

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

During April, avalanches, mudflows and floods can be expected. Floods can be triggered by rain on snow and mudflows triggered by locally heavy precipitation or rapid snow melt.

WEATHER

Average precipitation but above average temperatures are forecasted for April for most of Tajikistan.

ENERGY SECURITY

Increased flows into the Nurek Cascade have resulted in the lifting of restrictions on electricity. Reports indicate that an agreement has been reached with Uzbekistan on the supply of natural gas, and deliveries restarted on 16 April.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices in Khujand continue to drop while prices in Kurgan-Tube and Dushanbe remain stable, possible reflecting rail delivery delays (Kurgan-Tube) and limited roads access to the north due to heavy snow and avalanches (Dushanbe). Fuel prices have dropped slightly.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports damage to crops and livestock due to severe weather in the fall of 2011/winter 2011-2012, as well as a delay in spring planting.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Reported migration rates for the first three months of 2012 are significantly above 2011 levels. Reported remittances are 25% above 2011 in March. These increases may indicate a reaction to shocks during the fall 2011 and winter 2011-2012.

ECONOMY

GDP increased from January to February by 6.9% and totaled 3,334.5 million Tajik Somoni (701 million USD). In January - February 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 827.1 million USD, with a negative trade balance of 415.3 million USD. Consumer price inflation in February 2012 increased 0.2% compared to January, 2012. For January 2012, the value of the Government budget was 607.7 million Tajik Somoni (128 million USD) or 36.2% of GDP. Government budget expenses for January 2012 totaled 417.8 million Tajik Somoni (88 million USD). Bank credits as of 1 March 2012 totaled 4.4 billion Tajik Somoni (925.5 million USD).

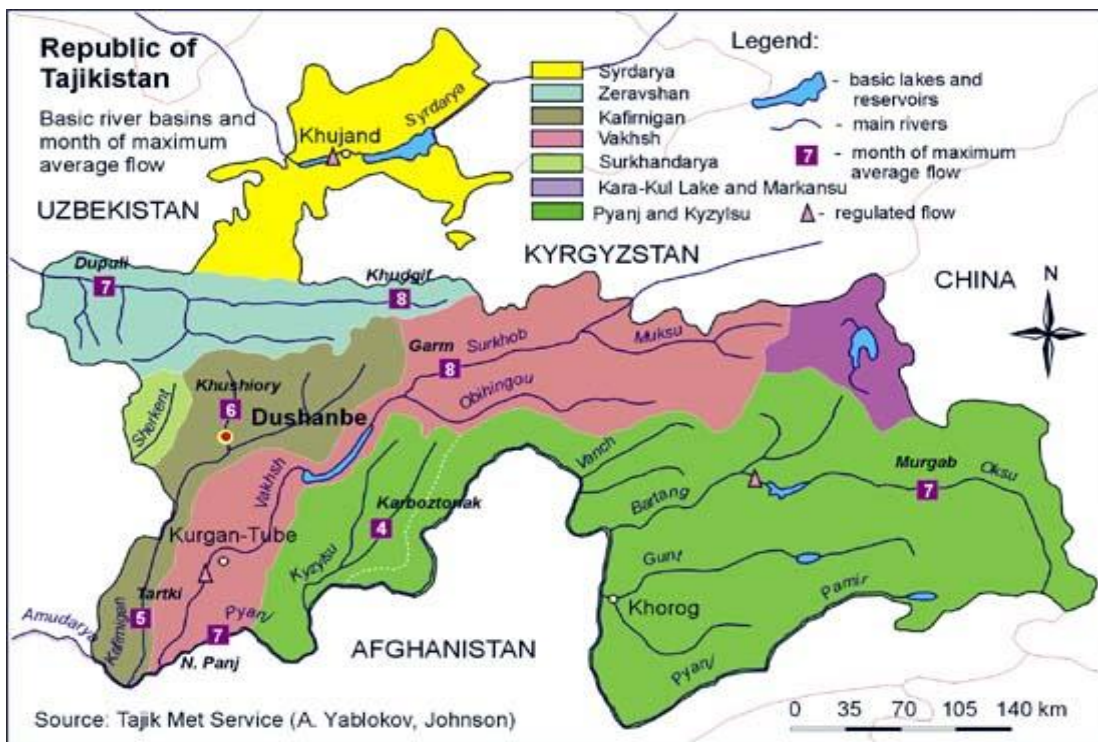
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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in April 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that disasters caused by heavy rains, mudflows and floods normally occur in April. As well, avalanches remain a risk, with the possibility of snow and freezing weather. The risk of mudflow and floods is high in April in Sirdarya (Sughd), Yakhsu (Kulyab), Kizilsu (Temurmalik) and Toirsu (Baljuvan) rivers, while risks are average for the Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Varzob, Shirkent and Karatag rivers. The level of risk increases following heavy rains during periods of high temperatures. Unusually high temperatures cause rapid snow melt in the mountains.



1.2. Hazard Events in March 2012

IMAC/CoES reported 42 hazard events in March 2012, including two significant earthquakes, 25 avalanches, five heavy snowfalls, two heavy rainfall events, two mudflows, three landslides, two rockfalls, and one flood. See **Annex A** for a more detailed hazard overview for March 2012.

2. Weather Conditions

2.1. Forecast for April 2012¹

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

- 2-3°C above long term averages in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces;
- 1-2°C above long term averages at higher elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and in Gorno-Badakhshan

Average Expected Precipitation – April		
Region		Average
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	28 - 138 mm
	Foothills	166 - 194 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	18 - 50 mm
	Higher elevations	46 - 60 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	94 – 115 mm
	Higher elevations	42 - 167 mm
GBAO	West	42 - 49 mm
	East	7 - 11 mm

Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). Precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages countrywide. See **Annex B** for a more detailed forecast for April 2012.

2.2. Weather Summary for March 2012

Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below long term averages during March. At lower elevations, average temperatures were 5 to 10°C, in the foothills from -3 to 2°C and at higher elevations temperatures were -10 to -16°C.

