averages in Khatlon Province, at lower elevations of Direct Ruled Districts (DRD) and in Sughd Province;
- Within long term averages in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages countrywide. (See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for May 2013).

Average Expected Precipitation – May 2013		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	14-58 mm
	Foothills	98-135 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	17-33 mm
	Higher elevations	48-58 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	54-73 mm
	Higher elevations	59-106 mm
GBAO	West	28-53 mm
	East	12-21 mm

2.2. Weather Summary for April 2013

In April, average monthly temperatures for Tajikistan were within long term averages. Only in GBAO the average temperature was above normal by 1-3°C:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, 11 to 18°C,
- At higher elevations, 4 to 11°C (in Darvaz District - 15°C),
- At higher elevation of GBAO, -1 to +3°C.

Frequent invasions of cold Arctic air resulted in significant temperature fluctuations in April. The lowest temperatures were registered on April 1, 15, 16, 26, and 28 to 30, when at lower elevations daytime temperature were 13 to 18°C. At higher elevations on 16 April temperatures dropped to 7 to 12°C, with average daily temperatures below long-term averages by 4 to 8°C. The warmest weather was registered on April 9 to 14 and 21 to 22, when day time temperatures at lower elevations increased to 28 to 32°C and up to 36°C in the south of the country.

Precipitation of various intensities occurred for 8 to 14 days at lower elevation and foothills, and for 4 to 9 days at higher elevations and mountains. The predominance of a high pressure for the larger part of the month led to a shortage of precipitation in Tajikistan. The heavy showers and thunderstorms that occurred on April 1, 15 to 16 and 23

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

to 26 were conditioned by an exit of “Murghab” (high pressure) cyclone and invasion of cold moist air from the West. Intense precipitation occurred on April 1, when night-time precipitation totalled 24 mm in Muminabad, 27 mm in Chormagzak, and 24 mm in Istaravshan.

On April 15, 12 hour precipitation totals were 32 mm in Penjikent, 24 mm in Maykhura, and 22 mm in Bustanabad. On 16 April, 12 hour precipitation in Dushanbe totalled 32 mm, in Gissar 36 mm, and in Yavan 35 mm. Monthly precipitation in a majority of district was generally below the norm for the month in DRD and Khatlon Province.

Actual Monthly Precipitation	
Region	% of average
Sughd Province	135-232 %
Khatlon Province	14-72%
DRD	14-72%
Dushanbe	107%
Western GBAO	117-172%
Eastern GBAO	90-141%

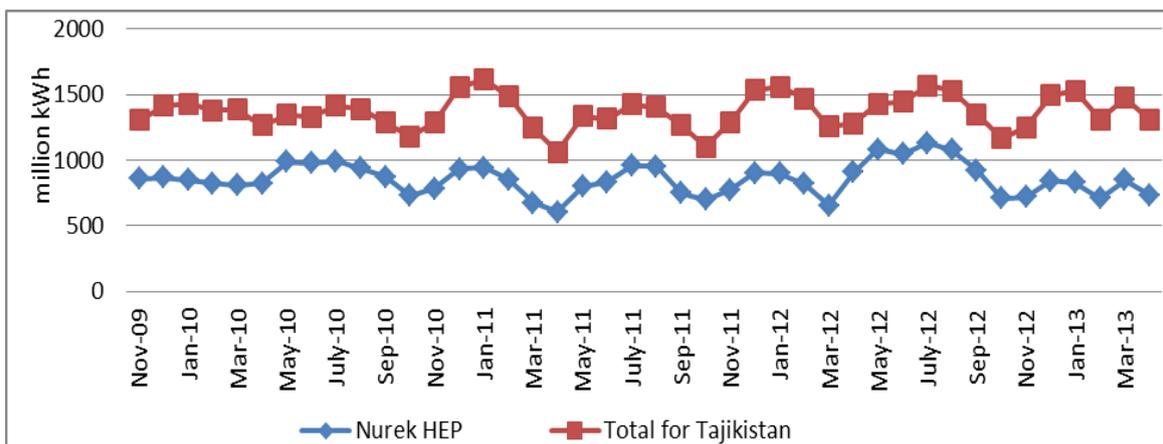
3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Generation²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in April 2013 was 1,308 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or 43.6 million kWh per day. Electricity generation in April decreased by 8.2% (47.5 mln. kWh) compared to March 2013. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org).

Electricity generation in April 2013 was 29 mln kWh more than in April 2012 (see Section 3.5 below).