The highest temperatures were recorded in March 1st-3rd, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 24th, 25th-31st, when the daily temperatures at the lower elevations were from 18 to 26°C. At the end of March temperature in the southern part of Tajikistan reached 28°C. Average daily temperatures during warmer periods were 3 to 6°C above long term averages. The lowest temperatures were from March 11th to 13th and 19th to 20th. The coldest weather was on March 19th to 20th, when cold arctic air entered Tajikistan. The quick displacement of air masses led to a deterioration of weather: in southern Tajikistan, intense precipitation (snow followed by rain) occurred at the lower elevations, with snow in the DRD and in Sughd Province. Snow depth at the lower elevations reached 25 to 35 cm and at the higher elevations 100 – 200 cm. Daily temperatures dropped to 12 to 16°C, and nighttime temperatures were from -2 to -11°C. Average daily temperatures during this period were 8 to 11°C below the long term averages.

Monthly average precipitation was above long term averages in March. The most significant precipitation occurred on 4, 12, 13 and 19 March. The heavy snowfall in Hissar valley was on March 12th and 19th. On March 19th snow, totaling 43 mm in water equivalent, fell in Dushanbe in 24 hrs. The snow height after 6 hrs of snowfall was 21 cm, and after twenty four hours totaled 32 cm.

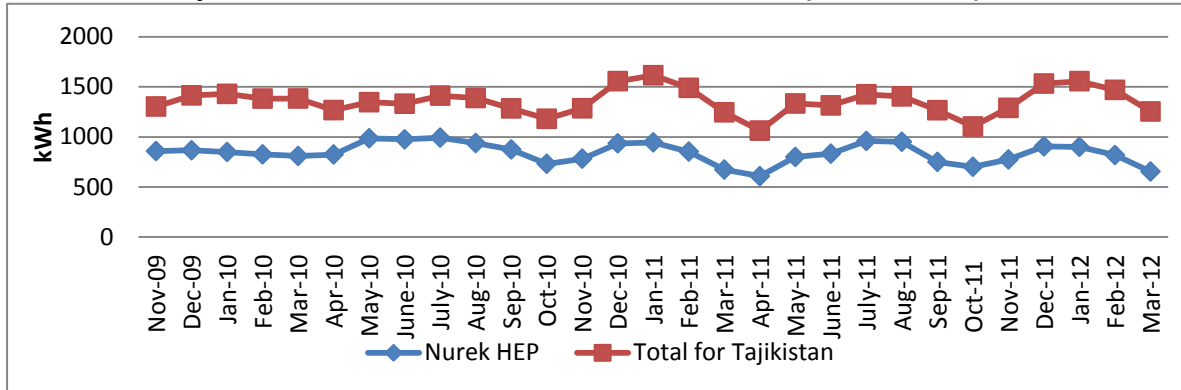
¹ The information in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production^{2 3}

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in March was 1,253 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), averaging 40.4 million kWh per day. Electricity production in March decreased by 10% (50.7 million kWh) compared to February 2012 (see **Annex C**). Electricity production in March 2012 was 0.2 million kWh more than in March 2011.

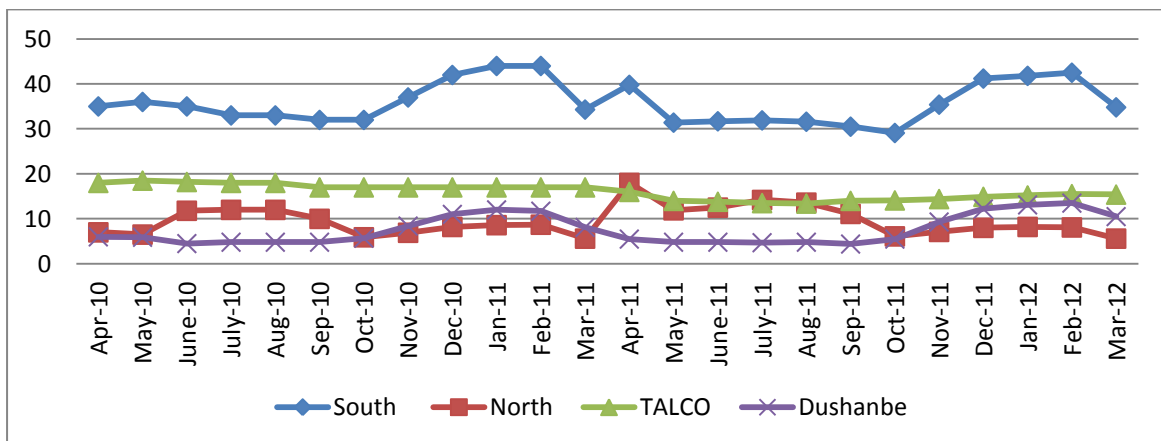
Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – March 2012 (million kWh)



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 March was 1,255 million kWh (see **Annex D**). In March, 2012 electricity consumption was 213 million kWh less than in February 2012 (1,468 million kWh).

Total Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – March 2012 (million kWh)



Barqi Tojik has said that electricity rationing has ended as of 4 April 2012 in view of the increased flows of water in the Vakhsh River (see Section 3.5 below).⁴ The cost of

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

³ With this report, electrical generation and consumption is being reported in kilowatt hours and not Gigawatts. A Gigawatt is one million kilowatts.

electricity increased from 0.9 Tajik Somoni to 0.11 Tajik Somoni per kilowatt hour on 1 April, 2012. This may have an impact on electrical consumption in the future.

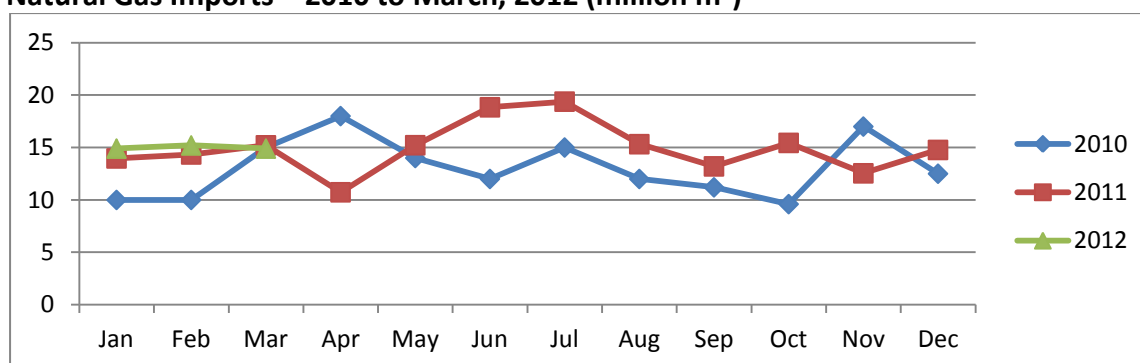
3.3. Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in March were 14.9 million m³, 300,000 m³ more than in February 2012 and 310,000 m³ less than for the same period in 2011. On 1 April 2012, Uzbekistan stopped the supply of natural gas via pipeline to Tajikistan. Media reports indicate a new supply contract was negotiated. Supplies are reported to have been reestablished as of 16 April 2012.⁵

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Projected)
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	200

Natural Gas Imports – 2010 to March, 2012 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 6,858 tons of coal was produced in March 2012, 456 tons more than in February 2012. Production has increased due to increased accessibility of coal producing areas with the end of winter.

3.5. Reservoir Levels⁶

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the beginning of April compared to average volume over the seven years (2004 to 2011). In late March, the water level in Nurek was 858.46 m above sea level, 17.2 m lower when compared to February, 2012 and 1.46m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁷.

⁴ See <http://news.tj/en/news/electricity-rationing-officially-ended-tajikistan>

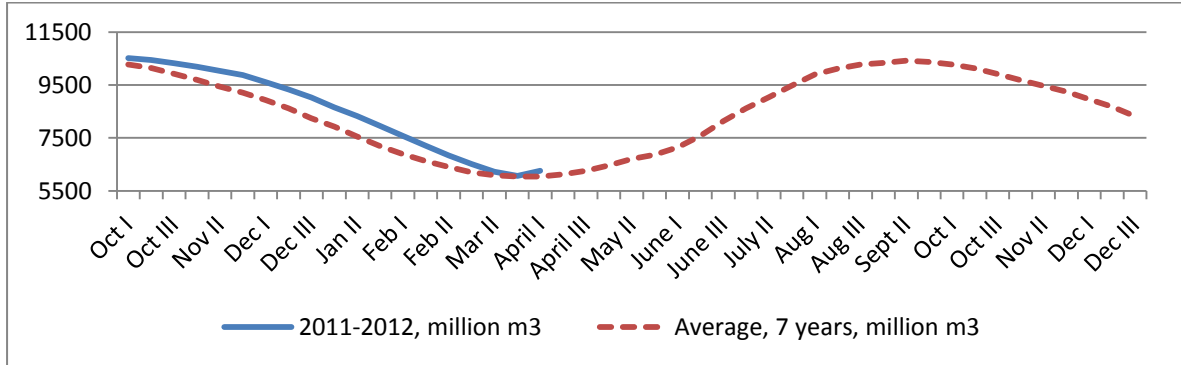
⁵ See <http://news.tj/en/news/uzbekistan-resumes-gas-supplies-tajikistan>

⁶ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁷ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

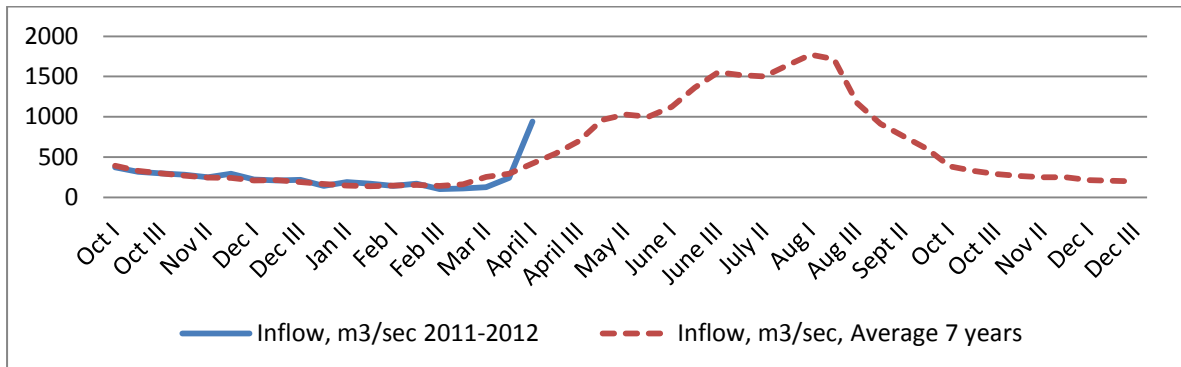
According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁸, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in the beginning of April was 6,256 million m³, 212 million m³ more than the seven year average volume in April (6,043 million m³).

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



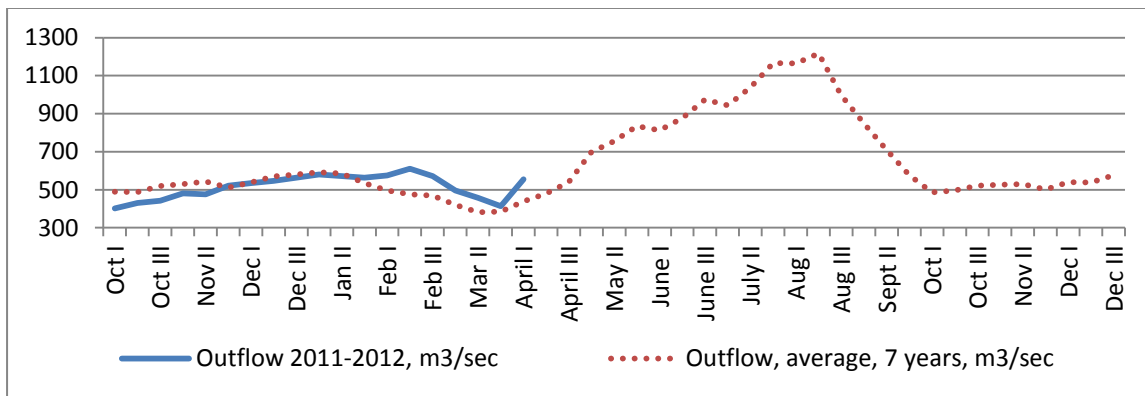
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the first decade of April 2012, the water inflow was 943 m³/sec, higher than the 2004-2011 average of 422.1 m³/sec. (Note that from early April, Barki Tojik lifted electricity restrictions due to the increase of inflows.)