Total Electricity Generation – November 2009 – April 2013 (million kWh)



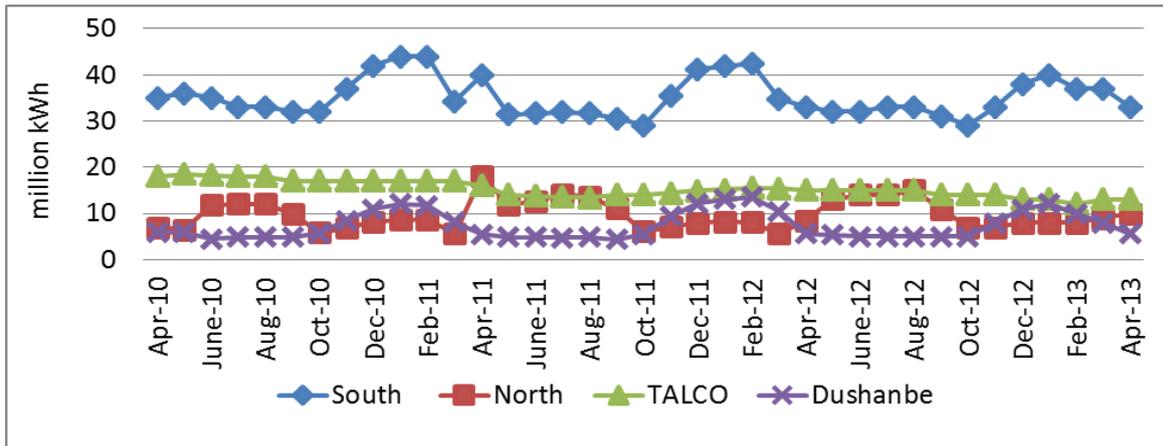
3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily electricity consumption by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial consumer, is presented in the

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

following table. Total electricity consumption in April 2013 reached 1,274 million kWh, 10.7% less compared to March 2013. (For more detailed information contact the MEWS Center at earlywarning.tj@undp.org). In April 2013 electricity consumption was 38 million kWh more than in April 2012 (1,236 million kWh). In April 2013, 31.9 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan.

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



3.3. Natural Gas

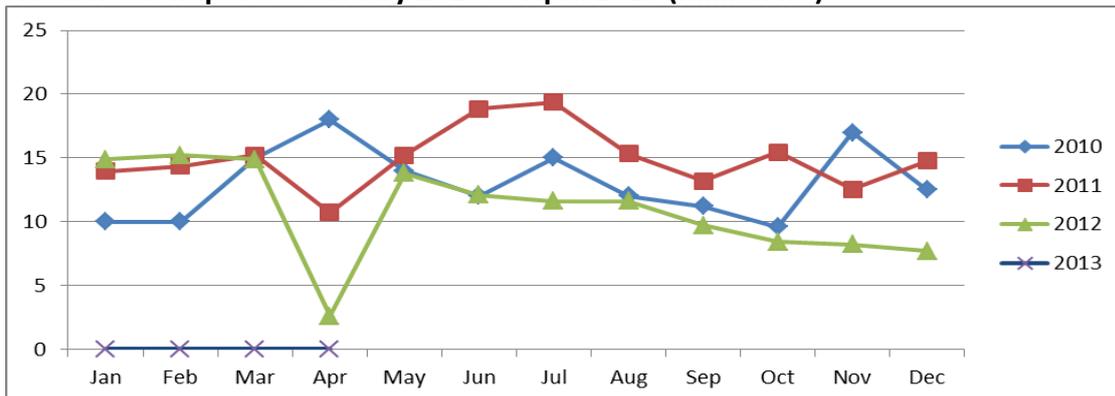
Piped natural gas is not currently being imported to Tajikistan from Uzbekistan. Negotiations between the two countries are still on-going.

Tajikistan imports liquefied gas by tanker and rail car. For the first four months of 2013, 58,213 tons of liquefied gas has been imported, mainly from Kazakhstan. In April imports of liquefied gas totalled 16,413.8 tons which is 15,680.1 tons less compared to March of the current year. Over 40% of country's transportation uses liquefied gas due to high petrol prices.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan – 2004-2013

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
mln.m ³	622,5	629	635	644,7	512,7	216,7	156,3	178,95	132,4	0

Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to April 2013 (million m³)



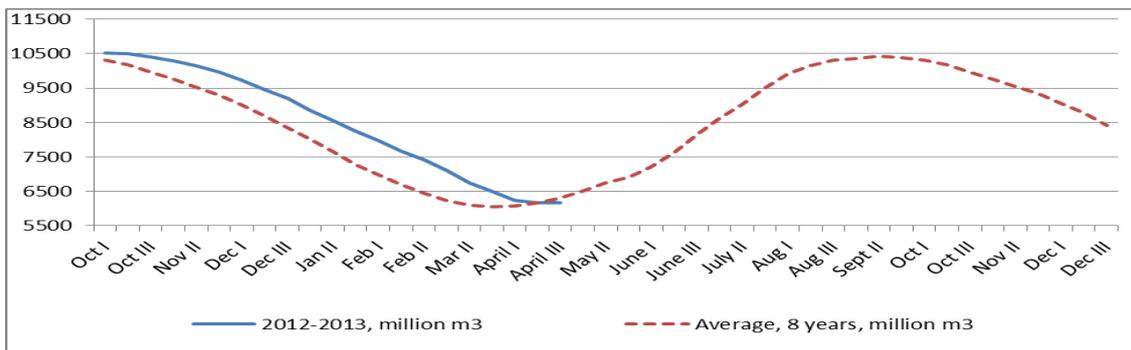
3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, in April 2013, 18,438 tons of coal were produced, 1,562 tons less than in March 2013. For the first four months of 2013, 71,832 tons of coal were produced in Tajikistan, 38,628 tons more than in the same period of last year. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal. From 2007, 162 enterprises have shifted to coal. Household heating, particularly in rural areas, is also a major use of coal.