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the beginning of April averaged 555.5 m³/sec, which is above the seven-year average (438.3 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



⁸ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

The March **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: February Food Prices**⁹, reports “In Tajikistan, prices for wheat and wheat flour remained relatively stable between December and January. However the price of wheat fell in Dushanbe, which has been attributed to increasing competition from imports. High transportation costs are cited as one reason for stable, but relatively high prices. Potatoes prices across the country are following typical seasonal trends. However, in southern markets such as Kurgan-tube (sic) much of potatoes supply is being imported from Pakistan. Shortage of botanical potato seed during the second planting season which follows the wheat harvest limit the domestic supply of potato though the 2011 harvest was much larger than that of 2010. Market purchases in Tajikistan will peak in March and April as households exhaust their winter stock. However there may be a slight lowering of upward price pressure in late March as the city of Dushanbe and other governmental bodies organize special markets and release reserves for the Navruz holidays.”.

The *Ministry of Agriculture* reported that adverse weather conditions during the 2011-2012 winter resulted in significant damage to the agriculture sector of Tajikistan, including crop production (losses affecting 670 ha for a total of 4.4 million Tajik Somoni (.9 million USD) and animal husbandry (losses valued at 3.7 million Tajik Somoni (.8 million USD). The main causes of the damage were a cold autumn in 2011, a scarcity and high price for fodder, and heavy snow during the winter and spring which did not allow farmers to start sowing as planned.

Spring Sowing of Grains in 2012

Location	Planned	Achieved	%	Crops		
				Wheat	Barley	Other grain crops
GBAO	4,706	0 ¹⁰	0 ¹¹	-	-	-
Sughd	68,011	7,445	11	2,378	5,067	-
Khatlon	26,877	10,058	37	5,574	1,983	2,501
DRD	30,504	16,256	53	13,227	2,824	175
Tajikistan	130,098	33,759	26	21179	9874	2676

4.2. Cereal Prices¹²

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 March 2012. Wheat prices in February dropped in

⁹ http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A5C55E159905AA2449257846001CBCC4-Full_Report.pdf

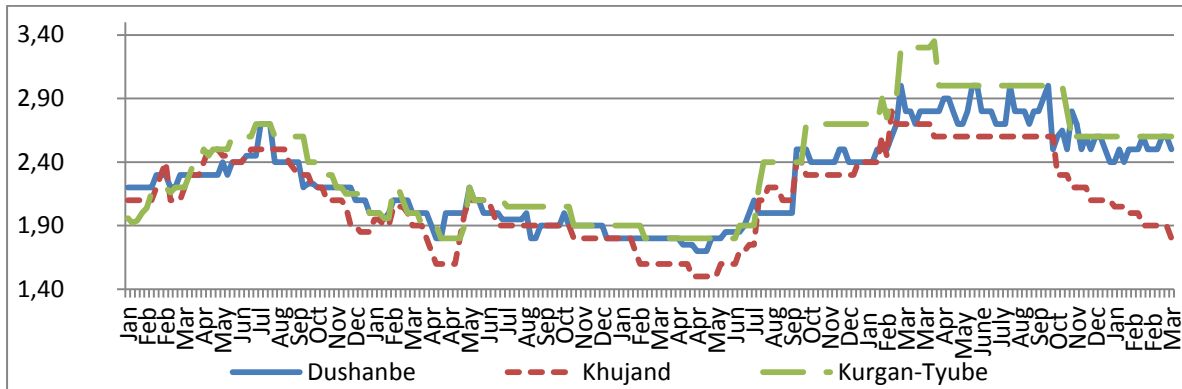
¹⁰ Sowing not started.

¹¹ Sowing not started.

¹² Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

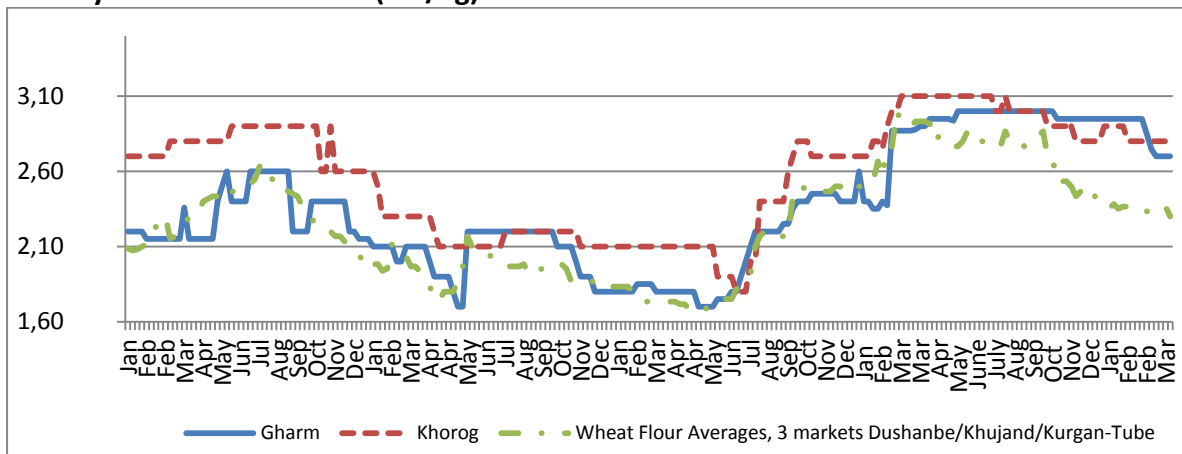
Khujand, remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tyube and in Dushanbe markets compared to February 2012. Wheat flour prices in all three markets are below the highest levels since 2008, and prices have fallen significantly in Khujand due to imports of cheaper flour from Kazakhstan. The relatively steady prices in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube may reflect closure of the Khugent-Dushanbe road in February and March due to bad weather and avalanches and, in the case of Kurgan-Tyube, the impact of disruption of the rail access to Uzbekistan.

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



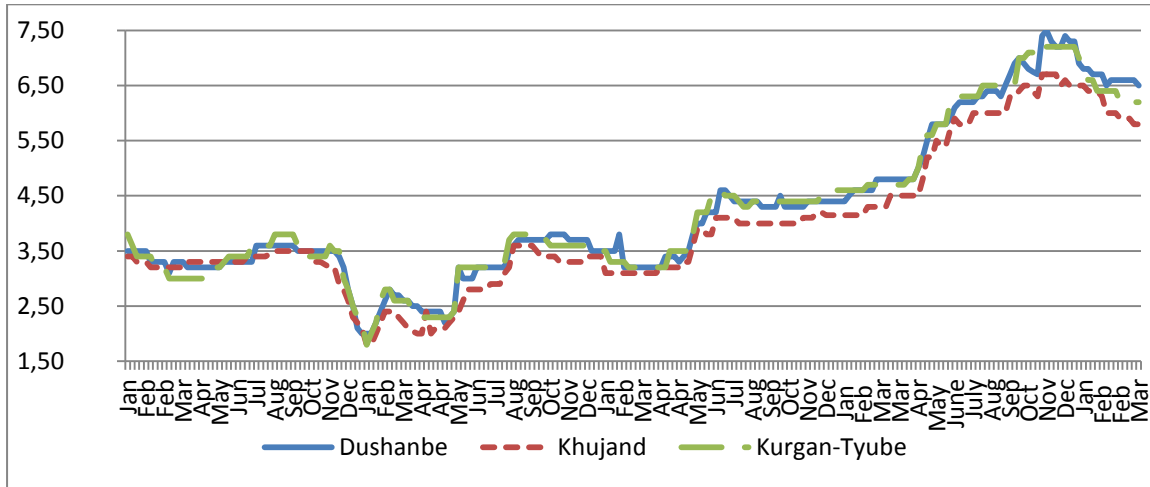
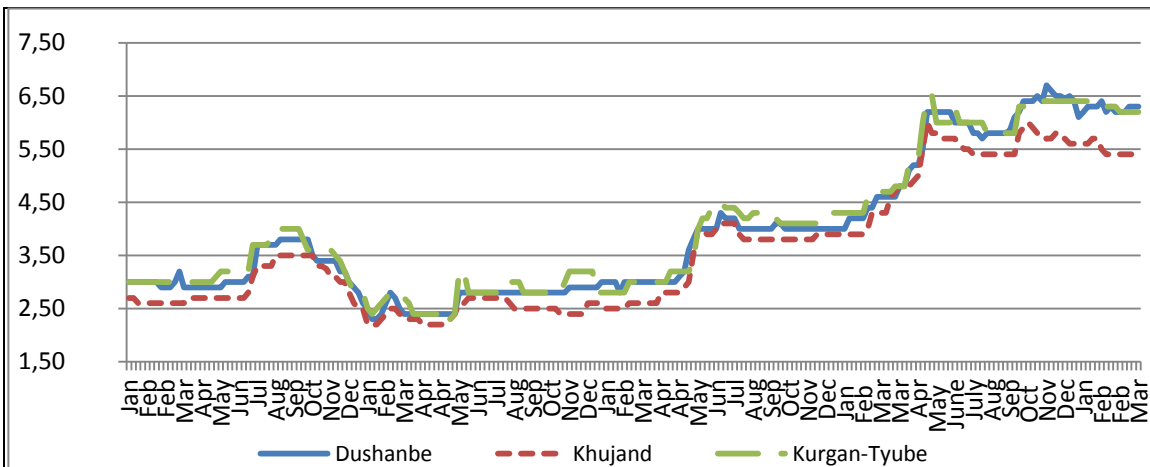
The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In March, wheat flour prices in Gharm decreased and in Khorog remained stable compared to February prices, but remain relatively high when compared to prices since January 2008. Avalanches and severe weather may have prevented lower priced stocks from reaching these markets in March, as well as held up local prices due to higher transport costs. Prices should start dropping as access improves.

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



4.3. Fuel Prices

During March, gasoline prices decreased in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, and Khujand. Diesel prices in March decreased in Kurgan-Tyube and Khujand and increased in Dushanbe. Prices for gasoline and diesel remain close to, but below, their highest levels since January 2008.

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

An update for will be provided in the May report.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS**6.1. Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan**

In early April, Tajik Railways (Rohi Ohani Tojikiston) reported that the number of freight cars bound for Khatlon Province remaining in Uzbek dropped to 20 wagons. Goods destined for the Khatlon area now pass through the Kudukli border transit point. As a result, goods must be off-loaded from rail cars in Dushanbe and transported to Khatlon Province by truck. This increases the cost and delivery times when compared to direct delivery by rail and risks overloading transfer capacities in Dushanbe.

6.2. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in February 2012 continued increased, contributing to the trend of economic growth in the country. GDP from January to February 2012 increased by 6.9% and totaled 3,334.5 million Tajik Somoni (701 million USD).

In February 2012, industrial production totaled 1,354.9 million Tajik Somoni (285 million USD) and increased by 15.4% compared to the same period in 2011. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 8.1%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 67.2%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 24.7%.

GDP from agriculture in February 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 7.2% and totaled 436.4 million Tajik Somoni (92 million USD), including crop production - 2.3 million Tajik Somoni (0.48 million USD), livestock – 4,34.1 million Tajik Somoni (91.2 million USD), or a respective increase of 7.2%.

In February 2012, the value of investments from all the sources of funding totaled 3,64.7 million Tajik Somoni (76.6 million USD) and increased by 68.2% compared to the same period in 2011. Most investments (44.8%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 23.9%, while joint ventures accounted for 3.8%, and foreign ownership, 27.5%. The energy sector attracted 32.6% of total investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 119.0 million Tajik Somoni (25 million USD) in investments, including 104.2 million Tajik Somoni (22 million USD) of state and domestic private companies or 87%, and 14.8 million Tajik Somoni (3.1 million USD) in foreign loans, or 12.4%. The share of investments going to the construction of energy facilities decreased to 78.3% compared to February 2011.

Consumer price inflation in February 2012 increased 0.2% compared to January, 2012. The growth of inflation was mainly due to rising prices for services (1.7%) and non-food items (0.5%). In February, food prices decreased: 1st grade flour by 3.2%, sugar by 2.9% and cottonseed oil by 2.4%. However, prices for some food items increased: cabbage by 19.2%, milk by 5.7%, eggs by 3.1%, rice by 0.5% and carrots by 0.4%.