3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels

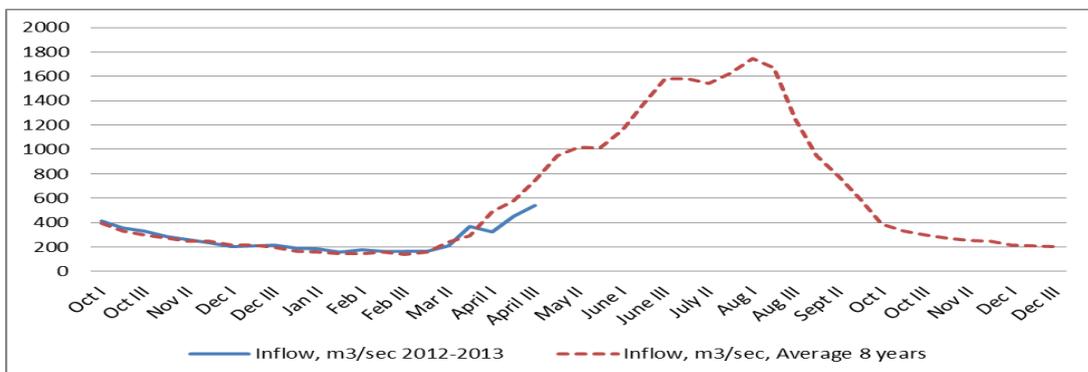
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the end of April 2013 compared to average volume over the last eight years (2004 to 2012). In late April 2013 the water level in Nurek HEP was 859.9 meters above sea level, 2.3 meters lower when compared to March, 2013 and 2.9 m above the “dead level” (857 m)³. Due to reduced inflow of Vakhsh River, average monthly inflow was 439 m³/sec, which is 50% less compared to the same period of last year.

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of April 2013, the water inflow was 539 m³/sec, 207.9 m³/sec above the 2004-2012 average of 746.9 m³/sec.

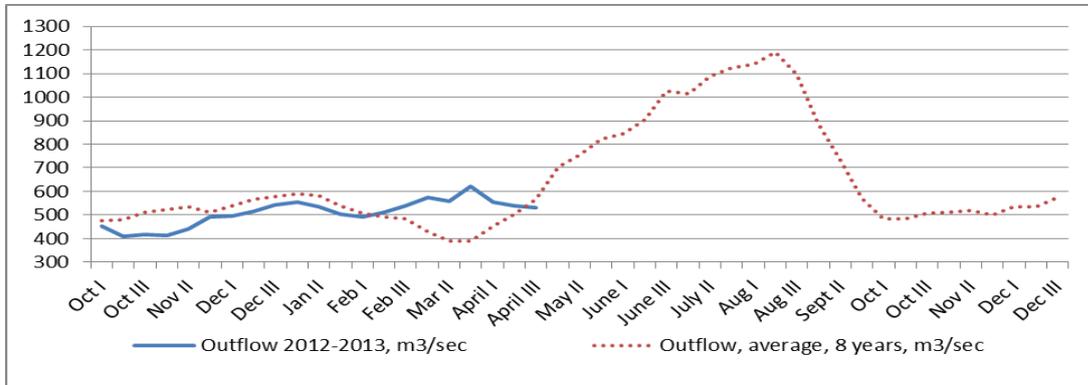
Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (million m³)



³ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of April averaged 530 m³/sec, less than the eight-year average (565.6 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Republic of Tajikistan the main imported food products are grain and wheat flour. During the first quarter of the current year, 144,800 tons of grain and 54,400 tons wheat were imported to the Republic, 25% less grain and 59.5% less wheat flour in comparison to the same period of last year.

In April 2013, prices for wheat flour decreased insignificantly in comparison to March. As of 30 April 2013, the average price of one sack of locally produced first grade wheat flour (50 kg) in Dushanbe markets was 145.95 TJS (30.7 USD) (147 TJS (30.9 USD) in March). Price for second grade wheat flour was 139 TJS (29.2 USD) which is 1.8 TJS cheaper than the March price. The price of wheat flour produced in Kazakhstan was 149 TJS (31.4 USD), 1.80 TJS less compared to prices at the beginning of the month. The price of first grade wheat flour from Kazakhstan was 148.7 TJS. Compared to last year prices, there was an increase by 38% for wheat flour produced locally, and 36% for wheat flour imported from Kazakhstan.

From January to March 2013, the average price of imported oil products dropped by 5% in comparison to the same period of last year and was 1,099 USD per ton. During this period 78,000 tons of fuels of all types were imported, 23.7% less than in the same period last year. A total of 25,100 tons of diesel fuel at a price of 1,040 USD per ton, and 26,000 tons of petrol for 1,023 USD per ton were imported. For more detailed information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: Earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture, a total of 104,534 hectares (ha) have been planned for grain production. As of May 6, 2013, grains were sowed on 85,871 ha of land (82.1% of the forecasted area), including: wheat - 28,764 ha; barley – 40,638 ha, and other grains – 16,469 ha. Provincial sowing totals were: Khatlon Province – 11,185 ha; Sughd Province – 53,319 ha, and DRD – 17,735 ha. For more detail information please contact with MEWS Working Group at: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com

The **FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Update** for May 2013 reports: "Global wheat production in 2013 stands at 695 million tons, 5.4 percent up from last year's harvest and just some 6 million tons short of the historical high recorded in 2011. Increased plantings for the 2013 crop, in response to strong prices are largely behind the expected growth, although a recovery of yields in some areas affected by drought last year also contributes to the outlook.

In the Asian CIS sub-region, Kazakhstan is the major wheat producer and the bulk of the crop is spring sown in April to May. Plantings are forecast at about 13 million hectares, slightly down from 2012, but a return to normal yields after last year's reduced levels is expected to lift production back up to some 14 million tons". The full FAO's GIEWS report is available at: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/shortnews/cpp09052013.htm>

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: food prices for March reports: "In Tajikistan the prices of both wheat grain and flour were stable in March, except in Kurgan-Tube where the prices of wheat grain increased by 11 percent due to high demand for the spring planting season. Wheat grain and flour prices were generally well above their respective March 2012 and five-year average levels. The prices for potatoes, vegetable oil, meat and fuel were generally stable on most reference markets.

Outlook: Wheat and wheat flour prices will remain stable on key reference markets because of the combined effects of stable but high prices in Kazakhstan (the main regional source of wheat flour imports) and high marketing costs. Strong market demand for wheat should subside June, when harvest start and households start to consume from their own production". The full FEWS NET report is available at: <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20March%202013.pdf>

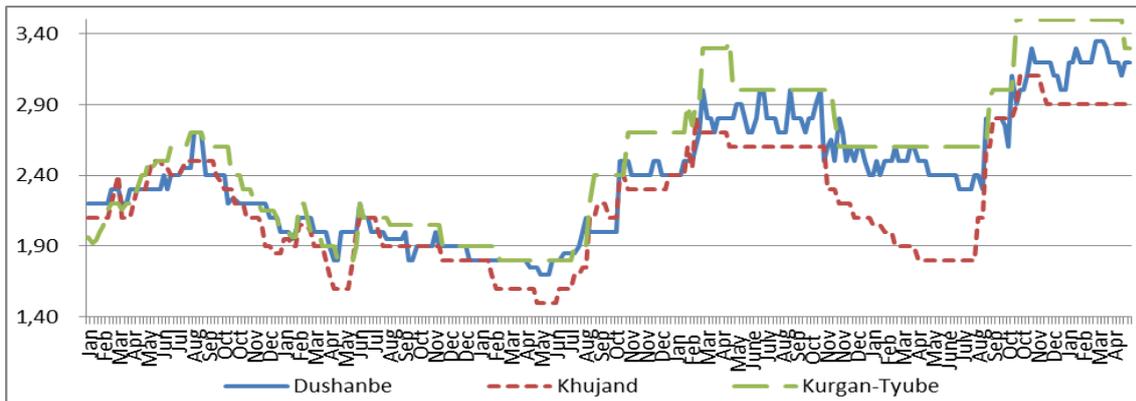
The Information bulletin prepared with support of UN FAO Project **Facilitation in Improving National Food Security System Of Tajikistan** by the Ministry of Agriculture together with the Presidential State Statistical Agency and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade reports: "In January-March 2013 the prices have increased for the following food items in comparison to December of 2012: onion – 21.4%, cabbage – 15.9%, apples – 14.0%, milk – 11.2%, fresh fish – 5.5%, soured cream – 3.8%, macaroni products and potato – 2.8%, cotton seed oil – 1.9%, eggs – 1.6%, chocolate candy – 1.2%, sugar – 0.6%, beef and mutton – 0,5%. At the same time prices for the following food items have decreased: buckwheat – 3.5%, carrots – 15.9%, first grade wheat flour – 1.6%. Please contact FAO Tajikistan office for more detailed information: Malika.Budanaeva@fao.org

4.2. Cereal Prices⁴

1st Grade Wheat Flour

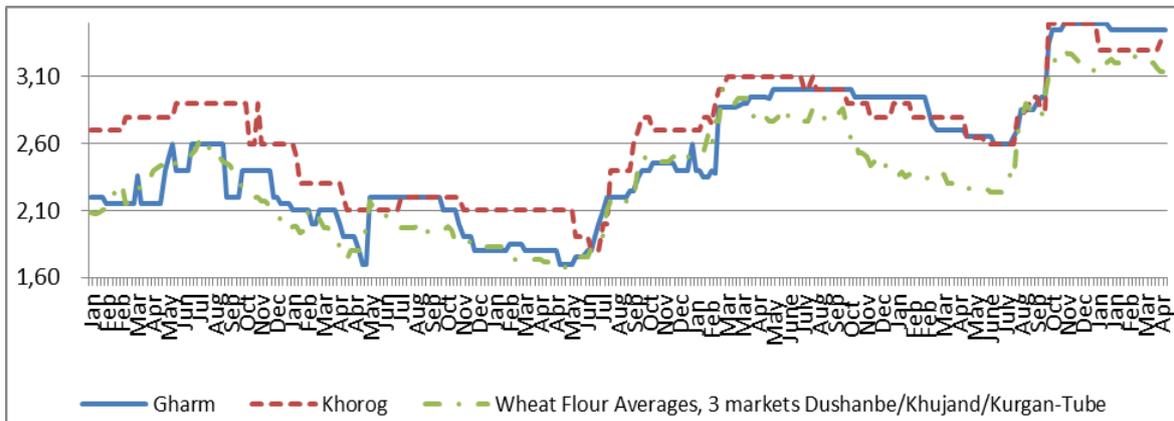
The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour on Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube markets from January 2008 to late April 2013. As of April, wheat prices remained stable in Dushanbe and Khujand but had a slight decrease in Kurgan-Tyube.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – April 2013 (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 April wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog remained at near historic high levels in September.