For January 2012, the value of the Government budget was 607.7 million Tajik Somoni (128 million USD) or 36.2% of GDP. Direct tax income in January was 90.1% of this total, and indirect tax income was 5.5%, with the remaining 4.4% from investments. Government budget expenses for January 2012 totaled 417.8 million Tajik Somoni (88 million USD) and compared to January, 2011 increased to 121.6 million Tajik Somoni (25 million USD).

The total value of bank credits issued as of 1 March 2012 was 4.4 billion Tajik Somoni (925 million USD), 9.7% more than in the same period of 2011. The value of overdue credits for January, 2012 was 809.2 million Tajik Somoni (170 million USD), and the value of forgiven credits was 781.1 million Tajik Somoni (164 million USD), or 96.5% of all the overdue credit.

In January - February 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 827.1 million USD, 9.3% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 205.9 million USD (77.8%) and imports 621.2 million USD (26.2%). The trade balance remains negative and for two months of January to February totaled 415.3 million USD.

6.3. Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first three months of 2012 a total of 203,063 persons left Tajikistan and 110,732 persons returned.

Migration From Tajikistan – January to March 2012 (Persons)						
("-" indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	117,904	105,060	12,844	-	106,226	11,678
Sughd Province	65,980	58,804	3,197	3,979	58,500	7,480
Khatlon Province	16,820	16,454	-	366	15,442	1,378
GBAO	438	-	-	438	338	100
"Dusti" Border Point, Tursunzoda District	1,921	-	-	1,921	713	1,208
Total	203,063	180,318	16,041	6,704	181,219	21,844

Migration To Tajikistan - January to March 2012 (Persons)						
("-" indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	73,389	68,891	4,498	-	65,456	7,933
Sughd Province	24,930	24,226	-	704	20,002	4,928
Khatlon Province	10,739	10,544	-	195	9,562	1,177
GBAO	401	-	-	401	275	126
"Dusti" Border Point, Tursunzoda District	1,273	-	-	1,273	496	777
Total	110,732	103,661	4,498	2,573	95,791	14,941

A total of 39,554 (24.19%) more people left Tajikistan in the first three months of 2012 when compared to the same period in 2011 (163,509 people). During the first three months the migration in Sughd Province increased by 99.78%.

The number of women leaving Tajikistan increased to 13.38%, compared to the same period of last year. The number of returnees is 85.19% of the same period in 2011. The increase in migration levels, and drop in returns, when compared to 2012 may signal an earlier worsening of economic or other conditions in Tajikistan and a corresponding effort to increase remittances (also see **Section 6.6**, below).

Migration Service in Tajikistan reported 190 deceased labor migrants returned in the first three months of 2012. In the same period of 2011 the total number of deceased labor migrants was 175.

Deceased Labor Migrants Returned to Tajikistan, 2010 – 2011

Region of Origin	2011 (persons)	2012 (persons)
Khatlon Province	50	42
Sughd Province	74	62
GBAO	11	7
DRD	30	19
Dushanbe	9	59
Rasht Valley	1	1
Total	175	190
Cause of Death		
Murder	23	19
Suicide	5	6
Car accident	16	33
Disease/illness	68	72
Accident (work related)	56	41
Building Fire	0	1
Intoxication	3	4
Undetermined reason	0	0
Drowned	0	1
Explosion	2	0
Total	175	190

Out the total deceased labor migrants to date in 2012, 170 were male.

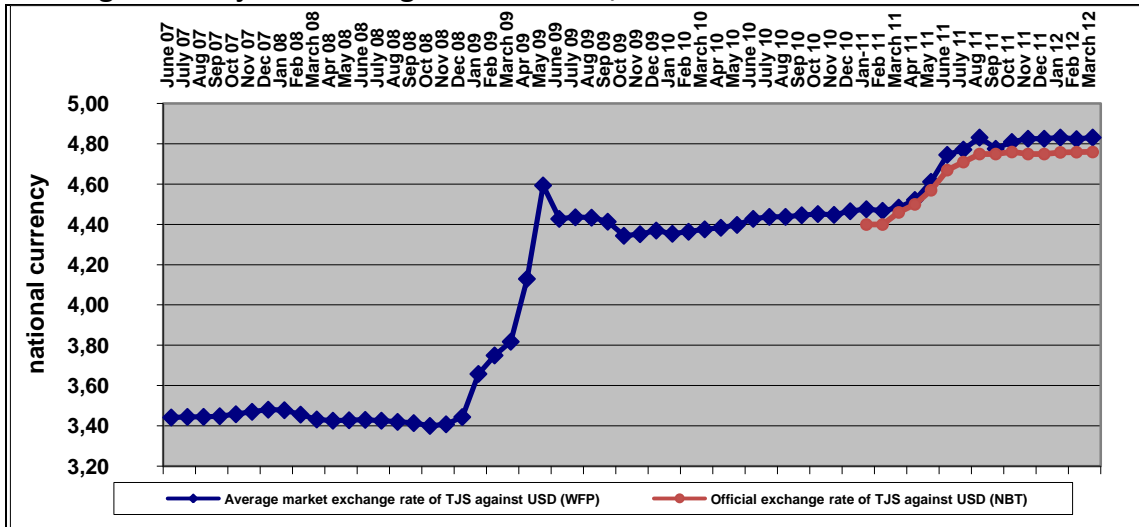
6.4. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, the first three months of 2012 saw 30,936 Tajik citizens applying to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 17,021 individuals registered as unemployed. The State Program to Promote Employment provided 8,072 individuals with the new jobs. In addition, 611 individuals were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions and 1,316 individuals were employed in public work by private companies. A total of 3,833 people were provided with specific technical skills courses. A total of 2,014 people who lost their jobs were supported with three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 34,148 new jobs were created in the first three months of 2012.