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



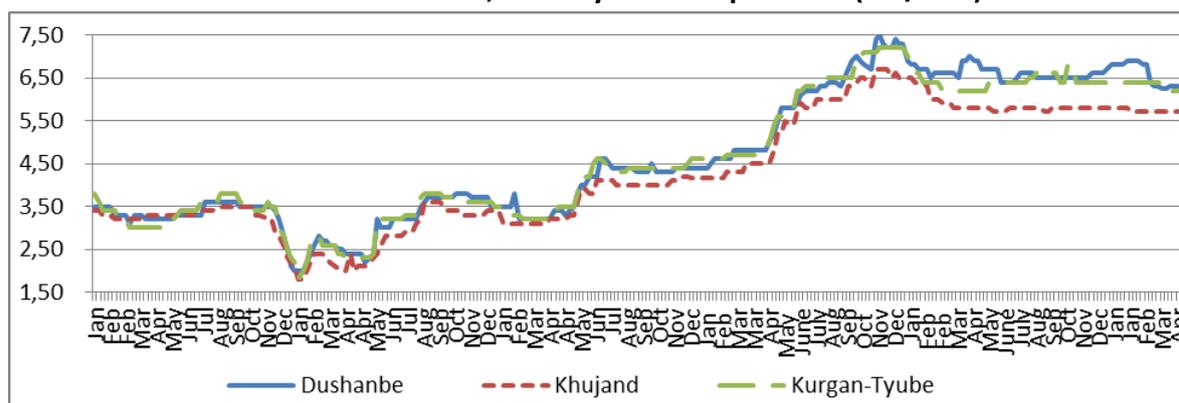
4.3. Fuel Prices

In April, petrol and diesel prices decreased in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube, and remained unchanged in Khujand. An expected reduction of Russian export tariffs has not yet occurred.⁵

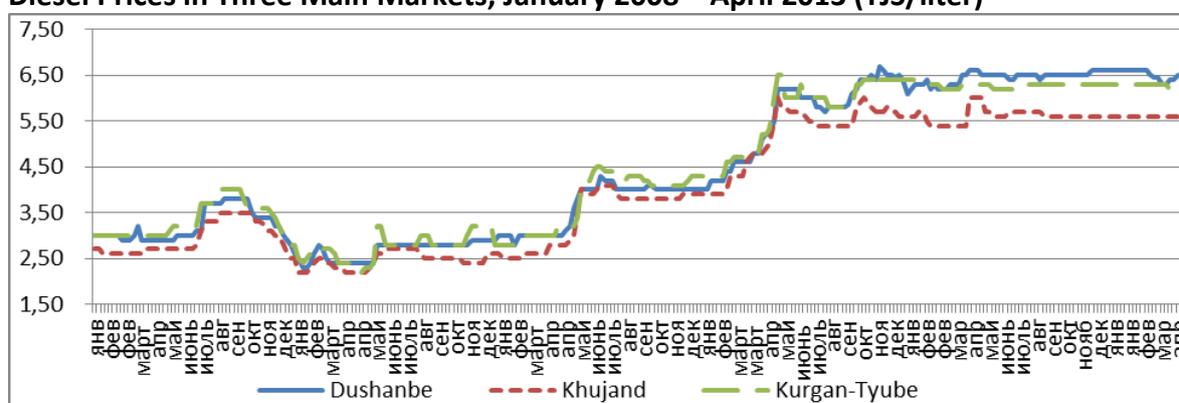
⁴ Food and fuel prices are from UN WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

⁵ See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

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



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



5. HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, the epidemiological situation and trends in major infectious diseases as of 1 May 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 are:

- Growth in reported cases of typhoid fever.
- Reduction in the number of reported cases of intestinal infections and water-borne diseases.
- Reduction in the number of reported cases of viral hepatitis.
- Reduction in the number of reported bites and saliva contacts with wild and domestic animals,
- Fewer registered cases of rabies in people: 4 cases to May 2013 compared to 6 cases for the same period of 2012.
- Growth in the number of reported acute respiratory diseases cases.

Disease	2012	2013	Change (-), (+)
Typhoid Fever	17	26	+9
Acute intestinal infection	4,870	4,703	-167
Viral Hepatitis	3,535	3,174	-361
Brucellosis	251	179	-72
Anthrax	2	1	-1
Bites and Saliva Contact	6,248	5,349	-899

Rabies	6	4	-2
Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	0	0	0
Acute Respiratory Diseases	117,270	128,680	+11,410
Influenza	12,143	10,499	-1,644
Pneumonia	3,675	3,912	+237
Botulism	34	23	-9
Leishmaniasis	16	74	+58

Expected risks in May 2013 and recommended measures:

With coming of the warm season, there is risk that number of acute respiratory diseases will grow. Spring floods, mudflows and showers have a direct impact on increases in the incidence of water-borne diseases. Recommendation: Expand work by the MoH relevant institutions to increase public awareness on prevention of such diseases.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first quarter of 2013 continued to grow. For the first three months GDP was 6,680.2 million TJS (1.403 million USD), an increase of 7.3% in comparison to 7.2% for the same period in 2012.

For the first 3 months of the year, industrial produced goods in Tajikistan worth 2,288.3 million TJS (480.9 million USD), a growth by 5.5% compared to January-March of last year. Growth in industrial production is due to improved demand in both domestic and overseas markets, which has a positive impact on economic activity, especially in the mining sector. The share of mining output in overall production was 12.5%. The share of the manufacturing sector (food, textile, petrochemical and metallurgical industries) was 62.7%, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply remained at 24.8%.

The share of agriculture in GDP in January-March 2013 increased by 7.6% compared to January-March 2012. Agriculture production totalled 860.1 million TJS (180.8 million USD), including crop production – 6.1 million TJS (1.3 million USD), or 25.3%, and livestock – 854 million TJS (179.5 million USD) or 7.5%.

For the first three months, the value of investments from all sources totalled 809.4 million TJS (170.1 million USD) 13.3% above the corresponding period of 2012. Most investments (50.5%) were made in the public sector. The private sector accounted for 23.4%, joint ventures – 5.8%, and foreign ownership - 20.3%. A total of 18% of all investments were generated in the energy sector. A total of 145.8 million TJS (30.6 million USD) was invested in the energy sector, including 107.5 million TJS (22.6 million USD) invested by public and

domestic private companies (73.7%), with foreign loans providing 38.3 million TJS (8 million USD) (26.3%). Investments for the construction of hydro-power facilities were 61.1% when compared to the same period in 2012.

Comparing the first three months of the current year to December 2012, the inflation rate in the consumer sector was 1.2%. The main contributors to inflation were paid services, comprising 3.5%, and food prices: 1.1%, and non-food products: 0.6%. For January-March 2013, inflation in the consumer sector was 1.9% in Russia, 1.9% in Kazakhstan and 1.1% in Kyrgyzstan.

According to the Ministry of Finance, for January - February 2013 the public budget amounted to 1,446.9 million TJS (303.9 million USD), or 38.4% of GDP. Income tax revenues amounted to 87.6%, non-tax revenue - 7.1%. Public budget expenditures for January-February 2013 amounted to 1,106.8 million TJS (232.5 million USD), a drop of 88.4 million TJS (18.6 million USD) when compared to the same period of 2012.

The total amount of residual credits on 1 March 2013 was 5.7 billion TJS (1,199 million USD), an increase compared with the same date of 2012 of 17.4%.

For January - March 2013, the foreign trade turnover amounted to 1,199.9 million USD, which is 3.7% less than in the same period in 2012. The export of goods amounted to 361.8 million USD and imports reached 838.1 billion USD. The trade balance was negative and totalled 476.3 million USD.

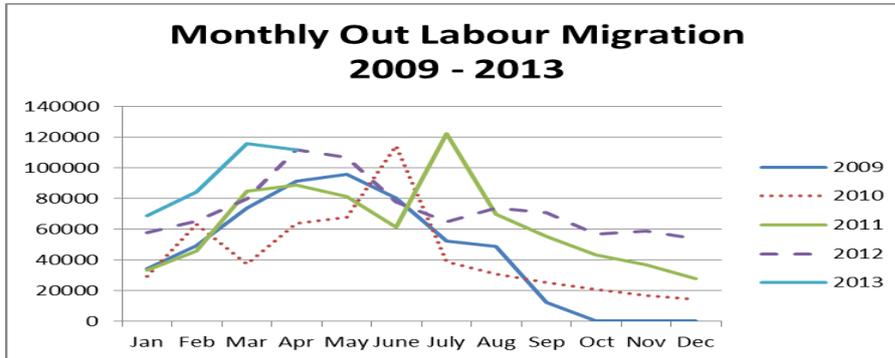
6.2. Labor Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that in the first four months of 2013 a total of 380,154 persons left Tajikistan, 21% more than in the same period of last year, and 187,444 persons returned to the country.