6.5. Exchange Rate

The following chart 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 5 April 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 12 April 2012 of 4.83 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

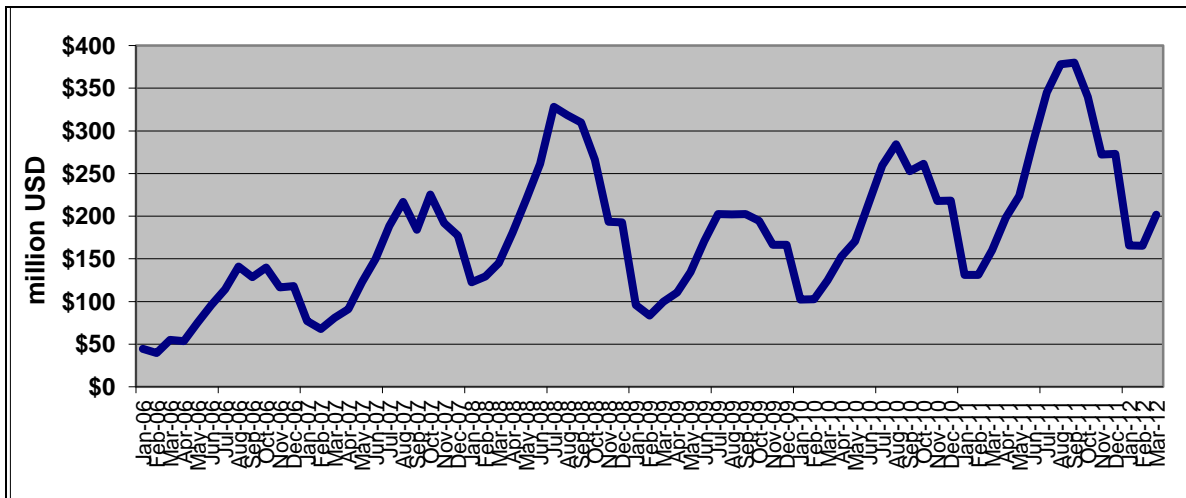
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – March 2012



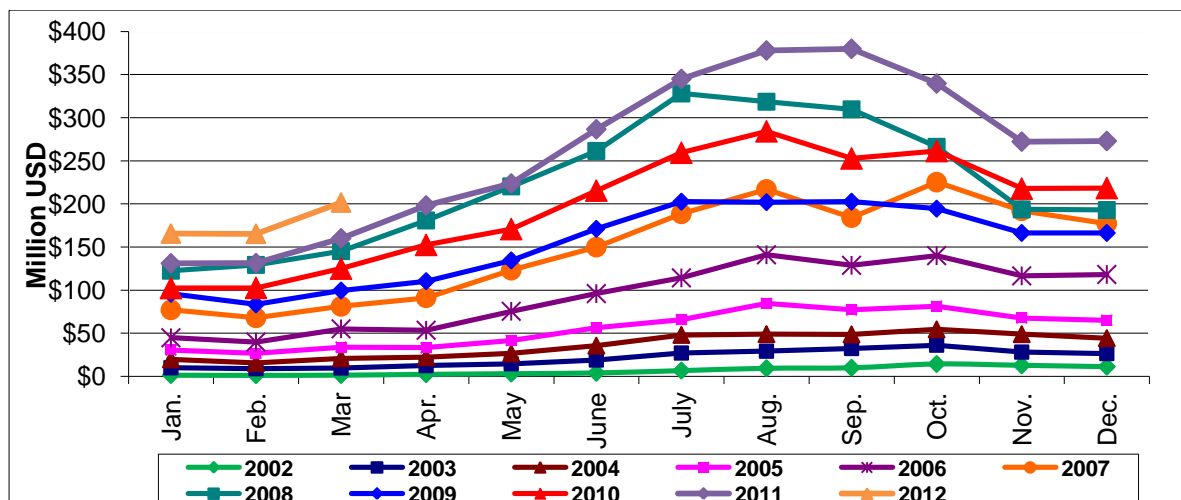
6.6. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in March totaled 201.6 million USD, 26% higher than for the same period in 2011.

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



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



7. ANNEX A - Hazard Overview for March – 2012

March 1

- The 40-50 ton of rock blocked the road in Surkhobi Jamoat (Jirgatal District).
- Snow in Poche Bolo village of Rahimzoda Jamoat (Rasht district) destroyed the house. No casualties reported.

March 3-4

- High water destroyed the dam and washed away small holdings in Zarkamar village (Vose District).
- Rain with snow in Varzob District blocked the Dushanbe – Khujand road at km 34, damaged the electricity line and 4 pillars collapsed.

March 4

- Avalanches in Ayni District blocked the Dushanbe – Khujand road at km 80 destroyed the electricity line and collapsed 3 pillars.
- Avalanches in Rushan District blocked the Dushanbe – Khorog road at km 501-507 in Chiltan village; and the Dushanbe - Khorog road at km 478 in Shipat village.
- Mudflow damaged the Kulob – Khorog road at km 267km in Kulob.
- Avalanches blocked the Sari Djar – Tavildara road at km 23 and km 34, Tavildara District.
- Landslide in Odinaboy village (Shurobod District). No damage and casualties reported.

March 4-5

- Landslide in Sabzori Village (Vahdat District). Although no immediate damage occurred, further landsliding is expected to affect 38 households.

March 12

- Heavy snowfall caused a tree to fall, which damaged the car and killed one person in Dushanbe in Pushkin Street.

- An earthquake of 5 points of the 12-point Medvedev-Sponheuer-Karnik (MSK) intensity scale occurred 160 km south-east of Khorog (recorded as 2 points in Khorog), caused no damages and human casualties.

March 13

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Chanak road between km 196 and km 204. 17 cars were temporary jammed. As a result, 1 person disappeared and has not been found.
- Avalanches blocked the Vahdat - Jirgatal road at km 222, Jirgatal District.
- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Khujand road at kms 51 to 79, Maykhura village (Varzob district) and jammed 40 cars.
- Avalanches covered 1 house with 6 people inside (5 children and 1 female) in Ranginov village of Romit Jamoat (Vahdat District). The people affected were evacuated, with no deaths or injuries reported.

March 16

- A series of avalanches blocked the Dushanbe-Khujand road between kms 56 and 68, Maykhura village (Varzob district). A total of 250 trucks and 50 cars have been jammed and 70 people have moved to avalanche galleries for safety.
- Avalanches fully covered 1 house and partially covered 10 houses in Khorog town. No casualties reported.