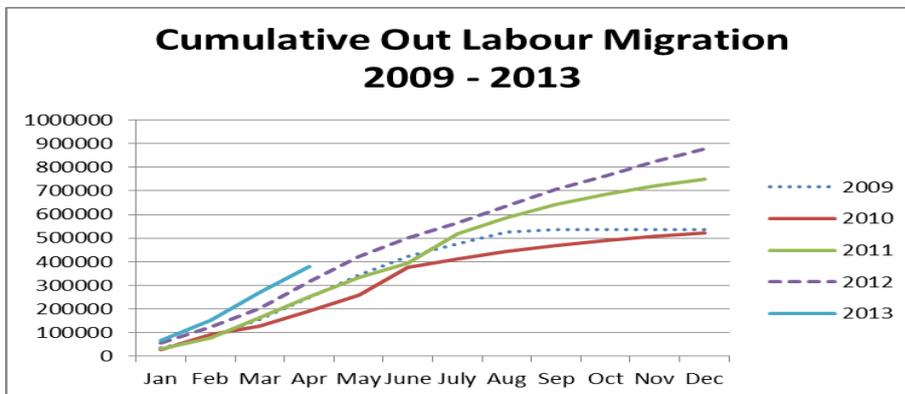
Labor migration from Tajikistan as per January to April 2013 (person) (“-“indicate absence of information)				Labor migration from Tajikistan as per January to April 2013 (person) (“-“indicate absence of information)		
Point of Departure	Departed			Returned		
	Total	Gender		Total	Gender	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	118.740	97,538	21,202	66,747	50,807	15,940
Sughd Oblast	106.275	93,702	12,573	33,949	27,097	6,852
Khatlon Oblast	136.774	120,466	16,308	73,995	62,512	11,483
GBAO	18.365	14,091	4,274	12,753	9,602	3,151
Dusti Border Crossing Point, Tursunzade	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	380,154	325,797	54,357	187,444	150,018	37,426

The **Monthly Out Migration 2009 – 2013** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2013. In April monthly out labor migrations

slightly decreased in comparison to March 2013. The reason of low migration for this month is investigating by the Migration Service of Tajikistan.



The chart **Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2013**, below, indicates that total out migration in 2013 has occurred at a rate above the past 4 years.



6.3. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first four months of 2013 a total of 42,439 persons contacted the Agency for assistance with employment. Of this total, 24,262 individuals were registered as job seekers and 17,068 were officially registered as unemployed. During the first 4 months of this year, 11,118 people were provided with jobs, which is 26.0% of the total number of people who applied. The main reasons for providing a limited number of people with jobs were that the majority of unemployed do not have the necessary technical training or have lost skills due to prolonged unemployment, and the low level of wages offered by employers.

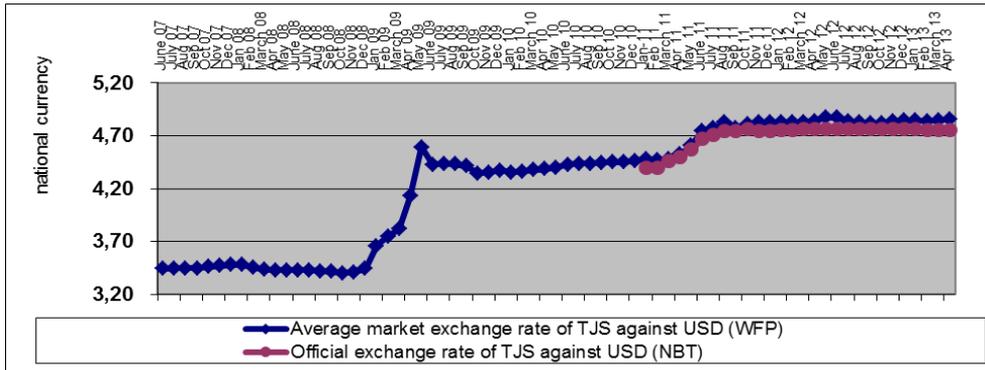
For the first four months of 2013, unemployment benefits were provided to 1,947 people for a total of 773,774 TJS (162,558 USD). Including carryover from 2012, on 1 May 2013, a total of 78,935 persons were registered with the Agency as looking for work, including 56,841 registered as unemployed. During the first four months of 2013, 6,680 people were sent to vocational trainings, 1,440 were people provided with social-paid (temporary) jobs and 705 people were provided with soft loans to start business.

According to the State Agency for Social Protection, Employment and Migration, during the first four months of 2013, 68,902 new jobs were created, which is 48.8% more than in the same period of last year (46,312).

6.4. Exchange Rate

The chart below provides both the official National Bank of Tajikistan's (NBT) exchange rate and unofficial (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by the WFP. The NBT rate as of 1 May 2013 remained unchanged: 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 May 2013 was 4.86 TJS per one USD.

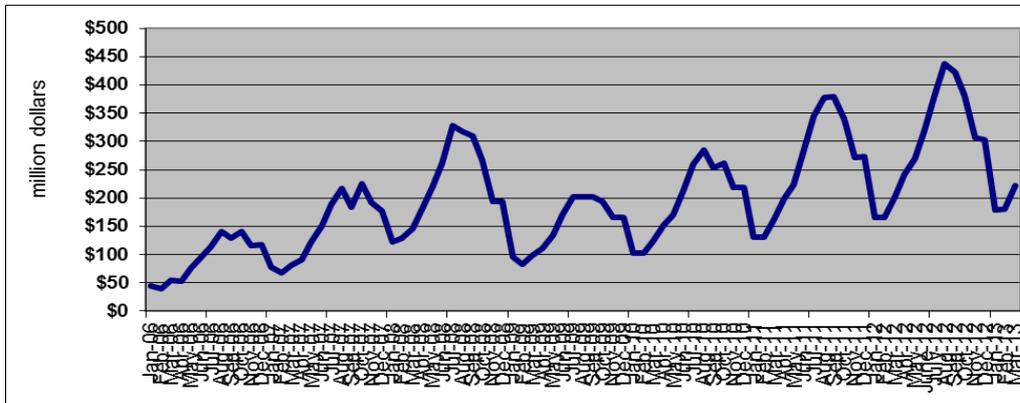
Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – April 2013



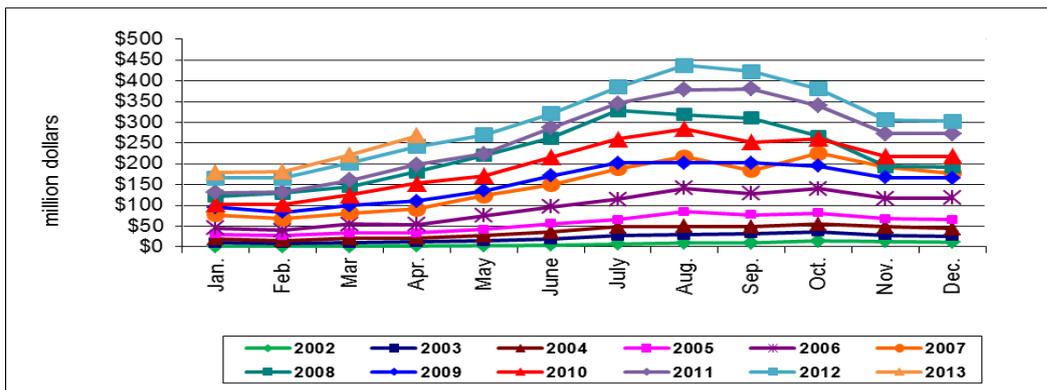
6.5. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in April 2013 totaled 267.6 million USD, 10.9% higher than for the same period in 2012. Remittances are expected to increase as seasonal labor migration increases.

Monthly Remittances, January 2006 to April 2013 (million USD)



Remittances to Tajikistan, January 2002 to April 2013 (million USD)





Annex A- Weather Forecast for May, 2013

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

The average monthly air temperature is expected within norm or 1⁰C below norm, and will range from 19 to 22⁰C at lower elevations. In May, fluctuations of daily temperatures are expected as follows: at lower elevations of DRD, from 21 to 26⁰C to 28 to 33⁰C, at lower elevations of Khatlon Province from 25⁰C to 37⁰C, in the foothills, from 18⁰C to 29⁰C. Predominant night temperatures at lower elevations of DRD are expected to be 12 to 17⁰C, in Khatlon Province, 16 to 21⁰C, and in the foothills from 8 to 13⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm: at lower elevations of DRD from 54 to 73 mm, in Khatlon Province from 14 to 58 mm, in the foothills from 98 to 135 mm. During the month the weather is expected to be partly cloudy, with occasional showers of varying intensity, and wind speeds from west at 17 to 22 m/s.

Sughd Province

The monthly average temperature is expected to be within the normal range or up to 1⁰C below the norm, and will range from 18 to 20⁰C at lower elevations, and 9 to 12⁰C in the foothills. During the month the following range in daily temperatures can be expected: at lower elevations, from 22 to 34⁰C and at higher elevations, from 14 to 24⁰C. Predominant night temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be 15 to 20⁰C, at higher elevations will be 5 to 10⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above norm (norm: at lower elevations is 17 to 33 mm; at higher elevations from 45 to 58 mm). Variable weather is expected during the month, with occasional showers of varying intensity, storms and enhancement of westerly winds up to 18 to 23 m/s.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within norm or 1⁰C below the norm, and will range from 11 to 15⁰C. Predominant night temperatures will be 6 to 11⁰C. During the day, maximum temperatures are expected to be from 16⁰C to 28⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm: at higher elevations of DRD the norm is 59 to 106 mm. In western regions of GBAO the norm is 28 to 53 mm. During the month the weather is expected to be partly cloudy, with occasional precipitation (predominantly rain). On the southern slopes of the Gissar range rains will occasionally be heavy, with possible storms. During periods of precipitation westerly winds may reach up to 18 to 23 m/s.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within climate norm and range from 3 to 6⁰C. During the month temperatures are expected be +3 to -7⁰C at night and from 6 to 15⁰C during the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the norm (norms is 12 to 21 mm). It is expected that precipitation, predominantly snow, will fall in the first decade 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-related, energy-related and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by the MEW Centre Group of Experts from Government organizations and agencies, and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The members of the Working group of MEW centre include the following organizations and agencies:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, RT

Ministry of Energy and Industry, RT

Ministry of Labour and Social protection of population, RT

Ministry of Health, RT

Ministry of Agriculture, RT

Ministry of Interior, RT

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, RT

Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense at the Government of RT

Statistical Agency under the President of RT

Migration Service at the Government of RT

National Bank of Tajikistan

OJHC «Barki Tojik»

OJSC «Tajiktransgas»

Chief Department of Geology at the Government of RT

State Agency for Hydrometeorology

State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration State

Institute of Geology, Seismic construction and seismology, Academy of Sciences, RT

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



Contact information::

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan
 37, Bokhtar St, 5th floor, room # 506. Dushanbe 734002,
 e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@gmail.com
 Tel. (992 37) 227-36-04

UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program, Monitoring and Early Warning Unit (MEW)
 91/10 T. Shevchenko str. Dushanbe 734019
 e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org
 Tel: (992 47) 6005912 Mobile: (992 91) 842-19-62

Report is available on the website:

<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>

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