March 19

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe-Khujand road between Kms 50 and 74 in Varzob district.
- Avalanches fully covered 3 houses and partially 2 houses in Ivan Tojik

Jamoat, Gorno Mastcho district. A total of 19 cattle and 32 calfs were lost. The secondary school, electricity line and 11 pillars were destroyed.

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe-Khorog road at kms 439, 504-507, 582-588, 633-646 in Darvaz, Vanj, Shugnan, Rushon and Roshtqala Districts (GBAO). One death was reported.
- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Chanak road at km 197 km, in Shahrison district. One car was swept away, one person died and other occupants were saved.
- Avalanches damaged 3.2 km of road, 450 m of high voltage line and 400 m of low voltage line in Ustumchi village (Gorni Mastchoh).
- Snowfall in Dushanbe resulted in 23 rescue calls to CoES.

March 20

- Avalanches damaged small holdings in Jafr village (Rasht District). No casualties reported.

March 23

- Avalanches blocked the road at 439 km in Otashak village (Vanj District), as well as the road Nishusp village at km 23 and in Dustvechkh village at km 13.
- Avalanches blocked the Murgab – Khorog road (GBAO) at kms 618, 693, 705, and 763 to 788.
- Avalanches blocked the road from Jirgatal to the border with Kirgizstan between kms 291 and 310. Seventy cars were blocked on the road.

March 24

- A landslide occurred in Gofilobod village (Norak town) and 900 m of road were covered.

March 28

- Avalanches blocked the Vahdat – Rasht – Jirgatal road at km 263 in Shilbilin village (Jirgatal district).

March 29

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Chanok road at kms 121, 153 to 155 and 191 Varzob.
- Avalanches blocked the Khorog-Murgab road at kms 756, 763 to 788 km on the Kutezak pass, Shugnan District.
- Rockfalls blocked the Khorog - Ishkashim road at kms 34 to 35.

March 30

- A mudflow occurred at 27 km on the road from Khorog to Roshtqala in Roshtqala District.

March 31

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Chanak road between 71 and 72km, Maykhura village (Varzob district) and 300 cars were jammed on the road.
- Avalanches damaged small holdings in Chugdabiyon village of Kalaisurkh Jamoat (Rasht District).
- Avalanches killed 15 calves in Maydonterak village, Jirgatal jamoat (Jirgatal District).
- An earthquake of 4 points of the 12-point Medvedev-Sponheuer-Karnik (MSK) intensity scale occurred 300 km south-east of Dushanbe (recorded as 2 - 3 points in Dushanbe), caused no damages and human casualties.
- Rain in Kurgan-Tube city clogged collectors and flooded 3 houses in Bokhtar Street. Two houses were partially destroyed and one was totally destroyed.



8. ANNEX B- Weather Forecast for April – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be above the long term averages: at lower elevations from 19 to 21⁰C, and in the foothills between 15 to 17⁰C.

The lowest temperatures is expected at beginning of the month, when the daytime temperatures will be from 7 to 12⁰C, and at night it will be from 2 to 7⁰C. In the foothills during the day it will be from -2 to 7⁰C, and at night it will be from -3 to 2⁰C. For the remainder of the month, temperatures will range from 20 to 32⁰C at the lower elevations and in the south increase to 35⁰C, and at night it will range from 7 to 17⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages. Average precipitation in the southern part of Khatlon Province is 28.5-133.8 mm, in the foothills average precipitation is 165.9-193.9 mm and at lower elevations of DRD average precipitation is expected to be 94 – 114,6 mm. Variable weather and local rain and thunderstorm can be expected. Wind speeds will be 54 to 72 km/h.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2-3⁰C above long term averages: at lower elevations from 17 to 19⁰C and at higher elevations 7 to 10⁰C.

The lowest temperatures are expected to be in the beginning of the month: during the day the temperature will be from 3 to 8⁰C, at night temperatures will be from 1 to 6⁰C; at the higher elevations the temperatures will be -1 to 6⁰C, and at night from 0 to -5⁰C. During the remained of the month, variable weather is expected: at the lower elevations daytime temperatures will range from 18 to 32⁰C, and at night it will range from 8 to 19⁰C; at the higher elevations the daytime temperatures are expected to be from 9 to 23⁰C, and nighttime temperatures will range from 2 to 12⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations will be 18-50 mm and at higher elevations will be 46 to 60mm.

Variable weather and rain, intense at times, can be expected. Thunderstorms can be expected during the first 30 days of the month. Wind speeds will be 54-72km/h.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C above long term averages. Average temperatures will be 10 to 15⁰C.

During the first 10 days of the month, temperatures will be bellow average and the daytime temperatures will be 5 to 10⁰C and at night it will be 0 to 5⁰C; in some places of the DRD temperatures will drop from 0 to -5⁰C. The rest of the month, variable weather is expected, with daytime temperatures ranging from 14 to 27⁰C, and nighttime temperatures from 3 to 14⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages. Average precipitation in western GBAO is expected to be 42 to 49 mm and at higher elevations of DRD from 42 to 166.8 mm. Cloudy weather and frequent rain can be expected. Wind speeds on the road passes will be 65 - 83km/h.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be above the long term averages. Average temperatures will be -1 to 3⁰C. The lowest temperatures are expected at the beginning of the month when during the day it will be -2 to 3⁰C, and at night will be -10 to -15⁰C. The rest of the month, nighttime temperatures are expected to fluctuate from -2 to 3⁰C; during the day from 5 to 17⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be 7-11 mm and within the long term averages. Variable weather with precipitations (rain, snow and wet snow) can be expected.

9. Annexes C and D

Annex C - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to Mar. 2012) (million kWh)			Annex D - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to March 2012) (million kWh) ¹³				
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					
Dec-11	905	1,532					
Jan-12	900	1,556					
Feb-12	818	1,469					
Mar-12	654	1,253					

¹³ 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.

Contact information:

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

UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program
Monitoring and Early Warning Unit (MEW),
37/1, Bokhtar Str., 6th floor, suite 604,
“VEFA” Business Center. Dushanbe 734019
Tel: (992 47) 6005912
Mobile: (992 91) 842-19-62
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org

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>

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